



ITHACA ENERGY (UK) LTD.

**Environmental Performance Report 2010
Offshore Operations**

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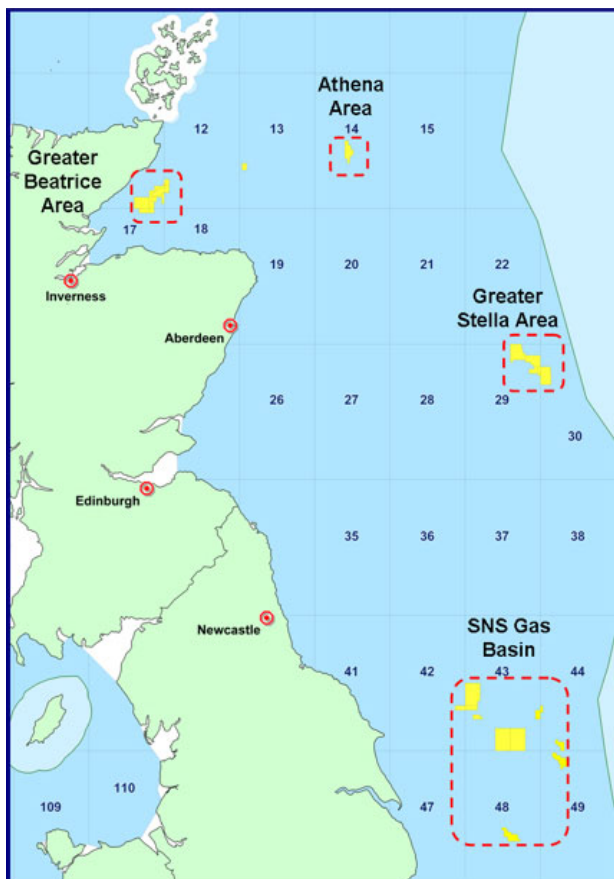
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Section 1 Introduction

Ithaca Energy (UK) Ltd. is a subsidiary of Ithaca Energy Inc., a Canadian oil and gas exploration and development company (www.ithacaenergy.com). The company's principal focus is the exploration and development of oil and gas reserves in the North Sea on the United Kingdom's Continental Shelf.

This is our fifth annual environmental performance report for offshore operations. Section 2 of the report provides a general description of the company and its activities; Section 3 provides an overview of Ithaca's environmental management system, environmental policy and high level environmental objectives; and the final section presents 2010 environmental performance data together with performance against environmental targets.

Section 2 Overview of Operations and Activities in 2010



Ithaca holds a diversified portfolio of exploration, potential development and production assets across the UKCS. in the Moray Firth, Central North Sea and Southern North Sea – see map left.

2010 was Ithaca's second full year as a production operator in the North Sea. In addition to routine production operations at the Beatrice and Jacky Fields, operations included a Beatrice well intervention campaign to improve production rates and the successful appraisal of the Stella discovery.

During 2010, Ithaca also further strengthened and diversified their existing North Sea asset portfolio.

2.1 Greater Beatrice

The Greater Beatrice Area includes the Beatrice and Jacky Fields which are both in production together with a number of drilled and undrilled prospects. The Beatrice offshore facilities include the main complex at Beatrice Alpha, which comprises a drilling and accommodation platform bridge linked to a production platform, a satellite platform at Beatrice Bravo with injection and minimum production facilities (which is not normally manned) and the Beatrice Charlie water injection platform which is no longer in use. The

Jacky Field is produced via an unmanned wellhead platform tied back by subsea flow lines to the Beatrice Alpha platform.

During 2010, combined production from the Beatrice and Jacky Fields averaged 9,336 barrels of oil per day (ca. 1484 cubic metres per day) gross.

The Beatrice Bravo well intervention programme which commenced in 2009 was successfully completed in Q1 2010, and has resulted in increased production from Bravo.

Production from the Beatrice Alpha platform recommenced in March 2010 following a work programme in which repairs and modifications to vessel protection systems were completed. In May 2010, coiled tubing work commenced on the Beatrice Alpha platform undertaking preparatory 'clean up' work on a number of production wells. In July 2010, a Hydraulic Workover Unit was mobilised to the platform, to undertake the replacement of electric submersible pumps in 4 production wells and 1 water injection well. In Q3, the first of these well workovers (on Well A04) was completed which increased production from the well by 100%. In Q4 2010, activities commenced to workover the second of the five wells (Well A23). Stable production from the well was reinstated by the end of 2010 with flow increased by approximately 115%.

In September 2010, production from the Jacky Field was halted temporarily to allow a chemical 'squeeze' operation to protect the reservoir from potential scale damage and maintain productivity.

2.2 Athena Area

The Athena oilfield in Block 14/18b in the central North Sea is currently under development. An Environmental Statement was submitted in March 2010 in support of the field development using the BW Carmen, a Floating Production Storage and Offloading facility (FPSO) and shuttle tanker export, which has been approved. The only field operations to have taken place in 2010 were some additional seabed mapping and sampling to guide engineering and environmental management decisions.

2.3 Greater Stella Area

During Q1-Q2 2010 Ithaca drilled an appraisal well into the Stella discovery in Block 30/6a using the Galaxy II mobile drilling rig. The well proved the presence of significant additional volumes of hydrocarbon and excellent quality reservoir. A successful well test was performed which provided critical information for field development planning and during which 36 tonnes of gas and 176 tonnes of oil was flared.

Ithaca was offered Block 29/10d as part of the 26th UKCS Seaward Production Licence Round in November 2010. The block contains the Helios discovery which lies within the Greater Stella Area, where Stella, Harrier and Hurricane discoveries are currently in development.


2.4 Southern North Sea Gas Basin

In mid-December 2010, Ithaca acquired interests in a number of South North Sea gas assets from GDF SUEZ E&P Ltd. including operated interest in the producing Anglia Field, the Garnet and Opal discoveries and a non operated interest in the producing Topaz Field. Ithaca assumed operatorship of the Anglia Field on the 17th December 2010 (completion date). The Anglia production facilities are tied back to the LOGGS complex, which is operated by ConocoPhillips who hold and report on the relevant environmental permits.

Section 3 Environmental Management System

3.1 Policy

A copy of Ithaca's current Health Safety and Environmental (HS&E) Policy Statement is included below. The policy is endorsed by the Chief Executive Officer of Ithaca (Energy) UK Ltd on behalf of the Board of Directors. It acknowledges Ithaca's HS&E responsibilities in relation to its business activities and includes commitments to continual improvement, to assessment and management of the risks and impacts associated with operations, meet legislative requirements and accepted best practice and a willingness to openly communicate these principles to company personnel and the general public. These policies are implemented through the company's Environmental Management System (EMS).



ITHACA
ENERGY (UK) LTD.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

ITHACA ENERGY (UK) LTD. is committed to achieving excellence in Health, Safety and Environmental (HS&E) performance across all of our operations. We consider our HS&E performance and the health, safety and security of those who work for, with and alongside us as central to our business success.


ITHACA recognises its obligations to comply with applicable legislation and guidance.

In order to meet our commitment **ITHACA** will:

- Provide the resources necessary to implement this policy and to develop and maintain our HS&E systems.
- Provide effective leadership, training and coaching to sustain and develop workforce HS&E competency and skills and maintain a positive HS&E culture.
- Define clear responsibilities and accountabilities for HS&E issues within the company.
- Communicate our policy, responsibilities and performance to those who work for, with and alongside us.
- Set realistic HS&E objectives and targets and develop action plans to measure these as a contribution towards continual improvement of our HS&E performance.
- Ensure HS&E performance is prominent in the selection of our associates and contractors.
- Assess and manage operations through all stages to minimise risk of harm to people, the environment and facilities.
- Communicate and consult with stakeholders and the public and have regard for their interests when planning activities.
- Ensure that appropriate plans and resources are in place to respond to incidents and emergencies.
- Investigate incidents, implement recommendations to prevent re-occurrence and share lessons learned.

To support our commitment to HS&E performance **ITHACA** will develop and maintain effective HS&E systems which will be independently verified against relevant ISO and other recognised standards. HS&E systems will be subject to periodic auditing and management review to ensure ongoing compliance and improvement.

This policy applies to all company activities and **ITHACA** employees, and contractors and other associates engaged in work on our behalf, have a responsibility to comply with it and prevent harm to themselves and others and damage to the environment.



Iain McKendrick, CEO ITHACA ENERGY (UK) LTD.
On Behalf of the Board of Directors

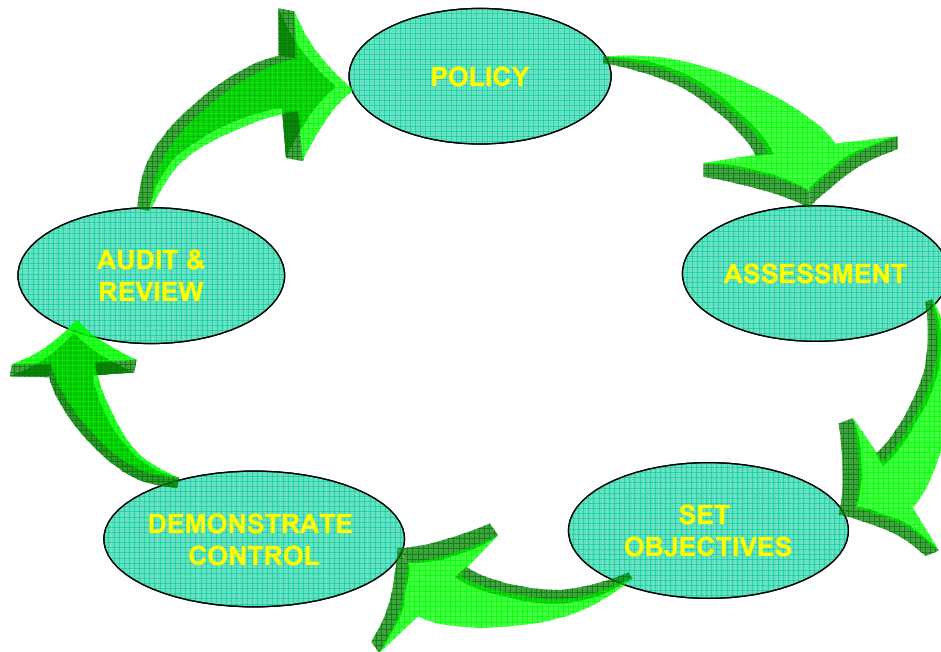
6th May 2010

3.2 Environmental Management System

Ithaca recognises its policy and legal obligations to identify, assess and mitigate environmental risks and actively manage environmental performance of field operations. To achieve this, Ithaca is using the ISO 14001 standard as the model for its EMS. In 2006 Ithaca's EMS was subject to external audit (by ERM CVS) against the ISO 14001 standard for EMS and taking account of the (then) BERR Guidance for the implementation of the OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5¹. A work programme was initiated to implement the recommendations from the audit, and following further review ERM CVS confirmed that the EMS conformed to the requirements laid out in the guidance.

Ithaca's EMS is re-verified on a 2 year cycle, in accordance with OSPAR 2003/2005. The most recent re-verification was in 2010. Lloyds Register verified (24th June 2010) that the system met the requirements.

In order to ensure that the commitments of the EMS are fulfilled, responsibilities are assigned for initiating, executing and checking. Ithaca has access to specialist advice and support on environmental issues. Environmental responsibilities are assigned through line management and specific personnel are assigned objectives, targets and actions relevant to their particular function responsibility.



Management controls are in place to ensure that: risks to the environment are identified and appropriately prevented, managed and mitigated throughout activity planning and subsequent operations; environmental considerations are addressed through the contracting process; contractor interfaces with relevance to environmental protection are identified and addressed; all necessary environmental permits are obtained; performance is monitored; improvement opportunities are identified as appropriate; and activity close-out actions, such as the formal submission of data on project completion are implemented.

Ithaca monitor and report on the performance of each operation and compare against the targets and legal compliance standards set for the specific operation and the standards and

¹ OSPAR Recommendation 2003/5 to Promote the Use and Implementation of Environmental Management Systems by the Offshore Industry, OSPAR Commission, Bremen, June 2003.

criteria set by annual plans. Such monitoring programmes identify any improvements needed, stimulate awareness and provide training.

Mitigation and control actions identified will be documented with defined responsibility for timely implementation in an environmental management plan.

Ithaca undertakes field operations by selecting specialist contractors for key activities such as production operations management and drilling management. The EMS formalises the environmental responsibilities of Ithaca staff and the contractors in complying with Ithaca's policy, and provides the basis for planning for performance improvement and monitoring the results from this planning process. Ithaca monitors the performance of operations and compares these against the targets and legal compliance standards set for both the specific operation and the standards and criteria set by annual plans.

Wood Group Engineering (North Sea) Limited has been contracted by Ithaca, since November 2008, to provide the engineering, construction, operations and maintenance services on the Beatrice Complex and the Nigg Oil Terminal facilities. Wood Group has been appointed the Duty Holder for these facilities and is responsible for the day to day operations on Ithaca's behalf.

Wood Group Engineering's EMS is certified to the ISO14001:2004 standard (certificate of registration dated 4th March 2010) for offshore and onshore operations, including the Beatrice, Jacky and Nigg Oil Terminal facilities.

3.3 High level environmental objectives

THEME	ITHACA OBJECTIVE
Environmental management	Implementation and improvement of a robust Exploration, Development and Production Operations Environmental Management System (EMS) that is compliant with ISO 14001 and commensurate with the company business model.
Environmental footprint	Understand and minimise the environmental footprint of all Ithaca operations through the application of prudent and appropriate management processes and practices.
Accident prevention	To promote accident prevention and emergency response preparedness - to have zero accidental discharges (e.g. oil, chemical) during drilling, production, and maintenance operations.
Regulatory compliance	Full compliance with environmental statutory requirements as a minimum and zero permit breaches.
Stakeholders	To promote engagement with stakeholders.

Section 4 Environmental Performance

This section summarises the environmental performance of Ithaca’s offshore operations during 2010, data² is presented in three sections: (1) drilling; (2) offshore production operations and well intervention and (3) performance against environmental targets.

4.1 Drilling Activity

The atmospheric emissions, drilling discharges and waste from the drilling of the Stella appraisal well are included in this section.

Please note, the emissions (atmospheric, chemical usage & discharges and waste disposal) from the 2 well intervention programmes conducted at the Beatrice Alpha platform in 2010 were reported as part of the Beatrice Alpha Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) returns and these data are included in the offshore production operations section of this report.

KEY DATA	
Number of new wells drilled	1

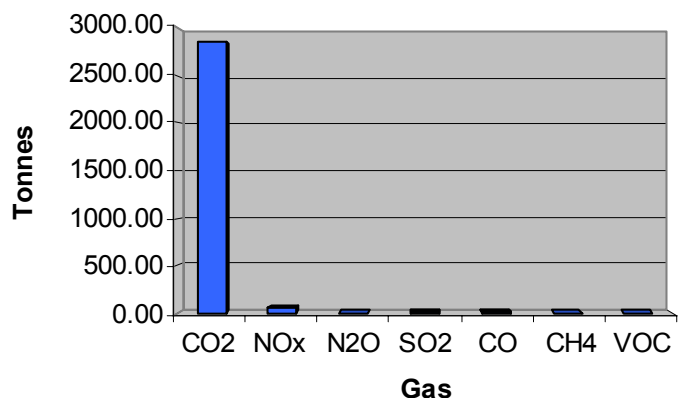
4.1.1 Atmospheric Emissions

In 2010, CO₂ emissions from drilling were 2,848 tonnes. All other gas emissions were minor, as seen in the graph below. Although greenhouse and acid gas emissions will be cumulative in a global and local context respectively, the contribution associated with Ithaca’s offshore operations were very small. The source of the majority of the emissions was diesel consumption via the Galaxy II drilling rig engines.

Atmospheric emissions in 2010 were the lowest for the past three years. In 2008 there was greater drilling activity (5 wells were drilled), and in 2009, although the quantity of well work was similar to 2010’s, well intervention emissions are now captured under the offshore production operations section of this report.

KEY DATA	Tonnes
CO ₂	2,848.0
NO _x	52.9
N ₂ O	0.2
SO ₂	3.6
CO	14.0
CH ₄	0.2
VOC	1.8

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal place



² Note: Data is derived from the returns for the UK offshore Environmental Emissions Monitoring System (EEMS) using the standard emissions factors.

4.1.2 Chemical Discharges

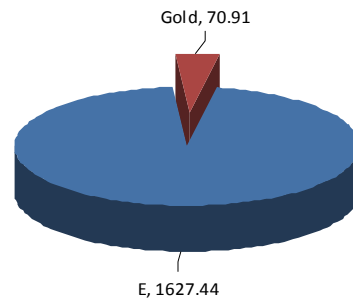
During 2010, Ithaca discharged 1,698 tonnes of chemicals from drilling the Stella appraisal well. This was 490 tonnes more than in 2009, and was comparable with 2008 discharges. All of the chemicals discharged were OCNS band Gold or band E (the least harmful categories).

Less than 0.01% of the discharged chemicals are listed as having a substitution warning (SUB), these chemicals were used as a cement additive or defoamer during the drilling process. Ithaca endeavours to minimise the use of chemicals with SUB labels, and, together with their contractors are exploring suitable alternatives to these chemicals. The quantity of these chemicals discharged during drilling operations was much lower compared to 8.9 tonnes discharged in 2009, although chemicals associated with well intervention works are now captured under offshore production operations. Ithaca continues to review their chemical use and discharge and that of their contractors, with environmental performance being a key factor in determining the chemicals selected for use on offshore operations.

Chemical Discharge Banding (Tonnes)

KEY DATA	Tonnes
Chemicals discharged	1,698.4
SUB chemicals discharged	0.1

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal place



Discharges of reservoir hydrocarbons from the well testing of the Stella appraisal well (see table below) were regulated by the Oil Pollution Prevention and Control OPPC term permit for the Galaxy II rig.

KEY DATA	
Water discharged (m ³)	186.0
Mean dispersed oil concentration (mg/l)	11.6
Permitted dispersed oil discharged (tonnes)	<0.1

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal place

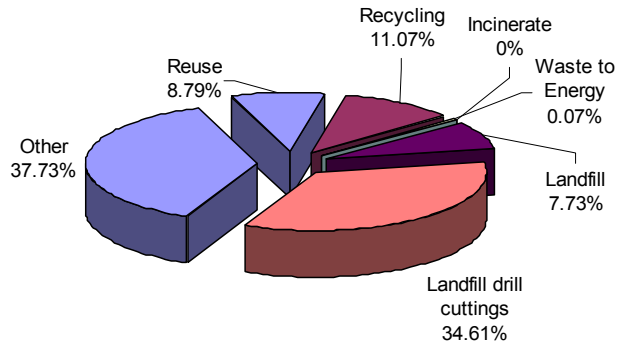
4.1.3 Waste Disposal

Operational wastes are broadly categorised into three groups; Group I and II - Special and General (generally includes chemicals/paints, drums/containers, oils, scrap metal, segregated recyclables, sludges/liquids/tank washings and miscellaneous waste) and Group III - Other (asbestos, radioactive materials, clinical and explosives). Another group, Group IV, covers waste backloaded cuttings.

In 2010, the drilling of the Stella appraisal well produced 1,486.9 tonnes of operational waste, of this, 694.8 tonnes consisted of Group I, II and III wastes and 792.0 tonnes was backloaded drill cuttings (Group IV). 19.9% of total waste was reused, recycled or converted to energy, 37.7% (other) was water removed from sludges, tank washing liquids and the treatment of cuttings which was treated and discharged under consent and the remaining waste (42.3%) which, due to its nature, could not be disposed of in any other way, was sent to a landfill – see below.

The lower sections of the well and the sidetrack were drilled using low toxicity base muds and produced 792 tonnes of contaminated drill cuttings. These were returned to shore for recovery/treatment and disposal at an appropriately licensed facility. Of the 792 tonnes, 514.7 tonnes primarily of rock chippings went to landfill, 130.1 tonnes of oil was reused and 147.2 tonnes of water was treated and discharged under consent (other/further processing).

KEY DATA	Tonnes
Operational waste	
Waste Reused	0.5
Waste Recycled	164.6
Waste to Energy	1.1
Waste Incinerated	0.0
Waste to Landfill	114.9
Other/further processing	474.1
Drill cuttings shipped to shore	792.0
Drill cuttings to Landfill	514.7



Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal place

4.1.4 Oil and Chemical Spills

There were 2 accidental chemical or oil spills to sea from the drilling programme of the Stella appraisal well (see table below).

KEY DATA	
Number of oil spills	1
Number of oil spills >1 barrel	0
Total quantity (tonnes)	<1
Number of chemical spills	1
Total quantity chemical spills (tonnes)	12.5

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal place

On the 25th March 2010, there was a loss of containment of 118 barrels of Low Toxicity Oil Based Mud (LTOBM) from the mud flowline trough. Of this, 30 barrels were recovered by vacuum pumps and 88 barrels (12.5 tonnes) was spilled to sea. Following the conduct of a TopSet analysis, Ithaca identified the root cause to be the failure of the drilling rig management to identify, document and communicate hazards and controls required to safely conduct a reboot of the Programmable Logic Controller (PLC). One of the key corrective measures recommended was the development of specific procedures to follow in the event of the PLC reboot, including a checklist to verify equipment status prior to recommencing operations. This has since been completed and closed.

As the spill was of whole mud, the majority of it would sink rapidly to the seabed. The main effects of the spill were predicted to be elevated concentrations of oil in seabed sediments and changes to the faunal community, primarily due to the effects of biodegradation of the oil and organic components of the mud. A seabed survey around the Stella appraisal well was undertaken in August 2010 which showed the highest concentrations of oil to be present within 50m of the wellhead, and rapidly declining to near background concentrations beyond 200m.

On the 15th April 2010, at the end of well test operations, a small quantity of hydrocarbon, estimated 1-2 litres, was spilled as a result of flare drop out. A visible sheen was noted on the sea surface. The spill was reported to DECC via a PON1.

4.2 Offshore Production Operations

The Beatrice Complex has been under Ithaca’s operatorship since November 2008, with 2010 representing the second full year of production. The Beatrice Bravo, Beatrice Charlie and Jacky platforms are normally unmanned and all Bravo and Jacky hydrocarbons are processed on Beatrice Alpha, thus there are no direct emissions from these installations. All emissions from the processing of Beatrice Complex hydrocarbons are captured in the Beatrice Alpha emissions below.

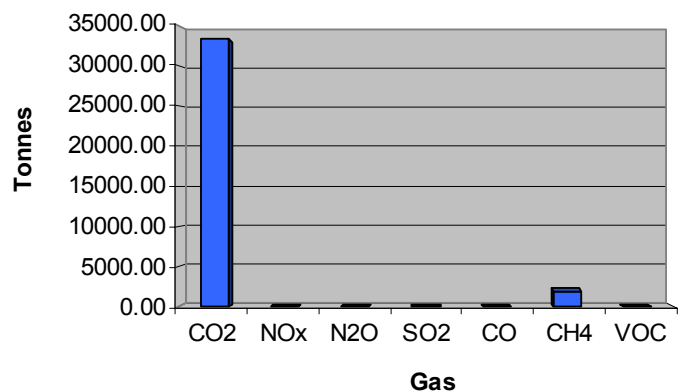
In 2010, the Beatrice Alpha environmental data (atmospheric emissions, chemical usage and discharges, waste disposal and spills) also included data from A04 and A23 well interventions. Thus all the data reported to EEMS for Beatrice Alpha is a combination of the Beatrice Complex production activities and the well intervention activities. Consequently, 2010 and 2009 data are not strictly comparable given that only production operation data was reported for 2009.

4.2.1 Atmospheric Emissions

In 2010, CO₂ emissions from diesel use and flaring totalled 33,181.2 tonnes, other atmospheric emissions were comparatively minor (see graph and table below). The majority of these emissions (95.4%) resulted from flaring as, due to gas deficiency, the fuel gas system is not in operation. Power for Beatrice is supplied from the onshore grid via a substation at Dunbeath and a submarine cable to the Alpha complex. Power is also taken from the Beatrice Wind Farm Demonstrator Project (operated by Talisman) which comprises two stand-alone wind turbines. Standby power generation is fuelled by diesel providing the necessary back when shore supplied power fails. In 2010, there were no significant interruptions in power supplied by the onshore grid to the Beatrice Complex. 502 tonnes of diesel was consumed on the platform in 2010. The Hydraulic Workover Unit installed on the Alpha platform in July for well interventions included 8 diesel engines, all regulated by the Beatrice Alpha Prevention and Pollution Control permit (PPC).

KEY DATA	Tonnes
CO ₂	33,181.6
NOx	36.0
N ₂ O	1.2
SO ₂	2.1
CO	80.9
CH ₄	2,030.3
VOC	23.3

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal point



4.2.2 Chemical Discharges

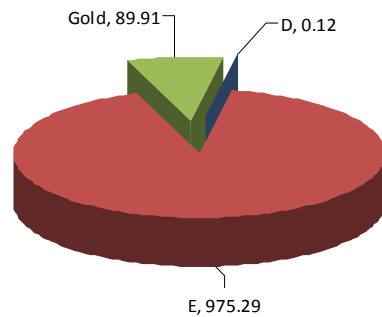
During 2010, chemical discharges from the Beatrice Alpha platform were a combination of production chemicals and those used during the Jacky scale 'squeeze' operation and the 2 well interventions. Some 1065.3 tonnes of chemicals were discharged, compared with 79.6 tonnes in 2009, the majority of the discharges were a result of well intervention activity. All chemicals were included on the installation chemical permit issued by DECC by means of a variation after a full risk assessment was carried out on each chemical. More than 99% of the chemicals discharged were OCNS band Gold or band E (the least harmful categories) – see chart below.

Most of the SUB labelled chemicals used were related to well intervention activities, resulting in increased quantities discharged (42.4 tonnes) than in 2009 (23.1 tonnes). Beatrice Alpha currently has only 1 production related SUB labelled chemical on the permit. This is a pipeline corrosion inhibitor, and discussions are underway to attempt to switch this product for a more environmentally friendly alternative.

Chemical Discharge Banding (Tonnes)

KEY DATA	Tonnes
Chemicals discharged	1065.3
SUB chemicals discharged	42.4

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal point

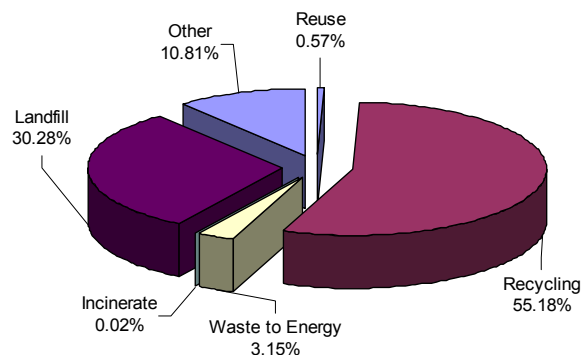


4.2.3 Waste Disposal

During 2010, 195.5 tonnes of operational waste material (Groups I, II and III) was produced as a result of Beatrice Complex operations and well intervention activities. Of this 59% was reused, recycled, incinerated or converted to energy, 30% sent to landfill and 11% (other) was liquids and water removed from sludges and liquids and discharged under consent – see below. Ithaca has maintained the quality of its waste management programme as evidenced by the quantity of recycled and reused waste in 2010 being generally on par with 2009 data. Similarly, the quantity of waste sent to landfill was lower (30% in 2010) than in 2009 (38%).

KEY DATA	Tonnes
Operational waste	
Waste Reused	1.1
Waste Recycled	107.9
Waste to Energy	6.2
Waste Incinerated	<0.1
Waste to Landfill	59.2
Other	21.1

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal point



4.2.4 Oil and Chemical Spills

There were 6 accidental chemical or oil spills to sea from Beatrice Alpha operations during 2010 (see table below).

KEY DATA	
Number of oil spills	5
Total quantity oil spills (tonnes)	0.1
Number of chemical spills	1
Total quantity chemical spills (tonnes)	30.8

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal point

All oil spills were substantially lower than 2 tonnes. For each spill, Ithaca submitted a PON1 to DECC, and was able to identify the root cause of the spill and thus implement corrective measures.

On 2nd October 2010, 30.8 tonnes of sodium bromide brine was spilled to sea. The valve to the mud tank which contained the chemical was opened resulting in the spill. Sodium bromide brine is used as a drilling weighting agent and categorised as OCNS band E, the least harmful category of chemicals.

4.2.5 Produced Water Discharges

Ithaca operates under the terms of the Beatrice Alpha Oil Pollution Prevention and Control permit (OPPC). Oil in water (OIW) concentrations are maintained significantly below the monthly average legislative limit of 30 mg/l.

KEY DATA	
Water discharged (m ³)	2,786,140.0
Mean oil in water concentration (mg/l)	19.9
Permitted oil discharged (tonnes)	55.9

Note: figures rounded to 1 decimal point

4.3 Performance against Environmental Targets

Ithaca senior management along with the Health, Safety and Environment Manager set and review corporate targets annually taking cognizance of all planned UK exploration, development and production activities for the upcoming year. The 2010 corporate targets relate to all of Ithaca's offshore operations on the United Kingdom's Continental Shelf. Environmental performance targets are also set specifically for the Beatrice offshore operations. The targets and associated performance are detailed in the two tables that follow.

2010 CORPORATE PERFORMANCE TARGETS

The table below summarises Ithaca's performance against corporate environmental targets.

Target	Performance
4 reportable oil/chemical spill	Ithaca did not achieve this target and had a total of 6 spills. An Environmental Improvement Plan for 2011 is in place for Beatrice Alpha, where the majority of the incidents occurred.
No regulatory non-compliances	Ithaca had 1 non-compliance with the Offshore Chemical Regulations in December 2010. During an audit it was noted that the volume of sodium hypochlorite used had exceeded the permitted amount.
Complete oil spill exercise by Q2	An oil spill exercise for the Nigg Oil Terminal was completed.
Complete spill containment practical training by Q3	Due to bad weather, the training was postponed to summer 2011.
Quarterly HSE performance management review	Completed as planned.
External Independent Ithaca EMA Audit in Q2	Ithaca's EMS was re-verified by Lloyds Register (24 th June 2010).
Complete 12 Ithaca management site/platform visits	Over 12 visits completed.

2010 BEATRICE PERFORMANCE TARGETS

The environmental targets set for Beatrice operations in 2010 and performance against them are summarised below.

Target	Performance
To increase levels of environmental awareness of staff and contractors	A series of presentations were delivered offshore to all crew on the Beatrice Alpha to raise environmental awareness, with particular focus on the vulnerable location of the platform. An Environmental Champion scheme will be introduced in 2011.
Aim to keep oil in water concentrations below 15mg/l under 'normal' operating conditions	Beatrice was unable to maintain average OIW concentrations below 15mg/l. Of the 10 months when Beatrice Alpha was in production in 2010, May was the only month where the target was achieved (14.49mg/l).
Reduce levels of land filled waste with the aim of achieving 65% recycled waste	Beatrice was unable to achieve its target of 65% recycled waste. Only 55% of the waste generated was recycled, less than what was achieved in 2009 (59%), although overall, less waste was sent to landfills (30% in 2010, 38% in 2009). The 2 well intervention programmes generated waste requiring specialist disposal.
Aim to reduce and minimise environmental incidents (e.g. PON 1 reportable)	On Beatrice there were 6 environmental incidents in 2010 compared to 7 in 2009. Considerably less oil was spilled to sea in 2010 (0.1 tonnes) compared to 4.1 tonnes in 2009.

Abbreviations

BERR	Former Department for Business Enterprise and Regulatory Reform - now DECC
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
EEMS	Environmental emissions monitoring system
EMS	Environmental management system
HS&E	Health, safety and environmental
ISO 14001:2004	International standard for environmental management systems
LOGGS	The Lincolnshire Offshore Gas Gathering System complex
LTOBM	Low toxicity oil based mud
mg/l	Milligrammes per litre
OCNS	Environmental management systems
OIW	Oil in water
OPPC	Oil pollution prevention and control
OSPAR	Oslo and Paris conventions
PLC	Programmable logic controller
PON 1	Petroleum operations notice number 1 – format for reporting oil and chemical spills
Q1 Q2 Q3 etc	Quarter of the year
SUB	Candidate for substitution
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf