

**Reprint
as at 26 September 2006**



**Health and Safety in Employment
(Petroleum Exploration and
Extraction) Regulations 1999**
(SR 1999/349)

Michael Hardie Boys, Governor-General

Order in Council

At Wellington this 11th day of October 1999

Present:

The Right Hon Jenny Shipley presiding in Council

Pursuant to section 21 of the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, makes the following regulations.

Note

Changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in this reprint.

A general outline of these changes is set out in the notes at the end of this reprint, together with other explanatory material about this reprint.

These regulations are administered by the Department of Labour.

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Regulations

1 Title and commencement

- (1) These regulations may be cited as the Health and Safety in Employment (Petroleum Exploration and Extraction) Regulations 1999.
- (2) These regulations come into force on the 28th day after the date of their notification in the *Gazette*.

2 Interpretation

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—
abandon, in relation to drilling, means to seal a well in order to render it permanently inoperative; and **abandonment** has a corresponding meaning

the Act means the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992

certificate of fitness means a certificate of fitness of the kind referred to in regulation 28 and issued under these regulations by an inspection body

coal—

- (a) means anthracite, bituminous coal, lignite, oil shale, peat, and sub-bituminous coal; and
- (b) includes every other substance worked or normally worked with coal

competent person means a person who has the knowledge, experience, skill, and qualifications to carry out a task required by these regulations

drilling rig means plant or equipment on the well site necessary to make, maintain, suspend, or abandon the well

exploration means any well-drilling or associated activity undertaken for the purpose of identifying petroleum, or petroleum-bearing or petroleum-generating strata, where the depth of the well is 10 m or greater

fixed installation means an installation other than a mobile installation

inspection body means a person or organisation recognised by the Secretary under regulation 24

inspector means a health and safety inspector for the time being appointed under section 29(1) of the Act

installation—

- (a) means a fixed or mobile structure or vessel used, or intended to be used, in any offshore petroleum operation; and
- (b) includes all other works within 500 m of any part of the structure or vessel used in conjunction with the petroleum operation

lifeboat means a totally enclosed motor-propelled survival craft

liner means a casing string that does not extend to the surface or seabed

manager means a manager appointed under regulation 6

mobile installation means an installation that is designed or intended to be moved from place to place without major dis-

mantling or modification, whether or not it has its own motive power

occupied, in relation to an installation, means an installation—

- (a) that is normally permanently occupied by the lesser of—
 - (i) twelve people;
 - (ii) the single flight capacity of any helicopter servicing the installation; and
- (b) where—
 - (i) more than 24 hours' occupancy in any 7-day period is normally planned; and
 - (ii) overnight occupancy is normally planned

petroleum—

- (a) means—
 - (i) any naturally occurring hydrocarbon (other than coal), whether in a gaseous, liquid, or solid state; or
 - (ii) any naturally occurring mixture of hydrocarbons (other than coal), whether in a gaseous, liquid, or solid state; or
 - (iii) any naturally occurring mixture of 1 or more hydrocarbons (other than coal), whether in a gaseous, liquid, or solid state, and 1 or more of the following, namely, carbon dioxide, helium, hydrogen sulphide, or nitrogen; and
- (b) includes—
 - (i) any petroleum that has been mined or otherwise recovered from its natural condition; or
 - (ii) any petroleum that has been mined or otherwise recovered but has been returned to a natural reservoir for storage purposes in the same or an adjacent area

petroleum operation—

- (a) means any operation in connection with mining or exploration for petroleum; and
- (b) includes—
 - (i) the extraction, transport, treatment, processing, or separation of petroleum at, or in the near vicinity of, the well; and

- (ii) any well-drilling operation; and
- (iii) the construction, maintenance, and operation of any works, structures, or other land improvements, or any plant or equipment, connected with any such operation; and
- (iv) the deposit or discharge of petroleum or other debris, cuttings, refuse, or wastewater produced from or consequent on any such operations; and
- (v) all acts incidental or conducive to any such operations

petroleum worker—

- (a) means any person employed in any capacity in or around a petroleum operation; and
- (b) includes any contractor or subcontractor engaged to carry out any work relating to the operation, and the employees of any such contractor or subcontractor

pipeline riser means a section of pipeline containing petroleum and greater than 40 mm in diameter that—

- (a) connects an installation to a section of pipeline lying in or in close proximity to the seabed; and
- (b) extends outwards from the installation

safety case means the particulars and items referred to in Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 4

safety critical element means any part or parts of an installation or plant (including computer programmes) designed to isolate or minimise a significant hazard, the failure of which could result in serious harm to any person

suspend, in relation to drilling, means to render the well temporarily inoperative; and **suspension** has a corresponding meaning

verification scheme means a documented scheme that provides a basis for ensuring that safety critical elements—

- (a) remain in good repair and condition; and
- (b) where they are yet to be provided, will be suitable

well—

- (a) means a borehole that is intended to intersect petroleum-bearing strata; and
- (b) includes any borehole for re-injection purposes

well-drilling operation means any operation in connection with the drilling of, or in, a well; and includes—

- (a) the making, completion, suspension, or abandonment of a well; and
- (b) the deepening, repair, or re-drilling of a well; and
- (c) any operation that renders any part of the primary pressure containment system of the well inactive or inoperable; and
- (d) any on-site operation ancillary to the making, completion, suspension, or abandonment of a well, whether or not before, during, or after the actual making, completion, suspension, or abandonment takes place.

Regulation 2 **certificate of fitness**: amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 2 **certifying authority**: revoked, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 2 **inspection body**: inserted, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

3 Meaning of employer and employee

- (1) In these regulations, **employer** includes—
 - (a) a person who controls a place of work; and
 - (b) a principal who controls the place of work at which a contractor or subcontractor works.
- (2) In these regulations, **employee**,—
 - (a) in relation to a person who controls a place of work, means a person lawfully at work in the place; and
 - (b) in relation to a principal, means an employee of a contractor or subcontractor or, if a contractor or subcontractor is an individual, the contractor or subcontractor, being an employee, contractor, or subcontractor doing work (other than residential work) that the contractor was engaged to do.

4 Relationship between Act and regulations

A person on whom a duty is imposed by these regulations in relation to a particular set of circumstances must, on the occurrence of those circumstances, comply with that duty, despite the fact that the Act may impose the same, a similar, or an

additional duty on that person in relation to that set of circumstances.

Part 1

Duties relating to all petroleum operations

5 Application of this Part

This Part applies to every petroleum operation under the control of an employer at which employees carry out duties relating to petroleum operations.

6 Managers to be appointed to exercise supervision

- (1) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that a person is appointed to—
 - (a) manage the petroleum operation; and
 - (b) supervise the health and safety aspects of the petroleum operation personally on every day on which any employee is at work.
- (2) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that every manager appointed under this regulation—
 - (a) possesses the knowledge and skills necessary to supervise the petroleum operation; and
 - (b) has practical experience relevant to the petroleum operation; and
 - (c) if the petroleum operation relates to a well-drilling operation, has practical experience in well-drilling and a sound knowledge of well-control methods; and
 - (d) if the petroleum operation involves an installation, has experience on, or in direct association with, the installation to be supervised.
- (3) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that all employees are informed of the name of the manager.
- (4) Employees must comply with all reasonable instructions given by the manager in order to ensure compliance with the Act and any applicable regulations made under the Act.

7 Management of hazardous liquids, vapours, or gases

An employer must take all practicable steps to—

- (a) prevent the uncontrolled release of hazardous liquids, vapours, or gases; and
- (b) prevent the uncontrolled accumulation of hazardous vapours or gases; and
- (c) detect hazardous accumulation of vapours or gases; and
- (d) protect petroleum workers working in areas where hazardous liquids, vapours, or gases may exist, particularly in confined spaces.

8 Emergency procedures

- (1) A principal, and any other person, who controls a place of work must take all practicable steps to develop procedures for dealing with emergencies that may arise while employees are at work.
- (2) The procedures include—
 - (a) identifying the person or persons responsible for instructing petroleum workers in the emergency procedures; and
 - (b) ensuring that a copy of the emergency procedures is sent to the Secretary before commencement of the petroleum operation; and
 - (c) reviewing the emergency procedures from time to time to ensure that they remain adequate; and
 - (d) ensuring that any revision of emergency procedures is sent to the Secretary as soon as practicable after the revision is made.
- (3) The principal or other person must ensure that a copy of the procedures is sent to the Secretary as soon as practicable after they have been developed.

9 Safe disposal of waste petroleum

An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure the safe disposal of any waste petroleum, vapours, or gases, including the safe location of flarepits.

10 Sources of ignition

An employer must take all practicable steps to prevent sources of ignition being carried into or used in areas where such sources of ignition may create a hazard.

11 Notification of initial discharge of petroleum

An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that, at least 24 hours prior to the initial discharge of any petroleum vapours or gases that may require flaring, the Secretary is notified in writing of the intention to discharge those petroleum vapours or gases.

12 Design, construction, operation, maintenance, suspension, and abandonment standards

- (1) Subject to subclause (2), an employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that the petroleum operation is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained, and suspended or abandoned (as the case may be), in accordance with the appropriate part or parts of—
- (a) the Institute of Petroleum Model Code of Safe Practice in the Petroleum Industry, in particular,—
 - (i) Part 1, Electrical Safety Code 1991; and
 - (ii) Part 4, Drilling and Production Safety Code for Onshore Operations 1986; and
 - (iii) Part 8, Drilling and Production Safety Code for Offshore Operations 1990; and
 - (iv) Part 15, Area Classification Code for Petroleum Installations 1990; or
 - (b) the International Maritime Organisation Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units 1989; or
 - (c) the International Maritime Organisation International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974.
- (2) If the documents referred to in subclause (1) are not applicable to any part of the petroleum operation, the employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that that part of the petroleum operation is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained, and suspended or abandoned (as the case may be), in accordance with generally accepted and appropriate industry practice.

Part 2

Duties relating to well-drilling operations

13 Application of this Part

This Part applies to all well-drilling operations under the control of an employer at which employees carry out duties relating to well-drilling operations.

14 Notification of certain operations

- (1) For the purposes of this regulation, a **notifiable operation** is work of 1 or more of the following descriptions:
 - (a) any well-drilling operation;
 - (b) the suspension of any well-drilling operation;
 - (c) the abandonment of any well;
 - (d) the use of explosives.
- (2) No employer may commence any notifiable operation unless the Secretary has first been notified in writing of—
 - (a) the nature of that notifiable operation; and
 - (b) the time when the employer intends to commence that notifiable operation.
- (3) The notification must contain the particulars set out in Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4 (as appropriate) of Schedule 1.
- (4) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that the Secretary is notified at least 20 days before the day on which the employer intends to commence the notifiable operation.
- (5) If any material alteration occurs in respect of the particulars supplied under subclause (3), an employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that the Secretary is notified in writing of the alteration as soon as practicable after the date of the alteration.
- (6) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that any notifiable operation is carried out in a manner that is consistent with the notification.

15 Inspection of well-drilling operations by employer

An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that before the commencement of any well-drilling operation, and at least once a day after the commencement of such operation,

a competent person inspects the well-drilling operation to ensure that it is operating safely.

16 Well-drilling records

- (1) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that—
 - (a) daily records are kept of the well-drilling operation; and
 - (b) a summary report of well-drilling activities is made when the well is completed.
- (2) The daily records must contain the particulars set out in Schedule 2.
- (3) The summary report must contain the particulars set out in Schedule 3.
- (4) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that a copy of the daily records, and a copy of the summary report, are supplied as soon as practicable to the Secretary.

17 Management of particular hazards in well-drilling operations

An employer must take all practicable steps to—

- (a) ensure the primary pressure containment system is not made inoperative without alternative methods of controlling the well pressure being available;
- (b) supervise the well-drilling operation when the primary pressure containment system is inoperative;
- (c) ensure that each well-drilling operation can be clearly identified;
- (d) ensure access is maintained to a well-drilling operation or a well at all times, so that the operation or well may be properly maintained or abandoned;
- (e) prevent unauthorised access to any hazardous part of a well-drilling operation, including any well-heads or drilling ponds;
- (f) provide adequate blow-out prevention equipment to enable the well to be shut in;
- (g) ensure blow-out prevention equipment is tested to ensure that it is adequate for the purpose for which it is installed, and that it is tested and maintained to ensure the equipment remains operational at all times:

- (h) ensure blow-out prevention equipment is not removed without appropriate action being undertaken to ensure the safety of the well-drilling operations.

18 Casing of wells

An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that wells are cased—

- (a) with casing materials conforming to generally accepted and appropriate industry practice; and
- (b) in a manner designed to provide a firm anchorage for blow-out prevention equipment and pressure control equipment; and
- (c) with setting depths based on known or reasonably anticipated geological and engineering factors, such as—
 - (i) the presence or absence of petroleum; and
 - (ii) formation pressures and fracture gradients; and
 - (iii) lost circulation intervals; and
 - (iv) the degree of compaction or consolidation of formations; and
- (d) with sufficient casing to prevent the uncontrolled release of fluid to or from formations.

19 Notification of certain events

An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that the Secretary is immediately notified in writing of—

- (a) any failure of any part of the primary pressure containment system of the well; and
- (b) the steps that the employer proposes to take in order to remedy such failure.

20 Abandonment of wells

(1) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that, in any abandonment of a well,—

- (a) in the uncased portions of the well, cement plugs are placed to extend 30 m below the bottom to 30 m above the top of any oil, gas, and abnormally high pressure zones, so as to isolate them in the strata in which they are found and to prevent them from escaping into other strata:

- (b) in a cased hole where there is an open hole immediately below any casing, a cement plug is placed in the deepest cemented casing string from at least 30 m below the casing shoe to at least 30 m above the casing shoe:
- (c) in a cased hole where the casing has been perforated or ruptured, a cement plug is placed opposite the perforation or rupture and extends from at least 30 m above to 30 m below the perforated or ruptured interval:
- (d) in a cased hole containing a liner or liners, a cement plug is placed to cover every liner hanger and extends from at least 30 m above to 30 m below the hanger:
- (e) no casing is recovered if its recovery will expose any abnormal pressure, lost circulation, oil, or gas or water zone:
- (f) when recovery of casing exposes an open hole,—
 - (i) a cement plug is placed to extend from at least 30 m above to 30 m below the shoe of the next larger size casing above the casing cut; or
 - (ii) if no casing shoe exists above the casing cut, a cement plug is placed to extend from at least 30 m above to 30 m below the stub of the casing cut:
- (g) a surface cement plug of at least 50 m in length is placed from the surface onshore or from below the base of the mud-ooze zone offshore:
- (h) no annular space that extends to the surface onshore or to the seabed offshore is left open to any drilled hole below; but, if such an annular space exists, the annulus is plugged with cement to fill at least 30 m of the annular space:
 - (i) the location and integrity of each cement plug is satisfactorily tested before proceeding to the next abandonment stage:
 - (j) any intervals in the well not plugged with cement are filled with fluid of appropriate density suitably inhibited to prevent the corrosion of any casing.
- (2) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that—
 - (a) every well that is not completed or suspended is abandoned before the attendant drilling rig is released; and

- (b) if an offshore well is to be abandoned, all seabed equipment is removed and all unrecovered casing is cut not less than 2 m beneath the seabed and removed so the well is left in a safe condition; and
- (c) the area of the abandoned well at the surface or the seabed is cleared of all equipment and debris and left in a safe condition.

Part 3 Duties relating to installations

21 Application of this Part

This Part applies to all installations under the control of an employer at which employees carry out duties.

22 Safety case

- (1) Subject to regulation 23, an employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that a safety case containing the relevant particulars set out in Schedule 4 is prepared for—
 - (a) the design and construction of an installation; and
 - (b) the operation of an installation; and
 - (c) the abandonment of an installation.
- (2) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that a copy of the safety case is sent to the Secretary at least 2 months before the commencement of the construction, operation, or abandonment, of any installation.
- (3) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that a copy of any revision of the safety case is sent to the Secretary as soon as practicable after the revision is made.
- (4) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that the installation is constructed, operated, and abandoned, in a manner which is consistent with the safety case.
- (5) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure all petroleum workers are informed of the relevant parts of the safety case, and of any actions they may have to take to comply with the requirements of the safety case.

23 Transitional provision for safety cases

An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that every installation in existence at the date of commencement of these regulations complies with regulation 22 within 18 months after that date.

24 Recognition of inspection bodies

- (1) The Secretary may recognise a person or organisation as an inspection body, if satisfied that—
 - (a) the person or organisation operates an effective and relevant quality assurance programme; and
 - (b) the person or organisation has appropriate experience and background relevant to the certification work; and
 - (c) the person or organisation is currently accredited, to a recognised industry standard, by International Accreditation New Zealand on behalf of the Testing Laboratory Registration Council or by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia; and
 - (d) the person or organisation is likely to carry out its inspection work in an objective fashion that promotes safety and the public interest; and
 - (e) there is no reasonably foreseeable conflict of interest between the person or organisation's verification work, inspection work, and any other work the person or organisation does or is likely to do.
- (2) Recognition of any person or organisation as an inspection body is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) that any certificate of fitness issued by the inspection body is in the form specified in Schedule 5:
 - (b) that any certificate of fitness issued by the inspection body contains the date on which the certificate expires, which is to be no longer than 5 years from the date of issue of the certificate:
 - (c) any other conditions from time to time prescribed by the Secretary in the *Gazette* on the grounds that it is in the interests of safety to do so.
- (3) The Secretary may withdraw recognition of an inspection body if the Secretary is satisfied that—
 - (a) it is appropriate to do so; or

- (b) the inspection body no longer complies with any provision of subclause (1) or is not complying with any condition imposed by or under subclause (2).
- (4) Before withdrawing recognition of an inspection body, the Secretary must put his or her concerns to the inspection body and consider the inspection body's response.
- (5) If the Secretary has recognised any person or organisation under this regulation, or withdrawn recognition from any person or organisation, the Secretary must publish a notice to that effect in the *Gazette*.

Regulation 24 heading: amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 24(1): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 24(2): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 24(2)(a): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 24(2)(b): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 24(3): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 24(3)(b): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 24(4): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

25 Inspection body to carry out inspections and issue certificates of fitness

An inspection body must—

- (a) carry out such inspections or examinations of installations, and equipment fixed to or associated with installations, as may be necessary to determine the safety of such installations and equipment; and
- (b) issue certificates of fitness in respect of the safety of the structure of installations, equipment fixed to the structure, and other equipment necessary for the safe operation of the installation; and
- (c) impose limitations or conditions under regulation 28(6), if the installation or equipment no longer complies with the relevant certificate of fitness.

Regulation 25 heading: amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 25: amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

26 Recognition of verification schemes

- (1) The Secretary may allow an employer to operate a verification scheme for a particular installation, if satisfied that—
 - (a) the employer has provided the Secretary with a suitable verification scheme for the installation containing the particulars set out in Schedule 6; and
 - (b) the verifier is sufficiently independent and objective to ensure that safety is not compromised; and
 - (c) the employer has satisfied the Secretary in writing of the date by which the verification scheme will be satisfactorily implemented.
- (2) If the Secretary approves an employer's verification scheme, that employer does not have to comply with the certification requirements imposed under regulation 24.
- (3) The Secretary may withdraw recognition of the verification scheme if it is appropriate to do so or if the employer's verification scheme does not comply with regulation 27.
- (4) Before withdrawing recognition of a verification scheme, the Secretary must put his or her concerns in writing to the employer and consider the employer's response.

27 Functions of employers operating verification schemes

An employer who operates a verification scheme must take all practicable steps to—

- (a) appoint a competent person or persons to carry out the verification work identified in the verification scheme, who is or are sufficiently independent of the verification work to ensure that the verification work is carried out in an objective fashion; and
- (b) implement, maintain, review, and revise the verification scheme, so that the management of safety critical elements can be audited; and
- (c) maintain records that show the particulars described in clause 5 of Schedule 6 for the duration of the operation

and for a minimum period of 6 months after the date on which it has been decommissioned; and

- (d) if a revision of a safety case is provided to the Secretary under regulation 22(3), provide a copy of the revised verification scheme to the Secretary as soon as practicable after the revision is made.

28 Compliance with certificates of fitness

- (1) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that the installation is not operated unless there is a current certificate of fitness in respect of the safety of—
 - (a) the structure of the installation; and
 - (b) all equipment necessary for the safe operation of the installation.
- (2) The matters referred to in subclause (1)(a) and (b) may be covered by one certificate, if appropriate.
- (3) Subclause (1) does not apply to an employer operating a verification scheme.
- (4) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that a copy of any certificate of fitness is sent to the Secretary at least 1 month before the commencement of operation of the installation.
- (5) The installation or equipment no longer complies with the relevant certificate of fitness if it—
 - (a) sustains damage; or
 - (b) shows signs of deterioration that could affect the integrity of the installation or equipment; or
 - (c) is structurally modified or replaced.
- (6) If the installation or equipment no longer complies with the relevant certificate of fitness,—
 - (a) the employer must cease to operate that installation or equipment unless the inspection body allows such operation under paragraph (b):
 - (b) the inspection body may allow the employer to continue to operate that installation or equipment in accordance with such reasonable limitations and conditions as it notifies to the employer in writing, and—

- (i) the certificate of fitness is subject to those limitations and conditions; and
 - (ii) the employer may continue to operate the installation or equipment only within those limitations or conditions (if any):
 - (c) the inspection body must in each case endorse on the certificate of fitness—
 - (i) the reason or reasons for non-compliance; and
 - (ii) any limitations or conditions imposed under this subclause.
- (7) A certificate of fitness or any other certificate having a similar purpose, is deemed to be a certificate of fitness issued under these regulations with an expiry date of 31 October 2000, or such earlier date as may be provided in that certificate, if—
- (a) it was issued under the Petroleum Regulations 1978; and
 - (b) it is in force immediately before the commencement of these regulations.

Regulation 28(6)(a): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 28(6)(b): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Regulation 28(6)(c): amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

29 Reports of audits of installation

- (1) For the purpose of this regulation, **audit** means the systematic examination of any safety management system with the objective of assessing the effectiveness of that system in minimising the hazards associated with the installation.
- (2) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure, in relation to any installation under the control of that employer, that—
 - (a) a report is made of any audit of the installation; and
 - (b) a record is made of any action taken in consequence of such an audit; and
 - (c) a copy of the report and record is kept at the installation.

30 Protection of accommodation

An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that accommodation on every occupied, fixed installation is provided with—

- (a) external fire protection designed to protect the accommodation; and
- (b) an integrated set of active and passive measures designed to prevent the ingress of smoke and other contaminants into the accommodation and to maintain adequate fresh air within it; and
- (c) ventilation intakes fitted with smoke and gas detectors that are capable of shutting down the ventilation intakes.

30 Provision of temporary refuge

An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that a temporary refuge is provided on every occupied, fixed installation that—

- (a) is designed to protect any person in the refuge from serious harm resulting from any release of hazardous material at or near the installation; and
- (b) contains facilities capable of operating and monitoring emergency shut down systems and emergency alarms, and maintaining communication with onshore facilities.

32 Offshore life-saving equipment

(1) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that on any installation—

- (a) every area that could be occupied has at least 2 separate escape routes that are situated as far apart as practicable and that lead to the muster area in the temporary refuge; and
- (b) every such escape route and abandonment station is readily accessible and unobstructed, and is provided with adequate and reliable emergency lighting and photoluminescent signs to assist in evacuation; and
- (c) provision is made for—
 - (i) a means of escape leading to an upper level in the form of ramps or stairways; and

- (ii) a means of escape leading to a lower level in the form of ramps, stairways, or chutes; and
 - (d) provision is made for embarkation and disembarkation at sea level; and
 - (e) provision is made for a variety of means of escape to sea level, which may include knotted ropes, ladders, or scramble nets; and
 - (f) every person is provided with the following equipment, which must be securely stored and readily accessible in the event that escape from the installation is necessary:
 - (i) an immersion suit;
 - (ii) a life jacket equipped with a means of locating persons in the water, such as a transmitting device, luminescent strips, or a locator light;
 - (iii) a smoke hood of a simple filter type designed to exclude smoke for at least 10 minutes;
 - (iv) a torch or chemically activated light;
 - (v) fireproof gloves.
- (2) An employer must take all practicable steps to ensure that—
- (a) every installation is equipped with suitable and sufficient lifeboats to safely accommodate at least twice the maximum number of people on the installation at any one time; and
 - (b) sufficient lifeboats to accommodate at least the number of people on the installation are readily accessible from the temporary refuge; and
 - (c) every installation is provided with life-rafts having, in the aggregate, sufficient capacity to accommodate safely on board at least the number of people on the installation, together with suitable ropes to enable people to obtain access to the life-rafts after the life-rafts have been deployed and launched; and
 - (d) every installation has a sufficient number of lifebuoys, with lines attached, situated around the installation, that are ready for use in the event of a person falling into the sea.

33 Management of particular hazards in all installations

An employer must take all practicable steps to—

- (a) ensure every person is informed, as soon as practicable after his or her arrival on the installation, of the procedure for evacuation, the significance of emergency signals, and the location of relevant life-saving equipment; and
- (b) ensure all people on board the installation vacate the installation in a safe and orderly manner when instructed to do so; and
- (c) ensure all people on board the installation are trained in the use of life-saving appliances, and evacuation techniques and procedures; and
- (d) ensure effective procedures are in place for the recovery of people from the water; and
- (e) identify the installation for evacuation and rescue purposes; and
- (f) ensure the installation is not hazardous to other maritime users.

Part 4 Offences

35 Offences

- (1) The provisions to which this regulation applies are regulations 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14(2), 14(4), 14(5), 15, 16(1), 16(4), 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 28(1), 28(3), 28(4), 29(2), 30, 31, 32, and 33.
 - (2) Section 50 of the Act (which provides that every person who fails to comply with a provision to which that section is declared to apply commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine) applies to the provisions of these regulations referred to in subclause (1).
-

Schedule 1
Particulars required to be notified to
Secretary

r 14(3)

Part 1

Particulars required to be notified to
Secretary prior to commencement of any
well-drilling operation

- 1 The name and address of every employer, and of every manager appointed under regulation 6.
- 2 The registration number and the term and expiry date of the exploration or mining permit or licence number issued under section 25 of the Crown Minerals Act 1991.
- 3 The proposed name and number of the well.
- 4 Any codes complied with under regulation 12.
- 5 Particulars of the plant and arrangements for the control of the operations on the well, including those—
 - (a) to control the pressure in the well; and
 - (b) to prevent the uncontrolled release of hazardous substances; and
 - (c) to minimise the effect of damage to subsea equipment by drilling equipment.
- 6 The location of the proposed well and, in the case of a deviated well, the bottom hole location at total depth, expressed in terms of latitude and longitude to the nearest second and in metre co-ordinates in terms of the New Zealand Map Grid to the same degree of accuracy.
- 7 The elevation of the proposed well location with reference to mean sea level or, if offshore, the water depth at the proposed well location with reference to mean sea level.
- 8 The proposed depth of the well.
- 9 The specifications and capacity of the drilling rig, including the pumps and blow-out prevention equipment.
- 10 The proposed spudding-in date and the anticipated date of completion.
- 11 The names of all petroleum workers to be engaged in drilling and technical servicing of the well.

Part 1—*continued*

- 12 The purpose of the well.
- 13 The objectives in drilling the well.
- 14 A summary of the geology, including—
 - (a) the stratigraphy; and
 - (b) the structure or feature to be drilled, together with geological or geophysical maps and sections; and
 - (c) the anticipated geological sequence or prognosis.
- 15 A sample of the form of log to be used to record geological information.
- 16 The proposed sampling programme for the collection of drill cuttings.
- 17 The proposed coring programme.
- 18 The proposed drilling fluids (basic system and any special techniques).
- 19 The anticipated casing programme, including hole sizes, the specifications, sizes, and proposed setting depths, both vertical and measured along the hole, of the casing used, and the type and amount of the cement to be used.
- 20 The proposed logging programme specifying the types of logs to be run, the intervals to be logged, proposed surveys for deviation, and other well surveys.
- 21 The proposed programme for drill-stem or formation testing and the formations to be tested.
- 22 The proposed method of completion.

Part 2

Particulars required to be notified to
Secretary prior to suspension of any
well-drilling operation

- 1 The name and address of every employer, and of every manager appointed under regulation 6.
- 2 The name and number of the well.
- 3 The reason for suspension.
- 4 The anticipated period for which suspension is required.

Part 2—*continued*

- 5 The status of the well and full details of the well-drilling operations at the time the well is to be suspended.
- 6 The method of suspension.
- 7 Any codes complied with under regulation 12.
- 8 If the well is situated offshore, whether or not any seabed equipment will project above the seabed and, if so, how it will be marked at the surface of the sea.

Part 3

Particulars required to be notified to
Secretary prior to abandonment of any well

- 1 The name and address of every employer, and of every manager appointed under regulation 6.
- 2 The registration number of the licence.
- 3 The name and number of the well.
- 4 The estimated date of abandonment.
- 5 A detailed summary of the reasons for abandonment.
- 6 A detailed programme of abandonment indicating the sequence of operations, the positions of cement or bridge plugs, the method of emplacing and testing the integrity of plugs, the details of any intention to recover casing, tubing, surface or down-hole equipment, the details of any debris to be left in the hole, and the plans for surface or seabed restoration.
- 7 Any codes complied with under regulation 12.

Part 4

Particulars required to be notified to
Secretary prior to use of any explosives

- 1 The name and address of every employer, and of every manager appointed under regulation 6.
- 2 The depth and density of perforations.
- 3 The type of gun (including pressure rating).
- 4 The sequence of perforating.
- 5 The type of detonator and primer.

Part 4—*continued*

- 6 The programme proposed for the use of the explosives.
-

Schedule 2

r 16(2)

Particulars to be kept in daily well-drilling records

- 1 The name, number, and location of the well.
- 2 The elevation of the kelly-bushing, rotary table, or derrick floor above mean sea level and above ground level or seabed.
- 3 The date, the drilling depths at the beginning and end of work on that date, and the distance drilled for each 24-hour period.
- 4 The direction and inclination of any deliberate deviation in the well.
- 5 The current diameter of the hole.
- 6 The current operation.
- 7 The completion data in the final daily drilling records.
- 8 The rock types penetrated during drilling as determined from drill cuttings, cores, and sidewall samples; and the proportions from each rock type expressed graphically in columnar form or sufficient width as to be clearly legible using generally recognised geological symbols.
- 9 A lithological description of the rock types penetrated or encountered to accompany the graphic representation in clause 8.
- 10 The penetration rates recorded graphically.
- 11 The well-site measurements or estimates of porosity.
- 12 Any oil staining observed on cuttings or cores.
- 13 The cored intervals and type of core (conventional, wire-line, and sidewall), together with the percentage recovery.
- 14 The details of drill-stem or formation tests (open hole or cased), the interval tested, the recovery, and relevant engineering details.
- 15 The details of any casing operations and any subsequent modifications.
- 16 The details of cementing operations, including the measured cement tops, the setting of plugs, and pressure tests.
- 17 The particulars of water, oil, or gas encountered.
- 18 The type of wire-logging, deviation, and temperature surveys, and any other test or survey carried out.

- 19 The record of other operations such as fishing, perforating, acidising, and facturing.
 - 20 The mud type, mud data, changes in mud type, and circulation losses.
 - 21 The bit record.
 - 22 Details of any unsafe aspects of the well-drilling operation found during any inspection required to be undertaken under regulation 15 and any remedial steps taken.
-

Schedule 3

r 16(3)

**Particulars to be included in summary
report of completed well-drilling**

- 1 A summary stating the reasons for locating and drilling the well, the well-drilling operations, the geology, and the conclusions drawn from the operations.
- 2 General information on the well-drilling operation, including—
 - (a) the names of the manager and other participants:
 - (b) the exploration or mining permit or licence number:
 - (c) the name and number of the well, and its location expressed in terms of latitude and longitude to the nearest one-hundredth of 1 second and in metre co-ordinates in terms of the New Zealand Map Grid to the same degree of accuracy:
 - (d) the elevation of the kelly-bushing, rotary table, or derrick floor above mean sea level and above ground level or seabed:
 - (e) the date of commencement of well-drilling operations, of spudding-in of the well, when total depth was reached, and when the drilling rig was released:
 - (f) the total depth reached:
 - (g) the status of the well (with a schematic drawing).
- 3 General information on the drilling, including—
 - (a) the name and address of the drilling contractor, if other than the manager:
 - (b) the details of the drilling plant, including make, type, rated capacity, drill pipe used, and motors (including make, type, and rated power output):
 - (c) the details of the mast (derrick), including make, type, and rated capacity:
 - (d) the details of the pump, including make, type, size, and working pressures:
 - (e) the blow-out prevention equipment, including make, type, size, and working pressure:
 - (f) the hole sizes and depths:

- (g) details of directional drilling, including kick-off depth, angle build-up, average and maximum deviation, and severity and depth of any dog-legs:
 - (h) the casing and liner details, including size, weight, grade, thread and coupling, number of joints, and setting depths:
 - (i) the casing cement details, including the quantities and grades of cement used, the methods used (single or multi-stage), and cement tops (estimated or logged):
 - (j) the drilling fluid used, including mud type, brief details of treatment, weight, relevant mud properties, and the quantities of additives used:
 - (k) the completion fluid analysis:
 - (l) the details of drilling fluid losses:
 - (m) the water supply for drilling fluids:
 - (n) the perforation record, including casing size, intervals, type of charge, hole density, size of holes, and method used:
 - (o) the details of plugging back and squeeze cement jobs and method used:
 - (p) the details of fishing operations, including the depth and nature of the fish jobs and any equipment left in the hole:
 - (q) the drilling analysis.
- 4 A summary of the geological sampling information, including—
- (a) *drill-cuttings*—the method and intervals of sampling, the intervals during which no samples were taken or recovered, and where the samples have been stored:
 - (b) *coring*—conventional or wireline, core number, interval cored, the percentage recovery of interval, where the core has been stored, and core analysis results, including porosity, permeability, and fluid saturation:
 - (c) *sidewall sampling*—the intervals sampled, the method used, recovery, and where the core has been stored.
- 5 The details of wireline logging and mechanical surveys, and the interpretations of these surveys.

- 6 The details of the data recorded for intervals tested, the methods of testing and the circumstances, the equipment details, the results (including recoveries, pressures, and temperatures), and the interpretation and interpretation methods.
 - 7 The details of fluid samples, method of sampling, interval sampled, and analyses.
 - 8 The details, methods used, and result of any pressure, temperature, and flow-meter surveys.
 - 9 General information on the geology, including—
 - (a) a summary of previous work—geological, geophysical, and drilling:
 - (b) a summary of the geological survey:
 - (c) a strategic table showing for each formation of the age, the depth to the top of the formation, thickness, and lithology:
 - (d) a description of well stratigraphy:
 - (e) a structural interpretation:
 - (f) a brief statement of target horizon or of any formation penetrated:
 - (g) a correlation of the section drilled and a comparison of the results with those of neighbouring wells, supported by cross-sections if necessary:
 - (h) the details of porosity and permeability of the sediments penetrated with reference to the log interpretation:
 - (i) a re-evaluation of geological concepts as a result of drilling.
-

Schedule 4

r 22(1)

Particulars to be included in safety case for installation

Part 1

Particulars to be included in safety case for installation

- 1 A general description of the means by which an employer intends to ensure that the structure and plant of the installation will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in a way that will minimise hazards.
- 2 A general description of the safety management system that will operate, how it will be implemented, and the audit procedures that will be adopted.
- 3 Details of any significant hazards.
- 4 Details of quantitative risk assessments and any consequent measures proposed to ensure that hazards are minimised.
- 5 A description of—
 - (a) the principal features of the design of the installation, and the arrangements and procedures for its completion; and
 - (b) the arrangements and procedures for the construction and commissioning of the installation—
that are intended to ensure that hazards are minimised.
- 6 Particulars of plant and equipment installed for the purpose of detecting explosion, fire, heat, smoke, gas, and toxic fumes, the prevention and mitigation of fires, and the protection of petroleum workers from the consequences of explosion, fire, heat, smoke, gas, and toxic fumes.
- 7 The results of a practical demonstration of all practicable steps to be taken to ensure that plant and equipment essential for the safety of personnel or for controlling the consequences of a major accident event will be capable of functioning in conditions of fire, explosion, flooding, inclination, or strong vibration.
- 8 A scale plan of the intended location of the installation and of anything to be connected to it, and particulars of—

Part 1—*continued*

- (a) the meteorological and oceanographic conditions to which the installation may be subjected; and
 - (b) the properties of the seabed and subsoil at its location where the installation requires the support of the seabed.
- 9 A description, with scale diagrams, of the main and secondary structure of the installation and its materials, its plant and equipment, and any connections to be made to any pipeline or other installation.
- 10 Particulars of the main requirements in the specification for the design of the installation and its plant and equipment, including any limits for safe operation and use.
- 11 Particulars of the main requirements in the specification for the design of the installation and its plant and equipment, including any codes of practice to be complied with and any limits for safe operation or use.
- 12 Details of—
- (a) the limits of the environmental conditions beyond which the installation cannot safely be stationed or operated; and
 - (b) the properties of the seabed and subsoil that are necessary for the safe stationing and operation of the installation; and
 - (c) the locations in which the installation may be stationed and operated safely.
- 13 Particulars of each operation to be carried out, including—
- (a) activities on and in connection with the installation relating to each operation; and
 - (b) a description of any wells or pipelines containing pipeline risers to be connected to the installation, and a description of the methods to isolate petroleum contained in these wells or pipelines from the installation; and
 - (c) a programme of operations.
- 14 The maximum number of petroleum workers—
- (a) expected to be on the installation at any time; and

Part 1—*continued*

- (b) for whom accommodation is to be provided.
- 15 The provisions to be made—
 - (a) for a temporary refuge to prevent significant harm from explosion, fire, heat, smoke, gas, and toxic fumes; and
 - (b) for facilities capable of operating and monitoring emergency shut down systems and emergency alarms, and maintaining communication with onshore facilities.
- 16 Particulars of escape routes, embarkation points, plant, and equipment (including lifeboats and life-rafts) to be provided to enable the full and safe evacuation, escape, and rescue of petroleum workers in an emergency.
- 17 Particulars of plant, equipment, and procedures for diving support and hyperbaric rescue.
- 18 A statement of the performance standards that the temporary refuge, escape routes, embarkation points, lifeboats, and life-rafts will be designed to meet, including the minimum period for which they will remain capable of functioning in conditions of explosion, fire, heat, smoke, gas, and toxic fumes.
- 19 A demonstration, by reference to the results of quantitative risk assessment, that performance standards used in relation to the installation are adequate to minimise hazards.
- 20 Details of the proposed frequency and scope of reviews of the safety case.

Part 2

Particulars to be included in safety case for
abandonment of installation

- 1 Sufficient particulars, including a programme of works, to demonstrate that the proposed arrangements, methods, and procedures for—
 - (a) dealing, by way of abandonment or otherwise, with any wells to which the installation is connected; and
 - (b) decommissioning the installation; and
 - (c) demolishing or dismantling the installation—

Part 2—*continued*

- take adequate account of the design and method of construction of the installation, its plant and equipment, and minimise hazards.
- 2 A scale plan of the location of the installation and of anything connected with it, and particulars of—
 - (a) the meteorological and oceanographic conditions to which the installation may be subjected; and
 - (b) the properties of the seabed and subsoil at its location.
 - 3 A description, with scale diagrams, of the main and secondary structure of the installation and its materials, its plant and equipment, and the connections made to any pipeline or other installation.
 - 4 Particulars of the operations that were being carried out, including—
 - (a) activities on and in connection with the installation relating to each operation; and
 - (b) a description of any wells connected to the installation.
 - 5 The maximum number of people at work on the installation during decommissioning, demolition, or dismantlement.
 - 6 Particulars of plant and arrangements for the detection of explosion, fire, heat, smoke, gas and toxic fumes, the prevention and mitigation of fires, and the protection of people from the consequences of explosion, fire, heat, smoke, gas, and toxic fumes.
 - 7 Particulars of escape routes, embarkation points, and plant and equipment (including lifeboats and life-rafts) to enable the full and safe evacuation, escape, and rescue of people in an emergency.
-

Schedule 5
Form of Certificate of Fitness

r 24(2)(a)

.....
[Name or description of Petroleum Operation]

I certify that all of the following parts of the above-mentioned petroleum operation have been designed, constructed, operated, and maintained, and suspended or abandoned, as indicated below, in accordance with generally accepted and appropriate industry practice, as indicated by compliance with the appropriate part or parts of the codes of practice specified:

Part [description]	Code of practice	Action ¹
--------------------	------------------	---------------------

The following parts of the above-mentioned petroleum operation have the following limitations:

Part [description]	Limitation
--------------------	------------

This certificate of fitness expires on the close of or, in respect of any part of the petroleum operation, on the date on which that part no longer complies with this certificate of fitness.

Signed Date

[Inspection body]

..... is an inspection body recognised by the Secretary of Labour, such recognition being notified in the *Gazette* of [Year], at page .

¹ List whether it has been Designed (D), Constructed (C), Operated (O), Maintained (MS), Abandoned (A)

Schedule 5 form: amended, on 26 September 2006, by section 13 of the Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45).

Schedule 6

r 26(1)(a)

**Particulars to be provided for in
verification scheme**

- 1 The principles to be applied by the employer for the installation in selecting persons—
 - (a) to perform functions under the scheme; and
 - (b) to keep the scheme under review.
- 2 Arrangements for implementation and revision of the scheme, including provisions for—
 - (a) co-ordination of activities among the persons and/or organisations involved; and
 - (b) communication of, and access to, information.
- 3 The nature and frequency of examination and testing, including—
 - (a) examination, and testing where appropriate, of the critical safety elements; and
 - (b) examination of any design, specification, certificate, or other document, marking, or standard relating to those elements; and
 - (c) examination of fabrication, construction, and repair work in progress.
- 4 Arrangements for review and revision of the scheme, including—
 - (a) review of the identification of critical safety elements; and
 - (b) review of the methods for examination and testing of the critical safety elements; and
 - (c) revision and issue of the documented scheme.
- 5 The arrangements for the making and preservation of records, showing—
 - (a) the examination and testing carried out; and
 - (b) the findings; and
 - (c) remedial action recommended; and
 - (d) remedial action performed.

- 6 Arrangements for communicating the matters contained in clause 5 to an appropriate level in the employer's management system.

Marie Shroff,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Issued under the authority of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989.
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 14 October 1999.

Contents

- 1 General
 - 2 Status of reprints
 - 3 How reprints are prepared
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 - 5 List of amendments incorporated in this reprint (most recent first)
-

Notes**1 *General***

This is a reprint of the Health and Safety in Employment (Petroleum Exploration and Extraction) Regulations 1999. The reprint incorporates all the amendments to the regulations as at 26 September 2006, as specified in the list of amendments at the end of these notes.

Relevant provisions of any amending enactments that have yet to come into force or that contain relevant transitional or savings provisions are also included, after the principal enactment, in chronological order.

2 *Status of reprints*

Under section 16D of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, reprints are presumed to correctly state, as at the date of the reprint, the law enacted by the principal enactment and by the amendments to that enactment. This presumption applies even though editorial changes authorised by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 have been made in the reprint.

This presumption may be rebutted by producing the official volumes of statutes or statutory regulations in which the principal enactment and its amendments are contained.

3 *How reprints are prepared*

A number of editorial conventions are followed in the preparation of reprints. For example, the enacting words are not included in Acts, and provisions that are repealed or revoked

are omitted. For a detailed list of the editorial conventions, see <http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/editorial-conventions/> or Part 8 of the *Tables of New Zealand Acts and Ordinances and Statutory Regulations and Deemed Regulations in Force*.

4 Changes made under section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989

Section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 authorises the making of editorial changes in a reprint as set out in sections 17D and 17E of that Act so that, to the extent permitted, the format and style of the reprinted enactment is consistent with current legislative drafting practice. Changes that would alter the effect of the legislation are not permitted. A new format of legislation was introduced on 1 January 2000. Changes to legislative drafting style have also been made since 1997, and are ongoing. To the extent permitted by section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989, all legislation reprinted after 1 January 2000 is in the new format for legislation and reflects current drafting practice at the time of the reprint.

In outline, the editorial changes made in reprints under the authority of section 17C of the Acts and Regulations Publication Act 1989 are set out below, and they have been applied, where relevant, in the preparation of this reprint:

- omission of unnecessary referential words (such as “of this section” and “of this Act”)
- typeface and type size (Times Roman, generally in 11.5 point)
- layout of provisions, including:
 - indentation
 - position of section headings (eg, the number and heading now appear above the section)
- format of definitions (eg, the defined term now appears in bold type, without quotation marks)
- format of dates (eg, a date formerly expressed as “the 1st day of January 1999” is now expressed as “1 January 1999”)

- position of the date of assent (it now appears on the front page of each Act)
- punctuation (eg, colons are not used after definitions)
- Parts numbered with roman numerals are replaced with arabic numerals, and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- case and appearance of letters and words, including:
 - format of headings (eg, headings where each word formerly appeared with an initial capital letter followed by small capital letters are amended so that the heading appears in bold, with only the first word (and any proper nouns) appearing with an initial capital letter)
 - small capital letters in section and subsection references are now capital letters
- schedules are renumbered (eg, Schedule 1 replaces First Schedule), and all cross-references are changed accordingly
- running heads (the information that appears at the top of each page)
- format of two-column schedules of consequential amendments, and schedules of repeals (eg, they are rearranged into alphabetical order, rather than chronological).

5 *List of amendments incorporated in this reprint
(most recent first)*

Testing Laboratory Registration Amendment Act 2006 (2006 No 45):
section 13
