
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2016 No. 673

OFFSHORE INSTALLATIONS

The Offshore Installations (Safety Zones) (No. 3) Order 2016

Made - - - - 27th June 2016

Coming into force - - 28th June 2016

The Secretary of State makes this Order—

- (a) in exercise of the powers conferred by section 22(1) and (2) of the Petroleum Act 1987(1); and
- (b) for the purpose of giving effect to proposals submitted to him by the Health and Safety Executive under section 24(2A)(2) of that Act.

Citation and commencement

- 1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Offshore Installations (Safety Zones) (No. 3) Order 2016.
- (2) This Order comes into force on 28th June 2016.

Establishment of safety zones

2. A safety zone is established around each installation specified in column 1 of the Schedule (being an installation stationed in waters to which subsection (7) of section 21 of the Petroleum Act 1987 applies) having a radius of five hundred metres, as respects that installation, from the point which has the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude according to the World Geodetic System 1984(3) specified in columns 2 and 3 of the Schedule.

Amendment of the Offshore Installations (Safety Zones) Order 2016

- 3. In Part 2 of the Schedule to the Offshore Installations (Safety Zones) Order 2016(4), omit the entries relating to—
 - (a) Crathes Production Well, Block 21/13a, Crathes Field; and
 - (b) Scolty Production Well, Block 21/8a, Scolty Field.

(1) 1987 c. 12.

(2) Section 24(2A) was inserted by S.I. 1993/1823 and amended by S.I. 2008/960.

(3) The World Geodetic System 1984 (“WGS 84”) defines a reference frame for the earth, for use in geodesy and navigation. It was developed by the United States’ National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and is maintained by it. WGS 84 is defined at paragraph 2.1 of the United States’ National Imagery and Mapping Agency Technical Report TR8350.2, third edition, amendment 1 of 3rd January 2000 entitled “Department of Defense World Geodetic System 1984” (<http://earth-info.nga.mil/GandG/publications/tr8350.2/wgs84fin.pdf>).

(4) S.I. 2016/309.

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Signed by authority of the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions

27th June 2016

Justin Tomlinson
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State,
Department for Work and Pensions

SCHEDULE

Article 2

INSTALLATIONS

(1)	(2)	(3)
<i>Name or other designation of the offshore installation</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Crathes Production Well, Block 21/12c, Crathes Field	57°35.50# North	00°22.96# East
Scolty Production Well, Block 21/8a, Scolty Field	57°40.14# North	00°25.30# East

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

Article 2 of this Order establishes, under section 22(1) and (2) of the Petroleum Act 1987, safety zones having a radius of 500 metres from the specified point around the two installations (which are subsea installations) specified in the Schedule to this Order stationed in waters to which section 21(7) of that Act applies (these include territorial waters and waters in areas designated under section 1(7) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964 (c. 29)).

Vessels, which for this purpose include hovercraft, submersible apparatus and installations in transit, are prohibited from entering or remaining in a safety zone except with the consent of the Health and Safety Executive or in accordance with regulations made under section 23(1) of the Petroleum Act 1987 (currently regulation 21H of the Offshore Installations and Pipeline Works (Management and Administration) Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/738), inserted by paragraph 14 of Schedule 13 to S.I. 2015/398).

The United Kingdom Hydrographic Office (UKHO) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-hydrographic-office>) publishes nautical charts covering the area in which installations are located, which include information on the existence and, where the scale allows, the location of safety zones. Mariners are advised to keep paper charts up-to-date by using appropriate Notices to Mariners or, where electronic charts are used, to subscribe to an appropriate updating service. Vessels meeting the requirements of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 will carry nautical charts and nautical publications (such as Notices to Mariners) to plan and display the ship's route for the intended voyage and to plot and monitor positions throughout the voyage. This may be compulsory for some vessels, for example under the Merchant Shipping (Safety of Navigation) Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/1473). The UKHO also broadcasts Radio Navigational Warnings in relation to safety zones where updates to charts have yet to take effect and where installations are in transit.

Maritime safety information, which includes information on safety zones, is issued via the appropriate International Maritime Organisation, Global Maritime Distress and Safety System broadcast systems as defined by the World-Wide Navigational Warning Service.

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Article 3 removes two safety zones established under a previous Order.