



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AT THE PRIGORODNOYE PRODUCTION COMPLEX



WHAT IS THE ENVIRONMENT?

The environment is everything that surrounds us. All the components of the environment, air, earth, water, plants and animals are closely interlinked in a delicately balanced system.

Human beings, of course, are also a part of the environment. However, unlike most animals that live in the environment as it exists, human beings can change their environmental conditions. With the ability to alter the world that surrounds us, we have the responsibility to maintain the integrity of the environment and to reduce environmental impacts. We must not see ourselves as the lords over nature, but rather as a part of nature — that part obliged to preserve the balance and stability of the environment for future generations.



HOW IS HUMAN ACTIVITY AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENT?

As science and technology advanced in the 20th century, the world got many new devices to make everyday life more comfortable: cars, computers, and mobile phones, to name only a few. However, the introduction of modern conveniences has also had its drawbacks — and has taken a toll on the environment. Over the course of the last century environmental pollution increased a staggering 10-fold. So what can we do to preserve our natural surroundings? Of course, businesses will not shutter plants and factories, and consumers will not dispense with their cars and other luxuries. We must search for newer and safer technologies with less environmental impact, such as generating power from alternative sources and using materials that are biodegradable. With these new technologies, man to do less harm to the environment.



**THE EARTH IS YOURS.
SAVE IT!**



SAKHALIN-2 PROJECT

Sakhalin Island is a new oil and gas production centre of great importance to the global oil and gas market. The hydrocarbon resources offshore are estimated at 45 billion barrels of oil equivalent — comparable to the total volume of undeveloped offshore reserves in the North Sea, a major producing area.

Sakhalin Energy Investment Company Ltd. was founded in 1994 to implement the Sakhalin-2 Project under a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA). The Company's shareholders are OAO Gazprom (50% +1 share), Royal Dutch Shell Plc (27.5% —1 share), Mitsui (12.5%) and Mitsubishi (10%).

The world's largest integrated oil and gas project, Sakhalin-2 is developing the Piltun-Astokhskoye (mostly oil) and Lunskeye (mostly gas) fields off the north-eastern coast of Sakhalin. To monetise the natural resources from Sakhalin-2, a modern oil and gas infrastructure was built that includes three offshore platforms, offshore pipelines, an onshore production facility in the north, the Trans-Sakhalin pipeline system, an oil export terminal and the first Russian LNG plant in the south.



THE PRIGORODNOYE PRODUCTION COMPLEX



The Prigorodnoye Production Complex comprises a liquefied natural gas (LNG) plant and an oil export terminal (OET).

The LNG plant has two parallel process trains and general services facilities. Gas treatment and liquefaction are performed on the process trains. LNG is produced using Double Mixed Refrigerant technology developed by Shell.

Shell developed this state-of-the-art technology for the Sakhalin LNG plant, to ensure maximum LNG production during severe Sakhalin winters. The production capacity of the plant is 9.6 million tons of LNG per year.

The general services facilities of the Complex include nitrogen and air production units, instrument air systems, water and wastewater treatment plants, flare units and gas turbine generators for producing electricity.

After liquefaction, LNG flows into two 100,000 m³ tanks for storage before shipment.

A special loading jetty, which can handle custom-designed LNG carriers with a capacity from 18,000 m³ to 145,000 m³, loads the LNG, which takes from six to 16 hours, depending on the vessel's capacity.

The Complex also includes an Oil Export Terminal, an oil export pipeline and a Tanker Loading Unit (TLU) 4.8 km offshore.

Oil is transported from the Piltun-Astokhskoye and Lunskeye fields through the Trans-Sakhalin pipeline system to the OET. The oil is then mixed with a small amount of condensate recovered from the natural gas stream, and stored in two floating roof storage tanks each with a capacity of 95,000 m³.

Afterwards, the oil is transferred through the offshore pipeline to the TLU, which is situated in a water depth of about 30 m. Oil tankers with a capacity from 40,000 m³ to 150,000 m³ can be loaded at the TLU. Loading takes from 14 to 24 hours, depending on tanker capacity.

LNG: AN ECO-FRIENDLY FUEL

Natural gas from our gas fields comprises mainly methane (C_1), with varying quantities of ethane (C_2), propane (C_3) and butane (C_4), and also includes quantities of carbon dioxide (CO_2), nitrogen, and other trace elements. The gas is treated to remove impurities such as CO_2 , traces of hydrogen sulphide and mercury. We then cool the natural gas down to a temperature of $-160^{\circ}C$ ($-250^{\circ}F$) when it turns into a liquid. This is where the word liquefied comes from. In liquid form, the volume of gas is reduced 600 times, making it economically viable to transport large volumes of LNG by sea. LNG is stored and transported at normal atmospheric pressure. The liquid is clear, colourless and odourless, and has half the density of water.

Upon arrival at receiving terminals, the LNG is offloaded to storage systems similar to ours, revaporised, and typically routed to a natural gas distribution grid for end consumption.

Natural gas and its components are used as a fuel for generating electricity and as raw materials for making a wide range of products used by consumers and by many industries, from fabric fibres to a wide array of plastic products.

Natural gas is one of the most eco-friendly fuels available. For every unit of energy produced from coal, the amount of CO_2 released into the atmosphere is 67% greater than from burning an equivalent amount of natural gas. Liquefied natural gas is more environmentally friendly still, since it is purified prior to the liquefaction process.



**LIVE GREEN!
LOVE GREEN! THINK GREEN!**



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Company developed an environmental management system for the area surrounding the Prigorodnoye Production Complex.

The system comprises the following major elements:

- environmental protection reports, plans and procedures;
- environmentally focused technical design of the Complex. For example, four different systems were developed to collect, treat, and discharge wastewater, to optimise wastewater treatment;
- regulations on pollutant discharges, emissions and waste generation, developed and approved according to established procedures;
- industrial environmental controls and local monitoring;
- standards for generating and disposing of waste products.

By implementing this environmental management system, Sakhalin Energy assures the Prigorodnoye Production Complex will have a minimal impact on the environment.

In 2008, Sakhalin Energy received ISO 14001 certification, an internationally recognised, general gauge of environmental management systems, for any company in any industry. The International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) developed the ISO 14001 based on the principles of continuous improvement and compliance with regulatory requirements.

The certificate confirms that the environmental management system has been checked for compliance with the standard. Approval by an independent authority also confirms that Sakhalin Energy has taken active measures to minimise the impact of its production processes on the environment.





FRESH AND CLEAN!

AIR QUALITY

According to the Ambient Air Quality, Physical Parameters of the Environment and Pollutants Emissions Monitoring Programme, Sakhalin Energy regularly monitors ambient air quality. For the purposes of air quality control, the Company takes samples on the boundary of the sanitary protection zone, within the gas flare affected area, and on the territory of neighbouring dacha communities.

Results from these tests show that during the operation phase, the effect of the plant on ambient air quality is insignificant. The substances (NO_x , CO , SO_2 , soot) monitored within the framework of the Industrial Environmental Control Programme remained well within the limits of allowable concentrations.

The main sources of atmospheric emissions at the Complex are the flare system, gas turbines, the acid gas incineration unit and boilers.

The flare system is an integral part of any oil and gas production facility, and acts as the «safety valve» of a plant. A flame on the flare system is always alight (the pilot burner), meaning the production complex is operating in routine mode.

The pilot burner on the top of the flare stack burns gas continuously, in case gas is discharged from the plant processing facilities.





The ultra-light gases that are the main components of natural gas, methane, ethane and propane, rise rapidly to the upper atmosphere and react with ozone. The combustion of the gas in the flare is 22 times more environmentally friendly than venting the gas because it dramatically reduces the formation of greenhouse gases.

CO_2 , NO_x , CH_4 and CO are the main gases emitted by flaring. Heavy metals and toxic compounds do not form when natural gas is burnt in the flare system. Flaring does not affect the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere. The height of the flare system was intentionally set to better disperse the products of flaring into the atmosphere. On top of the flare system, specially designed tips enhance natural gas burning and reduce the content of CO and NO_2 in emissions.

Gas turbines are used to supply electric power to the entire production complex and activate the main compressors in the process trains. The turbines are fueled with natural gas and equipped with special burners to suppress the formation of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and so lessen nitrogen-containing emissions. Standard turbines emit nitrogen oxides of 100 to 300 parts per million (ppm) while low NO_x burners reduce these emissions to 10 to 25 ppm.



AIR QUALITY

Sakhalin natural gas has a small amount of sulphur in the form of hydrogen sulphide (H_2S). The H_2S content in the gas from the Lunskeye field is less than 20 ppm (0.002%). In comparison, the sulphur content in coal is over 5,000 ppm (0.5%). During the preparation phase before the natural gas is liquefied, CO_2 and any H_2S present are removed and delivered to the acid gas incineration unit for disposal.

Operations of all process units of the Prigorodnoye Complex, including the flare system, are performed in accordance with the design documentation and all required approvals for air emissions levels.

Hot-water boilers are operated with fuel gas, although diesel can also be used. The boilers heat the administration buildings and the wastewater treatment plants.

Emergency diesel generators produce power for the equipment that actuates the main electric power generators.



**WATER —
VITAL RESOURCE FOR LIFE!**



WASTEWATER TREATMENT

The Prigorodnoye Production Complex has four different systems to collect and treat wastewater:

- For collecting and treating water that contains oily products, located in areas where there is a risk of an oil products spill, e.g. at the refuelling station. The probability of such a spill is extremely low, but the system is in place as a precaution. Contaminated water is directed into concreted pits where it is pumped into vacuum trucks and then processed in a unit that treats industrial wastewater and removes the oil. The contaminated water is not released into the environment.
- For collecting and treating wastewater that may potentially contain oily products, used for the wastewater drained from near the process trains and parking lots. The system collects the wastewater in a controlled discharge facility, where water quality control checks are made. If oily products are found, the wastewater is pumped into a unit used to treat industrial wastewater and remove oil. If no oil is found, the wastewater is discharged into a system that collects wastewater free of oily products.
- For collecting wastewater that contains no oil products, a network of open ditches is created in an area where no oil products are kept. Due to the natural slope of the area, rainwater flows through the ditches and into a firewater pond. The pond is always full of water for use in the event of a fire. Excess clear rainwater is discharged into Aniva Bay.
- For collecting and treating sewage wastewater from the main administrative building, canteen and warehouses located on the Prigorodnoye Production Complex. The wastewater is pumped into the unit, where it is completely purified by bacterial treatment and UV disinfection.



WASTEWATER TREATMENT



The laboratory of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex is certified by the «system of analytical laboratories accreditation for technical competence» and complies with the requirements of the RF GOST standard. Using modern equipment, the qualified laboratory staff conducts many wastewater quality checks, including the following measurements:

- Biological oxygen demand levels, which reflects the quality of natural water and wastewater. Pollutants in water consume oxygen, depriving aquatic flora and fauna of vital oxygen. The efficiency of treatment systems at the Prigorodnoye Production Complex is very high: 95% to 99% of pollutants are removed. This is how wastewater treatment reduces biological oxygen demand from 255 to 3 mg/l, well within normal limits.
- The general content of suspended solids is an indicator of water transparency. A high concentration of suspended matter leads to high turbidity and prevents light from penetrating the water. This in turn inhibits plant photosynthesis and hampers the ability of fish to feed. Treating wastewater reduces the content of suspended matter from 221 to 3 mg/l.
- Water acidity value (pH). If the pH is equal to 7.0, water is neutral. For natural water this value usually varies between 5.0 and 8.5. Seawater, for example, has a pH higher than 7.0, but river water is below 7 due to the presence of humic acids. The right pH level is vital for aquatic flora and fauna to flourish. For example, if the pH of seawater is lower than 7.0 — carbonate precipitation cannot take place, and marine biota skeletons will not form. Therefore Sakhalin Energy has established strict controls over all wastewater parameters, including pH value.

The wastewater treatment systems at the Prigorodnoye Production Complex are so efficient that wastewater purification is at a higher level than the pollutant levels found in Aniva Bay.

PLANKTON AND BENTHOS

Sakhalin Energy monitors coastal plankton and benthos in Aniva Bay, near the Prigorodnoye Production Complex. The Company developed the programme to assess the potential effect of ballast water from tankers transporting oil and LNG. The Sakhalin Fishery and Oceanography Scientific Research Institute (SakhNIRO), with leading experts from the Marine Biology Institute, conducts these studies.

Ballast water is brought onboard a tanker to recover its nautical qualities (draught increase) after a tanker unloads in a port. When cargo is unloaded from a vessel, ballast tanks are filled with water. When a tanker is loaded, ballast tanks are emptied.

Sakhalin Energy's procedures and requirements are the most stringent, according to Russian and international legislation. Firstly, all tankers transporting products from Prigorodnoye port are equipped with separate tanks for ballast water, which prevents ballast water from contamination with oily products. Secondly, according to established regulations, all tankers are obliged to replace ballast water in the open sea while sailing to Prigorodnoye port for the next loading. This minimises the risk of taking onboard invasive (non-typical of a given region) species of flora and fauna. Thirdly, the laboratory of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex tests samples of ballast water. The lab technicians check the samples for salinity and metals content. Based on these parameters, the laboratory can determine the quality of ballast water replaced in the open sea.

Sakhalin Energy strictly observes these regulations. Monitoring the coastal ecosystem in Aniva Bay is one of the controlling measures.



OFFSHORE FACILITIES



When construction finished on the Prigorodnoye Production Complex, Sakhalin Energy began integrated environmental monitoring in the offshore facilities area, located in Prigorodnoye port in Aniva Bay. The Company carries out research in the tanker mooring areas for oil and gas loading, including the tanker loading unit, the LNG loading jetty, and the waters surrounding the Prigorodnoye Production Complex, as well as in the area where there was dredging and soil dumping.

Through the integrated monitoring programme, the Pavel Gordienko research vessel conducts surveys, including taking water samples, collecting bottom sediments and biota, and logging visual observations of the water surface. The data obtained showed the condition of marine environment and biota in two phases, after offshore facilities were built and during the initial operation of the Complex. The vessel is owned by the Far East Regional Hydrometeorology Research Institute (DVNIGMI).

The data confirmed there were no signs of human-induced impact on hydrological and hydrochemical conditions in the waters around the Prigorodnoye Production Complex. The measurements showed the concentrations of pollutants in the seawater were comparable to the data obtained before construction began. These values were several times lower than the maximum allowable concentrations.



OFFSHORE FACILITIES

The composition of species and the quantitative characteristics of phyto-, zoo- and ichthyo-plankton in Aniva Bay near the Prigorodnoye Production Complex were typical of the Far Eastern seas over the study period.

The data on species composition and quantitative distribution of macrozoobenthos also corresponded to the materials gathered previously by other researchers.

Bottom communities lived in a mosaic, the natural pattern found in these water depths and bottom sediments. The researchers observed two bottom communities: one represented by bivalve molluscs *Macoma calcaria*, *Nucula tenuis*, *Tridonta borealis* and large polychaetes *Asychis isparidentata punctata*; the other represented by large holothurians *Psolus sp.*, sipunculoid worms *Phascolosoma sp.*, sea urchins *Strongylocentrotus sp.* and bivalve molluscs *Mya truncata*, *Musculus laevigatus*.

The researchers observed no significant changes in the species composition, quantitative and structural parameters, and distribution of bottom communities.

These results confirm the effects from constructing the offshore facilities of Prigorodnoye Production Complex were short term. Assessments show human-induced impacts at present are insignificant.



THERE IS NO PLANET B!



RIVER COMMUNITIES

Sakhalin Energy also monitors the environment of river communities as part of the integrated environmental monitoring programme. The Company surveys the watercourses that fall inside the operations of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex.

The study monitors the Pacific salmon and aquatic communities in the Mereya River and the Goluboy Brook, and gauges the possible effect on reproduction of these species from the activities of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex.

The Goluboy Brook runs through the territory of the Complex in a protected zone, a green strip that divides the complex in two. The brook is of scenic interest at the Prigorodnoye Production Complex. About 6 km long, the Goluboy Brook springs from the western side of the Yunona Mountain and flows into Aniva Bay 15 km east of Korsakov. A large number of species of ichthyic fauna swim in the brook, including humpback salmon, salmon trout, chum salmon, white-spotted char, Dolly Varden char, rainbow and pond smelt, red fin, goby *Rhodoniichthys laevis*.

Upon the start up of construction of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex, the brook was declared a poaching-free zone.

Environmental monitoring data show the effect from the Prigorodnoye Production Complex on biota in the Mereya River and the Goluboy Brook has been insignificant.

From the moment construction began in 2003 until now, Pacific salmon have entered the Mereya River and the Goluboy Brook for spawning, and assessments show the influence of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex on salmon reproduction has been insignificant.





**ONE EARTH —
ONE FAMILY!**

SOILS

The company annually surveys the soils on the Prigorodnoye Production Complex and in the immediate vicinity to monitor these areas and plan nature protection activities as required.

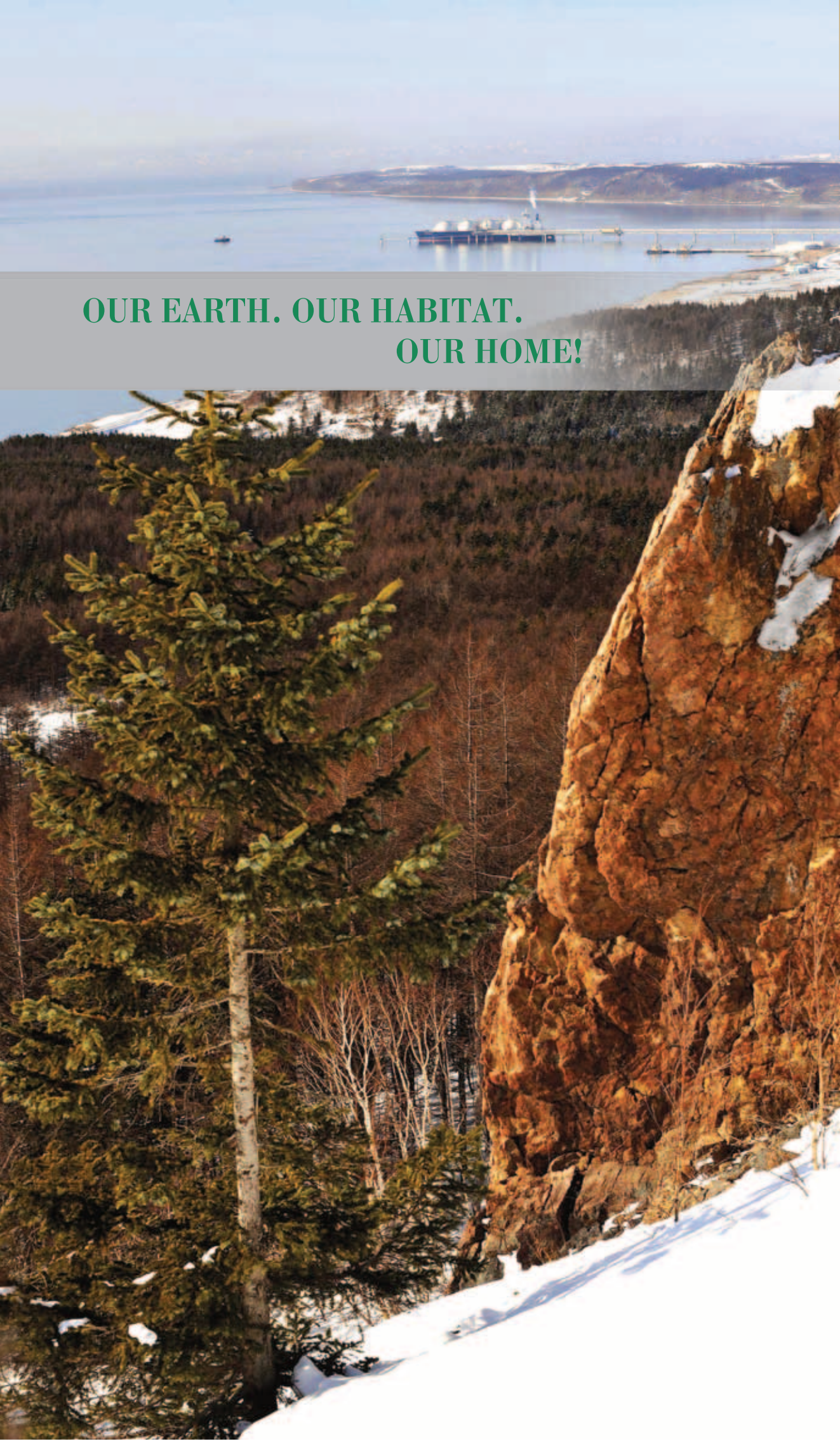
Regular observations are made of the condition and chemical composition of the soils. The data from these observations help to find any sources of changes in the soil and reasons for them.

On the territory of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex are six permanent sample plots for soil monitoring. Another 12 sample plots are located in the vicinity. A morphological description of soil is made for each plot and potential causes of degradation are analysed, such as erosion, littering, mechanical disturbance, soil compaction and swamping processes.

The «envelope method» is used for taking samples — five individual samples are collected from the centre and the corners of a sampling plot. The samples are tested for pH, hydrolytic acidity, grain-size distribution, humus content, nitrate nitrogen, mobile forms of phosphorus and potassium, heavy metals (Pb, Zn, Cd, Cu, Hg, Ni, Cr), oil products and benzopyrene.

The initial results from monitoring showed that acidic, loamy brown forest soils are dominant in the area of the Prigorodnoye Complex, but peaty, meadow and podzolic soils are also present. The results also indicated contamination at the baseline level. Most importantly, a maximal concentration of eco-toxicants was observed in the forest floor, an important barrier to prevent pollutants from penetrating the soil.





**OUR EARTH. OUR HABITAT.
OUR HOME!**

WASTE MANAGEMENT

In accordance with Russian federal legislation, Sakhalin Energy developed a project for waste generation standards and disposal limits for the Prigorodnoye Production Complex. The project covers basic and auxiliary industrial operations that produce wastes. The project also spells out regulations for the production, collection, temporary storage and disposal of wastes.

The internal procedures of Sakhalin Energy provide more detailed steps to manage wastes produced during operations of the Complex also governing their collection, temporary storage and transfer for disposal. The procedures also name the authorities and line of responsibility for all personnel working in waste management.

As a part of the Sakhalin-2 facilities, Sakhalin Energy's waste minimisation policy also applies to the Prigorodnoye Production Complex. The policy covers the development and implementation of activities to reduce the volume of waste produced. For instance, food and wood wastes are reused while waste plastics, metals, old tyres, accumulators, paper and cardboard are recycled, and mercury lamps, oil filters and wastes containing oil are disposed.

As a result, the amount of waste transported to the Korsakov solid waste landfill for disposal has been significantly reduced.

The Prigorodnoye Production Complex has an efficient monitoring and control system for waste generation from source to on-site storage, and from disposal to recycling or disinfection outside the Company. Waste holding areas at the Complex were configured in full accordance with legal requirements. Waste on the Complex is continuously monitored, so that timely changes can be made in case the volume of work increases and new kinds of wastes are produced. Work on classifying hazards and passportisation of new types of wastes is performed for proper waste disposal.

Wastes requiring further management such as recycling or neutralisation, and which cannot be finally re-used by local enterprises, such as mercury lamps, accumulators, and tyres, are transported from the island for final disposal.



**CHERISH OUR ENVIRONMENT.
KEEP IT SAFE!**



BIODIVERSITY

The Prigorodnoye Production Complex is situated in a scenic area on the coast of Aniva Bay.

The seashore near the Complex is a popular leisure spot for the residents of southern Sakhalin and Korsakov District. It is also the only area for licensed salmon fishing in the Korsakov District.

A system of local monitoring and industrial environmental controls regulates the potential influence of the Complex on its surroundings. The system tracks environmental parameters including biodiversity.





Starting in the 1990s, baseline surveys of flora, mostly protected species of plants and fungi, and plant communities around the Prigorodnoye Production Complex were conducted. These surveys were ongoing before and during construction of the Complex. Flora and plant communities are now surveyed yearly, within the framework of an industrial control and local monitoring system. The main objective of these studies is to monitor over a long time any possible effects operations have on vegetation and protected species of plants. Phytologists from scientific institutes in Vladivostok, assisted by students and postgraduates of the Sakhalin State University, carry out these surveys.

The researchers monitor 30 permanent sample plots that contain the most typical plant communities in the region. The plots are located at various distances to the west, northwest, north, northeast and east of the Complex. A network of sample plots is arrayed in dark coniferous forests where the protected Glenn spruce is predominant, in the Korsakovsky Yelnik (Korsakov Fir Grove) natural sanctuary. To establish a baseline or control, sample plots are also located a long distance from the plant.

Using standard methodologies, geobotanical descriptions are drawn up for the sample plots, to identify the floristic composition of plant communities as comprehensively as



FLORA

possible, and to evaluate the abundance of individual species. The findings are published in an annual report and in a database that is continuously updated. In the materials collected, special attention is paid to detecting abnormalities and gauging their intensity, such as signs of chlorosis, canker, parasitical attacks, and defoliation. An abnormality may indicate unfavourable effects from human activity including from the activities of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex, although no deteriorations have yet been identified.

Generally speaking, the sample plots fully reflect the diversity of natural vegetation in the area. Most of the plots are in coniferous forests where Ajan and Glenn spruce, fir tree and larch are the main varieties.

Recent research shows the condition of the habitats in the most controlled areas is unchanged.

In the LNG plant and the Oil Export Terminal vicinity, monitoring has led to the registration of nine protected, meaning red-listed, species of vascular plants, and two protected species of lichens: ligneous plants Glenn spruce *Picea glehnii*, Japanese yew *Taxus cuspidata* and Japanese angelica tree *Aralia elata*; *Daphne jezoensis*; herbal angiosperms: *Aralia cordata*, *Liparis sachalinensis*, obovate peony *Paeonia obovata*, *Trillium chonoskii* and large-flowered yellow lady's slipper *Cypripedium macranthum*; lichens: *Lobaria pulmonaria* and *Menegazzia terebrata*.



SMALL MAMMALS



Because small mammals, such as rodents and insect eaters, are an important component of natural ecosystems, they are often used as models for environmental studies.

The zoological group from Far East State University locally surveys small mammals in three monitoring sites and three reference sites. Monitoring sites were placed in the zone directly affected by the plant and up to 1 km from the boundaries of the plant. Control sites were located in similar biotopes 3 to 6 km outside the affected zone.



SMALL MAMMALS

The group studied five species of mouse-like rodents and four species of shrews in the surveys, including rare and extremely scarce species: they observed the least shrew, long-tailed birch mouse and Shikotan vole.

An analysis of species abundance, community structures, and the sex and age composition, morpho-physiological, and reproductive condition of small mammals in the monitoring sites did not reveal any notable abnormalities.





Fauna, a research and information center, performs bird monitoring surveys on the routes and in the areas earmarked for monitoring during the pre-construction phase, and in new areas within a 6 to 8 km perimeter from the boundary of an industrial facility. The center has registered over 100 species of birds, 12 of them protected, including five that nest in the surveyed area: white-tailed eagle, Japanese lesser sparrow hawk *Accipiter gularis*, Japanese snipe *Gallinago hardwickii*, reed bunting *Emberiza schoeniclus*, and Japanese robin *Luscinia akahige*.

In 2009 while making surveys in a 6 km zone adjacent to the LNG plant, over 120 nesting sites of Japanese snipe were found, 40 of them in the potentially affected area of the Prigorodnoye Complex, including six nesting sites on the territory of the plant in the Goluboy Brook floodplain. The number of nesting sites in 2009 increased in the zone adjacent to the plant compared to before and during construction of the LNG plant and the plant's commissioning.



BIRDS

The Japanese snipe population has recovered, because it has new nesting sites near the LNG plant. The birds use or inhabit reclaimed lands and sites that had never before been used.

Stopover sites for migratory seabirds, waterfowl and semi-aquatic birds near the LNG plant have not changed. Waterfowl and semi-aquatic birds rest and feed in the Aniva Bay watering areas near the material offloading facility, the LNG loading jetty and Mereya lake. In May 2009, flocks of birds, including ducks, seagulls, shore snipes, and small passerine birds migrated in large numbers along the shoreline, including species that are red-listed in the Russian Federation and the Sakhalin Oblast.

When construction was completed, some species of birds started to inhabit the artificial landscape. Seagulls and cormorants use the plant berths as resting sites. Tree sparrows, swifts, common swallows and black-backed wagtail nest on the structures of Sakhalin Energy facilities and inside the plant and camp buildings.





The design, construction and operation of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex are in accordance with the very highest environmental standards in Russia and internationally.

To safeguard nature, Sakhalin Energy developed an environmental management system to minimise the impact of the Complex on its natural surroundings.

Ambient air and water quality, water bodies, soil, flora and fauna are monitored in the territory of the Prigorodnoye Production Complex and adjacent areas. The survey work falls under the framework of a specially developed and approved industrial control and local monitoring system.

Currently, no significant abnormalities in the ecosystem have been discovered, which indicates that site development has had a negligible environmental impact in the area. In fact, there are signs the environment has actually improved compared to the state it was in before construction.

Sakhalin Energy pays careful attention to protecting the environment and minimising its footprint on natural ecosystems.

Tomorrow depends on each one of us. Sakhalin Energy is aware of its responsibility and closely cooperates with those experts who are doing their utmost to ensure the flora and fauna of Sakhalin Island flourish and prosper.



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