ITHACA ENERGY

ITHACA ENERGY PLC

Environmental Performance Report 2023

A warm welcome to the Ithaca Energy plc Environmental Performance Report for 2023

This report, produced in accordance with OSPAR Recommendation 2003/05, includes information about our operated installation activities carried out in 2023. It summarises the environmental performance of all our upstream offshore activities (including drilling), our Environmental Management System (EMS) and other initiatives.

Contents

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

Who we are and what we do

For our people, shareholders, partners and communities, Ithaca Energy is a new kind of oil and gas operator.

We are proud of our heritage, our reputation for operational excellence and our drive and ambition to forge a new future for our North Sea asset base.

As we move into our industry's new era, Ithaca Energy is positioned to play a pivotal role in safeguarding the UK's domestic energy supply, recognising that oil and gas will remain an important part of the long term energy mix for decades to come, as we navigate the energy transition.

Ithaca Energy is driven by pragmatism and balance. Pragmatism, because the UK still needs oil and gas. Balance, because we recognise our responsibilities to produce these resources whilst reducing the environmental impact of our operations.

While we rightly acknowledge the fundamental challenge posed by the energy transition to our industry, we remain at the forefront of our sector's response. Our ambitious decarbonisation goals align with our belief in the environmental advantages of domestically-produced energy over high-emission imports.

We remain committed to investing in sustainable, high-value and long-term oil and gas production that will create increased value for our stakeholders and reduce the environmental impact of the UK's oil and gas consumption.

Our vision is to be the highest-performing UKCS independent oil and gas company, focused on growing value sustainably.

Our mission

Our mission is to be the 'Strength of the North Sea'. We serve today's needs for domestic energy through operating sustainably. We achieve this by harnessing our deep operational expertise and innovative minds to collectively challenge the norm, continually seeking better ways to meet evolving demands.

Triumph.

We are driven to succeed, to be the Strength of the North Sea, maximising value through the safe, efficient and responsible production of our Group's assets.

Together.

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

Our values

If our mission is the 'what' we aim for, our values are the 'how'. They guide how we work resiliently, collaboratively, openly and considerately.

Bring strength

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

Deliver results

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

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.

Overview of this report

We believe in minimising the environmental impact of the Group's operations and by operating in an ever-cleaner manner.

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 and Alder, are not included in this report as emissions from these assets are reported by others. While the Erskine Normally Unmanned Installation (NUI) is also tied back to a host facility and production emissions are reported by others, the emissions associated with Ithaca maintenance activities only are included in this report.

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 2023 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.

→ Acronyms and abbreviations used in the text are described in Appendix 1 or on page 24.

2023 summary

435,522 tonnes
Scope 1 CO_2e emissions from our operated assets

270 tonnes
Scope 2 CO_2e emissions from our office

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

78.6%
The percentage of our total produced water re-injected rather than discharged

37 tonnes
The amount of oil discharged to sea, in compliance with permit conditions

52%
The percentage of production operation waste recycled/reused

9%
Reduction in Carbon Intensity vs. 2019 baseline

0.17%
Methane Intensity

25.0 tCO_2e/boe
Scope 1 emissions intensity from our operated assets

1,088 tonnes
The amount of concrete mattresses reused as part of decommissioning activities

Our journey to Net Zero

Whilst the world still needs oil and gas, Ithaca Energy is committed to producing it responsibly, with the lowest environmental impact possible. We are committed to the North Sea Transition Deal (NSTD) and our role in supporting GHG emissions reduction. We accept the urgent need for action to address climate change, and in recognition the Group has established a well-defined emissions reduction action plan meeting or exceeding NSTD targets. We have an ambitious goal of reaching the Net Zero carbon emissions target by 2040, on a Scope 1 and 2 net equity basis.

To support our ambitious goal of reaching Net Zero carbon emission target by 2040 and to give more clarity on the methods of reaching it, Ithaca Energy has been further defining its path to Net Zero during 2023. Our approach involves prioritising the reduction of emissions from our operations on an equity basis as far as is reasonably practicable. Our focus today, and through the short term, is delivering material emissions reduction projects in line with our emissions reduction action plans. These actions, together with our portfolio shift to lower carbon intensity assets, will support our emissions ambitions in the medium term. For the longer term, as we work towards Net Zero by 2040, we believe there will be offset schemes, leveraging global carbon prices that will provide trusted ways to fund the best carbon reduction projects to mitigate the hard to abate residual emissions across our portfolio.

2019

- Ithaca Energy acquired Chevron North Sea assets (increasing operated assets).
- Baseline for operated assets 25% reduction by 2025.

2020

- Reduction in cold flaring on Alba.
- Target of 25% reduction in CO_2e (vs. 2019 baseline) by 2025 established for operated assets.
- Emissions Strategic Working Group set up.
- Emission reduction white papers developed for all operated assets.

2021

- Moved to single Gas Turbine Generator (GTG) operation on FPF-1 (saving 11,500 tCO_2e/year).
- Restored flare gas recovery on FPF-1 (saving 14,700 tCO_2e/year).
- Compression and controls optimisation on Alba, reducing routine flaring (saving 28,000 tCO_2e/year).
- Replaced a solar turbine on Captain BLP with a larger unit, to generate more power from fuel gas than diesel.

2022

- Energy Transition team established.
- GHG Reduction Policy developed and signed.
- Replaced hydrocarbon purging on FPF-1 with nitrogen, significantly reducing methane venting (saving 13,000 tCO_2e/year).

2023

- Reporting of net equity emissions.
- Commenced FEED for Captain electrification.
- Completed FEED and achieved a successful FID to sanction the Captain flare gas recovery project.
- Methane action plan developed.
- Sanctioned Rosebank development, signalling a transition of our portfolio to lower intensity assets.
- Completed FPF-1 seawater lift pump upgrades, reducing emissions from power generation by 3,500 tCO_2e/year.
- Completed the second Solar gas turbine upgrade on Captain, reducing emissions by 9,800 tCO_2e/year through displacing diesel power generation with lower intensity fuel gas generation.
- Evaluated 11 emissions reduction marginal gains opportunities, with potential annual emissions reductions ranging from 250 to 2,000 tCO_2e/year.
- Onshore initiatives completed (see Appendix 2).

2024

- Captain Electrification ready for FID, a project that has potential to reduce the asset's intensity by 60%, with an absolute emissions reduction of 110,000 tCO_2e/year.
- Single compression train operation on FPF-1.

2025

- Converting fired heaters on the Captain FPSO to utilise a mixture of fuel gas and diesel, potentially saving up to 18,900 tCO_2e/year.
- Reinstate second export gas compressor on Captain BLP, reducing flaring, potentially saving up to 21,000 tCO_2e/year.
- Methane intensity commitment of 0.20%.

2026

- Target completion of flare gas recovery on Captain BLP, potentially saving up to 14,700 tCO_2e/year.

2027

- Target completion of zero routine flaring project on Captain FPSO, potentially saving up to 3,000 tCO_2e/year.

2030

- Zero routine flaring expectation.

2040

- Target Net Zero on a Scope 1 and 2 on a net equity basis.

Case study

Captain Electrification

Ithaca Energy is working on what could be the first materially electrified asset in the North Sea for 40 years, reducing Captain's emissions by 110 kte CO_2e/year and emissions intensity by an impressive 60%.

In 2021, the Group initiated a project to study how we could electrify the Captain Field and, following the successful conclusion of a pre-Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) study in Q1 2023, FEED activity commenced shortly thereafter. This has been matured to be ready to support a FID decision on this leading electrification project in 2024, which could see Captain connected to power from shore by 2027.

The Captain asset is well suited for low carbon electrification, with electrically driven machinery and artificial lift, together with an existing interconnector cable between the platforms and the FPSO. The proposed design involves a new onshore substation that will have access to the grid and a >100 km long import cable enabling power to travel to the field. Offshore, a new transformer and electrical equipment would be installed to integrate the low carbon power into the existing electrical system.

Partial electrification of the asset has been deemed to be the optimal solution for Captain, given the requirement for process heat which is currently provided by the hot exhaust gases from the power turbines. Given the limitation on space and weight, the field would retain operation of one gas turbine to provide this heat, resulting in an import demand of 25 MW. The low carbon power supplying this demand from the mainland would reduce the field's emissions by 60%, a world-class level of emissions reduction from an existing offshore oil and gas operation.

Ithaca is working towards completion of FEED studies and is planning to undertake a site geophysical, geotechnical and environmental survey, the results of which will feed into a project environmental impact assessment (EIA) and ultimately an environmental statement (ES). The outcome of FEED will deliver the detailed assessment of how the asset would electrify, enabling the order of long lead items, such as the import cable and transformers. Successful outcomes from both FEED and the ES will help Ithaca progress towards a financial investment decision. The final investment decision will depend heavily on assurances from the UK Government on the availability of the decarbonisation allowance on sanctioned projects that the project currently qualifies for.

FIRST POWER BY

2027

Eliminates >1.1 million tonnes CO_2e from the atmosphere over the remainder of the field's life.

Equivalent to removing **60,000** petrol cars each year off the road.

Fig – FEED graphic of potential Captain electrification option showing shore tie-in and new subsea cable, caisson and topsides equipment.

Our operations

Diverse and high-value portfolio of operated and non-operated assets in the UKCS

AVERAGE 2023 PRODUCTION

70.2 KBOE/D

Overview of operations and activities in 2023

Ithaca Energy is a leading independent exploration and production company operating in the UK North Sea. In recent years, the Group has been focused on growing its portfolio of assets through both organic investment programmes and acquisitions. Today, the Group owns a high-quality, diverse portfolio of operated and non-operated assets consisting of 28 producing field interests, which lie predominantly in the Central North Sea area of the UKCS.

The portfolio is heavily weighted towards operated assets, both in terms of production and reserves, providing the Group with significant control and flexibility over execution of our strategic and operational priorities. It includes the following operated assets:

- Alba, 36.67%;
- Alder, 73.7%;
- Captain, 85%;
- Cook, 61.35%;
- Erskine, 50%; and
- Greater Stella Area (GSA) (contains Stella, Harrier, Abigail, 100%; Vorlich, 34%).

And the following non-operated assets:

- Britannia, 32.38%;
- Britannia Satellites (Brodgar, 6.25%; Callanish, 16.5%; Enochdhu, 50%; Leverett. 12.5%);
- Columba (Columba B&D, 5.6%, Columba E, 8.4%);
- Don Southwest, West Don and Conrie oil fields, 40%;
- Elgin/Franklin, 6.09%;
- Jade, 19.93%;
- Mariner, 8.89%;
- Montrose Arbroath (MonArb) area, 41.03%;
- Pierce, 7.48%; and
- Schiehallion, 11.754%.

The scope of this environmental report will cover Ithaca Energy's operated assets only (Captain WPP, Captain FPSO, Alba ANP, Alba FSU, FPF-1 and Erskine (associated with maintenance activities only)).

Captain enhanced oil recovery (EOR) project

Captain EOR **Phase I** commenced in 2022 and involved: the drilling of a new production well at Area C; the conversion of an existing water injection well at Area B to a polymer injection well; and the installation of a polymer injection flowline between the BLP and the converted polymer injection well at Area B. Other activities included topside modifications and the installation of a large riser caisson on the BLP.

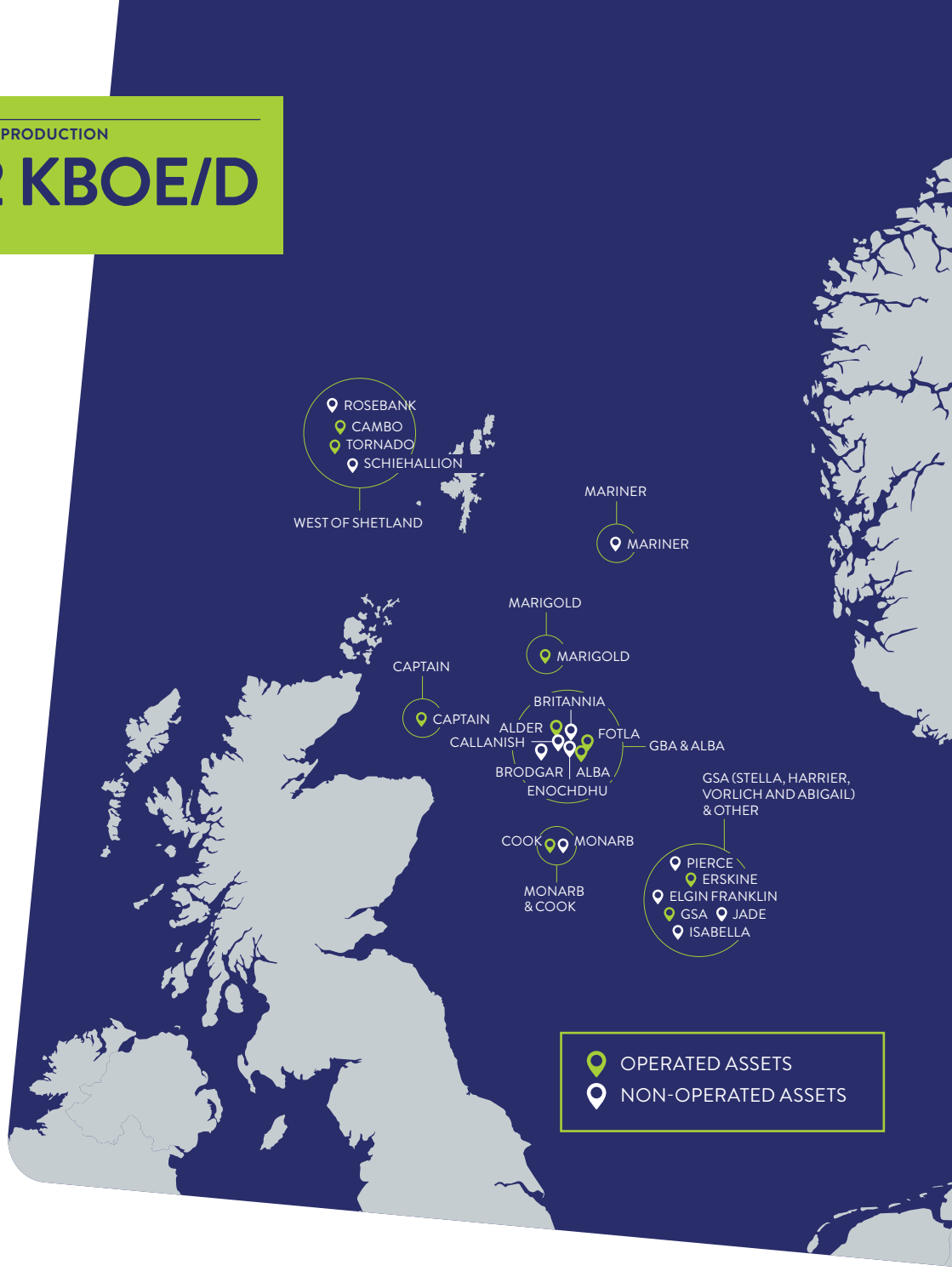
Captain EOR **Phase II** activities, commenced in 2023 and include:

- drilling of six new polymer injection wells across two new drill centres (Area D and Area E);
- drilling of one new production well at Area B (an existing drill centre);
- the installation and commissioning of the required subsea infrastructure;
- ongoing modifications to the three Captain topsides; and
- increased production rates.

Decommissioning

During 2023 Ithaca undertook plug and abandonment (P&A) of the six Anglia platform wells. The Anglia topside and jacket will be removed in 2024. Also in 2023, decommissioning activities were completed at the Athena and Jacky fields. At Athena manifold, spools, jumpers risers, mattresses and all lines were removed. At Jacky there were sections of production and water injection pipeline and Electrical Submersible Pump (ESP) power cable removed, as well as the midline tee structure and protective materials such as mattresses, grout bags and gabion bags.

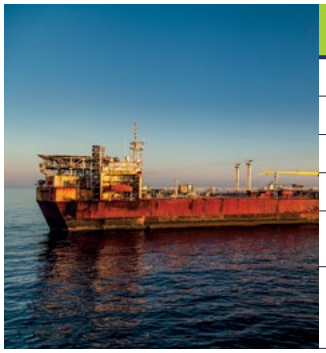
At Causeway Fionn pipeline disconnect was undertaken and well P&A preparatory activities carried out.



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

Captain

Location	Approx. 90 miles (145 km) North-East of Aberdeen, in the Outer Moray Firth.
Block number	13/22
Discovery date	Discovered in 1977 the Captain field was first brought onstream in 1997.
Water depth	Approx. 105.5 m
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. Polymer injection wells at Area E.
Export	Captain crude is 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.



Alba

Location	Approx. 130 miles (210 km) North-East of Aberdeen, in the Central North Sea.
Block number	16/26
Discovery date	1984
Water depth	130-140 m
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.

Greater Stella Area

Location	Located in the heart of the Central Graben area of the Central North Sea.
Block number	Stella FPF-1 block 30/06a, Harrier 30/06a, Vorlich 30/01c, Abigail 29/10b
Discovery date	Stella, discovered 1979, production commenced 2017; Harrier discovered 2003, production commenced 2018; Vorlich discovered 2014, production commenced 2018; Abigail discovered 1995, production commenced 2022.
Water depth	~90 m
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 Central Area Transmission System (CATS).

Erskine

Location	Approx. 150 miles (241 km) North-East of Aberdeen, in the Central North Sea.
Block number	23/26
Discovery date	1981
Water depth	90 m
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. Emissions associated with production from Erskine are reported by the host facility and not included in this report. The only emissions reported by Ithaca are those associated with maintenance activities.

Alder

Location	Central North Sea, approx. 210 kilometres/130 miles North-East of Aberdeen.
Block number	15/29a
Discovery date	1975
Water depth	155 m
Infrastructure	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. Emissions associated with production from Alder are reported by the host facility and not included in this report.

Cook

Location	Approx. 105 miles (170 km) North-East of Aberdeen, in the Central North Sea.
Block number	21/20a
Discovery date	1983
Water depth	Approx. 92 m
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 Shell operated gas terminal at St Fergus in the North East of Scotland. Emissions associated with production from Cook are reported by the host facility and not included in this report.

Environmental management system

Our Environmental Management System (EMS) processes identify and address the environmental impact of all aspects of our operations, driving continuous improvement in environmental performance and reducing our environmental impact.

Ithaca Energy's priority is to provide a safe and healthy working environment for all its employees, contractors and other personnel working for the Group, while simultaneously minimising the environmental impact of the Group's operations by working to operate in an ever-cleaner manner. The control and management of the environmental matters lies at the centre of the policies and procedures that constitute the health, safety and environmental management system, and the culture of the business.

The management of our activities and any associated impacts on the environment are considered very important and we systematically manage these aspects as part of our environmental management system.

Our EMS, certified to ISO 14001:2015 standard, is integrated into our Group Business Management System. The EMS is designed to implement the Group's HSE Policy, including emissions and environmental management. It demonstrates a commitment to compliance with environmental legislation and the Group's standards, processes, activities and objectives for environmental management of hydrocarbon exploration and production. Our EMS is due for re-certification in 2024.

All Ithaca Energy operations and projects have the potential to impact on the environment and they are all subject to strict environmental regulatory controls which require Ithaca Energy to prepare and submit regulatory applications to gain approval before activities begin and during the ongoing operational activities. We monitor and report our ongoing emissions, discharges and waste streams to ensure we meet regulatory requirements and do not cause significant impact on the environment. In the event of an unplanned release/spill to sea, or a non-compliance with regulatory requirements, notification would be made to the appropriate regulatory authorities and action taken to respond to any threat of or actual pollution. Investigations of incidents are conducted to gain any learnings or actions to prevent recurrence.

> Ithaca Energy is committed to delivering the highest of environmental standards and minimising the Group's environmental impact."

Whilst the world still needs oil and gas, Ithaca Energy is committed to producing it responsibly, with the lowest environmental impact possible. We are committed to the North Sea Transition Deal (NSTD) and our role in supporting GHG emissions reduction and therefore have established as well-defined emissions reduction action plan meeting or exceeding NSTD targets. We have an ambitious goal of reaching the Net Zero carbon emissions target by 2040, on a Scope 1 and 2 net equity basis.

In 2023, substantial progress has been made, with our Emissions Reduction Action Plans (ERAPs) in progress, on both operated and non-operated assets, and the decision to proceed with the development of the Rosebank field acting as a material catalyst to our long-term ambitions. The Rosebank FPSO has been designed to be electrification ready and with full electrification, it is estimated that the lifetime emissions intensity could be as low as 3 $kgCO_2$/boe, significantly below the current UK average of 21 $kgCO_2$/boe.

Our emissions reduction initiatives

During 2023, we engaged in material decarbonisation activity, including the following emissions reduction projects:

- upgraded FPF-1's seawater lift pumps to allow the use of one pump instead of operating two and cutting power demand;
- replaced both Solar gas turbines on Captain which allows more power to be generated from lower carbon intensity fuel gas, reducing diesel consumption; and
- progressing with the Front-End Engineering and Design of the Captain Electrification project.

The World Bank Zero Routine Flaring (ZRF) initiative, which intends to support the requirement for Zero Routine Flaring by 2030, has been endorsed by the UK Government and OEUK. The Company supports the ZRF initiative and meeting the 2030 target of ZRF as part of NTSD commitments.

Our ESG Policy

Our ESG policy and strategy supports both the UN Global Compact and UN Sustainability Goals, which includes safeguarding the environment.

Environment

Our commitment:

Responsible operations that protect ecosystems in which we operate

Sustainable Development Goals alignment:

Social

Our commitment:

Safe operations that invest in our people and communities

Sustainable Development Goals alignment:

Governance

Our commitment:

Running our business with integrity and transparency

Sustainable Development Goals alignment:

Environmental goals and objectives

Policy Statements

Our HES Policy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Policy are both endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer of Ithaca Energy on behalf of the Board of Directors. The HES Policy, along with our Company Management System, sets out our commitment to assess and manage the risks and impacts associated with our operations, and a commitment to comply with legislative requirements and corporate policies.

HES Policy and Company Management System Commitment

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; and asset reliability and efficiency.

We aim to:

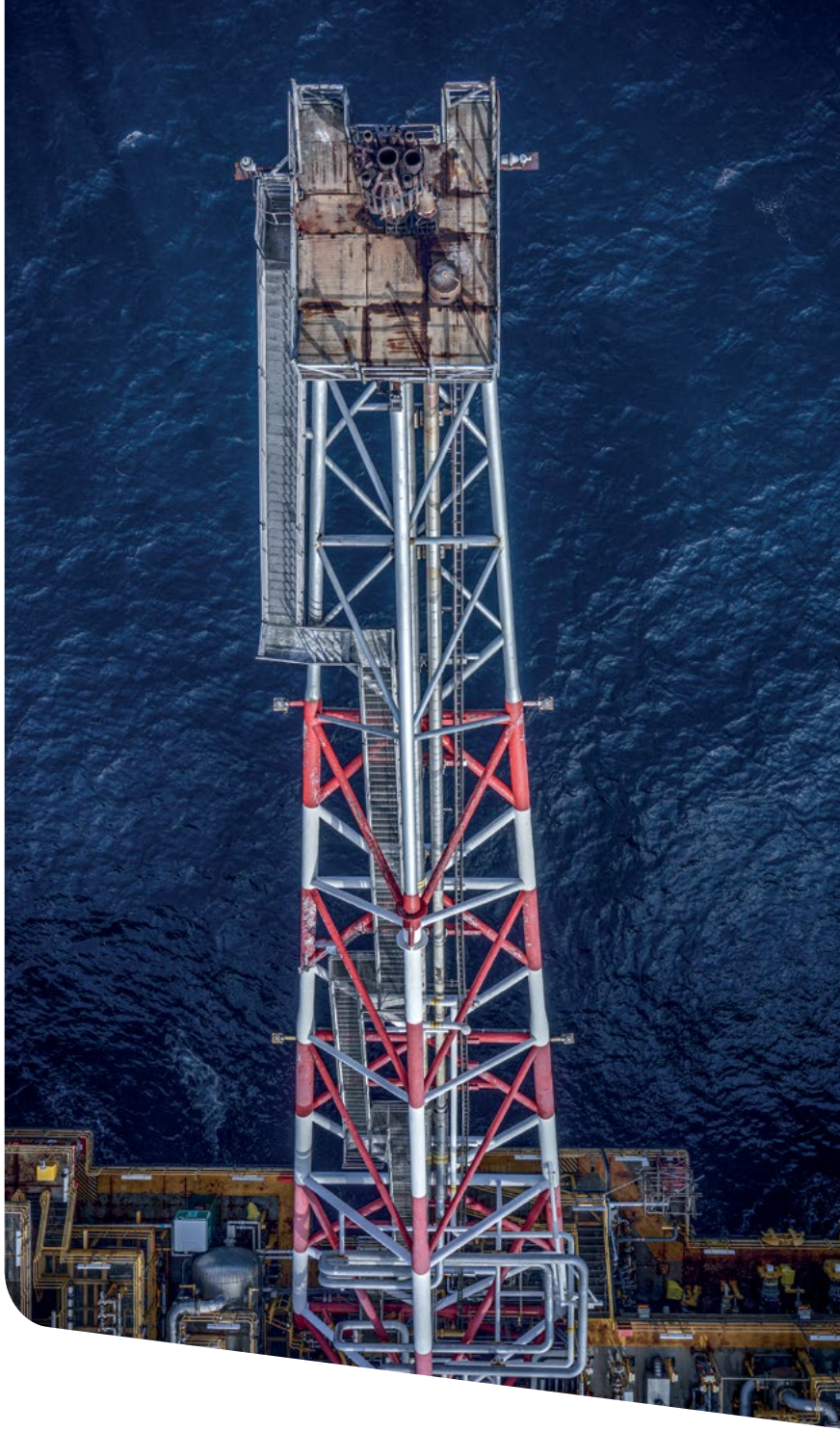
- Identify and reduce the risk from major accident hazards including process safety and environmental risks.
- Always be in control of work, taking time to reassess when conditions change.
- Understand the impact of errors and put in place barriers to mitigate the consequences.
- Promote a healthy workplace and mitigate significant health risks.
- Ensuring continual improvement in all aspects of our business.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Policy

Ithaca Energy plc, its affiliates, and subsidiaries (the Company) strives for Industry leading levels of environmental performance. Key to this ambition is our commitment to significantly reducing GHG emissions from our operations in line with the global transition to a low carbon economy and the UK Government's Net Zero targets.

Our targets:

- Reduce all our Scope 1 and 2 CO_2 and CO_2 equivalent emissions of operated assets by 25% from 2019 levels in 2025.
- Meet the North Sea Transition Deal targets for Scope 1 and 2 emissions on a net equity basis, with 10% by 2025, 25% by 2027 and 50% by 2030 from 2018 levels.
- Achieve 0.20% methane intensity by 2025.
- Zero Routine Flaring by 2030.
- Net Zero by 2040.



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.

In 2023 a number of activities were undertaken that not only increased environmental awareness, but also ensured that robust assurance activities were undertaken. Specific achievements are listed below.

2023 Achievements

- Legislative awareness material created for each asset; new environmental pocket guide created for distribution offshore in the form of a tally book.
- Regular engagements with Offshore Installation Managers (OIMs) and offshore safety advisors to share information such as lessons learned, regulatory changes to help ensure permit compliance is maintained.
- We continued to improve plant and asset efficiency to ensure that we produce our hydrocarbons utilising the most environmentally sustainable methods.
- HES team deployment offshore has increased environmental compliance checks to support drilling and operations.
- Updated risk assessments and procedures to incorporate environmental permit/compliance risk identification and risk analysis.
- Environmental risk readiness reviews for rig teams carried out during the year.
- Increased climate transparency through Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and ESG reporting within the Annual Report.
- We will continue to work with our teams to verify and report on our environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance metrics.

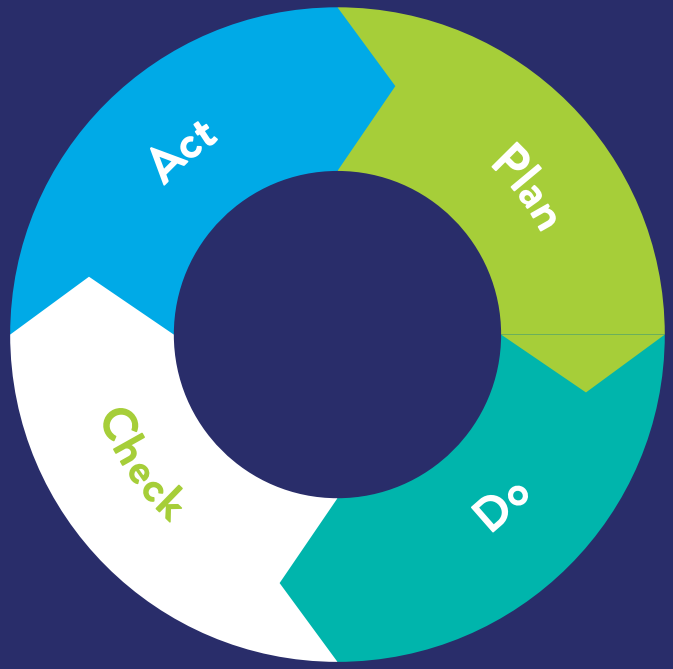
Improvement plan 2024

Ithaca Energy has put in place an environmental improvement plan focusing on several key areas:

- Continuing to enrich Environmental Operational Compliance: incentives include through bespoke permit training to be developed inhouse to support offshore teams, conducting a deep dive assurance review of environmental compliance across operated assets.
- Improving Radiation Management Controls and Compliance: a full review of documentation and an audit programme of processes to ensure that we maintain compliance across the Company.
- Reviewing the Context of our EMS and ISO14001 process: to ensure that we maintain our ISO14001 accreditation and integration within the Business Management System.
- Delivering on a Successful Tier 3 Exercise: to ensure the Company's capability to respond to a large (Tier 3 within the national contingency plan) incident and gain learnings to improve Ithaca's response.
- Deliver on the company HES Audit Plan: to maintain a programme of assurance activities, both with our operated assets and with our supply chain contractors, and ensure that audit findings are closed out and lessons learned captured and fed back as appropriate.

Plan-Do-Check-Act

Ithaca's Environmental Management System follows the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle, elements of which are embedded in Ithaca's day-to-day activities. Increasing awareness of environmental compliance, ensuring that the environmental considerations are embedded in everything we do and ensuring our processes and control measures are robust are just some examples of how we work to ensure continual improvement.



> We accept the urgent need for action to address climate change and in recognition the Group has established a well-defined emissions reduction action plan, meeting or exceeding NSTD targets."

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 gases (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 Guidance March 2019. We monitor and compile our emissions in line with regulatory reporting for the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS) and for EEMS.

2023 summary

PERMITTED OIL DISCHARGED (TONNES)	TOTAL PERMITTED CHEMICALS DISCHARGED (TONNES)	PRODUCTION OPERATIONS WASTE RECYCLING/REUSE
37	5,457	52%
ISO 14001 RE-CERTIFICATION (YES/NO)	TOTAL PRODUCED WATER RE-INJECTED	AVERAGE OIL IN PRODUCED WATER (MG/L)
Yes	78.6%	9
TOTAL SCOPE 1 CO_2E (TONNES)	TOTAL SCOPE 2 CO_2E (TONNES)	EMISSIONS INTENSITY (KG CO_2E/BOE)
435,522	270	25

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

Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions

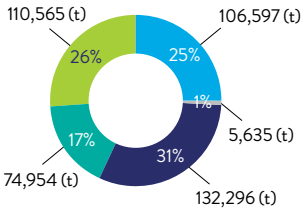
To demonstrate and understand the full impact of our operations, and to be able to monitor progress towards our GHG targets, we quantify all our emissions in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO_2e). Carbon dioxide equivalent or CO_2e is a metric measure used to compare the emissions from various 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 IPPC AR5 list of GWP factors for this conversion. As well as carbon dioxide (CO_2), gases included in our CO_2e emissions include methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O), for which we use GWP factors of 28 and 265 respectively.

Commencing in 2023, in addition to gross operated emissions reporting, all Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions were also reported on a net equity basis, incorporating the proportional contribution from both operated and non-operated assets. This method offers a more comprehensive perspective on the Group's emissions, accounting for their proportional impact and providing a more accurate reflection of the environmental footprint, even though control over non-operated assets is limited.

Net equity operated and non-operated basis	
Scope 1 GHG Emissions (tCO_2e)	566,711
Carbon Intensity ($kgCO_2e$/boe)	19.2

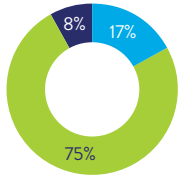
In 2023, our total Scope 1 CO_2e emissions from our operated assets was 435,522 tonnes. The figure below shows the breakdown of CO_2e emissions by asset. Emissions associated with the processing of fluids at installations where Ithaca Energy is not the operator, are not included in this figure. The emissions 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 by asset



Key
- ANP
- FPSO
- FSU
- FPF-1
- WPP and BLP

CO_2e by source



Key
- Flared hydrocarbons
- Fuel gas and diesel combustion
- Venting

Overall, 75% (323,655 tonnes) of our emissions come from the combustion of fuels for energy, this includes the combustion of diesel and fuel gas for electricity generation, gas compression and process heating required on our assets. Wherever possible, Ithaca Energy preferentially uses fuel gas for electricity generation in order 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 four out of our six operated assets and accounted for 17% (74,696 tonnes) of our Scope 1 emissions. The remaining 8% (32,371 tonnes) of our emissions arise from venting. Sources of vent on our assets include unlit flaring, oil cargo loading, purging, process vents such as those on glycol systems and fugitives.

Ithaca Energy also understands the importance of the emissions intensity of its operations. We quantify this in kilograms (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 2023 was 25 $kgCO_2e/boe$.

Emissions intensity

Field	$kgCO_2e/boe$
Captain	29.6
Alba	100.7
FPF-1	17.2
Erskine	0.3
Ithaca gross operated	25

Total CO_2e emissions per asset

Field	Tonnes
ANP	106,597
FSU	5,635
WPP and BLP	132,296
FPSO	74,954
FPF-1	110,565
Erskine	675

Other atmospheric pollutants

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) accounted for 87% (378,466 tonnes) of our total CO_2e emissions in 2023, 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 pollutants that are measured are summarised in the table below.

Total atmospheric pollutants from all production assets (tonnes)

Pollutant	Tonnes
NO_x	1,193
N_2O	26
SO_2	148
CO	395
CH_4	1,379
VOC	56

Permitted Oil* Discharges to Sea in Produced Water

The extraction of oil and gas results in 'produced water', containing 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 and FPF-1 is treated to reduce the concentration of the residual oil before it is discharged to sea so that OPPC permit conditions are met. 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.

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 2023, Ithaca Energy's oil and gas extraction activities resulted in total produced water (combined total water discharged and produced water re-injected) of 19.2 million tonnes. More than 78% of this (15.1 million tonnes) was reinjected at the Captain field, where no produced fluids are discharged to sea.

The remaining 4.1 million tonnes were discharged to sea at the Alba Northern Platform, the Alba FSU and the Stella FPF-1. Produced oil and water discharges are summarised below.

TOTAL PRODUCED WATER (MILLION TONNES)

19.2

TOTAL PRODUCED WATER RE-INJECTED (MILLION TONNES)

15.1

TOTAL PRODUCED WATER DISCHARGED (MILLION TONNES)

4.1

Permitted oil discharges

	Total water discharged (t)	Total oil discharged (t)	Average oil in water concentration (mg/L)
Alba NP	4,040,977	36.1	9
Alba FSU	7,020	0.2	22
FPF-1	74,963	1.0	~14
Total	**4,122,960**	**37.3**	**9**

Water and oil re-injection

	Total water re-injected (t)	Total oil re-injected (t)
Captain WPP	**15,142,133**	**20,521**

* Oil in produced water.

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 2023, Ithaca Energy was permitted to discharge 18,490 tonnes of chemicals across all operations. However, only a third (29.5%, 5,457 tonnes) of these chemicals were actually discharged. Of the 5,457 tonnes of overall permitted chemicals discharges, MODU*** drilling operations accounted for the largest proportion, with 4,011 tonnes (74%) of associated chemicals being discharged. Platform drilling (on the ANP) and well interventions resulted in 605 tonnes (11%) of permitted discharges, while production operations had 796 tonnes (15%), pipeline operations had 7 tonnes and decommissioning activities had 37 tonnes (1%) of permitted discharges. Approximately 6% of production chemicals used were discharged to sea, most of which were low hazard – that is, chemicals classed E or banded Gold under the regulated Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme.

Ithaca Energy continues to focus on replacement of higher hazard chemicals with 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 2023, our production assets produced a total of 6,990 tonnes of waste. 3,618 tonnes (52%) of this waste was either recycled, reused or sent for energy production. A breakdown of waste produced per asset is provided in the table below.

Production asset	Total waste (t)
ANP	5,097
FSU	165
WPP	1,065
FPSO	370
Erskine	59
FPF-1	234

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.

In 2023, Ithaca Energy had 24 unplanned releases from offshore installations. The majority (17) of these releases were oil, such as hydraulic oil, from equipment or tool failures, or releases from drains or deck wash activities. All of the unplanned releases of oil to sea were less than 0.02 tonnes. The remaining eight releases were chemical spills from various sources. Three of the seven chemical release were >2 tonnes. Further information on the releases >2 tonnes are shown below.

Number of PON1 reportable incidents 2023

Releases >2 tonnes

PON1 reference	Quantity (t)	Chemical	Description	Location
IRS/2023/3139/PON1	164.726	Calcium Chloride Brine	Brine release from well casing	Alba
	0.001383	Halliburton XP-07		
IRS/2023/3303/PON1	5.754	Oceanic HW540 E	Subsea hydraulic fluid release	Captain WPP/BLP
IRS/2023/3681/PON1	38.589	TEG/Water 30/70	Release from hazardous drains outlet	Captain WPP/BLP
	0.4235	CRW85733		

ITHACA ENERGY PLC

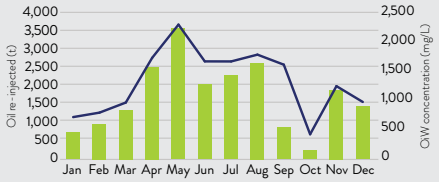
* Any intentional application of a chemical in the carrying out of offshore activities under normal operating conditions.
** Discharge relates to any intentional emission of the chemical, or any of its degradation or transformation products, from an offshore installation to sea.
*** Mobile Offshore Drilling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

Captain WPP/BLP

Permitted oil discharges to sea

There is no produced water discharged to sea on Captain as it is 100% re-injected. On Captain WPP there was an upward trend of permitted oil discharges, due to operational reasons, in May 2023 in both the amount of oil re-injected and the average oil in water concentration. The reduction in injection water oil in water (OIW) in September and October was due to planned maintenance shutdown (TAR).

Monthly oil re-injection



Key

Oil re-injected (t) — Average OiW (mg/L)

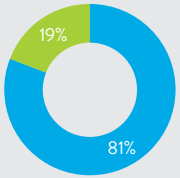
The total quantity of produced water re-injected was 15.1 million tonnes.

Tonnes of produced water re-injected	
Quantity re-injected	15,142,133

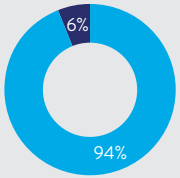
Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2023, a total of 1,393 tonnes of chemicals were used on Captain WPP and 119 tonnes discharged within permit conditions. Captain WPP Well Intervention work resulted in 326 tonnes of chemicals used, but there were no associated chemical discharges. Pipeline operations associated with the Captain field used and discharged 7 tonnes of chemicals as permitted.

Use



Discharge



Key

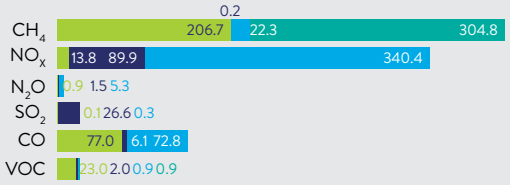
Production — Pipeline operations

Well interventions

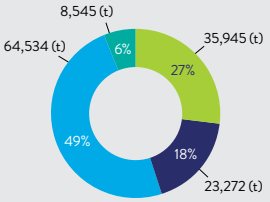
Tonnes of permitted chemicals (used and discharged within permit conditions)	
Production	
Chemicals used	1,393
Chemicals discharged	119
Well interventions	
Chemicals used	326
Chemicals discharged	0
Pipeline operations	
Chemicals used	7
Chemicals discharged	7

Atmospheric emissions

Emissions by source (tonnes)



CO_2e emissions (%)



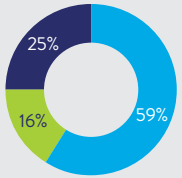
Key

Flaring — Diesel combustion — Fuel gas combustion — Vent

Waste

In 2023, the WPP produced a total of 1,065 tonnes of waste, 631 tonnes was recycled and 165 tonnes was sent for energy production (representing 75% of the total).

Waste disposal routes



Key

Recycling

Waste to energy

Landfill

PON1 events

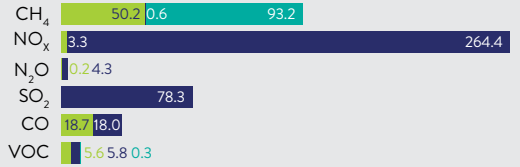
Of the three chemical releases, two originated from the WPP (in relation to heating medium and a hydraulic release), and one small release from the BLP open drains caisson. Four of the unpermitted oil discharges to sea originated from the Captain BLP (including two small sheens, a release from a diesel hose fitting and fluid from a pump skid bund) and one from the WPP involving a small discharge from the hazardous drains caisson.

	PON1s
Oil	5
Chemical	3

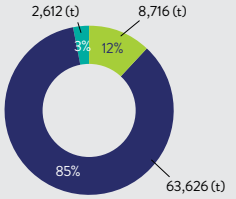
Captain FPSO

Atmospheric emissions

Emissions by source (tonnes)



CO_2e emissions (%)



Key

- Flaring
- Diesel combustion
- Fuel gas combustion
- Vent

Permitted chemical use and discharge

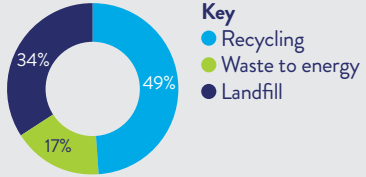
Since 1998, all water produced from Ithaca Energy's Captain field reservoir has been used for re-injection to support reservoir pressure maintenance or as power water for downhole hydraulic pumps. As a result, chemical discharges at this field are minimal. In 2023, 10,873 tonnes of chemicals were used on the Captain FPSO. There was a permitted discharge of 12 tonnes of chemicals associated with production operations.

	Tonnes of permitted chemicals (used and discharged within permit conditions)
Production	
Chemicals used	10,873
Chemicals discharged	12

Waste

In 2023, the Captain FPSO produced a total of 370 tonnes of waste, 66% (245 tonnes) of which was recycled/sent for energy production.

Waste disposal routes



PON1 events

There were no unplanned chemical releases from the Captain FPSO. Of the two unplanned oil releases, one related to a flexible hose failure and one originated from a thruster.

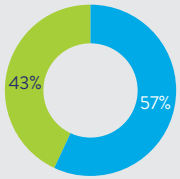
	PON1s
Oil	2
Chemical	0

Alba Northern Platform (ANP)

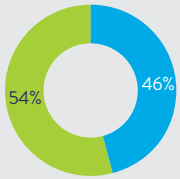
Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2023, a total of 520 tonnes of chemicals were used on the ANP and 316 tonnes discharged within permit conditions. A total of 2,273 tonnes of chemicals were used during platform well interventions and drilling, with 605 tonnes discharged as permitted.

Use



Discharge



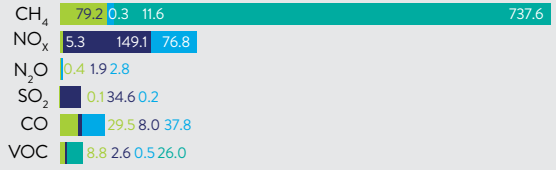
Key
- Production
- Platform drilling and well interventions

Tonnes of permitted chemicals (used and discharged within permit conditions)	
Production	
Chemicals used*	520
Chemicals discharged	316
Platform drilling and well interventions	
Chemicals used	2,273
Chemicals discharged	605

* It should be noted that some production chemicals used on the ANP may also be discharged at the FSU.

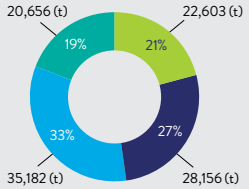
Atmospheric emissions

Emissions by source (tonnes)



Key
- Flaring
- Diesel combustion
- Fuel gas combustion
- Vent

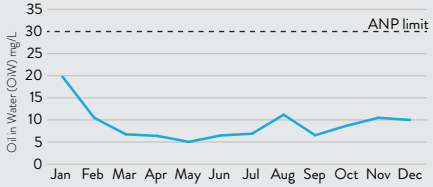
CO_2e emissions (%)



Permitted oil discharges to sea

In 2023, the ANP discharged a total of 4,040,977 tonnes of produced water. Produced water discharge on ANP remained within the monthly average limit of 30 mg/l during 2023, and the cumulative oil discharged (36.1 tonnes) was within the permitted limit of 110.95 tonnes.

Monthly oil in water performance

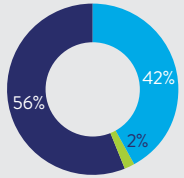


Key
- ANP oil in water (mg/l) calculated
- Alba OPPC limit (mg/l)

Waste

In 2023, the ANP produced a total of 5,097 tonnes of waste, 2,221 tonnes of which was recycled/sent for energy production; representing 44% of the total.

Waste disposal routes



Key
- Recycling
- Waste to energy
- Landfill

PON1 events

The PON1 for oil related to fluid being pumped to a well while the unplanned chemical release was the result of damage to a diesel bunkering hose.

	PON1s
Oil	1
Chemical	1

Alba FSU

PON1 events

There were no unplanned chemical releases from the Alba FSU. The one unplanned oil release was related to failure of a hydraulic hose.

	PON1s
Oil	1
Chemical	0

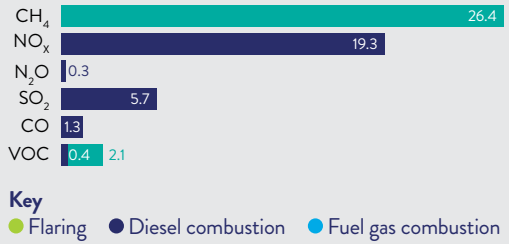
Permitted chemical use and discharge

Tonnes of permitted chemicals (used and discharged within permit conditions)	
Production	
Chemicals used	7
Chemicals discharged*	52

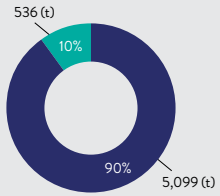
* It should be noted that some chemicals discharged from the FSU may also include chemicals originating from ANP production.

Atmospheric emissions

Emissions by source (tonnes)



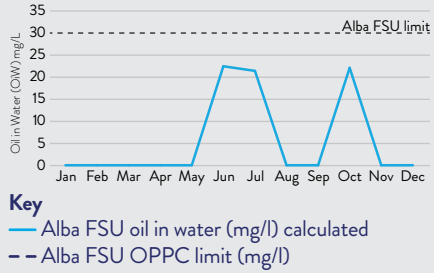
CO_2e emissions (%)



Permitted oil discharges to sea

In 2023, the FSU discharged a total of 7,020 tonnes of produced water. Produced water discharge on the Alba FSU remained within the monthly average limit of 30 mg/l during 2023, and the cumulative oil in water discharged (0.2 tonnes) was within the permitted limit of 0.90 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.

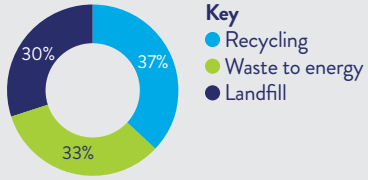
Monthly oil in water performance



Waste

In 2023, the FSU produced a total of 165 tonnes of waste, 115 tonnes of which was recycled/sent for energy production, representing 70% of the total.

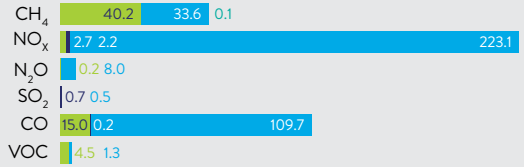
Waste disposal routes



FPF-1

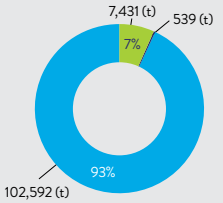
Atmospheric emissions

Emissions by source (tonnes)



Key
Flaring · Diesel combustion · Fuel gas combustion · Vent

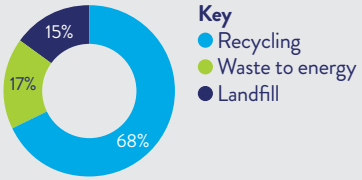
CO_2e emissions (%)



Waste

Of all Ithaca Energy's production assets, FPF-1 continues to have the highest percentage (85%) of waste that was recycled/sent for energy production. In 2023, FPF-1 produced a total of 234 tonnes of waste, 160 tonnes of which was recycled and 39 tonnes sent for energy production.

Waste disposal routes



Permitted chemical use and discharge

Tonnes of permitted chemicals (used and discharged within permit conditions)	
Production	
Chemicals used	448
Chemicals discharged	297

PON1 events

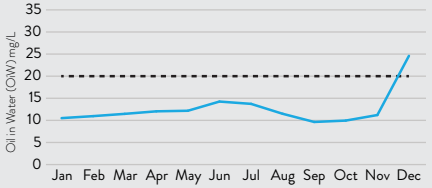
Of the three unpermitted oil discharges to sea, two were small sheens, while one was related to a minor seep that was detected at the mooring utility winch.

	PON1s
Oil	3
Chemical	0

Permitted oil discharges to sea

In 2023, the FPF-1 discharged a total of 74,963 tonnes of produced water. Produced water discharge on FPF-1 largely remained within the monthly average limit of 20 mg/l during 2023, and the cumulative oil in water discharged (1.0 tonnes) was within the permitted limit of 2.65 tonnes. In December 2023, the asset OIW limit of 20 mg/l was exceeded due to plant instability, inclement weather and high PW from the W1 well. Work was carried out to optimise OIW levels, through adjustments to the number of hydrocyclone liners and routing. This was successful and the OIW limit of 20 mg/l was expected to be achieved by January 2024.

Monthly oil in water performance (mg/l)



Key
Oil in water (mg/l) sampled
FPF-1 OPPC Limit (mg/l)

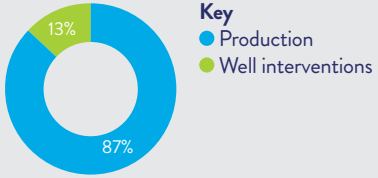
Erskine

Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2023, a total of 116 tonnes of chemicals were used on Erskine, all of which were associated with production. No chemicals were discharged from Erskine. As Erskine produced fluids are exported and processed on the host installation, chemicals used during production are discharged and reported from this location under the provisions of a chemical permit issued to operator of the host facility.

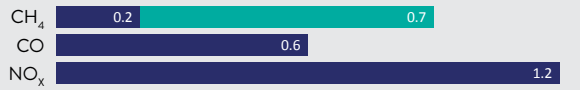
	Tonnes of permitted chemicals (used and discharged within permit conditions)
Production	
Chemicals used	116
Chemicals discharged	0

Chemical use



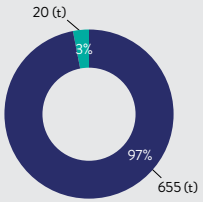
Atmospheric emissions (from maintenance activities only)

Emissions by source (tonnes)



Key
Flaring
Diesel combustion
Fuel gas combustion
Vent

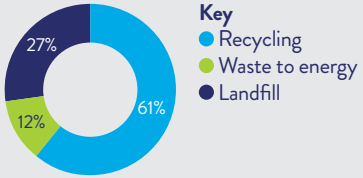
CO_2e emissions (%)



Waste

Erskine continues to produce the least amount of waste across all of Ithaca Energy's assets with 59 tonnes of waste produced in 2023. 75% (44 tonnes) waste recycled/sent for energy production.

Waste disposal routes



PON1 events

There were no unplanned chemical releases from Erskine. The one unplanned oil release was related to corrosion of a hydraulic pipe.

	PON1s
Oil	1
Chemical	0

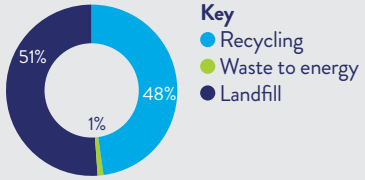
Drilling – MODUs

Waste

In 2023, two separate MODUs undertook drilling activity associated with Captain EOR and K2. Specifically, one MODU has been at the Captain field since 2022 and in 2023 continued drilling polymer injector wells. In addition, a further MODU was also involved in drilling an exploration well at the K2 field.

A total of 9,883 tonnes of waste was produced. 5,012 tonnes of the waste produced was miscellaneous special waste (e.g. oily water, mud sludge, oily hoses), waste mud and drill cuttings, none of which can be reused/recycled. However, 4,787 tonnes (48%) was recycled/sent for energy production.

Drilling and well intervention waste disposal routes 2023



Well operations

Ithaca Energy delivered a wells programme of drilling and well intervention operations during 2023, which were safely and 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.

PON1 events

The two small unplanned oil releases were related to hydraulic fittings, while the three minor unplanned chemical releases were associated with the blowout preventer (BOP).

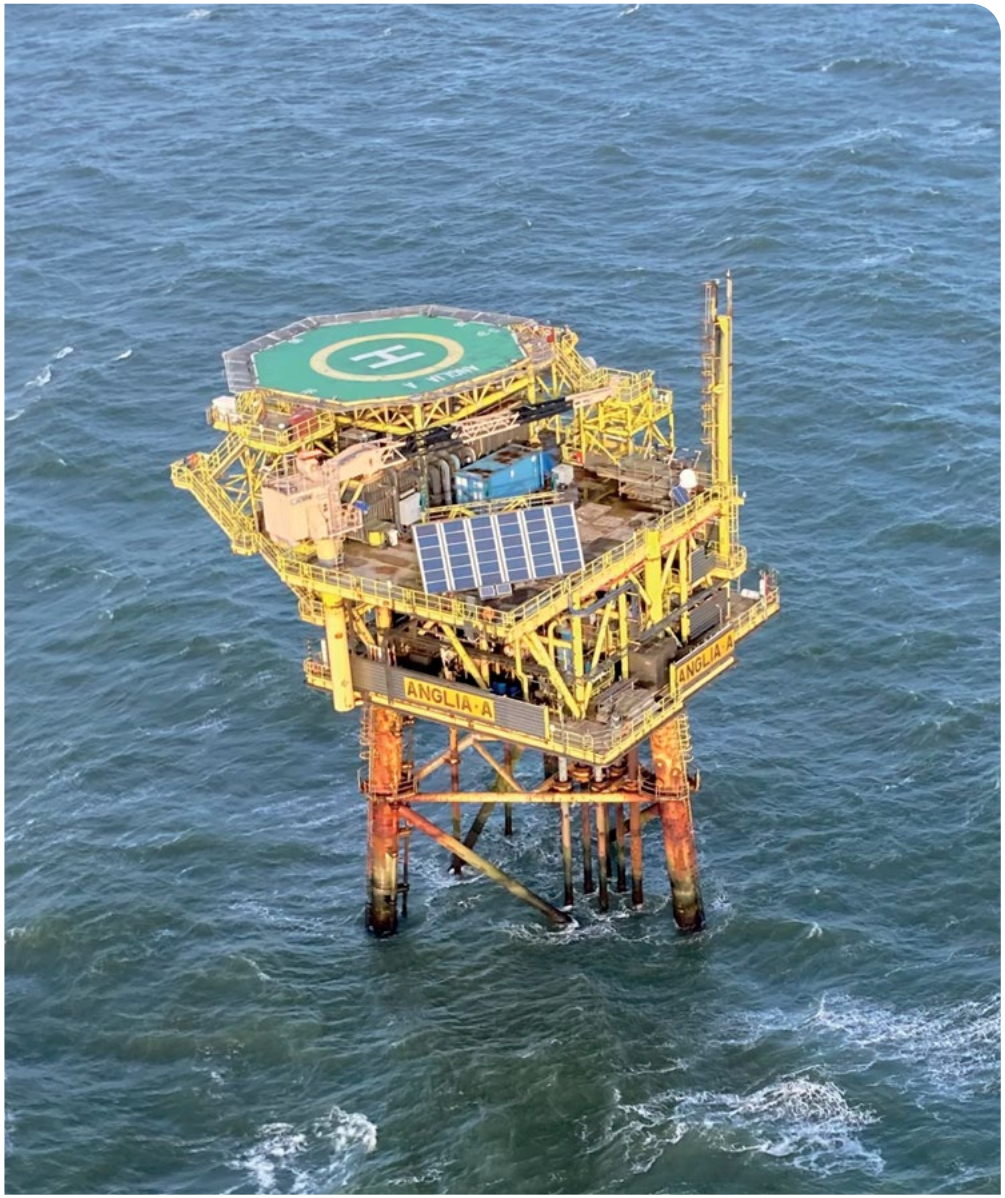
	PON1s
Oil	2
Chemical	3

Permitted chemical use and discharge

In 2023, MODUs used a total of 10,505 tonnes of chemicals. A total of 4,048 tonnes of chemicals were discharged within permitted limits.

	Tonnes of permitted chemicals (used and discharged within permit conditions)
Production	
Chemicals used	10,505
Chemicals discharged	4,048

Decommissioning



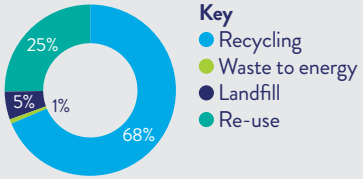
Waste

In addition to waste from production assets, waste was also produced from decommissioning activities.

In 2023, decommissioning activities associated with Anglia, Athena, Jacky and Causeway Fionn resulted in 4,296 tonnes of waste, 95% of which was reused/recycled/sent for energy production. A total of 1,088 tonnes of concrete mattresses, removed as part of decommissioning associated with Athena and Jacky, were re-used.

	Waste from decommissioning (t)
Anglia	948
Athena	1,778
Jacky	1,568
Causeway Fionn	1

Decommisioning waste disposal routes



PON1 events

The small unplanned oil release occurred during well decommissioning and came from a conductor coupling.

Decommissioning (Anglia)

	PON1s
Oil	1
Chemical	0

The unplanned oil release was associated with residual base oil from a wellhead.

Other – subsea release

	PON1s
Oil	1
Chemical	0

Permitted chemical use and discharge – decommissioning operations

In 2023 Anglia platform wells decommissioning used 763 tonnes of chemicals and discharged 37 tonnes within permit conditions.

Decommissioning	Used weight (t)	Discharged weight (t)
Anglia Decommissioning	763	37

2023 Chemicals used and discharged as permitted (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	5,956	764	6,720
	Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,956	45,964	51,920
Alba Northern Platform (ANP) production operations	**Used**	0	0	6,532	0	85,366	0	0	0	16,451	411,600	519,949
	Discharged	0	0	6,532	0	85,366	0	0	0	16,451	207,162	315,511
Alba Northern Platform (ANP) well interventions	**Used**	0	0	0	0	1,643,536	0	0	0	0	629,108	2,272,644
	Discharged	0	0	0	0	355,949	0	0	0	0	249,284	605,233
Captain FPSO production operations	**Used**	54,888	0	0	0	8,052	0	0	0	10,702,590	107,047	10,872,577
	Discharged	0	0	0	0	8,052	0	0	0	0	3,859	11,911
Captain Wellhead Protector Platform (WPP) production operations	**Used**	18,377	0	47,684	0	60,359	0	0	0	64,650	1,201,607	1,392,677
	Discharged	0	0	47,684	0	60,359	0	0	0	0	11,416	119,458
Captain Wellhead Protector Platform (WPP) well interventions	**Used**	0	0	0	0	199,697	0	0	0	115,911	10,890	326,498
	Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MODU 1 drilling operations	**Used**	0	0	10,789	16,367	6,993,597	0	0	0	13,455	224,872	7,259,080
	Discharged	0	0	10,789	19,203	3,682,974	0	0	0	1,170	116,741	3,830,877
Erskine production operations	**Used**	0	0	0	0	21,593	0	0	0	0	94,701	116,294
	Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erskine well interventions	**Used**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline operations	**Used**	0	0	0	0	7,369	0	0	0	17	96	7,482
	Discharged	0	0	0	0	7,411	0	0	0	7	26	7,444
Stella FPF-1 production operations	**Used**	4	14,882	0	0	191,112	0	0	0	0	241,573	447,571
	Discharged	4	14,882	0	0	191,112	0	0	0	0	91,347	297,344
MODU 2 drilling operations	**Used**	16,150	3,218	0	2,459	3,186,032	0	0	0	0	38,231	3,246,089
	Discharged	0	0	0	1,107	170,925	0	0	0	0	8,165	180,196
MODU well interventions operations	**Used**	0	0	0	0	742,317	0	0	0	0	20,466	762,782
	Discharged	0	0	0	0	36,193	0	0	0	0	1,132	37,325
Total	**Used**	**89,419**	**18,100**	**65,005**	**18,826**	**13,139,029**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**10,919,030**	**2,980,955**	**27,230,363**
	Discharged	**4**	**14,882**	**65,005**	**20,310**	**4,598,341**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**23,584**	**735,094**	**5,457,219**

* A large proportion of the chemical use was due to Polymer injection used to increase reserves.

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 – E. Group A includes products considered to have the greatest potential environmental hazard and Group E the least.

Appendix 1: Abbreviations and terminology

ANP	Alba Northern Platform
BLP	Bridge Linked Platform
BOE	Barrels of oil equivalent
BOP	Blowout preventer
CATS	Central Area Transmission System
CH_4	Methane
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
EEMS	Environmental Emissions Monitoring System
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
ES	Environmental statement
ESP	Electrical Submersible Pump
F-gases	Halogen gases
FPSO	Floating Production, Storage, Offload vessel
FSU	Floating Storage Unit
GHG	Greenhouse gas
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
ISO 14001	International Standard for Environmental Management Systems
kg	Kilogramme
mg/l	Milligrammes per litre
MODU	Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit

N_2O	Oxides of Nitrogen
NO_x	Nitrous Oxides
OCR	Offshore Chemical Regulations 2002
OIW	Oil in Produced Water
OPPC	The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution and Control) Regulations 2005
OSPAR	Oslo Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic
PLONOR	Poses Little Or No Risk (to the environment)
PON1	A Petroleum Operations Notice 1 (PON1) must be submitted to the Regulator for any release to sea of oil or offshore chemical during offshore oil and gas activities regardless of quantity.
PW	Produced Water
Scope 1 Atmospheric Emissions	Direct GHG emissions that the Company makes directly, e.g. fuel combustion
Scope 2 Atmospheric Emissions	Indirect GHG emissions associated with the purchase of electricity at our Aberdeen office.
SO_x	Sulphur Oxides
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
t	Tonnes
UK	United Kingdom
UK ETS	United Kingdom Emissions Trading Scheme
Venting	The discharge of un-burnt, unwanted gases or hydrocarbons.
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
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	Wellhead Protector Platform

Appendix 2: Onshore initiatives

During 2023 a number of initiatives were carried out by Ithaca Energy to help reduce carbon footprint, including the installation of electric car charging points and solar panels on the office roof.

Electric Charging

Following the installation of electric car charging points in Ithaca Energy's office car park, 15 employees chose to actively utilise the service during 2023. The total energy delivered during the year was 32,507.21 kWh, which resulted in a saving of 17,658.44 kg of CO_2 and a saving of 34.84 kg of NO_x. Key stats are presented in the table below.

Sustainability	
CO_2	17,658.44 kg
NO_x	34.84 kg

Solar Panels

During 2023, a large number of solar energy panels were installed on the roof of the Ithaca office building and in September 2023 installation was completed. Following commissioning, the solar panels generated around 22,000 kWh of electricity, providing around 18% of the office's electrical demand in the year. The solar panels are expected to reduce the office's carbon footprint by 30 tonnes of CO_2 per year.

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