

GUIDELINES REGARDING THE FACILITIES REGULATIONS

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Re Section 1 Scope

The scope of these regulations has been limited compared with the [Framework Regulations](#), so that they only apply to offshore petroleum activities.

The second subsection makes individual requirements in these regulations applicable also for installations and equipment for conducting manned underwater operations from vessels.

For comments to the third subsection of this section, see the guidelines regarding Section 3 of the Framework Regulations.

Re Section 2 Responsibilities

No comments.

Re Section 3 Definitions

Definitions and abbreviations set out in the [Framework Regulations](#) are not repeated in these regulations. These guidelines explain or provide supplementary information to definitions as listed in this section.

Fire divisions – Classes A and H:

The ISO 834 standard should be used for standardised fire tests.

Simpler facilities without accommodation:

Integrated development concept as mentioned under simpler facilities without accommodation litera c, means facilities with gangway connections. The simpler facility can, however, be connected to other facilities through a pipeline system.

Not constituting a danger to other facilities as mentioned under simpler facilities without accommodation litera c, includes the meaning that fire on the facility does not jeopardise the safety of other facilities, e.g. through the possibility of the fire spreading or thermal stress.

Pipeline systems:

Fluids mean liquids and gases.

On a subsea facility, the subsea pipeline normally terminates at the connection to a christmas tree or wing valve. The christmas tree is not considered part of the pipeline system.

On a subsea facility where the above definition cannot be applied, the subsea pipeline ends at the connection to the subsea facility. The connection piece is part of the subsea pipeline.

Subsea pipelines and risers up to and including the chamber for launching or receiving tools for internal maintenance (including inspection), with associated equipment, are considered to belong to the pipeline system. If such a chamber has not been installed, the pipeline system is considered to extend to the first automatic shutdown valve above water.

Safety functions:

Safety functions include

- a) sectioning of the process,
- b) fire detection,
- c) gas detection,
- d) ignition source disconnection,
- e) maintaining overpressure in unclassified rooms,
- f) starting and stopping fire pumps, both manually and automatically,
- g) active fire-fighting
- h) active smoke control,

- i) process safety system,
- j) securing of wells,
- k) depressurisation,
- l) general alarm and evacuation alarm,
- m) production and distribution of emergency power,
- n) emergency lighting,
- o) emergency bilging,
- p) ballasting for floating facilities,
- q) maintenance of correct pressure, humidity, temperature and gas composition in diving facilities.

Well safety as mentioned in litera j, means blowout prevention, choke and pressure control systems, diverter systems, subsurface safety valves and quick release coupling system.

CHAPTER II GENERAL PROVISIONS

Re Section 4

Choice of development concept

The following should be taken into account when choosing a development concept:

- litera a: important risk contributors, cf. [Section 4](#) and [17 of the Management Regulations](#),
- litera b: organisation, staffing, maintenance, transport solution, working environment, any manned underwater operations,
- litera c: operational discharges and emissions, cf. [Sections 4](#) and [17 of the Management Regulations](#) and applicable objectives (cf. Storting White Paper 25 (2002-2003) The Government's environmental policy and the state of the environment in Norway) relating to reduction of emissions and discharges,
- litera d: infrastructure, other fields and facilities, distance to land and bases, fishery activities and shipping lanes,
- litera e: route, sea depth, seabed conditions, wave height, wind and other natural conditions,
- litera f: recovery rate, pressure, temperature, oil or gas, corrosiveness and shallow gas,
- litera g: delivery obligations and economy,
- litera h: flexibility and expected changes in operating conditions, as well as future use,
- litera i: removal and reuse.

The need to qualify new technology should also be taken into account, cf. [Section 9](#).

Re Section 5

Design of facilities

For general requirements related to risk reduction, see [Section 11 of the Framework Regulations](#) and [Chapters II and V of the Management Regulations](#).

To fulfil the design requirements as mentioned in the first subsection, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702 with appendices, [NORSOK S-001](#) and [S-002N](#) should be used for the health and safety sections.

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities and that are registered in a national shipping register, DNV-OS-A101 can be used as an alternative in the area covered by the standard.

The NS-EN ISO 13702 standard should be used to fulfil the strategy requirement as mentioned in the second subsection.

The classification requirement as mentioned in the third subsection, entails that

- a) the facility's main areas shall be classified to separate high-risk areas from low-risk areas,
- b) the facility shall be classified by areas by systematically registering and evaluating the potential sources of emissions and discharges for combustible gases and liquids. The IEC 61892-7 standard should be used in the area classification process.

Area requirements as mentioned in the final subsection, can be fulfilled through both technical and operational measures.

Re Section 6

Design of simpler facilities without accommodation

Specific assessments as mentioned in the second subsection, mean assessments of the overall risk for all activities related to operation and maintenance of the facilities, including transport of employees.

Examples of specific solutions as mentioned in the second subsection, are [Sections 14, 32, 37, 41 and 44](#).

Examples of sections where simpler solutions can be considered than those indicated in the guidelines as mentioned in the third subsection, are [Sections 20, 25 and 45](#).

With regard to the design of simpler facilities without accommodation, the Danish Energy Agency's guidelines for design of fixed offshore facilities, (2008) Chapter 2 on design of unmanned production facilities, may be used.

Re Section 7

Main safety functions

The main safety functions as mentioned in the first subsection, should be designed on the basis of each facility's characteristics. The main safety functions that shall be intact both during and after an accident situation, should be indicated.

The requirement regarding maintenance of main safety functions as mentioned in literas a and e, applies for the time until the areas outside of the immediate vicinity of the accident site have been evacuated, including the time it takes to carry out the search and rescue efforts in these areas.

The requirement regarding maintenance of main safety functions as mentioned in literas b, c and d, applies to the time until the facility has been evacuated, including the time it takes to carry out search and rescue efforts.

Re Section 8

Safety functions

Safety functions as mentioned in the first subsection, are included as barriers against hazard and accident situations as mentioned in [Sections 4 and 5 of the Management Regulations](#).

For design of safety functions as mentioned in the first subsection, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702, [NORSOK S-001](#) and IEC 61508 and [OLF Guideline No. 070](#) should be used.

To ensure that the safety functions are always able to function as mentioned in the first subsection, they should be designed so that they can be tested and maintained without impairing the performance. For disconnection of safety functions, see [Section 26 of the Activities Regulations](#).

In order to stipulate the performance for the safety functions as mentioned in the second subsection, the IEC 61508 standard and OLF Guideline No. 070 should be used where electrical, electronic and programmable electronic systems are used in the structure of the functions.

In order to fulfil the requirement for available status as mentioned in the third subsection, the [NORSOK I-002](#) standard, Chapter 4 should be used.

CHAPTER III

OVERALL JOINT REQUIREMENTS

Re Section 9

Qualification and use of new technology and new methods

New technology as mentioned in the first subsection, may be new products, analysis tools or known products used in a new way.

The qualification as mentioned in the second subsection, includes investigation and obtaining objective proof that the needs for a specific intended use are covered, cf. [Section 21 of the Management Regulations](#).

The methodology, procedures and equipment used in connection with the qualification, should also be used in the further work.

DNV RP-A203 Qualification Procedures for New Technology can be used to fulfil the requirements regarding methods for the qualification of new technology.

Re Section 10

Installations, systems and equipment

With regard to the design of installations, systems and equipment, the following standards should be used in the area of health, working environment and safety:

- a) [NORSOK D-001](#) and [D-002](#) for facilities used in drilling and well activities,
- b) [NORSOK L-001](#) and [L-002](#) for pipes and valves,
- c) [NORSOK P-001](#) and [P-100](#) for process facilities,
- d) [NORSOK R-001](#) for mechanical equipment,
- e) [NORSOK S-005](#) for machines,
- f) [NORSOK Z-015N](#) for temporary equipment,
- g) [NORSOK U-100N](#) and [U-101](#) for diving facilities and breathing equipment,
- h) [NORSOK U-001](#) and ISO 13628 for subsea facilities,
- i) IMCA/AODC 035 for electrical installations for use under water,
- j) IEC 61892 for electrical installations and electrical equipment,
- k) NS-EN ISO 11064 as regards human error.

The [NORSOK Z-016](#) standard can be used for the design of installations, systems and equipment with regard to regularity and reliability.

For installations, systems and equipment on mobile facilities that are registered in a national shipping register, the following standards may be used as alternatives in the area of health, working environment and safety:

- a) DNV-OS-D101 for marine machinery, pipe systems and mechanical equipment,
- b) DNV-OS-D201 for electrical systems and equipment, with the exception of production facilities,
- c) DNV-OS-D202 for instrumentation and control systems, with the exception of production facilities,
- d) DNV-OS-E101 for facilities used in drilling and well activities.

In order to fulfil the requirement regarding markings as mentioned in the second subsection, the [NORSOK Z-DP-002](#) standard should be used, with the following addition: main components in the installations should be marked with function, and pipe systems should be marked with the relevant fluid and flow direction.

See also Section 5.

Re Section 11

Loads, load effects and resistance

The requirement regarding loads with an annual probability greater than or equal to 1×10^{-4} as mentioned in the first subsection, applies to each individual type of load and not the sum total of the loads.

For load-bearing structures, functional loads as mentioned in the third subsection, mean permanent and variable loads.

Design loads as mentioned in the fourth subsection, includes functional, natural and accidental loads, including fire and explosion loads.

In order to fulfil the requirements related to **load-bearing structures**, the standards [NORSOK N-001](#) and [NORSOK N-003](#) should be used. In addition, [NORSOK N-004](#) should be used for steel structures, and NS 3473 for concrete structures.

The [NORSOK S-001](#) standard should be used for **accidental loads**, in particular Chapter 4.7, in addition to other standards mentioned in these instructions. Special fire conditions such as jet fires, under-ventilated fires in modules, fire on the sea and the like may require additional calculation of fire loads. For mobile facilities that are not production facilities, and that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV-OS-A101 Paragraph 2 can be used as an alternative.

For facilities that are intended to leave the field due to bad weather forecasts, the values for natural loads connected with the least favourable of the following factors may be used:

- a) conditions on the field when moving,
- b) conditions during moving,
- c) weather conditions at the planned new location, with the specified annual probabilities in [NORSOK N-003](#).

For mobile facilities registered in a national ships' register, the loads that the facility has been exposed to and the expected loads during the period for which the consent for use is applied for, should be taken into account.

To fulfil the requirement regarding loads, load effects, resistance and load combinations, the following standards should be used for **pipeline systems**: ISO 13623 Chapter 6 and DNV-OS-F101 Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 for steel pipelines, DNV-OS-F201 Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 for catenary metallic risers and API 17J Chapter 5 for flexible pipeline systems.

To fulfil the requirements regarding loads, **NORSOK D-001** Chapters 5.3 and 5.10 and **D-010** Chapters 4 and 5 should be used for equipment for conduct of **drilling and well activities** and other well-related equipment, for example drilling risers, compensators, well control equipment, completion equipment and intervention equipment.

To fulfil the requirement regarding loads, the **NORSOK standard L-002**, Chapter 5 should be used for **pipeline systems in production plants**.

If the loads, load effects or resistance factors are uncertain, measurements or model experiments should be conducted to increase the quality of the analyses. The **NORSOK standard N-003**, Chapter 10.2.7 should be used for **load-bearing structures**.

Re Section 12 Materials

In order to fulfil the requirement regarding materials and material protection as mentioned in literas a, b and c, the following standards should be used in the area of health, working environment and safety:

- a) **NORSOK M-001** for material selection,
- b) **NORSOK M-101** for steel structures,
- c) **NORSOK M-102** for aluminium structures,
- d) ISO 13623 Chapter 8 and DNV-OS-F101 Paragraphs 6 and 7 for pipeline systems,
- e) DNV-OS-F201 Paragraph 7 for catenary metallic risers,
- f) API 17J Chapter 6 for flexible pipeline systems,
- g) NS 3420 for concrete structures,
- h) **NORSOK M-501** for choice of coating, pre-processing, application and inspection,
- i) **NORSOK M-503** for cathodic protection,
- j) **NORSOK M-601** for pipelines,
- k) **NORSOK R-004** for insulation of equipment.

For **mobile facilities** registered in a national ships' register, the following standards can be used as an alternative in the area of health, working environment and safety: DNV-OS-B101 for metallic materials, OS-C102 Paragraph 2 for ship-shaped facilities, OS-C103 Paragraph 2 for semi-submersible facilities and OS-C104 Paragraph 2 for jack-up facilities.

Methods for control of manufacture and assembly as mentioned in litera b, may include materials control where the sample materials represent the product with regard to manufacture processes, geometrical design and dimensions. Requirements regarding surface quality should be specified in connection with carrying out non-destructive testing of forged and cast goods.

When choosing materials as regards **fire-resistance characteristics** as mentioned in litera d, inflammable materials should be chosen. Where flammable materials are used, they should limit the spread of fire and produce little smoke, heat and toxic substances. In living quarters, electrical installations should be constructed of halon-free materials. The flame spread and smoke development qualities of the materials should be considered when textiles or surface treatment with paint or other coating is used. The following standards should be used to determine the technical fire qualities of materials:

- a) ISO 1182 for inflammability,
- b) ISO 1716 for limited flammability,
- c) ISO 5657 for ignitability,
- d) ISO 5660-1 for heat emission,
- e) ISO 5660-1 for smoke development,
- f) IMO Resolution A.653 (16) for spreading of flames,
- g) ISO 9705 for testing of surface products,
- h) NT Fire 036 for testing of pipeline insulation,
- i) in) IMO Resolution A.471 (XII) for textiles
- j) IEC 60331 for cables which shall function during a fire,
- k) IEC 60332 for self-extinguishing cables in areas with explosion hazard.

When choosing materials in light of the employees' **health and working environment** as mentioned in litera h, materials should be used which are not harmful to the employees alone or in combination with other

materials or gases. When choosing materials and surfaces, emphasis should be placed on comprehensive solutions adapted to the intended use and cleaning and maintenance requirements.

Re Section 13

Materials handling and transport routes, access and evacuation routes

The terms transport, access and evacuation routes also include stairs, doors, hatches, etc.

When designing for **materials handling and personnel traffic** as mentioned in the first subsection, the following factors should be taken into consideration:

- a) the need for types and number of lifting and transport equipment units, including cranes and elevators,
- b) the need for loading and unloading areas, facilitation for forklifts, trolleys, etc.
- c) access to areas and work sites in connection with operations and maintenance,
- d) safe handling of cargo.

The various work sites should be designed so that they can be serviced and maintained without the use of temporary equipment such as scaffolding, ladders, etc. For permanent solutions, stair ladders should be chosen over vertical ladders.

For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, the Norwegian Maritime Directorate's [Regulations relating to the construction of mobile facilities Sections 14, 15, 16 and 17](#) can be used for access and transport routes, with the following additions:

- a) thresholds in access routes should be avoided or made as low as possible, cf. [Section 19](#),
- b) ladders, where there is danger of falling to a lower level, should have self-closing gates, cf. [NORSOK S-002N Chapter 5.1.2](#).

The following standards should be used for design of the **transport routes** as mentioned in the first subsections and **access** as mentioned in the second subsection:

- a) NORSOK S-002N Chapters 5.1, 5.2.1. and Appendix B,
- b) NORSOK C-002 Chapters 5 (for main stairs) and 6,
- c) NORSOK C-001 Chapters 7.22 and 9.4.

For design of scaffolding, reference is made to the Directorate of Labour Inspection's Regulations relating to scaffolding, ladders and work on roofs, etc.

To fulfil the requirement for **escape routes** as mentioned in the third subsection, the NORSOK S-001 standard, Chapters 5, 6 and in particular 21, should be used with the following addition: evacuation routes should be designed so that there is free passage for personnel wearing smoke-diver and/or fire-fighting equipment.

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities, and that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV-OS-A101 can be used as an alternative in the area covered by the standard. For requirements related to escape routes from helicopter decks, see [Section 71](#).

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association [Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf](#) can be used as an alternative to NORSOK S-002N for those areas covered by the norm.

Re Section 14

Ventilation and indoor climate

To fulfil the requirement regarding **ventilation** as mentioned in the first subsection, the standards [NORSOK H-001](#) and [S-001 Chapter 16.4](#) should be used, with the following addition: when stipulating the need for air exchange, account should be taken of both the risk of accumulation of hazardous and combustible gases and the need for weather protection, cf. [Section 22](#).

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities, and that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV-OS-D101 Chapter 2, Paragraph 4 can be used as an alternative.

The requirements related to **indoor climate** as mentioned in the second subsection, apply to living quarters and indoor work areas, including chambers for manned underwater operations. The requirements entail that account is taken of the fact that air quality is affected by construction materials, furniture and fittings, personnel, activities and processes, cleaning and maintenance. In order to fulfil these requirements, the following should be used:

- a) the Norwegian Labour Inspection Authority's guidelines on climate and air quality in the workplace,
- b) The National Institute of Public Health - recommended technical standards for indoor climate,

- c) [NORSOK S-002N](#) Chapter 5.7 and Appendix A,
- d) [NORSOK U-100N](#) Chapters 5.2.2 and 5.2.3.

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association [Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf](#) can be used as an alternative to [NORSOK S-002N](#) for the areas covered by the norm.

Re Section 15 **Chemicals and chemical exposure**

This section covers technical provisions to reduce acute and prolonged chemical exposure related to transport, transfer, use and disposal of chemicals. The section also covers processes that emit chemical components.

To fulfil the requirements for technical solutions that prevent harmful chemical influences on people as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK S-002N standard](#), Chapters 4.4.6, 5.4 and Appendices C2 and G 1.2 should be used.

To fulfil the requirements related to design and location of installations for storage and use as mentioned in the second subsection, the [NORSOK P-100 standard](#), Chapter 15 should be used in the area health, working environment and safety.

For use of chemicals, see [Section 36](#) and [Chapter XI of the Activities Regulations](#).

For design and location as regards fire and explosion hazard as mentioned in the second subsection litera c, reference is made to [Section 16](#).

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association [Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf](#) can be used as an alternative to [NORSOK S-002N](#) for the areas covered by the norm.

Re Section 16 **Fire and explosive goods**

The [Regulations relating to handling of hazardous substances](#) and the [Regulations relating to explosive substances](#) should be used to fulfil the requirement for storage as mentioned in the first subsection.

In addition, for storage of goods as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK U-100N](#) standard, Chapter 7.6, should be used for **manned underwater operations**.

To ensure that explosives do not detonate accidentally as mentioned in the third subsection, electrically triggered perforation equipment for use in **drilling and well activities** should be shielded against radio waves and other electrical fields, see also requirement regarding electrical compatibility in [Section 77](#). In addition, explosives should be protected against falling loads and fire during storage.

Re Section 17 **Instrumentation for monitoring and registration**

For requirements related to collecting and making data available, see [Section 19 of the Management Regulations](#).

The instrumentation as mentioned in the first subsection, should be designed so that it can monitor and record:

- a) **structural integrity for load-bearing structures and pipeline systems**
Monitoring of structural integrity includes recording parameters that result in significant tension or compression stress, or large movements as a result of waves and currents.
- b) **critical degradation of materials**
Critical degradation may include corrosion and erosion. In order to monitor corrosion, multiple independent corrosion monitoring systems may be relevant if maintenance, including inspection, is difficult to perform.
- c) **critical operational parameters**
Critical operational parameters can include the drilling fluid's properties, pressure and particle content in the production stream, pressure in seal oils in swivels and gas composition and pressure in facilities for manned underwater operations.

Data on natural conditions (environmental data) as mentioned in the second subsection, means data on oceanography, seismology and meteorology, including data that is of significance for the flight weather service.

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to instrumentation for meteorological and oceanographic data, the [NORSOK N-002](#) standard should be used. Measurement of seismological data should be carried out on land or on the seabed, at a sufficient distance from the facilities to ensure that the recording of data can take place without significant interference from the activities on the facilities. The measurement station should preferably be located on land since this usually provides more reliable and better data than a measurement station on the seabed.

For instrumentation related to monitoring and registration of pollution, see Chapter X of the Activities Regulations. New type as mentioned in the third subsection, means a type that deviates materially from previous structural solutions, i.e. a prototype. When facilities have instruments to measure structural behaviour, environmental data should be measured simultaneously.

Re Section 18

Systems for internal and external communication

In order to fulfil the requirements relating to design of internal communication and alarm systems as mentioned in the first subsection, the following standards should be used: [NORSOK S-001](#), Chapter 17 for universal audio and visual alarms, T-001 and [T-100](#) for alarm and communication systems and [U-100N](#) Chapter 7.14 for internal communication systems in manned underwater operations. In addition:

- a) two-way communication systems or internal radio communication should be used where necessary to communicate important information or to quickly establish contact with personnel,
- b) 112 should be used as the internal emergency number on the facility,
- c) PA systems that can be operated from strategic locations on the facility should be used, so that all personnel can be notified of hazard and accident situations, see also [Section 77 of the Activities Regulations](#). The central control room or the bridge should be given priority to send messages via the PA system,
- d) general alarm and evacuation alarm should be possible to trigger from the central control room and the command bridge, and the evacuation alarm should be possible to trigger from the radio room.

The requirement for two independent chains of notification as mentioned in the second subsection, means that the alternative chains of notification should be independent from the primary chain of notification as regards power supply and availability during hazard and accident situations, including being resistant against the design accidental loads in a defined period of time. Permanent communication systems such as fibre optic cables, radio lines or satellite systems should be used if the position of the facility makes this possible. If two independent chains of notification through permanent communication connections cannot be realised, one of the permanent communication connections should be replaced by communication through the maritime mobile service.

Re Section 19

Communication equipment

When selecting equipment as mentioned in the first subsection, temporarily and permanently manned facilities should be provided with the following equipment:

- a) radio beacons for helicopter navigation,
- b) two separate permanently installed maritime VHF radios with DSC,
- c) two separate permanently installed aeromobile VHF radios, as well as portable aeromobile VHF radios,
- d) one NAVTEX receiver.

When selecting equipment as mentioned in the first subsection, **evacuation and rescue equipment** should be provided with the following equipment that is approved for such use:

- a) lifeboats: one permanently installed VHF radio and one radar transponder (SART),
- b) rafts: a necessary number of portable VHF radio sets and SART located so that they are easily accessible for bringing along in rafts, e.g. in escape chute containers,
- c) man overboard boats (MOB boats): one permanently installed or portable VHF radio, suitable for use under the conditions that the MOB boat is intended to operate under, as well as SART so that it can be located and guided during search and rescue operations.

Protection as mentioned in the second subsection, means, inter alia, that the equipment shall be located in such a manner that communication is not disrupted. The two maritime VHF radios with DSC should be located in separate rooms so that they cannot be made inoperable by a single incident. This also applies to the permanently installed aeromobile radios. Radios in lifeboats or MOB boats should be designed and located so that they can be used at the same time as the boats are manoeuvred with the engine at maximum revolutions.

With regard to the selection and design of communication equipment as mentioned in the first and second subsections, the [NORSOK U-100](#) standard, Chapter 7.14 should be used for **manned underwater operations**.

CHAPTER IV DESIGN OF WORK AND COMMON AREAS

Re Section 20 Ergonomic design

In order to fulfil the requirements relating to design as mentioned in the first and second subsections, the following standards should be used: [NORSOK S-002](#), Chapters 5.2, 4.4.4, 4.4.5 and Appendices B and C and ISO 6385, with the following additions:

- a) there should be easy access for service, inspection, readings and maintenance,
- b) it should be possible to operate outdoor handles, switches, etc. while wearing gloves.

For workplaces in front of screens, see [Section 34 of the Activities Regulations](#). See also [Section 21](#).

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association [Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf](#) can be used as an alternative to [NORSOK S-002N](#) for the areas covered by the norm.

Re Section 21 Human-machine interface and information presentation

During design as mentioned in the first subsection, an analysis should be conducted of the human-machine interface, including necessary task and function analyses. The standards [NORSOK S-002N](#) Chapter 4.4.5 and NS-EN 614 Paragraph 2 should be used for such analyses. The NS-EN ISO 11064 standard should be used for design of the central control room. [NORSOK S-002](#) Chapter 5.2.2 should be used for requirements regarding human-machine interfaces.

In order to fulfil the requirement for information as mentioned in the second subsection, the standards EN 894 Part 1-3 and NS-EN 614 Part 1 should be used, with the following addition: the information should be suitably structured and consistent with regard to the use of colour, text and symbols.

The design of alarms as mentioned in the final subsection, should be such that

- a) the alarms that are presented, are easy to register and understand, and clearly show where any deviations and hazardous situations have arisen,
- b) the alarms are coded, categorised and assigned priority based on the safety significance of the alarms and how quickly measures shall be taken to avoid undesirable consequences,
- c) the alarm systems provide for suppressing and reducing alarms, so as to avoid mental stress for control room personnel during interruptions in operations and accident incidents.

With regard to the design of the alarm systems, the principles of the [Norwegian Petroleum Directorate's publication YA-710 \(English edition YA-711\)](#) should be applied.

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association [Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf](#) can be used as an alternative to [NORSOK S-002N](#) for the areas covered by the norm.

Re Section 22 Outdoor work areas

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to weather protection as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK S-002](#) standard Chapters 4.4.9 and 5.8 should be used.

Risks as mentioned in the second subsection, may include accumulation of flammable gases, risk of increased explosion pressure and potential reduced access for firefighting.

With regard to new constructions and modifications, weather protection requirements should be specified at an early stage.

Re Section 23 Noise and acoustics

In order to prevent noise that is harmful to hearing as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK S-002](#) standard Chapters 4.4.7, 5.5 and Appendices F and H should be used for the design of facilities, with the following addition: during planning, consideration should be given to the fact that the use of ear protection is not a means of fulfilling the noise requirements, cf. [Sections 38 and 42 of the Activities Regulations](#).

In order to fulfil the requirements regarding noise in the individual areas as mentioned in the second subsection, the [NORSOK S-002](#) standard Chapter 5.5 and Appendix A should be used, with the following additions:

- a) as a consequence of varying operational conditions and uncertainty in the measurements, etc., deviations of up to 3 dB(A) from the values specified in [NORSOK S-002](#) Chapter 5.5 and Appendix A are acceptable,
- b) Work in areas with the highest noise limit ($L_{max} = 110$ dB(A)), cf. [NORSOK S-002N](#) Chapter 5.5 and Appendix A, should only be permitted during brief inspections or work tasks which will be performed in an area that does not have through traffic to other areas. Provisions should be made for noise-deflection of noisy equipment during maintenance or other work in the area, cf. Section 33 of the Activities Regulations.

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to noise, the [NORSOK U-100](#) standard Chapter 5.2.2.6 should be used for manned underwater operations.

As regards requirements relating to acoustics as mentioned in the second subsection, the [NORSOK S-002](#) standard Chapter 5.3.3 should be used. With regard to sound insulation, the [NORSOK S-002](#) standard Chapter 5.5, Table 1 should be used.

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf can be used as an alternative to [NORSOK S-002N](#) for the areas covered by the norm.

Re Section 24 Vibrations

In order to fulfil the requirements relating to vibrations, the [NORSOK S-002](#) standard Chapter 4.4.7, 5.5.5 and Appendices A and E should be used. For mobile facilities, this standard should be used for vibrations in the 5–80 Hz frequency range.

In order to assess the reaction of human beings to low-frequency vibrations, the NS 4931 standard should be used. The Norwegian Shipowners' Association Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf can be used as an alternative to [NORSOK S-002N](#) for the areas covered by the norm.

Re Section 25 Lighting

Lighting can be artificial daylight, daylight or direct sunlight. The lighting should be particularly good and correct in the control room, cabins and other rooms where sight-intensive work takes place, where display screen equipment is used regularly and where the work requires good visibility during various weather conditions.

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to lighting, the [NORSOK S-002](#) standard Chapter 5.6, 4.4.8 and associated lighting values in Appendix A should be used for the individual rooms and areas on the facility. There should also be specific lighting if the general lighting is not adequate for readings, service and maintenance.

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf can be used as an alternative to [NORSOK S-002N](#) for the areas covered by the norm.

Re Section 26

Radiation

Radiation as mentioned in the first subsection, means ionising and non-ionising radiation.

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to radiation as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK S-002](#) standard Chapters 5.9 and 5.10 should be used. See also [Section 37 of the Activities Regulations](#).

Re Section 27

Personnel transport equipment

Equipment as mentioned in the first subsection, includes personnel winches, personnel baskets and the like.

With regard to equipment that can be used for transport of personnel as mentioned in the first subsection, see also [Section 43 of the Activities Regulations](#), cf. [Section 92 of the Activities Regulations](#).

In order to fulfil the requirements regarding equipment as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK D-001](#) standard Chapter 5.5.3.2 should be used for personnel winches on the drill floor, with the following addition: there should be sufficient personnel winches to cover all drilling and well activities on the facility.

With regard to personnel winches on mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, the DNV OS-E101 standard Chapter 2, Paragraph 5, I 300 may be used as an alternative.

Re Section 28

Safety signs

For safety signs as referred to in the final subsection, the standards [NORSOK C-002](#) and NS 6033 can also be used.

CHAPTER V PHYSICAL BARRIERS

Re Section 29

Passive fire protection

For stipulation of fire loads from design load fire as mentioned in the first subsection, see [Section 11](#).

Adequate fire resistance as mentioned in the first subsection, should be stipulated in relation to recognised standards or calculation models. When stipulating fire resistance for load-bearing structures, varying material utilisation can be taken into account. To determine the ability of passive fire protection materials to withstand jet fires, the test method "[Jet-fire resistance test of passive fire protection materials](#)", issued by the Health and Safety Executive and the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, should be used.

In order to fulfil the requirements for loadbearing properties, integrity and insulation properties as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK S-001](#) standard Chapter 19 should be used, with the following addition: for gas and liquid-filled vessels and pipe sections, the passive fire protection should be sufficient to prevent rupture before depressurisation is carried out.

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities and that are registered in a national shipping register, DNV OS-A101 (2) Paragraph 2 and OS-D301 may be used as an alternative within the areas covered by the standards.

Re Section 30

Fire divisions

For fire divisions in living quarters, see Section 31.

For stipulation of design fire and explosion loads as mentioned in the first and second subsections, see [Section 11](#).

The main fire divisions in closed areas should be able to withstand an explosion load of at least 70 kPa for 0.2 seconds. For other areas on the facility, the standard DNV OS-A101 Paragraph 2 D 600 should be

used. Fire divisions with coated or sprayed-on fire protection material that does not fulfil the requirements for inflammability, may be used if an overall assessment indicates that this is prudent from a safety point of view, cf. [Section 12](#).

Fire divisions as mentioned in the second subsection, should satisfy fire class

- a) A-60 for control and emergency preparedness rooms, rooms for fire pump systems and rooms for emergency power source with associated distribution equipment and fuel tanks if these rooms are located in an area that cannot be exposed to hydrocarbon loads,
- b) A-0 for rooms for electrical equipment, fan rooms, rooms where flammable or easily ignited goods are stored and rooms for fire pumps that are located in pontoons and columns.

Special fire conditions may entail a need for fire divisions with higher fire resistance.

Examples of penetrations in fire divisions as mentioned in the last subsection, may include ventilation ducts, pipes, cables and beams, as well as windows and doors. The test methods in the following standards should be used for penetrations:

- a) ISO 3008 or NS 3907 for doors,
- b) ISO 3009 or NS 3908 for windows,
- c) IMO Resolution A.754 (18) for other types of penetrations such as ducts, pipes and cable penetrations.

Penetrations in main fire divisions and fire divisions with fire class H should be avoided to the extent possible.

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities and that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV-OS-D301 Chapter 2, Paragraph 1 can be used as an alternative.

Re Section 31

Fire divisions in living quarters

If the living quarters are located on a separate facility as mentioned in the first subsection litera c, external surfaces and distance to nearby facilities should nevertheless be such that a fire on these nearby facilities or in the surroundings (the sea) does not entail an unacceptable risk for personnel and functions in the living quarters.

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to interior design as mentioned in the second subsection, the [NORSOK S-001](#) standard Chapter 19.4.6 should be used.

Re Section 32

Fire and gas detection systems

For design of the system as mentioned in the first subsection, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702 with Appendix B.6 and [NORSOK S-001](#) Chapters 12 and 13 should be used.

The requirement for independence as mentioned in the first subsection, entails that the fire and gas detection system comes in addition to systems for management and control and other safety systems. The fire and gas detection system may have an interface with other systems as long as it cannot be adversely affected as a consequence of system failures, failures or isolated incidents in these systems.

The requirement regarding limiting the consequences as mentioned in the second subsection, entails that relevant safety functions are activated, see [Sections 33, 36 and 37](#).

Facilities that are not permanently manned, should also have a dedicated gas detection function for the area around and on the helicopter deck. Detection of gas should be shown by means of a light signal that is visible at a safe distance from the facility.

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities, and that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV-OS-D301 Chapter 2, Paragraph 4 can be used as an alternative.

Re Section 33

Emergency shutdown system

When designing the emergency shutdown system, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702 Chapters 6 and 7 and Appendices B.2 and B.3 and [NORSOK S-001](#) Chapter 10 should be used.

The requirement for independence as mentioned in the first subsection, entails that the emergency shutdown system comes in addition to systems for management and control and other safety systems. The

emergency shutdown system may have an interface with other systems if it cannot be adversely affected as a consequence of system failures, errors or isolated incidents in these systems.

An unambiguous command structure as mentioned in the second subsection, means that the flow of signals and command hierarchy are clearly stated. The requirement to be able to activate functions manually in the event of failure in the programmable parts of the system as mentioned in the second subsection, entails that the activation of the functions shall be functionally designed and be physically different from the programmable parts of the system.

The requirement related to stopping and isolation as mentioned in the third subsection, means that the following valves normally will be emergency shutdown valves:

- a) subsurface safety valves
- b) wing valves and automatic master valves for production or injection wells,
- c) valves on the christmas tree in connection with chemical injection or gas lifting,
- d) sectioning valves in the processing plant,
- e) isolation valves against pipeline systems.

The number and location of sectioning valves in the processing plant should be determined on the basis of the fire and explosion strategy, cf. Section 5.

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities, and that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV-OS-A101 Paragraph 5 can be used as an alternative.

Re Section 34 Process safety system

The requirement for independence as mentioned in the first subsection, entails that the process safety system is in addition to systems for management and control and other safety systems. The process safety system can have an interface with other systems if it is not adversely affected as a consequence of system failures, errors or isolated incidents in these systems.

The ISO 10418 standard, in combination with [NORSOK P-001](#), should be used for design of process safety systems. Auxiliary facilities containing combustible fluids should also be secured in accordance with the methods described in these standards. Overpressure protection should be designed in accordance with API RP 520/ISO 4126 and API 521/ISO 23251.

The requirement for two independent safety levels as mentioned in the third subsection, entails that the process safety levels shall be protected against dependent errors, so that an isolated error does not lead to the failure of both safety levels.

Re Section 35 Gas release system

The requirement regarding the gas release system as mentioned in the first subsection, entails that gases that are flammable or harmful to health shall be routed to a safe emission site, and that any potential heat load shall be calculated, cf. [Section 11](#).

In order to fulfil the requirement regarding the gas release system as mentioned in the first subsection, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702 Chapter 6 and Appendix B.2, ISO 23251, [NORSOK S-001](#), Chapter 11 and [P-100](#) Chapter 16 should be used, with the following additions:

- a) rapid depressurisation should be selected rather than passive fire protection. For fire loads, reference is made to [Section 11](#),
- b) when designing gas release systems, external environment considerations should be safeguarded by preferably flaring flammable, toxic or corrosive gases.

In addition to manual activation as mentioned in the second subsection, activation signals may also come from relevant safety systems such as the emergency shutdown system.

In order to secure liquid separators against overfilling as mentioned in the third subsection, the production should be shut down in the event of a high liquid level.

Re Section 36 Firewater supply

Sufficient capacity as mentioned in the second subsection, means the capacity necessary to supply all firefighting equipment in the facility's largest fire area plus the largest of the adjacent areas. On simpler

facilities without accommodation, the supply can come from a dedicated water reservoir, from seawater pumps or other available water supply.

In order to fulfil the other requirements as mentioned in this section, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702 Chapter 11 and Appendix B.8 and [NORSOK S-001](#) Chapter 20 should be used.

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities, and that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV-OS-A301 Chapter 2, Paragraphs 3, 6 and 7 can be used as an alternative.

Chemicals added to firewater shall be tested and assessed as mentioned in [Section 62 of the Activities Regulations](#).

Re Section 37

Fixed fire-fighting systems

In order to fulfil the requirement for fixed systems as mentioned in the first subsection, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702 Chapter 11 and Appendix B.8 and [NORSOK S-001](#) Chapter 20 should be used, with the following additions:

- a) the systems should be designed so that capacity and extinguishants, as well as location and selection of nozzles, provide effective fighting of defined fires. The risk represented by other potential fires should be reduced to the greatest extent possible,
- b) the requirement for rapid and efficient fire-fighting as mentioned in the first subsection, makes it difficult to use CO₂ as an extinguishant in rooms where personnel may be located,
- c) in areas where there may be strong winds, this should be taken into account when placing nozzles and in relation to the need for increased capacity,
- d) a water mist system may be installed if realistic tests have been conducted showing that the system fulfils its intended function,
- e) when locating nozzles for the extinguishant in engine rooms for diesel engines, particular consideration should be given to pumps and pipes in the fuel unit, and separate spot protection should be installed, if applicable,
- f) when choosing among equivalent fire solutions, choose the solution that uses the least environmentally harmful extinguishant, cf. [Section 3a of the Product Control Act](#).
- g) for chambers in diving facilities, the requirement regarding efficient firefighting entails that it shall be possible to activate internal extinguishing equipment both from the outside and the inside. The firefighting equipment for the diving facility should cover the entire facility, and have capacity to also put out fires that may arise inside the chambers. The firefighting equipment should also have the capability of cooling down the chamber facility and gas storage area, as well as cover other areas that shall be manned in order to evacuate divers.

In order to fulfil the requirement regarding activation of the systems as mentioned in the second subsection, the [NORSOK S-001](#) standard, especially Chapter 20, should be used.

For mobile facilities that are not production facilities and that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV OS-D301 Chapter 2, Paragraphs 3, 4, 7 and 8 may be used as an alternative within the area covered by the standard.

Re Section 38

Emergency power and emergency lighting

To fulfil the requirement regarding emergency power as mentioned in the first through third subsections, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702 Chapter 9 and Appendix C.1, [NORSOK S-001](#) Chapter 18 and IMO 1989 MODU CODE Chapter 5 should be used, with the following addition: emergency power consumers should be limited to equipment that contributes to maintaining the facility's integrity in an emergency situation.

For design of emergency lighting as mentioned in the last subsection, the EN 1838 standard should be used. There should be emergency lighting in those areas where personnel can be located in a hazard and accident situation. The emergency lighting should contribute to ensure evacuation on and from the facility, and indicate the location of manual firefighting equipment and other safety equipment. The emergency lighting should be connected to the emergency power system or have its own battery as a power source.

Re Section 39
Ballast system

No comments.

Re Section 40
Open drainage systems

Open drainage systems as mentioned in the first paragraph means systems that collect liquid, but are not pressurised.

The discharge point for drainage water should be located such that potential discharges as mentioned in the second subsection have the least possible impact on the marine environment, and such that discharges are not a nuisance to personnel on vessels near the facilities.

As regards the design of open drainage systems, the following standards should be used in the area of health, working environment and safety: NS-EN ISO 13702 Chapter 8 and Appendix B.4, [NORSOK S-001](#) Chapter 8 and [P-100](#) Chapter 23. In addition, [NORSOK S-001](#) Chapter 23 should be used for mobile facilities.

CHAPTER VI
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Re Section 41
Equipment for rescue of personnel

In order for the facility to have equipment available at all times as mentioned in the first subsection, there should be two independent man overboard boat systems (MOB boat systems), cf. [Section 5](#) litera c. The boat systems can be located on the facility, on the standby vessel or with one system on each of these.

In order to fulfil the requirements for diving systems as mentioned in the second subsection, the [NORSOK U-100N](#) standard, Chapter 9.3, should be used.

Section 42
Materials for action against acute pollution

Materials for action against acute pollution as mentioned in the first, second and third subsections should be functional, robust, flexible and adapted in order to function effectively under prevailing weather, wind and current conditions in the entire area influenced by the pollution.

Realistic conditions as mentioned in the third subsection, means that variable parameters, such as weather, wind and current conditions and changes in the physical and chemical properties of the pollution over time should be selected so they are representative of the conditions that the material will operate under.

It should be possible to store the materials in such a way that they can be mobilised at any given time in accordance with the emergency preparedness plan. It should be possible to incorporate the materials in a system for coordinated action against acute pollution.

Re Section 43
Emergency preparedness vessels

Emergency preparedness vessel means both vessels that have emergency response functions as their primary task and other vessels that will be used, inter alia, for search and rescue, monitoring safety zones or actions against acute pollution.

Emergency response functions can include

- a) monitoring and management of operations,
- b) handling of oil booms and skimmers,
- c) handling of dispersion equipment,
- d) loading and unloading of recovered oil,
- e) operation in areas where there is a risk of explosion and fire.

Aircraft that are to be used in actions against acute pollution, should be designed so that they can be used to carry out dispersion measures and so that they can contribute to monitoring pollution and directing seagoing vessels that take part in the action.

Emergency preparedness vessels that have specific tasks in relation to the facilities should fulfil the technical requirements in the Norwegian Maritime Directorate's [Regulations relating to emergency preparedness vessels](#).

Re Section 44 Means of evacuation

To fulfil the requirements for evacuation and means of evacuation as mentioned in the first, second and third subsections, the [NORSOK S-001](#) standard Chapter 21 should be used, with the exception of the reference to SOLAS and national maritime requirements in 21.4.3.

Major modifications or changes in the prerequisites for use for the facility may entail that lifeboats and escape chutes as mentioned in the third subsection, shall be installed.

DNV-OS-E406 should be used in the design of free-fall lifeboats.

In order to fulfil the requirements for design of hyperbaric evacuation units as mentioned in the fourth subsection, the [NORSOK U-100](#) standard Chapters 7.4 and 9 should be used, with the following addition: it should be possible to lift hyperbaric evacuation units out of the water using a single anchorage point.

Dimensioning of hulls and superstructures on lifeboats should be based on control of the limit states as given in ISO 19900, DNV-OS-C101 or [NORSOK N-001](#).

Re Section 45 Rescue suits and life jackets, etc.

No comments.

Re Section 46 Manual fire-fighting and firefighters' equipment

In order to fulfil the requirements for manual firefighting and firefighters' equipment, the standards NS-EN ISO 13702 Appendix B.8.12 and [NORSOK S-001](#) Chapter 22.4.2.6 should be used.

CHAPTER VII ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Re Section 47 Electrical installations

When designing electrical installations, consideration should be given to the output needs, distribution system, earthing system, protection against interruption and adequate selectivity between protections in the event of errors in the installation.

The requirement for protection against electric shock during normal operation as mentioned in litera a, entails that personnel shall not be accidentally exposed to current flow, or the current shall be limited to a non-hazardous level.

The requirement relating to protection against electric shock in the event of errors as mentioned in litera b, entails that quick, automatic disconnection of the power supply shall be provided when a failure arises that can lead to a dangerous flow of current for personnel that unintentionally come into contact with exposed parts of the installation.

The requirement relating to protection against thermal effects as mentioned in litera b, entails that suitable protection shall be used to guard against abnormal heat development, arcing and fire in the installation.

The requirement relating to protection against overcurrent as mentioned in litera c, including protection against overloads and short circuits, entails that provision shall be made for automatic and selective disconnection of consumers that cause such overcurrent before it reaches a dangerous level, or that the overcurrent is limited in some other way so that it does not represent a danger.

The requirement relating to protection against fault currents as mentioned in litera d, entails that other conductors than live conductors and any other part that is intended to lead a fault current resulting from isolation failure or error, shall be able to conduct this fault current without reaching too high a temperature. Particular consideration should be given to the installation's potential earth fault currents and leakage currents.

The requirement relating to protection against overvoltage as mentioned in litera e, means that suitable protection shall be used to safeguard against hazard and accident incidents resulting from surge caused by isolation failure, faults in voltage regulators or faults between electric circuits with varying voltage, changes in load associated with connecting and disconnecting switches, earth faults and atmospheric overvoltage.

The requirement to protection against undervoltage as mentioned in litera f, means that measures shall be implemented against danger or injury resulting from the voltage returning after a full or partial cut. If such reconnection can entail a hazard, the reconnection should not take place automatically.

The requirement relating to protection against variations in voltage and frequency as mentioned in litera g, entails that the power supply shall be of such a dimension that the voltage and frequency under normal conditions lie within the tolerance limits that the installation and connected equipment are intended for.

The requirement relating to protection against power supply failure as mentioned in litera h, entails that measures shall be implemented to ensure satisfactory and reliable power supply, cf. [Section 38](#).

The requirement relating to protection against ignition of explosive gas atmosphere as mentioned in litera i, entails that electrical equipment shall be located in unclassified areas insofar as practicable. For requirements related to area classification and plants, systems and equipment for use in areas with explosion hazard, see [Sections 5](#) and [10](#).

The requirement relating to electromagnetic interference as mentioned in litera j, entails that electrical installations and equipment shall function in a satisfactory manner in their electromagnetic environment without causing unacceptable electromagnetic interference for other equipment in this environment. As regards requirements related to electrical equipment, see [Sections 77](#) and [78](#).

Protection against health injury as a result of electromagnetic fields as mentioned in litera k, is in particular regulated in the Section 26 of the Radiation Protection Regulations.

For the design of electrical installations, the IEC 61892 standard should be used. In those cases where IEC 61892 is not applicable, relevant parts of the IEC 60092 series should be used.

For electrical installations on mobile facilities that are not production facilities and that are registered in a national ships' register, the DNV OS-D201 standard may be used as an alternative.

CHAPTER VIII DRILLING AND WELL SYSTEMS

Re Section 48 Well barriers

The well's life span as mentioned in the first subsection, means time in use and time subsequent to permanent plugging and abandonment.

In order to fulfil the requirement regarding well barriers, the [NORSOK D-010](#) standard Chapters 4.2.1, 4.2.3, 5.6, 9 and 15 should be used in the area of health, working environment and safety. See also [Section 5 of the Management Regulations](#) and [Section 8 of these regulations](#).

The requirements in the first subsection also entail that the barriers shall be designed so that unintended outflow of injected material is prevented.

Verification of the performance of well barriers as mentioned in the final subsection, can be based on pressure testing, testing of accessibility, response time and leakage rates, as well as observation of physical properties.

The requirement regarding sufficient independence among the barriers as mentioned in [Section 4 of the Management Regulations](#), entails that well barriers shall be independent, without common well barrier elements, also when the barriers have a common outflow source. One of the barriers may be drilling and well fluids.

With regard to the requirement for dimensioning of binding agents, plugs and seals, particularly in relation to the reduction in strength that can arise over time, see [Section 11](#).

Re Section 49

Well control equipment

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to design of well control equipment as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK D-001](#) standard Chapter 5.10 should be used with the following additions:

- a) the main unit of the activation system should be located at a safe distance from the well so as to avoid exposure in the event of an uncontrolled well situation,
- b) it should be possible to activate the blowout preventer from at least three locations on the facility:
 - a) one activation panel at the driller's position,
 - b) at least one independent activation panel in a safe area,
 - c) the third activation alternative can be activated directly on the main unit,
- c) in the event of well intervention, it should be possible to activate pressure control equipment from at least two locations on the facility, with one activation panel in a safe area.

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to equipment as mentioned in the first subsection, second sentence, the [NORSOK D-010](#) standard Chapter 5.7.2 and [NORSOK D-001](#) Chapter 5.10.3.3 and Appendix C should be used for diverter lines, with the following additions:

- a) for dynamically positioned facilities that drill top hole sections, a straight pipeline can be used, but without valve outlets and with an inner diameter of at least 400 mm (16"),
- b) if a diverter system is installed on the seabed, there should also be a diverter system on board the facility.

In the event of well interventions as mentioned in the third subsection, including cable, coiled tubing and snubbing activities through the christmas tree, drill pipe or casing that has not been set, the [NORSOK D-002](#) standard should be used.

An alternative system for activation as mentioned in the fourth subsection, means a system that is acoustically operated, ROV operated or remote-controlled in some other way.

The shear ram should have the capacity to cut the work string, with the exception of collars and bottomhole string components. All outlets for the blowout preventer's circulation lines should be equipped with two closing arrangements as close to the outlet as possible.

For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV OS-E101 Chapter 2, Paragraph 5, C 100-500 may be used as an alternative to [NORSOK D-001](#).

Re Section 50

Compensator and disconnection systems

To fulfil the requirement for compensator and disconnection systems as mentioned in the first and second subsections, the [NORSOK D-001](#) standard Chapter 5.3 should be used, with the following additions:

- a) the disconnection system should be sequence controlled for dynamically positioned facilities,
- b) it should be possible to move anchored drilling facilities quickly off the drilling location in case of a critical situation,
- c) for interventions on seabed wells with high pressure risers, the valve and disconnection system should consist of
 - a) a remote-operated valve located under the release point, which cuts all objects that penetrate the well barriers and maintains full working pressure after cutting,
 - b) a remote-operated main valve that closes after the cutting is completed,
 - c) a block valve over the release point which prevents blowout from the riser to the sea,
 - d) a vent valve that releases shut-in pressure between the casing ram and the shear ram or block valve prior to release.

For requirements relating to specific analyses to detect accident and hazard situations, reference is made to [Section 17 of the Management Regulations](#). For general requirements related to dimensioning of compensator and disconnection systems as regards loads, see [Section 12](#). The following should be taken into account when stipulating limitations for drilling equipment:

- a) movements of the facility as a result of resonance between the wave frequency and the frequency of the facility itself,
- b) movement of the facility as a result of loss of position because of anchor line breakage or drift,
- c) loads on well and wellhead from pull in riser,
- d) margin due to uncertainty in calculated riser design,
- e) unintended locking of compensator.

For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV OS-E101 Chapter 2, Paragraph 5, D 100-300 may be used as an alternative.

Re Section 51 Drilling fluid system

Drilling fluid systems mean complete systems with sufficient capacity to mix, store, pump, recondition and cover the need for a fluid-based well barrier. The drilling fluid system area should be designed to avoid harmful exposure for personnel and the environment. The system should be connected to monitoring systems to ascertain the condition of the fluid, system and well.

The system should be adapted to normal operations and emergency situations.

For general requirements related to design of chemical plants, see [Section 15](#).

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to drilling fluid systems, the [NORSOK D-001](#) standard Chapters 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9 and 5.11 should be used in the area of health, working environment and safety, with the following additions:

- a) return of the drilling fluid from the well should take place in a closed system to avoid evaporation,
- b) the system for monitoring drilling fluid volume should compensate for the facility's movements and should include indicators on the drill floor with audio and visual alarms. When drilling wells with high pressure and high temperature, the need for temperature and pressure sensors in critical locations such as before and after the choke manifold and in the blowout preventer, should be assessed. For general requirements related to drilling fluid parameter monitoring instruments, see [Section 17](#),
- c) gases from the reconditioning unit should be vented through separate pipes to a safe area.

For general requirements related to barriers, see the [Section 5 of the Management Regulations](#) and [Section 8 of these regulations](#).

For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV OS-E101 Chapter 2, Paragraph 5, G 100-400 may be used as an alternative.

Re Section 52 Cementing unit

For general requirements related to design of chemical plants, see [Section 15](#). In order to fulfil the requirement regarding cementing units, the [NORSOK D-001](#) standard Chapter 5.11 and Appendices B and C should be used in the area of health, working environment and safety, with the following additions: the cementing unit and the cementing head should be designed for remote operation.

For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV OS-E101 Chapter 2, Paragraph 5, G 400 may be used as an alternative.

Re Section 53 Equipment for completion and controlled well flow

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to completion of production wells, the [NORSOK D-010](#) standard Chapters 6, 7, 8, 14 and 15 and [D-SR-007](#) should be used in the area of health, working environment and safety.

Design to handle controlled well flow as mentioned in the first subsection, means

- a) equipment used for production and injection of gas, fluids and solids,
- b) need for equipment in case of changes in preconditions, for instance, failure of barrier elements,

The equipment should be designed for well intervention, workover and plugging of wells and for collection of well data of significance to safety.

Well testing as mentioned in the third subsection, means flow during formation testing, test production, cleanup and stimulation of the well.

See the [Resource Management Regulations](#) on formation strength testing.

For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV OS-E101 Chapter 2, Paragraph 5, H 100-200 may be used as an alternative.

Re Section 54
Christmas tree and wellhead

The equipment as mentioned in the first subsection, also encompasses casing hangers and annular preventers. To fulfil the regulations, the standards [NORSOK D-010](#) Chapter 8 and Tables 5, 10, 31 and 33, [NORSOK U-001](#), ISO 10423 and ISO 13628 should be used, with the following additions:

- a) annulus should have pressure monitoring,
- b) the main valves as mentioned in the second subsection, should be integrated in, or mounted directly on, the christmas tree. It should be possible to close inlets and outlets in the christmas tree that can be subjected to well pressure in at least two independent ways. Injection points should have check valves as close to the injection point as possible,
- c) it should be possible to isolate wellhead christmas trees to avoid unintended closing of valves during well intervention,
- d) the closing time for valves in the main barrel and side outlets of the seabed christmas trees should be assessed in relation to the barrier function of the valves. This evaluation should include necessary closing time in relation to the risk-reducing function and the location of the valve.

For general requirements relating to barriers, see [Section 5 of the Management Regulations](#). See also [Sections 8 and 33 of these regulations](#) and [Section 47 of the Activities Regulations](#).

CHAPTER IX
PRODUCTION PLANTS

Re Section 55
Production facility

For design of production facilities as mentioned in the first subsection, the standards [NORSOK P-100](#), [L-001](#) and [L-002](#) should be used in the area of health, working environment and safety.

In cases involving subsea production facilities, the standards [NORSOK U-001](#) and ISO 13628 should be used in the area health, working environment and safety.

For subsea production facilities, the pollution requirement as mentioned in the first subsection, means that the responsible party shall evaluate whether hydraulic fluids, well fluids and other chemicals shall be routed back to the surface or to a local storage tank.

The requirement relating to design as mentioned in the first subsection, shall be seen in the context of [Chapter II of the Framework Regulations](#).

For general requirements related to design of chemical plants, see [Section 15](#).

For protection of subsea production facilities against mechanical damage, see [Section 44 of the Framework Regulations](#).

For general requirements related to design, see [Sections 5 and 10](#).

CHAPTER X
LOAD-BEARING STRUCTURES AND PIPELINE SYSTEMS

Re Section 56
Load-bearing structures and maritime systems

The standard [NORSOK N-001](#) should be used to fulfil the requirements.

For verification of load-bearing structures as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK N-001](#) standard Chapter 5.2 should be used.

Location-specific analyses of mobile jack-up facilities should be carried out in accordance with DNV-OS-C104.

As regards water breakthrough in floating facilities, see [Sections 39 and 62](#). For general provisions, see [Sections 5 and 7](#).

Re Section 57 **Pipeline systems**

It should be possible to take a reading of the pressure in the launchers and receivers as mentioned in the second subsection, both before startup and during operation.

In order to fulfil the requirement for safety level as mentioned in the third subsection, the failure probabilities in the standards DNV OS-F101 and OS-F201, Paragraph 2, Table 2-5, should be used.

For general requirements related to design, see Sections 5, 10, 12 and 15.

CHAPTER XI **LIVING QUARTERS**

Re Section 58 **Living quarters**

In order to fulfil the requirements relating to living quarters as mentioned in the first subsection, the standards [NORSOK C-001](#), [C-002](#), [S-001](#) and [S-002N](#) should be used with the following additions:

- a) the capacity requirement as mentioned in the first subsection, means that the living quarters shall be dimensioned with sufficient margins to avoid bed scarcity during peak manning levels,
- b) the living quarters should be designed so that personnel can sleep undisturbed and be assured of satisfactory restitution.

For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, [Sections 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 of the Norwegian Maritime Directorate's Regulations relating to construction and setup of the living quarters on mobile facilities](#) can be used as alternatives to the standards [NORSOK C-001](#) and [C-002](#) in the areas covered by the Norwegian Maritime Directorate's regulations, with the following addition:

- a) the additions mentioned in the first paragraph,
- b) bunk beds should be replaced by beds on the floor, cf. Section 20.

The requirements as mentioned in the first subsection, also apply to simpler facilities with accommodation, but consideration can be given to whether

- a) the dining hall should be included in the total recreation area,
- b) adaptation of kitchen and washing-up areas should be in proportion to the need on the facility,
- c) the laundry room can be omitted,
- d) the dedicated health department can be omitted.

If a dedicated health department is omitted, there should be adequate area and equipment on the facility to cover the need for first aid until the helicopter arrives.

The standard of hygiene as mentioned in the second subsection, should particularly be maintained in cabins, day rooms, the health department and areas where food is stored, prepared and served, cf. [Section 61](#) and Section 14 of the Activities Regulations.

For facilities where no permanent manning is planned, consideration should be given to whether living quarters or emergency quarters should be built. These evaluations should at least include

- a) anticipated scope of work and work organisation,
- b) risk related to transport and stay on the facility,
- c) working environment aspects,
- d) need for restitution and rest,
- e) hygienic conditions.

Re Section 59 **Health department**

If facilities are connected by gangways, the requirement as mentioned in the first subsection, entails that at least one of the facilities shall have a health department.

In order to fulfil the health department requirements as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK standard C-001](#) Chapter 7.17 should be used with the following addition: the health department should be located with the least possible exposure to noise and vibrations, and such that stretcher transport to the health department of sick or injured personnel can be accomplished in a prudent manner. For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, Section 16 of the Norwegian Maritime Directorate's regulations

relating to construction and outfitting of the living quarters on mobile facilities may be used as an alternative to the NORSOK standard C-001, with the same additions as mentioned in the second subsection.

The health department's equipment should be assessed on the basis of the defined accident and hazard situations as mentioned in [Section 17 of the Management Regulations](#).

Equipment as mentioned in the second subsection, includes medication and first aid equipment, stretchers and medical rescue equipment.

Re Section 60 Emergency sickbay

The emergency unit will normally be a room that has another primary function, but that can quickly be converted into an emergency sickbay if necessary.

In order to fulfil the requirements relating to the emergency sickbay, the [NORSOK standard C-001 Chapter 7.17](#) should be used.

Re Section 61 Supply of food and drinking water

The requirement regarding design as mentioned in the second subsection, entails that technical solutions for food and drinking water supply shall satisfy the provisions in the Food Regulations For Land-Based Activities, as well as the Regulations relating to water supply and drinking water. In addition, the technical solutions should be based on recognised methods to the extent possible.

Reference is also made to [Section 13 of the Activities Regulations](#).

Reference is also made to Chapter III in the Regulations relating to drinking water systems and drinking water supply on mobile facilities, issued by the Norwegian Maritime Directorate pursuant to the Seaworthiness Act. Compliance with the more detailed provisions etc., given in the latter regulations, will also normally entail compliance with the provisions relating to drinking water systems in the [Facilities Regulations](#). The Norwegian Maritime Directorate's regulations are not legally binding, however, with respect to anything other than facilities that are or will be registered in a Norwegian ships' register, cf. [Section 2 of the Regulations](#). The provisions of the [Facilities Regulations](#) can thus also be fulfilled by selecting other means than those given in the regulations of the Norwegian Maritime Directorate, cf. Section 24 of the Framework Regulations.

Furthermore, reference is made to [NORSOK P-100 Chapter 22](#). It is assumed that the NORSOK standard will be supplemented by the Norwegian Institute of Public Health's guideline material for design and operation of drinking water systems, which have been prepared to detail the regulatory requirements for drinking water systems and drinking water supply offshore. The guideline material is available in Norwegian and English at www.fhi.no/offshore.

In accordance with the Framework Regulations and following delegation of authority from the Norwegian Food Safety Authority, the Norwegian Board of Health, or its authorised representative, also supervises compliance with the provision relating to food, water supply and drinking water in the petroleum activities.

CHAPTER XII MARITIME FACILITIES

Re Section 62 Stability

For design of facilities as regards stability, the [NORSOK N-001 standard Chapter 7.10](#) should be used. For requirements regarding the design of ballast systems, see [Section 39](#).

Re Section 63 Anchoring, mooring and positioning

For design of tension legs, the [NORSOK N-001 standard Chapters 7.11 and 8.3](#) should be used.

For design of anchoring systems, the [NORSOK N-001 standard Chapters 7.11 and 7.12](#) should be used.

For general requirements related to loads, load effects and resistance, see [Section 11](#).

For design of dynamic positioning systems as mentioned in the last subsection, the technical provisions in the IMO MSC/Circular 645 standard should be used.

For requirements related to disconnection of risers, see [Section 50](#).

For vessels anchored within the safety zone which are larger than the facility has been designed to withstand collision with, the anchoring shall conform with Sections 6 through 17 of the Norwegian Maritime Directorate's Regulations relating to positioning and anchoring systems on mobile facilities (the Anchoring Regulations 09), and should conform with Section 16 of the Norwegian Maritime Directorate's Regulations for mobile facilities with technical production installations and equipment if they lie adjacent to the facility.

Re Section 64 Turrets

For design of turrets, the [NORSOK S-001](#) standard Chapter 5.8.2.2 should be used in addition.

CHAPTER XIII DIVING FACILITIES

Re Section 65

Facilities and equipment for manned underwater operations

For design of plants and equipment for manned underwater operations on vessels, see [Section 1](#).

For general requirements related to design of plants, systems and equipment for manned underwater operations, see [Section 10](#).

CHAPTER XIV ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

Re Section 66

Loading and offloading systems

Hose connections in loading and unloading facilities should be of the quick-release, self-closing type in the event of overloads.

Loading hoses for loading and unloading from supply vessels should be equipped with floats.

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to design of loading and unloading facilities on floating production, storage and offloading facilities (FPSOs) and floating storage units (FSUs), DNV-OS-E201 Paragraph 4 C and D, and Sections 21 through 28, 30 through 32 and 34 through 36 of the Norwegian Maritime Directorate's Regulations relating to mobile offshore facilities with production technical plants and equipment should be used.

Re Section 67 Waste

No comments.

Re Section 68 Exhaust ducts

In order to fulfil the requirement for exhaust ducts as mentioned in the first subsection, the [NORSOK S-001](#) standard should be used with the following additions:

- a) exhaust ducts should be designed so that the exhaust gases are routed to unclassified areas,
- b) if water-cooled spark catchers are used, a signal should sound in the central control room in the event of a failure in the water supply.

With regard to exhaust ducts from reconditioning plants in drilling fluid systems, see [Section 51](#).

Re Section 69

Lifting appliances and lifting gear

The Machinery Regulations apply to construction, manufacture and sale of lifting appliances and lifting gear for use on permanently placed facilities. The Machinery Regulations are expanded on in harmonised standards, including the EN 13852-1 standard for offshore cranes. The EN 13852-1 standard should also be used on mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register. With regard to evaluation of the technical condition of cranes on existing mobile facilities that will be put into service on the Norwegian continental shelf, reference is made to the Norwegian Shipowners' Association's Guidelines for implementation of EN 13852-1 on existing offshore cranes on mobile offshore units.

The requirement as mentioned in the first subsection second sentence, continues the current law in the regulations under the Petroleum Act and applies only to the safety aspects, not the health and environment aspects.

In order to fulfil the requirement regarding remote operation as mentioned in the third subsection, the NORSOK D-001 standard Chapter 5.4 and OLF/NR Guideline No. 081 Revision 2 should be used, with the following addition: lifting equipment should have independent safety features and be suspended and stored in such a way that the equipment is secure in the event of heeling, and that the danger of falling objects is limited.

Snubbing units as mentioned in the last subsection, means mobile units that are installed so that forces are transferred directly to the wellhead. For snubbing units, the requirement will be made applicable to the extent that equipment to be used with such units, has been developed and tested.

For lifting appliances and lifting gear on the drill floor of mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, the ISO 13535 standard and relevant parts of the DNV OS-E101 standard may be used as an alternative to the NORSOK D-001 standard.

For remote operation of pipes and work strings on mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, DNV OS-E101 Chapter 2, Section 5, F 100-400 may be used as an alternative to the NORSOK standard D-001 Chapter 5.4.

Re Section 70

Helicopter deck

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to helicopter decks as mentioned in the first subsection, the NORSOK C-004 standard may be used as an addition. The requirements in the regulations of the Civil Aviation Authority shall be complied with in all cases.

The standard NORSOK S-001 Chapter 20.4.9 should be used in the design of helicopter decks, with the following addition:

For facilities with particular problems related to take-off and landing, such problems should be taken into account when designing and placing the helicopter deck.

Re Section 71

Marking of facilities

In agreement with the Norwegian Coastal Administration, the following provisions shall be used for marking of facilities as mentioned in the first subsection: IALA Recommendation on the marking of offshore structures (IALA Recommendation 0-114 May 1998) with the following modifications and supplements:

Re 0-114 Item 2.3.1: The main light shall have a nominal range of 15 nautical miles.

The horizontal extremities of the facility, with the exception of extremities that are marked with a main light, shall, if considered necessary, be marked with a red light ("subsidiary light"). This light shall have the same code/character as the main light and have a nominal range of 3 nautical miles. Subsidiary lights shall be synchronised, but not necessarily with the main light.

For calculation of the brightness required to achieve the set ranges, reference is made to Recommendation on the Photometry of Marine Aids to Navigation Signal Lights (IALA Recommendation E-122 June 2001).

Re 0-114 Item 2.3.3: Use of sound signals will not be made mandatory. Earlier orders relating to the use of sound signals are revoked.

Re 0-114 Item 2.3.6: Only in exceptional cases will it be relevant to use floating marking equipment for traditional marking of facilities in the petroleum activities.

Re 0-114 Item 2.4: In addition to the equipment mentioned, it may also be of relevance to use AIS as additional marking.

In addition, there will be a general requirement for all marking of facilities in the petroleum activities to have an uptime of 99.8 per cent over a three-year period (cf. IALA Recommendation 0-130 On Categorisation and Availability Objectives: for Short Range Aids to Navigation December 2004).

Identification panels: Facilities shall be fitted with identification panels displaying block number, name of field, name of facility, in black letters/figures one meter high on a yellow background. The identification panels shall be arranged to make at least one panel visible from any direction. The identification panels shall be visible in daylight as well as in darkness.

For requirements relating to marking of mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, reference is made to Section 1 of the Framework Regulations relating to application of maritime legislation in the offshore petroleum activities.

Re Section 72 Marking of equipment and cargo

No comments.

Re Section 73 Lifts

In order to fulfil the requirement relating to lifts, harmonised EN standards that are prepared on the basis of the Lift Directive, should be used. The Lift Directive itself is not made applicable to the petroleum activities. On mobile facilities, the ISO 8383 standard should be used.

CHAPTER XV IMPLEMENTATION OF EEA REGULATIONS

Re Section 74 Simple pressure vessels

This section continues the previous incorporation in the petroleum activities of Council Directive 87/404/EEC relating to simple pressure vessels.

Re Section 75 Personal protective equipment

This section continues the previous incorporation in the petroleum activities of Council Directive 89/686/EEC relating to personal protective equipment. In addition, the changes made in Council Directive 93/95/EEC, have been incorporated.

Re Section 76 Aerosol containers

This section continues the previous incorporation in the petroleum activities of Council Directive 75/364/EEC relating to aerosols, as well as the adopted changes in Commission Directive 94/1/EEC.

Re Section 77 EMC

This section continues the previous incorporation in the petroleum activities of Council Directive 89/336/EEC and Council Directive 92/31/EEC (electromagnetic compatibility – EMC).

Re Section 78

ATEX

This section continues the previous incorporation in the petroleum activities of Council Directive 94/9/EU relating to equipment and safety systems for use in areas where there is a risk of explosion (ATEX).

Re Section 79

Pressure equipment that is not covered by the Facilities Regulations

The purpose of this section is to clarify the relationship to the [Regulations relating to pressure equipment](#) (FTPU).

In those cases where the [FTPU](#) do not apply, relevant parts of the [Facilities Regulations](#) will apply.

Re Section 80

Machinery and safety components that are not covered by the Facilities Regulations

The purpose of this section is to clarify the relationship to the Machinery Regulations.

[The Machinery Regulations](#) have limited application in the petroleum activities and do not comprise seagoing vessels and mobile facilities together with machinery on board such vessels or facilities, cf. [Section 1, No. 2 indent 15 of the Machinery Regulations](#). This means that the [Machinery Regulations](#) apply to permanently placed facilities, including floating production facilities in permanent positions (in position for the entire life span of the field). As regards these floating production facilities, the [Machinery Regulations](#) apply to equipment that is necessary for carrying out drilling and production activities, and that does not have any function in relation to normal maritime activities.

[Sections 1 and 2 of the Machinery Regulations](#) stipulate the scope of the regulations and which equipment is covered by the [Machinery Regulations](#). In those cases where the [Machinery Regulations](#) do not apply, relevant parts of the [Facilities Regulations](#) will apply.

CHAPTER XVI

CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

Re Section 81

Supervision, decisions, enforcement, etc.

No comments.

Re Section 82

Entry into force

See [Section 73, No. 2 of the Framework Regulations](#) for an overview of which regulations are repealed when these regulations enter into force.

Within the scope of the [Pollution Control Act](#), the complete [Facilities Regulations](#) enter into force on 1 January 2002. This also applies to existing facilities. This entails that an assessment has to be made of existing facilities to determine whether the facility fulfils the requirements of the regulations. This applies in particular to the requirements in [Sections 15, 40, 48, 51, 52, 66 and 69 of the regulations](#). If the facility does not fulfil the requirements of the regulations, changes shall be made to the facility. If particular reasons so warrant, the Climate and Pollution Agency can grant exemptions from requirements in the regulations. This could, for example, be instances where the costs of making changes substantially exceed the environmental gain. It is not anticipated that the regulations' requirements regarding taking into account the external environment, will entail major or costly changes to existing facilities. In many of the requirements, provision is made for making a cost-benefit assessment in relation to deciding whether the regulatory requirements are fulfilled or not. This applies to e.g. [Section 40](#).

[Sections 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12](#) state that consideration shall be given to the risk of pollution or environmental risk when selecting materials and when choosing and designing facilities and plants. These provisions will be of significance in the planning and design phase, and when modifying plants and facilities. These sections do not require, however, that changes are made to existing plants and facilities.

This Section No. 2, viewed in context with [Section 73 of the Framework Regulations](#), entails that, in the area of health, working environment and safety, it is the technical requirements in the regulations that applied up to the date when these regulations entered into force, that can still be used as a basis.

Major modifications as mentioned in this Section No. 3, may be the installation of a new module, major interventions in hydrocarbon-carrying systems or major changes in physical barriers. With regard to the use of new standards in such contexts, see the [Framework Regulations Section 23](#).

Existing facilities as mentioned in this Section No. 3, means facilities where the plan for development and operation of petroleum deposits (PDO) has been approved in accordance with [Section 4-2 of the Petroleum Act](#), or where special permission has been given on the basis of plans for installation and operation of facilities for transport and exploitation of petroleum (PIO) in accordance with the [Petroleum Act Section 4-3](#), or facilities that have been granted consent to carry out petroleum activities before these regulations entered into force.

For mobile facilities that are registered in a national ships' register, the requirements in the new regulations will apply when a new consent is applied for, see [Section 73 of the Framework Regulations](#). It follows from Section 26 of the Management Regulations that the operator shall provide an overview of previously granted exemptions for mobile facilities in applications for consent. Previously granted exemptions follow the mobile facility. New operators shall, however, evaluate whether it is prudent to operate with the exemptions granted, and whether changed conditions exist that make it necessary to apply for a new exemption, see [Section 70 of the Framework Regulations](#).

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[Regulations of 4 September 1987, No. 856 relating to the construction of mobile facilities](#), last amended 14 March 2008,

[Regulations of 4 September 1987 No. 860 relating to drinking water systems and drinking water supply on mobile facilities](#), last amended 14 March 2008,

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[NORSOK D-001](#) Drilling facilities, revision 2, July 1998,
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[NORSOK D-SR-007](#) Well testing system, revision 1, January 1996,
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[NORSOK I-002](#) Safety and automation systems (SAS), revision 2, May 2001,
[NORSOK L-001](#) Piping and Valves, revision 3, September 1999,
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The Norwegian Oil Industry Association (OLF)

OLF Recommended guidelines for the application of IEC 61508 and IEC 61511 in the Norwegian petroleum industry, no. 070, revision no. 02, 29 October 2004,
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The Norwegian Shipowners' Association (NR)

Norm for physical-chemical working environment on mobile facilities built before 1 August 1995 and operating on the Norwegian shelf, revision 03, 1 February 2005,
Guidelines for implementation of EN 13852-1 on existing offshore cranes on mobile offshore units.

4. Access to regulations and documents

The acts, the central regulations (regulations that apply to the entire country) and the local regulations can also be found on Lovdata's web site at <http://www.lovdata.no/>

Det Norske Veritas' documents can be ordered from Det Norske Veritas, P.O. Box 200, 1322 Høvik, Norway, tel. +47 67 57 99 00 or fax +47 67 57 99 12, or via <http://www.dnv.com/>

The Directorate for Labour Inspection's regulations can be ordered from Tiden Norsk Forlag A/S, P.O. Box 8813 Youngstorget, 0028 Oslo, Norway, or via <http://www.arbeidstilsynet.no/>

The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning's regulations. See <http://www.dsb.no>.

The National Institute of Public Health's guideline material can be ordered from the National Institute of Public Health, P.O. Box 4404 Torshov, 0403 Oslo, Norway, or via the web site at <http://www.folkehelse.no/fag/drikkevann/offshore.html>

The Civil Aviation Authority's regulations can be ordered from the Civil Aviation Authority, P.O. Box 8050 Dep., 0032 Oslo, Norway, tel. +47 23 31 78 00, fax +47 23 31 79 95, e-mail postmottak@caa.no or via <http://www.luffartstilsynet.no/>

Norsk Standard (NS), European (EN) and international (ISO) standards can be ordered at <http://www.standard.no>

The NORSOK standards are available on the Internet at the following address: <http://www.nts.no/norsok/>

The Norwegian Petroleum Directorate's regulations can be ordered from the Norwegian Petroleum Directorate, P.O. Box 600, 4001 Stavanger, Norway, tel. +47 51 87 60 00 or fax +47 51 55 15 71 or via <http://www.npd.no/>

The Norwegian Maritime Directorate's regulations can be ordered from Elanders Publishing, P.O. Box 1156 Sentrum, 0107 Oslo, Norway, tel. +47 22 63 63 19, fax +47 22 63 65 94.

The health authorities' regulations can be ordered from the Norwegian Directorate of Health or Rogaland County Medical Office, P.O. Box 680, 4003 Stavanger, Norway, telephone +47 51 56 87 50 or fax +47 51 53 00 79.

The Climate and Pollution Agency's regulations can be ordered from the Climate and Pollution Agency, P.O. Box 8100 Dep., 0032 Oslo, telephone +47 22 57 34 00, fax +47 22 67 67 06 or at <http://www.klif.no/>

The Norwegian Shipowners' Association's guidelines are available at www.rederi.no.