

**GUIDELINES TO TEMPORARY REGULATIONS
RELATING TO SAFETY AND WORKING
ENVIRONMENT FOR CERTAIN PETROLEUM
FACILITIES ON LAND AND ASSOCIATED PIPELINE
SYSTEMS**

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Re Section 1 Scope

The terms "petroleum facilities on land" and "petroleum facilities" are used as generic terms for facilities that are covered under these Regulations. Alternatively, the short form "land facilities" is used to cover the same. The terms comprise both facilities that are covered under the Petroleum Act and facilities that fall outside of the Petroleum Act's area of application. The Regulations cover the actual facility for production and/or exploitation of petroleum and systems, plants and activities that are integrated with the petroleum facility or have a natural connection to said facility. The Regulations also cover other systems, plants and activities used for industrial purposes within "the fence" of the relevant petroleum facilities. The interface with other authorities' jurisdiction in connection with the various facilities and pipeline systems will be specifically agreed with the relevant authorities to the extent this is not already clarified in other contexts.

Associated pipeline systems means pipeline systems for landing petroleum from the shelf to the land facilities, as well as pipeline systems that transport other media in connection with operation of facilities on the shelf, pipeline systems for export of gas from the land facilities to the Continent, alternatively via facilities on the shelf, and pipeline systems for transport of petroleum between land facilities covered under these Regulations. Inland pipeline systems for distribution of gas for consumption do not normally fall under the authority of these Regulations. Reference is otherwise made to the definition of pipeline system in Section 3.

Other facilities as mentioned in the third paragraph may, for example, be gas power plants.

The Regulations cover planning, design, construction, start-up, operation, cessation, etc. of petroleum facilities on land and associated pipeline systems. The Regulations relate to safety and working environment in the areas of application of the acts mentioned in this section. The term safety and working environment must be understood in light of these acts, both as regards the content of the term and the scope. These acts have somewhat different areas of application. Reference is made to the respective acts with preparatory works for a more precise clarification of how the areas of application should be understood.

Prior to the stipulation of these Regulations, safety and working environment in the areas of application of the acts mentioned in this section, have been governed by regulations stipulated pursuant to the Fire and Explosion Prevention Act, the Working Environment Act, and the Supervision Act for Electrical Installations (land regulations). Together with the Petroleum Act, these acts form the statutory basis for the authorities' requirements for and supervision of safety and working environment for petroleum facilities on land and pipeline systems, as stipulated in these Regulations. The Product Control Act is also part of the statutory basis for these Regulations. This is because two of the regulations in the appendix that is part of these Regulations, have their legal basis in the Product Control Act. These Regulations do not govern health-related factors that are governed by health legislation under the jurisdiction of the health authorities. Nor do these Regulations cover the external environment, which is governed by the Pollution Act with associated regulations, with the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority as the regulatory authority.

The Working Environment Act applies to petroleum activities both on land and on the continental shelf. The activity on the shelf takes place under different conditions than on land, and special rules have therefore been laid down for the petroleum activities on the shelf in the Regulations of 31 August 2001 No. 1016 relating to health, safety and the environment in the petroleum activities (the Framework Regulations) with supplementary regulations. For petroleum facilities on land and pipeline systems on land that are covered under these Regulations, the working environment factors in the Working Environment Act are governed in the same manner as for other industrial activity on land. For pipeline systems in the sea, working environment factors are governed in the same manner as for offshore petroleum activities, cf. second paragraph of this section.

The Petroleum Act applies to petroleum activities linked to subsea petroleum deposits on the Norwegian continental shelf, cf. Section 1-4 of the Act on scope of application. This includes the activity that takes place on the Shelf as well as planning, management and control of the offshore activities that take place on land. Relevant parts of the shelf regulations under the Petroleum Act apply directly to land activities to the extent that such activities comprise functions that have a direct safety impact for management and control of facilities on the shelf. Effective 1 July 2003, changes were made in the Petroleum Act's scope of application. Reference is made to Odelsting Proposition No. 46 (2002-2003).

These Regulations also apply to pipeline systems in areas covered by the Petroleum Act, but that are not covered by the Framework Regulations, cf. Section 2 of the Framework Regulations on scope of application, etc., No. 1, litera b. This means that the Regulations

apply between the point at which a pipeline system first crosses the shore slope, whether to an island or to the mainland, and to the petroleum facility on land. This is relevant for pipeline systems for landing petroleum as well as pipeline systems that transport other media in connection with operation of facilities on the shelf and for export of gas from the land facilities to the Continent. Pipeline systems for transport of petroleum between land facilities may also be comprised by the Petroleum Act (e.g. the Vestprosess pipeline, cf. Odelsting Proposition No. 46 (2002-2003)).

Through this section, second paragraph, second sentence, however, the shelf regulations, see the definition in the third paragraph, apply to those parts of pipeline systems that are physically located in the sea (e.g. in Karmsundet after first crossing Karmøy) or pipeline systems for transport of petroleum between land facilities when they are physically located in the sea. This is a continuation of the current scheme, as the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB), formerly the Directorate for Fire and Electrical Safety (DBE), in practice has used the technical requirements that follow from the shelf regulations as a basis as regards pipeline systems that are physically located in the sea. With regard to route classification, the intention of these rules in the land regulations is to incorporate consideration for densely populated areas on land. As regards pipeline systems that are physically located in the sea, the shelf regulations with the recommended norms will, in practice, be sufficient to safeguard the relevant considerations which must be taken in these areas. With regard to the consideration for other activities, particularly shipping, the risk reduction requirements in the shelf regulations will apply in full. For those parts of the pipeline systems that are physically located on land in these Regulations' area of application, whether island or mainland, the land regulations shall apply through these Regulations. See also Section 11 of these Regulations on application of the Management Regulations for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land, which adopts the Regulations of 3 September 2001 No. 1099 relating to management in the petroleum activities (the Management Regulations) for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land.

On 19 December 2003, the Ministry of Labour and Government Administration (from 1 October 2004 the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs) made a resolution pursuant to this section, third paragraph, which confirms that the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway will also be the regulatory authority for the planned Ormen Lange integrated land facility at Nyhamna in Aukra municipality.

For petroleum facilities and associated pipeline systems that are covered under these Regulations, requirements are also stipulated in other regulations. These include, in addition to the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority's requirements regarding external environment

and the health authorities' requirements in connection with health-related factors, inter alia the Civil Defence Act's requirements for self-protection and the Norwegian National Coastal Administration's legislation, as well as regulations stipulated and enforced by regional and municipal authorities. Such regulation applies in addition to the requirements in these Regulations.

The Planning and Building Act and the Energy Act contain provisions that are of significance for safety and working environment at petroleum facilities and associated pipeline systems covered under these Regulations. However, the Planning and Building Act and the Energy Act are not part of the statutory basis for these Regulations.

Reference is also made to the Crown Prince Regent's resolution of 19 December 2003 on the establishment of the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway with appended instructions regarding coordination of the supervision of health, environment and safety in the petroleum activities on the Norwegian continental shelf, and on certain facilities on land. These documents are available on the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway's website, www.ptil.no and at "Lovdata".

Re Section 3

Definitions

The central regulations in the shelf regulations are the Framework Regulations and the four supplementary regulations: the Regulations of 3 September 2001 No. 1099 relating to management in the petroleum activities (the Management Regulations), the Regulations of 3 September 2001 No. 1107 relating to material and information in the petroleum activities (the Information Duty Regulations), the Regulations of 3 September 2001 No. 1100 relating to design and outfitting of facilities, etc. in the petroleum activities (the Facilities Regulations) and the Regulations of 3 September 2001 No. 1157 relating to conduct of activities in the petroleum activities (the Activities Regulations).

CHAPTER II
WHO THE REGULATIONS TARGET
AND EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENTS

Re Section 4
Who the Regulations target

This provision coordinates the obligated party hierarchy for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land as defined in these Regulations' Section 3 on definitions, but does not alter the responsibility that follows from the enabling acts.

The first paragraph entails a material obligation to comply with the regulations. This obligation to ensure action is called the duty to ensure compliance with requirements. A special follow-up obligation (called the see-to-it duty) follows from the second paragraph. The duty to establish, follow up and further develop a management system emerges from Section 10 of these Regulations.

Formulation of the obligated party in the respective provisions and the significance thereof

The obligated party is usually worded in a neutral manner in these Regulations. This is done because more than one party may be obligated under the same provision. Examples of neutral wording are "It must be ensured that critical activities are performed....." and "Petroleum facilities must be designed such that ...". Another neutral form used is "The responsible party shall....". Who the responsible party(ies) is (are), follows from the first paragraph. Therefore, the responsible party could be the party that owns, that is responsible for the operation or others who participate in the activities. The relevant provisions clearly state when the responsibility is placed on one or more specific participants. For example, the party that operates, or the employer, have a special duty as obligated party in certain provisions. The duty that a party that owns or operates petroleum facilities or pipeline systems has to "supervise", cf. second paragraph, applies throughout and is thus not mentioned in the other provisions in these Regulations.

Party that operates

An operator is designated for petroleum facilities and pipelines on land that are subject to the Petroleum Act, and this operator is responsible for daily management of the petroleum activities on behalf of the licensees. For other petroleum facilities and pipeline systems, similar obligations and rights fall to the party that operates the facility or the pipeline system on behalf of the owners. The term "party that operates" is used in order to have a common

term for obligated party that covers all petroleum facilities and pipeline systems that fall under the authority of these Regulations. The central player that is responsible for safety and working environment for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems that fall under the authority of these Regulations, is the party that is responsible for performing the activities (often the operator) and the party that is responsible for the daily management. In many cases, only the party responsible for operation of facilities and pipeline systems will be the obligated party, and not the other participants. If this is the case, it is stated in the individual provisions of these Regulations.

Owner of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land

It is mainly the party that operates, not owns (including licensees under the Petroleum Act) who has this obligation to ensure action. Nevertheless, the owner is mentioned in the first paragraph to reflect the duty the owner has in the land regulations. The owner's responsibility under these Regulations' area of application will largely be fulfilled through the general supervisory responsibility, which follows from the second section.

Other participants

Other participants means all parties that take part in the activities at petroleum facilities and pipeline systems without being owners or responsible for the operation. This could include owners of properties, buildings or constructions that are not petroleum facilities and pipeline systems, or parties that provide services in connection with the activities, e.g. technical operations organisation. Also other parties that are mentioned in particular in the land regulations, cf. the appendix, are among the other participants. Employers and employees are also among the other participants. The content of their responsibility largely follows from the Working Environment Act, Section 2-1 on employers' duties and Section 2-3 on employees' duty to contribute, respectively.

About individual responsibility

Multiple parties can thus be responsible simultaneously, but the individual party's responsibility is limited to the tasks that fall under this person's area of responsibility; in other words, what the person has the authority to control and/or instruct. The scope of individual responsibility can vary according to the circumstances. Responsibility could hardly be assigned to a participant for breach of regulatory requirements if the person did not have control or instruction authority as regards the duties in question.

Re Section 5
Arrangement of employee contribution

This section highlights the employees' right to contribute, which follows from the existing land regulations.

The employees' duties are discussed in Section 4 of these Regulations on responsibility under these Regulations. This section entails that employees must be given a real opportunity to have an impact on safety and the working environment in the activities.

Elected representatives as mentioned in this section may be safety delegates, trade union representatives, etc. The provisions do not entail changes in the system that follows from the Working Environment Act as regards involvement of the employees and their elected representatives, including who is to be involved in the various cases. The right to contribute is governed in several regulations under the Working Environment Act, inter alia in the Regulations relating to safety delegates and working environment committees. The first section entails inter alia that requirements are set for employee contribution in all phases of the activities in matters dealing with safety and working environment. To ensure that the employees' experience can also be utilised in the phase prior to establishment of an operations organisation, the responsible party can obtain such experience from elected representatives employed by other owners, operators, contractors, etc., as well as relevant employee organisations.

CHAPTER III
PRINCIPLES FOR SAFETY AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Re Section 6
Prudent activities

The intention of continuing to develop high standards for safety and working environment is found both in the shelf regulations and the land regulations. Reference is made to the enabling acts. A separate provision on prudent activities shows that the authorities place great emphasis on this topic. The provision will be enforced in light of the activities in question; whether this relates to high risk operations and activities with significant major accident potential, or whether it relates to construction assignments, etc. of lesser scope and with lower risk.

Use of the term prudent here does not entail any substantive change in relation to the Working Environment Act's concept of prudence, which is "fully satisfactory". The requirement in the first paragraph for an overall evaluation is based on a comprehensive view of safety and working environment for the activity in question.

Recognized norms will be key elements in the interpretation of the individual regulatory requirements, and when setting standards for safety and working environment. Combinations of parts of norms should be avoided, provided that the responsible party cannot document that a corresponding standard is achieved for safety and working environment.

Under the scope of these Regulations, with the exceptions mentioned below, recognized norm has a different meaning than similar terms in the shelf regulations, cf. Regulations relating to health, safety and the environment in the petroleum activities (the Framework Regulations), Section 18 on documentation. This is because in areas other than use of lifting and transport equipment, reference to or recommendations are not made in the same manner as regards use of concrete, specific norms (for example industry standards) in the guidelines to the provisions of these Regulations. In these Regulations, recognized norms means standards, guidelines, etc. that are internationally and/or nationally recognized in a particular technical discipline.

In order to fulfil the requirement for prudent operations when using lifting and transport equipment, the NORSOK R-005N standard on safe use of lifting and transport equipment at petroleum facilities on land should be used. As regards principles for use of this standard, reference is made to Section 18 of the Framework Regulations, with guidelines.

Re Section 7 Risk reduction

The principles in this provision apply in general for the activities and supplement the duty of care in the enabling acts. The principle of reducing risk beyond the stipulated level is expressed in part in the land legislation, and the practices connected thereto, but it is a generally recognised principle. Enforcement will necessarily differ in relation to whether the issue at hand relates to high risk operations and activities with major risk potential, or to a construction assignment or other similar assignment of lesser scope and with lower risk. As mentioned in the first paragraph, second sentence, the risk reduction shall take place according to the principles in the second paragraph. This means that the risk shall be reduced beyond the minimum regulatory requirement, if this can be done without unreasonable cost or drawback.

For the purposes of these Regulations, risk means a combination of the likelihood of injury/damage and the severity of such injury/damage in the form of death, personal injury or other health injury, reduced health or loss of financial assets.

Re Section 8 Competence

This section is included as a consequence of the special safety conditions that exist on the facilities governed under these Regulations and, to some extent, it is a highlighting of the applicable practices on land.

The purpose of the provision is to ensure that everyone who works in the activities, is qualified to perform the work in a proper manner.

Competence requirements are found throughout the respective land regulations which apply under the scope of these Regulations, cf. the appendix. The intention of this section is also to highlight competence requirements in a separate, functional provision.

Re Section 9 Sound safety culture

The principle of promoting a sound safety culture is derived from the land regulations, but has not previously been established by regulation. Similar principles follow from the shelf legislation (Section 11 of the Regulations of 31 August 2001 No. 1016 relating to health, safety and the environment in the petroleum activities (the Framework Regulations)).

It is a precondition that a sound safety culture shall characterise all parts of the individual activities in order to succeed in the systematic work that is necessary to prevent errors and dangerous situations or undesirable conditions from occurring or developing. A sound safety culture is also a precondition for ensuring continuous development and improvement of safety and working environment.

CHAPTER IV. MANAGING THE ACTIVITIES

Re Section 10 Duty to establish, follow up and further develop management systems

This duty follows from the applicable land regulations, although the term "management system" is not used in the land regulations. This duty is inter alia included here in order to assemble and highlight requirements that appear in different parts of the land regulations.

The employees' duty to contribute is not new. It is similarly expressed in the Internal Control Regulations / HSE Regulations for land.

Re Section 11
Application of the Management Regulations for petroleum facilities
and pipeline systems on land

This section invokes the Regulations of 3 September 2001 No. 1099 relating to management in the petroleum activities (the Management Regulations) under these Regulations' area of application with regard to requirements in the Management Regulations that are based on the Working Environment Act and the Petroleum Act. This means that the Management Regulations' requirements that are based on the Pollution Act and on health legislation in the health authorities' sphere of authority are not invoked under these Regulations' area of application.

This section applies to petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land. With regard to pipeline systems in the sea under the area of application of these Regulations, reference is made to Section 1 on scope, second paragraph, which invokes the shelf regulations for these systems.

In these Regulations, established arrangements pursuant to the Internal Control Regulations / HSE Regulations will be acceptable as fulfilment of the requirements under these Regulations.

Re Section 12
Application of the Builders' Regulations at construction sites for petroleum facilities and
pipeline systems on land

Under these Regulations' area of application, the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway is the regulatory authority under the Builders' Regulations. The consideration behind the requirements in the Builders' Regulations is mainly safeguarded under these Regulations' area of application by the other requirements in these Regulations. See in particular Chapter II of these Regulations related to responsibility and Chapter IV on management of the activities.

Therefore, these requirements will mainly be used as a basis for fulfilment of the requirements in the Builders' Regulations.

CHAPTER V. DOCUMENTATION, ETC.

Re Section 13

Documentation requirements, etc.

This provision highlights the responsible party's general documentation obligations, and does not entail a stricter requirement.

Re Section 14

Information available through direct access

This section provides for electronic processing, and thus entails a streamlining opportunity for the industry.

Directly accessible means that the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway receives access to the information via electronic information systems and accesses the information itself, as needed. Information that is made directly accessible, could include, inter alia individual documents in connection with an audit.

Re Section 15

Plan for development and operation of petroleum deposits (PDO) and Plan for installation and operation of facilities for transport and for exploitation of petroleum (PIO) for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land, factors related to safety and working environment under the Petroleum Act and the Working Environment Act

This section invokes the requirements in Section 20 of the Framework Regulations as regards safety and working environment documentation in connection with PDOs and PIOs that relate to petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land that are covered under these Regulations, when these facilities/pipelines are also covered under the Petroleum Act.

The Petroleum Act's area of application is governed in Section 1-4, cf. 1-6 of the Act. Here it emerges that the Petroleum Act relates to petroleum activities, including production and exploitation, linked to subsea petroleum deposits that fall under Norwegian jurisdiction.

Exploitation of produced petroleum that takes place on Norwegian land territory is only covered when such exploitation is necessary for or constitutes an integrated part of production or transport of petroleum. Necessary means both that which is necessary based on physical factors as well as that which is necessary based on how the activities are organised. This is discussed in more detail in Odelsting Proposition No. 46 (2002-2003) relating to the Act relating to amendments to the Act of 29 November 1996 No. 72 relating to petroleum activities. Examples of facilities for exploitation of petroleum that are not necessary for production or transport of petroleum and thus fall outside the Petroleum Act's area of application and thus this section, are gas power plants whose only purpose is to supply energy to the grid or to land-based industrial activities and crude oil refineries, where produced petroleum can be delivered for processing to said refinery or to another refinery. The crude oil refinery at Mongstad and the facility at Slagentangen thus do not fall under the scope of the Petroleum Act, nor do they fall under the scope of this section.

With regard to pipeline systems in the sea under these Regulations' area of application, reference is made to Section 1 on scope, second paragraph, which states that the shelf regulations shall apply to such systems.

Through this section, Section 20 of the Framework Regulations is adapted to petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land. This entails a simplification for the industry as it needs only prepare one application for the relevant land facilities and pipeline systems. For pipeline systems, this provision thus means that only one application is submitted for the entire system up to the land facility. In cases where the PDO/PIO requirement does not apply, Section 16 of these Regulations on main application shall apply. The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB), formerly the Directorate for Fire and Electrical Safety (DBE) has allowed the PDO to be used as a basis in connection with an application for a main permit.

With regard to pipeline systems, the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway will present the application to the municipalities that are affected by the transport.

The second paragraph sets requirements regarding submission of information regarding factors that have special safety significance for petroleum facilities or pipeline systems on land, and which do not emerge from the shelf regulations' information requirements in connection with PDOs and PIOs. This applies, inter alia, to information regarding safety factors in relation to neighbours and third parties, as well as other aspects that differ from the offshore petroleum activities.

The second paragraph litera a applies to description of the area where the facility is to be built and its immediate surroundings, with information regarding development and the activities that take place there. A land disposal plan/site plan shows the use of the areas within the facility area for which the application has been submitted.

The second paragraph litera b means that the parties shall make sure that the area controlled by the applicant is sufficient for the planned activities.

Comment regarding second paragraph litera c: Information should be provided concerning the relationship to other authorities, including a brief account of which local and regional authorities have been involved in connection with the facility, and any applications that may have been submitted to these authorities.

Otherwise as regards factors of significance for safety and working environment for petroleum facilities or pipeline systems on land, a brief description should be provided of the planned fire protection measures and protective equipment in the activities, as well as municipal or regional public fire protection measures.

Re Section 16

Application for permission to develop new activity (main application)

This section replaces the provisions in the land regulations that applied up until these Regulations entered into force.

Petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land that are covered under the Petroleum Act, will always follow Section 15 on PDOs and PIOs.

The main application should provide information that corresponds to that which is required under Section 15 regarding factors related to safety and working environment under the Petroleum Act and the Working Environment Act in PDOs and PIOs for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land.

If the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway finds that the documentation is not satisfactory, the Authority will provide feedback and demand supplemental documentation.

The application will be presented to municipal and any other affected authorities.

It is important that the application be submitted to the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway as early as possible prior to planned construction start-up, so that the authorities have adequate processing time.

Re Section 17 Decommissioning plan

The section invokes requirements for safety and working environment documentation in connection with the decommissioning plan also for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land that are covered under these Regulations, when they are also covered under the Petroleum Act. Reference is made to what has been stated regarding the Petroleum Act's area of application in the guidelines to Section 15.

With regard to pipeline systems in the sea under the scope of these Regulations, reference is made to Section 1 on scope, second paragraph, which states that the shelf regulations apply to these systems. This section replaces other requirements related to decommissioning in applicable land regulations for areas that are covered under the Petroleum Act.

For petroleum facilities and pipeline systems that are covered under the Petroleum Act, a decommissioning plan must be submitted pursuant to Section 5-1 of the Petroleum Act on decommissioning plans. This plan shall form the basis for the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy's decision regarding disposal. As regards facilities on land or the seabed that are subject to private property rights, the Ministry's disposal decision can only relate to continued use in the petroleum activities, cf. Section 5-3, sixth paragraph of the Petroleum Act regarding decisions related to disposal. Therefore, the licensee shall not refer to other disposal alternatives for such facilities.

Re Section 18 Cessation

This section highlights requirements in connection with cessation of operations outside of the Petroleum Act's area of application. Reference is also made to requirements in regulations stipulated in the appendix, Section 26 of the Regulations of 24 February 2004 No. 456 relating to transport of petroleum by pipeline over land (the Pipeline Regulations) and Section 24 of the Regulations of 27 February 2004 No. 490 relating to flammable or pressurized substances.

Re Section 19

Requirement for consent for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land

This section will lead to a simplification for the industry, inter alia in that it harmonises the scheme for facilities, etc. that are covered under these Regulations with the consent scheme in the shelf regulations, and replaces several permits in the prevailing land regulations. For pipeline systems from facilities on the shelf, this provision means that there is now a scheme where only one application is submitted for the entire system up to the petroleum facility on land through this coordination with the shelf regulations.

Re Section 20

Contents of the application for consent

Reference is made to the comments on Section 19 on the requirement for consent for petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land.

Re Section 21

Employer's duty of notification

This section confirms that the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway is the correct authority according to the Working Environment Act's notification requirement for these Regulations' area of application.

Re Section 21a

Reporting diving operations

This section is new. The notification requirement relates to diving "in sheltered waters" in connection with petroleum facilities on land and associated pipeline systems, for which no consent is required under the shelf regulations. The notification may form the basis for audits. Information about the players that will participate means the name of companies or one-person businesses that are involved in the diving operation, addresses, etc. and contact person. Information about the activity to be performed means, in addition to information about the specific job in question; the diving method, diving facilities and equipment and diving platform (vessel/barge or other).

Unless otherwise stated by the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway, the deadline for sending the notification is at least three weeks prior to starting the diving operation.

Re Section 22

Notification of hazard and accident situations to the supervisory authorities

This section replaces the prevailing regulatory provisions in the land regulations concerning notification under these Regulations' area of application. With regard to the interpretation of what is meant by serious, acute injury, the prevailing practice under the land legislation shall be used as a basis. The notification requirement in the event of serious impairment or loss of safety functions or other barriers does not entail changes in relation to the practice that has prevailed in this area. The provision entails a duty for parties who own or operate facilities to coordinate the notification.

Safety functions mentioned in this section mean physical measures that reduce the likelihood of a hazard and accident situation occurring, or that limit the consequences of an accident. Barriers can be physical or non-physical measures, or a combination of these.

Re Section 23

Information to the public regarding safety measures

This section does not entail any new elements in relation to Section 23 of the Fire and Explosion Prevention Act on the special information duty for activities with significant major accident potential, but it has been included here to make an adjustment in relation to the comparable provision in the Regulations relating to transport of petroleum by pipeline over land (the Pipeline Regulations). Reference is made to the appendix which is part of these Regulations. The Pipeline Regulations include a requirement for such information every third year, cf. Section 25 of the Pipeline Regulations. This requirement is made more functional by means of this section. In other words, under these Regulations' area of application, there are no absolute deadlines for updating, etc. the information that is to be provided to the public. The purpose of this is to give the industry some leeway so as to find the most appropriate timeframes in order to fulfil the requirement for necessary information.

However, it is appropriate to recommend that the point of departure be the same deadlines as are given in the requirements in the pipeline regulations on land.

Thus, as a starting point, the information mentioned in this section should be reviewed every third year and, if necessary, be updated and re-transmitted, and in any event if there are changes in the operation. The information should be available to the public at all times, and the communication to the public should be repeated at least every fifth year.

Re Section 24
The Major Accident Regulations

The Major Accident Regulations

In cases where there are coinciding requirements in the Major Accident Regulations and these Regulations (for example in connection with reporting following incidents), the requirements in these Regulations can be used as a basis for fulfilling the requirements in the Major Accident Regulations.

CHAPTER VI
DESIGN AND OUTFITTING OF PETROLEUM FACILITIES AND
PIPELINE SYSTEMS ON LAND

Re Section 25
Technical requirements in the land regulations

This section continues the prevailing law in these Regulations' area of application as regards technical requirements. This means that the guidelines to the land regulations are also used as a basis. The appendix which is part of these Regulations, indicates which of the regulations apply, with adaptations.

In these Regulations' area of application, the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway will be the regulatory authority under the relevant land regulations.

In those cases where these Regulations' functional requirements as regards technical design and outfitting of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land coincide with requirements in the land regulations, the functional requirements in these Regulations can be used as a basis to fulfil the land regulations.

With regard to requirements for pipeline systems, the shelf regulations apply for that part which is physically located in the sea, cf. Section 1 on scope.

Re Section 26
Design of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land

The intention of this section is to provide a comprehensive overview of factors that must be safeguarded when designing petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land, and it does not

conflict with the existing land legislation in the area which supplements this provision, cf. Section 25 on technical requirements in the land regulations. The requirements in this section are formulated as functional requirements, and they are thus intended to function as an umbrella for the technical requirements in the land regulations, as these are applied in the appendix.

Re Section 27

Safety functions

The intention of this section is to provide a comprehensive overview of the necessary safety functions that must be safeguarded in connection with designing petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land, and it does not conflict with the existing land legislation in the area which supplements this provision. In the land regulations, the requirement for safety systems is, inter alia, governed in Section 15 of the Regulations of 27 February 2004 No. 490 relating to flammable or pressurized substances, particularly as regards process handling, cf. Section 25 of these Regulations on technical requirements in the land regulations. Safety functions as mentioned in this section, mean physical measures which reduce the likelihood that a hazard and accident situation will occur, or which limit the consequences in the event of an accident.

Re Section 28

Plants, systems and equipment

The intention of this section is to link together the various safety and working environment aspects of the design of plants, systems and equipment. The section is supplemented by a number of different requirements in the land legislation that follow from the appendix.

Re Section 29

Chemicals and chemical effects

The intention of this section is to ensure a balanced and comprehensive assessment of various health and safety aspects linked to planning of equipment and systems as mentioned in the second paragraph. The section deals with both acute and long-term chemical effects. The section is supplemented by the land regulations as specified in the appendix.

Re Section 30
Processing and storage of flammable and explosive goods

With regard to reducing the consequences, reference is made to Section 7 on risk reduction. The size of the disposable area should be utilised to separate risk areas and areas where personnel have regular work sites.

Detailed requirements related to placement and handling of flammable and explosive goods are found in the Regulations of 26 June 2002 No. 0744 relating to flammable goods and the Regulations of 26 June 2002 No. 0922 relating to handling of explosive goods, Chapter 7 on safekeeping.

Re Section 31
Control room

Control rooms as mentioned under this section are subject to these Regulations and this section entails that the Regulations of 20 April 1995 No. 385 relating to work in control rooms and the Regulations of 16 July 1996 No. 725 relating to handling of flammable goods¹ are to be used as a basis when designing the control room.

Reference is made to the comment concerning Section 1 on scope which discusses the application of the shelf regulations.

¹ These Regulations have been repealed and replaced with the Regulations relating to flammable or pressurized substances, cf. the appendix, Item B I, No. 1. Section 31 will be updated at the earliest opportunity. The PSA's basis will be the new Regulations relating to flammable or pressurized substances.

CHAPTER VII
CONDUCT OF ACTIVITIES AT PETROLEUM FACILITIES
AND PIPELINE SYSTEMS ON LAND

Re Section 32
Requirements for conduct of activities in the land regulations

This section continues the prevailing law in these Regulations' area of application as regards requirements for conduct of activities. This means that the guidelines to the land regulations

are also used as a basis. The appendix which is a part of these Regulations, states which regulations apply, with adaptations.

For these Regulations' area of application, the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway will be the regulatory authority pursuant to the relevant land regulations.

In those cases where functional requirements for conduct of activities in the land regulations and in these Regulations coincide, the functional requirements in these Regulations can be used as a basis to fulfil the land regulations.

With regard to pipeline systems in the sea, reference is made to Section 1 on scope, second paragraph.

Re Section 33

Start-up of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land

The intention of this section is to provide a comprehensive overview of factors that shall be safeguarded in connection with start-up of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land, and does not conflict with prevailing land legislation in the area that supplements this provision, cf. Section 32 on requirements for conduct of activities in the land regulations. The requirements in this section are functional in nature, and are thus intended to function as an umbrella for the requirements in the land regulations.

Re Section 34

Maintenance

Maintenance requirements are spread throughout the respective land regulations. The intention of this section is to have a separate functional provision on maintenance in order to emphasise the significance of such an important area.

Re Section 35

Training and exercises

Requirements for training and exercises are spread throughout the respective land regulations. The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for training and exercises in a separate functional provision.

Re Section 36 Procedures

Requirements for procedures are spread throughout the respective land regulations. The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for procedures in a separate functional provision. Procedure means a specified manner in which to carry out an activity or a process.

Re Section 37 Use of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land

The intention of this section is to provide a comprehensive overview of factors that shall be safeguarded in connection with use of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land, and does not conflict with prevailing land legislation in the area that supplements this provision, cf. Section 32 on requirements for conduct of activities in the land regulations. The requirements in this section are functional in nature, and are thus intended to function as an umbrella for the requirements in the land regulations.

Re Section 38 Safety systems

The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for safety systems in a separate, functional provision.

Re Section 39 Critical activities

The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for carrying out critical activities in a separate, functional provision. Critical activities may include work on pressurised, live or hydrocarbon-bearing systems, hot work, work with explosives or pyrophoric substances, work that involves disconnecting safety systems and lifting operations.

See also the Regulations of 3 September 2001 No. 1099 relating to management in the petroleum activities (the Management Regulations) Section 13 on general requirements to analyses, cf. Section 11 of these Regulations on application of the Management Regulations on petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land.

Re Section 40
Work in and operation of electrical installations

The intention of this section is to provide a comprehensive overview of factors that must be safeguarded in connection with work in and operation of electrical installations, and it does not conflict with the existing land legislation in the area which supplements this provision, cf. Section 32 on requirements for conduct of activities in the land regulations. The requirements in this section are formulated as functional requirements, and they are thus intended to function as an umbrella for the technical requirements in the land regulations.

The land regulations that are indicated in the appendix to these Regulations, contain special provisions regarding the responsible party for operation and maintenance of electrical installations. The responsible party will be one of "the other parties that participate in the activities" pursuant to Section 4 of these Regulations, and shall be responsible in relation to relevant land regulations, his/her job description, etc.

Re Section 41
Simultaneous activities

The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for conduct of simultaneous activities in a separate functional provision.

Re Section 42
Planning

The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for planning of activities in a separate, functional provision.

See also the Regulations of 3 September 2001 No. 1099 relating to management in the petroleum activities (the Management Regulations), Section 13 on planning, cf. Section 11 of these Regulations on application of the Management Regulations on petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land.

Re Section 43
Actions during conduct of activities

The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for measures in connection with conduct of planned activities in a separate, functional provision.

Re Section 44
Monitoring and control

The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for monitoring and control in a separate, functional provision. See also Section 31 on control rooms.

Re Section 45
Transfer of information

The intention of this section is to highlight requirements for transfer of information in a separate, functional provision.

Re Section 46
Arrangement of work

The intention of this section is, inter alia, to highlight the connection between working environment and risk of errors, without this entailing new or more stringent requirements.

Re Section 47
Emergency preparedness

The requirements in this section are functional in nature, and their intention is to function as an umbrella for the requirements in the land regulations, as well as to provide a comprehensive overview of requirements for emergency preparedness in connection with operation of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land. The requirements in this section do not conflict with prevailing land legislation, which supplements this provision. Reference is made to the summary of land regulations provided in the appendix.

This section thus continues prevailing law in these Regulations' area of application as regards emergency preparedness requirements. This means that the guidelines to the land regulations can also be used as a basis. Under these Regulations' area of application, the

Petroleum Safety Authority Norway will be the regulatory authority pursuant to the relevant land regulations.

CHAPTER VIII FINAL PROVISIONS

Re Section 48 Supervisory authority

These Regulations shall function as a bridge between the shelf regulations and the land regulations by providing an overview of stipulated requirements for safety and working environment at petroleum facilities on land with associated pipeline systems. This means that the regulations that have applied up until these Regulations' entry into force, will still apply with the adaptations stated in the appendix which is a part of these Regulations.

In order to establish a good overview and systematic basis for the work on safety and working environment under these Regulations' area of application, certain functional provisions have been incorporated in the Temporary Regulations, cf. Chapter VI on design and outfitting of petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land and Chapter VII on conduct of activities at petroleum facilities and pipeline systems on land. The intention of these functional provisions is to demonstrate a comprehensive view and direct attention to certain key areas. It is the land regulations' requirements that supplement the functional requirements, and not recognised industry norms, as in the shelf regulations. NORSOK standards are not invoked as a set of norms in these Regulations. Upholding how the land regulations have previously been put into practice, is a key prerequisite for the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway's enforcement of these Regulations.

Re Section 50 Regulations

This section gives the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway the authority to stipulate and change the framework for how these Temporary Regulations are to be understood, interpreted and complied with.

**Re Section 52
Exemptions**

Any criteria or limitations regarding exemptions or dispensations that emerge from regulations that are specified in the appendix will still apply.

**IX-II
APPENDICES**

As regards Item B III No. 1 The area of application in the Pipeline Regulations of 24 February 2004 is unchanged in relation to the previous Pipeline Regulations of 23 December 2002. There is thus no change in the distribution of responsibility between the Petroleum Safety Authority Norway and the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning, as this follows from the scope of the Temporary Regulations, cf. Section 1.