

**GUIDELINES TO REGULATIONS RELATING TO MATERIAL AND  
INFORMATION IN THE PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES  
(THE INFORMATION DUTY REGULATIONS)**

**1 January 2002**

(Updated 29 April 2010)

**Petroleum Safety Authority Norway (PSA)  
Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT)  
Norwegian Social and Health Directorate (NSHD)**

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## CHAPTER I MATERIAL AND INFORMATION

### Re Section 1

#### Preparation of material and information

The requirement in the first paragraph of making information available to the supervisory authorities, implies that the information shall be sent to the official address, i.e. the physical or electronic post box, if not stated otherwise. The requirement to a defined and coherent volume of information as mentioned in the first paragraph, litera a, does not apply to documents that are electronically linked without clear delimitation (hypertextual documents).

In order to fulfil the requirement to documents as mentioned in the first paragraph literas a and b, the [NORSOK Z-001](#) and [NORSOK Z-003](#) standards should be used for technical operations documents.

Document format means the manner in which characters, structure and layout are coded and organised. The document format should be stated when the document is made available electronically.

The first paragraph provides for making material and information available to the supervisory authorities without using the document form. This can be discussed and agreed with the supervisory authorities in each individual case.

The requirement to a recognised document format as mentioned in the second paragraph, implies that the following formats

- a) ISO Latin 1 8859-1,
- b) SGML - ISO 8879, including the subset formats HTML and XML,
- c) TIFF version 6 – ISO 12639,
- d) PDF

should be used.

For documents that are made available according to the third paragraph, the preliminary versions should use a document format that best serves reading and editing purposes.

The fourth paragraph on common solutions and subsequent use implies that the licensees and others who take part in the petroleum activities, should manage electronic material and electronic information so that the material and the information can be recreated at a later date. This particularly applies to electronically stored material and information that has been made available to external users at some given point in time.

### Re Section 2

#### Directly available information

Direct availability means that the supervisory authorities get access to the information via electronic information systems and may retrieve the information themselves as needed. Information that is made directly available, can, inter alia, be individual documents in connection with an audit. When the information is made available according to [this section](#), the requirements as mentioned in [Section 1](#) on preparation of material and information, will apply correspondingly.

The delimitation in the second sentence implies that the information that is available electronically, must be easy to explore, so that the supervisory authorities can regard the information as received.

### Re Section 3

#### Publicly available information

The requirement of making information available to the public implies that all interested parties can gain access to such information, for example through databases, publications or speeches.

### Re Section 4

#### Retention period and discarding

The requirement to retention is a consequence of the duty to keep material and information available according to [Section 10-4 of the Petroleum Act](#). In the remarks to [Section 10-4 of the Petroleum Act](#), second paragraph, it is imposed as a condition that a restriction on the duty to keep material and information available, must not come at the expense of the authorities' actual needs, see Odelsting Proposition No. 43 (1995-1996), page 61. Both the industry's and the authorities' needs may vary so much that it will not be possible to state a specific number of years for retaining the various types of material and information.

The mapping results as mentioned in litera Ii, include, inter alia, exposure to carcinogenic substances. It ensues from the [Regulations 14 April 2000 No. 412 relating to the establishment and use of a substance card index for substances that are hazardous to health and in enterprises](#) (the substance card index regulations), cf. also [Section 34 of the Activities Regulations](#) on chemical health hazard, second paragraph, that the retention period for such mapping results is 40 years.

The contents of possible obligations will depend on the basis for the decision relating to disposal. Therefore, the obligation may rest on the licensee, the owner or others. Reference is made here to the remarks on Section 5-1, second, third and fourth paragraphs of the Petroleum Act in Odelsting Proposition No. 43 (1995-1996), page 52.

The requirement to providing an account in the decommissioning plan implies that the licensee shall describe possible future areas of use for materials and information in the decommissioning plan.

The requirement to handing over will normally apply to the party that is obliged to carry out the disposal decision under [Section 5-3 of the Petroleum Act](#), see second paragraph.

Discarding means a systematic selection process in archives and databases to pick out material and information that are to be removed. If the material and the information are limited to the Petroleum Safety Authority's sphere of authority, and have been sent to the Petroleum Safety Authority's official address, then discarding may be carried out conditional upon that the requirement in the first paragraph first sentence has been fulfilled. This does not apply to material or information on management systems, because that might affect the sphere of authority of the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority and the Norwegian Board of Health. These regulations do not curtail the health legislation's provisions on retention of documentation of the health service, cf. for example the Journal Regulations pursuant to the [Health Personnel Act](#).

Scrapping means destroying physically discarded material and discarded information.

## **CHAPTER II REQUIREMENTS AND APPLICATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH CONSENT TO CERTAIN PETROLEUM ACTIVITIES**

### **Re Section 5**

#### **Requirement on consent to certain petroleum activities**

Consent for putting into service a facility or parts thereof as mentioned in the first paragraph litera d, also comprises change of operator and use of well intervention facilities and other units that are regarded as facilities, cf. the [guidelines to the Framework Regulations Section 2](#) on scope of application etc.

Major rebuildings as mentioned in the first paragraph litera e, may include installation of a new module, significant interventions in systems carrying hydrocarbons, or major changes in physical barriers.

Removal or relocation as mentioned in the first paragraph litera h, may be particularly relevant for flotel that have been placed at a particular location for an indefinite time period.

### **Re Section 6**

#### **Contents of application for consent**

Sufficient time implies necessary time for the supervisory authorities to consider applications for consent and complaints, if any, prior to the planned date of starting up the petroleum activity. Normal consideration time is nine weeks. Other time-limits should be clarified with the supervisory authorities in each individual case. If the time-limits are not met, one cannot expect the application to be considered by the desired date. The Petroleum Safety Authority coordinates the applications for the other supervisory authorities.

The progress plan as mentioned in the [first paragraph litera b](#), should include the points in time of central decisions.

With regard to the contents of the programme as mentioned in the first paragraph litera c, the standard [NORSOK D-010](#) revision 3 Chapter 4.7 should be used.

With regard to the overview of granted exemptions as mentioned in the [first paragraph litera f](#), a new operator for a mobile facility should consider whether there are changed circumstances that would make it necessary to apply for a new exemption related to the facility, or if it is safe to operate with previously granted exemptions.

In the event of application for consent in cases where an Acknowledgement of Compliance (AOC) also exists, cf. the [Framework Regulations Section 17](#) on general requirements to material and information, the

AOC, with pertinent information and documentation, may replace part of the information required by litera a to l included.

When, in accordance with the last paragraph, it is applied for consent for petroleum activities that also require application to, permission and decision from the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority in accordance with the [Activities Regulations Sections 55, 57, 59, 60, 63 and 64](#), collected applications shall be sent to the Petroleum Safety Authority with copies to the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority. The Petroleum Safety Authority co-ordinates the dispatch of decisions made by the Petroleum Safety Authority and the Norwegian Pollution Authority to the responsible party that applied for consent.

In the event of application for consent according to [Section 5](#) on requirement to consent to certain petroleum activities litera f (applies to permanently placed facilities only), a summary of each of the points of relevance below should accompany the application.

- a) Fatigue life calculated according to current rules and regulations and corrected for changes in assumed weights and weight distribution caused by modifications or changes in assumed usage, such as use of derrick, ballasting and loading and unloading operations.
- b) Redundancy in the event of substantial damage to hull or brace followed by water filling, substantial internal damage to hull or main deck, or damage to the anchoring system or the positioning system:
  - check for overload in connection with environmental loads with return period of one year. For semi submersible facilities, shell elements shall be used in the modelling of the structural elements in the connection between braces and columns,
  - fatigue life.
- c) Verification of physical match between the facility and as-built documentation so that
  - later modifications or changed usage are taken into account in analyses and calculations,
  - local weld-ons or scallops do not change the integrity,
  - local modifications do not change the watertight and weatherproof integrity.
- d) Operator's additional considerations and requirements with respect to inspection and maintenance as a result of extended life for marine systems such as
  - watertight and weatherproof closing appliances,
  - ballasting and stability, included seawater intake,
  - mooring and positioning,and for related safety systems which depend on emergency power or hydraulics.

In addition comes information about how often one aims at doing inspections in dock.

- e) Operator's additional considerations and requirements with respect to inspection and maintenance as a result of extended life for
  - load-carrying structures with respect to fatigue, corrosion, erosion and thickness measurement,
  - critical areas, in addition to those required by the classification societies,
  - leak detection systems.
- f) Operator's use of information about past performance and relevant equipment usage, including results from similar facilities. This may require co-operation with other operators, ship owners and classification societies.
- g) Operator's plans for replacement and need for repairs of load carrying structures and marine systems.
- h) Operator's identification of possible chain of events related to marine systems, identification of barriers in these chains of events, review of the effectiveness and reliability of barriers, identification of criteria for how long these barriers are to be considered satisfactory and identification of special criteria in case several barriers are impaired at the same time. Furthermore, a consideration of preventive measures that are possible to put into practice.
- i) An assessment of how long one now thinks the facility can be used, or of the length of the life span in terms of safe operation of the facility. Identification of the circumstances that will limit the life span and specification of the criteria for safe operation to the extent it is possible to do so (e.g. permissible lengths of cracks, maximum permissible corrosion or remaining thickness, remaining anodes, degrading of paint protection).

### CHAPTER III MATERIAL AND INFORMATION TO BE SUBMITTED

#### Re Section 7 Drilling and well activities

The time-limits will normally be as follows:

- a) submittal of the main plan for drilling and well activities for development wells, time-limits as for PDO, cf. [guidelines for PDO and PIO, Chapter 3.4.2](#),
- b) submittal of exploration and appraisal drilling activities programmes, nine weeks prior to start-up as mentioned in [Section 5](#) on requirement to consent to certain petroleum activities litera a and b, plus litera d if the facility is put into service to conduct drilling or well activities, cf. [Section 6](#) on contents of applications for consent litera c,
- c) submittal of overview plans for drilling and well activities, monthly,
- d) submittal of programmes for temporary or permanent plugging back of exploration or development wells in the event of industrial conflict, no later than three days prior to start-up, or four days within the notification of the collective dismissal in the event of industrial conflict as mentioned in [Section 8](#) on well programme in the event of industrial conflict,
- e) availability of final report on drilling technical experiences and HES experiences after completed drilling and well activities, no later than three months after the activity is completed. Cf. [NORSOK D-010](#) revision 3, Chapter 4.10.

Other drilling and well programmes, plans and overviews as mentioned in this section, shall be made available as mentioned in [section 2](#) on directly available information.

#### Re Section 8 Well programme in the event of industrial conflict

The requirement implies that the operator shall not plan for an emergency shutdown, but for a controlled, temporary abandonment of the well in accordance with the submitted plugging programme. This understanding of the requirement concurs with current practice.

Not until the notification of collective resignation does one know who will go on strike and, with that, the consequences the strike will have for the activities and, if applicable, which wells that will have to be closed down. Hence, the plug back programme shall be submitted to the Petroleum Safety Authority within four days of the notification of collective resignation. Earlier, the requirement said that the plug back programme had to be submitted to the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate seven days after the notification of collective dismissal (the wording in the earlier Section 8 was not clear, but was understood in this way by industry and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate). Instead, there is now a requirement saying that a résumé of the well programme for ongoing activities shall be submitted to the Petroleum Safety Authority seven days after the notification of collective dismissal.

#### Re Section 9 Information on monitoring, discharge and risk of pollution

The requirements contained in the appendix as mentioned in the first paragraph litera a second sentence, cover the needs of the Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT), the Petroleum Safety Authority (PSA) and the petroleum industry. The authorities recommend that the operators use the discharge reports actively internally in the business in order to implement further actions to reduce the discharges from the facilities.

The existing requirements to reporting mean that all reporting to the SFT has been collected. Hence the requirements comprise, inter alia,

- The status and progress of the zero discharge work
- Report on hazard and accident situations that have involved acute pollution.

The Norwegian Oil Industry Association (OLF) has developed a guide for the existing reporting requirements. The guide is intended to facilitate the reporting. In the guide, definitions are given, inter alia, of what chemicals belong under the various areas of use in chapters 4.2-4.9 of the appendix. OLF's guide for sampling and analysis may be used as a basis when analysing components dissolved in water.

The SFT reports discharges from the petroleum activity on the Norwegian continental shelf to OSPAR (the Oslo and Paris Commission) in accordance with OSPAR's guidelines. Different parts of the companies'

annual reports form the basis for the SFT’s reporting to OSPAR. The use and discharge of drilling fluids, oil in produced water and chemicals are examples of elements reported by the SFT.

Description of environmental risk in connection with zero discharge reporting

If there is a significant change in environmental risk, this should be reported immediately. An example of such change is a change in the emergency preparedness against acute pollution. Other changes may be reported as part of the zero discharge reporting. When describing environmental risk, choice of methodology should be described and explained. Environmental risk should be described for the field as a whole.

Environmental risk related to the different facilities on the field, may be described in chapter 10; appendix.

The numbers related to environmental risk should be interpreted briefly, comparisons should be made with earlier years and the reasons for a change in environmental risk, if applicable, should be explained.

The summary and description as mentioned in litera d and related to emergency preparedness against acute pollution, are being considered in connection with the application for permit to conduct activities according to [the Pollution Control Act](#), Hence, these documents should be submitted to the SFT when the application for permit is submitted.

**An extended description of the Pollution Control Act and the designations used therein, in relation to the requirements to reporting**

General

The [Pollution Control Act](#), contains a general ban on having, doing or initiating anything that may involve a risk of pollution. Pollution is only permitted if it is legal according to [Sections 8 or 9 of the Pollution Control Act](#), or a permit has been granted pursuant to [Section 11](#). It is not essential that pollution has actually taken place. Cases that involve a risk of pollution are also covered by this ban.

Pollution can be divided into legal and illegal pollution:

<b>Legal pollution</b>	<b>Illegal pollution</b> <a href="#">Section 7 of the Pollution Control Act</a>	
Pollution that is legal according to <a href="#">Sections 8 or 9 of the Pollution Control Act</a> , or according to <a href="#">Section 11</a>	<i>Acute pollution</i> Cf. <a href="#">chapt. 6</a> Acute pollution	<i>Other illegal pollution</i> Pollution that involves violation of the <a href="#">Pollution Control Act</a> and/or a decision pursuant to the Act, but that does not involve any acute discharge

Legal pollution

[Section 8 of the Pollution Control Act:](#)

Almost all human activities contribute to pollution. Regulating all actions that may cause pollution is not very practical. Some exceptions are therefore made from the pollution ban. Ordinary pollution from agriculture, fishing, forestry etc., offices, business and assembly rooms, schools, hotels, warehouse buildings etc., as well as temporary construction work is permitted. It is important to note that not all pollution from the activities that are listed is permitted. It is only “ordinary pollution” that is comprised by the exception. The term “ordinary pollution” refers to the type, scope and impact of the pollution concerned, and not whether the method of operation or use that generates pollution is ordinary.

According to Section 8, last paragraph, pollution that does not involve significant damage or nuisance may take place without any permit according to Section 11. The threshold for what to consider as not significant damage or nuisance is low. “Pollution” in Section 8 refers to situations that frequently result in pollution.

[Section 9 of the Pollution Control Act:](#)

Pollution may be regulated by regulations.

#### Section 11 of the Pollution Control Act:

The pollution control authorities may grant permission to perform polluting activities upon application. In special cases permission may be granted without any prior application. Permission according to Section 11 may contain requirements pursuant to Section 16. It is under the provisions of Section 16 of the Pollution Control Act that annual reporting may be required.

#### Illegal pollution

##### Acute pollution

In activities where there is a risk of acute pollution, the responsible party has an emergency preparedness duty according to Section 6 of the Pollution Control Act. If acute pollution has taken place, the responsible party among other things has a notification duty and action duty. Acute pollution is in Section 38 of the Pollution Control Act defined as *pollution of significance, which occurs suddenly, and which is not permitted according to the provisions in or pursuant to the Pollution Control Act (three conditions)*.

##### Of significance

The pollution involves, or may involve, environmental damage or nuisance that has a more than trifling impact. Whether pollution is of significance must be considered in each individual case.

##### Occurs suddenly

The pollution is unintentional, caused by an abnormal situation in the activity or a result of an intentional wrongful act. The pollution and/or harmful effects on the environment may also be of an acute nature even if the pollution develops gradually and over an extensive period. This might for instance be the case if a tank is leaking over an extensive period.

Is not permitted according to the provisions in or pursuant to the [Pollution Control Act](#)  
Pollution that is not permitted according to Sections 8, 9 or 11 of the Pollution Control Act.

##### *Other illegal pollution*

Pollution beyond the permitted limits that is not comprised by the definition of acute pollution. This will among other things include the discharges formerly referred to as excessive discharges (Norwegian: overutslipp).

### **Re Section 10**

#### **Material and information to be sent to other institutions**

Information supplied to Notifications to Seafarers as mentioned in literas c and d, should be sent 30 days before implementing the activity the information relates to. The publications of the fishery as mentioned in litera b and e, are “Fiskaren” in Bergen and “Fiskeribladet” in Harstad. The recorded data and the report on data quality as mentioned in literas f and g, should be submitted within one month after the registration period is concluded.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **ALERT, NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING**

#### **Re Section 11**

##### **Alert and notification to the supervisory authorities of situations of hazard and accident**

Routines may be established that imply that others than the operator may alert and notify according to this provision, for example the principal enterprise. Under the [Working Environment Act](#), the individual employer is responsible for this.

The Petroleum Safety Authority alerts the Norwegian Coast Directorate by telephone. The Petroleum Safety Authority forwards the written confirmation of the alert and the written report to the Coast Directorate, the Pollution Control Authority, the Norwegian Board of Health and other relevant authorities.



Situations of hazard and accident as mentioned in the first paragraph, may be

- a) situations where there is danger that vessels and drifting objects may collide with facilities,
- b) blowouts from wells,
- c) explosions and fires,
- d) larger unintentional discharges of hydrocarbons and chemicals of significance to safety and working environment,
- e) unintentional discharges of significance to the exterior environment of petroleum, drilling fluid and chemicals, cf. recommended levels for alert of acute pollution,
- f) incidents in which the use of radioactive sources has got out of control.

Alert should be given in the following situations:

- a) situations where the emergency preparedness organisations has been activated, or preparations for evacuation have been implemented,
- b) situations where the safety delegate demands that dangerous work be stopped,  
Injuries as mentioned in the first paragraph litera a, mean deaths, severe personal injuries or other injuries to health, reduced state of health or loss of financial assets, see also [Section 9 of the Framework Regulations](#) on principles relating to risk reduction. Severe personal injury is defined in Section 13 on notification of an accident which has resulted in death or personal injury, first paragraph.

Acute pollution as mentioned in the first paragraph litera d, is defined in [Section 38 of the Pollution Act](#).

Situations of hazard and accident as mentioned in the second paragraph, may, inter alia, be

- a) situations where special hygienic or health preparedness measures have been implemented, such as in connection with
  - a) illness caused by the water supply or food,
  - b) failure of normal, hygienic procedures that result in increased risk of illness,
- b) less serious situations in connection with positioning, pipeline systems and load bearing structures,
- c) violation of safety zones or special areas subject to restrictions, cf. [Section 39 of the Framework Regulations](#) on alert and notification in connection with penetration of safety zones,
- d) situations that have led to loss of deck load, anchoring, mooring and towing equipment, and drilling and well equipment. The report should specify the exact position,
- e) unintentional hydrocarbon and chemical discharges of lesser significance to safety and working environment,
- f) unintentional discharges of lesser significance to the exterior environment of petroleum, drilling fluid and chemicals, cf. recommended levels for reporting such discharges,
- g) situations where radioactive sources are stuck in the well,
- h) situations where individual measurements show that employees have been subjected to a radioactive exposure (effective dose equivalent) of more than 20 mSv in the course of 12 months.

Regardless of alert to the Petroleum Safety Authority as mentioned in the first paragraph, the Main Rescue Coordination Centre shall be given the fastest possible direct alert in order to mobilise necessary public emergency response resources, cf. [Section 68 of the Activities Regulations](#) on handling situations of hazard and accident.

In the event of industrial accidents that have resulted in death or severe personal injury, the police shall be notified as indicated in [Section 5-2 of the Working Environment Act](#). It has been common practice for the operator to notify the police regarding fires and other serious accidents. The correct police authorities are

- a) Rogaland police district south of 62° latitude,
- b) Nordmøre and Romsdal police district between 62° and 65° 30 min. latitude,
- c) Helgeland police district between 65° 30 min. and 68° 30 min. latitude,
- d) Troms police district north of 68° 30 min. latitude.

In the event of helicopter accidents, the aviation enterprise shall notify the Civil Aviation Authority, the Aircraft Accident Investigation Board for Civil Aviation, and the police in accordance with BSL D 1-3, Regulations 27 March 1996 relating to the duty to notify and report, etc.

Alert and notification of all communicable diseases that are a hazard to public health, shall take place according to Section 2-3 of the [Communicable Diseases Act](#), cf. Regulations 30 December 1994 No. 1224 relating to medical practitioners' and other health personnel's notification and alert of communicable diseases.

According to the [Regulations relating to water supply and drinking water](#), the owner of the water works (the operator) shall notify the Ministry of Health as the supervisory authority in the event of violations of the limit values for drinking water quality as stated in the appendix to the regulations. Reference is made to the

explanation of limit values, etc. in the [appendix to the Regulations relating to water supply and drinking water](#).

Incidents involving ionising radiation sources in connection with bore hole logging, use of industrial control sources and industrial radiography shall be reported directly to the Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority according to Section 11 in [Regulations 21 November 2003 relating to radiation protection and use of radiation](#).

**Recommended levels for alerting and reporting of unintentional discharges:**

<b>Discharge</b>	<b>Alert according to first paragraph</b>	<b>Report according to second paragraph</b>
Chemicals in black category	all	-----
Liquefied petroleum, drilling fluid and chemicals in red category	> 1 m3	0,01 - 1 m3
Drilling fluid and chemicals in yellow category	> 10 m3	0,1 - 10 m3
Drilling fluid and chemicals in green category	-----	> 10 m3

*The rest of the revised/new text is being translated. See Norwegian version.*

**Re Section 12  
Follow-up**

Notification to the supervisory authorities according to the second paragraph, should include causal relations and the company's plans for start-up. In case of action against acute pollution, the notification should include the results of remote measurements and environmental surveys of acute pollution. The Norwegian Coastal Administration is the supervisory authority responsible for public action against acute pollution. The supervisory authorities may require that the operator applies for a new consent according to [Section 5](#) on the requirement on consent to certain petroleum activities, second paragraph.

**Re Section 13  
Notification of an accident which has resulted in death or personal injury**

The accident shall be reported even if it has been reported or notified according to [Section 11](#) first paragraph on alert and notification to the supervisory authorities of situations of hazard and accident.

Severe personal injury as mentioned in the first paragraph litera b, means

- a) head injuries involving concussion, loss of consciousness or other serious consequences,
- b) loss of consciousness as a result of working environment factors,
- c) skeletal injuries, with the exception of simple hairline fractures or fractures of fingers or toes,
- d) injuries to internal organs,
- e) whole or partial amputation of parts of the body,
- f) poisoning with danger of permanent health injury, such as H<sub>2</sub>S poisoning,
- g) burns, frost or corrosive injuries with full thickness skin injury (third degree) or partial thickness skin injury (second degree) to the face, hands, feet or abdomen, as well as all partial thickness skin injury that covers more than five per cent of the surface of the body,
- h) general cooling (hypothermia),
- i) permanent, or for a longer period of time, inability to work.

Accidents that have resulted in inability to work and absence as mentioned in the first paragraph litera c, mean accidents that have resulted in the injured person not being able to resume, or must be relieved of,

his/her normal work tasks for the next or a subsequent twelve-hour shifts. This also includes cases where the injury occurs on the last day of the work period offshore.

Accidents that require medical treatment mean personal injuries that require treatment or examination by a medical practitioner, or where the treatment is carried out under the guidance of a medical practitioner, such as minor surgery, stitching of wounds or use of prescription medicine. Simple wound treatment, eye flushing and the like are not considered to be medical treatment even if given by a medical practitioner.

First aid injuries mean personal injuries that do not lead to absence or require medical treatment.

The requirement for copies of the report shall contribute to co-ordinating the enterprises' safety and environment work.

#### **Re Section 14**

##### **Notification of possible work related illness**

This provision is an elaboration of [Section 5-3 of the Working Environment Act](#).

Work related illness subject to notification can be diagnosed on the basis of

- a) knowledge of the connection between a certain type of illness and certain working environment factors,
- b) documented working environment factors that the ill employee has been exposed to, and the degree of exposure to these factors,
- c) occurrence of illness in groups with varying duration and degree of exposure.

The Petroleum Safety Authority finds it inexpedient to stipulate a lower limit for the causal weight (causal percentage) needed in order to call an illness a work related illness. It is often difficult to stipulate such a percentage in the individual case. The notification requirement therefore implies that all illnesses where the working environment may have contributed to the illness, shall be reported to the Petroleum Safety Authority.

Notification to the employer is regulated by [Section 2-3 second paragraph litera f of the Working Environment Act](#).

Employees may also notify the health personnel directly, cf. [Section 3-3 of the Working Environment Act](#). Employees should then allow themselves to be examined by such personnel.

#### **Re Section 15**

##### **Reporting of work hours**

No comments.

#### **Re Section 16**

##### **Reporting of manned underwater operations**

The activities report should be written on the [form](#) appended to these regulations.

The experience report should summarise and assess experiences gained with the equipment and the procedures used. Assessments of a medical, operational and technical nature should also be included.

#### **Re Section 17**

##### **Reporting of drilling and well activities**

No comments.

#### **Re Section 18**

##### **Reporting of damage to load bearing structures and pipeline systems**

No comments.

### **CHAPTER V ENTRY INTO FORCE**

#### **Re Section 19**

##### **Entry into force**

See [Section 63 No. 2 of the Framework Regulations](#) on entry into force and repeal of regulations for an overview of which regulations are repealed when these regulations enter into force.

## LIST OF REFERENCES

### 1. Acts

Act 13 March 1981 No. 6 relating to protection against pollution and to waste (the Pollution Act).

Act 17 June 2005 No. 62 relating to working environment, working hours and employment protection, etc. (Working Environment Act).

### 2. Regulations and guidelines issued by the authorities

#### Norwegian Petroleum Directorate

Regulations relating to resource management in the petroleum activities, issued by the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, 18 June 2001 No. 749.

Common Drilling Reporting System (CDRS) – user guide for daily drilling report system, April 1995

Corrosion and Damage (CODAM) - Format for reporting damage and incidents to the Petroleum Safety Authority's database for load-bearing structures and pipeline systems, 2005.

#### Norwegian Pollution Control Authority

Guidelines on reporting from offshore petroleum activities,

Guidelines for environmental monitoring of the petroleum activities on the Norwegian continental shelf.

### 3. Standards and guidelines

#### International Organization for Standardization

ISO/IEC 8859-1 Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1, 1998,

ISO 8879:1986, Information processing - Text and office systems - Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), 1986,

ISO 12639 Graphic technology - Prepress digital data exchange - Tag image file format for image technology (TIFF/IT), 1998.

#### Norsk Standard

NS 4138 Krav og retningslinjer for dokumentadministrasjon – arkivnøkkel, 1997.

*<Requirements and guidelines for document administration – file key, 1997>*

#### NORSOK standards

NORSOK Z-001 Documentation for operation, revision 4, March 1998,

NORSOK Z-003 Technical information flow, revision 2, May 1998,

NORSOK D-010 Well integrity in drilling and well operations, revision 3, August 2004.