

Environmental, HSE and fishery terms and conditions

(Translation from Norwegian)

When planning drilling activities, particular care must be taken with respect to fishery activities and marine organisms. Prior to exploration drilling, measures must be implemented to inform the parties concerned.

When planning seismic activities, the licensees must take particular care when designing the programmes with respect to fishery activities and marine organisms in critical life cycle stages.

Licensees are required to undertake necessary mappings of possible coral reefs and other important benthic communities, including important habitats for sandeel, that may be affected by activity in the awarded blocks. Refer to Mareano [www.mareano.no] for information on identified coral reefs on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. Data from mapping the seabed shall be made available to Mareano to the extent that this is not prevented by confidentiality obligations, and such that keeping the data secret is not significant in a competition perspective.

New licences must implement necessary measures to ensure that coral reefs and other vulnerable benthic fauna is not harmed by the activity. Special requirements must be established to avoid direct physical damage to the reefs from facilities on the seabed and anchor chains, mudding from drill cuttings and pollution from produced water.

Licensees are required to map and report discoveries of shipwrecks and other cultural monuments that may be affected by the activity in relevant blocks and, in cooperation with cultural heritage authorities, ensure that possible cultural monuments are not damaged by the activity.

The operator shall, on behalf of the licensees, apply to the Norwegian Environment Agency (MDir) for a permit well in advance of planned activity.

As a rule, environmentally harmful substances shall not be discharged to sea. It is also a goal to minimize the risk of environmental harm caused by discharge of other chemical substances.

Requirements for emergency preparedness against acute pollution are determined in accordance with the Pollution Control Act and underlying regulations and current HSE regulations when there are specific plans for carrying out drilling and well activities. Consent to the implementation is, among other things, linked to emergency preparedness requirements. The scope of the emergency preparedness requirements is determined, among other things, by proximity to land, especially environmentally sensitive areas and other business interests.

In order to deal with all types of challenges regardless of natural and operational factors, the authorities have developed extensive HSE regulations along with the social partners and the

industry which stipulate requirements for safety and management. In order to ensure prudent CO2 storage activities, it is important that relevant operational uncertainty and risk factors are well-understood and safeguarded prior to exploration drilling and development. Through its work on risk management, the operator shall clarify the assessments forming the basis for risk-reducing measures, including preventive measures and acute pollution preparedness, cf. Regulation 25^t February 2020 No. 186 relating to the CO2 safety regulation.

It is expected that the licensees will contribute to the biological monitoring of living marine organisms to map possible effects of the activity.

A traffic separation system approved by the United Nations maritime organization IMO has been established on the Norwegian Continental Shelf. In the event of any activity in or close to the geographically fixed traffic separation systems, the licensees must clarify the planned activity with the Norwegian Coastal Administration well in advance in order to ensure maritime safety.

More stringent requirements will be set for activity in vulnerable areas to avoid harm, in line with the HSE regulations' approach to risk