2010
Environmental Statement

BP Chemicals Ltd, Saltend, Hull Site, UK

Compiled by: Jayne Willett
Environmental Engineer
# Environmental Statement 2010

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Foreword

This document is the 2010 Environmental Report for BP’s Acetylts site at Saltend, Hull. The report is based on data from the 2010 performance year.

Below is our commitment to Health, Safety, Security and Environmental performance (HSSE). Our goals are:

- No accidents, no harm to human beings, no environmental damage.

BP’s commitment to health, safety, security and environmental performance (HSSE)

Our goals are simply stated. No accidents, no harm to people, and no damage to the environment.

We will:
- Systematically manage our operating activities to continuously reduce risk and deliver performance improvement.
- Comply with all applicable local laws and company policies and procedures.
- Consult, listen and respond openly to our customers, employees, neighbours, public interest groups and those who work with us.
- Work with others – our partners, suppliers, competitors and regulators – to raise the standards of our industry.
- Openly report our performance, good and bad.
- Recognize those who contribute to improved HSSE performance.
- Continuously improve our performance by improving the leadership, capability and capacity of our organization.

Our business plans include measurable HSSE targets. We are all committed to meeting them.

Bob Dudley
Group Chief Executive
1 October 2010
Introduction

Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) is seen as part of every employee's responsibility.

Through schemes such as Target Zero, the site aims to have no accidents and cause no harm to people.

BP Saltend, Hull has implemented and maintains an Environmental Management System to provide a structured process for continual environmental improvement.

Providing a safe and healthy environment for everyone who works for us within European Acetyls is absolutely critical to our success as a business.

This is reflected by our commitment to achieving our performance goals through proactive management systems and programs and is evidenced by our track record of continuous improvement in all HSSE areas.

The following statement describes European Acetyls OMS (Operating Management System) commitment to HSSE goals.
The European Acetyl’s Business Leadership Team fully support the principles and objectives of the BP Operating Management System (OMS), the European Acetyl’s Local Operating Management System (LOMS) and the principles of our Target Zero Charter. The LOMS manual describes the European Acetyl’s management system including the business processes and practices used to systematically manage processes that conform to the OMS Framework.

Through the commitment of our people, European Acetyl aspires to operational excellence with no accidents, no harm to people and no damage to the environment. We aim to be the lowest cost and most reliable producer in Europe, delivering high returns and creating growth opportunities for BP.

In fulfilling this commitment, we will manage our business through the application of OMS to enable continuous risk reduction and performance improvement to deliver safe, responsible and reliable operations which underpin a successful and sustainable business. To achieve this, we will:

- Comply with all relevant legislation and meet or exceed our HSSE expectations.
- Carry out our Major Accident Prevention Policy.
- Ensure that everybody who works for BP at Saltend is trained and competent to carry out their job and fully understands our HSSE policy, workplace health and safety, the potential impacts of our operations and their personal responsibility and engagement to prevent loss.
- Encourage a healthy lifestyle amongst all those who work on the site.
- Continually assess the impact of our activities on the local environment, particularly emissions to air and to the Humber Estuary and respond to any evidence of adverse effects.
- Assess the health, safety, security and environmental risks of all of our activities and processes to ensure that these risks are minimised.
- Reduce emissions to air and to water in line with company targets and where economically feasible minimise other environmental impacts such as waste, energy and utility consumption.
- Be sensitive to the concerns of our employees, the local community and others by consulting, listening and responding openly on matters of health, safety and environmental performance.
- Regularly provide assurance that HSSE procedures and practices are up to date, being followed, and that regulatory and internal standards are being met. Use these results to develop programmes to continuously improve our performance in all areas of HSSE.
- Provide measures to prevent injury to people, loss to the environment or damage to property either of chemicals, utilities or energy. Where such accidental loss occurs, we will fully investigate and identify the root causes and implement corrective action to prevent reoccurrence.
- Ensure, through the provision of information and other appropriate technical support, that all customers of the chemicals we supply can handle, use and dispose of those chemicals to the proper HSSE standards.
- Work with partners, suppliers, competitors, regulators and local authorities to raise the standards of the chemicals industry.
- Maintain a secure working environment by protecting ourselves, our assets and operations against risk of injury, loss or damage from criminal, hostile or malicious acts.
The BP Operating Management System (OMS) outlines corporate BP requirements, as well as a framework for performance improvement.

The OMS Framework provides Group Essentials (minimum requirements) and outlines a systematic way to continuously improve local business processes to deliver the Essentials.

The Group Essentials are organized requirements into four areas:

- **People**
- **Plant**
- **Process**
- **Performance**

  ➢ **the 4P’s**

The ‘4P’s’ are further sub-divided into eight Elements of Operating that describe activities to deliver **safe, reliable and sustainable performance**.

The eight Elements of Operating are further divided into 48 sub-elements (not shown), with additional minimum expectations that support the sub-elements.

The OMS Framework is embedded at each entity by a Local Operating Management System (LOMS).
The LOMS uses the OMS Framework, to translate legal requirements and business requirements into practical plans to help reduce risk, deliver sustainable results and improve performance.

All of our activities are conducted on the basis of specific policies and principles pertaining to health protection, workplace safety, facility security, environmental protection and quality control of our products and services with a view to continuously improving. This is shown in the BP Performance Improvement Cycle which describes our ‘continuous improvement management system’.

Environmental Management

Monitoring and tracking HSSE related matters for the environment is a top organizational priority. This is clearly visible by the fact that our site has been granted ISO 14001 certification. ISO 14001 is:

- An international standard which dictates that an environmental management system contains a series of key features and that the company is committed to continually improve its performance.
- We are assessed by a third party (British Standards Institute) every six months to ensure we are meeting the standard.

The Site Environmental Management Systems (EMS) conforms to the ISO 14001:2004 standard and helps us to ensure that we comply with all legal regulations. The key features include:

- a policy
- an on-going review of legislation
- an understanding of our direct and indirect actual and potential effects on the environment and that we have competent staff and techniques in place to minimise our impact
- on-line process monitoring
- record keeping and retention
- preventative measure and emergency procedures to safeguard against anomalies
- environmental assessment incorporated into the site’s Management of Change (MOC) system – the process we follow in order to make any significant changes to the plant/process.
- compliance with BP standards
- internal and external audits
Description of our operations

Site Location

BP at Saltend, near Hull, is one of the region’s biggest industrial sites. As part of the Petrochemicals strategic performance Unit of BP, Saltend plays an important role in the global chemical industry. The products made on site go into a whole range of items such as plastic drink bottles, clothing, food, paints, inks, painkillers, plastics, medicines, adhesives, and lipstick.

The site covers approximately 370 acres and has a production capacity of over a million tonnes per year.

The site covers approximately 370 acres and has a production capacity of over a million tonnes per year, including non BP assets, with BP assets contributing some 900,000 tonnes per year. It is the only manufacturing site for BP’s European Acetyls business. The location of the site, on the north bank of the Humber Estuary, is ideal for trading with continental Europe, and for exchanging raw materials and products with a network of other BP sites around the world.

Chemical production started at Saltend in the early 1920’s, with the opening of a distillery. In the 1930’s it expanded to incorporate plants that converted alcohol into acetic acid and other chemicals. BP bought the site in 1967 and closed the distillery in 1990.

During 2010 the average number of manufacturing and research site employees was 530 BP personnel. Contractors are employed for maintenance and other
activities and their numbers varied throughout the year. BP assets now produce up to 900,000 tonnes per year of mainly organic acids and solvents. Most raw materials for the site are transported in pipelines or are imported via the jetty. Some site products are transported away by road, but most are exported via the jetty. Some raw materials are imported into the site by road cars in small quantities.

The site operates an Environmental Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 14001:2004 for the manufacture of acetic acid, acetic anhydride and ammonia plus associated research and technical support facilities.
Processes used on site

The principle product from the site is acetic acid and there are two plants which operated during the year making this product. These plants produce acetic acid using a carbonylation process which is BP proprietary technology. This process uses natural gas and methanol as feedstock. One of these plants also produces acetic anhydride as a co-product.

A by-product of these acetic acid plants is hydrogen and this is used as a feed to an ammonia plant which is owned by Yara but operated by BP. Nitrogen for the process is supplied from an Air Products plant adjacent to the site.

Site production has varied over the last ten years due to some plant closures, sale of plants to other operators and the variation in product demand.

During 2010, construction of a world scale bioethanol plant was continuing on the Saltend site. This is a joint venture between BP, Associated British Foods and DuPont called Vivergo Fuels Ltd.
**Products**

**Acetic Acid**

Acetic acid in its dilute form is commonly recognised as vinegar. It plays an important part in the manufacture of items such as photographic film, fibres, fabric, washing powder, drink bottles and food packaging.

BP Saltend is the largest single producer of acetic acid in Europe, producing approximately half a million tonnes annually.

**Acetic Anhydride**

Acetic anhydride is used in making cellulose acetate which is found in filter tow (used in filters and felt-tip pens), textiles, plastics, photographic and x-ray film. It is also used in the synthesis of aspirin and paracetamol, as well as in washing powder formulations.
Our operators on site

- Nippon Gohsei – manufacture of ethylene vinyl alcohol (EVOH) - food wrapping that keeps oxygen out.
- Ineos – manufacture Vinyl Acetate Monomer and Ethyl Acetate
- Air Products Ltd – provides nitrogen for ammonia plant and oxygen for acid plant.
- Saltend Cogeneration Company Ltd – power station that provides BP with steam and electricity.
- Yara own the ammonia plant which is operated by BP.
Renewable Energy

The Renewable Energy Directive sets an overall EU target of 20% renewable energy in total energy consumption by 2020. To meet EU’s requirements fuel distributors must put biofuels in fuels to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the biofuels should not come from forests, wetlands and nature protection areas.

BP has two joint ventures:

- KRL (Kingston Research Ltd, BP and DuPont joint venture) – to make biobutanol from wheat and potentially other feedstocks.
- Vivergo Fuels Ltd. (joint venture between BP, DuPont and Associated British Foods) – to make bioethanol from UK wheat and make animal feed.
How we identify and manage important environmental impacts

As part of the implementation of ISO 14001 we maintain a register of environmental aspects (elements of our activities that can interact with the environment) and this is reviewed at least annually. Again, as part of ISO14001, we apply a test to determine those aspects that are significant. For each aspect the actual or potential environmental effect during normal and abnormal operation is considered under three categories to establish whether the effect is significant. These categories are:

- regulatory compliance - does this aspect have the potential to breach existing/imminent legislation
- community concern - does this aspect have the potential to solicit complaints from the public or damage reputation
- environmental effect - is there a significant probability of a quantifiable environmental effect

If the answer to any of these questions is "yes" then the aspect is considered to be significant. The significant aspects are then considered in more detail and reviewed in the context of environmental legislation and the site environmental permit to ensure that appropriate controls are in place. This process is reviewed at least annually and is recorded in the ISO14001 manual.
In addition, as part of the BP Operating Management System (OMS), there is a process to identify, reduce, and mitigate HSE and operational risks related to the assets, environment, and personnel for which European Acetylcs has control and influence. The process includes annual reviews of risk areas in advance of setting performance objectives and targets. These reviews form the basis for risk reduction and mitigation plans and are also used to populate the Hazard and Risk Register (HRR). The HRR is used to inform the budgeting process as well as the annual performance objectives. Risks are identified in health, personal and process safety, environment, equipment integrity, business, and people.

Individual project risks are also identified during stages of the project development process. These may not be identified in OMS documents, but do become part of the project execution plan. Potential impacts of longer-term projects (greater than one year) are considered for inclusion in the annual review process.

The illustration below includes some of the elements of our activities that can interact with the environment:
Our impacts and performance

Environmental Protection

The site is proactive on environmental issues. Since the 1970s BP has had an air monitoring station based at Lambert House in the nearby town of Hedon, and in the early ‘90s took a lead on a new chemical emission programme. Monitoring the air, water, noise and odour is an ongoing commitment on the site and in the local area.

The environmental reductions achieved from the early 1990s to 2010 are impressive. Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions have been reduced by 50%, other releases into the air have been reduced by 90% (in particular, hydrocarbons to air by 99.5%, and emissions into the Humber have decreased by 99.9% - some of this has been achieved by integrating new technologies whilst maintaining the site’s production capacity.
**Site Production**

![Site Production - Tonnes](image)

**Releases to Atmosphere**

Air quality is monitored through measurements that are undertaken in accordance with the regulations. The following section is an overview of the site’s emission data for 2010.
Greenhouse gases

During 2010 BP Saltend participated in the EU ETS (European Union Emission Trading Scheme) emissions trading scheme for the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide. This covers emissions from combustion equipment and the following graph shows total direct site carbon dioxide emissions.

![Carbon Dioxide Emissions Graph]

Hydrocarbon emissions

Hydrocarbons including methane released to atmosphere were 92 tonnes during 2010. This was a reduction from 118 tonnes in 2009 and continues a gradual reduction year on year.

![Hydrocarbon Emissions Graph]
**Carbon monoxide**

Carbon monoxide emissions have returned to the levels seen in 2007 and 2008 with 506 tonnes of carbon monoxide released in 2010 compared with 1075 tonnes in 2009. The levels in 2009 were due to unplanned restarts of the ammonia plant and an incident on the A4 plant towards the end of the year which resulted in an emission of carbon monoxide.

**Oxides of nitrogen**

269 tonnes of NOx were released during the year and are in line with recent historical levels. Oxides of nitrogen are from combustion equipment and are formed by nitrogen from the atmosphere being oxidized as it passes through the combustion flames.
Sulphur Dioxide

1 tonne of sulphur dioxide was released during the year resulting from the combustion of natural gas fuel containing sulphur based odorant.

Most fired equipment on the site is fired by natural gas with very low particulate emissions. The SB8 boiler also burns a liquid residue stream and particulate emissions were 122 kg during 2010.

Releases to Estuary

Water quality is also monitored through measurements that are undertaken in accordance with the regulations.

12 tonnes of total organic carbon (TOC) were released into the river Humber in 2010.

Project Aquarius has split the site effluent into 3 streams. Sewage has been segregated and is now transferred directly to an off site wastewater treatment plant. The remainder of the trade effluent has been split into a ‘dirty’ stream and a ‘clean’ stream. The dirty stream is now sent for treatment at an off site wastewater treatment plant whilst the clean stream is discharged directly to the river Humber. The following graph shows the decrease in direct emissions to the Humber.

![Effluent Emissions to Humber - Tonnes](image-url)
**Waste**

2672 tonnes of waste were removed from the site during 2010 compared with 1689 tonnes in 2009. This increase was due to a plant turnaround (TAR) during 2010. A turnaround is a planned event in which a plant is shut down for overhaul, repairs and inspection.

Regulations regarding the collection, storage, recycling and removal of waste are an integral part of our waste management procedures. We make every effort to avoid generating waste wherever possible and to recycle rather than dispose of waste to landfill.

We comply with all applicable regulations to ensure proper waste processing. Waste is processed in collaboration with registered waste carriers and authorized waste recycling and disposal facilities.

**Energy Usage**

Electricity and steam are supplied to the site from a combined cycle gas turbine power station adjacent to the site. Additional steam energy is provided by the combustion of natural gas on site. A total of 182,376 MWh of electrical power was used on site during 2010, compared with 196,947 MWh for 2009. The reduction seen in 2010 was due to production changes and an extended shutdown of the K1 plant due to a tank inspection.

Gas usage for 2010 was 5,075,657 GJ compared with 6,574,591 for 2009.

**Water Usage**

3,478,703 tonnes of water were used on site during 2010 compared with 2,985,687 tonnes in 2009.
Biodiversity

The Humber Estuary and mudflats are an extremely important location as it is a habitat for many species of wildlife. The area has several classifications:

- In UK law, they are designated a SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest).
- In European law they are designated an SPA (Special Protection Area) under the European Directive for Wild Birds.
- The Worldwide Ramsar Convention provides the area with further protection as a Ramsar Site designated because of its international importance as a wetlands area for birds.
- The area has also been named as a SAC (Special Area for Conversation) under the European Habitats and Species Directive.

The Humber Estuary is important for wintering and migratory birds and they in turn rely on invertebrates in the mud to feed on. Sites such as the mudflats at Saltend provide a place for birds to feed and rest during their long-distance migrations from breeding grounds in northern Europe and the Arctic and wintering grounds in southern Europe and Africa.

The site, in conjunction with the Institute of Estuarine and Coastal Studies of the University of Hull, has accumulated bird count data for the mud flats adjacent to the site.
**Turnaround 2010**

A plant turnaround (TAR) was conducted during 2010 and was the largest ever undertaken at Saltend, and also the safest.

The TAR involved several major projects. The planning process commenced at the beginning of 2010, and involved every department on the site.

The outcome was our safest ever TAR with no significant accidents or injuries and no adverse effect on the environment. Simply put – everyday everyone went home safely to their families.

It was an extremely busy time on site, involving about 500 extra people. There were also about 700 people employed by Vivergo as they continued the construction of their bio-ethanol plant. This gave a peak of around 2500 people on site.

A significant element of the TAR was the commissioning of the new reformer for the A4 plant.

A guide to the 2010 shutdown:

- **Ammonia Storage Tank inspection** - the ammonia storage tank was shut down for inspection and to carry out a number of upgrades.
- **Ammonia Plant K1 shutdown** - the ammonia plant had to shut down at the same time as the tank inspection because it feeds the tank – the shutdown had to be simultaneous. A new silencer was fitted to the K1 vent stack to address noise problems. The plant was restarted when the tank was available.
- **A4 Acetic Acid Plant shutdown** - the plant was inspected and some significant maintenance work carried out. The new reformer, with improved NOx (oxides of nitrogen) and CO2 (carbon dioxide) performance was commissioned as part of the TAR. The old reformer has now become redundant.
- **Steam Boiler 7 shutdown** - SB7 was shut down for maintenance during the time when


Regulatory Compliance

The site is regulated by the Environment Agency and has an Environmental Permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010. This replaced the previous IPPC (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) permit.

- The permit describes the standards and measures that we are expected to take in order to control the most frequently encountered risks of pollution to air, land and water from the activities regulated through environmental permitting.
- Sets conditions and limits on emissions to air, water and land as well as management, operating, monitoring and reporting, noise, vibration and odour requirements.
- Sets requirements for IPPC activities.
- Sets requirements for waste operations.
- Sets requirements for water discharge activities and groundwater activities involving discharge of sewage or trade effluent.
- The permit includes an improvement programme, which is being addressed by the site’s Environmental Action Plan.

On 22 July 2011, BP Chemicals Ltd was fined £30,000 at Hull Magistrates Court for two offences under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 after pleading guilty to a leak of syngas from its A4 plant. The company was also ordered to pay costs of £5,220 to the Environment Agency, which brought the case. The release occurred between November and December 2009.

The release of syngas (which is made up of carbon monoxide, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, methane and water) happened due to a valve failure, which caused vibration and led to the fracture of a metal tube in a heat exchanger. This caused syngas to enter a cooling water line and be released into the atmosphere from one of the plant’s cooling towers at an elevation of around 90 metres.

Modeling suggests that there was no risk to human health and that any environmental impact would have been negligible. There was no breach of air quality standard for carbon monoxide. Since the incident, the equipment that failed has been completely replaced and additional monitoring has been installed.
Communication

Our commitment to operating responsibility and protecting the environment and safeguarding the health and safety of our employees and our community is firmly embedded into BP’s corporate charter. Maintaining good relationships with the community in which we operate and building a relationship of trust within these communities and also with government organisations is of the upmost importance.

It is important for us to communicate openly and to provide our neighbours with information about our activities.

Community Forum

Communication is a key priority at BP Saltend. The site management has regular meetings with representatives of the local community. Meetings are normally held bi-annually and the community representatives are kept informed about matters that may affect the local area. There were two meetings of the Forum during 2010.

Green Challenge

The site publishes “Green Challenge” annually, which is a magazine about the environmental performance of the site. This includes details of all emissions from the BP facilities on site during the previous year, together with articles about various aspects of our environmental performance. We also review any complaints and/or environmental incidents that may have occurred during the year.

The 2011 edition listed all emissions from the site’s BP facilities during 2010.
What the future holds for the site

Continuous improvement of existing technologies and a proactive approach to new investment is a key part of the strategy for the development of the Saltend site.

**Latest development:**

- US$400 million of investment in a new 333,000 tonne bioethanol plant at Saltend called Vivergo Fuels Ltd. (joint venture between BP, DuPont and Associated British Foods)
- Demonstration unit in HRTC for the next generation of biofuels
- $50 million investment in a new reformer for the A4 plant
- Plastic balls normally associated with children’s ball pools are set to help reduce the emissions from a storage tank at Saltend by up to 90 per Cent

This supports our commitment to address future global climate change and energy security issues, through the introduction of low carbon and renewable fuels for our customers.
Objectives and Targets

➢ Our primary goal is to continue day to day operations with a view to doing everything possible to ensure there are no accidents, no harm to human beings and no environmental damage.

Over the next 3 years:

➢ We intend to conduct studies and projects with the aim to reduce emissions to atmosphere, in line with the improvement programme in the site’s Environmental Permit, including abatement of VOC emissions from road loading tankers and abatement of carbon monoxide emissions from the ammonia plant.

➢ Look at ways to further increase recycling facilities across the site with the aim to reduce waste to landfill.
Further Information

Please visit our website for further information about BP: http://www.bp.com

For more information about the BP Community Forum, you have the opportunity to speak to your representative on the BP Community Forum. Please contact your local councillor if you would like further details.

The BP Community Forum meets at least twice a year to discuss issues involving BP which may be of interest to the local community. In addition to you being able to speak to us directly, you may prefer to raise issues with your representatives. They, in turn, represent your views formally at the Forum meetings and informally throughout the year.

Alternatively, if you wish to speak to us directly, please contact our Communications and External Affairs Manager, Malcolm Joslin:

BP Chemicals Ltd
Salt End,
Hull, HU12 8DS
Tel: +44 (0)1482 892513
Email: Malcolm.Joslin@uk.bp.com

Whichever way you decide to contact us, please feel free to raise any issue that concerns you or ask any questions you may have – whether it is on what we do here at BP Saltend, how and where we do it and indeed on subjects connected with the site – about the environment or our attitude towards the community around us. We can only answer your concerns if you tell us what they are.

However, if you have any have any immediate concerns about what is happening on the site, for instance, noise or odours and feel you need more information, please contact the Shift Site Manager at any time via the site telephone number on 896251.
### Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodiversity</th>
<th>Biodiversity is a measure of the health of an ecosystem/biological environment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biofuels</td>
<td>A type of fuel which is in some way derived from a renewable energy source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biothanol / Biobutanol</td>
<td>A form of renewable energy that can be produced from agricultural feedstocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>A non-departmental public body responsible for protecting the environment in England and Wales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental aspects and impacts</td>
<td>Environmental aspects are activities that can interact with the environment. Environmental impacts are the effect that the aspect has on the environment. For example, an environmental aspect may be obtaining a raw material or product. The environmental impacts of this may include natural resource depletion, damage to habitats and potential water contamination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007</td>
<td>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 combined the Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 introduced on 6 April 2010 replacing the 2007 Regulations and widened to include water discharge and groundwater activities, radioactive substances and provision for a number of Directives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU habitats and species directive</td>
<td>The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992) requires EU Member States to create a network of protected wildlife areas, known as Natura 2000, across the European Union. This network consists of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), established to protect wild birds under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979). These sites are part of a range of measures aimed at conserving important or threatened habitats and species.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## European Union Emission Trading Scheme (EU Ets)

A scheme in which large emitters of carbon dioxide within the EU must monitor and annually report their CO2 emissions, and they are obliged every year to return an amount of emission allowances to the government that is equivalent to their CO2 emissions in that year.

## Greenhouse gas

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere. The most abundant greenhouse gases in Earth’s atmosphere are:

- water vapour
- carbon dioxide
- methane
- nitrous oxide
- ozone

## Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)

IPPC was introduced by the European Community (EC) Directive 96/61/EC on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control. In England and Wales the Directive is implemented by the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000. Set out measures to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions in the air water and land.

## Mudflats

Coastal wetlands that form when mud is deposited by tides or rivers.

## Ramsar Convention

An international treaty for the conservation and sustainable utilisation of wetlands.  
[http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-july-frontpage/main/ramsar/1^25223_4000_0](http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-july-frontpage/main/ramsar/1^25223_4000_0)

## Ramsar Site

Ramsar sites are wetlands of international importance, designated under the Ramsar Convention.  

## Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom.  

## Special Areas of Conservation (SACs)

SACs are areas which have been given special protection under the European Union’s Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world’s biodiversity.  
### Special Protection Areas (SPAs)

SPAs are areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the ‘Birds Directive 1979’ which provides enhanced protection given by the Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) status all SPAs also hold. [http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/spa/default.aspx](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/ourwork/conservation/designatedareas/spa/default.aspx)

### Turnaround (TAR)

A turnaround is a planned event in which a plant is shut down for overhaul, repairs and inspection.

### Wetlands

An area of land whose soil is saturated with moisture either permanently or seasonally. Wetlands are considered the most biologically diverse of all ecosystems.
Feedback

Here at BP Saltend we welcome your views and comments. Please tell us what you think.

- Are our statements easy to understand, not detailed enough or perhaps too complicated?
- Is there any further information in which you are interested?
- Let us know what you think so we can improve our environmental reporting.
- If you have any queries about this report or general operations, please write or telephone us and we will be happy to assist.

Please contact our Communications and External Affairs Manager, Malcolm Joslin:

BP Chemicals Ltd
Salt End,
Hull, HU12 8DS
Tel: +44 (0)1482 892513
Email: Malcolm.Joslin@uk.bp.com

Future Environmental Statements

The next BP Saltend, Hull Site’s Environmental Statement will be issued in 2014 and will cover the performance year for 2013.
Verification Statement

Complete Integrated Certification Services Ltd. have independently reviewed BP Chemicals Ltd, Saltend, Hull Site's 2010 Verified Site Report against the requirements of the “BP Group Reporting Requirements” document Version Reference 3.6 dated 23 May 2011 and conclude it represents a true and fair reflection of the Environmental programmes and performance within the calendar year 2010. Complete Integrated Certification Services Ltd. can confirm that the site report provides an accurate reflection of the environmental performance by BP in BP Chemicals Ltd, Saltend, Hull Site. During our review we found no statements or data that could not be substantiated. Verification was made via a combination of desk-top review & through on-site observations, discussions, data and system reviews.

On behalf of Complete Integrated Certification Services Ltd., Queens Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST4 7LQ, UK
http://www.cicsglobal.com/

David Robinson
Greenhouse Gas Scheme Manager
01/11/2011

Tim Watts
Operations Manager & Technical Reviewer
10/11/2011