Common Data Access Limited

Decommissioning & Restoration Industry Working Group

Guidance - Retention of Information and Samples after Asset Decommissioning

Guidance and Template

ISSUE

Document Control			
Version	By	Date	Comments
1.0	Daniel Brown	04-DEC-2017	First public release

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1. About this Document

1.1 Introduction

The design, construction, operation, and decommissioning of an offshore production platform is a decades long process during which many millions of documents and vast amounts of data are created.

Industry has a clear understanding of the process to follow by which the physical aspects of an offshore platform may be removed for dismantling and recycling. Not so clear is industry's understanding of the process to follow to determine the fate of the data and documents with which that platform is associated.

In late 2016, a workgroup was convened under the facilitation of Common Data Access Limited (a wholly-owned, not-for-profit subsidiary of Oil and Gas UK, the trade association for the UK oil and gas industry), the Information Management Energy Forum[1], and the Oil and Gas Authority (the regulator for the UK oil and gas industry), with the aim of clarifying what must happen to data, documents and samples once the physical assets associated with them have been removed for dismantling.

Shell U.K. Limited kindly agreed to support this work through the involvement of staff working to decommission its Brent Delta platform, which was used as a trial asset against which the validity of the work and its results could be tested.

The working group consisted of the following:

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1.2 Purpose of this Document

This document considers the legal framework to determine how long associated data, documents, and samples must be retained after an offshore asset in the UKCS is decommissioned. It also considers an example retention schedule, developed using Shell's Brent Delta platform as a test case, that demonstrates one approach and the results that may be expected.

[1] An industry body promoting the effective management of information in the oil and gas industry

1.3 Related Documents

This document is accompanied by a detailed review of legislation that may generate retention requirements, and the example retention schedule, both available together as a single Excel spreadsheet. This may be downloaded from CDA's website: cdal.com.

2. The Retention of Information and Samples

2.1 The Causes of Retention Requirements

Organisations retain information and samples for at least one of three reasons:

1. They are **required** to do so by legislation;
2. They **wish** to do so as the information and samples have the potential to add value in the future – for use in future development projects, or to guide future investments, etc.; or
3. They **wish** to do so to mitigate the maturation of a future risk – such as legal action against them.

Information and samples may also be retained by historians for cultural and social reasons. The "Capturing the Energy" Project[2] has been set up to steward artefacts from the UK offshore for this purpose. Such requirements are not considered further here.

2.2 Legal Retention Requirements

Legal retention requirements themselves arise for two general purposes. Either the government has anticipated its own future requirement for the information (such as in the Model Clauses to the Petroleum Act 1998, which require certain geological records to be retained); or it requires companies to retain evidence that demonstrates that a risk (typically to health and safety or the environment) is appropriately managed.

Legislation requiring retention of information and samples in relation to a risk is usually specific regarding what must be retained and for how long (e.g. a summary of control measures relating to the presence of asbestos must be retained for at least 5 years). Legislation requiring retention in anticipation of future governmental need is much less common, but also more sweeping in both scope and duration (e.g. the Model Clauses do not specify exactly what must be retained, nor do they provide a means by which the retention obligation may come to an end).

When an organisation chooses to retain information and samples in excess of, or absent any specific legal requirement, judgement is needed regarding the potential value of the information and samples to be retained, the storage and administration costs that will be incurred in doing so, and the magnitude of any risk associated with retention beyond the legal minimum (as should any legal action be taken against the organisation, all information and samples currently held may be subject to legal discovery, whether or not they are beyond the specified retention period).

Decisions regarding what to retain and for how long are accordingly not clear cut, and require business judgement as well as legal analysis by each impacted organisation to determine an appropriate period for each type of information and sample held.

2.3 The Impact of Decommissioning

Many organisations capture their decisions regarding what must be retained, in what manner, and for how long in a retention schedule. This document divides the entirety of an

[2] See http://www.capturing-the-energy.org.uk/ for more information on Capturing the Energy.

organisation's information and sample holdings into clearly defined categories, and for each category specifies for how long information and samples must be retained, under what conditions, and what should happen at the end of the retention period: should the information be destroyed, submitted to the company's archives, or offered to the National Archives, for example?

Retention schedules are typically drafted with the steady-state operations of the organisation in mind. They assume that the operation will run essentially unchanged, for ever, as consideration of all the different ways an organisation might change over time merely complicates retention decision making. As a result, retention periods for information and samples relating to operational activity tend to be conservative and very general, optimised to enable retention categories to be assigned, and disposition decisions to be made quickly, rather than to allow for every possible circumstance that might enable an item in storage to be disposed of. In particular, retention schedules rarely take account of one-off events that might dramatically change the nature of a business' operations, and any changes to the retention environment that may result.

The decommissioning of an offshore platform is one such event. Consideration of the impact of decommissioning on retention requirements is typically deferred until the event itself takes place, and so an organisation's usual retention schedule does not specify how retention decision making and retention periods should change once decommissioning is complete, and the asset has been removed for dismantling.

2.4 A Retention Schedule for Decommissioning

The work required to revise a retention schedule to account for changed circumstances is substantial. Unless it has been reviewed regularly to accommodate changes in legislation, and annotated to reference the legislative sources considered, the task of updating the schedule in a manner that yields an actionable decision-making tool rapidly reverts to re-creation of substantial parts of the schedule from scratch.

Thankfully, a large proportion of the effort required to update a schedule is common to all organisations working in the same industry – to recreate the list of all legislation that creates a relevant retention requirement, and the detail of that requirement in terms of what must be retained, and for how long.

The next section describes the industry project established to perform this shared preparatory work, and how its deliverables may be applied either to rapidly refresh an existing retention schedule for the post-decommissioning environment, or for use as a starting point for the implementation of a structured retention regime that covers both existing operational assets, and also the circumstances once decommissioning is complete.

3. Creating a Retention Schedule for use Post-Asset Decommissioning

3.1 Process

The creation of a retention schedule required a three-step process.

First, a general list of legislation that creates a retention obligation of relevance to the oil and gas industry was developed by Keith Batchelor, a Fellow of the Information and Records Management Society, and recognised expert in the field of records retention.

The list details the legislation, including references to the chapter, section and clause that describes the retention obligation, a description of what must be retained and for how long.

Second, the list of legislation was reviewed and filtered by Greg Gordon, Head of the School of Law at the University of Aberdeen, and a recognised expert in the field of oil and gas law. The list was filtered to focus on the offshore environment post completion of decommissioning, and excluded legislation of more general corporate relevance, for which retention requirements would be unchanged by the events of decommissioning (e.g. the Companies Act 2006), or do not apply offshore (e.g. the pipelines sections of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990).

During this stage, some boundaries were set regarding the applicability of the resulting schedule:

a) It does not consider retention requirements associated with oil and gas pipelines used to export hydrocarbons to shore. The decommissioning of such critical national infrastructure is a special case that must be handled separately. The schedule does consider retention requirements for flow lines and in-field pipelines, however;
b) It does not consider retention requirements related to on-shore infrastructure (e.g. terminals);
c) It considers retention requirements from the perspective of the operator of the asset being decommissioned, rather than third party sub-contractors. In particular, it does not consider what information and samples must be retained by contractors or subsequent asset owners involved in the actual dismantling and recycling of the asset, once returned to shore;
d) The schedule relates to the point at which work to decommission the asset and prepare it for removal to shore has completed, and all that remains is the lifting of the asset (in whole or in sections) onto a suitable vessel for that journey to begin;
e) The schedule assumes that all other work required to remove or make safe flowlines, wells, pipework, other subsea infrastructure, and so on is also complete, and that information and samples arising from subsequent work (e.g. the removal of a jacket or footings) will be considered on a separate timeline that starts later than that for the asset itself;
f) The schedule does not take account of any conditions set by the regulators when giving their consent for exploration, appraisal or field development work on any associated hydrocarbon licence, or the construction, operation, or decommissioning of the asset. Any undertakings made by the operator or JV group to the regulators, whether public or confidential, must also be reviewed for their retention requirements.

Finally, the list of legislation was compared by the project team against retention categories currently in use within Shell for the Brent Decommissioning Project. This comparison generated the example Retention Schedule, which sets out:

- The name and description of a category of information and samples that must be retained;
- The list of legislation relevant to that category once the relevant asset has been handed over to the dismantling contractor for recycling;
- The periods for which information types in that category must be retained.

The example schedule has now been made available to the Brent Decommissioning Project to assist in decision making regarding which of the large quantities of data, documents and samples associated with the Brent platforms must be retained or submitted to a statutory authority for long term archiving, or lawfully destroyed.

3.2 Categories of Legal Obligation

One aspect of the work that required careful consideration was the nature and cause of the retention requirements identified. In some cases this was straightforward (e.g. the control measures for asbestos mentioned earlier), but in other cases, this was not so clear, as obligations to retain can arise through the consequences of the legislation, rather than as an explicit requirement set out in black and white.

A particularly complex example relates to the retention of documentation regarding the handling and disposal of waste. If a pollution incident arises during dismantling work, the operator may have to prove that it disclosed all relevant information regarding the pollutant to the waste handling company used, and that appropriate due diligence was performed on that company (that it held the correct permits and certifications, etc.). This form of obligation may lead the operator to retain a significant level of information regarding the design and construction of the asset, and its condition at handover, for use should such circumstances arise.

During the work, retention requirements were divided into the following categories of legal obligation:

- Of relevance to possible personal injury claims arising prior to decommissioning;
- Of relevance to possible personal injury claims arising during decommissioning;
- To demonstrate provision of all relevant information to the dismantler at handover;
- To demonstrate due diligence regarding choice of dismantler;
- Obligations arising from specific Acts of Parliament, including:
    - The Petroleum Acts
    - Other obligations regarding petroleum licensing; and
    - Other Licensing or Statutory obligations.

Of the above, about two thirds of obligations were classified as of relevance to possible personal injury claims, while a quarter of requirements related to handover. (Note that each requirement may be in multiple categories).

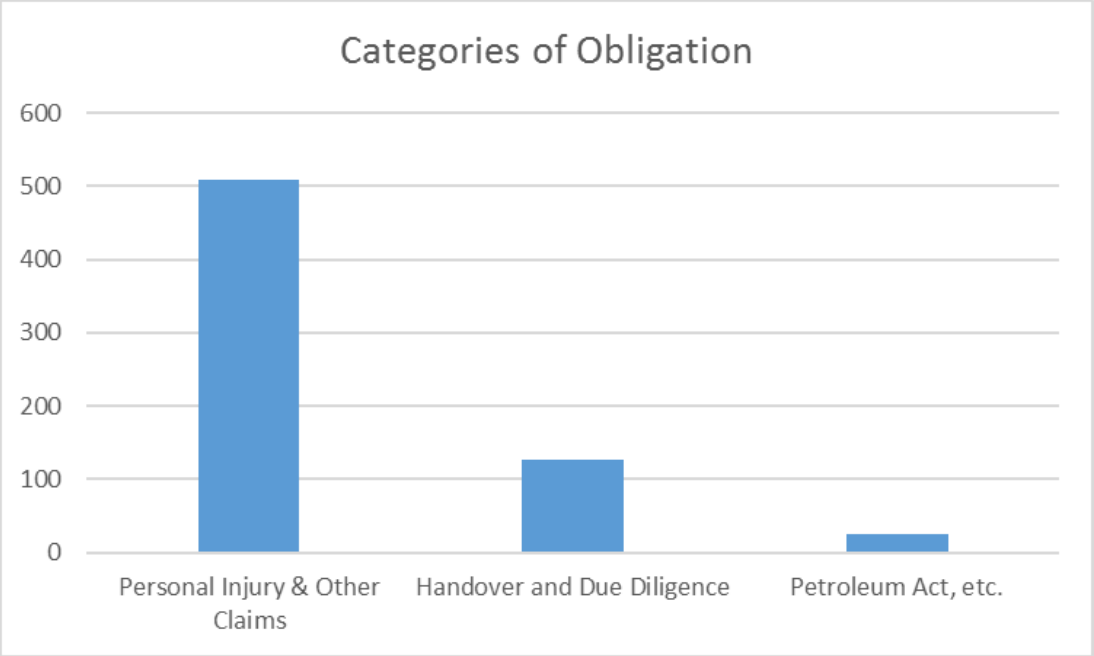

Figure 1 - Categories of Retention Obligation

Surprisingly few requirements related to the Petroleum Acts or similar petroleum licensing requirements – less than one tenth of the total. At the time of writing, the OGA had not completed its consultation on retention requirements under the Energy Act 2016, and so the potential of this Act to increase both the scope and clarity of the retention burden placed on industry is not reflected in the schedule, or the statistics above.

3.3 Deliverables

The filtered list of legislation and the resulting example retention schedule are available in a single Excel spreadsheet from the CDA web site: https://cdal.com.

The content of each tab in the spreadsheet is as follows:

- A cover page providing title and version information. At the time of writing, the spreadsheet was at version 1.0;
- Disclaimer, Licence, and Feedback. Of particular note is that the information provided in the spreadsheet is licenced for use **in the oil and gas industry only**. While it may be used within the oil and gas industry for any purpose, it may not be used in any other sector of the economy;
- Retention Legislation, setting out the precise legislative source of all retention obligations identified in the work, a description of the retention period, a retention code in standard form (e.g. ACT+6 years), the title of the item to be retained, and further notes and categorisation of the obligation created;
- The Example Retention Schedule, providing a retention category and description, list of relevant legislation, and the resulting retention period for information and samples associated with the decommissioned asset;
- Tabs describing the categories of legal obligation encountered, the standard codes used to specify retention periods, and the categories of information and samples used in the example schedule.

3.4 A Review of Retention Requirements in the UKCS

Analysis of the retention legislation identified and its categorisation provides some insights into the nature of the obligations that require information and samples to be retained:

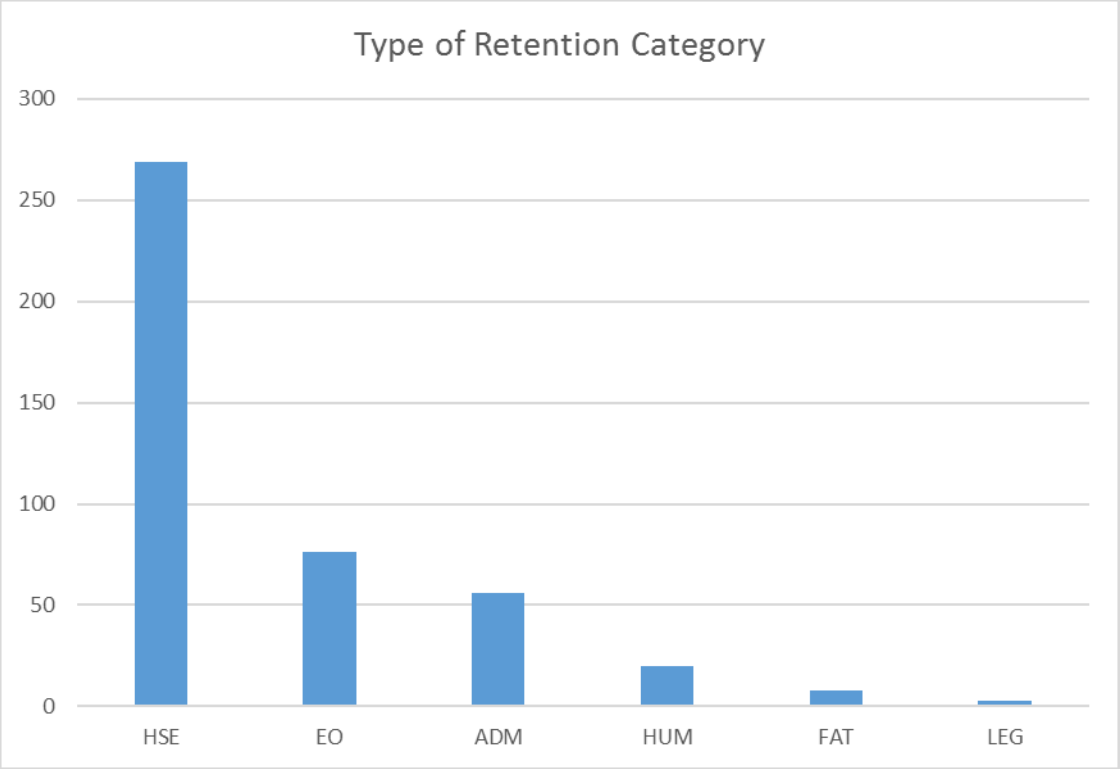

Figure 2: Frequency of Retention Obligations by Retention Category

Of the 382 retention obligations identified, over two thirds arise from legislation in the areas of health, safety and the environment (HSE). Of the second highest category – Engineering and Operations (EO) – the majority of obligations relate to the safe handling of dangerous materials, and the safe use of potentially hazardous equipment (such as cranes and pressure vessels).

Administrative obligations (ADM), the third highest category, typically relate to the planning and communication around the prevention of incidents, and of what should happen if an incident occurs. Similarly, Human Resource obligations (HUM) relate mostly to the provision of training in activities that may pose a hazard to health, safety, or the environment.

Together, these emphasise the purpose of much HSE legislation – to require organisations to be able to demonstrate that they are conducting their operations in a manner that is not detrimental to the health and safety of their workforce, the public, or the environment.

Once the platform has ceased production and is being dismantled, the number of obligations relating to the continuing retention of engineering information is extremely small, reflecting that once the hazards posed by the extraction of oil and gas have ceased, engineering information is of limited ongoing interest to the regulators.

A similarly small number of obligations relate to the preservation of geotechnical information and samples (being found only in the Model Clauses to the Petroleum Act and

the Energy Act 2016), highlighting that this is an extremely specialised area requiring specific legislation for retention.

4. Creation of a Company Specific Retention Schedule for Decommissioned Assets

4.1 Overview

The previous section describes the process followed to create a practical retention schedule model for use in oil and gas decommissioning projects. This retention schedule could facilitate decision making with regard to risk appetite regarding the trade-offs between retention, archiving, and destruction of such information and samples.

4.2 Creation of a Company-Specific Retention Schedule

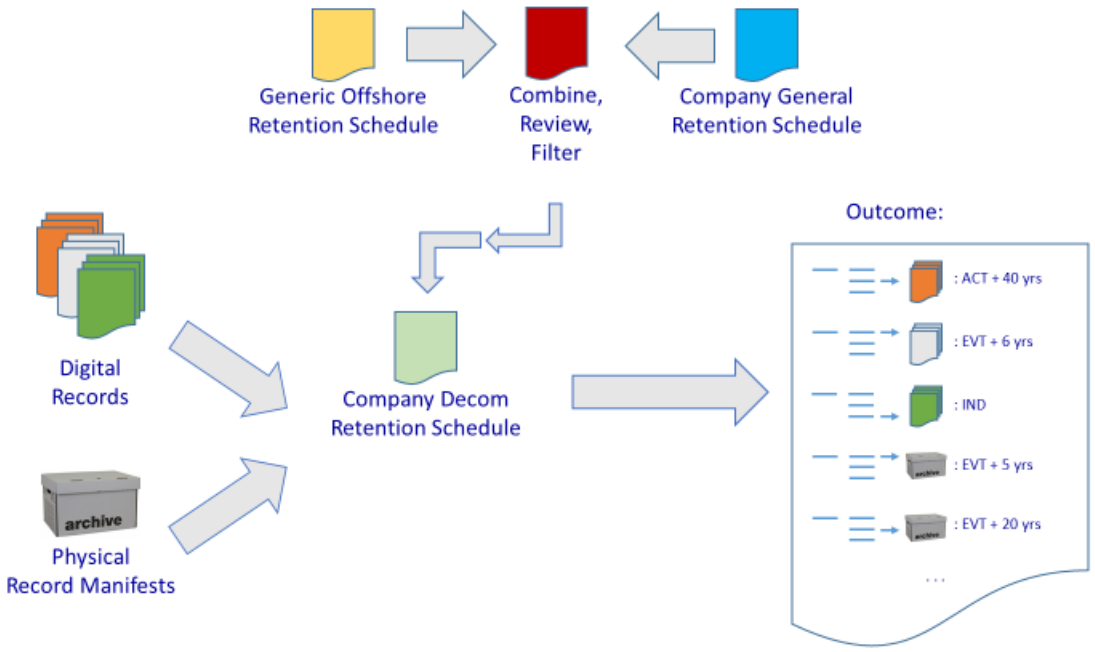

Figure 3: Process for the Creation of a Company-Specific Retention Schedule

4.2.1 Step One – Develop a focussed company retention schedule

The first step in the creation of a company-specific retention schedule for use post-decommissioning is to locate the current general retention schedule in use within the organisation, and review it with the aim of excluding from consideration those categories of information and samples that are not relevant to the circumstances described. For example, retention categories relating to payments of taxes or the minutes of board meetings are unlikely to be much used when reviewing information and samples related to the operations of an offshore facility.

In ideal circumstances, the company retention schedule will provide actionable descriptions of the information and samples that should fall in each category, and provide the list of the legislation considered when determining the associated retention period. If this is not the case, then at least the description should be remedied, as otherwise it is very difficult to

make an accurate mapping between category and legislation, or to understand to which category a new document should be assigned.

4.2.2 Step Two – refine that schedule against the relevant legislation

The next stage in the process is to review each of the relevant categories in the focussed company schedule created above against the list of legislation and retention obligations created through this project. Each item in the list of legislation should be mapped to the company schedule, unless it is clearly not applicable for some reason, enabling a view of the legislation of continuing relevance to asset documentation to be determined.

4.2.3 Step Three – develop updated retention periods for each category

Once the link between legislation and retention category is established, the next step is to use Excel filters to display only the legislation relevant to each category in turn, and then, for each category, extract the list of legislation and associated retention periods identified.

This list should be copied across into new columns in the company schedule, adding in to that schedule the legislation that remains applicable post decommissioning, and the period (or periods) of retention suggested.

4.2.4 Step Four – review updated retention periods against those previously recommended

The final step in the process is to review the retention periods developed for each category in the company schedule against those previously specified. Typically, the periods specified should either be very similar, or somewhat shorter than previously recommended. If any period increases through the process then the cause for this should be investigated, as either the mapping between legislation and category has not been successful, a retention obligation has been missed in the company schedule, or the outcome of the legislative review is not correct, and must be corrected.

Where the retention period suggested is shorter than previously adopted, the company should consider the opportunity presented to dispose of information and samples earlier than previously expected against its risk preferences in relation to retention versus destruction. The company should then exercise its judgement regarding the new retention period to adopt for information and samples associated with the decommissioned asset.

4.3 Next Steps

Once the company-specific retention schedule has been developed, validated, and risk assessed against corporate risk tolerances, the next stage is to put it into action.

This may be as simple as updating retention periods for in-scope information and samples in a corporate archival or information management system, or may require more labour-intensive review of individual folders, systems, and archive boxes against the updated requirements. Any existing company procedure for the updating of retention periods against retention codes may assist here.

Some organisations are able to grant relief from retention requirements if the information and samples are formally deposited with them. Examples include the National Archives and

the forthcoming UK National Petroleum Data Repository (NDR). For information and samples with long or indefinite retention periods, the option to transfer the retention obligation to these organisations is well worth considering.

The outcome is a set of information and samples specific to the asset being decommissioned for which a specific, risk assessed retention period has been assigned, stored in the most appropriate location by the most appropriate organisation, yielding minimised ongoing storage costs for the organisation concerned.

5. Next Steps, Comments and Feedback

5.1 Next Steps

The work described in this document offers the best available current view on requirements to retain information and samples in the oil and gas industry. It can still be improved upon, however, in a couple of ways:

1. It must be kept up to date as industry feedback is received, legislation changes, further legislation is identified as relevant, or as an accepted interpretation of the nature, scope, and duration of specific retention requirements emerges.
2. It would benefit from the use of an industry standard for the classification of oil and gas industry information and samples arising from every stage of the E&P lifecycle, including operations and decommissioning.

5.2 Schedule Maintenance

CDA intends to work through Oil & Gas UK to refresh the schedule on an annual basis, beginning in July 2018 (by when, retention requirements emerging from the Energy Act 2016 are expected to be fully clear and in force).

5.3 Comments and Feedback

Feedback is always welcome on individual retention requirements, or to propose changes and additions to the list of legislation in scope, and may be sent by email to info@cdal.com with a subject of "Retention Schedule Update".

5.4 Towards a Standard Industry Classification of Operational Documentation

During this work, the project team considered options to extend existing standards for the classification of oilfield documentation for use within this project. The standard most closely considered was the Capital Facilities Information Handover Specification (CFIHOS), maintained by the USPI[3].

The CFIHOS standard benefits from wide industry support, is intended over time to be incorporated into the relevant ISO standards (ISO 15926-4), and is already used within the upstream oil and gas industry as a specification for the handover of documentation from major construction projects into the operations phase. It would seem advantageous if the line of sight of documentation from project engineering through to operations could be extended into the decommissioning phase, particularly so that documentation required for decommissioning can be identified as early as possible in the asset lifecycle, and flagged for preservation until decommissioning commences.

For the purposes of this project, the coverage of operational documentation by the CFIHOS standard was not sufficient to enable its adoption. Further work in this area is encouraged, however, as the establishment of cross-industry classifications for operational documentation will simplify collaboration, reduce barriers to asset sales in late life, and may

[3] See http://uspi.nl/index.php/cfihos-overview

ultimately yield a substantial benefit in reducing both decommissioning cost, and decommissioning cost uncertainty once the lifespan of the asset is complete.

6. Appendix A: Legislation Reviewed as part of this Work

The following legislation was reviewed for inclusion in this work:

Air Navigation (Dangerous Goods) Regulations 2002 SI 2002 No 2786

Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999 SI 1999 No 1006

Asylum and Immigration Act 1996

Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters done at Aarhus, Denmark, on 25 June 1998

Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Equipment Regulations 2007 SI 2007 No 1573

Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009. SI 2009 No 2348

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail Regulations 1996 SI 1996 No 2089

Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road Regulations. 1996 SI 1996 No 2095

Coast Protection Act 1949 as extended by Continental Shelf Act 1964

Companies Act 2006

Confined Spaces Regulations 1997 SI 1997 No 1713

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 SI 2015 No 51

Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989 SI 1989 No 2209

Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations 1996. SI 1996 No 1592

Continental Shelf Act 1964

Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 SI 2012 No 632

Control of Electromagnetic Fields at Work Regulations 2016 SI 2016 No 588

Control of Explosives Precursors Regulations 2014 SI 2014 No 1942

Control of Lead at Work Regulations 1998 SI 1998 No 543

Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002 SI 2002 No 2676

Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989

Control of Pollution Act 1974

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 SI 2002 2677

Control of Vibrations at Work Regulations 2005. SI 2005 No 1093

Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 SI 1991 No 1624

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic 1992 (OSPAR Convention)

Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 SI 2002 No 2776

Dangerous Substances in Harbour Areas Regulations 1987 SI 1987 No 37

Data Protection Act 1998

Decommissioning of Offshore and Gas Installations and Pipelines under the Petroleum Act 1998

Deposits in the Sea (Exemptions) Order, 1985

Diving at Work Regulations 1997 SI 1997 No 2776

Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Regulations 1999 Circular 8/2007 – supersedes Circular 15/1999

Emergency Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 As amended by The Explosives Regulations 2014 SI 2014 No 1638

Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Regulations. 1998 SI 1998 No.2573

Energy Act 1976

Energy Act 2008

Energy Act 2016

Environment Act 1995

Environment Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2009 SI 2009 No 3381

Environment Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 SI 2007 No 3538

Environment Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2014 SI 2014 No 255

Environmental Impact Assessment (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2009 SSI 2009 No. 221

Environmental Information (Scotland) Regulations 2004 SSI 2004 No 520

Environmental Information Regulations 2004. SI 2004 No 3391

Environmental Permitting (England and Wales)

Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 SI 1991 No 2839

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Equality Act 2010

Explosive Regulations 2014 SI 2014 No 1638

Explosives Act 1875

Explosives Act 1875 (Exemption) Regulations 1979 SI 1979 No 1378

Explosives Act 1875 As amended by The Explosives Regulations 2014 SI 2014 No 1638

Factories Act 1961

Finance Act 1998

Food and Environment Protection Act 1985

Freedom of Information (Scotland) Act 2002

Freedom of Information (Time for Compliance with Request)

Freedom of Information Act 2000

Guidance Notes on The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation Of Habitats) Regulations 2001 SI 2001/1754

Gas Transporter Pipe-line Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Amendment)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005 as amended

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012 SI 2012 No 3038

Groundwater Regulations 1998 SI 1998 No 2746

Guidance Notes on the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 SI 2001 No 1754

Guidance Notes. Decommissioning of Offshore Oil and Gas installations and pipelines under the Petroleum Act 1998. V6 March 2011

HM Revenue & Customs: Importing and exporting goods - what you need to know

Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 SI 2005 No 9894

Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations 1992 SI 1992 No 2792

Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 SI 1981 No 917

Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996 SI 1996 No 341

Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974

Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (application outside Great Britain) Order 2013 SI 2013 No 240

High – activity Sealed Radioactive Sources and Orphan Sources Regulations 2005.

IMO Guidelines and Standards for the Removal of Offshore Installations and Structures on the Continental Shelf and in the Exclusive Economic Zone

Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)

Ionising Radiation Regulations 1999 SI 1999 No 3232.

Ionising Radiation Regulations 1985 SI 1985 No 1333

Latent Damage Act 1986

Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 SI 1998 No 2307

Lifts Regulations 1997 SI 1997 No 831

Limitation Act 1980

Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 SI 1999 No 3242

Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 SI 1992 No 2793

Marine (Scotland) Act 2010

Marine Licensing (Pre-application Consultation) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 SSI 2013 No. 286

Marine Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2007 SI 2007 No 1518

Marine and Coastal Access 2009

Merchant Shipping (Diving Safety) Regulations 2002

Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation Convention) Regulations 1998 SI 1998 No 1056

Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act 1966

Noise at Work Regulations 2005 SI 2005 No 1643

OSPAR decision 98/3 Programmes and measures.

OSPAR recommendation 2006/5 on a management scheme for offshore cutting piles

Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002. SI 2002 No 1355

Offshore Combustion Installations (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Regulations 2001 Si 2001 No 1091

Offshore Installations (Inspectors and Casualties) Regulations 1973 SI 1973 No 1842

Offshore Installations (Logbooks and Registration of Death) Regulations 1972 SI 1972 No 1542

Offshore Installations (Prevention of Fire and Explosion and Emergency Response) Regulations 1995 SI 1995 No 743

Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005 SI 2005 No 3117

Offshore Installations (Safety Representatives and Safety Committees) Regulations 1989. SI 1989 No 971

Offshore Installations and Pipeline (First Aid) Regulations 1989 SI 1989 No 1671

Offshore Installations and Pipeline Works (First Aid) regulations 1989 SI 1989 No 1671

Offshore Installations and Pipeline Works (Management and Administration) Regulations 1995 SI 1995 No 738

Offshore Installations and Wells (Design and Construction etc) Regulations 1996 SI 1996 No 913

Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural habitats etc) (Amendment) Regulations 2010 SI 2010 No 491

Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 SI 2001 No 1754

Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 SI 2005 No 2055

Offshore Production and Pipelines (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1999 SI 1999 No 360

Offshore Production and Pipelines (Assessment of Environmental Effects) (Amendment) Regulations 2007 SI 2007 No 933

Offshore Safety (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations 1993 SI 1993 No 1823

Offshore Safety Act 1992

Offshore installations (Safety Representatives and Safety Committees) Regulations SI 1989 No 971

Ozone Depleting Substances (Qualifications) Regulations 2006 SI 2006 No 1510

Packaging, Labelling and Carriage of Radioactive Material by Rail Regulations 2002 SI 2002 No 2099

Personal Protective Equipment at Work Guidance on Regulations 1992

Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 SI 1992 No 2966

Petroleum Act 1987

Petroleum Act 1998

Petroleum Licensing (Production) (Seaward Areas) Regulations 2008 SI 2008 No 225

Pipeline Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2000 SI 2000 No 1928

Pipelines Act 1962

Pipelines Safety (Amendment) Regulations 2003. SI 2003 No 2563

Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996 SI 1996 No 825

Planning Act 2008

Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006

Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 SI 2000 No 1973

Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999

Pressure Equipment Regulations 1999 SI 1999 No 2001

Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000. SI 2000 No 128

Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 SI 1998 No 2306

Public Gas Transporter Pipe-line Works (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999 SI 1999 No 1672

Public Information for Radiation Emergencies Regulations 1992 SI 1992 No 2997

Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001. SI 2001 No 2975

Radioactive Substances Act 1993

Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) EC Regulation 2006/1907

Regulation of Oil Spill Treatment Products in the UK

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 SI 2013 No 1471

Road Traffic Act 1988

Safety Representatives and Safety Committee Regulations 1977

Simple Pressure Vessels (Safety) Regulations 1991 SI 1991 No 2749

Social Security (Claims and Payments) Amendment (No 30) Regulations 1993 SI 1993 No 2113

Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979. SI 1979 No 628

Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations SI 1987 No 1968

Social Security Administration Act 1992

Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004

Special Waste Regulations 1996 – Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations, 2004 / Hazardous Waste (England and Wales)

Submarine Pipe-lines (Inspectors etc) Regulations 1977 SI 1977 No 835

Supply of Machinery (Safety) Regulations 2008. SI 2008 No 1597

Taxes Management Act 1970

Telecommunications Act 1984

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