

**Translation. Only the Danish document has legal validity.**

*Order no. 1501 of 15 December 2010 issued by the Danish Ministry of Climate and Energy*

## **Order on emergency preparedness, etc. on offshore installations etc.<sup>1</sup>**

In pursuance of sections 43, 43a and 44, section 56(5), section 49, section 50(4) and section 72 of act no. 1424 of 21 December 2005 on the safety, etc. of offshore installations for the exploration, production and transportation of hydrocarbons (the offshore safety act) (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*), as amended by act no. 1400 of 27 December 2008 and act no. 287 of 15 April 2009, the following provisions are laid down by authority pursuant to section 61(3):

### Chapter 1 *Application*

**Section 1.** This order shall apply to offshore installations as defined in section 2 of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*).

*Subsection 2.* Sections 2-8, section 13, section 14(1), (3) and (4), section 18(3) and (5), sections 19-23, sections 25 and 26 and sections 30-41 shall also apply to accommodation facilities on ships and arrangements covered by section 3(3) of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*) and where persons working on an offshore installation are accommodated to the extent that it is of importance to the health and safety of those accommodated, cf. section 2 of the order on the extension of the application of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*).

*Subsection 3.* In addition, sections 2 and 3, section 4(1) and (4), section 13, section 14(1), (3) and (4), sections 19-23, section 25 and sections 40-42 shall apply to the activities carried out from ships and arrangements covered by section 3(5) of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*) (special vessels) as well as to equipment used to the extent that the activities or the equipment affects the conditions of health and safety on associated offshore installations, cf. section 3 of the order on the extension of the application of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*).

### Chapter 2 *Definitions*

**Section 2.** For the purposes of this order, the following definitions shall apply:

- 1) *Mobility of labour between offshore installations:* Those on board may move from one offshore installation to another without the need to be shown a new embarkation station in case of emergencies.
- 2) *MODU Code:* The IMO “Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units”.

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<sup>1</sup> This Order contains provisions implementing parts of Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work, Official Journal 1989 no. L 183, p. 1, as amended by Directive 2007/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007, Official Journal 2007 no. L 165, p. 21, parts of Council Directive 92/91/EEC of 3 November 1992 concerning the minimum requirements for improving the safety and health protection of workers in the mineral-extracting industries through drilling (eleventh individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16 (1) of Directive 89/391/EEC), Official Journal 1992, no. L 348, page 9, as amended by Directive 2007/30/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2007, Official Journal 2007 no. L 165, p. 21 and parts of Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of the health and safety of workers from the risks related to chemical agents at work, Official Journal 1998 no. L 131, p. 11.

- 3) *Life-saving appliances*: Equipment used in connection with escape, evacuation and rescue, among other things:
  - a) lifebuoys;
  - b) line-throwing apparatuses;
  - c) lifejackets;
  - d) immersion and protective suits;
  - e) lifeboats and their launching and retrieval arrangements;
  - f) liferafts and their launching and retrieval arrangements;
  - g) rescue boats and their embarkation, launching and retrieval arrangements;
  - h) marine evacuation systems (MES); and
  - i) filter bonnets.
- 4) *Embarkation station*: Location on the offshore installation where those on board gather (muster) if the evacuation alarm sounds.
- 5) *STCW 95 Convention*: The IMO “Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping”, as amended.
- 6) *Health service*: Personnel who have completed a health training programme and who have health-related competences according to section 47 of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*).

*Subsection 2.* When a not permanently manned offshore installation is connected by means of bridge to a permanently manned mobile offshore installation and persons may move freely about between the installations, the combination shall be considered one permanently manned offshore installation for the purposes of this order.

### Chapter 3 *Emergency preparedness*

**Section 3.** Before an offshore installation is put into operation, an emergency preparedness shall have been established under section 45(1) of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*),

- 1) to meet the consequences of accident and danger situations; and
- 2) to be used in situations where a person falls over board.

*Subsection 2.* The emergency preparedness, which shall be kept updated, shall be based on the assessment of the safety and health risks, including the evacuation analysis, cf. the order on the management of safety and health on offshore installations, etc.

**Section 4.** A plan shall be available for the emergency preparedness mentioned in section 3(1), cf. section 45(2) of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*).

*Subsection 2.* If persons working on the offshore installation are accommodated on ships or other arrangements, cf. section 1(2), located within the safety zone of the offshore installation, the emergency preparedness plan shall also cover these persons while they are on the ship or the arrangement.

*Subsection 3.* The emergency preparedness plan shall, insofar as concerns the persons mentioned in subsection 2, be coordinated with the ship’s or the arrangement’s own emergency preparedness plan.

*Subsection 4.* The emergency preparedness plan shall account for:

- 1) alarm and communication systems and their procedures;
- 2) the emergency preparedness’s organisation indicating its management, manning, distribution of responsibility and launching procedures;

- 3) the material and crew available;
- 4) directions for rescue and combating measures; and
- 5) drills, cf. chapter 6.

*Subsection 5.* The emergency preparedness plan shall contain provisions on the use of offshore supply vessels, cf. section 27(2), and helicopters as well as criteria for the capacity of the vessels and the helicopters.

*Subsection 6.* It shall be evident from the emergency preparedness plan how fast it shall be possible to bring in operation the offshore supply vessels and the helicopters mentioned in subsection 5.

*Subsection 7.* If areas on an offshore installation pose a potential risk of or a release of hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) or other hazardous substances and materials has been identified, the emergency preparedness plan shall include a plan for countering the risk with a description of the equipment available and the necessary measures.

*Subsection 8.* The emergency preparedness plan shall contain a plan for protection against explosion risks with a description of the equipment necessary and the measures necessary.

*Subsection 9.* Only persons whose work makes it necessary shall have access to the areas mentioned in subsection 7. These employees shall be provided with suitable personal means of protection.

*Subsection 10.* It shall be evident from the emergency preparedness plan what persons have access to the areas mentioned in subsection 7.

**Section 5.** The first time a person embarks an offshore installation, the company responsible for the operation shall ensure that, upon the embarkation, the person concerned receives information about how to act in alarm situations as well as detailed instructions about other conditions covered by this order to the extent that it is relevant for the person concerned.

#### Chapter 4 *Recording and information*

**Section 6.** The company responsible for the operation shall ensure recording of the persons who at any time:

- 1) are present on the offshore installation; or
- 2) are on their way to or from the offshore installation.

*Subsection 2.* The recordings shall be available ashore at any time.

**Section 7.** For every safe assembly station, an updated and easily accessible record shall be available with the names of all those on board who have been directed to the assembly station concerned.

**Section 8.** On the offshore installation, information shall be affixed at suitable places containing information about among other things the following:

- 1) the location of the fire-fighting equipment;
- 2) escape and evacuation routes;
- 3) the location of assembly stations;
- 4) the location and type of life-saving appliances; and
- 5) a record of those on board who have been assigned special tasks in case of emergencies.

## Chapter 5 *Training programmes*

**Section 9.** The company responsible for the operation shall ensure that those on board have passed training programmes under sections 10 and 13, section 14(1)-(4) and sections 16 and 17 and that these training programmes are maintained partly through drills on offshore installations, cf. chapter 6, partly by refresher courses, cf. section 18.

*Subsection 2.* The company responsible for the operation shall ensure that a provider of training programmes under subsection 1 is subject to independent verification that the participants in the training programmes acquire the qualifications required to meet the provisions mentioned in subsection 1.

*Subsection 3.* The passing of each of the training programmes mentioned in subsection 1 as well as their maintenance through refresher courses shall be documented in the form of certificates issued by the course provider.

### *Basic safety course*

**Section 10.** All those on board an offshore installation shall have passed a basic safety course where they have been taught first-aid, fire-fighting, helicopter transportation, helicopter evacuation, rescue at sea and personal safety, cf. however sections 11 and 12.

*Subsection 2.* When passing a safety course under subsection 1, the following qualifications shall be acquired:

- 1) *First-aid:* The course participant shall acquire such competences that will enable him to immediately provide first-aid in case of accidents and sudden illness.
- 2) *Fire-fighting:* The course participant shall acquire knowledge about the prevention and fighting of fires and be able to act responsibly when close to naked flames and combustible substances. In addition, the course participant shall have knowledge about common fire-fighting equipment on offshore installations, be able to use portable fire-extinguishers and have an understanding of the muster procedures on offshore installations.
- 3) *Helicopter transportation:* The course participant shall have knowledge about the safety-related aspects of helicopter transportation, including emergency procedures and emergency equipment.
- 4) *Helicopter evacuation:* The course participant shall have knowledge about and carry out training in evacuation by helicopter, including evacuation below the surface of the water.
- 5) *Rescue at sea:* The course participant shall have knowledge about muster procedures and drills on offshore installations, about the practical use of both the offshore installation's life-saving appliances and the personal life-saving appliances and about survival techniques.
- 6) *Personal safety:* The course participant shall have an understanding of the common safety-related conditions on offshore installations. In addition, the course participant shall have an understanding of the use of personal protective equipment and be able to use them correctly.

*Subsection 3.* A course under subsection 1 shall have been passed within the last four years prior to a person starting serving on an offshore installation for the first time.

**Section 11.** The company responsible for the operation may deviate from section 10(1) in case of unforeseen situations requiring the fast presence of expert assistance and in very special

situations when a sudden need for extra labour on the offshore installation has been impossible to foresee.

*Subsection 2.* The company responsible for the operation may also deviate from section 10(1) as regards persons who pay occasional visits of no more than one day's duration.

*Subsection 3.* In addition, the company responsible for the operation may deviate from section 10(1) as regards helicopter crews when these persons have in any other way acquired knowledge comparable to that which may be acquired by participating in a safety course under section 10.

**Section 12.** The company responsible for the operation shall not be responsible for persons present on the offshore installation in connection with public duties or assignments observing section 10.

#### *Fire-fighting team*

**Section 13.** On a permanently manned offshore installation, at least one fire-fighting team shall constantly be present on the installation composed of persons especially educated and trained for this purpose.

*Subsection 2.* Members of fire-fighting teams under subsection 1 shall have passed a training programme in fire-fighting that contains theoretical and practical teaching of fire-extinguishing, including the extinguishing of hydrocarbon fires as well as the use of protective breathing apparatuses.

*Subsection 3.* Fire-fighting teams under subsection 1 shall be headed by a fire-fighting head who, in addition to training under subsection 2, has passed a training programme as a fire-fighting head.

*Subsection 4.* In addition, the fire-fighting head shall be familiar with the fire risks as well as the fire-extinguishing installations and equipment on the offshore installation.

*Subsection 5.* The training programme under subsections 2 and 3 shall meet the requirements stipulated in the STCW Convention of 1995 or similar training adjusted to the conditions on the offshore installation.

#### *Rescue boat masters, etc.*

**Section 14.** On a permanently manned offshore installation, there shall be a sufficient number of persons who have passed a training programme in the operation of lifeboats, liferafts and rescue boats. The extent and contents of the training programme shall be adjusted to the type of boats and rafts with which the installation is equipped. The number of persons having passed the above-mentioned training programme shall be determined on the basis of the number and type of lifeboats, liferafts and rescue boats. For each lifeboat forming part of the emergency preparedness, there shall be at least two persons with the said training programme.

*Subsection 2.* The training under subsection 1 in the operation of lifeboats and liferafts shall comply with the training requirements of the STCW Convention of 1995 or any other training comparable to this.

*Subsection 3.* For each lifeboat capable of carrying a radio, a person shall be designated capable of operating the radio installation.

*Subsection 4.* For each lifeboat, a person shall be designated capable of operating the engine and carrying out minor adjustments hereof.

*Subsection 5.* On installations with more than ten persons on board, the head of the installation or his substitute, if any, may not be the person mentioned in subsections 2-4.

*Subsection 6.* The requirements of subsections 1-4 may be deviated from in situations where it is evident from the evacuation analysis under the order on the management of health and safety on offshore installations, etc. that the risk associated with the deviation is not increased considerably.

**Section 15.** When not permanently manned offshore installations are manned, these offshore installations shall be covered by section 13(1) and (2) and section 14(1)-(4).

*Subsection 2.* However, subsection 1 may be deviated from in situations where it is evident from the risk assessment under the order on the management of health and safety on offshore installations that the risk associated with the deviation is not increased considerably.

### *Hazardous substances and materials*

**Section 16.** If, on an offshore installation, there is a potential risk of or occurrence of hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) or other hazardous substances and materials, those on board shall have relevant training in countering the risk to the extent that it is evident from the emergency preparedness plan. The training shall reflect the risk level on the installation concerned, as given in the health and safety report, cf. the order on the management of health and safety on offshore installations, etc.

### *Well control*

**Section 17.** The company responsible for the operation shall ensure that the one responsible for boring operations has passed a recognised well control course.

*Subsection 2.* The operator shall ensure that his representative on offshore installations where boring takes place has passed a course as mentioned in subsection 1.

### *Refreshing*

**Section 18.** No later than four years after having completed the basic safety course under section 10(1) the person concerned shall participate in a refresher course with the purpose of refreshing his knowledge about and competences in the qualifications mentioned in section 10(2).

*Subsection 2.* A person who has completed training programmes under sections 13 and 14 shall, no later than four years after having completed the training programmes participate in refresher courses of relevance to the function.

*Subsection 3.* Participation in a refresher course under subsections 1 and 2 shall subsequently take place at intervals of no more than four years.

*Subsection 4.* Well control courses under section 17 shall be refreshed every second year.

*Subsection 5.* Renewed course participation in the courses mentioned in section 10(1), sections 13, 14 or 17 may substitute refresher courses.

## Chapter 6 *Drills, etc.*

**Section 19.** The company responsible for the operation shall ensure that drills are held at suitable intervals, testing the evacuation analysis, cf. the order on the management of health and safety on offshore installations, and the emergency preparedness.

*Subsection 2.* The drills mentioned in subsection 1 shall be planned, arranged and evaluated with a view to improving the possibility of reducing the health and safety risks associated with an emergency.

*Subsection 3.* The planning and arrangement of the drills shall, furthermore, include a counterbalancing of the risk of performing the drills against the purpose mentioned in subsection 2.

**Section 20.** The company responsible for the operation shall ensure that training and instruction is provided so that all those on board can make the necessary efforts in an emergency.

**Section 21.** Particulars about drills held under section 19 shall be recorded. If a complete drill is not held at the time prescribed, the circumstances of and the extent of the drill held shall be evident from the record.

**Section 22.** The Danish Energy Agency shall well in advance be informed about emergency preparedness drills of a more comprehensive nature.

*Subsection 2.* The Danish Energy Agency may order persons covered by sections 5-9 of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*) to take part in emergency preparedness drills held by the authorities.

## Chapter 7 *Life-saving appliances* *General provisions*

**Section 23.** On an offshore installation, there shall be sufficient, suitable life-saving appliances to make it possible in case of an emergency in an effective and controlled manner:

- 1) to rescue persons who have fallen over board; and
- 2) to evacuate all those on board directly to the sea.

*Subsection 2.* The life-saving appliances shall, as a minimum, be:

- 1) equipped to make possible survival for a sufficiently long period of time;
- 2) available in a sufficient number for the number of persons who may be expected to be present on the offshore installation;
- 3) of a type suitable for use on the relevant offshore installation;
- 4) made of solid materials in consideration of their vital function as well as the conditions under which they are to be used or stored in a condition ready for use;
- 5) of a conspicuous colour and fitted with equipment making it possible for the user to attract the attention of rescue personnel;
- 6) located on the offshore installation in such a way that evacuation of all those on board can take place in an effective and controlled manner; and
- 7) maintained so that they meet the requirements of items 1-6 at any time.

*Subsection 3.* The number and location of life-saving appliances, cf. subsection 2(ii) and (vi), shall be laid down in the evacuation analysis, cf. the order on the management of health and safety on offshore installations, etc.

### *Special provisions*

**Section 24.** On offshore installations classified as mobile offshore drilling units the life-saving appliances under section 23 shall as a minimum meet the most recent version of the MODU Code.

*Subsection 2.* Life-saving appliances on mobile offshore drilling units built after 1 January 2001 shall, in addition to the requirements of subsection 1, as a minimum meet the supplementary requirements laid down in the annex to this order.

**Section 25.** On permanently manned fixed offshore installations and mobile offshore installations not covered by section 24, the life-saving appliances under section 23 shall cover engine-driven and covered lifeboats.

*Subsection 2.* On mobile offshore installations under subsection 1 the life-saving appliances shall as a minimum meet the requirements of the IMO International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended.

**Section 26.** In cases where permanently manned mobile offshore installations are located at another permanently manned offshore installation, and persons can move freely between the installations, the life-saving appliances on the installations shall in their entirety meet the requirements of sections 23 and 25.

### Chapter 8

#### *Offshore supply vessels*

**Section 27.** When boring activities are carried out, one or more offshore supply vessels shall form part of the emergency preparedness of an offshore installation.

*Subsection 2.* Furthermore, one or more offshore supply vessels shall form part of the emergency preparedness for the offshore installation where activities other than boring activities are carried out if it is evident from the risk assessment or the order on the management of health and safety on offshore installations, etc. that these activities involve a similar risk for those on board the offshore installation.

**Section 28.** In order to form part of the emergency preparedness of an offshore installation, an offshore supply vessel shall be approved for this purpose by the Danish Maritime Authority.

*Subsection 2.* An offshore supply vessel may also perform other tasks to the extent that this does not hinder the performance of the tasks related to the emergency preparedness.

**Section 29.** While an offshore supply vessel is in preparedness, it may not anchor, moor or move more than five minutes' voyage away from the offshore installation unless the performance of emergency preparedness tasks or the consideration of own or other ships' safety so necessitate.

### Chapter 9

#### *Health service*

**Section 30.** On each permanently manned offshore installation, the company responsible for the operation shall establish a health service, cf. however section 31.

*Subsection 2.* The health service shall consist of persons with a health-professional education (offshore medics), cf. sections 32-33, with a view to performing treatment-related health tasks to the extent necessary before persons who are ill or injured may be treated ashore.

*Subsection 3.* The number of offshore medics shall be adjusted to the specific conditions on the offshore installation.

*Subsection 4.* On each permanently manned offshore installation, there shall be a number of persons who have completed a recognised first-aid course and who do not have any other emergency preparedness functions in an emergency.

**Section 31.** Where it is considered health-professionally reasonable by an offshore medic under section 32(1), or by the delegating doctor under section 32(2), the health service may be common to offshore installations connected with each other by means of a bridge and where persons may move freely between the installations.

**Section 32.** An offshore medic shall hold an authorisation as a doctor in Denmark as well as a permit to function independently as a doctor pursuant to the act on the authorisation of health persons and on health-professional activities (*lov om autorisation af sundhedspersoner og om sundhedsfaglig virksomhed*), cf. however subsection 2.

*Subsection 2.* If an offshore medic is not a doctor under subsection 1, an offshore may only carry out tasks to the extent that they are delegated to him by a doctor pursuant to the order on authorised health personnel's use of assistance. The delegating doctor shall hold an authorisation as a doctor in Denmark as well as a permit to function independently as a doctor pursuant to the act on the authorisation of health persons and on health-professional activities (*lov om autorisation af sundhedspersoner og om sundhedsfaglig virksomhed*).

**Section 33.** An offshore medic shall, on the basis of a health-professional assessment, have the necessary competence, including practical experience, treating physical traumas to the extent necessary before it is possible to treat injured persons ashore.

*Subsection 2.* The competence under subsection 1 shall be maintained and improved in accordance with the health-professional development in society.

**Section 34.** An offshore medic shall hold language skills so that he is, to the extent necessary, able to communicate with those on board the offshore installation with a view to performing his tasks appropriately.

**Section 35.** Where an offshore medic is not a doctor under section 32(1) and where consultation with the delegating doctor under section 32(2) is not immediately possible, the offshore medic may, in emergencies, in case of accidents and the like, make the necessary medication following an overall assessment of the ill or injured person's condition, indications and counter-indications for the use of the medicament, etc. In such cases, the offshore medic shall, as soon as possible, inform the delegating doctor about the medication made under section 32(2).

**Section 36.** A work description including the health-professional work of the offshore medic shall be included in the management system of the company responsible for the operation.

*Subsection 2.* The representatives of the operationally responsible company's cooperation on health and safety shall be informed about the work description under subsection 1.

**Section 37.** Offshore medics on the offshore installation shall make current records of all activities of a health-related nature. These records shall be treated confidentially according to the same guidelines as those of the Danish health system.

## Chapter 10 *Medicaments and medical equipment*

**Section 38.** On offshore installations, there shall, on the basis of an assessment by a doctor, be a suitable supply of medicaments, technical disinfectants, dressings, nursing requisites and instruments.

*Subsection 2.* The doctor under subsection 1 shall hold an authorisation as a doctor in Denmark as well as a permit to function independently as a doctor pursuant to the act on the authorisation of health persons and on health-professional activities (*lov om autorisation af sundhedspersoner og om sundhedsfaglig virksomhed*).

*Subsection 3.* On the offshore installation, there shall be a possibility of storing the supply mentioned in subsection 1 in an appropriate manner.

*Subsection 4.* An updated list of the supply under subsection 1 and a description of any storage requirements shall be available on the offshore installation.

**Section 39.** Permanently manned offshore installations shall be equipped with their own breathing and resuscitation equipment as well as the necessary aids for first-aid in case of accidents. The equipment and the aids shall be available in sufficient quantities and be located in suitable places.

*Subsection 2.* In case of visits to not permanently manned offshore installations, the necessary aids for first-aid in case of accidents shall be brought along and at least one of those on board shall have completed a first-aid course under section 30(4).

## Chapter 11 *Exemptions, penalty clauses, etc.*

**Section 40.** The Danish Energy Agency may, where special conditions apply, grant exemptions from this order when it is considered reasonable and appropriate in terms of health and safety and to the extent that it is compatible with the directives implemented by this order.

*Subsection 2.* When considering applications for exemptions from sections 32 and 33 and 37-39, the Danish Energy Agency shall request a statement from the National Board of Health.

**Section 41.** Unless stricter penalty is due under the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*) or other legislation, anyone contravening sections 3-10, section 13(1)-(4), section 14(1) and (3)-(5), section 15(1), sections 16 and 17, section 18(1)-(4), sections 19-21, section 22(1), section 23, section 24(2), section 25(1), sections 26-30, section 32(2), sections 33 and 34, section 35, second sentence, and sections 36-39 shall be liable to punishment by fine.

*Subsection 2.* For contraventions of the provisions of subsection 1, fines may be imposed on an employer within the framework of section 71 of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*) though the contravention is not attributable to the employer as intentional or negligent. It is a condition for the liability to fine that the contravention is attributable to one or more persons

affiliated with the company or to the company as such. No alternative sentence shall be determined for such liability to fine.

*Subsection 3.* Companies, etc. (legal personalities) may be liable to punishment according to the provisions of chapter 5 of the penal code. Section 71(3) of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*) shall also apply.

## Chapter 12 *Entry into force, etc.*

**Section 42.** This order shall enter into force on 1 January 2011.

*Subsection 2.* At the same time, order no. 688 of 22 June 2006 on an emergency preparedness, etc. pursuant to the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*) shall be repealed.

*Subsection 3.* Courses in basic safety, cf. section 10, completed before 1 July 2008, shall remain valid for four years after the date of completion.

*Subsection 4.* Course with a content corresponding to sections 13 and 14 for members of fire teams, fire managers, lifeboat masters, masters of liferafts and rescue boats completed before 1 January 2011 shall remain valid for four years after the date of completion.

*Subsection 5.* The company responsible for the operation may, until 1 July 2012, deviate from the requirement for carrying out the drill sequence in helicopter evacuation, cf. section 10(2)(iv) in very special cases where persons employed with work on offshore installations on 1 July 2008 have not been able to complete the entire drill sequence for health reasons. The health reason shall be documented through a health declaration.

*Subsection 6.* For mobile offshore installations classified pursuant to the MODU Code from 1979 which have a operating permit when the order enters into force under section 28 of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*), section 24(1) shall not apply until the operating permit is to be renewed or when a changing permit is to be acquired concerning life-saving appliances under section 29 of the offshore safety act (*offshoresikkerhedsloven*).

**Section 43.** The international adoptions mentioned in section 13(5), section 14(2), section 24(1), section 25(2) and section 42(6) are not promulgated in the Danish Gazette, but are promulgated by the international adoptions being available for inspection at the Danish Energy Agency or the Danish Maritime Authority.

*Danish Energy Agency, 15 December 2010*

Ib Larsen / Dewi Dylander

## Supplementary requirements under section 24(2)

The numbering refers to the numbering of the MODU Code, consolidated edition 2001.

Ordinary text gives the text from the MODU Code, while text in italics gives the supplementary provisions. Where the text of the MODU Code is given, the purpose is solely to ease the understanding of the supplementary text.

### Chapter 10

#### Life-saving appliances and equipment

#### 10.3 – Survival craft muster and embarkation arrangements

##### 10.3.7 ...

*.1 landings (rest platforms) shall be provided to ensure proper embarkation or, where special structural circumstances make it impossible to locate landings, other suitable arrangements for ensuring proper embarkation.*

*.2 Landings shall be fitted with effective lighting. The surface of the water in their vicinity shall also be effectively lit. It shall be possible to deliver the energy supply to such lighting from the electrical emergency source of energy.*

**10.3.8** If fixed ladders cannot be installed, alternative means of escape with sufficient capacity should be provided to permit all persons on board to descend safely to the waterline *in no more than 10 minutes from the time when the start signal is given.*

#### 10.4 – Survival craft launching stations

Launching stations should be in such positions as to ensure safe launching having particular regard to clearance from any exposed propeller *and greatly protruding parts of the hull as well as the underlying structure*. As far as possible, launching stations should be located so that survival craft can be launched down a straight side of the unit, except for:

*.1 survival craft specially designed for free-fall launching; and*

*.2 survival craft mounted on projections ensuring that they are free of lower structures on the drilling unit.*

#### 10.5 – Stowage of survival craft

##### 10.5.1 ...

*.2 as near the water surface as is safe and practicable. A lifeboat or liferaft capable of being lowered shall be located in such a position that the survival craft is, when in its embarkation position, at least two metres above the waterline when the drilling unit is in damaged condition as described in chapter 3 or has a heel to the angle where the border of the drilling unit's weather deck is in the surface of the water, whatever is the least.*

#### 10.6 – Survival craft launching and recovery arrangements

##### 10.6.1 ...

*.1 Special consideration shall be paid to launching appliances to ensure that the survival craft will pass free of underlying structures, etc. in an emergency.*

*.2 The embarkation arrangement of every lifeboat shall be fitted with a device ensuring that it is possible to recover it to the unit with at least six persons on board.*

**10.6.13** Notwithstanding the requirements of regulation III/48.2.6, the speed of lowering need not be greater than 1 m/s. *The maximum speed of lowering may not exceed 1.5 m/s for MOB boats, 1.3 m/s for rescue boats and 1.0 m/s for survival craft.*

#### 10.10 – Lifejackets

**10.10.1** ... *The number of extra lifejackets for persons at work shall amount to at least 50 per cent of the number of persons on board.*

**10.11 – Immersion suits**

**10.11.1** ... *At least three immersion suits suitable for use for the crew of the MOB boat shall be located in the vicinity of it.*

**10.12 – Lifebuoys**

**10.12.3** ...*For self-elevating drilling units, consideration shall be paid of the maximum height above the water and of other drilling units' lightest condition. The lifeline shall be stowed such that it can run out easily and unimpeded.*

**10.18 – Operational readiness, maintenance and inspections**

**10.8.6** ...

.2 all engines in lifeboats and rescue boats should be run ahead and astern for a total period of not less than 3 min., *if the surrounding temperature is above the minimum temperature necessary to start the engine.*