

*The power of society
lies in a conscious
action by each
and everyone*



OPERATIONS

- 16** KPO facilities
- 18** Products and export routes
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- 21** Turnaround
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- 24** Asset Integrity
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/ GRI 2-23 /

BUSINESS PRINCIPLE:
Economic

Long term profitability is essential to achieving our business goals and creating value for our shareholders and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

BUSINESS PRINCIPLE:
ENVIRONMENT

We continually look for ways to reduce the environmental impact of our operations.

2024

PRODUCTION

Total Production

143.3
Mboe

Total equivalent stable oil

10,968
kT

Total gas production

23,942
Mscm

Oil export

10.93
mln tonnes

WELL STOCK

Total well stock

577

Production wells in operation

132

Injection wells

22

0

significant spills

OVERVIEW / GRI 2-1, 3-3, OG1 /

KPO is the Operator of the Karachaganak oil and gas condensate field (KOGCF) which is located in North-West Kazakhstan and covers an area of over 280 km². Karachaganak is a unique field with complex operating conditions, not in the least due to extreme continental climate. The field is some 1,600 m thick and very complex and unique with its top at a depth of around 3,500 m. The extracted hydrocarbons contain up to 4.5% of highly toxic and corrosive hydrogen sulphide (H₂S), as well as carbon dioxide (CO₂) which can be highly corrosive in certain conditions. / GRI 2-1 /

According to the latest Reserves Re-Determination Report for the Karachaganak field (accepted by the RoK

State Reserves Committee (GKZ) on 17.11.2017), it is estimated that the Karachaganak Field contains some 13.6 billion barrels of liquids and 59.4 trillion cubic feet of gas, of which approximately 16.1% of liquids and 15.1% of gas have been recovered as of 2024. / OG1 /

The Company invests heavily into the application of leading-edge technologies to maximize sustainable economic value and minimise environmental impact. The total investment in the development of the Karachaganak oil & gas condensate field since the signing of the FPSA in 1997 to 31.12.2024 has totalled over USD 32.8 bln. As of end 2024, 4,080 people worked in the KPO organisation.

KPO FACILITIES / GRI 2-6 /

Hydrocarbon production and processing at KPO involve three major interconnected units: Karachaganak Processing Complex (KPC), Unit 2 and Unit 3. The infield system, comprising approximately 2,000 kilometres of pipelines, efficiently links the major facilities and facilitates production flows from the wells and among the units. Additionally, the system includes an Early Oil Production Satellite (EOPS) and Eco Centre, as illustrated in the Figure 4.

There are two transportation systems, operated by KPO:

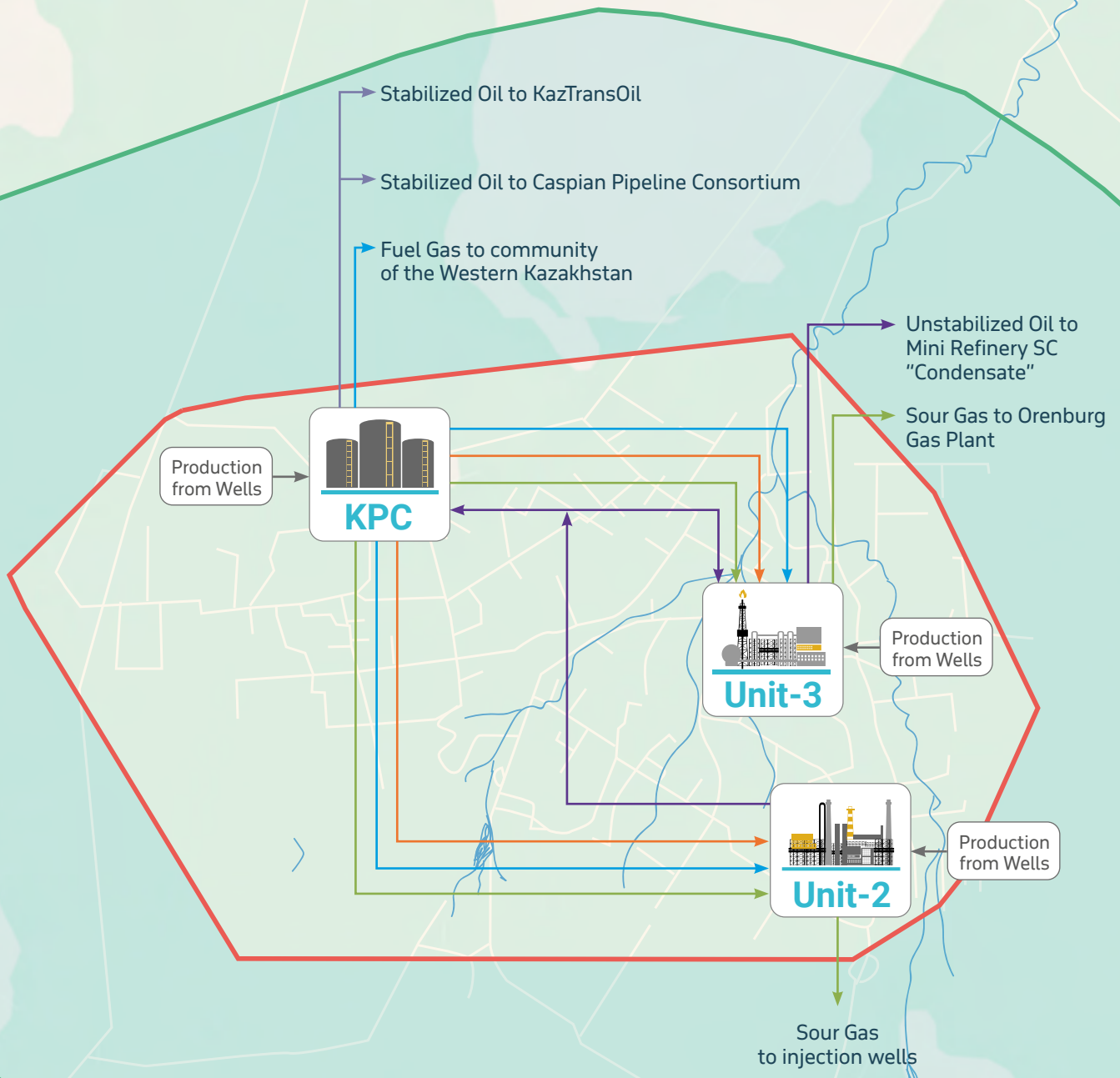
1. Karachaganak – Atyrau Transportation System (KATS):
 - Equipped with pumping stations at KPC and Bolshoi Chagan.
 - Features a receiving and storage facility at the KPO Terminal in Atyrau.
2. Karachaganak – Orenburg Transportation System (KOTS):
 - Used for transporting gas to Orenburg Gas Plant in the Russian Federation.

As of end 2024, 132 producing and 22 re-injection wells were online at Karachaganak, from a total well stock of 577 wells. In 2023, a new category “Surface waste and wastewater accumulation areas observation wells” consisting of 94 wells was added to the special well stock as well as one abandoned well of this category is U2-GN-1. Therefore, number of special wells was increased by 95 wells and consists of 279 wells as of 01.01.2025.

As of end 2024, **132** producing and **22** re-injection wells were online at Karachaganak, from a total well stock of **577** wells.

In 2024, 5 production wells and 2 gas injection wells were commissioned after drilling. As of the end of 2024, drilling was in progress on 2 production wells.

Fig. 4. Karachaganak facilities and products (as of end 2024) / GRI 2-6 /



PRODUCTS

- Production from wells
- Power
- Fuel Gas
- Sour Gas
- Unstabilized Oil
- Stabilized Oil

WELL STOCK

Total well stock	577
Production wells in operation	132
Injection wells	22

- State boundary
- ▭ Line of the outermost sources
- ▭ Designed based Sanitary Protection Zone (effective from 1st January 2018)
- ▭ Roads
- ▭ Hydrography

PRODUCTS AND EXPORT ROUTES / GRI 2-6 /

KPO produces liquid hydrocarbons, raw gas and fuel gas.

To maximize net revenue, in 2024, 99% of liquid production was exported as stabilised oil to the world markets via the following routes:

- the Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) pipeline,
- the Atyrau – Samara pipeline and further through the Transneft system.

The CPC pipeline delivers KPO oil to CPC Marine Terminal in the Black Sea (Yuzhnaya Ozereyevka), whereas Atyrau-Samara pipeline was used in 2024 to deliver oil to Adamova Zastava with final Buyer's

destination to Germany (Schwedt Refinery) and to Ust-Luga port in the Baltic Sea (refer to Fig.5).

CPC pipeline is the main KPO export route; the Atyrau-Samara route to Adamova Zastava was activated and maximized in 2024 under prevailing political and economic situation since its netback appeared to be higher than CPC. The Atyrau-Samara route is also normally used as a backup in case of planned or unplanned CPC disruptions.

In 2024, KPO continued to take actions to comply with international sanctions caused by geopolitical conditions.

Fig. 5. KPO export routes in 2024 / GRI 3-3 /



Oil export activities in 2024

In 2024, KPO exported a total historical record of 10.93 mln tonnes of oil, of which:

- 9.81 mln tonnes were delivered through CPC.
- a historical record of 1.11 mln tonnes was exported via Atyrau-Samara route with a split:
 - 1.1 mln tonnes – via Druzhba pipeline to Adamova Zastava.
 - 0.018 mln tonnes were lifted at the port of Ust-Luga in the Baltic Sea.

Unstabilised gas condensate deliveries

In January 2024 KPO delivered 11.55 kt of unstabilised gas condensate to the Refinery of Condensate JSC as part of commissioning work on new wells.

Gas production and utilization

Gas produced at the Karachaganak Field is utilized for:

- Re-injection into the reservoir to maintain reservoir pressure.
- Sales as raw gas to KazRosGas LLP (KRG) under the long-term Gas Sales and Purchase Contract.
- Sweetening (removing H₂S) to use in various field processes, generate electricity at the Gas Turbine Power Plant for KPO facilities, and to supply electricity to the local power supply – company to meet FPSA obligations.
- KPO successfully achieved its initial target in 2024 by delivering 8.7 bcma of raw gas to KRG for processing at the Orenburg Gas Processing Plant (OGP). This achievement demonstrates strong performance despite technical obstacles from OGP side during certain months of 2024.

In 2024, KPO continued to supply fuel gas for electricity generation to Batys Energoresursy LLP (BER). However, as a result of regulatory changes in Kazakhstan’s Law on Electric Power, which transferred electricity supply responsibilities to regional power grid companies, BER ceased operations as of January 1, 2025, following the expiration of its license.

KPO remains dedicated to providing stable fuel gas supplies and supporting local communities.

In light of these changes, KPO has aligned its fuel gas sales strategy with the reformed electricity market. Starting in 2025, fuel gas will be sold to “Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya regionalnaya elektrosetevaya kompaniya” LLP for electricity generation at the KPC Power Plant (at no cost).

KPO remains dedicated to providing stable fuel gas supplies and supporting local communities. As part of its ongoing social responsibility efforts, KPO continues to provide free power generation capacities to regional grids, helping to meet the energy needs of local populations in West Kazakhstan Oblast. These actions reflect KPO’s commitment to promoting energy accessibility and sustainability within the region.

OPERATIONS AND SALES IN 2024 / GRI 2-6 /

In 2024, KPO produced 143.3 mln barrels of oil equivalent (BOE) in the form of stable and unstable liquids and gas. Gas production in 2024 reached 23.9 bln m³. In 2024, to maintain reservoir pressure,

KPO re-injected ~ 14.2 bln m³ of gas into the reservoir, a volume equivalent to about 59.4% of the total gas extracted.

Tab. 2. Production in 2024

		2024	2023	2022*
Total Production <i>(gas injection exclusive)</i>	Mboe	143.3	142.7	128.5
Total equivalent stable oil	Kt	10,968	10,858	10,134
Total gas production	Mscm	23,942	22,386	19,442
Gas Injection into a reservoir	Mscm	14,231	12,650	11,131
Sweet Gas for internal needs	Mscm	960	919	843

* Full turnaround year

Tab. 3. Sales in 2024

		2024	2023	2022
Total Sales	Mboe	137.5	136.7	124.9
Stable Liquids <i>Oil and stabilised condensate to CPC and Atyrau-Samara</i>	kt	10,929	10,648	10,171
Unstable Liquids <i>Unstabilised condensate to Condensate SC's refinery</i>	kt	12	104	30
Raw Gas <i>to Orenburg Gas Plant</i>	Mscm	8,738	8,805	7,455
Sweet Gas <i>to the West Kazakhstan Oblast to generate electricity for community</i>	Mscm	61	65	70

In 2024, with regards to customer health and safety, KPO has had no significant incidents of non-compliance with regulations, resulting in a fine, penalty or a warning. / GRI 416-1 /

WELLS TECHNOLOGIES / SDG 12.6 /

In 2024, KPO continued building on the strong foundation laid in the past years, working on minimising the impact of drilling and well services operations on the environment. As previously, we continued our journey towards zero emission and applied measures listed below to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and consumption of water and resources:

- High-efficient environmentally friendly burners to eliminate where possible / reduce the need for flaring and the need for disposal of contaminated fluids.
- Continued drilling campaign, delivering wells that will allow increased oil production offsetting existing high gas producing (GOR) wells.
- High Rate Well Test setup with High Pressure Separators combined with multiphase high-rate flow pumps (High Gas Volume Fraction Pumps – HGVF) to enable 'zero' flaring well test / clean-up activity on new wells.
- Continued the use of the light rigs instead of the 3,000 HP heavy rigs to carry out intervention and carry out scope such as top hole drilling. This ensured lower emissions and lower environmental footprint to achieve our objectives.
- Our in-field Eco Centre or waste management centre enables recovery of base oil from contaminated drilling fluids and drilled cuttings for re-use in well intervention activities.

- Continued GHG emissions reduction plan and piloted other improvement initiatives. Implemented use of electric drive wireline truck and other electric driven auxiliary equipment to carry out well interventions. Implemented a number of initiatives too on our rig sites, including initiation of engine monitoring systems and installation of new Tarpaulin winterization on the rigs to conserve energy and improve energy efficiency.

The KPO Well Operations team continuously works on developing internal procedures, workflows, technology improvements and innovations aimed at improving efficiency and well operations' performance. The following was achieved throughout 2024:

- Development and implementation of a "Business Improvement Plan" to drive efficiency of well delivery with strong focus on digitalisation and performance improvement.
- Step-up in well integrity monitoring and well integrity status – preventing and reducing the possibility of well integrity related environmental emissions.
- Utilisation of new technologies like local expander (ability to repair a well locally), Wellgrab for intelligent wellbore equipment retrieving scope amongst others for)– driving efficient production.

TURNAROUND

The KPO Turnaround strategy is focused on optimisation of production and minimisation of cost by maximising intervals between turnarounds and through the reduction of actual turnaround durations. This must be achieved whilst ensuring safe, reliable continuous operations and regulatory compliance. Historically, all KPO Units had full field turnarounds every 3 years.

During 2023, an extensive technical review covering equipment maintenance strategies and regulatory compliance led to the approval of extending the full field turnaround interval from three to four years, effective from 2022. The next full field turnaround is thus scheduled for 2026.

The turnaround strategy executed in 2024 aligned with previous years. Generally, a full field turnaround is a massive undertaking, creating a heavy workload

for both KPO and contractor staff and equipment. KPO seizes opportunities to execute smaller shutdowns of individual production trains whenever possible to minimise peak workload during full field turnarounds and reduce HSE risks associated with concurrent activities.

In 2024, Unit 3 conducted individual train outages and a short full unit pit stop for scheduled maintenance from April to September. The scope included replacement of E108, E208 & E408 heat exchangers, routine preventive and maintenance work, and minor modifications.

Unit 2 conducted annual scheduled maintenance on injection compressors, covering minor inspections and PSV re-certification on compressors 360 A/B/C/D, as well as statutory maintenance, from 18 August through 29 September 2024.



DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

As a Contractor to the Republic of Kazakhstan, KPO has an obligation to conduct all operations necessary to ensure the Field is developed and petroleum is produced in accordance with Good Oilfield Practice.

Following the completion of the Karachaganak Phase II Initial Programme in 2003, KPO has been funding and

implementing a rolling work programme that includes drilling of new development wells, undertaking workovers on existing wells, upgrading production facilities and other projects required to maintain a high production level.

PLATEAU EXTENSION PROJECTS

Since 2014, to manage the increasing gas-oil-ratio and maintain the Field's liquid production plateau, KPO has successfully delivered the following major projects:

- 2019: 5th Trunkline and Gas Reinjection Wells (5TL&W) Project to upgrade the injection network capacity downstream of Unit 2 through installation of a new trunk line, and drilling and completion of new gas injection wells.
- 2021: KPC Gas De-bottlenecking (KGDBN) Project aimed at increasing the overall KPC gas processing by expanding the gas handling capacity.
- 2022: 4th Gas Reinjection Compressor (4IC) Project aimed at increasing the daily average volume of gas re-injected into the reservoir and improving reservoir pressure support.
- 2024: 6th Trunkline and Gas Reinjection Wells (6TL&W) Project to upgrade the injection network capacity through installation of a new trunk line and drilling and completion of new gas injection wells.

KARACHAGANAK EXPANSION PROJECT

KPO is continuing development of the Field via the Karachaganak Expansion Project 1 (KEP1), which is set to significantly boost gas-reinjection volumes, maintaining reservoir pressure and extending the Field's liquid production plateau. KEP1 is managed by one integrated team, but split into two projects delivered in parallel:

- KEP1A project was sanctioned in December 2020 and comprises the 5th Injection Compressor (5IC), slug catcher and inlet facilities, gathering and reinjection network expansions and associated utilities. The KEP1A Project pursues the opportunity to utilise the available dehydration capacity installed by KGDBN in the Karachaganak Processing Complex (KPC) and available capacity of 6TL&W to increase overall gas re-injection, integrated within existing systems, utilities and facilities. The integration philosophy creates synergies and reduces CAPEX. First Gas Reinjection was achieved 1 month ahead of schedule in July 2024 and the facilities are in operation. Formal handover to Operations is expected in early 2025.
- KEP1B project was sanctioned in November 2022 and comprises the 6th Injection Compressor (6IC), gas dehydration unit, gathering network expansion, reinjection network expansion and associated utilities. KEP1B maximizes synergies with KEP1A to reduce CAPEX. KEP1B construction is well progressed: major civil works and foundations are complete, erection of structural steel is ongoing and piping installation is ongoing. The long lead items are also well progressed: the gas turbine-compressor has been placed on its foundation, the gas dehydration column has been erected and the Drizo unit has been manufactured and is ready to be shipped. First Gas Reinjection is planned for Q3 2026 and the project is ahead of schedule.

KPO's dedication to local content is a cornerstone of its operations. KPO is highly focused on supporting local communities and building the local economy. KEP1A project achieved 54% local content overall, significantly exceeding expectations. This includes substantial local content for goods, underscoring KPO's aspiration to develop local manufacturers in Kazakhstan's oil and gas industry. The project has also created job opportunities for nearly seven thousand local people during the construction phase and will continue to provide further employment opportunities for the local community during the operation phase. KEP1B project continues to prioritize local content.

KARACHAGANAK GAS PLANT PROJECTS

KPO has identified an opportunity to enhance the value from the Karachaganak field through the monetization of sales Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) by means of a new processing plant, the Karachaganak Gas Plant, and a bundle of liquids production plateau extension projects, collectively referred to as KGP Supporting Projects. Both are grouped together under the heading of '**KGP Projects**'.

The would be Karachaganak Gas Plant (KGP) is a new stand-alone facility near the Karachaganak Processing Complex that process sour gas (H_2S and CO_2) to produce Dry Natural Gas and LPG for sales. It includes mainly a new gas processing plant with integrated Greenfield and Brownfield facilities and a rail infrastructure that connects with the main RoK rail

network. The KGP facilities gather and process sour hydrocarbons and evacuate Dry gas and LPG.

The KGP Supporting Projects comprise the following initiatives:

- Six new Object 2&3 wells
- Four Permian Ph2B wells
- The 7th Trunkline
- Two new Gas Injectors
- Three workovers in Permian
- One workover in Object 2+3
- Boosters at RMSW and RMSH.

In 2024 KGP Projects was in the selection phase, with all necessary steps ongoing to ensure economic viability.



Why is it important to us? / GRI 3-3 /

The main objective of Asset Integrity is to prevent major accidents and reduce the risks to people, environment, assets, and the Company's reputation. It is an outcome of good design, construction, operating and maintenance practices.

Asset Integrity is achieved when facilities are structurally and mechanically sound and perform the processes to produce the products for which they were designed. Barriers that relate to the plants, people and processes are defined to reduce the risk for a major accident to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable.



Norbert Jallais
Safety, Environment and
Asset Integrity Director

ASSET INTEGRITY / GRI 3-3, 403-2, 403-7, OG13, SDG 3.9, 8.8 /

KPO monitors potential threats to its operations and mitigates Asset Integrity risks through its barrier management system. The Asset Integrity department together with the Units continuously assess the health status of the safety barriers to identify weaknesses, implement mitigating measures and establish plans to re-instate these barriers to its original design to prevent any major accident.

The Asset Integrity Management Framework is a set of processes to prevent major accident hazards and to raise Asset Integrity and Process Safety awareness amongst the KPO employees, contractors and subcontractors working at the Karachaganak field.

The Asset Integrity Framework Management System consists of the following key processes:

- **Barrier Management** – through the application of a structured process supported by the using of the Barrier Model tool;
- **Asset Integrity Performance Analysis** – through the use of Key Performance Indicators;
- **Management of Change system for Brownfield Modifications** – through the use of the Management of Change database;

- **Asset Integrity Assurance** – through the use of reviews, audits, verifications and assessments;
- **Asset Integrity Improvement Culture initiatives** – through the production of e-Learning modules on the Mechanical Isolation Procedure, Process Safety Fundamentals and the Barrier Management process. / GRI 2-25 /

In 2024, KPO Asset Integrity department has been working on further enhancement of the Barrier Model software at operational facilities/units in terms of their ownership of the BM and its and integration with other software applications. A Cumulative Risk Assessment methodology was developed and introduced to address these. Monthly BM review meetings with units were exercised. Training of newcomers has been continued.

In order to minimize Asset Integrity risks, a number of targets were defined for 2024. The results of the implementation are presented in the table.



Tab. 4. Targets in Asset Integrity / GRI 3-3, 403-2, 403-7 /

2024 targets	Target achievement	Actions taken in 2024	Targets for 2025
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance and Implement Phase II of Cumulative Risk Assessment with additional Asset Integrity inputs 	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative Risk Assessment was embedded in BM monthly review meetings with Units; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance and Implement Phase III of Cumulative Risk Assessment with additional Asset Integrity inputs;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance ownership of BM by Unit Focal Points; 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted BM monthly review meetings with Units as per 2024 schedule; Continued verification of the effectiveness of Mitigation measures and Recovery plan implementation with a stronger involvement of the Unit; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct monthly review meetings with Units as per 2025 schedule.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize BM e-learning and achieve 100% completion (only for newcomers, if required); 	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All current users have been trained 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate BM Dashboard with RiskPoynt Database (Digitalization & Continuous Improvement); 	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BM dashboard has been integrated to RiskPoynt Database 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further develop enhanced functionality of the RiskPoynt Database. 	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed notification of safety critical work orders in RiskPoynt Database. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform analysis of Process Safety Fundamentals implementation; 	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Questionnaires to participants Analysis of HSE cards; 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue PSF awareness sessions for KPO newcomers and contractors' personnel; 	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Asset Integrity Plan 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coach Unit HSE staff to conduct PSF roll outs by themselves at the Units; 	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per Asset Integrity Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand number of trainers within operations on PSF.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue promoting PSF culture including contests and incentives. 	Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quizzes completed 	

Loss of Primary Containment

/ GRI 403-2, OG-13 /

According to KPO requirements, all Loss of Primary Containment (LoPC) Process Safety Events (PSE) were identified, analysed, categorized and followed up by corrective actions to prevent re-occurrence.

/ GRI 2-25 /

In 2024, the number of Process Safety Events (PSE) has increased compared to 2023. Tier-1: 3 PSEs, Tier-2: 1 PSE and Tier-3: 22 PSEs, in total 26 PSEs occurred during 2024.

The 2024 Tier-1 had 3 PSEs:

- The Dry gas seal struck the hand of Contractor employees at Unit-2. Both workers visited Unit-2 Medical Sick Bay where they were rendered the first aid. After that, one worker was sent to Aksai

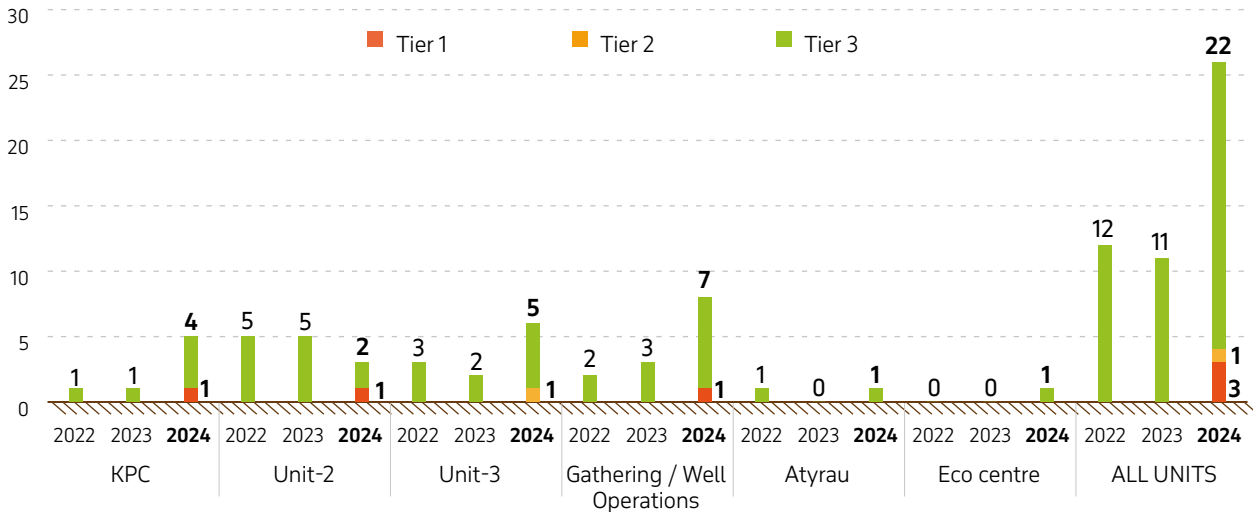
hospital for X-ray and further examination. Another worker returned to his job duties.

- Gas and condensate release occurred of Well's flowline at Gathering. The contracting company was performing preparatory works for the repair of pipeline related to replacement of its defective part. No injuries were reported.
- Gas leak was detected on the Pressure Safety Valve line at KPC. There was no activation of gas detectors, no plant shutdown and evacuation of personnel. Desalter was stopped, isolated and depressurized.

One Tier-2 PSE occurred at Unit 3. General gas alarm went off as a result of H₂S detectors activation. All Unit 3 personnel were evacuated to the muster points. No injuries were reported.

For all process safety events, KPO conducts investigations, root cause analyses and develops action plan. / GRI 2-25 /

Graph 1. Loss of Primary Containment at KPO by process facilities, 2022 – 2024 / OG13 /



Note: For Process Safety Event definition (Tier-1/2/3), please refer to the International Standard IOGP 456.

In 2024, KPO has undertaken a number of activities addressing the key risks or barriers, including process containment and remediation of risks. / GRI 2-25 / Amongst those were Process Containment remedial works and replacement of some equipment. 20 Barrier Model risks were resolved – 1 high risks, 13 medium and 6 risks were closed. The activities were focused on ensuring BM risk records have effective mitigations and have effective recovery plans in place. Training and coaching of operational staff in the use of Barrier Model application is ongoing.

In 2025, the following key activities are planned on Barrier Management process:

- Continue conducting Unit BM pre-meetings with Unit focal points and monthly Unit BM meetings as per 2025 schedule;
- Continue verification of the effectiveness of mitigation measures and recovery plan implementation;

- Support BM integration for upcoming new projects;
- Continue staff training and awareness; organize BM roll-out sessions and BM e-learning for newcomers or staff new in their role;
- Support the closure of BM risks and recording the new Unit BM risks;
- Strengthen the Barrier Management process. Integrate BM risks identified from compliance assurance activities of key processes and risks associated with operational integrity critical processes;
- Promote, motivate and coach Units in the usage of BM Dashboard and Asset Integrity / Process Safety dashboards.

Spills / GRI 306-3 (2016) /

In 2024, no cases of significant spills¹ were recorded at the territory of the Karachaganak field.

¹The definition of a significant spill is applied to an incident, which has caused contamination of the environment through hydrocarbon/chemical spills to land or water and volume of spilled hydrocarbon/chemical exceeding 1,000 litres (as per KPO Incident classification).

Why is it important to us? / GRI 3-3 /

Emergency response and crisis management are the key processes of the KPO management system since, if an emergency situation escalates, KPO and contractors' personnel, as well as the neighbouring communities, may happen to be within the possible hazard impact area.

Emergency preparedness and response implies a recognition of possible irregularities and accidents, as well as creation of an organizational structure and resources for the mitigation of such accidents' effects on people, the environment, the Company's assets and reputation. These resources are also used to render support to the Burlin District state emergency and rescue capabilities in fighting fires on residential and agricultural lands, as well as in combating floods.



Meirlan Klyshev
Operations HSE Manager

CRITICAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT / GRI 3-3, SDG 3.9 /

In case of any incident, accident or emergency, KPO operates a robust three-level Emergency Response system used to trigger a prompt response, assessment of emergency scale, planning and implementation of actions to localize and eliminate emergency and its consequences. The system is graphically shown on figure 6.

Fig. 6. KPO emergency response system / GRI 3-3, 403-5 /

Level No.	Description of emergency	Level of engagement
III	An event, which consequences extend beyond the Field or there is a threat to the facilities of third parties and population. Elimination of consequences is beyond the resource capabilities of the Field and requires activation of the Crisis Management Team. This is an incident that has the potential to escalate such that there may be damage to the Company reputation.	KPO Committee of Directors
II	The emergency's impact remains limited within the Field territory, but there might be a threat of the impact's expansion that necessitates the use of all the Field units' capabilities and activation of the scheme for notification of external parties.	Volunteers from the managers and employees at the Field and in the offices of Aksai, providing support to the Incident Management Team of Level I and transmitting operational information to the top management for decision-making in case of escalation of the situation
I	An event, which consequences do not extend beyond one installation or facility and can be dealt with the resources of the emergency-rescue units and incident control center of the facility.	Management staff and special formations of each individual hazardous production facility at the Field (KPO and contracting organizations)

In 2024, KPO continued training of Incident Management Team in accordance with the approved schedule.

Weekly, theoretical and practical trainings were carried out throughout 2024 with the involvement of KPO Civil Protection Units, namely:

- firefighting teams,
- gas rescue team,
- voluntary emergency-rescue team,
- medical units.

Totally, 52 drills have been conducted with the involvement of KPO Civil Protection Units at the training area.

Moreover, in 2024, KPO continued training of staff in civil protection via the e-learning system, as required by the RoK legislation.

In 2024, as part of ensuring the readiness of level I forces and resources, all Company's hazardous production facilities conducted monthly emergency response drills with the involvement of the Facility Incident Command Team (ICT), emergency rescue teams and KPO and contractors' personnel.

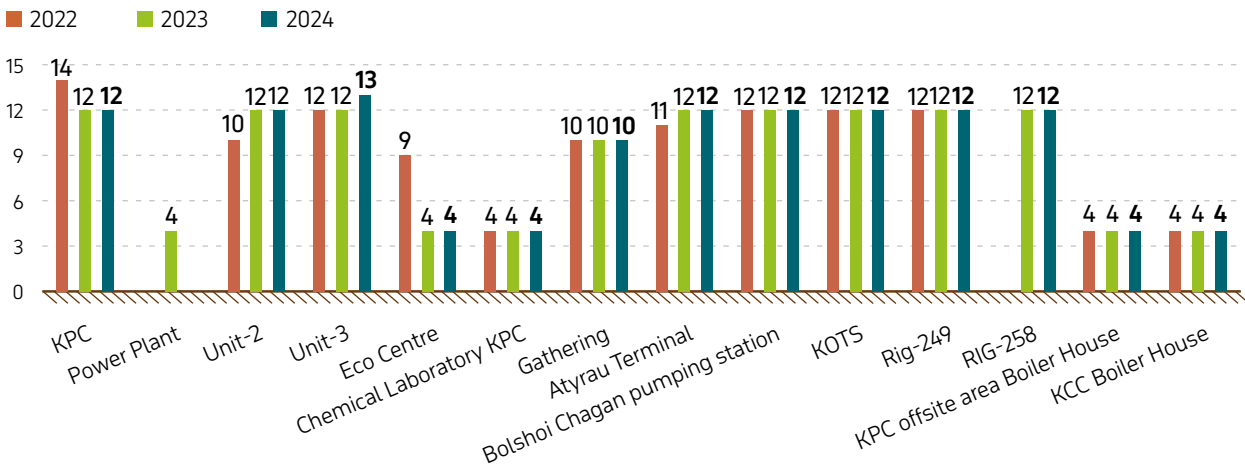
The total number of emergency response drills conducted in 2024 at KPO facilities for the purpose of exercising the actions of level I incident command teams and emergency rescue units amounted to 113 drills (113 in 2023).

During 2024, the Company conducted 13 emergency training exercises were conducted, of which 7 emergency training exercises were carried out with involvement of the II FIMC level.

In 2024, practical training was held for donning filter hood:

- AVON NH – 15, 392 people were trained in 7 classes,
- SCBA – 1,039 people were trained in 95 classes.

Graph 2. Emergency response drills completed in 2022–2024



KPO continues its active engagement with local authorities in the periods of high water, fire hazard and winter.

Throughout 2024, representatives of KPO emergency rescue teams and units responded to 14 calls by going out to settlement to provide assistance in extinguishing steppe fires at agricultural facilities, household outbuildings, and forest belt fires.

KPO continues its active engagement with local authorities in the periods of high water, fire hazard and winter.

The level II and III centres' members took part in the following real mobilizations and drills, which allowed maintaining the readiness level: / GRI 3-3 /

Tab. 5. Level II and III drills conducted in 2024

Type of drill	Date	Objectives	Participants
Table Top exercise	03 September 2024	<p>"Actions of teams and resources for eliminating oil spill at the intersection of Ural River with KATS pipeline".</p> <p>In the course of the exercise, the following actions were worked out: Emergency Response system delivery and deployment of equipment intended to contain oil on the water surface and skim it, the first-priority actions of the IMT and ICT in case of petroleum products spill on the linear section of the KATS export pipeline.</p>	ERS and KPO units together with WKO Emergency Department
Integrated Exercise "IRBIS "	11 October 2024	<p>"Gas leak followed by ignition and fire at the MP Gas Dehydration and Dew Point Control Unit with a toxic fluid release".</p> <p>Exercise objectives were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice KPO procedures, plans and means in response to a major emergency, involving resources at all levels. • Determine the preparedness level of KPO resources and equipment for a major emergency incident with long-term consequences, including multiple casualties, environmental damage, production facilities impact, property loss, production shutdown and reputational damage. • Practice internal and external notification and communication process. 	Personnel of Centres of the I, II, III KPO ER levels, the PARIS team
Table Top exercise	06 December 2024	<p>"Road Traffic Incident".</p> <p>In order to test the level of preparedness of KPO emergency response services and teams (ECC, KPO ERS, FERS, Security, Medical Service) in case of a road traffic incident with a large number of casualties, a tactical triage exercise was conducted.</p>	ERS and KPO units, Security

Community preparedness

/ GRI 2-23, 2-29, 3-3 /

KPO maintains awareness of the community on the procedure for responding in case of emergency situation at the Karachaganak Field and along the export pipeline KATS and general fire safety requirements during fire hazard period.

In 2024, following the approved plan, 11 meetings were held for 94 people with the rural districts Akims and the community located around the Field to discuss such issues as: importance of the central monitoring station, village alarm stations and their intent, abidance by fire safety regulations during farming operations in fire hazard period.

6 practical drills with activation of a single warning signal "Attention All" and use of the Village Alarm stations equipment were carried out to exercise joint actions of the rural districts Akimats and responsible people when managing evacuation of the community in case of threat from the field area, interaction with ECC Dispatcher. 66 people were involved during practical drills.

To maintain constant readiness of village alarm stations, throughout the 2024, the Community Protection Specialist of the KPO Emergency Response Department jointly with Business-partners representatives carried out monthly testing of emergency alarm signals and public address systems, as well as the maintenance of this equipment. Such village alarm stations are installed in seven villages that are situated around the Field.