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**Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Independent Air
Quality Expert Advisory Group**

2022 Annual Report

Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Independent Air Quality Expert Advisory Group

We provide advice and recommendations to Fife Council regarding the monitoring of air emissions arising from the operations at the Mossmorran Complex and the Braefoot Bay Marine Terminal facilities (Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities) (operated by Shell UK Limited (Shell) and ExxonMobil Chemical Limited (ExxonMobil)). We do this by independently reviewing air quality data collected from a number of sources as well as considering the potential impact that any major plant changes could have on air quality. We produce annual reports to present our findings of the review and any recommendations we may have.

Following a review by Fife Council in 2020 (See section 1.2) the group was reconstituted as the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Air Quality Expert Advisory Group (AQ EAG). This report has been produced by the AQ EAG.

Related URLs:

Fife Council Annual Air Quality Progress Report 2022

https://www.fife.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0027/416457/Fife_Annual_Progress_Report_2022_Issue_2_Final_Updated_1.pdf

Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Website

<https://www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/air/air-quality/mossmorran-and-braefoot-bay-complexes>

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KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Air Quality Expert Advisory Group (AQ EAG) advises Fife Council regarding the air quality monitoring and related health impacts arising from operations at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities. Shell UK Limited (Shell) and ExxonMobil Chemical Limited (ExxonMobil) operate these facilities, which are named the Shell Fife Natural Gas Liquids (Fife NGL) Plant and the ExxonMobil Fife Ethylene Plant (FEP) in this report.

The AQ EAG reviews air quality data collected from various sources, including air monitoring data from Fife Council, SEPA, INEOS, and emissions monitoring by ExxonMobil and Shell, as required by their permit.

The AQ EAG also considers the potential impact that any major plant changes could have on air quality and liaises with representatives from community councils and the local health service.

Flaring, undertaken to protect plant safety during maintenance work and network disruption, has been of concern to nearby communities. Both companies make efforts to minimise the flaring required.

There were no notifiable flaring events reported by Shell in 2022. ExxonMobil reported flaring events in March into April, October and December. A unit shutdown by ExxonMobil resulted in unplanned flaring in August, while other flaring events were generally due to maintenance and associated plant restart. Flaring may also occur at one facility if the other is unable to process and therefore there is no outlet for a product. Steps are taken to reduce the product before the flare is used. A new enclosed ground level flare at ExxonMobil is expected to be completed in 2023.

Air monitoring by SEPA around the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities, along with other sources of air quality data from Fife Council and INEOS did not indicate any exceedances of air quality standards at ground level from flaring events in 2022.

Overall, based on the data available from SEPA for 2022, emissions from the Shell and ExxonMobil facilities at Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay have not resulted in exceedances of the Scottish air quality objectives for the monitored pollutants, indicating that air pollution in the region has not reached levels considered hazardous for the community. The group recommends that the AQ EAG continue to review information provided from Fife Council's air quality network, data from SEPA's local monitoring activities and data from INEOS with respect to the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities in future years.

Fife Council is required to periodically review and assess air quality in its area to ensure air quality standards and objectives for specific pollutants are not exceeded. For the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities, this process includes taking account of the AQ EAG findings. Both facilities are also regulated by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), which ensures health and safety of site staff. The HSE also regulate issues concerning the health and safety of people on and off site under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 WHAT ARE THE MOSSMORRAN AND BRAEFOOT BAY FACILITIES?

Shell UK Limited (Shell) operates the Fife Natural Gas Liquids (FNGL) plant, which uses natural gas liquids pumped from the St Fergus gas plant at Peterhead, separating natural gasoline, ethane, propane and butane. These products are key raw materials for a range of everyday items. The plant at Mossmorran comprises three identical process units that are fed directly from the pipeline. Large atmospheric pressure tanks store propane, butane and gasoline. Underground pipelines supply these products to the Braefoot Bay deep-water loading facility, where they are loaded on to tankers. The Shell FNGL plant also supplies approximately 10% of propane and butane it produces to the adjacent Avanti Gas Road Loading Terminal.

The neighbouring Fife Ethylene Plant (FEP) operated by ExxonMobil Chemical Limited (ExxonMobil) was the first plant to use natural gas liquids from the North Sea as feedstock. It also takes the ethane gas from Shell FNGL, and creates ethylene, a much higher value product used to manufacture many plastics. ExxonMobil FEP is permitted to produce 820,000 tonnes of ethylene per year and is one of approximately 40 ethylene crackers in Europe.

1.2 WHO ARE THE MOSSMORRAN & BRAEFOOT BAY INDEPENDENT AIR QUALITY EXPERT ADVISORY GROUP?

In 2020, at a meeting of the Environment and Protective Services Subcommittee of the Fife Council (17 September 2020), the recommendation was made that the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community and Safety Liaison Committee would be the recognised forum for community oversight. This would be an umbrella committee where issues or concerns from the community could be raised. Three Expert Advisory Groups would be formed under this committee: one on air quality; one on noise, light and vibration; and one on communications. These groups would carry out tasks assigned by the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community and Safety Liaison Committee. These tasks include the generation of this report, which is completed independently. The final report is then sent to the Community and Safety Liaison Committee.

The Air Quality Expert Advisory Group (AQ EAG), formed in 2021, replaces the Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Independent Air Quality Monitoring Review Group (Review Group), formed to provide advice and recommendations to Fife Council regarding the monitoring of air emissions arising from the operations at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities.

1.3 WHO PAYS FOR THE AQ EAG'S WORK?

Since the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities were given planning permission in 1977, the operators of the complex have paid for the costs of a consultant to produce annual independent air quality reports. Despite the relevant planning records no longer being available, it is standard practice for Fife Council to request the developer to fund liaison groups and any reporting required for similar developments. The funding model shall therefore continue on this basis and be the subject of review by the AQ EAG as appropriate.

This summary and the full report are independently developed by the Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM) for the AQ EAG as required under the planning permits for FEP and FNGL, and financed by site operators. This summary has been approved by the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community and Safety Liaison Committee's Expert Advisory Group on Communications.

Fife Council covers costs of the administration of the Committee and constituent groups including the AQ EAG. Other members of the AQ EAG are employed and funded by the organisations they represent.

1.4 WHAT ARE THE AIMS OF THE AQ EAG ANNUAL REPORT?

The aims of this Annual Report are to:

- Outline any substantive changes in the facilities at Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay and any potential to impact on local air quality
- Describe any changes in air quality regulation and changes in knowledge on health effects of possible emissions from the facilities
- Comment on the emissions from the facilities
- Summarise the available data on flaring
- Review other information about local air quality, including monitoring data from the area
- Detail any advice and recommendations the AQ EAG proposes

A summary of relevant ongoing initiatives and plant updates that have occurred are also included.

1.5 HOW DOES THE AQ EAG UNDERTAKE THEIR ROLE?

The constitution and terms of reference outlines the approach taken to the AQ EAG's work. The AQ EAG's focus is to review data surrounding air quality issues of relevance within the local communities. The aims and objectives of the group include provision of independently reviewed advice, consideration, advisory and recommendation on outcomes of monitoring data, and submission of reports to the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community & Safety Liaison Committee. More information regarding the AQ EAG, and the new terms of reference, can be found in APPENDIX 4.

1.6 HOW DOES THE AQ EAG MAINTAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE?

The AQ EAG provides advice and recommendations to Fife Council. At each AQ EAG meeting, members are requested to declare any conflicts of interest. None were declared during the reporting period. Minutes are taken at each AQ EAG meeting, with copies of these publicly available on the Fife Council website (www.fife.gov.uk/airquality).

ExxonMobil and Shell provide information from their facilities and have the opportunity to provide comment on draft versions of the report. The AQ EAG reserves the right to take these comments into account (or otherwise) when finalising their report.

The AQ EAG has engaged IOM as an independent consultant to gather information, evaluate, and produce the air quality report. IOM works with the AQ EAG on the final content of the report.

IOM declares that there were no conflicts of interest in the preparation of this report.

The responsibility for the content of the AQ EAG annual report lies solely with the AQ EAG.

1.7 WHAT MEETINGS DID THE AQ EAG PARTICPATE IN DURING 2022?

Table 1.1 provides details of when the AQ EAG formally met during the calendar year 2022.

The minutes of these meetings are available on the Fife Council Air Quality website at <https://www.fife.gov.uk/kb/docs/articles/environment2/environmental-health/mossmorran-and-braefoot-bay>.

Table 1.1: Schedule of meetings in 2022

Meeting	Date(s)
Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Air Quality Expert Advisory Group – Meeting	10 th February 2022 30 th March 2022 11 th April 2022 13 th July 2022 16 th November 2022

2 SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES IN THE FACILITIES THAT MAY IMPACT ON LOCAL AIR QUALITY

2.1 WHAT CHANGES HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY THE FACILITIES THAT COULD IMPACT ON LOCAL AIR QUALITY?

There were no major changes to the ExxonMobil FEP or Shell FNGL during 2022 that would be anticipated to adversely affect local air quality. In August 2022 Shell FNGL installed a new elevated flare tip, which is primarily expected to minimise noise. Progress is being made on the enclosed ground flare at ExxonMobil FEP.

2.2 WHAT ARE THE AQ EAG'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (WHERE RELEVANT)?

The AQ EAG will continue to outline any substantive changes in the facilities at Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay and any potential they might have to impact on local air quality.

3 AIR QUALITY INDICATORS REVIEWED

3.1 WHAT ARE THE POLLUTANTS REVIEWED?

Burning of fuel results in a number of pollutants released, which are described in this section. For more information on air pollutants, please see <http://www.scottishairquality.scot/air-quality/pollutants>. The pollutants described in this report are primarily of interest because of their potential to affect health. This report does not include greenhouse gas emissions, as those are primarily related to climate change.

Soot occurs when there is not enough oxygen to burn the fuel completely. Smoke is a collection of these tiny, unburned soot particles. Smoke has regulated consent limits during normal operation at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities, measured as PM₁₀.

Particulate Matter (PM): is the term used to describe solid or liquid particles suspended in the atmosphere¹. Particle size affects how deep a particle can penetrate into the lungs and be absorbed. Particles can be generated mechanically (e.g. dust from vehicle tyres driving over roads), through combustion (e.g. burning wood or fuel) or through chemical reactions. Particles may also be made of or carry substances which affect health.

- *PM₁₀*: This is particulate matter with a diameter of less than 10 µm. PM₁₀ are defined by international convention as being able to be deposited in the lung. Because it has the potential to cause effects on health, it is regulated in the UK and must meet a certain level.
- *PM_{2.5}*: This is particulate matter with a diameter of less than 2.5 µm. These particles can penetrate even deeper into the lung and blood. This is also sometimes called 'fine particulate matter' and has been associated with various health impacts. Fine particles can cause inflammation and heart and lung diseases and impair lung development in children. In addition, fine particles may carry surface-absorbed carcinogenic compounds into the body.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂): This gas is produced by the reaction of oxygen and nitrogen during combustion. Vehicle emissions are a major source, especially in cities. Nitric oxide always occurs when NO₂ is formed. The two gases together are known as oxides of nitrogen, sometimes described in shorthand form as NO_x. NO₂ may have adverse effects on the health of the lung. NO₂ can irritate the lungs and lower resistance to respiratory infections such as influenza.

Carbon monoxide (CO): This is a colourless, odourless gas produced by incomplete, or inefficient, combustion of fuel. It is predominantly produced by road transport, in particular petrol-engine vehicles. CO prevents the normal transport of oxygen by the blood.

Sulphur oxides (SO_x): Sulphur oxides are a group of chemicals that can be found in the air as gases and particles. SO_x are produced when a fuel containing sulphur is burned. Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is the form which is of greatest concern to health. In the UK, the predominant source of SO₂ is power stations burning fossil fuels, principally coal and heavy oils. Widespread domestic use of coal can also lead to high local concentrations

¹ Air Quality (PM_{2.5} particulate air pollution) and Mortality in Scotland. : A Briefing Paper, HPS April 2014. <http://www.documents.hps.scot.nhs.uk/environmental/briefing-notes/air-quality-and-mortality-2014-04.pdf>

of SO₂. SO₂ can cause irritation of the lungs and mucous membranes. Moderate concentrations of SO₂ may result in a fall in lung function in asthmatics. Tightness in the chest and coughing occur at high levels, and lung function of asthmatics may be impaired to the extent that medical help is required. SO₂ pollution is considered more harmful when particulate and other pollution concentrations are also high.

Benzene: This hydrocarbon is a minor component of petrol. Fuel distribution and car exhausts are the major contributors to benzene levels in the air, as well as industrial emissions. Benzene can also be produced from other sources of burning, such as fires and cigarette smoke. Benzene is no longer permitted to be used in consumer products. Benzene is a carcinogen, and air quality objectives are established to minimise this risk. Possible health effects that may result from long-term exposure to benzene include cancer, central nervous system disorders, liver and kidney damage, reproductive disorders, and birth defects.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs): Carbon-based (or organic) chemicals that readily evaporate and are sometimes referred to as vapours. Many hydrocarbons, including benzene, butane, pentane and hexane are VOCs. Different VOCs are associated with different health effects, however, the health effects of some VOCs are not known.

3.2 HOW DO WE ASSESS AIR QUALITY?

Air quality is assessed by comparing against a range of health-effects based objectives. Objectives indicate the allowable exceedances of a standard. An air quality standard is the concentration recorded over a specified time period which is considered acceptable to health. In Table 3.1, the air quality standard is the 'Concentration' collected over the time period shown. The objectives are noted as the allowed number of exceedances in the 'Concentration' column. Further information on these can be found at <http://www.scottishairquality.scot/air-quality/standards>.

Table 3.1: Air quality objectives in Scotland (from Summary of Objectives of the National Air Quality Strategy, <http://www.scottishairquality.scot/air-quality/standards>)

Pollutant	Concentration	Measured as
PM ₁₀	50 µg m ⁻³ (not to be exceeded more than 7 times a year)	24 hour mean
	18 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean
PM _{2.5}	10 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean
Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂)	200 µg m ⁻³ (not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year)	1 hour mean
	40 µg m ⁻³	Annual mean
Carbon monoxide (CO)	10 mg m ⁻³	Running 8 hour mean
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	266 µg m ⁻³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15 minute mean
	350 µg m ⁻³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1 hour mean
	125 µg m ⁻³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24 hour mean
Benzene	3.25 µg m ⁻³	Running annual mean
1,3-Butadiene	2.25 µg m ⁻³	Running annual mean
VOCs	No specific limit	

To provide information and advice to groups who may be affected by air pollution, in the UK most air pollution information services use the index and banding system approved by the Committee on Medical Effects of Air Pollutants² (COMEAP) called the Daily Air Quality Index (DAQI). The system uses a 1-10 index divided into four bands to provide more detail about the health risks of air pollution levels in a simple way, similar to the sun (UV) index or pollen index.

- 1-3 (Low)
- 4-6 (Moderate)
- 7-9 (High)
- 10 (Very High)

Usually, the overall air pollution index for a site or region is calculated from the highest concentration of five pollutants:

- Nitrogen Dioxide
- Sulphur Dioxide
- Ozone
- PM_{2.5}
- PM₁₀

However, where only limited pollutant concentrations are available (e.g. if only PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ monitoring is available) the concentration boundaries for the available pollutants are used to generate a DAQI.

Further information on how to use the DAQI along with health messages for at-risk groups and the general population can be found at https://www.scottishairquality.scot/air-quality/daq_i

3.3 WHAT DATA ARE REVIEWED AND WHO PROVIDES THIS?

Table 3.2 provides a summary of the data typically considered and the providers of this information for the 2022 Annual Report.

Table 3.2: Source of information considered by the AQ EAG

Data considered	Data provider
Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions	Shell and ExxonMobil
Sulphur oxides (SO _x) emissions	Shell and ExxonMobil
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x) emissions	Shell and ExxonMobil
PM ₁₀ emissions	Shell and ExxonMobil
iso-butane, n-butane, iso-pentane, n-pentane, n-hexane, n-heptane, benzene, toluene, xylene and total hydrocarbons (C4-C10)	INEOS Forties Pipeline System (FPS)
Flaring events (tonnage)	Shell and ExxonMobil
Air quality monitoring (PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , NO ₂)	SEPA, Fife Council

INEOS Forties Pipeline System (FPS) Ltd. provide data as they voluntarily commission the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) on an annual basis to monitor the ambient air hydrocarbon levels at 12 locations on the Forth Estuary coastline.

² <http://comeap.org.uk/>

In addition, Fife Council annually review and assess air quality in the Fife area and the AQ EAG consider Fife's Air Quality Annual Progress Report³. The report provides the results of NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} monitoring undertaken at four automatic stations in Cupar, Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline and Rosyth and non-automatic monitoring using diffusion tubes at 42 sites. Pollution from road vehicle emissions is the key air quality issue in Fife, with nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀) being the pollutants of concern. During 2022, all NO₂ concentrations measured were below the annual mean objective of 40 µg m⁻³. In 2021 Fife Council revoked the NO₂ element of two air quality management areas (AQMAs) in the Fife area, one at Bonnygate, Cupar and the other in Appin Crescent, Dunfermline. There are currently two AQMAs for PM₁₀ – one at Bonnygate Cupar, and the other at Appin Crescent, Dunfermline

3.4 OZONE – IS THIS MONITORED AND IS IT A CONCERN?

Stakeholders have previously expressed concern about ozone.

Ozone (O₃) is not emitted directly from any man-made source in any significant quantities. In the lower atmosphere, O₃ is primarily formed by a complicated series of chemical reactions initiated by sunlight. These reactions can be summarised as the sunlight-initiated oxidation of VOCs in the presence of nitrogen oxides (NO_x). The chemical reactions do not take place instantaneously, but can take hours or days, therefore ozone measured at a particular location may have arisen from VOC and NO_x emissions many hundreds or even thousands of miles away. Ozone irritates the airways of the lungs, increasing the symptoms of those suffering from asthma and lung diseases⁴.

The AQ EAG does not receive any data pertaining to ozone as this is not routinely monitored by the facilities, INEOS, SEPA, or Fife Council.

The AQ EAG will continue to review the need for monitoring of ozone. However, it is unlikely that emissions of NO_x and VOCs arising from the operations at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities would contribute to formation of ozone in the local area.

3.5 WHO HAS A REGULATORY ROLE IN RELATION TO THE MOSSMORRAN AND BRAEFOOT BAY FACILITIES?

The Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities need to comply with a number of regulations which cover emissions that might affect air quality.

Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 ('the PPC Regulations')

Both sites at Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay are permitted by SEPA under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 ('the PPC Regulations').

The PPC Regulations focus on emissions from the facility and use of Best Available Techniques ('BAT') by the operator. They require the operator to operate their

³https://www.fife.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0027/416457/Fife_Annual_Progress_Report_2022_Issue_2_Final_Updated_1.pdf

⁴<http://www.scottishairquality.scot/air-quality/pollutants#ozone>

installation in such a way that (a) all the appropriate preventative measures are taken against pollution, in particular through application of the best available techniques, and (b) no significant pollution is caused.

Permit conditions including Emission Limit Values (ELVs) are set to reflect BAT and to protect the environment and public health. Such conditions are set following consultation with the Local Authority and the relevant Health Board to ensure that any air quality or public health aspects have been included. SEPA's role thereafter is to ensure compliance with the permit conditions. Both Shell and ExxonMobil are required to provide monitoring data to demonstrate that ELVs are being met. Testing of emissions must conform to required standards and SEPA performs periodic compliance inspections to verify the quality and source of the data and can commission their own testing to verify results where required.

For airborne emissions from the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities, the Shell and ExxonMobil permits require that the emissions from the stacks (or chimneys) from furnaces, boilers and gas turbines are tested and analysed. The results of the periodic analysis are checked against defined emission limits, and the results and outcomes are reported to SEPA. If the results are within the consented limits, it indicates the plant is operating as designed. SEPA periodically reviews the emission limits to ensure alignment with BAT as required by legislation. If an emission limit is exceeded the cause is investigated and follow-up initiated to prevent reoccurrence.

Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015 (the COMAH Regulations)

The Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015 (the COMAH Regulations) are regulated jointly by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and SEPA as the Competent Authority.

Health and safety regulations

Shell FNGL and ExxonMobil FEP are required to comply with the Health and Safety act enforced by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE). These health and safety regulations apply to workplaces and are aimed at protecting the health of those on site, primarily workers.

Local Air Quality

Fife Council is required by Part IV of the Environment Act (1995) and the relevant Policy and Technical Guidance documents to undertake a review and assessment of local air quality in their area to ensure prescribed air quality objectives and standards for Scotland⁵ are not being exceeded.

Statutory nuisance

Fife Council is responsible for regulating statutory nuisance, including light (in practice, also for odour and noise, where these are not covered by permit conditions enforced and issued by SEPA).

SEPA, Fife Council, NHS Fife and Public Health Scotland meet regularly and keep each other informed on what is happening at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities and share the results of air quality monitoring, including running joint working groups when required. This:

- Supports Fife Council Local Air Quality Reviews;

⁵<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/part/IV>
[quality/standards](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/part/IV)

<http://www.scottishairquality.scot/air-quality/standards>

- Combined with sharing information on community health concerns, allows NHS Fife to assess and report on the health impacts of flaring.

4 FLARING

4.1 WHY IS FLARING NEEDED?

The flares at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities are part of the safety system. Because the gas is constantly flowing to the complex, it is necessary to send gas that is being sent to the site and cannot be processed to the flare for combustion. This might be due to scheduled maintenance requiring the plant to be 'gas free' prior to entry; or following an unplanned interruption in production. The flare systems include one 80-metre-high flare stack with up to three flare tips at Shell FNGL; one 100-metre-high flare at ExxonMobil FEP; and two ground flares operated by Shell FNGL, used by both sites as required. A new ExxonMobil enclosed ground flare is expected to be finished in 2023.

The ground-level flares, owned and operated by Shell, are used in preference to the high-level flares to minimise noise and light impacts for local residents. However, it is not always possible to avoid use of the elevated flare, and this may occur if the ground flares are in use by the other operator or restricted in capacity relative to the amount of gas needed to be flared.

During flaring, excess gas is combined with steam and air before being burnt off. This is accepted as industry best practice, producing water vapour and CO₂ when combustion is optimised. During a process upset, the ability to continue operating and the time it takes to start up and shut down are key elements that impact whether flaring occurs and for how long. Feed rates have to be managed through the whole supply network up to the offshore platforms in the North Sea, and upsets could have an impact on the natural gas supply for the whole of Scotland.

4.2 WHAT FLARING TOOK PLACE DURING 2022?

In 2022, a number of planned and unplanned flaring events occurred at the Mossmorran Complex, within the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities. Planned flaring events were primarily related to maintenance activities, while unplanned flaring was due to unexpected events on the sites.

ExxonMobil FEP reported planned maintenance events that required the use of elevated flares in March going into April, October and December. There was an unplanned unit shutdown in August, and the flare gas was contained within the ground flare. In addition, ExxonMobil FEP uses the elevated flare if they are not able to access the ground flare at Shell FNGL or if the composition of the gas is not appropriate for use of the ground flare. These events are explained in further detail in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2.

Table 4.1: Quantities flared by Shell FNGL in 2022. Purge gas is needed to prevent the creation of a potentially combustible mixture in the system and pilot gas is to provide a supply of fuel gas to keep the pilots lit.

Month	Ground Flaring (tonnes) (inc. pilot & purge)	Elevated Flaring (tonnes) (inc. pilot & purge)	Total (Ground and Elevated) (tonnes)	Reason for significant flaring events
Jan	0	213	213	
Feb	0	177	177	

Month	Ground Flaring (tonnes) (inc. pilot & purge)	Elevated Flaring (tonnes) (inc. pilot & purge)	Total (Ground and Elevated) (tonnes)	Reason for significant flaring events
Mar	0	204	204	
Apr	7	181	187	
May	0	149	149	
Jun	0	168	168	
Jul	0	234	234	
Aug	0	183	183	
Sep	12	135	147	
Oct	0	126	126	
Nov	0	99	99	
Dec	0	127	128	
Total	19	1996	2015	

Table 4.2: Quantities flared by ExxonMobil FEP in 2022 Purge gas is needed to prevent the creation of a potentially combustible mixture in the system and pilot gas is to provide a supply of fuel gas to keep the pilots lit.

Month	Ground Flaring (tonnes) (inc. pilot & purge)	Elevated Flaring (tonnes) (inc. pilot & purge)	Total (Ground and Elevated) (tonnes)	Reasons for Significant Flaring Events
Jan	507	0	507	
Feb	358	0	358	
Mar	553	107	660	Planned maintenance event required use of elevated flare
Apr	1052	19	1071	Continuation of March planned maintenance event
May	635	0	635	
Jun	591	0	591	
Jul	623	5	628	
Aug	1148	0	1148	Unplanned unit shutdown, flare gas contained within ground flare
Sep	359	30	389	
Oct	2073	3	2076	Planned maintenance event required use of elevated flare
Nov	498	0	498	
Dec	516	11	527	Planned maintenance event required use of elevated flare
Total	8913	175	9088	

4.3 ARE THE QUANTITIES FLARED INCREASING OVER TIME?

Ground and elevated flare totals for both plants are shown in Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2.

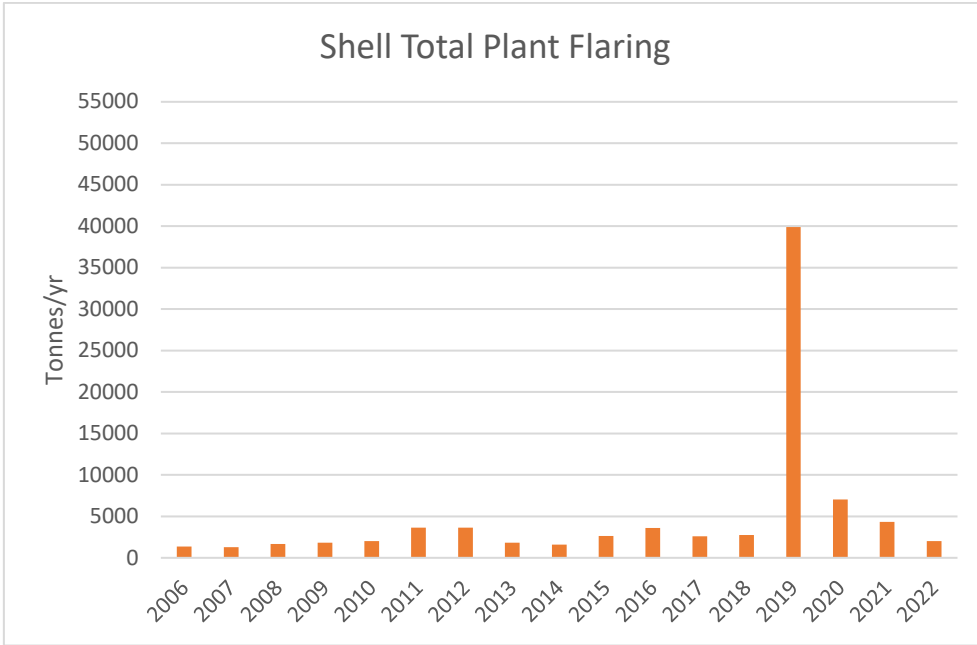


Figure 4.1: Total quantities (tonnes) flared annually at Shell FNGL

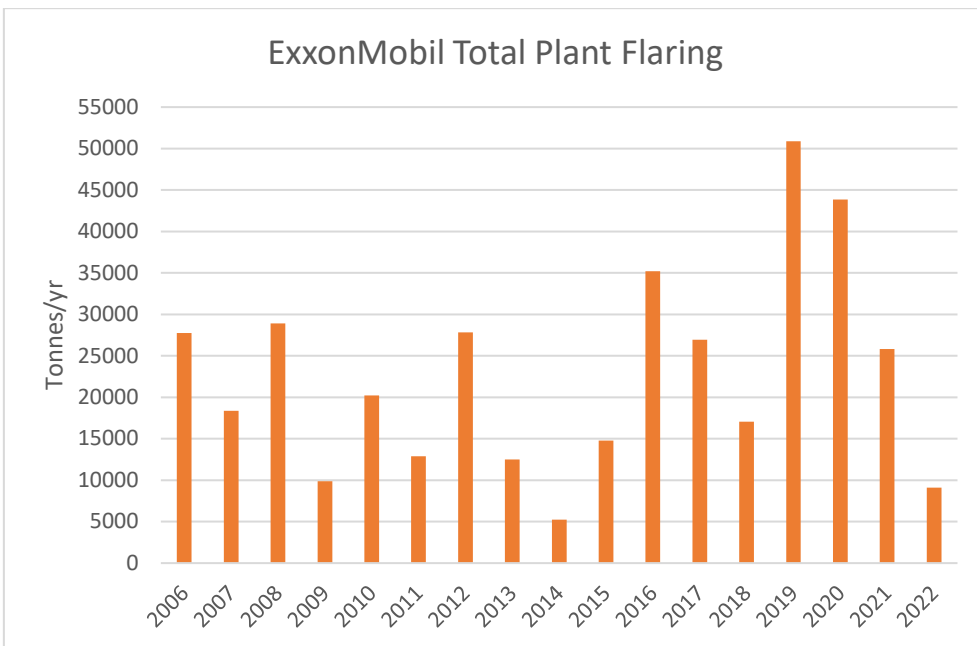


Figure 4.2: Total quantities (tonnes) flared annually at ExxonMobil FEP

A slight increase in flaring emissions over the 15-year period is primarily due to events requiring FEP to shut down in the last three years (2019 thru 2021). The Shell FNGL emissions were much higher than normal in 2019 (around 40,000 tonnes) due to the need for the plant to process more ethane than normal due to ExxonMobil FEP’s shutdown⁶ over a six-month period (Figure 4.1). Flaring emissions have dropped to a lower level in 2022 following completion of these events. Air quality monitoring in the area does not indicate that air pollution in the region reached levels that would have been hazardous for the community.

⁶ https://www.fife.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/236801/MMBBIAQRG-2019-Report-Final-May-2021-4.pdf

For more information on flaring from both facilities, Figure 4.3 and Figure 4.4 show the split of total flaring quantities between ‘planned flaring’ (associated with normal operations) and ‘unplanned flaring’ (associated with events such as shutdown and start-up of equipment due to process upsets) as well as ‘external flaring’ due to events out with the operators’ control (e.g. closure of related facilities). Further information on the definitions can be found in Appendix 2. In 2019, a large amount of unplanned and external flaring occurred, and has much reduced in the last three years. In 2022 flaring emissions were mostly attributable to planned events (e.g. due to maintenance).

The relative difference in flaring quantities between the two facilities may be explained by the difference in requirements to shut down for maintenance. ExxonMobil FEP has only one process line and therefore needs to shut down the facility for maintenance, resulting in the need to flare, while Shell FNGL has three lines, allowing them to perform maintenance without full facility shut-down. Larger quantities tend to be flared after plant restarts.

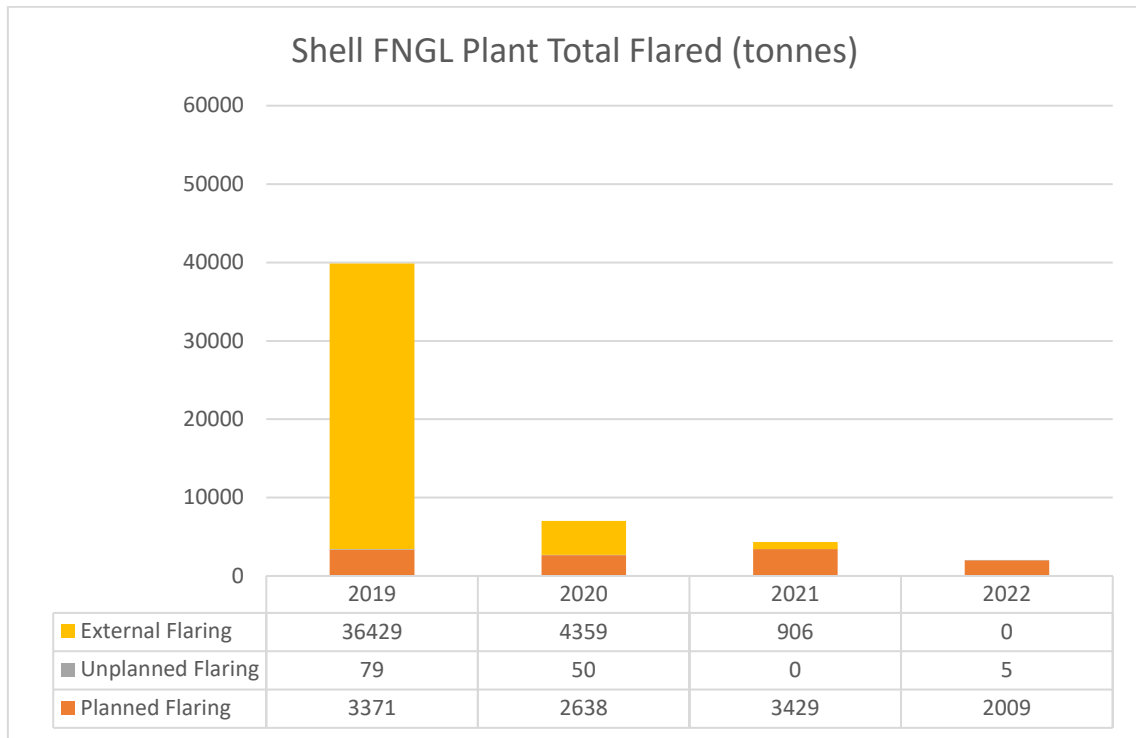


Figure 4.3: Quantities flared by type of flaring at Shell FNGL (see Appendix 2 for flaring definitions specific to Shell FNGL)

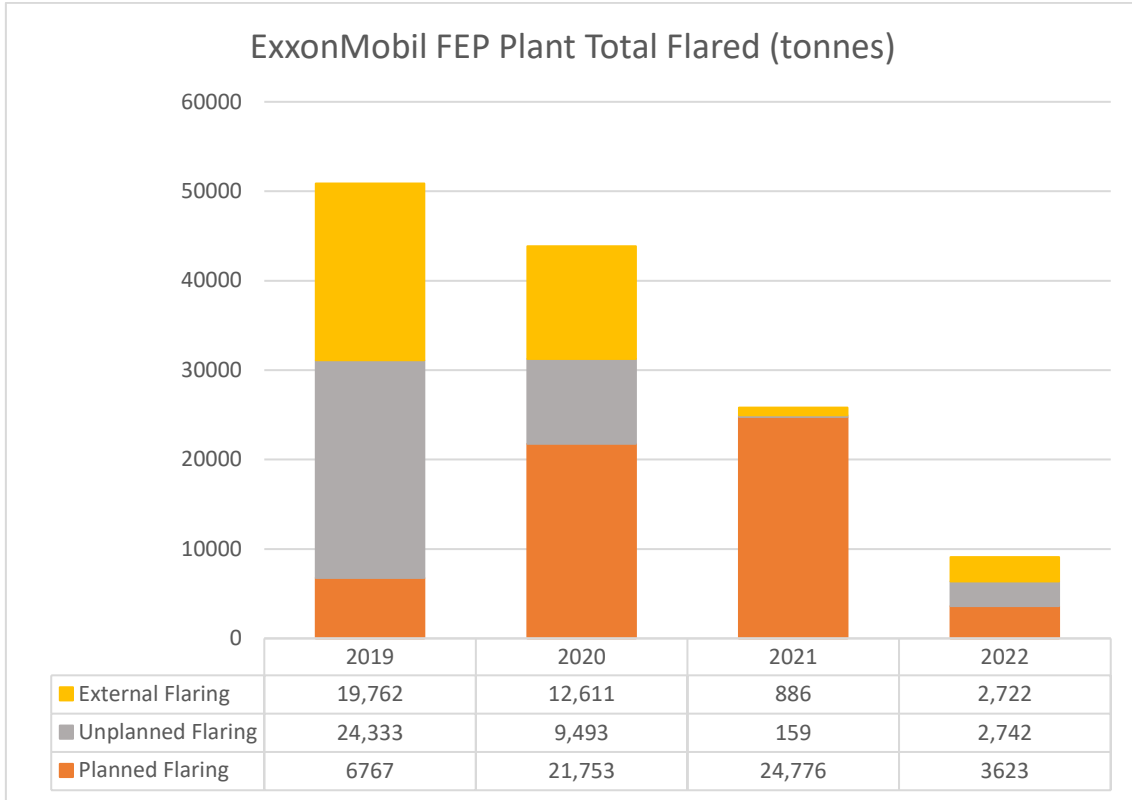


Figure 4.4: Quantities flared by type of flaring at ExxonMobil FEP (see Appendix 2 for flaring definitions specific to ExxonMobil FEP)

4.4 WHAT ADDITIONAL ACTIONS OCCURRED IN 2022?

Actions are underway at ExxonMobil and Shell to make improvements to their flaring systems. This includes the installation of an improved elevated flare tip and the progressing development and construction of the enclosed ground flare at ExxonMobil. The installation of an improved elevated flare tip at Shell occurred in August 2022, and additional measures to prevent and, where that is not possible, minimise flaring are ongoing.

4.5 WHAT ARE THE AQ EAG’S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (WHERE RELEVANT)?

Flaring quantities have varied at both ExxonMobil FEP and Shell FNGL and did not result in any air quality standard exceedances (see Section 6). Flaring emissions from both facilities have consistently decreased since 2019.

5 EMISSIONS DATA

5.1 WHAT ARE THE EMISSION DATA RESULTS FOR 2022?

The emissions monitoring measurements for 2022 submitted to SEPA are summarised for each regulated Shell FNGL and ExxonMobil FEP source at Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay in Table 5.1 (Shell FNGL), Table 5.2, and Table 5.3 (ExxonMobil FEP). The emission limit values (ELVs) set by SEPA for each emission source (see Section 3.5), are also shown. Emissions from the sources at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities described in this section are diluted in the air as they disperse away from the facilities. The air quality impacts measured in the surrounding areas are described in Section 6.

The emissions reported in this section are combustion related. Additional information on other types of emissions from Shell FNGL and ExxonMobil FEP can be found on the Scottish Pollution Release Inventory (SPRI) website⁷.

⁷ <https://informatics.sepa.org.uk/SPRI/>

OFFICIAL - CONFIDENTIAL

Table 5.1: Emissions from Furnaces at Shell FNGL plant during 2022 (mg m⁻³ at 3% O₂, 273 K dry). Readings are taken monthly and the mean, maximum and minimum are shown. Values below the detection limit of the measurement instrument are indicated as < detection limit value.

Furnace	CO Concentration (mg m ⁻³)				NO _x Concentration (mg m ⁻³)				SO ₂ Concentration (mg m ⁻³)			
	ELV	Mean	Max.	Min.	ELV	Mean	Max.	Min.	ELV	Mean	Max.	Min.
1	100	<6	<6	<6	150	98.3	125.9	70.8	10	<10	<10	<10
2	100	<6	<6	<6	150	88.4	129.6	55.7	10	<10	<10	<10
3	100	<6	<6	<6	150	95.3	133.1	73.7	10	<10	<10	<10

Table 5.2: Emissions from Furnaces 1-7 and Gas Turbine Exhaust Stack at ExxonMobil FEP during 2022 (mg m⁻³ at 3% O₂, 273 K Dry). The furnace exhaust readings are taken quarterly and the mean, maximum and minimum are shown. The gas turbine exhaust readings are taken monthly and the mean, maximum and minimum are shown. Values below the detection limit of the measurement instrument are indicated as <detection limit value.

	CO Concentration (mg m ⁻³)				NO _x Concentration as NO ₂ (mg m ⁻³)				SO ₂ Concentration (mg m ⁻³)			
	Authorised PPC Emissions Limit	Average	Max	Min	Authorised PPC Emissions Limit	Average	Max	Min	Authorised PPC Emissions Limit	Average	Max	Min
Furnace 1	no limit	95.4	190.8	<3	350	249.3	279.7	218.9	no limit	<14	<14	<14
Furnace 2	no limit	12.7	12.7	12.7	350	259.9	259.9	259.9	no limit	<14	<14	<14
Furnace 3	no limit	10.6	42.0	<3	350	229.3	278.1	200.9	no limit	<14	<14	<14
Furnace 4	no limit	4.3	12.8	<3	350	229.1	269.9	188.8	no limit	<14	<14	<14
Furnace 5	no limit	0.7	2.0	<3	350	233.6	276.0	179.0	no limit	0.6	1.4	<14
Furnace 6	no limit	0.3	0.9	<3	350	223.6	250.5	204.8	no limit	0.7	2.9	<14
Furnace 7	no limit	1.4	3.3	0.2	350	264.6	288.4	230.5	no limit	1.5	2.4	<14
Gas Turbine Stack	no limit	1.5	2.8	<3	550	294.8	367.2	267.9	no limit	5.8	9.5	<14

Table 5.3: Emissions from ExxonMobil Boilers at Mossmorran during 2022. Results indicate measured NO_x, SO_x and CO Values (mg m⁻³@ 3% O₂, 273K Dry) from Boiler stacks A, B and C. Readings are taken every six months and averaged.

Boiler	CO Concentration (mg m ⁻³)		NO _x Concentration as NO ₂ (mg m ⁻³)			SO _x Concentration (mg m ⁻³)			PM ₁₀ Concentration (mg m ⁻³)								
	Authorised PPC Emissions Limit	Result	Authorised PPC/LCPD Emissions Limit	LCPD fuel weighted consent	Result	Authorised PPC/LCPD Emissions Limit	LCPD fuel weighted consent	Result	Authorised PPC/LCPD Emissions Limit	LCPD fuel weighted consent	Result						
A*	200	0.9	Limit is fuel weighted (450 on liquid fuel, 300 on gas)	300.0	239.0	Limit is fuel weighted (350 on liquid fuel, 35 on gas).	35.0	2.7	Limit is fuel weighted (50 on liquid fuel, 5 on gas).	5.0	1.6						
		2.6										300.0	233.6	35.0	1.7	5.0	0.5
B	200	1.0										372.4	185.0	187.0	49.9	26.7	2.0
		0.3										300.0	204.7	187.0	49.9	5.0	0.2
C	200	3.9										300.0	204.0	35.0	1.8	5.0	0.9
		0.3										300.0	250.7	35.0	0.1	5.0	0.3

5.2 WHAT ARE THE AQ EAG'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (WHERE RELEVANT)?

In 2022 the emission monitoring results were within the limits set by SEPA. Flaring activity has greatly reduced since 2019.

6 AIR QUALITY

6.1 WHAT ARE THE RESULTS OF THE AIR QUALITY DATA TYPICALLY REVIEWED BY THE AQ EAG FOR 2022?

The air quality data reviewed include Fife Council air quality monitoring data, hydrocarbon monitoring done voluntarily by INEOS along the coastline, and monitoring around the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities done by SEPA. The first two sources are discussed here and SEPA's monitoring is described in the following section.

Fife Council's Air Quality team did not identify any new issues in the vicinity of Mossmorran or Braefoot Bay in their 2023 Air Quality Annual Progress Report. None of the automatic monitoring sites at Cupar, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and Rosyth reported exceedances of the annual mean air quality objectives for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ or NO₂. Two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) were declared in prior years for PM₁₀ and NO₂, however in 2021, the NO₂ element was revoked, indicating that they have achieved their AQMAs objectives for this pollutant. There were no exceedances of the daily PM_{2.5} or PM₁₀ objectives (see Table 3.1) by the automatic monitoring stations. There are plans to revoke the PM₁₀ AQMA at Cupar and Dunfermline by the end of 2023. The portable AQMesh units used in selected locations are not certified under MCERTS or any other scheme for compliance monitoring and provide indicative data only.

PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations are greatly influenced by many non-local sources, compared to NO₂. Particulate matter has many natural sources (e.g. sea salt, pollen) along with man-made sources (e.g. vehicles, heating, industry), and can be formed due to chemical reactions in the air (e.g. due to emissions from agriculture).

The air quality management areas (AQMAs) where greater control for PM₁₀ or NO₂ are needed are not associated with emissions from the facilities at Mossmorran or Braefoot Bay. Road traffic is the main contributor to air quality issues in these areas. In addition to the automatic monitoring sites, Fife Council includes a network of NO₂ diffusion tubes, primarily aimed at assessing traffic-related NO₂.

INEOS commissioned the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) to monitor the ambient air hydrocarbon levels at 12 locations on the Forth Estuary coastline during 2022 (1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022). Nine locations on the Estuary North shore between North Queensferry and West Wemyss (including 4 locations between Dalgety Bay and Burntisland) were used, and 3 locations on the Estuary South shore between South Queensferry and Whitehouse Point were used. Benzene monitoring is presented for INEOS Hound Point in the annual monitoring report for 2022.⁸

The ambient air samples were collected over 2-week periods using passive diffusion tubes. These samples were analysed for iso-butane, n-butane, iso-pentane, n-pentane, n-hexane, n-heptane, benzene, toluene, xylene and total hydrocarbons (C4-C10). These hydrocarbons may be emitted from a variety of sources around the Forth Estuary including INEOS operations at Hound Point Terminal, road traffic, and other industrial sites such as the operations of ExxonMobil and Shell at Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay. Monitored concentrations of propane, n-butane, iso-butane, n-pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, nonane, decane, propylene, toluene, o-xylene, m & p-xylene, styrene

⁸https://www.fife.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0027/416457/Fife_Annual_Progress_Report_2022_Issue_2_Final_Updated_1.pdf

and total C4 to C10 hydrocarbons are measured by NPL as part of INEOS's annual reporting requirements at Grangemouth and Hound Point.

- The results of this monitoring indicate that the average concentrations of benzene over the 12-month period had annual means at each location ranging from 0.1 to 0.2 parts per billion (ppb). This is below the current annual air quality (Scotland) objective of 1 ppb⁹.
- There are no Air Quality (Scotland) Strategy objectives for other hydrocarbons except for 1,3-butadiene. This compound was not specifically reported by INEOS.
- The substance present in the greatest concentrations at all locations was n-butane for which annual mean concentrations ranged from 1.7 to 6.9 ppb. Concentrations of n-heptane, toluene and xylene were all below the limit of detection (LOD) of <0.3 ppb at all locations with the exception of n-heptane at one location at 0.7 ppb.
- Other annual mean concentrations (iso-butane, iso-pentane, n-pentane, n-hexane) range from <0.3 ppb to 2.6 ppb.
- Annual mean total C4-C10 hydrocarbons concentrations were less than 19 ppb at all locations.

The concentration levels of hydrocarbons reported by INEOS are unlikely to have health impacts, based on the available evidence. Air quality objectives are indicated for the hydrocarbons where a health risk standard has been defined.

6.2 SEPA AIR QUALITY MONITORING IN 2022 – WHAT DID THEY DO AND WHAT WERE THE RESULTS?

The locations of SEPA's air monitoring equipment are shown in Figure 6.1. SEPA undertook air quality monitoring throughout the year. Particulate matter was monitored at Lochgelly, Donibristle and Auchtertool.

In early 2022 the decision was made to reinstate the monthly monitoring PM reports and remove the Little Raith monitoring site. The removal of the Little Raith Monitoring site was completed in February 2022. The values for all pollutants that were recorded previously at Little Raith were below levels of concern. This means that only PM was measured and reported for 2022. There is no reason, based on previous years' monitoring of gases, that the lack of data for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulphur dioxide is likely to be problematic as these have never shown any exceedances of health-based standards or objectives. In the past, only PM concentrations exceeded the **low** band of the DAQI on a few occasions but were still within air quality objectives.

Instrument and power issues resulted in data gaps for both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} at the Auchtertool site at the end of May, beginning of June and end of December 2022. Previous monitoring using diffusion tubes did not indicate that NO₂ or VOCs measured were near levels of concern. No diffusion tube monitoring was undertaken in 2022.

⁹ The air quality standard for benzene is reported here in ppb, rather than $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for comparability with the measured values. Both ppb and $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ are measures of concentration, ppb is generally used for gas or vapours, and is a measure of volume of gas per volume of air. $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ is a measure of mass of gas per volume of air.

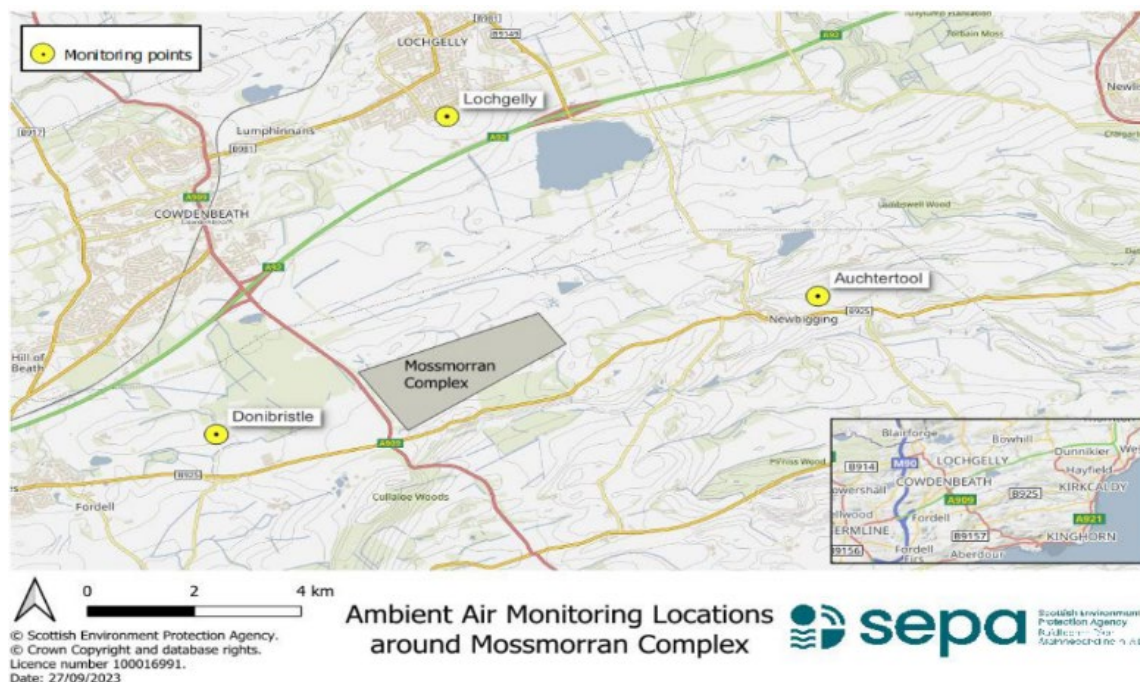


Figure 6.1: Map of SEPA monitoring sites for 2022 (from Air Quality Monitoring Mossmorran, January-December 2022, Draft version 30 September 2022)

The Daily Air Quality Index (DAQI) is used as a form of public communication of air quality information by SEPA for the continuously monitored pollutants. The DAQI provides a way of indicating whether levels measured may pose a health risk (**low**, **moderate**, **high**, **very high**) and incorporates short-term standards. The DAQI is normally based on the highest concentration of these five pollutants – nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, if available. In this case the DAQI is based on the pollutants measured. The DAQI's **moderate** band generally begins at the short-term air quality standard levels, e.g. the 24-hour mean for PM₁₀, one-hour mean for NO₂ (see Table 3.1 for complete details).

Particulate matter levels were all within the **low** band of the DAQI in 2022. The PM₁₀ daily Air Quality Standard (AQS) of 50 µg m⁻³ (which should not be breached more than seven times in a year) was not exceeded at any location; and the annual PM₁₀ AQS of 18 µg m⁻³ was not exceeded at any location. There is currently no daily Air Quality Standard for PM_{2.5}. The annual PM_{2.5} standard of 10 µg m⁻³ was not exceeded at any location.

The continuous monitors used by SEPA are certified according to the Environment Agency's Monitoring Certification Scheme (MCERTS). They are either equivalent to reference methods for continuous ambient air-quality monitoring systems (CAMS), which means they can be used in compliance monitoring for UK objectives¹⁰, or indicative methods, which means they cannot be used in compliance monitoring but are officially

¹⁰https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/532491/LIT_7050.pdf

recognised for trend analysis, source identification, or other similar types of analysis¹¹. These certifications specify the testing conditions and objectives the instruments must meet compared to a reference monitor.

At the time of monitoring the FIDAS particulate matter monitor used at Lochgelly was a CAMS equivalent method. The Turnkey Osiris monitor used at both Auchtertool and Donibristle was certified as an 'Indicative Ambient Particulate Monitor' for PM₁₀.

6.3 HAS THERE BEEN ANY AIR QUALITY MONITORING UNDERTAKEN DURING FLARING EVENTS?

The automatic monitors at Lochgelly, Donibristle and Auchtertool sites operated throughout 2022, with the exception of data gaps at the Auchtertool site. These monitors were operational during the reported flaring events. No additional monitoring was undertaken at other sites or for other pollutants during flaring events.

6.4 WHAT ARE THE AQ EAG'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (WHERE RELEVANT)?

Based on the available data, the ExxonMobil and Shell FNGL plants at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities did not cause any exceedances of air quality objectives.

Existing monitoring data do not indicate an air quality problem based on with air quality objectives. Particulate matter was monitored in 2022 at three sites near the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities. The measured values do not indicate that there were large differences in air quality between 2022 and previous years.

Past reports of the Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Independent Air Quality Expert Advisory Group (see 2020 and 2021 reports¹²) have described studies done on the potential for wind farms in the area to impact local air quality related to emissions from the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities. These studies found that wind turbines would have a negligible impact on local air quality.

The monitoring stations (Lochgelly, Donibristle and Auchtertool) and programme were chosen by SEPA to reflect community exposures, and were agreed with the previous Review Group. The positions of the monitors were informed by community locations and air modelling predictions.

Air monitoring undertaken by SEPA are considered by the AQ EAG to be done to a rigorous standard, and any issues have been reported in SEPA's reports in a transparent manner.

Stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken by SEPA around air quality, and use of additional monitors similar to those used by Fife Council are being considered to

¹¹https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/assets/documents/reports/cat14/1101140842_Assessment_of_UK_AURN_PM_Equipment_against_2010_GDE.pdf and https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/642895/LIT_7070.pdf

¹² <https://www.fife.gov.uk/kb/docs/articles/environment2/environmental-health/mossmorran-and-braefoot-bay>

replace existing monitoring and provide additional feedback to the community on air quality. Continued engagement activities with the community to provide information about the relationship between emissions from the facilities and local air quality are recommended.

7 HEALTH EFFECTS

7.1 ARE PEOPLE LIVING NEAR THE FACILITIES EXPERIENCING ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS RELATING TO THEIR AIR QUALITY?

NHS Fife are aware of concerns, expressed to SEPA by members of the public, about disturbing amounts of noise, bright light and occasional black smoke during flaring activity.

However, NHS Fife has not received reports from health professionals of adverse community health effects attributed to either the normal operation of the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities or unplanned flaring events there. Reviewing health data, NHS Fife found no evidence of an increase in cancer rates in the vicinity¹⁹. Local cancer rates have not been found to be higher than expected after taking account of deprivation as measured by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation¹³.

7.2 WHAT ARE THE AQ EAG'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (WHERE RELEVANT)?

The AQ EAG understands through their discussions with stakeholders, that some people in the communities have concerns that their health may be adversely affected by the plant operations and flaring events.

Past community health concerns in the Mossmorran area have often focussed on cancer. In response to concerns about cancer clusters, NHS Fife have looked at cancer incidence on several occasions in the recent past. No evidence was found that cancer rates in the Mossmorran area differ significantly from those elsewhere in Fife or Scotland, once the socio-economic profile of the areas is taken into account.

NHS Fife is committed to working with national agencies to explore evidence relating to health concerns that have been raised in the areas surrounding Mossmorran, should new evidence emerge.

¹³ For all cancers combined, the most deprived areas have incidence rates that are almost a third higher than the least deprived areas. <https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Cancer/Publications/2019-04-30/2019-04-30-Cancer-Incidence-Report.pdf> (accessed 29/07/2019)

8 CONCLUSIONS

Flaring occurs as a safety mechanism for ExxonMobil FEP and Shell FNGL, and in 2022, both planned flaring (due to known maintenance) and unplanned flaring (due to unexpected circumstances) occurred.

Flaring emissions have consistently reduced from a peak in 2019. Air quality monitoring in the area does not indicate that air pollution in the region reached levels considered hazardous for the community.

It is considered that the emissions from the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities did not result in air pollutant levels that pose a significant health risk to members of the local community.

APPENDIX 1. ABBREVIATIONS

$\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	Microgram per cubic metre, mass concentration unit for particulates and gases. There are 1,000,000 micrograms in a gram.
mg m^{-3}	Milligram per cubic metre, mass concentration unit for particulates and gases. There are 1,000 micrograms in a gram.
μm	Micrometre (there are one million micrometres in a metre)
AQMAs	Air Quality Management Areas
BAT	Best Available Techniques
CO	carbon monoxide
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazard
COMEAP	Committee on Medical Effects of Air Pollution Episodes
DAQI	Daily Air Quality Index
ELV	Emission Limit Value
ExxonMobil	ExxonMobil Chemical Limited
FEP	Fife Ethylene Plant - ExxonMobil Chemical Limited (ExxonMobil)'s production facility at Mossmorran
FNGL	Fife Natural Gas Liquids – comprises Shell UK Limited (Shell)'s production facility at Mossmorran for the fractionation of liquefied natural gas
FPS	Forties Pipeline System
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
K	Kelvin, a unit of temperature. 273 K is approximately 0°C. 1 K = 1°C
MCERTS	Monitoring Certification Scheme
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen oxides
NPL	National Physical Laboratory
O ₃	Ozone
PM	Particulate matter
PM ₁₀	Air pollution particles that are approximately less than 10 μm in diameter
PM _{2.5}	Air pollution particles that are approximately less than 2.5 μm in diameter and are therefore a subset of PM ₁₀ .
ppb	Parts per billion by volume, concentration unit for gases and vapours, equivalent to one cubic millimetre of gas mixed with one cubic metre of air.
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control
ppm	Parts per million by volume, concentration unit for gases and vapours, equivalent to one cubic centimetre of gas in a cubic metre of air, 1ppm = 1,000 ppb.
AQ EAG	Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Independent Air Quality Monitoring Review Group; has now become the Air Quality Expert Advisory Group
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
Shell	Shell UK Limited
SO _x	Sulphur oxides
SO ₂	Sulphur dioxide
VOCs	Volatile organic compounds

APPENDIX 2. GLOSSARY

Air quality standard – the concentration recorded and averaged over a specified time period which is considered acceptable with respect to health.

Air quality objective - the allowable exceedances of a standard in a defined time period.

From ExxonMobil Permit, a “flaring event” is any flaring of hydrocarbon at a rate greater than 5t/h for longer than 30mins, to either the ground or elevated flare.

The following types of flaring are defined for ExxonMobil:

- Planned Flaring – Planned flaring greater than 5 tonnes/hour, for which SEPA & communities will have been given notice ahead of time. Planned flaring includes Base Flaring, which means <5 tonnes/hour flaring to either ground or elevated flare that is required for normal plant operation (purging of process equipment, use of safety facilities (pressure control valves etc.).
- Unplanned (also called event) Flaring – Unplanned flaring greater than 5 tonnes/hour to either the ground or elevated flare i.e. during a process upset
- External Flaring – Any planned/unplanned flaring due to factors outside ExxonMobil FEPs control (e.g. ethane from Shell FNGL routed to ground flares during the ExxonMobil FEP shutdown). However, this does not include flaring due to a process upset as a result of weather.

The following types of flaring are defined for Shell FNGL:

- Planned Flaring - Flaring to either ground or elevated flare that is required for normal plant operation (pilot gas for safe operation of flare tip, purging of process equipment, use of safety facilities etc.) and flaring required for larger maintenance/process activities, for which SEPA and communities are given notice ahead of time (planned plant start-up/shutdown etc.).
- Unplanned Flaring - Flaring due to unplanned changes in operations that require gas to be flared.
- External Flaring - Flaring (both planned/unplanned) due to events outside operator's control.

APPENDIX 3. MEMBERSHIP

This Appendix contains information provided by Fife Council, membership as at December 2022.

Name	Designation/ Representing	Address
A. MEMBERS		
Kenny Bisset	Fife Council (Enterprise, Planning and Protective Services)	Enterprise, Planning and Protective Services, Glenrothes
Dr Miranda Loh	Institute of Occupational Medicine (IOM)	Research Avenue North, Riccarton, Edinburgh
Ian Brocklebank	Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	Operations Technical Support Unit East, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Edinburgh Office, Silvan House, 231 Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, EH12 7AT
Dr Duncan Fortescue-Webb	NHS Fife (Public Health)	Cameron House, Windygates
Aisling P Brazel	ExxonMobil Chemical Limited	Fife Ethylene Plant, Mossmorran
Cllr Alistair Bain	Cowdenbeath Ward	Fife House , Glenrothes
Cllr David Barratt	Inverkeithing and Dalgety Bay Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Mairi McKay	Shell Ltd Mossmorran, Cowdenbeath	
Dr Janet Shepherd	SEPA, Chemistry Unit Manager	Scottish Environment Protection Agency, Angus Smith Building, 6 Parklands Avenue, Eurocentral, ML1 4WQ
Alexander MacDonald	Burntisland Community Council	Burntisland
Peter Franklin	Dalgety Bay & Hillend Community Council	Dalgety Bay
<u>B. BY INVITATION</u>		
Lynne Keavney	SEPA	
David Fisher	SEPA	
Richard Sinnott	SEPA	
Peter Finney	SEPA	
Ian Wager	SEPA	
Cllr Linda Erskine	Lochgelly, Cardenden and Benarty Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Rosemary Liewald	Lochgelly, Cardenden and Benarty Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes

Name	Designation/ Representing	Address
Cllr Mary Bain Lockhart	Lochgelly, Cardenden and Benarty Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Lea Mclelland	Lochgelly, Cardenden and Benarty Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Lesley Backhouse	Burntisland, Kinghorn and Western Kirkcaldy Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Julie MacDougall	Burntisland, Kinghorn and Western Kirkcaldy Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Kathleen Leslie	Burntisland, Kinghorn and Western Kirkcaldy Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Alex Campbell	Cowdenbeath Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Gary Guichan	Cowdenbeath Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Darren Watt	Cowdenbeath Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Bailey-Lee Robb	Cowdenbeath Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Patrick Browne	Inverkeithing and Dalgety Bay Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Dave Dempsey	Inverkeithing and Dalgety Bay Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Cllr Sarah Neal	Inverkeithing and Dalgety Bay Ward	Fife House, Glenrothes
Steven Bygrave	Ineos Forties Pipeline Ltd	Hound Point
Rachel Morrell	Ineos Ltd	Grangemouth Petrochemical Complex
Iain Fleming	Auchtertool Community Council	Auchtertool
Tom Kinnaird	Benarty Community Council	Benarty
Alexander Macdonald	Burntisland Community Council	Burntisland
David A. Taylor	Cardenden & Kinglassie Community Council	Cardenden
Irene Burt	Cowdenbeath Community Council	Cowdenbeath
Fred Clarke	Kelty Community Council	Kelty
Raymond Wilson	Lochgelly Community Council	Lochgelly
Amelia Howie	Lumphinnans Community Council	Lumphinnans
Maureen Cuthbertson	Crossgates & Mossgreen Community Council	Crossgates (Inland)
William Dryburgh	Aberdour Community Council	Aberdour

APPENDIX 4. EXPERT ADVISORY GROUP (EAG) ON AIR QUALITY

1.0 TITLE

- 1.1 The Group is known as the Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Expert Advisory Group on Air Quality (referred to below as the AQ EAG).

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The AQ EAG was formed in 2021 (following the dissolution of the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Independent Air Quality Monitoring Review Group) to provide advice and recommendations to Fife Council regarding the monitoring of air emissions arising from the operations at the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities.
- 2.2 The AQ EAG's focus is to review data, particularly surrounding air quality issues of relevance within the local communities. A key role is assisting with communications of air quality related information.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 To provide independently reviewed advice on air quality related monitoring arrangements.
- 3.2 To review air quality monitoring data obtained at sites in the vicinity of the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities.
- 3.3 To consider, advise and make recommendations on the outcome of monitoring data including to the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community & Safety Committee. The AQ EAG intends by inclusion in its membership of public health representation and where required, independent specialist consultants, that timely and informative communications can be provided in respect of any relevant health issues that might arise in the local communities. The AQ EAG also intends by inclusion in its membership of an independent consultant that the recommendations have been independently reviewed.
- 3.4 To submit reports to the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community & Safety Committee, Fife Council and to make presentations as appropriate to representatives of the Community Councils that are local to the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities. The AQ EAG intends inclusion in its membership of representation from the local Community Councils to assist with these communications related responsibilities.
- 3.5 The AQ EAGs approach will be based on:

- (i) Providing regular updates on activities to the Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay AQ EAG on Communications & the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community & Safety Committee;
- (ii) Prepare and publish an Annual Independent Air Quality report, ensuring that all reports produced by, or on behalf of, the AQ EAG are independently produced and/or reviewed;
- (iii) Ensuring that all reports produced by, or on behalf of, the AQ EAG are fully documented and contain source references to all relevant data;
- (iv) Providing regular and non-technical summaries on its activities in collaboration with the Communications AQ EAG; and
- (v) Informing the local communities through submissions to existing liaison structures (i.e. primarily the Mossmorran & Braefoot Bay Community & Safety Committee) and through direct presentations by AQ EAG members as appropriate.

4.0 MEMBERSHIP

4.1 Membership of the Expert Advisory Group comprises appropriate representation from the following:

- Fife Council (Chair)
- NHS Fife
- Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
- Community Councils
- Shell U.K. Ltd
- ExxonMobil Chemical Ltd
- Elected Members

4.2 The AQ EAG may invite others to address group members on issues related to the terms of reference set out at paragraph 3.0 above.

5.0 MEETINGS

5.1 The AQ EAG will meet as frequently as is considered necessary by the Chair (normally at least once a year), having regard to the remit set out at paragraph 3.0 above.

5.2 A summary of the meetings will be provided to the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay Community and Safety Committee for formal noting.

6.0 FINANCE

6.1 The local authority shall meet any reasonable costs of the administration of the AQ EAG.

6.2 The operators of the Mossmorran and Braefoot Bay facilities will pay for the costs of a suitable consultant to produce the Annual Independent Air Quality Report.