



# QUARTERLY OFFSHORE HYDROCARBON RELEASE REPORT 2022

## QUARTER 1

**Year to date record of UK offshore hydrocarbon releases.**

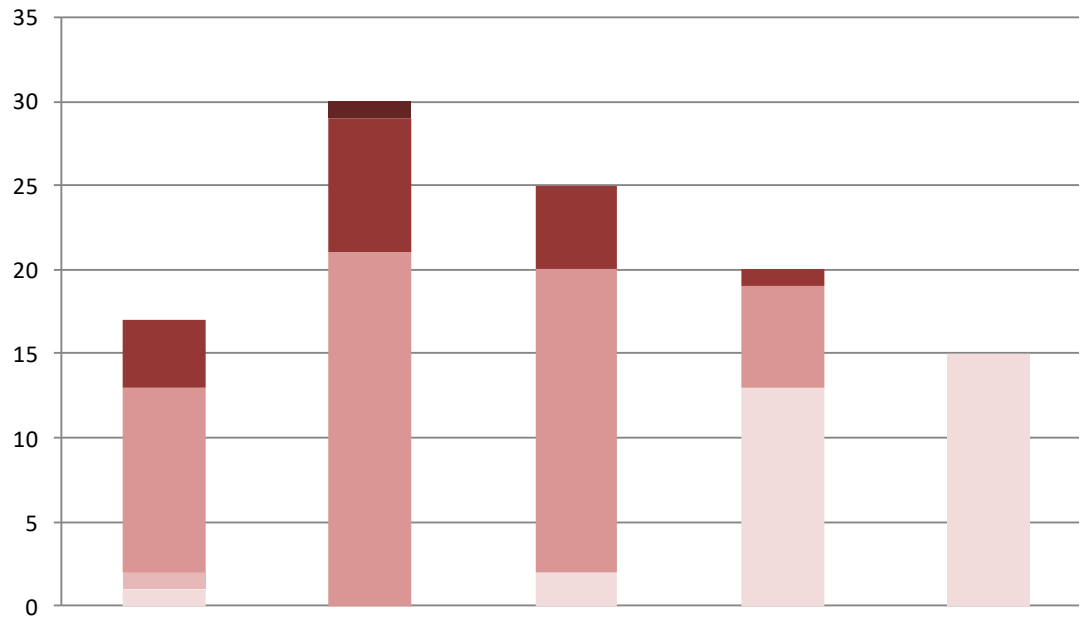
Data is updated on a quarterly basis 6 weeks in arrears to allow adequate time for reporting, investigation and verification of data.

### Timetable of Publication

Period	Covering	Date of Publication
Q1	Jan – Mar (3 months)	Mid May
Q2	Jan – Jun (6 months)	Mid Aug
Q3	Jan – Sep (9 months)	Mid Nov
Q4	Jan – Dec (12 months)	Mid Feb

The data in this report is for the purposes of operational intelligence. It is an unofficial release and the data is not validated. As such, the figures may not necessarily be consistent with either previously published data or data which will be published in our annual report.

## Hydrocarbon Releases – 2021 to 2022: Year to date up to the end of Quarter 1



	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2021 Q4	2022 Q1
Awaiting Classification	1	0	2 (2)	13 (4)	15 (4)
Minor	11 (3)	21 (8)	18 (4)	6 (3)	0
Significant	4 (3)	8 (1)	5 (1)	1	0
Major	0	1	0	0	0

### Notes:

- Since April 2014 non-process releases notified via the OIR12 form will have no severity classification.
- Since July 2015, non-process releases notified via the ROGI form will receive a severity classification and as such are included in the classified figures.
- Figures in brackets indicate the amount of releases, within the figure given, that were reported solely under the EU Offshore Directive arrangements and did not meet the criteria to be reportable under RIDDOR.

## Overview of Hydrocarbon Releases – 2022: Year to date up to the end of Quarter 1 [with comparison on previous year]

	Awaiting Classification	Minor	Significant	Major	Total
2022 YTD up to end of Quarter 1	15	0	0	0	15 (4)
Comparison on same period in 2021	1	11	4	0	16 (6)

## Detail of Hydrocarbon Releases – 2022: Year to date up to the end of Quarter 1

Date of Release	Dutyholder	Installation Name	Type	Quantity of HC released KG	Severity	EU Only?
09/01/2022	BP Exploration Operating Company Ltd	GLEN LYON	GAS	48.24	Awaiting Classification	YES
11/01/2022	Total Energies E&P UK Limited	ALWYN	Oil based mud	6900.00	Awaiting Classification	YES
11/01/2022	Repsol Sinopec Resources UK Ltd	BLEO HOLM	GAS	1.15	Awaiting Classification	
15/01/2022	Total Energies E&P UK Limited	ELGIN		N/A	Awaiting Classification	
18/01/2022	CNOOC Petroleum Europe Limited	SCOTT	GAS	33.50	Awaiting Classification	
29/01/2022	Perenco UK Limited	INDE 49/18 B	GAS	2.61	Awaiting Classification	
06/02/2022	Petrofac Facilities Management Ltd	ANASURIA FPSO	2-PHASE	0.73	Awaiting Classification	
07/02/2022	EnQuest Heather Ltd	HEATHER A	GAS	0.17	Awaiting Classification	
10/02/2022	Shell U.K. Limited	NELSON	GAS	Maximum up to 4.6	Awaiting Classification	

Date of release: 7 June 2022

11/02/2022	EnQuest Heather Ltd	HEATHER A	GAS	1.80	Awaiting Classification	
24/02/2022	TotalEnergies North Sea UK Ltd	ALWYN	Gas	0.09	Awaiting Classification	
26/02/2022	Shell U.K. Limited	SHEARWATER	GAS	0.97	Awaiting Classification	
18/03/2022	ODE Asset Management Limited	BLYTHE	GAS	206.00	Awaiting Classification	
18/03/2022	Total Energies E&P UK Limited	ALWYN NORTH	Oil based mud - non aqueous based mud	2400.00	Awaiting Classification	YES
30/03/2022	TAQA Bratani Limited	CORMORANT ALPHA	GAS	70.47	Awaiting Classification	YES

## Notes

The Offshore Major Accident Regulator (OMAR) is the Competent Authority (CA) responsible for implementing the requirements of the EU Directive on the safety of offshore oil and gas operations. The role of the CA is to oversee industry compliance with the Directive and to undertake related functions such as accepting, assessing, approving and/or inspecting relevant Safety Cases, Oil Pollution Emergency Plans, Well Notifications and other notifications. Reporting of incidents are included as are intervention planning and investigation work.

BEIS (the Department for Business, Energy, Innovation & Skills) and HSE work in partnership as OMAR to deliver the CA functions as required under the Directive. BEIS inspectors are responsible for regulating marine pollution and environmental protection, while HSE is responsible for regulating health & safety matters offshore. The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSWA), supported by the HSWA (Application outside Great Britain) Order 2013, defines HSE's jurisdiction. HSE also works with other regulators under Memorandum of Understandings and agency agreements where there is a potential overlap of responsibilities.

Hydrocarbon releases (HCRs) are classified as 'Minor', 'Significant', or 'Major' based on severity classification definitions agreed with the offshore industry.

In these statistics, RIDDOR reportable HCRs include:

- Unintended releases of petroleum gas or liquids from an offshore installation that either result in fire or explosion or require action to prevent or limit the consequences of a potential fire or explosion if ignited, or which have the potential to cause death or major/specified injury. These are often referred to as 'process' HCRs
- the unintentional or uncontrolled release or escape of other hydrocarbons (e.g. heli-fuel) from an offshore installation which could cause a significant risk of personal injury. These are often referred to as 'non-process' HCRs
- HCRs from wells
- HCRs from pipelines within 500m of the installation

This Quarterly Offshore Hydrocarbon Release Report provides details of all hydrocarbon releases reported to HSE under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR).

HSE also produce an Annual Offshore Statistics and Regulatory Activity Report, found on our website at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/statistics.htm>

Offshore Energy UK, the leading representative body for the UK Offshore industry, also produce an annual health and safety report, found on their website at <https://oeuk.org.uk/>.