

# BSEE Permits, Approvals, and Process Alternatives United Kingdom

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## 1. Overview of Offshore Oil and Gas Regulation in the United Kingdom

Oil and gas operators under the jurisdiction of the U.K. are subject to both requirements specific to oil and gas exploration, including the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005, and general non-industry-specific requirements for health and safety. An overview of the required U.K. permits for offshore installations is provided in *Attachment 1*.

The legislative framework is established under the U.K. Health and Safety Executive:

- The Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005: 2005 No. 3117  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2005/3117/made>

### 1.1 BSEE Permit Alternatives – U.K. Health and Safety Executive

Several potential alternatives were identified relative to the current process used by BSEE to regulate offshore oil and gas exploration and development. The U.K. framework includes a safety case approach to licensing of offshore operations, and includes notification requirements that permit offshore operators to conduct some activities without formal authorization from the U.K. Health and Safety Executive (HSE). The U.K. framework also is based on development of less detailed regulations and more detailed guidance documents, in which the more detailed specifications for operations are included in the guidance documents and not in the regulation itself.

A comparison of the U.K. programs analogous to those in the BSEE Scope for this project is presented in Table 1.

ICF will conduct a more detailed assessment of the Norway regulatory approach to permits and approvals under the HSE under Task 2.

#### 1.1.1 Safety Case Approach

Production and non-production operators must submit a Safety Case describing their operation plans before commencing operations. The required content of a safety case includes fewer activity-specific technical specifications and less application of industry standards than the BSEE permitting program; instead the U.K. regulations specify broader performance goals that must be met by the safety case in a case-by-case assessment for each operation.

The following quote from HSE's "Safety Case Handling and Assessment Manual" reflects the agency's philosophy for evaluating safety cases: "It is not desirable in a goal-setting regime to have a single model of an acceptable Safety Case, as absolute standards of acceptability cannot be laid down. Each case is judged on its own merits against the major accident risks to the workforce. The acceptance decision must however stand up to scrutiny."

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HSE publishes a document entitled “Assessment Principles for Offshore Safety Cases (APOSC)” that outlines 40 principles used by HSE staff in evaluating safety cases. The principles are broad and performance-oriented in nature, with additional guidance accompanying each principal. For example, Principle 15 states that “Measures taken to manage major accident hazards should be described.”

In addition to the APOSC, HSE describes their process for evaluating safety cases in the “Safety Case Handling and Assessment Manual.” Because the regulations are less prescriptive with regard to technical specifications to be met by operators, there is increased burden placed on the reviewers of safety cases in evaluating if the safety cases meet the outline principals. The U.K. process for reviewing safety cases is thus more complex and is outlined in Figure 1.

The safety case approach is based on a combination of regulations and detailed guidance documents. HSE’s regulations include less detailed requirements for operations than corresponding U.S. regulations, but HSE also produces extensive accompanying guidance for its regulations, including practices and procedures for applicants to implement the safety case approach. With regard to the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005, there are several accompanying guidance documents, including: (1) Safety Case Handling and Assessment Manual, (2) Assessment Principles for Offshore Safety Cases (APOSC), and (3) A guide to the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005.

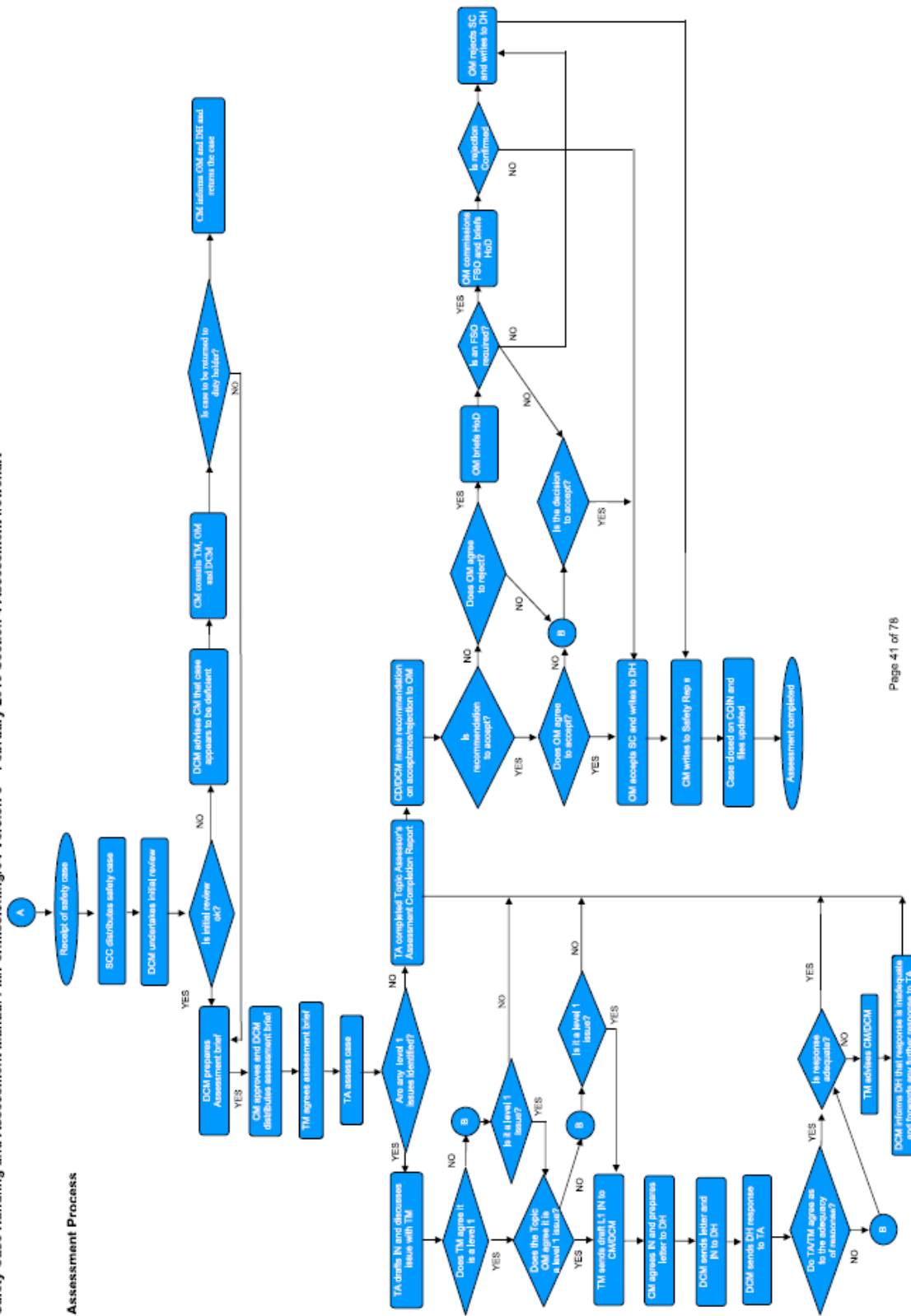
**Figure 1: U.K. Safety Case Approach Decision Flow Diagram<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> Procedures for safety case assessment and processing other submissions: *U.K. Safety Case Handling and Assessment Manual* (2013) <http://www.hse.gov.uk/Offshore/scham/scham-version-8-2013.pdf>

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Safety Case Handling and Assessment Manual PM/Permitting/04 Version 8 – February 2013 Section 4 Assessment flowchart



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### 1.1.2 Notification Approach

U.K. HSE allows operators to make certain changes to their operations without operators having to receive formal approval from the HSE. According to the HSE, *“The primary aim of the Regulations is to reduce the risks from major accident hazards to the health and safety of the workforce employed on offshore installations or in connected activities.”* Therefore, the HSE requires operators to provide only notifications concerning design, relocation, combined operations or well operations, and these operator notifications do not require HSE acceptance. Other than design or relocation notifications, for which HSE has three months in which to comment, the operator is not required to wait for any other form of communication from HSE before proceeding with the activity for which HSE has been notified. This applies to activities conducted during the early design phase of projects. Early-stage notifications may be used by the operator and HSE to develop the safety case documentation for the operation and also to inform HSE’s inspection plans for the operation. The notification regulations also require well operators to send HSE prior written notice of well operations from an installation or vessel. These well notifications supplement existing safety case documentation and combined operations notifications, by providing well-specific information that is not likely to be contained in safety case documentation.

HSE does have the statutory authority to take action concerning information contained in notifications. If the information notified gives HSE cause for concern, HSE inspectors may use their powers under the Health and Safety at Work (HSW) Act, for example, to request further information from the operator or to take enforcement action.<sup>2</sup>

### 1.1.3 Multiple Agency Regulatory Approach

HSE shares regulatory responsibility for regulation of offshore operations with other U.K. agencies. HSE is responsible for assessing the integrity and safety of offshore installations in the U.K. via the Offshore Safety Case Regulations (OSCR). However, the U.K. Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) is responsible for developing the environmental regulatory framework for offshore operations in the U.K. continental shelf. U.K. DECC administers and ensures compliance with the environmental regime that applies to offshore oil and gas exploration and production and decommissioning, including approval of Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (OPEPs) for offshore operations. The U.K. DECC is also responsible for issuing and approving field development plans (leases) for offshore oil and gas production fields.<sup>3</sup>

HSE is also not directly responsible for spill prevention and countermeasures related to offshore operations. Implementation of any pollution countermeasures deployed to minimize the impacts of a pollution incident is the responsibility of the operator, their third party oil spill responder, and the Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA). The MCA, an Executive Agency of the U.K. Department for Transport (DFT) is responsible, if required, for deploying any countermeasures to minimize the impacts of pollution incidents, and the U.K. Secretary of State's Representative (SoSRep) has ultimate powers of intervention in pollution incident response.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> A Guide to the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l30.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Oil and gas guidance: Fields and Field Development <https://www.gov.uk/oil-and-gas-fields-and-field-development>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.irfshoresafety.com/country/UnitedKingdom.aspx>

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### 1.2 Points for Further Research

#### 1.2.1 Safety Case Approach

If the safety case approach is pursued as an alternative approach, further research would be conducted to assess how the safety case approach is applied, the technical expertise and staff resources required to apply it, and other aspects of implementation. This information would be used to assess the viability of applying the safety case approach to BSEE regulation of offshore activities.

#### 1.2.2 Regulation-Guidance Approach

If the regulation-guidance approach is pursued as an alternative approach, combined with the safety case approach, further research would be conducted to delineate in more detail the relationship between the regulations and the guidance, including their applicability to the various types of offshore activities, the relative level of detail of each, and the process by which HSE assesses how and to what extent operators are following both guidance and the regulatory requirements. This information would be used to assess viability and suitability for purposes of the guidance document approach.

#### 1.2.3 Notification Approach

If the notification approach is pursued as an alternative approach, further research would be conducted concerning the types of offshore activities to which the notification requirements apply, the extent to which the HSE does, or does not, comment on such notifications, and the process by which HSE ensures that the activities for which HSE is notified are actually conducted as described in the notification. This information would be used to assess viability and suitability for purposes of the notification approach.

If the multiple agency regulatory approach is pursued as an alternative approach, further research would be conducted to further delineate the relationships among the various U.K. agencies, the jurisdictional boundaries between each agency and the others, and the requirements for and level of communication among the agencies that is needed to implement their respective regulatory programs. This information would be used to assess viability, potential effectiveness and efficiency, and suitability for purposes of the multiple agency regulatory approach.

### 1.3 Implications for BSEE

#### 1.3.1 Safety Case Approach

##### *Efficiency*

The safety case approach could potentially reduce efficiency. Processing safety case documentation (see Figure 1) would likely be more complex and technically demanding than the BSEE's current permit approach of applying pre-established standards to specific activities. Therefore, processing safety case documentation is likely to require more staff time, more high-level staff time, and a longer review schedule, than would processing conventional permit applications.

##### *Effectiveness*

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The safety case approach could potentially improve effectiveness. BSEE could be able under a safety case approach to focus on critical elements of the proposed operation that have the potential to affect health and safety, rather than reviewing proposed activities and applying standards regardless of the potential risk associated with each proposed activity. This could result in application of more effective controls to critical safety elements. However, note that the safety case approach as implemented in the U.K. does not include an explicit environmental impact component, and in fact environmental regulation of offshore operations in the U.K. is the responsibility of a different U.K. agency than is the safety case. The nexus of the safety and environmental components of regulation could potentially affect the overall effectiveness of the safety case approach.

### ***Suitability for Purpose***

The safety case approach could potentially improve safety performance. The safety case approach could allow both the BSEE and the applicant to focus on, and develop more effective controls for, critical elements that have the potential to affect health and safety. The safety case itself may not result in an improvement in environmental performance depending upon the nexus established with environmental components of the regulatory framework.

### ***Implementation***

The safety case approach would represent a fundamental change in how BSEE regulates offshore activities. BSEE would need to obtain / train staff experienced in/capable of reviewing and making decisions on safety case analyses, meaning that BSEE staff likely would need to develop a new set of skills from the current skill set that is focused on comparison of specific activities with specific standards. BSEE would need to develop the ability to evaluate safety case documentation and follow a safety case decision making framework. Also, BSEE would need to develop a framework to integrate the safety case approach with a potentially separate set of regulations applicable to environmental impact assessment. This could require BSEE to conduct multiple rule makings for the safety and environmental components.

## **1.3.2 Notification Approach**

### ***Efficiency***

The notification requirement approach could potentially improve efficiency by allowing applicants to conduct certain activities without the need for BSEE to review and approve permit applications. This could reduce the volume of documentation that BSEE is required to review and approve for offshore operations and provide the applicants with increased flexibility to conduct operations.

### ***Effectiveness***

The notification approach could potentially improve effectiveness, could be neutral, or could be detrimental to effectiveness. BSEE could potentially be able to conduct more detailed reviews of applicant submittals because activities that only require notification would not need to be included in the applicant submittals. This could allow BSEE to focus staff time on critical elements rather than on activity-by-activity permit application review.

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### ***Suitability for Purpose***

The notification approach could potentially improve safety and environmental performance, could be neutral, or could be detrimental to performance. The effect of a notification approach on performance would depend upon BSEE selecting only the appropriate activities to apply to the notification program, e.g., avoiding the inclusion of critical elements, and would depend upon BSEE establishing a framework to ensure that activities that are subject only to a notification requirement are being conducted by the applicants in accordance with the notification.

### ***Implementation***

Application of a notification program would entail establishing a fundamentally different relationship between permit applicants and the BSEE. Permits issued by BSEE would not contain activity-by-activity permit conditions but would identify which activities are explicitly included in the permit (or in the safety case documentation) and which activities are only subject to notification. BSEE would need to identify explicitly (potentially by rule making) which activities are to be included in the permits and which included in the notification program. BSEE would also need to demonstrate to stakeholders that the audit process established by BSEE to manage and assess the notification program is adequate to ensure improved safety and environmental performance over the current BSEE permit program.

### **1.3.3 Multiple Agency Regulatory Approach**

#### ***Efficiency***

The multiple agency regulatory approach could potentially improve efficiency, could be neutral, or could be detrimental to efficiency. HSE's regulatory framework for the safety case approach applies explicitly to safety, and particularly to activities that potential could affect worker health and safety. Environmental assessment of offshore operations and incident assessment and response are both within the jurisdiction of different U.K. agencies. The need for BSEE to coordinate among other agencies with respect to regulation may reduce efficiency with respect to schedule, or result in overlapping and potentially redundant regulatory activities, or the ability of the various agencies to maintain effective inter-agency communications and communication with applicants, and maintain boundaries between their jurisdictions, could potentially improve efficiency.

#### ***Effectiveness***

The multiple agency regulatory approach could potentially improve effectiveness, could be neutral, or could be detrimental to effectiveness. The need for BSEE to coordinate among other agencies with respect to regulation of safety, environment, and incident response may reduce effectiveness; or the ability of the various agencies to develop and maintain technical expertise specific to their jurisdictions and could potentially improve effectiveness.

### ***Suitability for Purpose***

The multiple agency regulatory approach could potentially improve environmental and safety performance; the various agencies could be better able to apply their own technical expertise within

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their own jurisdictions to develop and apply a more effective regulatory process and more effective safety and environmental controls.

### ***Implementation***

BSEE would need to define, potentially through rule making, the jurisdictional boundaries of BSEE and other agencies. Changes in the current jurisdictional boundaries among BSEE and other federal agencies may result from BSEE adopting a safety case approach to regulation of offshore operations. In particular, if BSEE adopts a safety case approach to offshore activities, a potentially separate set of regulations, potentially under the jurisdiction of BSEE, or a different agency, would need to be developed to conduct environmental impact assessment of offshore activities.



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**Table 1. Comparison of the U.K. Offshore Oil and Gas Program to BSEE Permits and Plan Requirements Covered in the Scope of this Analysis**

Type	BSEE Permit/Plan Requirement	What is it? Who is required to have it?	When is it required?	How does the UK Compare to BSEE Scope?
Admin	Royalty Relief application	Operators may apply for royalty relief for leases or projects that meet criteria specified in 30 CFR 203.	Optional	No similar provisions found in UK program.
Admin	Compensation Royalty Determination Request	Operators may either: (1) Drill and produce the wells that the Regional Supervisor determines are necessary to protect the Federal government from loss due to production on other leases or units or from adjacent lands under the jurisdiction of other entities (e.g., State and foreign governments); or (2) Pay a sum that the Regional Supervisor determines as adequate to compensate the Federal government for your failure to drill and produce any well.	Optional	No similar provisions found in UK program.
Explor	Application for Permit to Drill (APD)	Lessees, operating rights owners, operators, and their contractors and subcontractors.	Before drilling any well or before sidetracking, bypassing, or deepening a well.	Different: Notification of HSE is required but operator can commence drilling operations without approval, other than for design or relocation notifications, for which notification is required 3 months prior to commencement.

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Type	BSEE Permit/Plan Requirement	What is it? Who is required to have it?	When is it required?	How does the UK Compare to BSEE Scope?
Explor	Application for Permit to Modify (APM)	Lessees, operating rights owners, operators, and their contractors and subcontractors.	An APM is required for operators that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• intend to revise a drilling plan, change major drilling equipment, or plugback;</li> <li>• determine a well's final surface location, water depth, and the rotary kelly bushing elevation; or</li> <li>• move a drilling unit from a wellbore before completing a well.</li> </ul>	Different: Notification of HSE is required but operator can commence drilling operations without approval, other than for design or relocation notifications, for which notification is required 3 months prior to commencement.
Devel	Deep Water Operations Plan (DWOP)	Required for operators with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deepwater development projects; or</li> <li>• any development projects which will use non-conventional production or completion technology, regardless of water depth.</li> </ul>	The DWOP consists of two parts: a Conceptual Plan and the DWOP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Conceptual Plan is required before completing any production well or installing the subsea wellhead and well safety control system.</li> <li>• The DWOP is required before production.</li> </ul>	Different. Safety case is required to be submitted to HSE 6 months before commencing operation on a production installation and safety case must be approved by HSE prior to production.
Leasing	Lease Suspension Request	Operators may request a suspension, which will either take the form of Suspensions of Operations (SOO) or Suspensions of Production (SOP).	Before the end of the lease term (i.e., end of primary term, end of the 180-day period following the last leaseholding operation, and end of a current suspension).	Different: Licensees are entitled to 'determine' (i.e. surrender) a license, or part of the acreage, at any time unless the license is still in its initial term and the work program is still incomplete.
Leasing	Competitive Reservoir Determination Request	Optional request for preliminary determination by the Regional Supervisor as to whether a reservoir is competitive.		No similar provisions found in UK program.

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Type	BSEE Permit/Plan Requirement	What is it? Who is required to have it?	When is it required?	How does the UK Compare to BSEE Scope?
Leasing	Voluntary Unitization Proposal or Unit Expansion	Optional request for voluntary unitization or expansion of a previously approved voluntary unit to include additional acres.		No similar provisions found in UK program.
Prod	Temporary Storage Request	Operators must obtain approval of the method of disposal of drill cuttings, sand, and other well solids.		Different: Deposit on site or under the seabed of chemicals, drill cuttings or drilling muds in the course of the drilling or production operation is exempt from licensing requirements.
Prod	Surface Commingling Application		Before commencing the commingling of production or making any changes to previously approved commingling procedures.	Different: Notification to HSE is required 21 days before a combined operation is due to commence.
Prod	Production Approvals (Special Cases)		The following production activities require approval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• production within 500 feet of a unit or lease line;</li> <li>• production of gas-cap gas from an oil reservoir with an associated gas cap;</li> <li>• downhole commingling hydrocarbons;</li> <li>• flaring and venting gas; and</li> <li>• enhanced oil and gas recovery operations.</li> </ul>	Different. Design notification is required to the Department of Trade and Industry to allow the operator to take into account any matters raised by the Executive within 3 months.  Approval by the U.K. DECC is required for venting (Energy Act 1976) and flaring (Petroleum Act 1998).
Prod	Facility Safety System Application (i.e. Production Safety System)	Required for surface production-safety systems.	Prior to installation.	Different. Safety case is required to be submitted to HSE 6 months before commencing operation on a production installation and safety case must be approved by HSE

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Type	BSEE Permit/Plan Requirement	What is it? Who is required to have it?	When is it required?	How does the UK Compare to BSEE Scope?
	Application)			prior to production.
Platform	Platform Approval Program Application		Before the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• installation of a platform;</li> <li>• major modification to any platform;</li> <li>• major repair of damage to any platform;</li> <li>• converting an existing platform at the current location for a new purpose; and</li> <li>• converting an existing mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) for a new purpose.</li> </ul>	Different. Design notification is required to the Department of Trade and Industry to allow the operator to take into account any matters raised by the Executive within 3 months.
Platform	Platform Verification Program Plans/Documentation	The following kinds of platforms are subject to the Platform Verification Program: • floating platforms; • platforms of a new or unique design; • platforms in seismic areas; and • platforms located in deepwater or frontier areas.	For any platform subject to the Platform Verification Program, the following are also subject to the program: the conversion of that platform at that same site for a new purpose, or making a major modification of, or major repair to, that platform.	Different: For verification the installation operator is required to ensure that a record of the safety-critical elements and the specified plant is made before completion of design and then put into effect.
Pipeline	Pipeline Application		Before: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation, modification, or abandonment of a lease term pipeline;</li> <li>• Installation or modification of a right-of-way (other than lease term) pipeline; or</li> <li>• Modification or relinquishment of a pipeline right-of way. (250.1000).</li> </ul>	Different: a Pipeline Works Authorization issued by DECC is required for the construction and use of any offshore oil and gas pipeline; an environmental impact statement is generally required.
Pipeline	Right-of-way (ROW) Assignment	Application for approval of an assignment of a ROW or of a lineal segment thereof		Different: a Pipeline Works Authorization issued by DECC is required for the construction and use of any offshore oil and gas pipeline; an environmental impact statement is generally required.

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Type	BSEE Permit/Plan Requirement	What is it? Who is required to have it?	When is it required?	How does the UK Compare to BSEE Scope?
Pipeline	Pipeline Repair Application/Plan	Lessees or ROW holders must notify BSEE about repairs of pipelines or pipeline components and submit a detailed report after the completion of repairs.	Before the repair of any pipeline or as soon as practicable. Report must be submitted within 30 days after completion of the repairs.	Different: Notification to HSE Is not required for repairs to pipelines except when there are changes to the type or characteristics of the equipment for which notification is required (Guidance 203-204).
Pipeline	Pipeline Right-Of-Way Grant Application		Before installation of a right-of-way pipeline (250.1000, 250.1009).	Different: a Pipeline Works Authorization issued by DECC is required for the construction and use of any offshore oil and gas pipeline; an environmental impact statement is generally required.
Spill	Oil Spill Response Plan (OSRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describes plans for responding to an oil spill, as well as training, equipment testing, and periodic drills</li> <li>• Required for owners or operators of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o oil handling, storage, or transportation facilities located seaward of the coast line;</li> <li>o abandoned facilities until they are physically removed or dismantled, or the Regional Supervisor provides notification that the plan is no longer required; or</li> <li>o offshore pipelines carrying oil, condensate that has been injected into the pipeline, or gas and naturally occurring condensate (not required for operators with essentially dry gas).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Before operating a facility (or while BSEE reviews the plan, if there are appropriate certifications).	Similar: the installation operator is required to prepare an emergency response plan for the installation [Regulation 8].

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Type	BSEE Permit/Plan Requirement	What is it? Who is required to have it?	When is it required?	How does the UK Compare to BSEE Scope?
Decom mis	Site Clearance Waiver	For well sites, platforms, and other facility sites, operators must submit an APM to BSEE with specified information about site clearance.	30 days after the completion of verification activities.	Different: Safety case is required to be submitted to HSE and approved by HSE prior to dismantling fixed installations.
Decom mis	Structure Removal Application	For leases and pipeline ROWs in the Pacific OCS Region and Alaska OCS Region, operators must submit an initial platform removal application.		Different: Safety case is required to be submitted to HSE and approved by HSE prior to dismantling fixed installations.

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Attachment 1. U.K. Offshore Installations Regulations – Required Permits Overview				
Permit	Required For...	When Required	Required Contents	Authority
Design and relocation notification s for production installation	Design notification: operators of production installation that will be established Relocation notification: operators of a production installation that will be moved to a new location (whether from outside waters or not)	With enough time before submission of a field development program to the Department of Trade and Industry to allow the operator to take into account any matters raised by the Executive within 3 months	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/1/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/1/made</a>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/6/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/6/made</a>
Safety case for production installation	Operators of production installations	6 months before commencing operation on a production installation	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/12/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/12/made</a> regulation 12 <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/2/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/2/made</a>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/7/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/7/made</a>
Safety case for non-production installation	Owners of non-production installations	3 months before movement of the installation in relevant waters with a view to its being operated there	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/12/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/12/made</a> regulation 12 <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/3/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/3/made</a>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/8/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/8/made</a>
Design notification and safety case for non-production installation				<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/9/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/9/made</a>

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Attachment 1. U.K. Offshore Installations Regulations – Required Permits Overview				
Permit	Required For...	When Required	Required Contents	Authority
to be converted				
Notification of well operations	Well operators	Before commencing well operations (see regulation for details on required number of days for notification)	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/6/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/6/made</a>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/17/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/17/made</a>
Notification of combined operations	Duty holders of installations which will be involved in a combined operation	21 days before a combined operation is due to commence	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/4/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/4/made</a>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/10/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/10/made</a>
Safety case for dismantling fixed installation				<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/11/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/11/made</a>
Verification schemes				<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/19/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/19/made</a>
Management of health and safety and control of major accident hazards	Duty holders of production or non-production installations	Production installation: before completion of its design Non-production installation: before it is moved into relevant waters with a view to its being operated there	Record of the safety-critical elements and the specified plant, <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/7/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/schedule/7/made</a>	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/12/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/regulation/12/made</a>



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Source: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/contents/made>

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- HSE A guide to the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005 <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l30.pdf>
- The Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3117/contents/made>
- HSE Assessment Principles for Offshore Safety Cases (APOSC) <http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/aposc190306.pdf>
- HSE Safety Case Handling and Assessment Manual (SCHAM) <http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/scham/index.htm>
- International Regulators Forum, Global Offshore Safety, U.K. Country Profile: <http://www.irffshoresafety.com/country/UnitedKingdom.aspx>
- HSE and major accident hazard (MAH) pipelines: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pipelines/hseandpipelines.htm>
- U.K. DECC A guide to the Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996: Guidance on Regulations <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pipelines/hseandpipelines.htm>
- U.K. DECC Oil and gas: petroleum licensing guidance <https://www.gov.uk/oil-and-gas-petroleum-licensing-guidance>
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