# Environmental Performance Report 2025

ITHACA ENERGY PLC

ITHACA ENERGY

# A warm welcome to the Ithaca Energy plc Environmental Performance Report for 2025

**This report, produced in accordance with OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5, includes information about our operated installation activities carried out in 2025 and summarises the environmental performance of all our upstream offshore activities (including drilling and decommissioning), our Environmental Management System (EMS) and a summary of our environmental performance and other initiatives.**

**In this report**



You can also read our Annual Report online: investors.ithacaenergy.com

# We believe in minimising the environmental impact of the Group's operations and seek to identify opportunities to improve our performance in line with our EMS commitments.

The scope of this environmental report covers Ithaca Energy's operated assets, on the UKCS, for which it is Production Installation Operator and Well Operator. Operated assets tied back to host production facilities, i.e. Cook, Alder and Erskine, are not included in this report as emissions from these assets are reported by others. This report does, however, include emissions from the Erskine Normally Unmanned Installation (NUI), associated with maintenance activities only, and emissions associated with pipeline activities associated with Cook.

Ithaca Energy places environmental responsibility at the core of our operations and is focused on optimising our current portfolio in the short term to reduce our emissions.

This report provides a summary of the initiatives being taken to reduce our emissions, and EMS processes used to identify and address the environmental impact of all aspects of our operations.

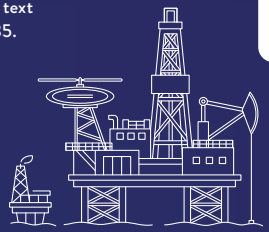
Environmental emissions data for each of our operated assets for which we are Production Installation Operator and Well Operator and associated activities is submitted to the UK environmental regulator (OPRED) via the Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS). A summary of the data reported for 2025 is provided in this report.

**Terminology**
Ithaca Energy is a licenced well and installation operator under the Offshore Petroleum Licensing (Offshore Safety Directive) Regulations 2015.

**Terms used with this report include:**

- **Operated production assets** refers to those assets for which Ithaca Energy is the installation operator
- **MODU** refers to a Mobile Operated Drilling Unit (drilling rig)
- **Alba FSU** refers to the Alba Floating Storage Unit
- **ANP** refers to the Alba Northern Platform
- **FPSO** refers to the Captain Floating Production, Storage and Offload vessel
- **WPP** refers to the Captain Wellhead Protector Platform
- **BLP** refers to the Captain Bridge Linked Platform
- **FPF-1** refers to the host facility of the Greater Stella Area
- **Cygnus A** refers to the Cygnus Alpha which consists of a bridge linked Wellhead Platform, a Processing and Utilities Platform and Accommodation Platform
- **Cygnus B** refers to Cygnus Bravo which is a wellhead platform NUI (Normally Unmanned Installation) tied back to Cygnus A

Acronyms and abbreviations used in the text are described in Appendix 1 – see page 35.



## 2025 summary

**Scope 1 $CO_2e$ emissions from our operated assets**
**436,335 tonnes**

**The percentage of production operation waste recycled**
**60%**

**Scope 2 $CO_2e$ emissions from our office**
**550 tonnes**

**Reduction in net equity Scope 1 emissions since 2018**
**28%**

**The average oil in produced water discharged (annual) across our production assets**
**7 mg/l**

**Quantity of oil discharged to sea across our production assets (in compliance with permit conditions)**
**30 tonnes**

**The percentage of our total produced water re-injected rather than discharged**
**71.3%**

**Methane Intensity (Reduction versus 0.1% in 2024)**
**0.052%**

# Who we are and what we do

## Ithaca Energy takes pride in being a responsible contributor to the UK's energy mix while maintaining one of the lowest-carbon portfolios in the UK North Sea.

As a UK North Sea operator, we are committed to playing a leading role in the transition to a lower-carbon future while continuing to provide secure and reliable energy. Ithaca Energy believes in the vast societal benefits of access to low-cost energy and the importance of safeguarding the UK's domestic energy supply, together with giving back in a meaningful way to our local communities.

Sustainability, the communities in which we operate and governance matter deeply to us and are interwoven into our balanced business strategy.

We are committed to upholding the highest standards of sustainability across all areas of our business. While the world continues to rely on oil and gas, we recognise our responsibility to produce and develop these resources responsibly, continually striving to reduce the environmental impact of our operations and to create lasting positive value for our communities, partners and stakeholders.

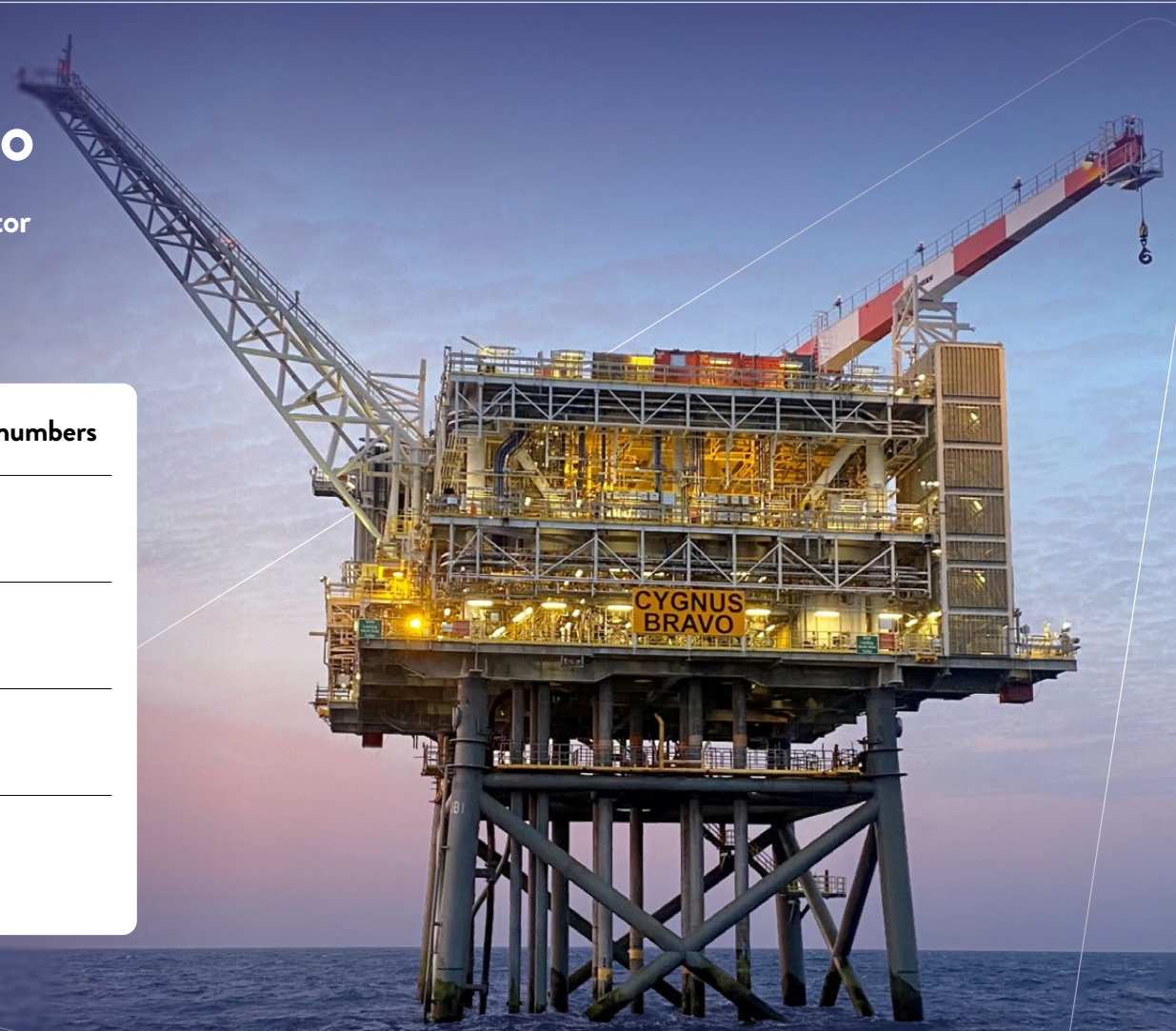
### 2025 portfolio in numbers

**Number of producing fields**
36

**Operated producing assets**
9

**Non-operated producing assets**
13

**Average pro-forma production**
119 kboe/d




> "At Ithaca Energy our values – Bring strength, Deliver results, Express yourself, Be considered and Make it safer – set the tone for what is important in our business."

## Our vision

To be the leading independent oil and gas company with

**Scale. Stability. Strength.**

focused on responsibly serving energy needs while growing value sustainably and efficiently.

## Our mission

**Triumph.**

We are driven to succeed, to be a focused international E&P leader, maximising value for our shareholders.

**Together.**

We can only succeed if we work together, harnessing the collective expertise and experience of our people and partners.

## Our values

Our five core values guide how we work responsibly, resiliently, collaboratively, openly and considerately.

### Make it safer

We take personal ownership of safety and work together to protect our team, our assets and the environment.

### Deliver results

We control our destinies by harnessing our ambition and pragmatism to deliver successful outcomes.

### Bring strength

We are resilient, agile and committed. We bring our collective talent, expertise and determination to bear daily.

### Express yourself

We are empowered to question, sharing the right and responsibility to challenge and to use our voices in pursuit of 'best'.

### Be considered

We genuinely care about making a positive impact for our people, shareholders and communities.

> **"We consistently monitor our progress and seek innovative solutions to enhance our environmental performance."**

# Contributing in a meaningful way

Our operations in the UK play a critical role in delivering affordable and reliable energy. In 2025, we estimate Ithaca Energy contributed over 10% of UK's total oil and gas production, further strengthening national energy security through our increased stake in the Cygnus field. This reinforces our commitment to providing reliable, lower-cost energy for the UK and our continued support of the ambition of the NSTD.

As our operations grow, we will continue prioritising climate-responsible, low-intensity production. In just one year after becoming signatories, we achieved Gold Standard Pathway certification under OGMP 2.0, reflecting the significant progress made in strengthening methane management across our operated assets.

We made a meaningful contribution to a joint-industry multi-operator project, led by the Net Zero Technology Centre, which involved using the Captain field as a base case study to test different methods for offshore methane quantification through, for example, the use of drone technology. The results from this project will help inform industry guidance.

In 2025, we set challenging metrics and clear objectives across a range of topics providing us with real focus to deliver against. We also strengthened support through the establishment of a new harmonised Business Management System and introduced a more centralised environmental data collection process by rolling out NEMS Accounter, to help improve environmental compliance and reporting across our assets.

> **"During 2025 we achieved significant improvements in our environmental performance."**

**Luciano Vasques**
**Chief Executive Officer**

We also introduced a new investigation process through Synergi and now use COMET for incident investigations/ root cause analysis. Managing our environmental risks and identifying opportunities for improvement are key to the success of our business. We therefore strive to continually improve what we do and engage openly with key stakeholders to ensure transparency and accountability. A good example is the substantial reduction in 2025 in the number of unplanned releases to the marine environment. This was achieved through improved environmental audits, assurance and awareness across our offshore and onshore teams.

Our Net Zero Policy re-enforces our commitment and ambition to achieve Net Zero and sets out our strategic priorities based on a hierarchy of mitigation to avoid, reduce and offset our GHG emissions. We have set out a three-phase implementation road map, between 2025 and 2050, and we are already making good progress in Phase 1 and look forward to further enhancing our environmental performance in the years ahead.

**Gross operated emissions intensity**

**17.2 kg**
$CO_2e$/boe

**Reduction in gross operated emissions since 2018**

**28%**

**Aerial methane measurement surveys**

**3**

**Reduction in emissions intensity since 2024**

**25%**

# Our commitments

**We support the NSTA Decarbonisation Plan to reduce GHG emissions against 2018 baseline.**

# Our journey to Net Zero

We recognise that climate change presents both significant risks and critical opportunities for our business, our sector and the communities we serve. As a UK North Sea operator, we are committed to playing a leading role in the transition to a lower-carbon future while continuing to provide secure and reliable energy. Our ambition is to maintain one of the lowest-carbon portfolios in the UK North Sea.

Our Methane Implementation Plan clearly outlines our methane reduction targets and reduction plans for each asset. We have established an Emissions Reduction Action Plan (ERAP) for all operated assets, and we are also investing in Research and Development to determine the feasibility of large-scale GHG emission reduction projects across our assets.

**“Our Net Zero Policy forms the basis of our current transition planning initiatives and is supported by our Methane Implementation Plan and Emissions Reduction Action Plan.”**

To further mature our approach to managing climate change and the energy transition, we are also reviewing our existing transition strategy and working to identify priority areas for refinement. This will help us to evaluate the effectiveness of our financial planning and strategic decision-making in relation to climate change.

Through this exercise, we have identified several priority areas for further maturing our transition approach: i) consolidation of transition planning documentation and communication; ii) evaluation of costed abatement pathways; and iii) formalising distinct governance routes, processes and procedures to support Group-level financial and strategic decision-making. These elements will support our risk management and transition of the business moving forwards.

Our substantial reduction in emission intensity of our operated assets in 2025 reflects continued delivery against our strategy to lower emissions intensity while meeting energy demand in the most sustainable manner possible. Targeted emissions reduction initiatives also resulted in a decrease of our owned and operated Scope 1 emissions, representing a 28% reduction from our 2018 baseline year. Further reductions in emissions are anticipated in 2026 following the successful completion of a number of enabling projects. For example, in 2025 major tie-ins were completed on the Captain WPP to allow commissioning of flare gas recovery; preparations were also made on the Captain FPSO to enable replacement of fired heater burners, both of which will enable emissions reduction in 2026. We also increased our understanding of methane sources through aerial methane measurement surveys.

## Phase 1: 2025-2030

- Complete planned emissions reduction studies and approved projects
- Deploy methane detection technologies
- Identify and embed Net Zero performance metrics into business activities
- Develop a supplier engagement programme for emissions assessment and reduction
- Evaluate carbon removal technologies and offsetting solutions

## Phase 2: 2030-2040

- Continue to identify and implement viable emissions reduction opportunities
- Further mature supplier engagement programme for emissions assessment and reduction opportunities
- Implementation of appropriate carbon removal technologies and offsetting solutions where technically and economically viable

## Phase 3: 2040-2050

- Scale offsetting solutions for residual emissions using high-integrity offsets
- Support partners and suppliers in decarbonisation efforts to deliver Net Zero
- Achieve Net Zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions across all operated and non-operated ventures

# Methane Joint Industry Partnership

**Ithaca Energy participated in a multi-operator Joint Industry Partnership (JIP) led by the Net Zero Technology Centre to advance offshore methane measurement and support future OGMP 2.0 Level 5 reporting across the UK North Sea.**

The Methane Measurement JIP brought together six North Sea operators and leading scientific partners to create consistent, science-driven methods for offshore methane quantification.

The Captain field was chosen as the base for the project thanks to its mix of fixed platforms and an FPSO – an ideal setup for proving technologies across varied structures and wind environments.

The project will help advance industry guidance by providing $CH_4$ and $CO_2$ emissions data and tackling core technical challenges such as drone standoff distances, wind-characterisation best practice and the effects of structural wind shadowing offshore.

Three specialist vendors – Flylogix, Aeromon and SINTEF – each added unique value. Flylogix's long-range long-range unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) flights provided the first Level 5 downwind baseline for plume behaviour. Aeromon's drone surveys delivered detailed emissions mapping to validate mass-flow estimates. SINTEF contributed a full suite of bottom-up assessments – from leak detection and repair (LDAR) walkdowns to flare efficiency checks – while also performing plume transects to align source-level data with site-level measurements.

For industry, the campaign raises the bar on measurement accuracy, supports credible emissions reporting and strengthens the technical foundation for OGMP 2.0 compliance. For Ithaca Energy, participation deepened our understanding of methane behaviour and enhanced our capability to deliver more robust, defensible emissions reporting across our operated assets.

> **"The Methane Measurement JIP shows the power of industry collaboration. When operators and technology partners come together with a shared goal, we unlock new ideas, learn from each other's experiences and make real progress toward more consistent, transparent methane measurement."**

# Ithaca Energy has a diverse and high-value portfolio of operated and non-operated assets on the UKCS

**2025 was a busy year for planned maintenance campaigns (also referred to as Turnarounds (TARs)) across a number of our assets.**

**Overview of operations and activities in 2025**

To support longer-term stability and operational performance on Captain, a major flotel campaign commenced in 2025. The Captain WPP was subject to an extensive maintenance campaign from mid-August through to mid-October 2025. During this period the platform was in shutdown mode and significant progress was made on critical path activities, including structural inspections, optimisation activities and decarbonisation projects. Key scopes included the change out of export compressor B and the flare gas recovery project. The shutdown represented the most significant and complex turnaround undertaken on the asset for many years. The flotel was extended into 2026 to support ongoing number of asset integrity scopes.

FPF-1 was also subject to a 25-day planned TAR in June 2025. This was undertaken successfully and without incident. FPF-1 has several aging wells and, in 2025, issues with the Harrier well led to chalky debris being returned to topsides which resulted in short-term permitting non-conformances. However, production management and installation of a strainer topsides enabled successful management of oil in water. The Vorlich wells were also subject to nitrogen bullheading (a well control technique) campaigns throughout 2025.

On Alba, asset integrity was the focus of the 2025 28-day TAR (including an additional pit-stop TAR in Q4), which marked more than just another maintenance campaign as it was the final TAR before the asset ceases production. A joint emergency response exercise was successfully undertaken between ANP and FSU on 30 September 2025.

On Cygnus, the long-term infill drilling campaign continued, with well C12 achieving first production in late December 2025. The 13th well was also spudded in Q4 2025. Also in 2025, an ISO50001 audit was successfully completed on Cygnus and the asset was also shortlisted for the workplace of choice award at the Offshore Achievement Awards, which was a fantastic recognition for everyone involved.

Efforts to strengthen environmental monitoring continued with two successful Flylogix flights over both the Captain and Cygnus assets, in May and October 2025, respectively. Both campaigns involved methane monitoring.

**Decommissioning**

Ultra-late life and decommissioning plans were advanced in 2025 for the Greater Stella Area and Alba, moving towards cessation of production in 2026. This involved the submission of Decommissioning Programmes to the NSTA, one for the Alba FSU, Mooring(s) and Riser Systems and one for FPF-1, both of which were accepted. Platform plug and abandonment activities commenced from the ANP.

While the Anglia platform was removed from the Southern North Sea in 2024 and transported to the AF Offshore Decom (AFOD) yard in Vats, Norway, dismantling of the asset was completed in 2025, including the repatriation of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (NORM) waste to the UK. The Anglia 6z well was fully plugged and abandoned in 2025.

## We have an interest in a number of ongoing developments:

| TORNADO | CAMBO | ROSEBANK |
|---|---|---|
| 50% | 100% | 50% |
| Operated | Operated | Non-operated |

| FOTLA | TOBERMORY |
|---|---|
| 100% | 50% |
| Operated | Non-operated |

Our UK North Sea portfolio consists of 36 producing field interests, which predominantly lie in the Northern, Central and Southern North Sea, Moray Firth and West of Shetland areas of the UKCS.

- **Operated producing assets**
- **Non-operated producing assets**
- **Operated development assets**
- **Non-operated development assets**

## Our portfolio includes the following equities in our operated assets:

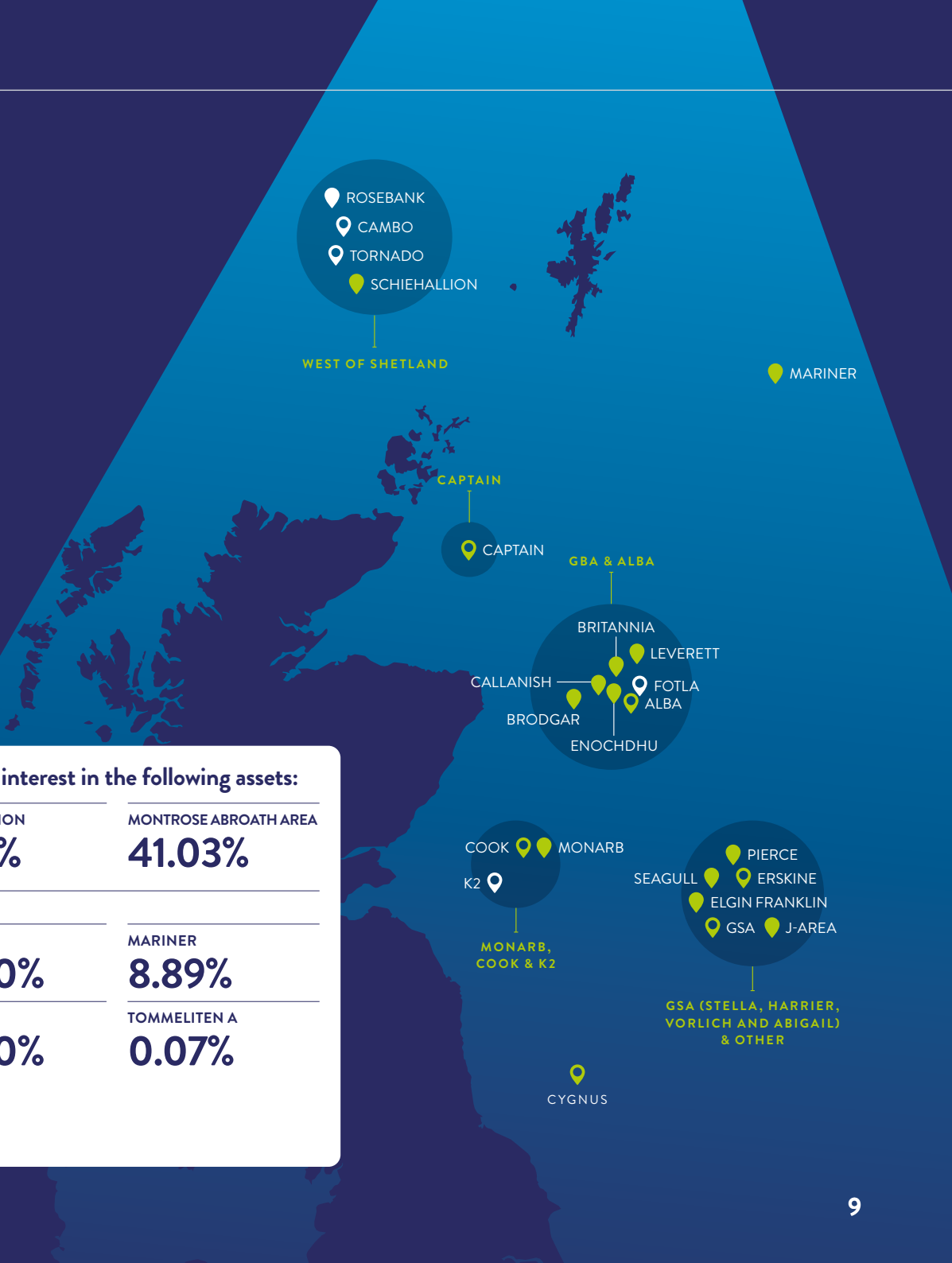
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPTAIN 85.00% | ERSKINE 50.00% | COOK 61.35% |
| CYGNUS 85.00% | ALBA 36.67% | |

**Greater Stella Area (GSA) comprising:**

| | |
|---|---|
| STELLA, HARRIER ABIGAIL 100% | VORLICH 34.00% via FPF-1 |

## The Group has a large non-operated asset base, with a percentage of equity interest in the following assets:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELGIN FRANKLIN 27.95% | GLENELG 8.00% | SEAGULL 50.00% | SCHIEHALLION 11.75% | MONTROSE ABROATH AREA 41.03% |
| **GREATER BRITANNIA AREA COMPRISING:** | | **J AREA COMPRISING:** | | |
| BRITANNIA 32.38% | BRODGAR 6.25% | JADE 32.50% | JUDY 33.00% | MARINER 8.89% |
| CALLANISH 16.50% | ENOCHDHU 50.00% | JASMINE 33.00% | TALBOT 33.00% | TOMMELITEN A 0.07% |
| ALDER (OPERATED) 73.69% | | PIERCE 7.48% | | |



# Our operated assets in more detail

**Our operated assets are located in the Northern and Central North Sea, the Southern North Sea and Moray Firth areas of the UKCS.**

## Alba

| Block number | Discovery date | Water depth |
|---|---|---|
| 16/26 | 1984 | ~135m |

**Location**
Approximately 130 miles (210 km) North-East of Aberdeen, in the Central North Sea.

**Infrastructure**
Alba Northern Platform (ANP) & Alba Floating Storage Unit (FSU), Alba extreme south (subsea) and Sadie (subsea).

**Export**
Alba Field crude is loaded onto shuttle tankers from the Alba FSU.

**Cessation of production**
Production from Alba will cease in 2026.
Plans are being put in place to start the process of decommissioning the Alba assets, starting with the FSU in 2026.

## Alder

| Block number | Discovery date | Water depth |
|---|---|---|
| 15/29a | 1975 | ~155m |

**Location**
Central North sea, approximately 210 km/130 miles North-East of Aberdeen.

**Infrastructure**
High Pressure High Temperature (HPHT) gas field tied-back to a host production facility via an advanced 17-mile (28 km) subsea pipeline and a single producing well.

**Export**
Via host platform to the Forties pipeline.

**Cessation of production**
Production from Alder ceased in December 2025.

## Captain

| Block number | Discovery date | Water depth |
|---|---|---|
| 13/22 | 1977 | ~105.5m |

**Location**
Approximately 90 miles (145 km) North-East of Aberdeen, in the Outer Moray Firth.

**Infrastructure**
Wellhead Protector Platform (WPPA), tied back to a Floating Production, Storage and Offloading vessel (FPSO) in area A. Bridge linked platform (BLP) to the WPPA with additional production facilities.
Unitised Template Manifold (UTM) at Area B.
Subsea cluster development at Area C.
Polymer injection wells at Area D.

**Export**
Captain crude if offloaded from the FPSO vessel to a dynamically positioned shuttle tanker and transported to customers. Captain gas is exported (and imported) via subsea pipeline to the Frigg UK Gas Transportation System and then on to St Fergus gas terminal.

## Cook

| Block number | Discovery date | Water depth |
|---|---|---|
| 21/20a | 1983 | ~92m |

**Location**
Approximately 105 miles (170 km) North-East of Aberdeen, in the UK Central North Sea.

**Infrastructure**
The Cook field is tied back to a host production facility operated by others.

**Export**
Stabilised crude oil is exported from the FPSO to market via shuttle tankers. Gas is exported via the Fulmar pipeline to the gas terminal at St Fergus in the North-East of Scotland.

## Cygnus

| Block number | Discovery date | Water depth |
|---|---|---|
| 44/11a, 44/11b and 44/12 | 1988 | ~24m |

**Location**
170 km East of the Yorkshire coast in the Southern North Sea.

**Infrastructure**
Cygnus is a four-platform steel jacket complex with two drill centres. Cygnus Alpha (production started 2016) comprises three Jackets: Wellhead Protector Platform (WHP), Processing & Utilities Platform and Accommodation Platform. Cygnus Bravo (production started in 2017) is tied back to Cygnus A and is a Wellhead Protector Platform which is a Normally Unmanned Installation (NUI). Cygnus B is located approximately 7 km from Cygnus A.

**Export**
Via 50 km Cygnus Pipeline tied into the ETS Pipeline and onward to an onshore Terminal (215 km).

## Erskine

| Block number | Discovery date | Water depth |
|---|---|---|
| 23/26 | 1981 | ~90m |

**Location**
Approximately 150 miles (241 km) North-East of Aberdeen, in the Central North North Sea.

**Infrastructure**
A Normally Unmanned Installation (NUI) with production from five wells.

**Export**
The NUI is tied back to a host production facility operated by others.


## Greater Stella Area

| Block number | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30/06a | 30/06a | 30/01c | 29/10b |
| Stella FPF-1 | Harrier | Vorlich | Abigail |
| **Discovery date** | | | |
| 1979 | 2003 | 2014 | 1995 |
| Stella FPF-1 | Harrier | Vorlich | Abigail |
| **Water depth** | | | |
| ~90m | ~90m | ~90m | ~90m |
| Stella FPF-1 | Harrier | Vorlich | Abigail |

**Location**
Central North sea, approximately 210 km/130 miles North-East of Aberdeen.

**Infrastructure**
Floating production facility the FPF-1 serves as the processing hub for the Stella, Harrier, Vorlich and Abigail fields.

**Export**
Oil export via Norpipe and gas export via the Central Area Transmission System (CATS).

**Cessation of production**
Production from the GSA will cease in 2026. Plans are being put in place to start the process of decommissioning the GSA, starting with the FPF-1 production facility in 2026.

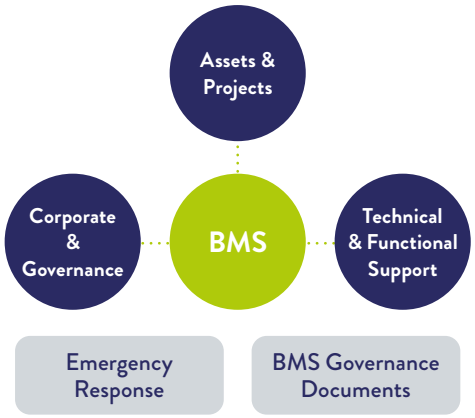
# Environmental management system

**All of our assets have accredited certification to ISO14001 (Environmental Management). Our Cygnus asset is also certified to ISO45001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management) and ISO50001 (Energy Management) with future plans being put in place to ensure alignment across assets.**

> **“Increasing environmental awareness and importance of compliance is fundamental.”**

Our Environmental Management System (EMS) is fully integrated within the Group Business Management System (BMS). In 2025, a new harmonised BMS was rolled out. This followed an extensive exercise to remove documents that were no longer used or required, rationalise and consolidate duplicate processes and procedures, improve visibility and streamline documents through interactive process maps within the BMS.

We all must ensure our activities are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner, to minimise the environmental impact of our business in accordance with the HSE Policy, ISO14001 and applicable legislation.




**Our Environmental and Energy Transition Strategy**

In 2025, we also strengthened our environmental and energy transition strategy by developing a set of eight strategy topics to make sure environmental aspects are at the heart of all our operations and informs all our business decisions.

**Atmospheric emissions**
Working to minimise emissions and deliver Net Zero.

**Discharges to water**
Working to minimise discharges.

**Energy use**
Working to maximise energy efficiency across our operations.

**Water use**
Working to minimise water use associated with our operational activities.

**Spills**
Working to ensure zero operational spills.

**Biodiversity**
Working to minimise impacts upon biodiversity.

**Waste**
Working to minimise waste generated from our operational activities.

**Decommissioning**
Working to deliver environmentally-responsible decommissioning of assets.

### Plan-Do-Check-Act

Our EMS follows the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle of continual improvement and is supported by Ithaca Energy's standards, processes, procedures, guidance and tools. Creating a culture of engagement through increased environmental awareness and highlighting the importance of environmental compliance is considered important for continued success. Embedding environmental considerations in everything we do is fundamental.


### Sustainability

We are committed to upholding the highest standards of sustainability across all areas of our business. Our sustainability reporting is aligned with recognised international reporting frameworks and initiatives including the United Nationals Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To help us create lasting, positive value for our planet, people and communities we have identified SDGs directly relevant to our business. In addition, Ithaca has highlighted a number of material topics directly relevant to helping us achieve our SDGs.

#### FOR OUR PLANET

**Material topics**

- 01 Climate change
- 02 Energy use & GHG emissions
- 03 Effluents, spills and waste
- 04 Biodiversity
- 05 Decommissioning

**Linked SDGs**


#### FOR OUR PEOPLE

**Material topics**

- 06 Occupational health & Safety
- 07 Process Safety
- 08 Security
- 09 Emergency Response

**Linked SDGs**


#### FOR OUR COMMUNITIES

**Material topics**

- 10 Our communities

**Linked SDGs**

# A focus on raising awareness

**In 2025 we rolled out a series of training sessions aimed at increasing environmental awareness and compliance.**

**Some examples include:**

## Consent to Locate

**Focusing on navigation aids and the PON10 reporting process, losses to sea and reporting through the PON2 process and preparation for an environmental inspection.**

## NORM Management

**Increasing knowledge of procedures and requirements around the management of NORM, from policy, guidance and risk assessment, work instructions and contingency plans.**

## Tally Books

**We rolled out Tally Books, with a focus on drilling activities, to raise awareness of environmental permits and consents and environmental reporting requirements amongst operational crews.**

# Health, Safety and Environmental Policy Statement

## Our Vision

It is the vision of Ithaca Energy plc, its affiliates and subsidiaries (the "Company") to be the highest performing UK North Sea independent oil and gas company, focused on sustainably growing value. We strive to be leaders in terms of: process safety; occupational health and safety; environmental responsibility; asset reliability and efficiency.

## We will:

- Put our people, their safety and environmental responsibility at the heart of everything we do
- Ensure no harm to our people or environment, by excelling as safety leaders
- Ensure our operations are governed by robust procedures and management systems as described within our Business Management System (BMS)
- Ensure risks related to occupational health, process safety and environment, including major accident hazards, are assessed and controlled
- Ensure the provision and maintenance of safe means of access to and egress from our facilities
- Ensure adequate facilities and arrangements for welfare at work are in place at our facilities
- Ensure systems are place for the safe use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances
- Promote a culture in which our people express themselves and can trust that our leaders will listen and act where necessary
- Acknowledge that making mistakes is human and that focus must be on learning and supporting our frontline teams regarding strength of barriers to prevent major accident hazards
- Protect the environment, prevent pollution and minimise emissions, waste and use of natural resources
- Be considered and support physical, social and emotional wellbeing
- Meet legal requirements and other compliance requirements/obligations, ensuring effective stakeholder engagement
- Set objectives and targets to focus on improvement in HSE performance
- Ensure risks related to occupational health, process safety and environment, including major accident hazards are assessed
- Provide appropriate HSE information, instruction, training and supervision
- Through audit and workplace monitoring, assess our processes and operations, looking for opportunities to continually improve our HSE performance
- Investigate and learn from near misses and incidents
- Plan and prepare for potential emergencies
- Provide sufficient resources for implementation of this policy
- Ensuring everyone is empowered to stop a job if there are any concerns regarding HSE risks

We all have a responsibility at Ithaca Energy to follow this Policy and assist the business in its implementation.

**Luciano Vasques**
Chief Executive Officer, Ithaca Energy

**Yaniv Friedman**
Executive Chairman,
Ithaca Energy

# Our environmental performance

# Our environmental performance

**Ithaca Energy is committed to continually improving environmental performance through responsible design, development and operations. We record and monitor our environmental data in line with regulatory reporting requirements and comply with obligations to report our environmental performances via the EEMS defined in the introduction of this report.**

## 2025 improvement plan objectives

- Progress ERAP items, delivering 2025 emissions targets
- Develop and issue updated Net Zero Strategy, including revised North Sea emissions targets (multi-year)
- Develop and launch Ithaca's Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) Strategy
- Progress OGMP involvement, ensuring achievement of Gold standard
- Deliver reduction in PON1 notifications
- Develop a Net Zero Policy
- Improve NORM management procedures and increase awareness
- Prepare of the decommissioning of late-life assets
- Improve environmental management, compliance and reporting
- Enable flare gas recovery on the Captain asset
- Improve permit compliance and understanding

## What we achieved in 2025

- Developed and launched Ithaca's Net Zero Policy
- Developed an Environmental Compliance Manual and RACI matrix
- Delivered a reduction in PON1 notifications
- Launched NEMS Accounter to help manage environmental compliance and reporting
- Successful completion of extensive methane measurement campaign through NTZC Joint Industry Partnership
- Awarded Gold Standard Pathway under OGMP 2.0
- Completion of Company-wide ESG materiality assessment
- Assessed digital ERAP opportunities across assets
- Extensive engineering tie-ins for Flare Gas Recovery completed on the Captain asset
- Developed detailed decommissioning management plans for identified assets
- Improved radiation management controls and compliance
- Completed roll out of updated radiation management procedures
- Radiation audits carried out on ANP, Erskine, Alba FSU, Captain FPSO and the Captain WPP
- Rolled out RadBase, a new Radioactive Database, across all operated assets

## Our 2026 improvement plan objectives

- Develop and launch Ithaca's ESG Strategy
- Reach OGMP 2.0 Level 5 across all operated assets
- Identify ERAP Projects across operations, track progress and move to implement EnCo (Environmentally Conscious Organisation) approach across operations
- Commence the operation of the Captain WPP FGR system and BLP FGR system
- Enhance our Environmental Policy
- Deliver ISO50001 and ISO14001 across all operational assets
- Roll out our Environmental Compliance Manual and RACI matrix across the organisation
- Develop a non-GHG emission reduction programme
- Review waste management and implement initiatives to maximise recycling rates
- Roll out a Wells Operations Environmental Compliance Programme
- With a focus on our supply chain, increase the number of environmental assurance audits undertaken
- Support safe delivery of FPF-1 and FSU assets to the dismantling yards

## Atmospheric emissions

Ithaca Energy releases Scope 1 atmospheric emissions primarily through combustion activities (i.e. combustion of fuel gas and diesel for power generation, compression and heat, and routine and non-routine flaring) on its offshore assets. We are also responsible for the direct emissions of hydrocarbons via venting, episodes of unlit flaring and fugitive emissions, and for the emissions of halogen gasses (F-gases) from refrigeration units and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC).

Ithaca Energy reports on all emission sources within its operational control required under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, and The Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018. Ithaca Energy uses the principles of the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (revised edition) and data gathered to fulfil the requirements under the Environmental Reporting Guidelines, including Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) guidance issued in March 2019. We monitor and compile our emissions in line with regulatory reporting for the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS) and for EEMS.

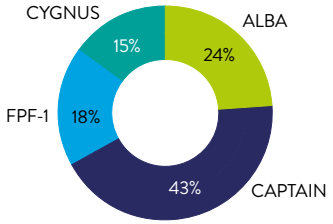
The figures in the following sections represent our environmental performance across all our operated assets: Captain WPP and BLP, Captain FPSO, Cygnus, Alba Northern Platform (ANP), Alba FSU, Stella FPF-1 and Erskine NUI.

### Carbon Dioxide Equivalent ($CO_2e$) Emissions

To demonstrate and understand the full impact of our operations and to be able to monitor progress towards our GHG targets, we quantify all our emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ($tCO_2e$). Carbon dioxide equivalent or $CO_2e$ is a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various GHGs on the basis of their Global Warming Potential (GWP), by converting amounts of other pollutant gases released to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide with the same GWP. Ithaca Energy uses the IPCC AR5 list of GWP factors for this conversion. Gases included in our $CO_2e$ emissions are carbon dioxide ($CO_2$), methane ($CH_4$) and nitrous oxide ($N_2O$).

In 2025, our total Scope 1 $CO_2e$ emissions from our operated assets was 436,335 tonnes (a 13% reduction compared to our 2024 Scope 1 $CO_2e$ emissions). The figure below shows the breakdown of $CO_2e$ emissions by asset. Emissions associated with the processing of fluids at installations where Ithaca Energy is not the operator, are not included in this figure. The emissions from the processing of the Cook and Alder fields are reported by the operators of the host facilities. Emissions from the Erskine NUI are included in the breakdown, but the emissions associated with the processing of the fluids are reported by the operator of the host facility.

**Scope 1 $CO_2e$ Emissions by Asset 2025**




75% (325,254 tonnes) of our emissions in 2025 came from the combustion of fuels for energy and includes the combustion of diesel and fuel gas for electricity generation, gas compression and process heating required on our assets. This represents a 17% reduction in combustion emissions compared to 2024 (391,285 tonnes).

Wherever possible, Ithaca Energy preferentially uses fuel gas for electricity generation to minimise emissions from combustion, reduce flaring and minimise emissions associated with the transport of diesel to our assets.

The second largest source of emissions is flaring, which occurs on six of our operated assets and accounted for 21% (93,781 tonnes) of our Scope 1 emissions. Venting accounts for 3% (12,307 tonnes) of our emissions. Sources of vent on our assets include unlit flaring, oil cargo loading, purging, process vents, such as those on glycol systems, and fugitives. 2025 saw a 39% reduction of venting emission compared to 2024 (20,196 tonnes). 'Other' emissions (i.e. fugitives and F-gases account for the remaining 1% (4,992 tonnes).

Ithaca Energy also understands the importance of the emissions intensity of its operations. We quantify this in kg of carbon dioxide equivalent per barrel of oil equivalent exported to pipeline ($kgCO_2e/boe$). The emissions intensity of our operation allows us to understand the impact of our operations compared to our production output. The overall Ithaca Energy emissions intensity in 2025 was 17.2 $kgCO_2e/boe$ (versus an industry average of 24 $kgCO_2e/boe$).

### Other Atmospheric Pollutants

Emissions of carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) from combustion accounted for 90% (391,087 tonnes) of our total $CO_2e$ emissions in 2025, with the remainder made up of other pollutants produced through the incomplete combustion of fuels, and from the venting of hydrocarbon gas via process or oil loading vents.

In addition to $CO_2$ emissions the other atmospheric emissions that are measured are summarised in the table below.

**Total other atmospheric pollutants from all production assets (tonnes)**

| | $NO_x$ | $N_2O$ | $SO_2$ | CO | $CH_4$ | VOC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 1,948 | 22 | 115 | 705 | 971.5 | 124 |

### 2025 Summary

**Permitted Oil in Produced Water Discharged (tonnes)**
**30**

**Total Permitted Chemicals Discharged (tonnes)**
**4,175**

**Production Operations Waste Recycled**
**60%**

**Total Produced Water Re-injected**
**73.1%**

**Average Oil in Produced Water (mg/l)**
**7**

**Emissions Intensity (kg $CO_2e$/boe)**
**17.2**

**Total Scope 1 $CO_2e$ (tonnes)**
**436,335**

**Total Scope 2 $CO_2e$ (tonnes)**
**550**

## Permitted Oil Discharges to Sea in Produced Water

The extraction of oil and gas results in the production of 'produced water' containing trace amounts of dispersed hydrocarbons, some naturally occurring materials and residues of the chemicals used in the extraction and production processes. Ithaca Energy assets have processes in place to minimise the concentrations of oil in water before fluids are either re-injected into the reservoir or discharged to sea. Produced water management on Ithaca Energy assets meets or exceeds the requirements set out in the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (OPPC).

Produced water from Alba, FPF-1 and Cygnus is treated to reduce the concentration of the residual oil before it is discharged to sea so that OPPC permit conditions are met.


**Total produced water (million tonnes)**

**15.7**

**Total produced water re-injected (million tonnes)**

**11.2**

**Total produced water discharged (million tonnes)**

**4.5**

This activity is regulated under the provisions of a permit issued by the environmental regulator OPRED. Produced water handling remains a key challenge at the Alba field as the volume of water co-produced with the oil is rising as the field matures. However, these challenges will abate following the cessation of production of the ANP in 2026.

At the Captain field, all produced water is reinjected back into the reservoir with no produced water discharged to sea. Erskine produced fluids are exported and processed on a host installation and produced water is discharged and reported from this location under the provisions of a discharge permit issued to the operator of the host installation. Similarly, the Alder field is tied back to a host installation, with any water produced from the field discharged in accordance with the discharge permit. Produced water discharge from the Cook field is managed by the operator of the host facility.

In 2025, Ithaca Energy complied with permitting requirements for produced water across the majority of its producing operated assets. The one exception being FPF-1, which encountered an issue with one of its wells leading to short periods with high oil in water samples. Ithaca Energy's oil and gas extraction activities resulted in total produced water (total produced water discharged and produced water re-injected) of 15,718,516 tonnes; 71.3% of this (11.2 million tonnes) was reinjected at the Captain field, where no produced fluids are discharged to sea. The remaining 4.5 million tonnes were discharged to sea at the Alba Northern Platform, the Alba FSU, the Stella FPF-1 and the Cygnus A and Cygnus B Platforms. The average oil in water concentration was 7 mg/l (versus an industry average of 17 mg/l). Total water discharges will significantly reduce in 2026 following cessation of production from Alba and FPF-1. Produced oil and water permitted discharges are summarised in the following table.

**Permitted oil discharges**

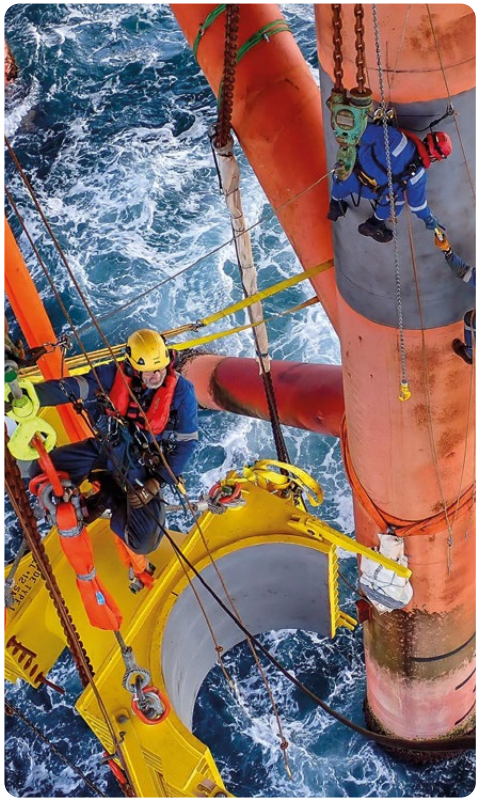
| 2025 | Total water discharged (t) | Total oil discharged (t) | Average oil in water concentration (mg/l) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alba NP | 4,422,240 | 27.275 | 6 |
| Alba FSU | 6,844 | 0.139 | 21 |
| FPF-1 | 70,080 | 2.502 | 37 |
| Cygnus A | 10,121 | 0.077 | 8 |
| Cygnus B | 3,562 | 0.020 | 6 |
| **Total** | **4,512,847** | **30.0** | |

**Water and oil re-injection**

| | Total Water re-injected (t) | Total Oil re-injected (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Captain WPP | **11,205,669** | **7,259** |

## Permitted Chemical Use* and Chemical Discharge**

Chemicals are an essential requirement in drilling and production operations with many different types being used. These chemicals are primarily used to control corrosion, inhibit bacterial growth, assist with the production process and assist with the drilling process. Due to the nature of these processes some discharge of chemicals to the sea will occur. Chemical use and discharge is strictly regulated under the Offshore Chemical Regulations 2002 (as amended) and a permit is required before any use or discharge to sea of a production or drilling chemical can take place.



In 2025, Ithaca Energy was permitted to discharge 61,326 tonnes of chemicals across all operations. However, only 4,175 tonnes of these chemicals were discharged (a 57% reduction compared to permitted chemical discharges in 2024; 9,673 tonnes). Of the 4,175 tonnes of the overall permitted chemical discharges, platform drilling accounted for the largest proportion, with 1,989 tonnes of associated chemicals being discharged (144 tonnes from ANP and 1,845 tonnes from the Captain WPP). MODU drilling operations accounted for 1,329 tonnes of chemicals being discharged. Production operations had 856 tonnes of permitted discharges and pipeline operations at Cook had 0.47 tonnes of permitted discharge. Approximately 11% of production chemicals used were discharged to sea. 4,109 tonnes (98%) of chemicals discharged were low hazard i.e. chemicals classed E or banded Gold under the regulated Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme.

Ithaca Energy continues to focus on replacement of higher hazard chemicals. A pre-selection screening process is undertaken to identify less hazardous substitutes where this is technically feasible. All chemical use and discharge is subject to strict regulatory controls and are managed in accordance with internal procedures and processes.

## Waste

Ithaca Energy's offshore operations produce a variety of waste streams which include packaging, scrap metal and redundant chemicals. Ithaca Energy works actively to reduce the amount of waste that it produces and to reuse or recycle what remains. Waste which is not reused, recycled or sent for energy production is sent to landfill.

Ithaca Energy works with our waste management contractors to continuously improve waste management and minimise landfill volumes. In 2025, our production assets produced a total of 6,684 tonnes of waste (1,135 tonnes of this was waste sent to landfill). Total waste recycled was 3,998 tonnes (a 56% increase compared to 2024 (2,558 tonnes)), with 1,550 tonnes sent for energy production/incineration.

Through recycling and waste to energy, 83% of waste was diverted away from landfill. A breakdown of waste produced per asset is provided in the table below.

| Production Asset | Total waste (tonnes) |
|---|---|
| ANP | 1,764 |
| FSU | 136 |
| WPP | 3,282 |
| FPSO | 880 |
| Erskine | 58 |
| FPF-1 | 414 |
| Cygnus A | 148 |
| Cygnus B | 2 |

## Unplanned Releases

In accordance with regulatory requirements all unplanned accidental releases of oil or chemicals to sea, regardless of quantity, must be reported on a Petroleum Operations Notice No.1 (PON1). Our performance with regard to events reported to the regulator as spills (PON1s) are seen as an area of focus and improvement for the Group. All unplanned accidental releases are investigated, with corrective actions developed and implemented to prevent recurrence.

**Unplanned release >2 tonnes**

| PON1 reference | Quantity (tonnes) | Chemical | Description | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IRS/2025/5737/PON1 | 4.71 | Sodium Chloride Brine | Leak from mud pump | Captain WPP/BLP |

In 2025, Ithaca Energy had 10 unplanned releases from offshore installations. This represents a 63% reduction compared to 2024. The majority (9) of the 2025 releases were hydrocarbon (oil) releases (a decrease in comparison to 2024 (11)); two were related to Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) activities, while others related to discharges of oily water from drains and one related to broken pins on a hose breakaway coupling. Cumulatively, the total oil accidentally released to sea was 0.28 tonnes. One of the unplanned oil releases amounted to 0.21 tonnes, however, the remaining releases were even smaller and ranged from 0.00002 tonnes to 0.06 tonnes.

Unplanned releases of chemicals to sea accounted for one of the ten reported releases (a significant reduction in comparison to 2024 (16)). The one unplanned chemical release was >2 tonnes and is detailed in the table below. An environmental risk assessment was undertaken which confirmed there was no environmental impact from this release.

**Number of PON1 reportable incidents and minor drainage discharges 2025**

| | PON1 hydrocarbon | PON1 chemical |
|---|---|---|
| 2025 | 9 | 1 |

* Any intentional application of a chemical in the carrying out of offshore activities under normal operating conditions.
** Discharge relates to any intentional emission of the chemical, or any of its degradation or transformation products, from an offshore installation to sea.

IN FOCUS

# Captain WPP/BLP

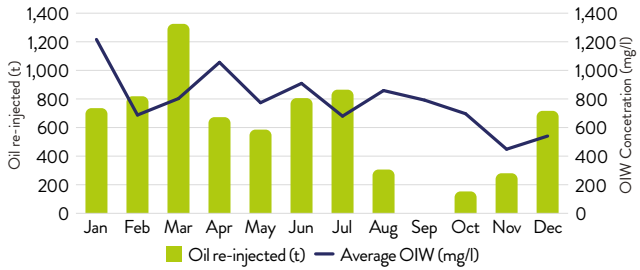
## Produced water re-injection

There is no produced water discharged to sea on Captain as it is 100% re-injected. In 2025, 11,205,669 tonnes of water was re-injected at Captain and a total of 7,259 tonnes of oil was re-injected (a significant reduction (30%) compared to 2024 (11,985 tonnes)). The reduction in oil re-injection (OIW) from August through to November was due to the planned maintenance (TAR) and associated shutdown and start-up activities.

**The total quantity of produced water re-injected**

**11.2 million tonnes**

**Monthly Oil Re-Injection**




## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, a total of 1,335 tonnes of chemicals were used on Captain WPP and 67 tonnes discharged within permit conditions; this represents a significant (21%) reduction on chemicals used compared to 2024 (1,335 tonnes) and a 35% reduction on chemicals discharged under permit compared to 2024 (103 tonnes). In contrast, platform drilling from the WPP resulted in 1,845 tonnes of chemicals used and 5,412 tonnes of permitted chemicals discharged.

**Use**


**Discharge**


Production operations  Platform drilling

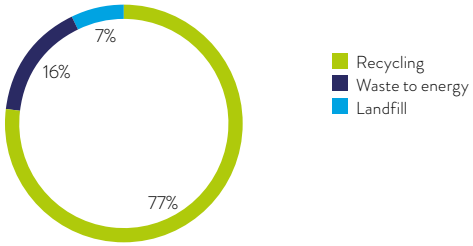
**Tonnes of permitted chemicals**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Facility/Operation | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Production operations | 1,058 | 67 |
| Platform drilling | 5,412 | 1,845 |

## Waste

In 2025, the Captain FPSO produced a total of 3,282 tonnes of waste. Of this total, 77% (2,531 tonnes) was recycled, 16% (513 tonnes) was sent for energy production and 7% (238 tonnes) was sent to landfill. There was an increase in overall waste compared to 2024, mainly due to maintenance activity and platform drilling. However, the amount of waste recycled was substantially increased (by 75%) compared to 2024 recycling (643 tonnes).

**Waste disposal routes**




## Unplanned releases

Of the six oil releases, two related to oily waste water being discharged overboard from the cellar deck. One release related to diesel bunkering where it was found that three pins had broken/failed in the hose breakaway coupling and one release resulted from a split flange on a subsea manifold. Another release is suspected as coming from the open drains caisson. The one chemical release related to the mechanical failure of a piston (one piston) liner swab seal – mud pump.

**PON1s**

**Oil**

6

**Chemical**

1

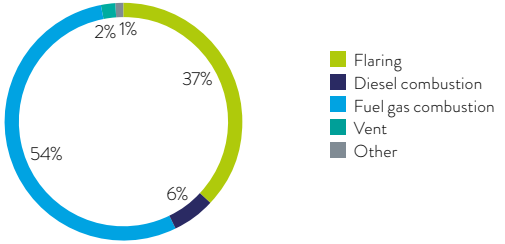
## Atmospheric emissions

In 2025, a total of 106,400 tonnes $CO_2e$ was emitted from the WPP/BLP; representing an 11% decrease in emissions compared to 2024 (119,839 tonnes $CO_2e$).

**Emissions by source (tonnes)**

| | $NO_x$ | $N_2O$ | $SO_2$ | CO | $CH_4$ | VOC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flaring | 15.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 84.8 | 227.7 | 25.3 |
| Diesel | 27.4 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Fuel gas | 289.6 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 64.4 | 19.7 | 0.8 |
| Vent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.7 | 0.2 |

**$CO_2e$ emissions (%)**




IN FOCUS

# Captain FPSO

## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, a total of 14,607 tonnes of chemicals were used on the Captain FPSO and 10 tonnes discharged within permit conditions; this represents a significant (22%) reduction on chemicals used compared to 2024 (18,823 tonnes) and a 58% reduction on chemicals discharged under permit compared to 2024 (24 tonnes).

**Tonnes of permitted chemicals**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Facility/Operation | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Production operations | 18,823 | 24 |

## Atmospheric emissions

In 2025, a total of 80,409 tonnes $CO_2e$ was emitted from the FPSO; representing a marginal 2% increase in emissions compared to 2024 (78,714 tonnes $CO_2e$).

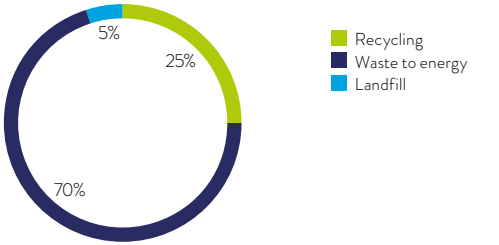
**Emissions by source (tonnes)**

| | $NO_x$ | $N_2O$ | $SO_2$ | CO | $CH_4$ | VOC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flaring | 3.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 57.9 | 6.4 |
| Diesel | 1,194.0 | 4.4 | 80.4 | 315.6 | 3.6 | 40.2 |
| Fuel gas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 142.1 | 0.3 |

## Waste

In 2025, the Captain FPSO produced a total of 880 tonnes of waste (an increase compared to 2024 (400 tonnes)). Of this total, 25% (224 tonnes) was recycled, 70% (615 tonnes) was sent for energy production and 5% (41 tonnes) was sent to landfill. However, the amount of waste recycled was substantially increased (by 25%) compared to 2024 recycling (179 tonnes).

**Waste disposal routes**




## Unplanned releases

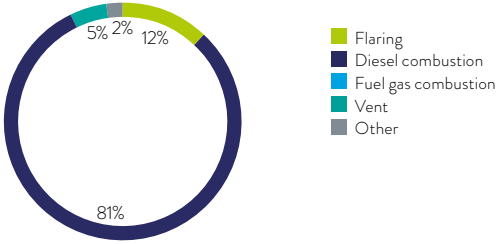
There were no unplanned releases from the Captain FPSO in 2025.

**PON1s**

**Oil**
0

**Chemical**
0

**$CO_2e$ emissions (%)**



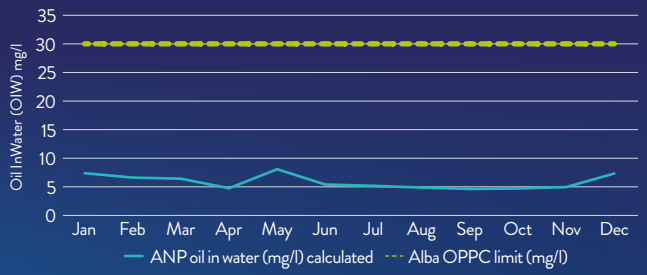
IN FOCUS

# Alba Northern Platform (ANP)

## Permitted oil discharges to sea

In 2025, the ANP discharged a total of 4,422,240 tonnes of produced water (a minor increase of 0.4% compared to 2024 (4,404,977 tonnes)). Produced water discharge on ANP remained within the monthly average limit of 30 mg/l during 2025, and the cumulative oil discharged (27.2 tonnes; an increase compared to 2024 (23.5 tonnes)) was within the permitted limit of 62.37 tonnes.

**Oil discharged under permit**

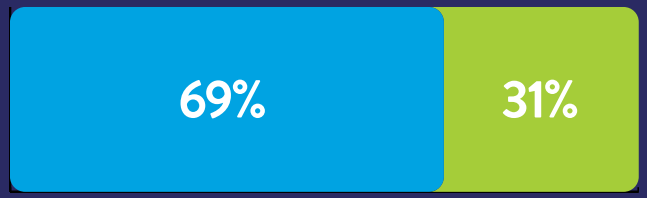



## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, a total of 512 tonnes of chemicals were used on the ANP and 322 tonnes discharged within permit conditions; this represents a reduction (11%) on chemicals used compared to 2024 (573 tonnes) and a 9% reduction on chemicals discharged under permit compared to 2024 (356 tonnes). In contrast, platform drilling from the ANP resulted in 1,033 tonnes of chemicals used and 144 tonnes of permitted chemicals discharged. Towards the end of 2025 plug and abandonment activities commenced as the asset moves to cease production in 2026 and towards eventual removal.

**Use**


**Discharge**




Production operations
Platform drilling

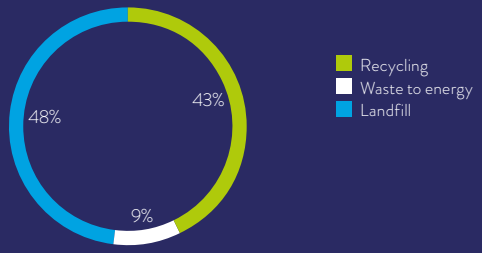
**Tonnes of permitted chemicals**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Facility/Operation | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Production operations | 512 | 322 |
| Platform drilling | 1,033 | 144 |

## Waste

In 2025, the ANP produced a total of 1,764 tonnes of waste. Of this total, 43% (757 tonnes) was recycled, 9% (167 tonnes) was sent for energy production and 48% (840 tonnes) was sent to landfill. There was a 14% decrease in overall waste compared to 2024 (2,053 tonnes).

**Waste disposal routes**




## Unplanned releases

There were no unplanned releases from the ANP in 2025.

**PON1s**

**Oil**

0

**Chemical**

0

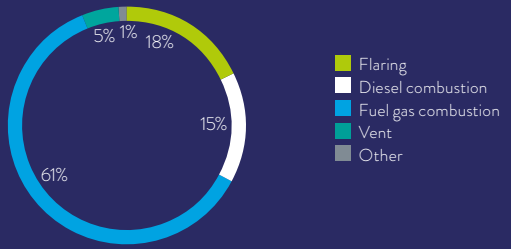
## Atmospheric emissions

In 2025, a total of 99,220 tonnes $CO_2e$ was emitted from the ANP; representing a significant decrease (24%) in emissions compared to 2024 (131,152 tonnes $CO_2e$).

**Emissions by source (tonnes)**

| | $NO_x$ | $N_2O$ | $SO_2$ | CO | $CH_4$ | VOC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flaring | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 38.1 | 102.3 | 11.4 |
| Diesel | 76.4 | 1.0 | 17.7 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Fuel gas | 133.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 65.6 | 20.1 | 0.8 |
| Vent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 188.9 | 15.3 |

**$CO_2e$ emissions (%)**



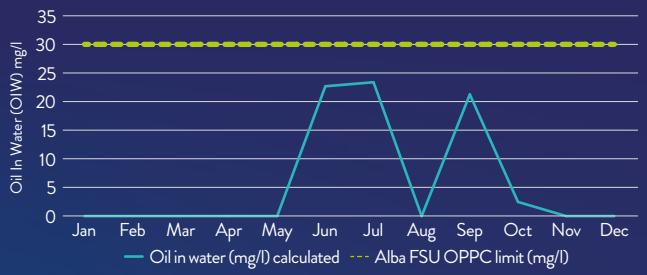
IN FOCUS

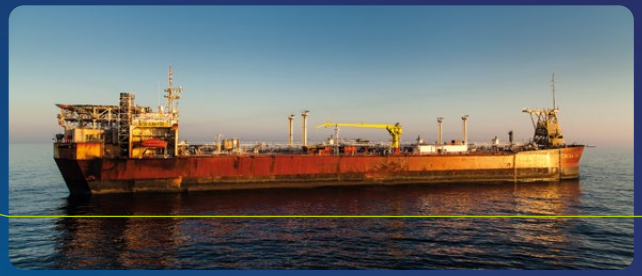
# Alba FSU

## Permitted oil discharges to sea

In 2025, the FSU discharged a total of 6,844 tonnes of produced water (a significant increase compared to 2024 (3,728 tonnes)). The increase in produced water is due to the increase in the water cut from the aging wells. As the end of life for the field approaches, the amount of water compared oil in fluid extracted from the reservoir has increased. Produced water discharge on the Alba FSU remained within the monthly average limit of 30 mg/l during 2025, and the cumulative oil in water discharged (0.139 tonnes; an increase compared to 2024 (0.073 tonnes)) was within the permitted limit of 0.38 tonnes. Produced water discharges at the FSU are undertaken in batches this accounts for the spikes in the data as illustrated in the graph below.

**Oil discharged under permit**

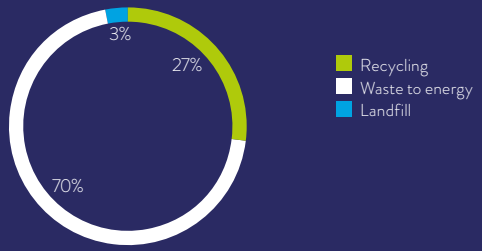


## Waste

In 2025, the FSU produced a total of 136 tonnes of waste. Of this total, 27% (36 tonnes) was recycled, 70% (95 tonnes) was sent for energy production and 3% (4 tonnes) was sent to landfill. There was a 6% decrease in overall waste compared to 2024 (144 tonnes).

**Waste disposal routes**




## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, a total of 6 tonnes of chemicals were used on the FSU and 12 tonnes discharged within permit conditions; this represents a reduction (3%) on chemicals used compared to 2024 (7 tonnes) and a 27% reduction on chemicals discharged under permit compared to 2024 (17 tonnes).

**Tonnes of permitted chemicals**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Facility/Operation | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Production operations | 6 | 12 |

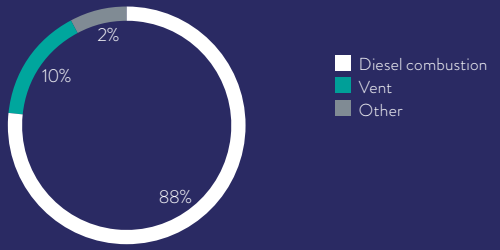
## Atmospheric emissions

In 2025, a total of 5,569 tonnes $CO_2e$ was emitted from the FSU; representing a marginal 5% increase in emissions compared to 2024 (5,314 tonnes $CO_2e$).

**Emissions by source (tonnes)**

| | $NO_x$ | $N_2O$ | $SO_2$ | CO | $CH_4$ | VOC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flaring | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Diesel | 59.7 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 15.8 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| Fuel gas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 1.6 |

**$CO_2e$ emissions (%)**




## Unplanned releases

There were no unplanned releases from the FSU in 2025.

**PON1s**

**Oil**

**0**

**Chemical**

**0**

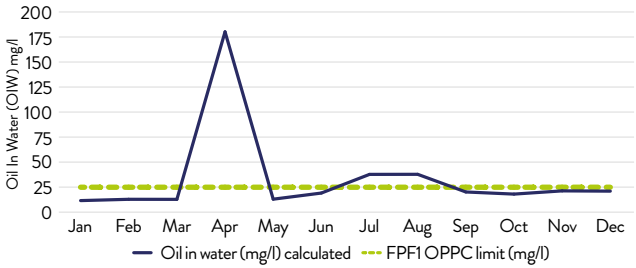
IN FOCUS

# FPF-1

## Permitted oil discharges to sea

In 2025, the FPF-1 discharged a total of 70,080 tonnes of produced water (a 5% increase compared to 2024 (66,787 tonnes)). Produced water discharge on FPF-1 largely remained within the monthly average limit of 25 mg/l during 2025 and the cumulative oil in water discharged (2.502 tonnes) was within the permitted limit of 4.85 tonnes. The spike in OIW recorded in April was due to solids from a well being brought to surface which subsequently lead to high OIW samples, which were reported as OPPC non-compliances.

**Oil discharged under permit**




## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, a total of 504 tonnes of chemicals were used on FPF-1 (a marginal 5% increase compared to 2024 (482 tonnes)) and 405 tonnes discharged within permit conditions (a marginal 3% increase compared to 392 tonnes in 2024).

The increase in chemical consumption was primarily attributed to operational issues associated with the Harrier well, which came to light in April 2025. This necessitated additional usage of production chemicals, including increased dosing of scale inhibitor and demulsifier.

**Production use**

**33.2%**

**Production discharge**

**42%**

**Tonnes of permitted chemicals**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Facility/Operation | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Production operations | 504 | 405 |

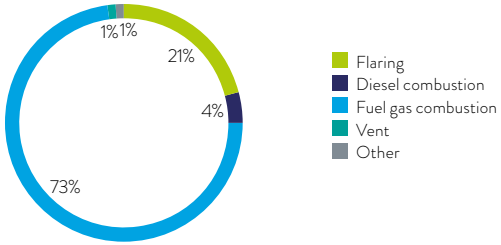
## Atmospheric emissions

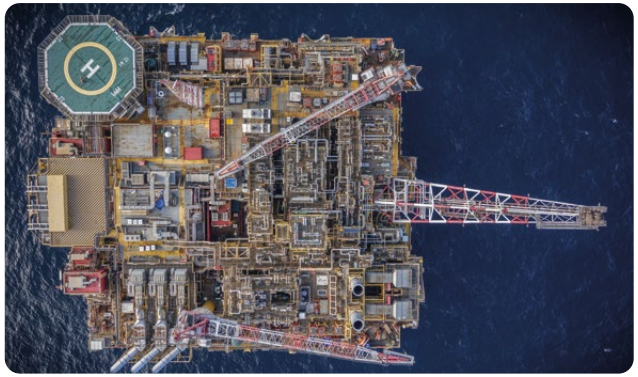
In 2025, a total of 76,727 tonnes $CO_2e$ was emitted from FPF-1, representing a very slight reduction (0.25%) in emissions compared to 2024 (76,917 tonnes $CO_2e$).

**Emissions by source (tonnes)**

| | $NO_x$ | $N_2O$ | $SO_2$ | CO | $CH_4$ | VOC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flaring | 5.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 32.2 | 86.6 | 9.6 |
| Diesel | 12.7 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Fuel gas | 122.5 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 60.3 | 18.5 | 0.7 |
| Vent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 7.4 |

**$CO_2e$ emissions (%)**

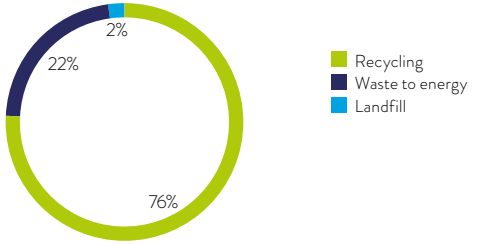


## Waste

In 2025, FPF-1 produced a total of 414 tonnes of waste. Of this total, 77% (317 tonnes) was recycled, 22% (90 tonnes) was sent for energy production and 2% (7 tonnes) was sent to landfill. While there was a 30% increase in overall waste compared to 2024 (301 tonnes), the amount of waste recycled increased significantly (70%) in 2025.

**Waste disposal routes**




## Unplanned releases

The PON1 for oil related to the loss of hydraulic fluid (Hydomax HT Eco 36) from an ROV operating withing FPF-1 500 m zone.

**PON1s**

**Oil**

**1**

**Chemical**

**0**

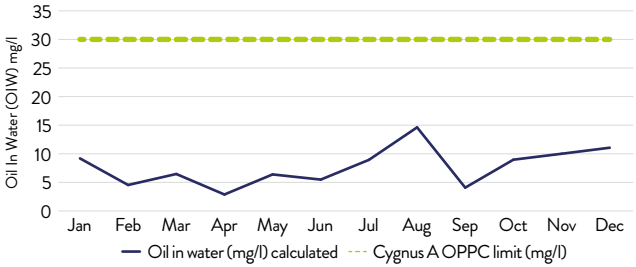
IN FOCUS

# Cygnus

## Permitted oil discharges to sea

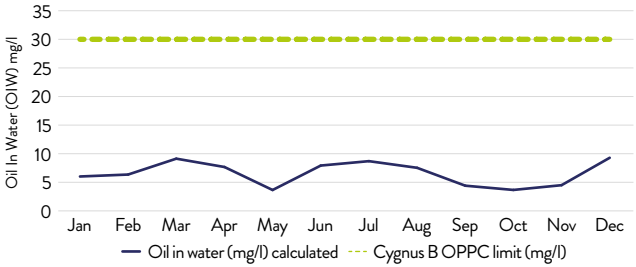
In 2025, Cygnus A discharged a total of 10,121 tonnes of produced water (a 12% decrease compared to 2024 (11,475 tonnes)). Produced water discharge on Cygnus A remained well below the regulatory limit of 30 mg/l during 2025. The cumulative oil discharged (0.077 tonnes) was within the permitted limit of 0.27 tonnes. The quantity of permitted oil discharge in 2025 represented a decrease of 44% compared to 2024 (0.138 tonnes).

**Cygnus A – oil discharged under permit**




In 2025, Cygnus B discharged a total of 3,562 tonnes of produced water (a 19% decrease compared to 2024 (4,375 tonnes)). Produced water discharge on Cygnus B remained well below the regulatory limit of 30 mg/l during 2025, and the cumulative oil in water discharged (0.020 tonnes) was within the permitted limit of 0.115 tonnes.

**Cygnus B – oil discharged under permit**




## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, a total of 37 tonnes of chemicals were used on the Cygnus Alpha process and utilities platform and 35 tonnes of chemicals were discharged in accordance with permit conditions. The quantity of total chemical used represented a significant reduction (62%) compared to 2024 (98 tonnes) and 64% reduction in permitted chemicals discharged compared to 2024 (96 tonnes). On Cygnus Bravo 4 tonnes of chemicals were used and discharged, respectively.

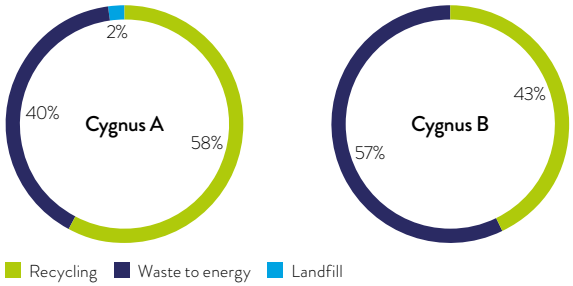
**Tonnes of permitted chemicals (Cygnus A & B)**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Facility/Operation | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Cygnus Alpha Production operations | 37 | 35 |
| Cygnus Bravo Production | 4 | 4 |

## Waste

In 2025, Cygnus A produced a total of 148 tonnes of waste. Of this total, 57% (85 tonnes) was recycled, 40% (59 tonnes) was sent for energy production and 2% (3 tonnes) was sent to landfill. There was a slight decrease in overall waste compared to 2024 (150 tonnes). Most of the waste from Cygnus B (a normally unmanned installation) is brought back to Cygnus A before being shipped to shore. Nonetheless, in 2025 Cygnus B produced 2 tonnes of waste; with 1 tonne being recycled and 1 tonne sent for energy production.

**Waste disposal routes**




## Unplanned releases

There were no unplanned releases from Cygnus in 2025.

**PON1s**

| Oil | Chemical |
|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |

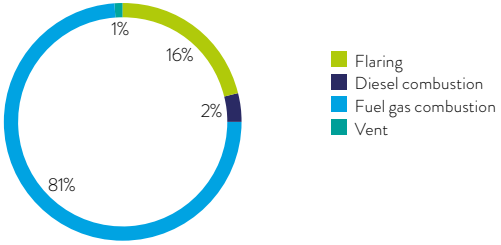
## Atmospheric emissions

In 2025, a total of 67,339 tonnes $CO_2e$ was emitted from Cygnus; representing a decrease (12%) in emissions compared to 2024 (76,749 tonnes $CO_2e$).

**Emissions by source (tonnes)**

| | $NO_x$ | $N_2O$ | $SO_2$ | CO | $CH_4$ | VOC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flaring | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 59.0 | 4.3 |
| Diesel | 13.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Fuel gas | 174.6 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 132.4 | 20.3 | 0.8 |
| Vent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.0 | 0.0 |

**$CO_2e$ emissions (%)**



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# Erskine

## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, a total of 186 tonnes of chemicals were used on Erskine, 183 tonnes associated with production and 4 tonnes associated with well intervention activities. No chemicals were discharged from Erskine. As Erskine-produced fluids are exported and processed on the host installation, chemicals used during production or any well intervention activity from the NUI are discharged and reported from this location under the provisions of a chemical permit issued to operator of the host facility.

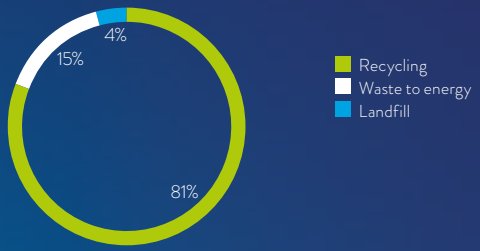
**Tonnes of permitted chemicals**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Facility/Operation | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Production operations | 183 | 0 |
| Platform well interventions | 4 | 0 |

## Waste

In 2025, Erskine produced 58 tonnes of waste, a 69% decrease on 2024 total waste (188 tonnes). Of this total, 81% (47 tonnes) was recycled, 15% (9 tonnes) sent for energy production and 4% (3 tonnes) went to landfill.

**Waste disposal routes**




## Unplanned releases

There were no unplanned releases from the Erskine NUI in 2025.

**PON1s**

| Oil | Chemical |
|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |

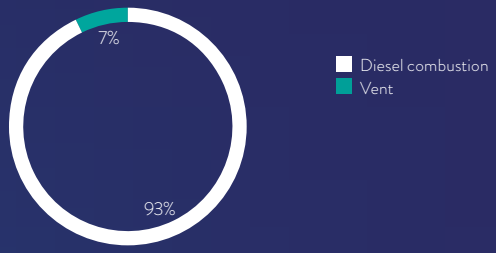
## Atmospheric emissions

In 2025, a total of 672 tonnes $CO_2e$ was emitted from the Erskine NUI; representing a substantial decrease (63%) in emissions compared to 2024 (1,826 tonnes $CO_2e$). This decrease was due to reduced maintenance and well intervention activity in 2025.

**Emissions by source (tonnes)**

| | $NO_x$ | $N_2O$ | $SO_2$ | CO | $CH_4$ | VOC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flaring | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Diesel | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Fuel gas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Vent | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.0 |

**$CO_2e$ emissions (%)**




IN FOCUS

# Drilling MODU

## Permitted oil discharges to sea

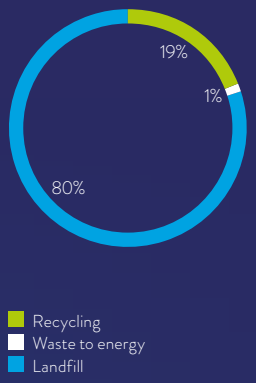
In 2025, two drilling programmes were undertaken using two separate Mobile Operated Drilling Units (MODUs), one at Cygnus and another at Seagull. Drilling was successfully completed while minimising the environmental impact. Short-duration OPPC permits were in place to support the MODUs well operations. Drilling fluids were treated and discharged offshore in accordance with the approved environmental permits.

## Waste

In 2025, two separate MODUs undertook activity associated with the Cygnus 12th well and Seagull. A MODU arrived at Cygnus in April 2025 and remained in field throughout the year (it will remain in field into 2026). Another MODU was on location at Seagull from January to mid-October 2025.

A total of 3,537 tonnes of waste was produced in 2025; 804 tonnes at Seagull and 2,733 tonnes at Cygnus. Of the 804 tonnes associated with drilling at Seagull, 0.05% (0.4 tonnes) was re-used, 61% (488 tonnes) was recycled, 1% (11 tonnes) was sent to create energy, 0.01% (0.081 tonnes) was incinerated and 38% (305 tonnes) was sent to landfill. The majority of waste (2,535 tonnes) associated with Cygnus drilling comprised of backloaded cuttings and oil-based muds. Of the 2,733 tonnes of total waste at Cygnus 7% (182 tonnes) was recycled, 0.31% (8 tonnes) was sent to create energy and 93% (2,542 tonnes) was sent to landfill due to backloading of drill cuttings.

**Waste disposal routes**




## Unplanned releases

There were no unplanned releases from drilling or well intervention activities in 2025.

**PON1s**

| Oil | Chemical |
|---|---|
| 0 | 0 |

## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, drilling activities involving MODUs used a total of 15,528 tonnes of chemicals. A total of 1,329 tonnes of chemicals were discharged within the conditions of each chemical permit.

**Tonnes of permitted chemicals**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Facility/Operation | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Cygnus MODU operations | 6,295 | 847 |
| Seagull MODU operations | 9,233 | 482 |

IN FOCUS

# Pipeline/Umbilical Operations and Well P&A Activities

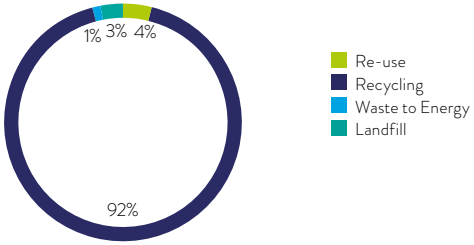
## Waste

In addition to waste from production assets, waste was also produced from activities associated with decommissioning, pipeline operations and well plug and abandonment (P&A) activities, accounting for 2,074 tonnes of waste. The Anglia West development 6z well was fully P&A'd in 2025. This, along with the Anglia topsides and jacket, accounted for the largest proportion (2,051 tonnes) of the total waste produced; 92% (1,886 tonnes) was recycled, 4% (87.22 tonnes) was re-used, 1% was sent to create energy and the remaining 1% went to landfill. Work on the Cook P1 flowline resulted in 23 tonnes of waste, all of which was recycled.

**Waste from decommissioning (tonnes)**

| Anglia | Cook Flowline |
|---|---|
| 2,031 | 23 |

**Waste disposal routes**




## Unplanned releases

The unplanned oil release in this instance related to a leak identified using an ROV during an as left survey following chemical injection umbilical remedial works of the Cook P1 flowline to the Tree. Upon identification the leak was immediately halted and remedial works undertaken to prevent recurrence.

**PON1s**

| Oil | Chemical |
|---|---|
| 1 | 0 |

## Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2025, 1.61 tonnes of permitted chemicals were used during well P&A activities associated with the Anglia 6z well; no chemicals were discharged. Work on the Cook flowline resulted in the use of 0.68 tonnes and discharge of 0.47 tonnes of chemical as permitted.

**Tonnes of permitted chemicals**
(used and discharged within permit conditions)

| Decommissioning | Chemicals used (t) | Chemicals discharged (t) |
|---|---|---|
| Anglia Well P&A | 1.61 | 0 |
| Cook flowline | 0.68 | 0.47 |

## 2025 Chemical use and discharge (detailed)

| Facility/Operation | kg | A | B | C | D | E | Orange | Blue | White | Silver | Gold | Total (kg) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alba Floating Storage Unit (FSU) Production Operations** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,462 | 6,462 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,135 | 12,135 |
| **Alba Northern Platform (ANP) Production Operations** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 5,776 | 0 | 79,243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 427,158 | 512,177 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 5,776 | 0 | 79,243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 237,369 | 322,387 |
| **Alba Northern Platform (ANP) Platform Drilling operations** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118,250 | 896,651 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,795 | 1,032,696 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142,280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,412 | 143,692 |
| **Captain FPSO Production Operations** | **Used** | 0 | 42,389 | 0 | 0 | 8,074 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,108,196 | 5,448,157 | 14,606,816 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,074 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,575 | 9,649 |
| **Captain Wellhead Protector Platform (WPP) Production Operations** | **Used** | 12,822 | 0 | 36,649 | 0 | 18,177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53,707 | 936,497 | 1,057,852 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 36,649 | 0 | 18,080 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,567 | 67,296 |
| **Captain Wellhead Protector Platform (WPP) Drilling operations** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,076,771 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,000 | 329,220 | 5,411,991 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,710,627 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 134,337 | 1,844,964 |
| **Stella FPF1 Production Operations** | **Used** | 0 | 5,910 | 0 | 0 | 314,394 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 184,130 | 504,434 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 5,910 | 0 | 0 | 314,394 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 85,147 | 405,451 |
| **Cygnus A PU Platform Production Operations** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,742 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,685 | 2,423 | 36,850 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26,734 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,685 | 713 | 35,132 |
| **MODU Drilling Operations (Cygnus Wells)** | **Used** | 32,300 | 743 | 124,440 | 12,650 | 6,061,630 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,224 | 61,806 | 6,294,793 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 8,740 | 80 | 827,670 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 10,688 | 847,280 |
| **Cygnus B Platform Production Operations** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,765 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 3,775 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,045 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4,056 |
| **Erskine Production Operations** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,658 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 173,977 | 182,635 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| **Erskine NUI Well Intervention Operations** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,690 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 3,696 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **MODU Drilling Operations (Seagull)** | **Used** | 4,655 | 6,405 | 24,306 | 1,395,164 | 7,735,549 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 662 | 66,221 | 9,232,961 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 230 | 460,433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21,321 | 481,984 |
| **Vessel Well Interventions Operations (Anglia)** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1,612 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| **Pipeline Operations (Cook Umbilical)** | **Used** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 589 | 0 | 681 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 466 | 0 | 466 |
| **Total** | **Used** | 49,777 | 55,447 | 191,171 | 1,526,064 | 20,235,035 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9,178,064 | 7,653,874 | 38,889,432 |
| | **Discharged** | 0 | 5,910 | 51,165 | 310 | 3,591,579 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,254 | 517,291 | 4,174,509 |

The Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme (UK) (OCNS) conducts Chemical Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM) assessments on chemical products that are used offshore. They use colour banding to risk rank each product, with Gold products posing the lowest potential hazard and, on the table above, Orange being the highest risk. Products not applicable to the CHARM model (i.e. inorganic substances, hydraulic fluids or chemicals used only in pipelines) are assigned an OCNS grouping, A through E. Group A includes products considered to have the greatest potential environmental hazard and Group E the least.

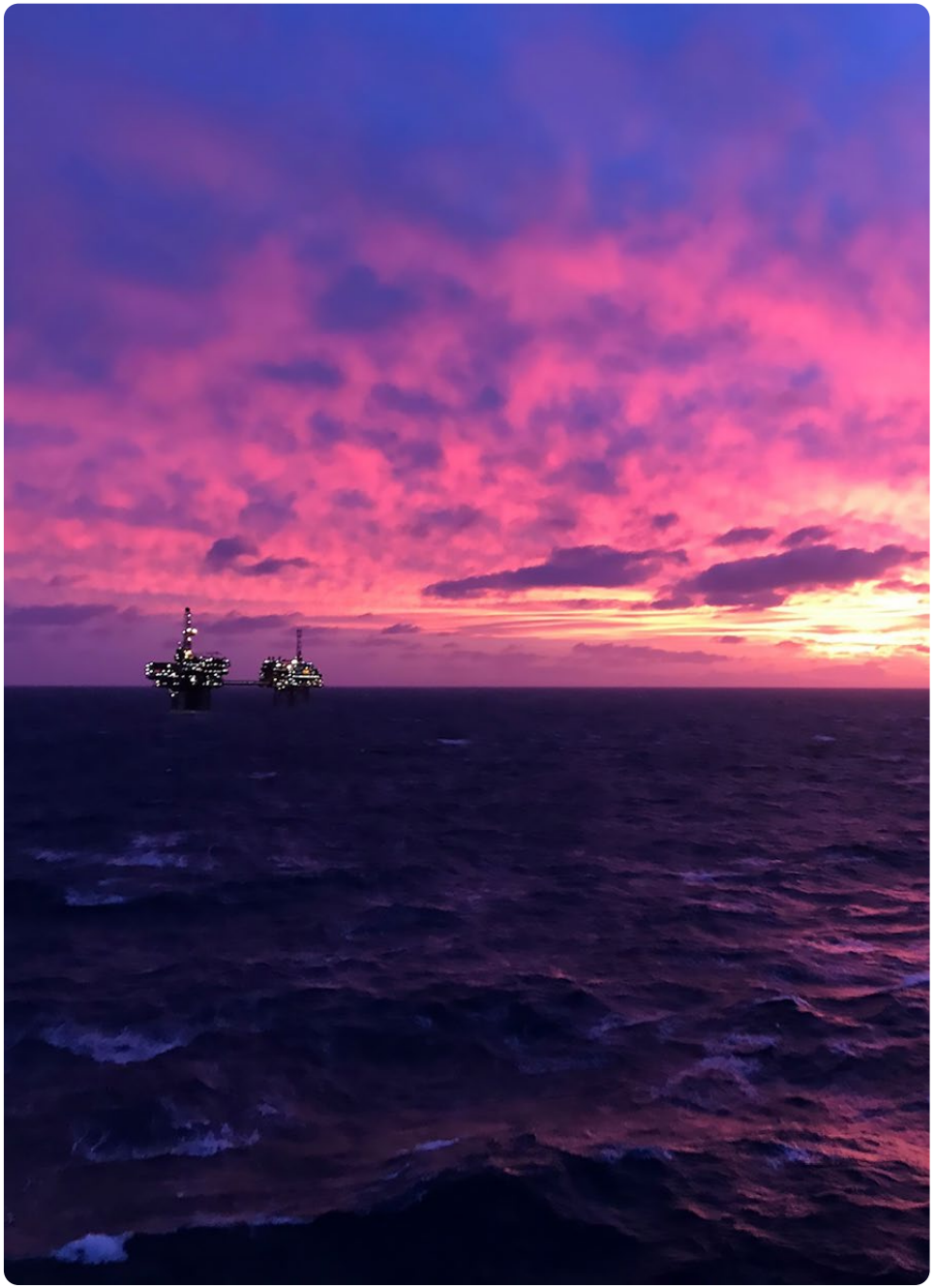
## Appendix 1: Abbreviations and terminology

| | |
|---|---|
| **AFOD** | AF Offshore Decom |
| **ANP** | Alba North Platform |
| **BLP** | Bridge Linked Platform |
| **BMS** | Business Management System |
| **BOE** | Barrels of Oil Equivalent |
| **CATS** | Central Area Transmission System |
| **$CH_4$** | Methane |
| **CO** | Carbon Monoxide |
| **$CO_2$** | Carbon Dioxide |
| **$CO_2e$** | Carbon dioxide equivalent |
| **COMET** | Incident investigation and root cause analysis software |
| **EEMS** | Environmental Emissions Monitoring System |
| **EMS** | Environmental Management System |
| **ESG** | Environmental Social and Governance |
| **FPSO** | Floating Production, Storage, Offload vessel |
| **FSU** | Floating Storage Unit |
| **GHG** | Greenhouse Gas |
| **GSA** | Greater Stella Area |
| **GWP** | Global Warming Potential – A measure of how much a given mass of gas is estimated to contribute to global warming, relative to the same mass of carbon dioxide |
| **HES** | Health, Environment and Safety |
| **HPHT** | High Pressure High Temperature |
| **HVAC** | Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning |
| **IPCC AR5** | Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) |
| **ISO14001** | International Standard for Environmental Management Systems |
| **ISO45001** | International Standard for Occupational Health and Safety Management |
| **ISO50001** | International Standard for Energy Management |
| **JIP** | Join Industry Partnership |
| **kg** | Kilogram |
| **LDAR** | Leak detection and repair |
| **mg/l** | Milligrams per Litre |
| **MODU** | Mobile Operated Drilling Unit |

| | |
|---|---|
| **NCP** | National Contingency Plan |
| **NEMS Accounter** | Environmental accounting software |
| **N2O** | Oxides of Nitrogen |
| **NOx** | Nitrous Oxides |
| **NORM** | Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material |
| **NSTD** | North Sea Transition Deal |
| **NTZC** | Net Zero Technology Centre |
| **OCR** | Offshore Chemical Regulations 2002 |
| **OIW** | Oil in Produced Water |
| **OGMP 2.0** | Oil & Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 |
| **OPPC** | The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution and Control) Regulations 2005 |
| **OPRC** | The Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation Convention) Regulations 1998 |
| **OPRED** | Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning |
| **OSPAR** | Oslo Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic |
| **P&A** | Plug and Abandonment |
| **PDCA** | Plan Do Check Act |
| **PLONOR** | Poses Little Or No Risk (to the environment) |
| **PW** | Produced Water |
| **RACI** | Responsible, Accountable, Consulted, or Informed |
| **ROV** | Remotely Operated Vehicle |
| **SCER** | Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting |
| **Scope 1 Atmospheric Emissions** | Direct greenhouse (GHG) emissions that the company makes directly, e.g. fuel combustion |
| **SDGs** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **SOx** | Sulphur Oxides |
| **TAR** | Turnaround |
| **te** | Tonnes |

**Appendix 1: Abbreviations and terminology** continued

| | |
|---|---|
| **UAV** | Unmanned aerial vehicle |
| **UK** | United Kingdom |
| **UK ETS** | United Kingdom Emissions Trading Scheme |
| **UTM** | Unitised Template Manifold |
| **Venting** | The discharge of un-burnt, unwanted gases or hydrocarbons. |
| **VOCs** | Volatile Organic Compounds |
| **WHP** | Wellhead Platform |
| **Well Intervention** | The monitoring of wells to ensure that technical integrity is maintained is standard oil industry practice. A well intervention may be required to investigate and remediate any anomalies in the well, e.g. flow assurance issues such as scale build-up, hydrate formation or well integrity anomalies. |
| **WPP** | Well Protector Platform |



## Volunteering

In 2025, we had 18 volunteering teams, giving a total of almost 2,000 volunteering hours to our Charity Partners. Ithaca Energy employees generously contributed their time and skills to meaningful causes, creating a positive social impact beyond our workplace. Our volunteers not only strengthen our partner relationships but also enhance our Company culture by promoting collaboration, empathy and a sense of purpose.

A number of volunteering days involved gardening at Crosby House, weeding and fence maintenance at Easter Anguston farm, and planting trees alongside the river Dee, to name but a few. We also received recognition from across our sector for our contributions through the OEUK 'Neighbour of the Year' award 2025.

Ithaca Energy has a long-standing charity partnership with the Voluntary Service Aberdeen (VSA) and 2025 marked the third year of our corporate partnership with VSA, reinforcing our commitment to supporting vital social care services across the North-East of Scotland.

Having become River Dee Trust Guardians in 2024, we continued our partnership in 2025 with strong engagement from our teams. Volunteers joined efforts to remove Himalayan Balsam along the riverbanks of the Dee, participated in World Earth Day tree planting activities, and attended the Trust's River Restoration walks and talks to deepen understanding of local environmental stewardship.

In 2025, we also engaged with the North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership (NESBiP) to help identify different ways of enhancing biodiversity in the spaces around our office and identify further volunteering opportunities which we can take forward into 2026.


"Giving back to our local communities provides a strong sense of purpose to our people and supports our license to operate."

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