### **APPENDIX 8B**

Public Consultation and Disclosure Presentations and Meeting Minutes

### Shah Deniz 2 ESIA Disclosure Meeting

12<sup>th</sup> August 2013, Hyatt Guba Room, Baku

#### Attendees:

No.	Name		Company/Position
1	Saadat Gaffarova	SG	BP
2	Mehriban Gahramanova	MG	BP
3	Amrita de Soyza	AS	BP
4	Zaur Hasanov	ZH	BP
5	Nijat Hasanov	NH	BP
6	Faig Askerov	FA	BP - Regulatory Compliance and Environmental
			Director
7	Farah Mahmudova	FM	AMEA Geology Institute
8	Azer Valiyev	AV	AMEA Geology Institute
9	Tofig Rasidov	TR	AMEA Geology Institute
10	Ilyas Babayev	IB	AMEA Zoology Institute
11	Qaza Musfafayev	QM	Baku Caucuses University
12	Rafiq Qasimov	RQ	AMEA Physics Institute
13	Eldar Novruzov	EN	AMEA Botany Institute
14	Nariman Ismayilov	NI	AMEA Microbiology Institute
15	Rahim Amrahov	RA	SOCAR Ecology Department
16	Rustam Rustamzadeh	RR	SOCAR Ecology Department
17	Araz Panahov	AP	SOCAR Ecology Department
18	Oqtay Guliyev	OG	SOCAR Ecology Department
19	Roman Isayev	RI	SOCAR Ecology Department
20	Azer Najafov	AN	SOCAR
21	Fuad Aliyev	FA	AMEA Journalists
22	Haji Ismayilov	HI	Neftgazlayihe (Oil-Gas-Projects)
23	Rasim Dashdiyev	RD	Neftgazlayihe (Oil-Gas-Projects)
24	Tofiq Qazgozov	TQ	AMEA
25	Ramiz Mammadov	RM	AMEA Geography Institute
26	Ilqaz Hasanov	IH	MES
27	Hamlet Mayilov	HM	MES
28	Sohzab Rahimov	SR	XKEMI
29	Bill Boulton	BB	BP - SD2 Environmental and Social Manager
30	Elshad Damirchiyev	ED	BP- Drilling Engineer
31	Phil Murgatroyd	PM	BP- SD2 Process Engineer
32	Frank Farquharson	FF	WRA - Hydrology specialist
33	Sean Hayes	SH	Genesis - Discharge and spill modelling specialist
34	Alun Lewis	AL	Spill specialist
35	Garry Gray	GG	URS - Air quality specialist
36	Anna Rouse	AR	URS - SD2 ESIA Project Manager
37	Hikmat Abdullayev	HA	URS - SD2 ESIA Consultant

#### 1. Introduction and Presentation

Faig Askerov welcomed all participants to the meeting, provided a general overview and outlined the meeting agenda.

Bill Boulton provided a detailed overview of the project and how the Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been completed.

Elshad Damirchiyev presented a number of slides, which described how the drilling conditions within the SD2 Contract Area have informed the selection of a subsea development approach to the SD2 Project.

Phil Murgatroyd provided an overview of the proposed SD2 offshore and onshore facilities as well as providing a summary of anticipated onshore and offshore flaring scenarios.

Following the introductory presentation a number of workshop sessions were then held. The key questions raised during these workshops are described below. It was planned to also hold a workshop to further describe the drilling conditions within the SD2 Contract Area (title "No drill zone") however this workshop was not held due to lack of interest.

### 2. Surface Water Modelling and Flood Assessment – Frank Farquharson

Following the presentation the following questions were raised:

Question: Had the study considered the risks of groundwater flooding?

**Response:** FF explained that this had not been studied as it was not considered to be a threat to either the SD2 site or to other local infrastructure. The soils were generally of relatively low permeability and the greatest flood risk comes from surface water.

**Question:** What impacts might there be from construction of the proposed SOCAR Petrochemical Plant in the upper catchment area?

**Response:** FF explained that potential impacts had been assessed, although considerable uncertainty remained as it is not yet precisely clear what the nature of the development might be. Similarly the possible impacts of the new Gizildas Cement Plant and associated quarrying activities had been modelled and the results are presented in the ESIA document

#### 3. Discharge Modelling – Sean Hayes

Following the presentation the following questions were raised:

**Question:** Is it possible to carry out a 3D discharge modelling assessment which is focused on the Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea?

**Response:** SH explained that the modelling assessments for this project used metocean data specific to the discharge locations and the surrounding area where the discharge subsequently disperses. Currents are provided for 32 depths in the water column and currents and wind data are spaced at 4 km in each direction varying every 3 hours. The modelling output is provided in showing both the distance the plume travels horizontally and the vertical dispersion within the water column between the surface and the seabed.

Question: What is the size of the area covered by SD2 discharge modelling exercises?

**Response:** SH explained that the modelling focused on the discharge locations and they subsequently disperse to reach concentrations or temperatures where no effect to the marine environment occurs. For example, for the hydrotest discharges, this was an area of 36 km by 24 km while for the cement this was an area of 2 km by 2 km. Beyond these areas, no measurable impact to the environment was predicted.

**Question:** How does the area affected by cuttings deposition compare with previous assessments?

**Response:** SH explained that the extent of cuttings deposition for the SD2 Project has considered up to a cuttings thickness of 1 mm. Scientific studies by SINTEF have indicated that beyond this thickness there would be no measurable impact to the benthic environment. It has been common in the past to consider the extent of cuttings deposition to a thickness less than 1mm therefore the areas predicted are not directly comparable.

[*Post meeting note:* modelling was completed for a single well for the SD1 project in 2002. The cuttings deposition areas (up to a thickness of 1mm) were estimated to be between 9,662 and 11,896m<sup>2</sup> depending on current condition and season. The cuttings deposition areas (up

to a thickness of 1mm) for the SD2 Project were estimated to be between 10,000m<sup>2</sup> to 15,000m<sup>2</sup> depending on current condition, season and well location. Therefore the results are comparable]

**Question:** Would BP use local current measurements to calibrate its model?

**Response:** Existing metocean data is modelled by Imperial College over the period of 2006-2009 including 3D current data for the whole Caspian Sea and 2D wind data. It would be possible to review local current data if available to confirm the modelling results.

**Question:** Is it possible to include further details regarding the biodegradation of the glycol when control fluid is discharged in the SD2 ESIA documentation e.g. how long MEG will remain in the water before biodegrading?

**Response:** OSPAR tests have shown up to 90% degradation of glycol in 28 days. Rapid degradation may however commence after a lag period of 7 days (Ref. Concise International Chemical Assessment Document 22, Ethylene Glycol: Environmental Aspects, Geneva 2000). Glycol, nevertheless, is highly biodegradable and will rapidly disperse to no effect concentrations in the marine environment following discharge and then completely degrade.

**Question:** Can you provide a "normalised" volume of control fluid discharges i.e. how much control fluid will be discharged per barrel condensate/cubic metre of gas?

Response: This information will be included within the updated ESIA

#### 4. Condensate Characterisation - Alun Lewis

Following the presentation the following questions were raised:

**Question:** What proportion of the condensate is wax?

**Response:** AL explained that following a spill approximately 50% of the condensate evaporates, 10% remains in the liquid phase and 40% is wax.

[Post meeting note: Depending on the prevailing temperature, approximately 50% weight of the condensate spill would rapidly be lost by evaporation to the air. The remaining 50% weight of residue would have a Pour Point of +33°C. It would be present on the sea surface as a waxy solid at temperatures below this temperature.

The waxy solid with a Pour Point of +33°C would not consist of pure wax. This will consist of wax crystals that inter-lock together and liquid that is trapped in the structure. If this waxy solid is subject to some form of mechanical disturbance, a proportion of the liquid phase can be released.

Practical experiments at SINTEF, where SD2 distillation residues were mixed with water of different salinities at different temperatures, produced a wax 'slurry' consisting of approximately 80% as a waxy solid and 20% of a liquid phase. This is representative of the fate of SD2 condensate that would reach the sea surface.]

**Question**: The wax content of crude is approximately 6%, therefore 40% wax within the condensate seems high. Can you explain why this is?

**Response:** AL confirmed that using the same assay methodology used to determine the wax content of crude, the wax content of condensate is approximately 10%.

[Post meeting note: The wax present in SD2 condensate consists of paraffin hydrocarbons ( $C_{18}$  -  $C_{36}$ ) known as paraffin wax. The wax content of the SD2 condensate of 6% weight was determined by a method such as UOP46-85. This method determines the pure wax content of the 'fresh' condensate.

After the evaporative loss of 50% of the condensate, the pure wax content of the residue

would rise to approximately 12% weight, because the wax would not evaporate and would be concentrated in the residue.

The pure wax content of the of the residue on the sea surface would be 12% weight, but as described above, the residue present on the sea surface would be present as a waxy solid, consisting of wax crystals and trapped liquid.]

**Question:** Did the spill modeling consider different seasons?

**Response:** Yes – summer and winter were considered. AL referred workshop attendees to the subsequent spill modelling workshop for further information.

**Question:** Will the wax transfer into the water column?

**Response:** AL confirmed that a very small amount of wax will transfer to water column, but it has a very low density and the vast majority of it will float on the sea surface.

Question: Has the toxicity of a condensate spill to the marine environment been assessed?

**Response:** AL confirmed that the BTEX components that transfer to the water column will be toxic to marine life. Due to the aerosol effect created when a blowout or pipeline/flowline rupture occur, the liquid component readily dissolves into the water column. The extent of the impact to marine life is however very localized. The wax component will travel to shore however it will be of very low toxicity and will comprise scattered particles not a thick sticky slick (as oil does).

**Question:** Will a spill therefore have a very significant effect on the water column due to the dissolved BTEX components?

**Response:** AL explained that the effects will be localised and have been assessed within the spill modelling. Workshops attendees were referred to the subsequent presentation on spill modelling for additional information.

#### 5. Spill Assessment - Sean Hayes

Following the presentation the following questions were raised:

**Question:** A figure showing the geological characteristics of the reservoir should be included as an Appendix into the ESIA for the reader's information. This will help to understand the methodology adopted for the SD2 drilling processes.

**Response**: A cross section of the reservoir is currently included in Chapter of the SD2 ESIA. An additional figure will be included to show how wells are planned to drilled around the areas of the reservoir where the difference between the pore pressure and fracture gradient is too small to allow safe drilling.

**Question:** Are you planning to use any equipment which includes radioactive sources for modelling and monitoring associated with the SD2 Project?

**Response:** Yes. Tank levels will be monitored using metering which including nucleonic sources.

Question: What will the extent of the impact be to Baku Bay following a spill of condensate?

**Response:** SH explained the majority of spilled condensate will not reach any shoreline as it will evaporate, decay and disperse at sea. The material arriving at the shoreline will be dispersed wax particles of a very small size. The circulation currents within the Caspian would take the dispersed wax particles further south than Baku Bay. These will be of very low toxicity and would break down naturally in the environment.

**Question:** Following a major spill incident offshore, how long will it be before the wax portion to reach Baku Bay?

**Response:** SH explained that this would be a minimum of 8 days to reach the nearest shoreline in worst case conditions (which occur in winter). Typically it is predicted wax (up to 20,00 tonnes) will arrive at the shoreline around 20 days after the most significant spill scenario assessed i.e. a well blowout in the ES location.

**Question:** Could you please provide the mathematical calculations i.e. formulas that are used within the software used for the spill modelling?

**Response:** SH explained that there are several steps or algorithms within the model and documentation can be provided for the main steps. Overall, the model has been refined over 20 years and has been calibrated and updated by comparison with measurements during real spill events.

#### 6. Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling - Garry Gray

**Question:** Have the modelling assessment been completed based on Russian modelling approaches?

**Response:** No. A commercial software package called ADMS has been used. The equations on which the software is based are of Russian origin. The model allows concentration of pollutants to be calculated at specified locations and across a grid; the output of which is a pollutant map. The model also calculates concentration for various averaging periods such as annual average and short term (e.g. 1 hour peak).

**Question:** What meteorological data does the program use?

**Response:** The program uses an annual met file which includes 1 hour sequential met data i.e 8760 hours of data. This includes wind, humidity, rainfall data etc.

**Question:** Are you aware that a number of complaints particularly in Sangachal have been made regarding health and poor air quality? Specifically complaints have been made about a yellowish cloud affecting Sangachal town.

**Response:** Nijat Hasanov provided an overview of the air quality monitoring that has been completed around the terminal over the past 15 years. This has generally shown that air quality is good, however the prevailing wind direction is strongly southerly and therefore Sangachal town is immediately downwind of the terminal and of the dusty area to the north of the terminal. The terminal maintains a complaints register and concerns around air quality have been noted in this register.

#### 7. Close

The meeting closed at 5.30pm following the conclusions of the workshops.

### Shah Deniz 2 ESIA Public Meeting

13<sup>th</sup> August 2013, Hyatt Shusha Room, Baku

#### Attendees:

No.	Name		Position
1	Phil Murgatroyd	PM	BP- SD2 Process Engineer
2	Shapur Sotoudeh	SS	Statoil - SSU Leader
3	Ilgar Mammadov	IM	BP - SD2 Program PM
4	Farrukh Aliyev	FA	C&EA BP - EA officer
5	Emil M Hasanov	EH	C&EA BP - EA Advisor
6	Islam Mustafayev	IM	Chairmen ES Repsol
7	Elmira Rahimova	ER	C&EA
8	Shanaz Ferejzadeh	SF	B.C.S. mmc
9	Mirzayev Anar	MA	3M
10	Shamil Movsumov	SM	Independent Expert
11	Ayten Duruhan	AD	TPAO Country Manager
12	Elshad Damirchiyev	ED	BP- Drilling Engineer
13	Nijat Hassanov	NH	BP - Environmental Specialist
14	Tatyana Javanshir	TJ	MENR
15	Mammadov Rasad	MR	New Baku Post
16	Nigar Maharramova	NM	Environmental Advisor Challenger
17	Emil Ismayilov	EI	TREM
18	Chingiz Kishiyev	CK	ANS press
19	Aida Sultanova	AS	Associated Press, Azeri Press
20	Orkhan Ahmadli	OA	BP – SD2 Project Coordinator
21	Roman Isayev	RI	SOCAR, Ecology Department's Engineer
22	Lada Yevgzashiva	LY	Reuters
23	Nigaz Abbasova	NA	Interfax Azerbaijan
24	Kama Mustafayeva	KM	Upstream – BP
25	Tamam Bayatli	TB	BP –C&EA
26	Bill Boulton	BB	BP - SD2 Environmental and Social Manager
27	Frank Farquharson	FF	WRA - Hydrology specialist
28	Sean Hayes	SH	Genesis - Discharge and spill modelling specialist
29	Alun Lewis	AL	Spill specialist
30	Garry Gray	GG	URS - Air quality specialist
31	Anna Rouse	AR	URS - SD2 ESIA Project Manager
32	Hikmat Abdullayev	HA	URS - SD2 ESIA Consultant
33	Kamran Akhmadov	KA	Translator

#### 1. Introduction and Presentation

Tamam Bayatli welcomed all participants to the meeting, provided a general overview and outlined the meeting agenda.

Bill Boulton provided a detailed overview of the project and how the Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been completed.

Elshad Damirchiyev presented a number of slides, which described how the drilling conditions within the SD2 Contract Area have informed the selection of a subsea development approach to the SD2 Project.

Phil Murgatroyd provided an overview of the proposed SD2 offshore and onshore facilities as well as providing a summary of anticipated onshore and offshore flaring scenarios.

Following the introductory presentation, there was a question and answer session.

#### 2. Question and Answer Session

#### Question:

Emin Ismayilov (TREND Agency): According to the presentation slides, there will be 2 MODU used to drill the SD2 wells. The MODU proposed are the same as those used for the previous BP drilling activities in Azerbaijan sector of the Caspian Sea. Do you think there will be a requirement for additional new MODU during further stages of SD Project?

#### **Response:**

Elshad Damirchiyev: The current scope of SD2 Project drilling has been planned and scheduled to be completed by 2 existing MODU i.e. the Heydar Aliyev and Istiglal drilling rigs.

Ilgar Mammadov: If, in future, it is agreed with the Azerbaijan government to carry out additional SD drilling activities there may be a requirement for additional MODU, however for the current scope the 2 existing MODU are sufficient.

#### Question:

Emin Ismayilov (TREND Agency): Has the SD2 Project schedule been agreed with and approved by SOCAR and other stakeholders?

#### Response:

Ilgar Mammadov: Yes, the schedule has been communicated to and confirmed by SOCAR and other relevant stakeholders.

#### Question:

Shamil Movsumov (Independent Environmental Specialist): What is the methodology that BP plans to use for checking the status of the hydrate formation in the flowlines?

#### Response:

Elshad Damirchiyev: There are 2 main factors which affect the formation of hydrates which are temperature and pressure. Both are automatically monitored within the flowlines. In the event the temperature changes significantly and reaches the level where hydrates form the DEH system will be turned on to keep the flowlines warm.

Bill Boulton: At the SDA platform the production fluids travel from the wells directly to the platform processing facilities; a distance of around 60metres. There is therefore an extremely low risk of hydrates forming between the wellhead and the platform. At SD2, however, the flowlines between the manifolds and the SDB platform complex are up to 15 km. This is why Direct Electrical Heating (DEH) is required. Temperature, pressure and flow are monitored at the wellheads, the manifolds, within the flowlines and at the platform complex. Based on this information the potential for hydrate formation in the flowlines can be monitored.

#### Question:

Shamil Movsumov (Independent Environmental Specialist): Why do you need two platforms i.e. SDB PR and SDB QU? Why not just one large platform?

#### **Response:**

Ilgar Mammadov: The design of SDB platform complex has taken into account a number of aspects; the highest priority was safety. The two platform design allows the accommodation area, where the workers will be based, to be separate from the processing facilities.

#### Question:

Shamil Movsumov (Independent Environmental Specialist): Have you assessed potential SD2 spill scenarios?

#### Response:

Bill Boulton: Yes, a number of spill scenarios have been considered using modelling.

BB provided an overview of the scenarios assessed (i.e. flowline rupture, condensate pipeline rupture and well blowout) and the results obtained. These are presented in full within the

#### ESIA

#### Question:

Islam Mustafayev (NGO): How will waste be managed during the SD2 Project's operational phase?

#### Response:

Nijat Hasanov: All waste generated by SD2 activities will be managed in accordance with the existing AGT Region Waste Management plans and procedures.

#### **Question:**

Roman Isayev (SOCAR): Is it planned to use gas from the SD reservoir on the SDB platform for fuel?

#### **Response:**

Bill Boulton: Yes, a portion of gas from the reservoir will be used to fuel the platform generators. Under routine conditions 2 generators will be used to provide offshore power. Up to 4 generators will be used during DEH operations.

#### Question:

Chingiz Kishiyev (ANS): When is the peak production period is expected?

#### Response:

Ilgar Mammadov: Production will commence in 2018 and will rise to peak in 2022. Peak production will continue for approximately 8 years before the rate decreases.

#### Question:

Chingiz Kishiyev (ANS): Could you explain how the peak production rate lasts for 8 years.

#### **Response:**

Ilgar Mammadov: Not all 26 wells will be drilled and start production at the same time. Production from wells which start producing earlier will decrease by the time the latter wells start producing. The proposed period of time between first and last drilled well will be more than 10 years.

#### Question:

Tatyana Javanshir (MENR): What are the most significant flaring events expected at the SD2 onshore and offshore facilities? How many days a year is flaring at offshore and onshore SD2 facilities expected?

#### **Response:**

Phil Murgatroyd: The number of days that flaring will occur will be small and will occur due to equipment trips, maintenance and emergency events. As part of the SD2 Project, analysis of historical data and lessons learned from previous BP projects has been undertaken to identify where flaring can be reduced. To reduce flaring associated with maintenance, highly reliable equipment has been selected, giving a total availability for the onshore facilities of 99% i.e. the onshore facilities can be available for approximately 361 days per year.

**Question Tatyana Javanshir (MENR):** Is there any way of preventing discharges of WBM and cuttings to the Caspian Sea? Is it possible to collect the WBM and cuttings and ship to shore for disposal?

#### Response:

Bill Boulton: WBM and cuttings will only be discharged from the top hole sections. Non WBM and cuttings from the lower sections will be recovered and shipped to shore.

There are a number of issues around collecting WBM and cuttings. Firstly it is not technically feasible to collect cuttings from the top hole sections. The diameter of the holes is too large. In addition the volume of mud and cuttings is also very large and there are technical issues

accommodating this volume on the drilling rig. The focus is therefore on selection of the appropriate "environmentally friendly" chemicals and assessing the potential impacts associated with WBM and cuttings. Discharge of WBM and cuttings to sea is consistent with the same practice elsewhere in the world including the North Sea, where these discharges are shown to result in insignificant environmental impacts

### Shah Deniz 2 ESIA Public Meeting - Sangachal

15th August 2013, Community Centre, Sangachal Settlement

#### Attendees:

In addition to approximately 20 members of the local community (all male and varying in age between early 20s to retired) the meeting was attended by the following:

Name		Position
Guivami Rahimli	GR	C&EA - BP
Sabina Huseynova	SH	SD2 - BP
Ismayil Jabiyev	IJ	BP Challenger
Bill Boulton	BB	BP - SD2 Environmental and Social Manager
Tahir Jafarov	ТJ	URS – Environmental Technician
Anna Rouse	AR	URS - SD2 ESIA Project Manager
Hikmat Abdullayev	HA	URS - SD2 ESIA Consultant

#### 1. Introduction and Presentation

Guivami Rahimli (GR) welcomed all participants to the meeting and provided a general overview to the project, including the anticipated location and schedule of the construction works and the likely employment requirements. Questions were then taken from the meeting attendees.

#### 2. Question and Answer Session

**Question:** I am one of the fishermen that uses the shoreline in front of the terminal. There has recently been a vessel in the area from which equipment has been deployed. Is this BP activity? Have construction works already started? Previously construction work was complete before compensation was agreed with the fishermen in the area. It would be preferable to agree compensation prior to the works.

**Response:** Bill Boulton (BB) confirmed that from the description of the activities it is likely that the vessel has been involved in survey activities. No SD2 construction work at the shoreline has started. It is planned to hold specific discussions with the fishermen in October. By this time the method and extent of the works required in Sangachal Bay and on the shoreline will be defined and the potential impacts can be discussed along with initial discussions on potential compensation.

**Question:** It is our understanding that there will be some negative impacts to the nearby communities during construction however the project will be a major benefit for Azerbaijan.

**Response:** GR confirmed that the project will be looking for range of people to help build the facilities both general construction workers and skilled and semi-skilled workers. There will be a commitment to recruit as many of these from the local area as possible. In the past those recruited have been provided with training and many of these people have gone on to find work abroad and on other projects in Azerbaijan.

GR provided an overview of the proposed Petrochemical Complex to be constructed by SOCAR to the north of Sangachal and pointed out that there is therefore potential for a great deal of employment in the local area.

GR outlined a new BP initiative to sponsor up to 100 people from the communities around the Sangachal Terminal to attend a vocational school in Gobustan. The school has recently been taken over by SOCAR. Students who study there will obtain an internationally recognised qualification. Students who graduate from the school will have the potential to get a good job and will not be required to work for BP. Fees will be more than 4,000 Manat per person and the courses will last up to one year.

**Question:** How can individuals pay these costs? They seem very high.

**Response:** GR stated that the fees pay for the tuition and are generally paid by sponsoring

companies rather than individuals and this specific project will be funded by BP and coventureres.

**Question:** I have applied to Azfen at the terminal for a job but I haven't heard anything. Can you explain why?

**Response:** GR confirmed that Azfen were awarded the SD2 Infrastructure works. These works are almost complete and Azfen are therefore not looking to recruit.

**Question:** In the presentation you stated that that employment within the communities will be targeted however, as with previous works, there are still people who arrive from other regions, who are given work ahead of locals. We understand it is because they know people who are involved with the employment or who are already employed. How do you intend to recruit from the communities specifically?

**Response:** GR stated that previously forms were provided by the contractors to the applicants asking for their details including place of registration. This approach will be adopted again.

**Question:** There were a number of people who moved to the area and then registered specifically to gain employment. Can this be stopped?

**Response:** GR confirmed that this compliant was raised with the contractors, who need to address it. In addition he pointed out that the community at Azim Kend needs to be taken into account. They are not registered but live in the area and are entitled to work.

**Question:** Why are only people that are known to BP employed? I have full driving license and could be a BP driver.

**Response:** GR stated that previously BP employed a number of drivers directly. However a number of companies are now used to provide BP with drivers e.g. Orient. You would need to apply to them.

**Question:** Following the completion of the works why did BP not continue to provide financial support to the communities such as loans to continue development of skills and education.

**Response:** GR confirmed that BP did provide a number of loans for this purpose

**Question:** When new project starts, is it planned to employ experienced people rather than young people?

**Response:** GR stated that those people who have experience and training would have more opportunity of employment.

**Question:** How long is training at SOCAR School?

**Response:** Up to 1 year depending on the subject studied.

**Question:** We are aware that there are a number of monitoring stations around the terminal and a number of people have been paid compensation as a result. Can you explain? Is this because they have an adverse impact?

**Response:** Tahir Jafarov (TJ) confirmed that he is an environmental technician for URS and undertakes noise and dust monitoring within Azim Kend, Masiv 3, Umid and Sangachal. Compensation is provided to the individuals within the community who look after the monitoring equipment to prevent it being taken or damaged.

GR confirmed that there have been a number of monitoring stations around the terminal for many years. The purpose of these is to establish current environmental conditions e.g. air quality and noise. As has been discussed previously the results have shown that air quality is

well below international standards.

**Question:** What about flaring? We believe there is a need to monitor at the top of the accommodation blocks in Sangachal. Also we believe there is a noise issue. Sometimes the flare is extremely noisy and sometimes this happens in the night.

**Response:** GR confirmed that the noise issues to date have mainly been due to the SD1 ground flare at the terminal. This is currently being replaced with a flare which is quieter.

TJ also confirmed that during the noise surveys, which are completed at each location 4 times a day during the survey period, the majority of the noise comes from the railway or the road and to a lesser extent from the power station.

GR confirmed that BP is committed to looking after their neighbours and try to do whatever is possible to minimise noise from the terminal.

**Question:** We are very concerned about the safety of our children. There have been a number of traffic accidents and accidents involving the railway. Could BP support constructing a bridge across the road and railway?

**Response:** GR stated that BP can provide support for this suggestion but cannot build the bridge. The funds would need to come from the government, who would need to approve and construct the bridge.

**Question:** There are an insufficient number of places at the kindergarten for the number of children

**Answer:** GR confirmed that this will be taken as a comment and followed up to see how BP can support it. It is understood that there is a plan to build a new school at Azim Kend.

The meeting concluded with a reminder of the deadline to provide comments (23<sup>rd</sup> August 2013) on the SD2 ESIA documents. These can be provided by letter, phone or e-mail.

### Shah Deniz 2 ESIA Public Meeting - Umid

15th August 2013, Community Centre, Umid Settlement

In addition to approximately 15 members of the local community (3 female and the rest male, all young and middle aged) the meeting was attended by the following:

#### Attendees:

Name		Position
Guivami Rahimli	GR	C&EA - BP
Sabina Huseynova Sł		SD2 - BP
Ismayil Jabiyev	IJ	BP Challenger
Bill Boulton	BB	BP - SD2 Environmental and Social Manager
Tahir Jafarov	TJ	URS – Environmental Technician
Anna Rouse	AR	URS - SD2 ESIA Project Manager
Hikmat Abdullayev	HA	URS - SD2 ESIA Consultant

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Guivami Rahimli (GR) welcomed all participants to the meeting and provided a general overview to the project, including the anticipated location and schedule of the construction works and the likely employment requirements. Questions were then taken from the meeting attendees.

#### 2. Question and Answer Session

GR confirmed that the project will be looking for a range of people to help build the facilities both general construction workers and skilled and semi-skilled workers. There will be a commitment to recruit as many of these from the local area as possible. In the past those recruited have been provided with training and many of these people have gone on to find work abroad and on other projects in Azerbaijan.

GR outlined a new BP initiative to sponsor up to 100 people from the communities around the Sangachal Terminal to attend a vocational school in Gobustan. The school has recently been taken over by SOCAR. Students who study there will obtain an internationally recognised qualification. Students who graduate from the school will have the potential to get a good job and will not be required to work for BP. Fees will be more than 4,000 Manat per person and the courses will last up to one year.

Question: What is the environmental commitment for the project?

**Response:** Bill Boulton (BB) confirmed that there are numerous environmental commitments. These include commitments around treated sewage discharges and air quality, which are required to meet relevant standards.

Question: Please explain what standards have been adopted.

**Response:** BB confirmed that the air quality standards are based on those defined by the World Health Organisation for the protection of health. Standards associated with treated sewage discharge and noise are those already adopted by the terminal.

Question: Have you considered the potential for odour?

**Answer:** BB stated that under routine conditions SD2 produced water would be sent to the ACG produced water facilities and from there to the reinjection facilities offshore. There is, however, potential for storage of SD2 produced water at the terminal when these facilities are not available. A study is in progress to assess potential odour issues associated with the produced water temporary storage. Based on the characteristics of the produced water, odour impacts are not expected.

**Question:** Does BP have a license for produced water offsite disposal elsewhere in the world. Currently produced water is retained at the Terminal and sent offshore for reinjection.

Is it correct that there is a future plan, which may include the option to send to a 3<sup>rd</sup> party who has a license from the MENR?

**Response:** GR stated that previously produced water at the terminal was transported offsite to the cement plant and to other companies. These companies all had a relevant license from the MENR. Produced water is no longer sent to the cement plant as the technology has changed.

**Question:** When will employment begin? Will I get a job?

**Response:** GR confirmed that construction works are planned to commence in Q1 2014. Numerous people from Umid have been employed for the SD2 Infrastructure Works. Those who have received training will have greater opportunities for employment.

Question: Will people be employed and then provided with training?

**Answer:** GR stated that previously there was a Human Development Centre that was run by a well-known professor Urkhan Alekperov, who is currently the Rector of one of the universities. A number of training courses were run by the centre. Given that numerous people went through this training and have worked on previous projects there is not the same requirement for the SD2 project. Instead it is planned to send up to 100 people to the vocational school in Gobustan, where international qualifications will be awarded. This will be more valuable than the previous training offered by the development centre as it is more widely recognised.

**Question:** What about those people who have recently completed training? Will they have an opportunity?

**Answer:** GR confirmed there would be opportunities, the preference will be to use those with training and experience. The names of those who have been employed for the Infrastructure project along with their training and skills records have been maintained in a database. This will be passed onto the contractor for the main SD2 works.

**Question:** For the previous projects there has been a commitment for the construction contractors to employ people from the local communities including Umid. We are grateful for the contribution that this had made to reducing unemployment and want this to continue. For the new SD2 project will there be a similar commitment to employ local people? It is worth noting that it is an advantage to employ local people as it is in our interest to carry out our work responsibly and safely to avoid potential incidents that could affect the local area.

**Answer:** GR confirmed the contractor that is awarded the main SD2 project works will have an obligation to maximise employment from the local communities. As you will remember, for the SD2 Infrastructure works Azfen brought a team to Umid to meet with you and gather CVs. This was part of their commitment to prioritise local employment. The same commitments will be discussed with the main SD2 project contractor as part of contract negotiations. Personnel records and training records will be shared with the contractor when they have been selected. Where there are issues BP will work with the contractor to try and address these.

It is evident from looking around Umid, where there are three new buildings under construction, that there has been a financial benefit from the works in the area. GR confirmed that there are plans to construct a new school at Azim Kend. This is government funded, where a great deal of funds are as a result of oil and gas revenues. The new SOCAR petrochemical complex planned for construction to the north of Sangachal will also result in significant employment opportunities.

Question: Will there be any social investment projects as a result of the SD2 Project?

**Answer:** GR stated that there will be a contribution associated with the SD2 Project to the social investment programme.

**Question:** We understand this is a large project and there will be significant revenue for Azerbaijan as a result. Please can you confirm when it will commence.

**Answer:** GR confirmed that construction will commence in Q1 2014.

Question: Can you confirm the daily production rate for SD1 and SD2?

**Answer:** GR confirmed that currently the SD1 production rate is 8 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscfd). The anticipated SD2 production rate is 16 mmscfd. Therefore the total production rate from the SD Contract Area will be 24 mmscfd.

**Question:** A number of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) were formed with BP's assistance as a result of the previous works at the terminal. Will support to NGOs also be provided as a result of the SD2 works? Will BP continue to support the people within Umid?

**Answer:** GR stated that community funds will be made available and announcements will be made. NGOs will be entitled to apply for funds for community projects. This was the previous approach adopted. One of the NGOs in Umid was previously successful and obtained funds for a local project. Workers required for the successful project would contact the NGO regarding employment – BP would not be involved. BP will continue to provide support in this way as well as the previously discussed scheme to sponsor local people to attend the school in Gobustan.

Question: How will we be made aware of the Gobustan school scheme beginning?

**Answer:** GR confirmed that an announcement will be made.

Question: How long will the training last?

Answer: GR confirmed it will last from 3 months to a year depending on the selected specialities..

Question: Who will be selected for sponsorship? Will it mainly be young people?

**Answer:** It is likely that a pilot scheme will be run initially and the brightest students will be selected. The people selected will likely be under 30 years.

The meeting concluded with a reminder of the deadline to provide comments (23<sup>rd</sup> August 2013) on the SD2 ESIA documents. These can be provided by letter, phone or e-mail.



# SD2 Project ESIA

Public Disclosure August 2013

# **SD2 ESIA Meeting**



<u>Start</u>	<u>Finish</u>	Presentation
2.00	2.10	Chair - welcome and agenda
2.10	2.45	SD2 project and ESIA overview
2.45	3.45	Break-out Session 1 Table 1: Surface Water modelling and Flood assessment Table 2: Discharge modelling Table 3: Condensate characterisation
3.45	4.00	Tea Cottee
4.00	4.45	Break-out Session 2 Table 1: Spill assessment Table 2: Atmospheric dispersion modelling Table 3: No drill zone
4.45	5.20	Question and Answers
5.20	5.30	Close

### Scope of SD2, SCPx and TANAP





### Location of SD2 Project Activities





### Location of SD2 Project Activities





### Location of SD2 Project Activities





# **SD2** Project Drilling





Pore pressure = the density of the drilling fluids required to hold back the pressure exerted from the reservoir formations

Fracture gradient = the pressure required to induce fractures in the rock at a given depth

The difference between pore pressure and fracture gradient is the "drilling window".

If the drilling window is too small there is a risk of total loss of well control.

Minimum acceptable drilling window for SD2 Project is 0.1 s.g

### **SD2** Project Drilling





crest) of the Contract Area is not sufficient

# **SD2 Project Drilling**





No drill zone across the crest of the structure has driven the option to position wells centred at manifold locations around the periphery.

### Scope of SD2 Project





### SD2 Project Subsea

DEH Cabling

Flowline





- 5 Subsea clusters
- At each cluster 2 manifolds and between 4-5 trees (wells)
- High integrity pressure protection system within each manifold
- DEH system maintains flow line temperature to control hydrate formation



### SD2 Project Subsea



Fully Rated Flowlines



900 bar rated

16" Outer Diameter 60mm (2.4") wall thickness

Outside line-pipe manufacturing industry capabilities

Outside regional pipelay vessel capabilities HIPPS Protected Flowlines



270 bar rated

14" Outer Diameter 29mm (1.1") wall thickness

Within line-pipe manufacturing industry capabilities

Within regional pipelay vessel capabilities



# SD2 Project Subsea





- 5 different Subsea Control Systems were considered for use on SD2
- An Open Loop Control System was selected as it is the only proven technology that meets all of the project safety requirements with respect to valve closure time

### SD2 Project Bravo Platform Complex



**VIEW LOOKING NORTH WEST SDB-PR** SDB-QU • Topsides Dry Weight: 16,780tes • Topsides Dry Weight: 11,875tes

# SD2 Project Sangachal Terminal





# SD2 Project Flaring Offshore



- Primary aim is to send gas to the terminal for export and minimise flaring
- Tanks and vessels provided with headers to route gas to flare (located on the SDB-PR platform)
- Offshore non routine flaring scenarios:
  - Flowline pigging
  - Subsea Condensate Pipeline pigging
  - Flash Gas Compressor trips
  - Spill off from separators & heaters following shutdown
  - Planned and Emergency Depressurisation



### **SD2 Project Flaring Onshore**



- bp
- Flare system onshore designed to avoid continuous flaring. Note: HP and LP flares have continuous pilots at flare tips.
- HP system designed to allow maintenance of valves to occur without flaring
- Vents from some tanks includes nitrogen – not suitable to send to flare gas recovery
- Nitrogen purge onshore.
- Onshore non routine flaring scenarios:
  - Export compressor trips
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  - Loss of 1 or 2 gas conditioning trains
  - Loss of 1 or 2 condensate trains
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# SD2 Project Indicative Schedule

	2014 2015		2016		2017	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
Project Phase	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3	Q4 Q1	Q2 Q3	3 Q4	Q1 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2 Q3	Q4	Q1 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
MODU Drilling and Completion Activities	Heydar Aliyev a	and Istiglal Rigs:	Drilling & Completi	on of SD2	Project	wells &	completio	on of pre	edrill v	wells										
Subsea Hook Up and	Install Subsea infrastructure including foundations, manifolds, cabling, umbilicals, trees and other subsea equipment													ea						
Commissioning				Testir	ng & stai	rt up	NF & WF							ES		ws		6	EN	
Onshore Construction and Commissioning of Offshore and Subsea Facilities Platform Installation, Hook Up and Commissioning		Construct jacke	ts, topsides and	bridge	lex I	HUC														
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Onshore, Offshore and						1	1st Gas	•		<b>↓</b> 2n	d Gas		3	rd Gas	•	4th	Gas	, 	5th Gas	
Subsea Operations											Plateau	produc	tion							
## **SD2 Project ESIA Consultation**





## SD2 ESIA Process Onshore Baseline Air Quality, Dust, Odour and Noise





## SD2 ESIA Process Onshore Baseline Survey Areas





## SD2 ESIA Process Nearshore Baseline





### **SD2 ESIA Process Offshore Baseline**





## SD2 ESIA Breakout sessions

Break-out Session 1

- Table 1: Surface Water modelling and Flood assessment
- Table 2: Discharge modelling
- Table 3: Condensate characterisation

**Break-out Session 2** 

- Table 1: Spill assessment
- Table 2: Atmospheric dispersion modelling
- Table 3: No drill zone



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## SD2 Project ESIA

Public Disclosure August 2013

## **SD2 ESIA Meeting**



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10:15	11:15	SD2 project and ESIA overview
11:15	11:30	Break
11:30	12:30	Question and Answers
12:30	12:45	Close

## Scope of SD2, SCPx and TANAP





## Location of SD2 Project Activities





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Commissioning				Testir	ng & stai	rt up	NF	& WF						ES			ws	6	EN
Onshore Construction and Commissioning of Offshore and Subsea Facilities Platform Installation, Hook Up and Commissioning		Construct jacke	ts, topsides and	bridge	lex I	HUC													
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Onshore, Offshore and						1	1st Gas	•		<b>↓</b> 2n	d Gas		3	rd Gas	•	4th	Gas	, 	5th Gas
Subsea Operations											Plateau	produc	tion						

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## SD2 ESIA Process Onshore Baseline Survey Areas





## SD2 ESIA Process Nearshore Baseline





### **SD2 ESIA Process Offshore Baseline**





## **SD2 ESIA Assessment Process**

- Consideration and assessment of potential environmental and social aspects and impacts has supported the Shah Deniz 2 Project design and decision making process
- Reviews of design options and construction plans have been undertaken to identify and assess environmental and social issues and have involved:
  - Modelling work
  - Laboratory studies
  - Monitoring and historic data collection and analysis:
    - Provided from BP arranged surveys and on-going monitoring work
    - Surveys/data provided by national institutes

#### **Onshore decisions**

- New road route to the terminal
- Tank containment design
- GHG reduction initiatives
- Onshore flare selection
- Surface water management at the terminal
- Drainage layout and treatment process
- Onshore terminal design/layout to reduce plant noise

# Offshore & cross project decisions

- Flare selection offshore
- Power generator selection
- Offshore sewage plant selection
- Recruitment and employment relationship management
- Waste management



## SD2 Project ESIA GHG Reductions



Dreiset	Ortions Adopted	GHG Emissions Reduction					
Project		(tonnes/LoF) <sup>1,2</sup>	(average tonnes/year)				
SD2 Offshore	Onshore Compression vs Offshore Compression <sup>3</sup>	67,000	2,913				
	Options Selected: Onshore Compression						
	Flare vs vent	1,267,985	55,130				
	Option Selected: Flare						
	Solar Titan 130 Type Generators vs RB211 Type Generators	100,475	4,368				
	Option Selected: Solar Titan 130 Type Generators						
	Offshore Power Generation vs Power from Shore <sup>4</sup>	-67,727	-2,944				
	Option Selected: Offshore Power Generation						
SD2 Onshore	Direct Drive Gas Turbines (GTs) for compression vs electric drives	173,939	7,563				
	Option Selected: Direct Drive GTs						
	Waste Heat Recovery Units (WHRU) on compression GTs vs hot oil heaters	1,584,729	68,901				
	Option Selected: WHRU on compression GTs						
	Flare Gas Recovery (FGR) vs no FGR	130,729	5,683				
	Option Selected: FGR						
	Total GHG Emissions Reduction:	3,257,130	141,614				

- Annual GHG saving is approximately equivalent to **0.13%** of the forecast Azerbaijani GHG emissions for the year 2020\*.
- LoF GHG savings equate to project saving of 21% over LoF.

\* 2020 emissions estimated within First National Communication of Azerbaijan on Climate Change, May 23, 2000

## Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Process



bp

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# SD2 Project ESIA

Community meeting August 2013

## Scope of SD2, SCPx and TANAP




#### SD2 Project Bravo Platform Complex



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# SD2 Project Sangachal Terminal





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