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Information about the Hejre Development Project in the Danish North Sea

INEOS Oil & Gas Denmark intends to develop and operate the Hejre field in the Danish Sector of the North Sea previously operated by DONG E&P A/S.

INEOS Oil & Gas Denmark has replaced the original development concept, a stand-alone platform, with a new ti-back concept: The Hejre to Siri concept.

The Hejre field is located within the license 5/98 and 1/06 on the Danish continental shelf approximately 300 km west of the Danish Coast.

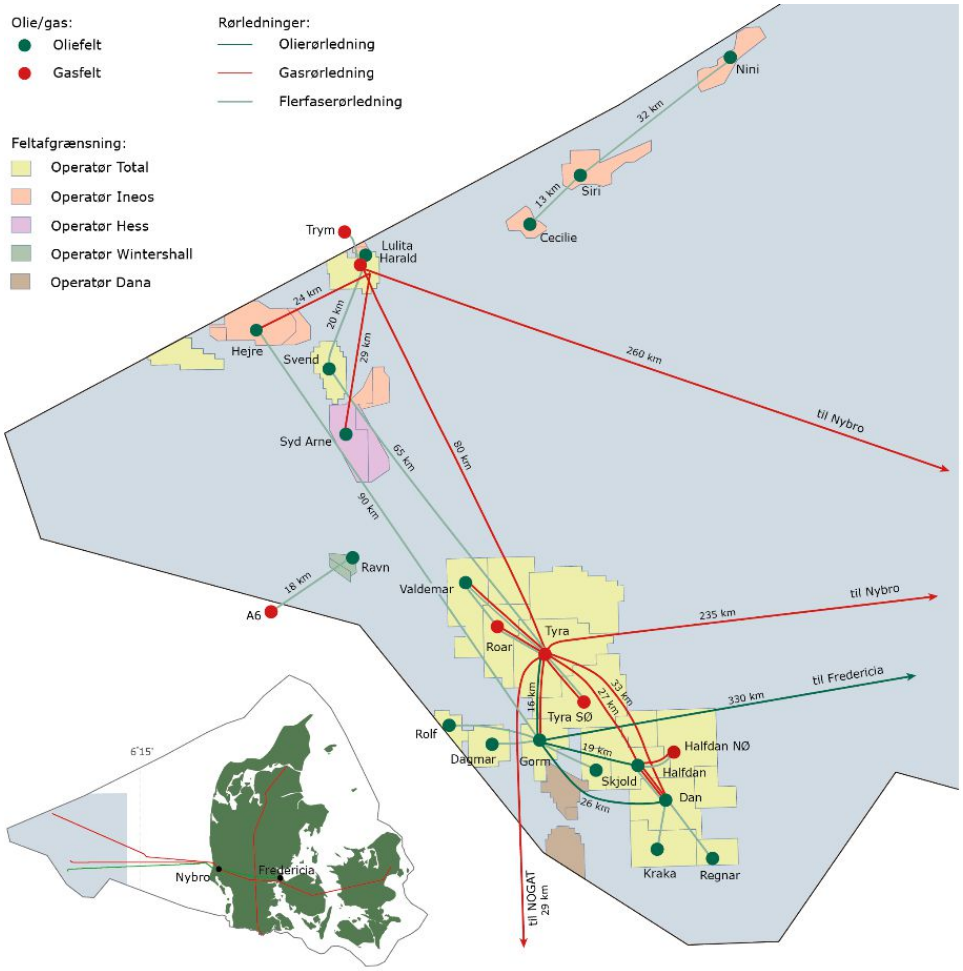

Figure 1 *Location of the Hejre Field and other oil and gas installations in the Danish sector of the North Sea.*

The field is a High-Pressure High Temperature (HPHT) oil field including natural gas liquids (NGL). The platform is located at the position 6.234.174,9 mN, 559.510,8 mE (reference UTM zone 31 on ED50 Datum). The water depth around the site is approximately 68 m.

The Hejre to Siri development concept comprises installation of a new topside at the existing Hejre jacket and wellhead. The concept includes a manned topside with living quarters and multiphase tie-back to Siri platform in license 6/95, where well fluids are processed.

The multiphase production from Hejre will be exported using the existing 24 km gas export pipeline to the South Arne Harald WYE at which a new 43 km pipeline will be established to Siri (WYE is a subsea structure used to connect multiple pipelines).

The Hejre oil will be produced to the Siri oil storage tank and exported by shuttle tanker like the Siri oil. The gas will be exported through a new gas export pipeline to tie in at Tyra East and connection to the NOGAT system as Siri do not, at present, have any export structure for gas (gas is re-injected or used as fuel).

The Hejre Development Project includes:

- Construction and installation
  - Construction and installation of a new manned topside at Hejre
  - Completion of 3 wells
  - Modification at the Siri platform – discharge cooler, inlet heater, gas export, inter-stage heater and debottlenecking of existing equipment
  - Laying and commissioning of pipeline:
    - 43 km 12” multiphase pipeline from Harald WYE to Siri
    - Up to 89 km 10” gas export pipeline from Siri to the NOGAT system
- Processing at Hejre:
  - Separation of produced water from oil and gas
  - Cleaning and discharge of produced water
  - Power supply and emergency power
- Decommissioning of the platform at end of field life:
  - Close-in, plugging and abandonment of wells
  - Flushing and dismantling of platform and subsea structures
  - Empty pipelines and prepare for in situ disposal

Since 2017 four other alternatives for the development, have been considered but screened out.

Environmental impact assessment of the Hejre Development Project

The original Hejre concept (“Hejre Legacy”) was approved by the Danish Energy Agency in 2011. A jacket structure, export pipelines and 5 wells were drilled before the

project was terminated by DONG E&P A/S and the partner Bayerngas in 2016 due to a dispute with the Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) consortium.

The new concept cannot be contained within the current permit, and therefore an addition to the Hejre EIA (2011) is required.

An updated environmental impact assessment and oil spill modelling is being carried out for the development. The EIA process is carried out in compliance with the Danish EIA regulation (Consolidation Act No. 1225/2018 implementing the EU directives on evaluation of environmental impacts from plans and programmes and public and private projects).

According to the Danish EIA regulation a formal scoping process is not required for projects carried out at the sea territory unless the developer specifically requests this. A formal scoping process has not been carried out for the EIA as it is developed on the basis of the Hejre EIA from 2011. The scope of the EIA addendum has thus been defined as the assessment of environmental impacts of new project elements, while already permitted elements will only be described briefly to ensure a general understanding of the concept and its potential impacts.

The following impacts have been identified as potential transboundary impacts:

Potential transboundary impact	**Receptor**
Impacts of planned discharges to the sea during completion of wells and pressure testing of pipelines.	Fish eggs and larva, fish, plankton (pelagic organisms)
Impacts of planned discharges to the sea (produced water, production chemicals, discharge from pigging operations).	Fish, plankton (pelagic organisms)
Impacts of accidental spills and blowout events.	Fish, marine mammals, birds, ecosystems, tourism
Impacts of air emissions during construction, production and decommissioning phases.	Air quality and climate