

Minutes

Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Community & Safety Liaison Committee Meeting

Date: 12th September 2019

Time: 18:30

Location: New City House, Dunfermline

Present Alistair Bain, Convener – Fife Councillor
Carol Gilmour – Minute Taker
Alex Macdonald – Burntisland cc
Peter Franklin – Dalgety Bay & Hill End cc
Teresa Waddington – Shell UK Limited
Craig Burnett – Shell UK Limited
Catherine Cubitt – ExxonMobil Chemical Limited
Stuart Neill - ExxonMobil Chemical Limited
Ian Brocklebank – SEPA
David Barratt – Fife Councillor

1. **Appointment of new minute taker**, Carol Gilmour, agreed by committee.
2. **Apologies for Absence**
David Taylor – Cardenden cc
Jacob McAlister ExxonMobil Chemical Limited
3. **Declaration of interest** - none.
4. **Minutes of previous meeting** - minutes of Mossmorran and Braefoot Brae Community and Safety Committee of 13th June 2019. Some corrections made to comments contributed by members, as to who made which comment.
5. **Current Situation Reports**
5.1 Councillors - David Barratt - David asked questions around safety which had been put to him at his Community Council in relation to a recent event at Shell's Braefoot Bay Marine Terminal. Teresa Waddington replied. In the first instance valves shut in primary containment. Worst case scenario if there was a catastrophic event it wouldn't reach communities. There is no risk of an explosion travelling along the pipeline due to valves along the pipe line.

Question from Alistair Bain How many valves are between here and St Fergus? This will be checked and an answer given at the next meeting.

Security levels are consistent with sites of strategic importance in the UK.
Alistair Bain - We now have constitutions for both the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community Safety Committee and The Independent Air Quality Monitoring Review Group Committee online at Fife Direct.

At the last Fife Full Council meeting decommissioning was discussed as part of the life cycle of the plant as opposed to the closure of the plant.

5.2 Shell UK Ltd - provided a written report attached. Adjusting system to restrict volumes coming in from St Fergus to reduce flaring.

Permit variation with SEPA.

David asked if there is a difference in air quality between elevated versus ground flaring. Elevated flares are higher so dispersion is more efficient, dispersion isn't as efficient with ground flaring. SEPA advised that prior to use air quality modelling will be required to show that air quality standards will be met during use of any new ground flares. Information will be put out regarding this. SEPA monitoring during the current ground flaring is showing that air quality at levels that are not a concern as they are not breaching air quality standards. Are there less complaints re asthma etc during ground flaring. SEPA advised that texts/comments from the public re: Health concerns are shared with NHS Fife in a way to ensure that no personal data is shared. Data collected so far shows that air quality isn't adversely affected, there aren't any levels which cause concern. Texts/comments from the public re health concerns are shared with NHS Fife for monitoring.

273 people working onsite. 30 members of Shell liaison for site visit on communicating with communities. Attended the Environment and Protective Services Committee of Fife council 5th September

Turnaround activities didn't result in flaring - a note had gone out letting people know that although part of the plant was in shut down, part was still operational. 1 complaint due to odour, and 1 due to flaring were made directly to Shell.

The Fife Art competition is coming up, as well as other planned events over the year.

5.3 ExxonMobil Chemicals Ltd - Proud to celebrate a quarter of a century with no time lost injury to either staff or contractors on site. Attended in July Hill of Beath Community Council meeting, and have a planned calendar of visiting all local community councils.

Proud that 3 apprentices have completed their courses and have secured full time staff positions in the plant. 3 new apprentices have been recruited and have commenced their training at Forth Valley College in August.

The flaring associated with maintenance in June/July - BAT principles were applied to minimise volume in the elevated flare. The community might not see a difference so further information going out to communities.

On August 12th, when one boiler was down for mechanical issues, a mechanical failure in a second boiler led to a flaring event. The decision was made to bring the plant down to do a root cause analysis which is ongoing.

A work plan is now being delivered to repair the boilers, and undertake additional maintenance work, to ensure the plant can return to reliably to operations.

The plant is likely to return to full operation in Quarter 4. Staff are working 24/7. Q Alistair Bain - which boilers went down, C was down, in July with A going down in August. Boiler B remained operational, but operational reliability is limited on one boiler. AB asked if there was the possibility of a fourth boiler to help the situation and reliability of the plant reply was that the company would always look at all possibilities.

5.4 SEPA - Ian Brocklebank - BAT assessments completed by both companies. Have asked for plans around ground flaring. The companies are looking to make improvements to reduce flaring and impact on communities' There are a steady number of complaints coming in usually overnight, sometimes 2 to 3 per night. Talks are ongoing with the Health and Safety Executive.

Shell asked if information regarding complaints could be fed back to them so that they could do something about it, SEPA said this wouldn't be possible at this time.

There was a request the SEPA complaint figures are not issued to the media if the information was not verified.

Air Quality monitoring is underway at Lochgelly, Donibristle and Auchtertool SEPA have produced 7 reports, noise monitoring is on a reactive basis as problems are highlighted or come up.

ExxonMobil's permit is being varied to allow the use of temporary boilers, to supply steam to the flares.

Environmental monitoring plans have been received from both companies and will be responded to by SEPA. Permits will be varied after each stage. Progress is being made.

SEPA are working with a number of partners, sharing appropriate information. NHS Fife are undertaking a study this month.

Committed to concluding the ongoing investigation into the April flaring event at FEP by the end of November subject to no new lines of enquiry opening up. He hopes the web page is useful.

ExxonMobil BAT Assessment identified that the new flare tip would make a small difference in sound levels. Shell have replaced one flare tip already, and a second one will be replaced in time.

A written response has been prepared in answer to questions from last committee Shell asked if the companies could give feedback on the report & this would be welcomed, as well as feedback from the committee.
Answers will be included with this minute.

5.5 Comment from Alistair Bain thanking ExxonMobil for the donation of £770 to the Sick Kids Hospital.

5.6 Questions - no questions have been written in to the committee. Questions will be welcomed. Alistair Bain asked that company and SEPA reports be sent to committee members a week early for the perusal of the committee and community councillors.

6 AOB

The next meeting will take place on the 12th of December 2019.

Questions - Shell Fife NGL Plant (FNGL) responses 10.09.2019

The Shell Fife NGL plant has answered below questions that may relate to our operations. ExxonMobil Fife Ethylene Plant has responded to the same questions. We encourage anyone with many questions to meet with us as it is easier to understand any concerns and explain our operations by talking face-to-face.

1. What would happen if the plant could not or would not flare?

If the plant could not (or would not) flare, the plant would not be safe to operate.

Flaring allows the plant to be stopped in an emergency, so pressurised gas and vapour can be safely removed from the system, and is used to safely prepare for maintenance to be carried out.

Flaring is regulated through the Pollution, Prevention and Control (PPC) permit, which sets conditions for any emissions to air, water and land as a result of industrial activities.

2. Could the plant explode if the flare could not be used?

There are many other safety barriers built in to the operations of the plant and the flare is a significant safety mechanism on the plant.

3. Why is there so much noise? What could be done to reduce the noise? Could reducing the amount of flaring reduce the noise? Could the plant issue noise reducing earphones to people with issues like autism?

FNGL elevated flaring tends to be of less volume and cause less noise than the FEP elevated flare. Our main aim is to minimise our flaring and thereby minimise the noise it can cause.

4. Would the companies consider giving compensation to people affected by the upsets at the plant? How would this be done? Who could apply? What kind of compensation would you consider?

Our focus is on minimising our flaring and thereby minimising our impact. We are committed to being a good neighbour.

As well as bringing the benefits of local employment, business for local goods and services, council rates and taxes, we have active social investment programmes around the plant and donate to the local communities through our Shell Community Grants.

5. What is being burnt at the plant? What is the chemical smell from the plant?

During flaring at Shell FNGL, excess natural gas hydrocarbons are combined with steam and/or air to produce water vapour and carbon dioxide.

Information on air quality monitoring at Mossmorran can be found on the Fife Council website:

<https://www.fifedirect.org.uk/topics/index.cfm?fuseaction=page.display&p2sid=2CAE1CCF-AC81-E3CB-9A8302E665CAA3B7&themeid=81E299FB-1BCF-4994-8C8A-233463B738F6>

6. Was there a fire at the plant? Was the sprinkler system used to put the fire out or just as a precaution?

The sprinkler system at the plant is used as a precautionary measure to keep the ground cool during high volume flaring, and has been used recently.

7. What pollutants are being released from the plant and how much? What are the levels of and types of pollutants allowed at the plant? Before SEPA can close the whole plant down?

A list of pollutants at the plant regulated and monitored by SEPA can be found by searching this SEPA Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory web page
<http://apps.sepa.org.uk/spria/Search/Options.aspx>

FNGL is highly regulated by authorities including the Health & Safety Executive (HSE) and Scotland Environment and Pollution Agency (SEPA). We work within the parameters set by SEPA in our PPC permit.

Air quality monitoring is reviewed independently by the Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Independent Air Quality Monitoring Review Group. This group continues to find that emissions from the Shell plants at Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay pose no significant risk to the health of local residents.

8. If ExxonMobil have to flair due to an upset at the plant, what can Shell do to reduce the amount of feed stock sent to Exxon?

Shell can reduce the amount of feedstock on the instruction of FEP. FNGL acts as it can to help FEP manage the situation.

9. Does Shell have to fulfil current contracts even if that meant that Exxon had to continue flaring?

No. FNGL acts as it can to help FEP manage the situation.

10. As it is mostly ExxonMobil that causes the flaring could Shell continue without the ethylene cracker plant? What would be done with the ethylene? Would the ethylene be burnt off? How much flaring would this involve?

FNGL needs an outlet for Ethane, and so supplies the neighbouring FEP plant. As we can see with the current temporary shutdown of FEP as an ethane outlet, North Sea supplies need to be restricted to limit flaring and volumes of ethane need to be routed to the FNGL ground flares in the short-term.

11. What is the priority for steam in the plant and why? Does this change and why? What are the options that are considered before releasing steam and subsequently flaring. Who makes the decision to 'escalate'?

During flaring at Shell FNGL, excess natural gas hydrocarbons are combined with steam and/or air to produce water vapour and carbon dioxide.

Steam is injected to support the clean combustion of hydrocarbons by introducing more oxygen into the reaction, so minimising smoke caused by carbon. Control Room Operators constantly monitor the flare to manage steam levels and minimise occasional incidents of dark smoke flaring.

12. Given that the plants are part of the national infrastructure what would happen to the national gas supply if Mossmorran was to be closed down tomorrow? What would happen if Mossmorran were to be closed down over a period of time?

The Shell Fife NGL fractionation plant is a critical piece of infrastructure in a system that transports, processes and distributes gas from the North Sea, helping meet industry and domestic power needs, and providing feedstock to manufacture a wide range of household products.

Scotland and the UK rely on the day in, day out effective operation of the Fife NGL fractionation plant and the St Fergus Gas plant for a significant portion of energy supply, providing gas to people's homes and schools and hospitals via the National Grid, as well as to gas-fired power stations to create electricity.

Closing down the plants would impact this energy system and the portion of energy it supplies within days.

13. What is the projected maintenance schedule for the plants? How long do you expect the plants to remain at Mossmorran?

We spend millions of pounds on ongoing Maintenance, scheduled throughout the year, and approximately 80% is proactive maintenance. In most years we have an 'annual Turnaround' when we reduce production to take time out to carry out maintenance.

The life-span of the Shell FNGL plant is determined by various factors including our investment in maintaining the safety and integrity of the plant to keep it evergreen, and our commercial arrangements for the supply of hydrocarbons to the plant and the demand for the products it processes. The current outlook is beyond the next decade into the future.

14. Apart from pollution what else does the plants produce?

Please see the answer below regarding pollution.

At FNGL, natural gas liquids are separated into ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline.

The ethane is piped to an adjacent ethane cracker at the Fife Ethylene Plant operated by ExxonMobil for further processing and cracking, and a small quantity goes via pipeline to other customers at Grangemouth.

The propane and butane is chilled, liquefied and stored on site in vast tanks. The gasoline is also stored on site in floating roof tanks. These liquids are then transported via pipeline to the marine terminal at Braefoot Bay for loading onto ships for export. Products from Mossmorran are shipped worldwide and are used as fuel or processed further into chemical products.

15. Do you monitor the pollution levels at your plants? Do you intend to carry out monitoring in the communities around the plant?

We do monitor pollution levels at our plant. Our monitoring systems meet the environmental monitoring system requirements of our Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Permit, and our emissions are consistently below limits set for the plant.

We use real-time monitoring of the flare using CCTV camera and on-line temperature sensors. We use an array of operational monitoring data, which provides real-time updates and alerts regarding most aspects of the plant. This monitoring includes flow meters and chemical analysers that allow emissions from the plant to be calculated. We undertake periodic monitoring of our stack emissions to verify the data.

Air quality monitoring is reviewed independently by the Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Independent Air Quality Monitoring Review Group. This group continues to report annually and find that emissions from the plants at Mossmorran pose no significant risk to the health of local residents.

We will continue to discuss monitoring being carried out in the communities around the plant with other responsible parties.

16. Could the plant be moved somewhere else? The people of Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly have had enough of this monstrosity.

Please see the answer to 12 to understand the significance of the plant in UK and Scotland energy supply; it is not feasible to move the Fife NGL plant.

The plant has a workforce of more than 250 people in stable high-value jobs, most of whom live locally and support families living in Fife. The plant supports local supply chains through a significant operational spend, and pays business rates of around £4 million, which is about 2.5% of all rates collected in the Fife area.

We aim to minimise our flaring and be a good neighbour in our local communities, particularly in Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly.

17. Can the gas pressure be reduced during flaring? Does the gas come directly from the north sea? Can the gas not be used by the local community for heating and cooking?

&

Instead of burning of the gas why is it not used for heating? Why don't you store the gas in tanks instead of wasting it.

The gas used in cooking and heating in Scotland's homes is Methane – this is removed earlier in the process at St Fergus, from where the associated natural gas liquids (NGLs) are piped at walking pace through a 150 mile pipeline to Mossmorran.

At FNGL, the natural gas liquids are separated into ethane, propane, butane and natural gasoline.

These gases are not fit to be sent direct at high volumes for heating, and it would not be safe to do so instead of flaring. Storing the gas in tanks would require huge amounts of land and enormous tanks, and there would still be a requirement for flaring as the gases in the tanks would continually boil off as the products are liquids only at very low temperatures (below -4 and -44C).

-end-



Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Community & Safety Committee Report

Meeting on Thursday 12th September 2019
Report covering period June 2019 - August 2019

1. Safety & Environmental
2. Emergency Planning Exercises
3. Fife NGL Plant Activities
4. Braefoot Bay Activities
5. Workforce
6. Site Visits
7. Community, including Notices & Feedback
8. Social Investment & Events
9. Grants, Donations and Support
10. Ongoing Social Investment

1. Safety & Environmental

Personal Safety: We have no significant information to report this quarter with regard to personal safety at the plant and the terminal.

Process Safety: With regard to process safety, we installed new, double seals on the Butane Boil Off Compressor system to improve the process safety and environmental performance of this unit. It was a challenging scope to design and execute, and represents a significant milestone completed without the need to flare thanks to diligence and care by the project and operations team.

Annual maintenance update: In follow up to my 7th August community notice regarding the planned intermittent flaring for our annual maintenance activity or 'Turnaround' as we call it, we completed the task of emptying one of the plant's processing modules and carried out maintenance safely.

Our planning allowed us to manage this process carefully and prioritise use of our ground flares so that we used our elevated flare stack for less than one hour over the 72 hour period we notified. Some elevated flaring that followed in August was as notified by the neighbouring Fife Ethylene Plant as it shut down temporarily.

Environmental and operational update: The Shell Fife Natural Gas Liquids (NGL) plant is in a transitional phase as it adjusts operations to continue to process following the temporary shutdown of the neighbouring Fife Ethylene Plant (FEP).

The flow of product that comes to us in the gas supply system from the North Sea has been reduced in order that we can stop the supply of ethane to the FEP while it is not operating.

There are volumes, particularly of ethane, going through the Fife NGL ground flares as we manage the unavailability of FEP as an outlet for ethane in compliance with our Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Permit.

Due to these unusual circumstances, there have been occasional, short periods of minutes of low volume flaring in the Fife NGL plant's elevated flare. We communicated that we expect this pattern to continue, regrettably, as we manage the situation.

We have explained that this means there are likely to be occasional, short periods of flaring in the elevated flare stacks on site. And due to the absence of steam from FEP, which would allow for clean combustion, this could be smoky for short periods. We informed the regulator SEPA of this, and they are aware of the unusual situation.

The elevated flaring will not be continuous during the FEP shutdown period, and we aim to minimise it. We will prioritise use of the Fife NGL ground flares, which are less visible than the elevated flare stacks, so as to minimise the impact on the community. We have apologised for any inconvenience or concern caused by this flaring, and said there is no risk to the local community.

The importance of continuing to process Natural Gas Liquids (NGLs) at the Fife NGL plant is to maintain the **supply of energy** products on which thousands of communities regionally and nationally depend. Key is how the plant enables methane gas to be taken off at the St Fergus Gas Plant.

St Fergus supplies gas to the National Grid for homes, schools and hospitals for cooking gas, as well as to gas-generated power plants that produce electricity across the country. Fife NGL supplies, for example, the propane gas that is distributed to off-grid users in remote locations in Fife and beyond.

Best Available Techniques (BAT): Following the submission of our Best Available Techniques (BAT) Assessment in April 2019, SEPA issued a permit variation to our Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permit, which in a simple terms summary requires us to:

- Submit a regular (three monthly) review of ground flaring at the installation from Jan 2020
- Submit details of modifications to the elevated flare system by Jan 2020
- Submit a project plan for a totally-enclosed ground flare system by Jan 2020
- Continuously monitor and record flare gas flows and steam flow rates from Dec 2021
- Operate a low sound, high pressure elevated flare tip by Dec 2021

We are actively working these requirements to meet the permitted deadlines.

Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP): We have submitted an Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP) to SEPA, and we are awaiting the regulator's comment on this.

2. Emergency planning exercises

We carried out two Emergency exercises in this report period, both simulated and live-play on site with Site Incident Command and a Scottish Fire and Rescue Service (SFRS) fire appliance. These drills help ensure continuous liaison with external agencies and test our on-site competencies to effectively respond to credible emergency scenarios.

The aims and objectives were to;

- Practice and evaluate the process, information management system and procedure documents within the Emergency Control Centre (ECC)

Community & Safety Committee Report

- Review the structure of Emergency response within the ECC
- Understand the requirements of external agencies and assistance they can provide
- Test the effectiveness response plans and procedures
- Ensure team members are aware of the “flow” of information

3. Fife NGL Activities

NGL Processed (Tonnes)

	June	July	August
<i>NGL Processing (Tonnes)</i>	243,438	266,212	199,537
<i>Planned</i>	219,630	249,803	183,901
<i>Average/Day</i>	7,321	8,058	5,932

4. Braefoot Bay Activities

Shipping (number of vessels)

	June	July	Aug
Propane	2	4	3
Butane	2	2	3
Propane/Butane	1	0	0
Gasoline	3	2	3
Total	8	8	9

5. Workforce

<i>Shell employees:</i>	89
<i>Contractors:</i>	176
<i>Trainees (Shell):</i>	8
Total:	273

6. Site Visits

- We welcomed 30 members of Shell Social Performance and Community Liaison disciplines from around the world in Fife on 4 July
- SEPA visited the site on 20 June and 21 August

7. Community, including notices and feedback

Plant Manager Teresa Waddington attended a meeting of the Fife Council Environmental and Protective Services Committee on Thursday 5th September to present an overview of the North Sea energy supply system and operations at the Fife NGL plant, and to answer questions.

A recording of the session is available to view at the Fife Council website [click here](#):

Notices and Feedback

We issued the two community notices listed below. These can be read in full on the 'Community Notices and Contact' section of the Shell Fife NGL website - [click here](#):

- Wednesday, 7 August 2019
Shell Fife NGL Community Notice: Planned maintenance and use of flare
- Wednesday, 20 August 2019
Shell Fife NGL Plant Community Notice: Operations update, and occasional flaring due to shutdown situation

Complaints

We received two complaints directly to Shell over this report period. One was regarding an odour, which turned out to be from neighbouring operator Avanti Gas. The other was from a local resident concerned about flaring and air quality generally.

We are aware of complaints to SEPA this year regarding flaring and other matters at the Mossmorran site, and we have responded to SEPA on complaints they consider may relate to Fife NGL operations.

We have requested a breakdown of the complaints to SEPA this year or at least some further detail so that we may understand them better.

A reminder of how to make a complaint directly to Shell regarding Shell Fife NGL.

If you have a complaint or some feedback for us, and your request is not urgent, then please email mairi.mckay@shell.com.

If you need to contact Shell urgently, then please phone the Gatehouse at Shell Fife NGL +44 (0) 1383 611333 or the Gatehouse at Braefoot Bay Loading Terminal +44 (0) 1383 892123.

8. Social Investment & Events

Fife Art

Entries for this year's Fife Art Exhibition closed on 2 September. The exhibition will run from 5 October to 23 November 2019 at Lochgelly Centre. The Exhibition is open to all artists living in Fife who are not currently taking, or who have not completed, a full-time degree or diploma art course. The six works that are judged to be the best by a selection panel will be bought by Shell and presented to NHS Fife hospitals and health care facilities, with winning artists receiving a Shell award of £200. The winning works will be displayed in Kirkcaldy Galleries.

2019 / 2020 Calendar overview

- c. May - Girls in Energy 2019 intake end of year celebration event with Fife College
- May 25 – Fife NGL Family Fun Day @ St Colme House
- c. May – Tomorrow's Engineers Programme – ongoing throughout the year
- June 24 – Lochgelly High School Employability – work placements
- c. June – GIE Shell Industry Experience
- c. September – Girls in Energy (2020 intake) – year-long course begins
- c. October/November - Fife Art Exhibition. Awards event in Lochgelly.
- c. December Girls in Energy Conference in Aberdeen
- c. January 2020 – Handover of Fife Art artworks to NHS Fife

9. Grants, Donations and Support

Shell Employee Action (SEA) Grants

We aim to raise awareness of the SEA Grants to shell staff on the gas plant. No requests for Shell Employee Action (SEA) Grants were received in this period.

Shell Community Grants

Burntisland over 70's Christmas Treat (100TH Anniversary)	£500
Total	£500
Total donations so far in 2019	£26,267.50

Community & Safety Committee Report

We aim to have strong ties with, and benefit, the communities where we work. We support communities near to our UK operations through activities that meet community needs or address particular issues, often based on their suggestions.

If you have a community group who would like to make an application for support please make an application on our website here -

<https://www.shell.co.uk/sustainability/society/working-with-communities/sponsorship-and-donations.html>

10. Ongoing Social Investment

Shell UK supports a number of community development and STEM education programmes, which are summarised below. For more information, please [click here](#) to visit our website or contact John Raine at john.raine@shell.com

Scotland & fenceline programmes

Fife Art Shell has sponsored the Fife Art Exhibition for over 30 years, our longest running sponsorship in the area.

Shell - Girls in Energy Girls in Energy is a one-year course designed to open young women's eyes to the energy industry's wealth of career opportunities.

Tomorrow's Engineers Shell has contributed over £1 million to expand the Tomorrow's Engineers programme throughout the UK. It reaches approximately 200 secondary schools across Scotland (217 in 2014). <http://www.tomorrowsengineers.org.uk/>

Shell Twilight Basketball We have sessions running in Fife at Levenmouth, Dunfermline and Lochgelly on Friday nights. Shell Twilight Basketball is a national programme which provides basketball sessions infused with education and life-skills. Sessions are free for 11 to 21 year olds. <http://scottishsportsfutures.org.uk/shell-twilight-basketball/>

Shell UK national programmes

Shell has been supporting UK entrepreneurs and start-ups as part of our social investment work for almost 40 years through the Shell LiveWIRE - www.shell-livewire.org and Shell Springboard www.shell-springboard.org programmes.

The UK, as well as Shell, has changed significantly over those 40 years. Shifting the UK to a low-carbon economy has become a key priority and an enormous challenge for the world; one that's much bigger than any single company or technology can solve alone. It's important we keep refreshing our approach to supporting entrepreneurs, to ensure we are providing the most impactful support.

We plan to launch a new UK programme in late 2019 or early 2020 to support early-stage low-carbon start-ups that are dedicated to the energy transition. This is under development. Please check our website for updates: www.shell.co.uk/enterprise

This means we are no longer accepting applications for Shell LiveWIRE or Shell Springboard. The last Shell LiveWIRE programme and Shell Springboard *Young Entrepreneur of the Year* winners [were announced](#) in July 2019, and the last *Shell LiveWIRE Smarter Future Awards* winner will be announced in September 2019.

Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community Safety Committee

**Fife Ethylene Plant report covering the period
13 June 2019 – 12 September 2019**

Safety, Health and Environment (12.09.2019)

- 25 years without a time losing injury to any personnel working onsite.
- 2.7 years since the last recordable injury.
- 144 days without an environmental incident resulting in a breach of consent limits – smoky flare.
- 28 days since last flaring incident.

Site Visits

- During the period since the last meeting we have welcomed, representatives from the local Communities to a meeting at FEP for discussion and a question and answer session on flaring, our operations, continued plant investment and economic contribution to Fife.
- We have also had meetings with the Peter Grant, MP for Glenrothes, Mark Ruskell, MSP, Councillor Darren Watt and representatives from NHS Fife to discuss to flaring, our operations, continued plant investment and economic contribution to Fife
- We attended the Hill of Beath Community Council meeting in July. This meeting allowed us the opportunity to have a direct Q&A with key elected representatives in our local community and allowed us to share directly key facts relating to plant operations. A further series of meetings with Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly, Lumphinnans, Cardenden and Auchtertool Community Councils is scheduled during 3Q19.
- Projects are underway to develop new public communication materials to help build understanding about plant operations, address misinformation and provide assurance through facts. These will be deployed via a range of channels to meet the

needs of the widest audience. Furthermore, we will again be extending invites to the local community to visit the plant and hear more about our operations – further underlining our transparency commitment to good relations

Corporate Hospitality

There was no corporate hospitality during the reporting period.

Plant Operations – SEPA advisory reports

June/July 2019

- On Wednesday 26th June a potential issue was suspected on the acetylene converter outlet line. Further to comprehensive risk assessment the decision was taken on Saturday 29th June to implement a repair program to replace the section of pipe.
- On Sunday 30th June a community statement was issued advising of anticipated flaring. During preparation for the maintenance, significant effort was made to optimize the process plan with the intent to reduce the level of flaring. Optimisation occurred up to Thursday morning (4th July) when flaring began at 09:26 hours.
- The repair work occurred round the clock and was completed on Saturday 6th July. All flaring ceased at 14:35 hours on the Saturday and a statement was released to the community advising completion at 15:07 hours.
- FEP received no complaints to the site.

August 2019

- On Monday 12th August at approximately 10pm, 'A' Boiler mechanically failed, significantly reducing site steam supply and causing a process upset. The process upset resulted in elevated flaring from 22:06 hours.
- On Tuesday 13th August at 00:17 hours a community statement was issued advising of the loss of steam generation, and plans to safely shut down plant operations. During preparation for the shutdown, significant effort was made to reduce the level of flaring including de-inventorying, increasing boiler load, taking furnaces out of operation and minimising feed.

- On Wednesday 14th August 12:03 hours SEPA's advice and alignment was sought on FEP's proposal to pursue an accelerated shutdown timeline which would cease flaring in approximately 24 hours, versus a two-week shutdown process during which elevated flaring would continue to occur. SEPA responded at 22:20 agreeing that immediate shutdown would reduce consequent impacts on the local community. FEP was shut down at approximately 11am on Thursday 15th August.

FEP received 6 complaints to the site re the flaring in August

Analysis of complaints:

6 different people contacted the plant:

2 residents from Lochgelly complaining re noise

1 resident of Auchtertool complaining re dust.

1 approach via Customer Care seeking information on Air Quality Monitoring results.

1 resident from Cowdenbeath complaining re light pollution

1 email were not followed up because of abusive language.

- We have committed to issuing a series of Community updates throughout the period of this outage to provide the local communities with factual information about progress.

Contributions:

- Small donations to the value of £3,450.

Contributions:

- Employee Volunteering and School Governor awards for the 2nd round of awards in 2019 will be advised in December.

Other

- In August we migrated all three of our final year apprentices to staff positions at FEP on completion of their Apprenticeships. We also had three new apprentices join our Apprenticeship Scheme and commence their training at Forth Valley College.
- In September 2019 we also have welcomed 4 new graduates to FEP, with 2 joining our Technical Department, 1 joining our Fixed Equipment team and the final joining our Applications team
- FEP will not be continuing with the distribution of tickets for the Senior Citizens Pantomime. In 2019 we will be supporting this transition for Cowdenbeath Community Theatre with a donation of £2,000.

Workforce (31.08.2019)

- ExxonMobil Chemical 203
- Apprentices 8
- Base Contractors 186
- Project Contractors 40

Small Grants and Donations:

Sick Children's Hospital – Edinburgh	£770
Guide Dogs for the Blind	£680
Cowdenbeath Community Theatre	£2,000
Total:	£3,450

SEPA Update to Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community and Safety Liaison Committee - 12 September 2019

Following a detailed and robust review of the Assessments of Best Available Techniques (BAT) for Flaring submitted by ExxonMobil and Shell at the end of April 2019, SEPA varied both company's permits on 23 August 2019 to require them to improve their performance and to protect local communities from the unacceptable effects of flaring.

- This involves noise reducing flare tips being installed on the elevated flares in 2020 for ExxonMobil and in 2021 for Shell.
- Both companies are required to submit project plans for the installation of new ground flare technology.
- Other improvements taken to prevent the need to flare and to manage flaring events in ways to better protect the local community will be reported to SEPA.

SEPA is working closely with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in relation to the current shutdown of the chemical manufacturing process at ExxonMobil. Regular discussions have been held with both operators at Mossmorran about managing the current situation and SEPA has asked them to ensure the local community is kept updated on what is happening. Complaints are still being received as residents can see that the ground flares are operating at Shell.

SEPA continues to monitor air quality at Lochgelly, Auchtertool and Donibristle. Seven monitoring reports have now been published and data continues to show no breach of air quality standards due to flaring at Mossmorran. Noise monitoring will be carried out on a reactive basis.

SEPA is currently in the process of varying the ExxonMobil permit to include a number of temporary boilers which have been brought onto site to provide steam to the flare stacks and office facilities.

ExxonMobil and Shell submitted Environmental Monitoring Plans to SEPA on the 23 August. SEPA is now reviewing these plans.

A series of further Variations to both Permits is planned in relation to the timescale for BAT to be achieved for ground flares and for off-site monitoring to be moved forward.

SEPA continues to work with a number of public agency partners in relation to the regulation of the Mossmorran complex in Fife. As mentioned, we continue to liaise with the HSE, Fife Council, Health Protection Scotland and NHS Fife to share whatever information we can to ensure the impacts are understood and the regulatory controls are appropriate and effective.

SEPA has confirmed that its complex regulatory investigation involving specialist technical, regulatory and enforcement officers will conclude by end November 2019, subject to no new lines of enquiry being uncovered during this phase. SEPA will also be fully investigating the latest flaring incident.

SEPA continues to update the Mossmorran Hub to provide updates on the outcome of flaring investigations, permit variations and latest monitoring data at sepa.org.uk/mossmorran.