Regulations of 4 September 1987 concerning protective, environmental, and safety measures on mobile offshore units


§ denotes Section

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Kilde: Sipartsdirektoratet

Sektor for flyttere innrett.ings
1989-Uts. (utkommer til slig)
§ 1
Definitions

For the purpose of the present regulations the following definitions shall apply:

1. **Unit**: Mobile platforms, including drilling ships, equipped for drilling for subsea petroleum deposits, and mobile platforms for other use than drilling for subsea petroleum deposits.

2. **Owner**: Whoever contracts and/or is responsible for the operation of a unit.

3. **Internal control**: All systematic measures to be taken by the owner in order to ensure that the activity is planned, organized, run and maintained in accordance with the requirements laid down in, and pursuant to, acts or regulations, and also requirements and orders issued by the control institutions and recognized survey institutions concerned when carrying out control on behalf of the authorities.

4. **System audit**: Planned and systematic review of systems to ensure that these are established, followed and maintained as specified.

5. **System**: Formalized collection of mutually co-ordinated procedures.

6. **Verification**: Investigation/examination to confirm that an activity, product or service is in accordance with specified requirements.

7. **Approved**: Approved by the Norwegian Maritime Directorate.

§ 2
Application

These regulations apply to mobile offshore units which are registered or will be registered in a Norwegian register of ships.

§ 3
Responsibility

1. It is incumbent on the owner to ensure that the provisions of these regulations are complied with. The owner shall also ensure that whoever works for him, either in person, through employees or through independent contractors or subcontractors, complies with the provisions of these regulations. Furthermore, it rests with the owner to ensure that all equipment is maintained in a safe operational condition and in compliance with the regulations at all times.

2. The owner shall make the required arrangements, and give the platform manager the necessary instructions through the operation manual or by similar means, so that the platform manager as part of the daily operation can ensure that the administrative and operational requirements are complied with.

§ 4
Documentation

The Norwegian Maritime Directorate may require that documentation be submitted, showing that the requirements of these regulations have been complied with.

§ 5
Approval — system audit — verification

1. The documentation referred to under § 4 will not normally be subject to approval by the Norwegian Maritime Directorate.

2. The documentation submitted will normally be used for information and for use in connection with any inquiries from the owner concerning interpretation, evaluation of equivalent solutions, and deviations. The documentation may also be used in connection with system auditing and verification.
3. System auditing may be carried out by the Norwegian Maritime Directorate to check that the owner and any persons carrying out work for him have the necessary system and use this in a way which ensures that the provisions of these regulations are complied with.
4. Verification may be carried out by the Norwegian Maritime Directorate during the phases of construction and operation to ensure that activities, products, or services which come under these regulations are in accordance with specified requirements.
5. The conditions mentioned in these regulations may be required verified to the extent the Norwegian Maritime Directorate finds necessary prior to the first issue of the unit’s certificates and in connection with subsequent renewals of the certificates.

§ 6  
Environmental conditions in work areas
1. The unit’s work areas shall be protected, and possibilities of heating shall be arranged so that all regular work assignments may be carried out by persons wearing ordinary working clothes and safety equipment.
2. The working conditions on board shall as far as possible be so arranged that persons are not unnecessarily exposed to dust and gases from chemicals, etc.
3. Precautions against noise shall comply with the regulations currently in force concerning protection against noise, laid down by the Norwegian Maritime Directorate.
4. Reference is also made to § 40 of the Seamen’s Act.

§ 7  
Shielding of machinery and movable equipment
1. Projecting movable parts, such as motors, wire rope drums, toothed wheels, belts, fly-wheels, couplings, chain and friction transmissions, shafts and other machinery gear not adequately shielded by its positioning or construction, shall be provided with adequate protective arrangements.
2. Machinery or pipes having a high surface temperature (80° C or more), and which are placed so that there is danger of someone touching them, must be encapsuled, insulated, or otherwise protected in a fully satisfactory manner.
3. All wire rope sheaves shall be equipped with a guard, where necessary.
4. Stationary grinding machines shall have fixed eye protection.
5. It shall be possible to see motors, etc. from the place at which they are started. If this is not practically possible, necessary warning signs shall be posted at the starting place. The warning signs shall say that the motor must not be started until it has been checked that this can be done without any risk.

§ 8  
Precautions during special work
1. Welding
   1.1. On board units there shall be written instructions for the use of the welding equipment. The instructions shall indicate who is responsible for the inspection of the welding equipment, who can give permission to weld and who is allowed to weld on board. The platform manager shall, by posting, make the instructions known on board.
   1.2. Welding equipment, etc. for the welding gases acetylene and oxygen shall comply with the regulations laid down by the Norwegian Maritime Directorate, in force at the time in question.
2. Use of high pressure spraying gear, hose-down gear, etc.
   2.1. During work where dangerous dust or gases may occur, the respiratory organs, eyes, hands, etc. shall be protected.
   2.2. Adequate ventilation shall be provided during spraying in enclosed rooms.
   2.3. An extra person shall keep the man using the spraying pistol and hose-down gear un-
der constant surveillance. A safety belt shall be used when working in places where there is a risk of falling down.

2.4. Locking of the spraying pistol trigger is forbidden, and the trigger shall be secured against inadvertent release, e.g. by means of a hoop.

2.5. Persons under 18 years of age must not operate high pressure sprays or hose-down gear.

2.6. During high pressure spraying and hose-down, static electricity will build up. Such electricity shall be removed by earthing the spraying pistol or nozzle.

2.7. Instructions shall be given to the operators of high pressure spraying and hose-down gear, emphasizing *inter alia* the elements of risk during use of this equipment. It is the responsibility of the platform manager to make the instructions known on board, by posting.

3. Work in tanks, rooms, tunnels, etc. where there may be an insufficiency of oxygen, poisonous or explosive gases.

3.1. Before anyone without approved respiratory protection enters a tank, narrow, enclosed spaces, or the like, where there may be gas or an insufficiency of oxygen, it shall be ascertained that the air inside is not dangerous.

3.2. All doors, hatches, manhole covers, etc. in access openings to such spaces shall be clearly marked with signs or adhesive notices indicating the danger of gas poisoning and/or lack of oxygen to which a person may be exposed in the individual rooms. In locations where signs and notices may easily be destroyed or dirtied, the actual hatches, manhole covers, etc. shall also be painted in the same colour code as the signs. The colours of the warning signs and stickers shall be in accordance with Norwegian Standard NS 6033, and have Norwegian and English texts clearly expressing the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FARE OKSYGEN MANGEL (Symbol)</th>
<th>DANGER LACK OF OXYGEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FARE GIFTIG GASS (Symbol)</td>
<td>DANGER POISON GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARE EKSPLOSIV ATMOSFÆRE (Symbol)</td>
<td>DANGER EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3. All units shall have on board a «danger chart» on which all tanks, unventilated rooms, etc. are indicated by a colour code, stating the danger of which to beware in these spaces as far as gases and/or lack of oxygen is concerned. The danger chart shall be easily legible and shall be posted on board in suitable locations.

The following colours shall be used to indicate the danger in the individual spaces:

- Signal yellow: For poison gas/lack of oxygen
- Signal red: For fire/explosive gases.

Spaces in which both poison gas/lack of oxygen and fire/explosive gases may occur, shall be marked with the colours stated above.

3.4. Tanks, holds and the like which may be assumed to contain a dangerous atmosphere, shall be examined by means of instruments approved for measuring hydro carbones. Spaces which may be assumed to contain a poisonous or health-hazardous gas shall be examined with an approved instrument for measuring poisonous gas concentrations. Tanks, holds, or the like which may be assumed to contain too little oxygen shall be examined with approved equipment for measuring percentage by volume of oxygen in the tank or the hold. A responsible officer or work leader shall be in charge of such examinations.
3.5. The following number of approved instruments shall be on board:
3.5.1. At least 2 approved instruments for measuring hydro carbones.
3.5.2. At least 2 approved instruments for measuring health-hazardous gas concentrations, including H₂S.
3.5.3. At least 2 approved instruments for measuring the oxygen content of the air.
3.6. Those responsible on board shall be familiar with the function of the instruments and shall be able to use the equipment effectively.
3.7. When work is necessary in tanks, holds, etc. where there may be a danger of poisoning or lack of oxygen, this work is permitted only on condition that an approved compressed air apparatus (breathing apparatus) or fresh-air apparatus is used. Prior to commencement of work in tanks, in narrow, confined spaces or the like, a thorough ventilation by means of portable fans, windmen or the like, shall be carried out. There shall be continuous ventilation as long as work is in progress.
3.8. Prior to inspections of, or anyone staying in or commencing work in tanks or holds in which there may be gas or insufficient oxygen, as well as when removing rust etc. from tanks or holds, the responsible superior shall be notified and the oxygen content and gas concentration in the hold/tank shall be checked. As long as the inspection and the work is in progress the oxygen content and gas concentration in the hold/tank shall be checked at short intervals. The work shall be supervised by at least two persons, one of whom shall be equipped with a breathing apparatus and shall be specially trained in the use of this, and the other shall be equipped with radio communication equipment approved for use in explosion-hazardous areas, in order to be able to give the alarm as quickly as possible in the event that anything unforeseen should occur.
4. Cleaning and repair of containers which have been used for inflammable, explosive, or poisonous substances.
4.1. Before starting work on such containers, they shall be properly emptied, cleaned and ventilated.
4.2. Containers which cannot be completely cleaned shall be filled with water so that only a small area, where repairs are to be carried out, is free of water.
4.3. Persons who are going to open and clean containers shall wear suitable safety equipment.

§ 9
Lifting and hoisting gear

1. Winches, air-tuggers, etc.
1.1. The winches with appurtenant loose and fixed accessories shall satisfy the same requirements concerning strength as stipulated for the corresponding components in the regulations currently in force concerning cargo-handling appliances in ships.
1.2. Winches shall be clearly marked with the safe work load (capacity (SWL)). When determining the allowable capacity, the dynamic conditions in which the winch will be operated, shall be taken into consideration. The air supply to air-powered winches shall not exceed the pressure which is sufficient to reach safe work load. Manufacturer's certificate showing the SWL and the corresponding air pressure shall be enclosed in or attached to the Control Book for lifting appliances.
1.3. The winches shall have an automatic brake which comes into operation if the power supply fails. The brake shall be able to stop the winch at full speed when lowering a maximum load.
1.4. The operating handle shall automatically return to the stop position when it is not operated. The stop position shall be clearly marked.
1.5. The length of wire rope shall be such that the drum flanges are at least one wire rope diameter larger than the outer rope layer.
1.6. Shackles, wire rope sheaves, and other implements shall be certified and have a safe work load (SWL) of at least the maximum pull of the winch. Wire ropes, straps, etc. shall have a safety factor of at least 5 compared to the maximum pull of the winch.
2. Hoisting of persons
   2.1. The hoisting of persons by winch (tugger, etc.) shall only take place as a part of the maintenance routines when other means of work are not practicably possible. Prior to the hoisting of persons the arrangement shall be inspected by the person in charge. The winch operator shall be instructed and appointed by the person in charge.
   2.2. The hoisting of persons shall only take place with a winch and with an installation which is specially arranged and marked for such use, and shall only take place with a winch with fixed operation up and down (no free fall). The wire dimension must be evaluated not only with regard to strength, but also with regard to weight in relation to the person to be hoisted. An arrangement where the weight of the wire from the snatch block to the winch may exceed the weight of the person and thereby create uncontrolled situations, must not be used.
   2.3. A special, certified steel basket, or an equally safe arrangement, shall be used for the hoisting of crew by winch.
   2.4. The steel basket shall have 4 points of suspension and a railing at least 1 metre high. The floor and the railing shall be covered with steel plate or rigid grating. The basket shall be marked with the number of persons allowed. Handholds shall be arranged inside the basket.
   2.5. An arrangement for the hoisting of persons shall be inspected and certified according to the directions which apply to lifting arrangements.

3. Movable platforms, inspection ladders, and platforms.
   3.1. Movable platforms, frame work and the like shall be regarded as loading gear. They shall be certified in accordance with the regulations mentioned under 1.1 above.
   3.2. Platforms which can be hoisted or moved shall be clearly and permanently marked with their maximum work load.

§ 10

Trucks and other mobile implements

1. Instructions.
   Detailed instructions for the operation of trucks on board shall be prepared.

2. Driver.
   The drivers of trucks shall be more than 18 years old and have the necessary knowledge of handling and driving the type of truck in question.

3. Trucks.
   3.1. Trucks shall be marked with make, type, production number and year, net weight and lifting capacity at maximum lifting height combined with maximum distance of gravity.
   3.2. Trucks which will be used in explosion-hazardous areas shall be especially approved for this and be equipped as follows:
       3.2.1. Trucks shall not have electric equipment other than that which is necessary for starting and operation.
       3.2.2. The motor, brakes, and exhaust system shall be effectively insulated and, if necessary, have a cooling system so that the surface temperatures do not exceed 200° C.
       3.2.3. The exhaust system shall be equipped with components for efficient cleaning of gas and spark extinguishing.
       3.2.4. The air inlet shall be equipped with a fireguard.
       3.2.5. The motor shall automatically stop when racing occurs on account of explosive air mixture.
       3.2.6. Trucks shall be equipped with an arrangement for diversion of electric charges.
       3.2.7. Forks shall have a surface material which will not generate sparks when struck.
   3.3. In addition all trucks shall be equipped as follows:
       3.3.1. Trucks shall be equipped with effective foot and parking brakes.
3.3.2. Trucks shall be equipped with horn and mirror.
3.3.3. Trucks shall be equipped with at least one 2-kilo powder apparatus for fire extinguishing.
3.3.4. The driver’s seat shall be effectively shielded against falling cargo.
3.4. With regard to the weight and hoisting rings of the truck it shall be possible to lift it with the cranes available on board.

4. Work with trucks.
4.1. Around hatches and other openings which are flush with the deck, ramps and the like, there shall be placed coamings or other equally effective arrangements to prevent trucks, pallets, cargo and the like from being shoved or from falling down to a lower level. Coamings or corresponding arrangements may be fixed or removable and shall be at least 120 mm high. Removable arrangements shall be just as strong as fixed arrangements and fastened in such a way that the truck forks cannot lift or shift them. Trucks shall be used only within marked areas.
4.2. This deck area shall be approved for the axle pressure of the truck at maximum load. Maximum allowable axle pressure shall be indicated on posters (signs).

§ 11
Chemicals

1. All types of dangerous chemicals which are taken on board, such as e.g. trichlorethylene (TRE), caustic soda, liquid lye, hydrochloric acid, etc. shall be recorded in a special list, stating the accurate technical designation, chemical and physical properties, and also where placed on board. The necessary information regarding danger to health, measures in case of accidents, transport and storage shall be on board.
2. Chemicals shall not be mixed with other substances without knowledge of the reaction.
3. Necessary precautions shall be taken when dangerous chemicals are transported, stored, or used in daily work. Containers with dangerous chemicals shall be properly marked according to the International Code of Dangerous Goods.
4. The personnel shall use suitable personal safety equipment when handling dangerous chemicals. The personnel shall receive instructions regarding the risks involved and the proper use of safety equipment during different operations. The safety equipment shall be placed in special dust- and watertight lockers in areas where chemicals are often used.
5. An adequate supply of neutralizing substance shall be easily accessible for the neutralization of spilt acid.
6. The medical warden or person having first aid training shall have a copy of the list of dangerous chemicals. He shall receive information regarding poisonous and other harmful effects, and shall be qualified to give first aid in the event of injuries/poisonings. The necessary medicines and equipment for this purpose shall be a part of the first aid equipment of board.
7. Reference is also made to regulations concerning storage and use of certain poisonous substances on board, laid down by the Directorate for Seamen.

§ 12
Order and good housekeeping, etc.

1. Order.
   1.1. All refuse, rubbish and the like shall be kept in suitable containers.
   1.2. All hoses, wires, lines, etc. shall be stored in appointed places.
   1.3. All protective and safety equipment must be kept in an appointed place when not in use.
   1.4. All tools shall be kept in tool boxes, lockers, or racks when not in use.
2. Good housekeeping.
   2.1. Spilling of oil or chemicals shall be removed immediately. Sawdust or the like shall be on board for use when oil, etc. is spilt.
Protective, environmental and safety measures on mobile offshore units

2.2. The unit's decks shall be kept free of accumulation of water, snow and ice. Drainage shall be led overboard.
2.3. For a combination of subsections 2.1 and 2.2 there shall be closed drainage.
2.4. One shall not stay in mess rooms, recreation rooms or cabins wearing work-clothes and boots.
Work places which are especially exposed to weather and wind shall be shielded.
4. Storage.
4.1. All pipes, bits, spare parts, steel plates and profiles, etc. shall be stored in a suitable and proper manner, and it shall be possible to secure them to withstand a heeling corresponding to the maximum heeling angle which the unit may have at the assumed damage as defined in § 8 subsection 10 of the regulations concerning construction of mobile offshore units.
4.2. All gas bottles shall be stored in special containers or be secured by steel hoops.
4.3. Barrels, sacks, and other packages shall be stacked in a safe manner. If necessary, suitable pallets shall be used.
4.4. For decks etc. which are used for storage of cargo the maximum amount of cargo and the allowable load per sq. m. shall be given. The necessary information shall be given on posters.

§ 13
Personal protective clothing/equipment

1. General
1.1. The necessary protective equipment to guard the personnel against injuries and occupational diseases shall be kept on board all units.
1.2. Information for the use and maintenance, information regarding the application and possible limitations of the equipment shall accompany all protective equipment.
1.3. All protective equipment shall be kept in good condition at all times, and shall be stored in a separate locker or room on board. The room shall be of such a size — or the locker so positioned — as to allow dressing and undressing indoors.
1.4. The platform manager shall see to it that the necessary protective equipment is on board, that this is used as prescribed and that the required protective measures are taken.
1.5. Reference is also made to the regulations concerning protective and environmental work of 3 February 1986, laid down by the Directorate for Seamen.

2. Head protection.
2.1. Head protection shall always be used outside the accommodation.
2.2. Helmets shall be of a type (design) which protects against blows, jolts, falling objects, wedging and high temperatures. Helmets shall be made of a non-conductive, durable material.

3. Hearing protection.
3.1. Hearing protection shall be used where the sound intensity level exceeds 90 dB(A) and shall protect against immediate and delayed permanent hearing injuries. A higher level of sound intensity without the use of hearing protection may, however, be accepted if measurements show that the sound intensity at the respective frequencies is below the limit curve shown in the figure.
ISO's N-curves (Noise rating curves). Sound intensity level per octave band.

Maximum allowable exposure to continual noise in the period of work:

- **I** 5 hours
- **II** 2-5 hours
- **III** 1-2 hours
- **IV** 20 min.
- **V** 5 min.

4. **Eye protection.**
   During use of tools, machinery, power sprayers, caustic liquids or welding lights etc. which present a risk of injury to the eyes, protective glasses (goggles) shall be used if no other protective measures offer sufficient security against eye injuries.

5. **Respiratory protection**
   5.1. Dust or gas masks with filter shall always be used when there is a risk of injury to health due to inhaling air polluted by dust, smoke, gases or fumes.
   5.2. Respiratory apparatus which is a part of fire fighting equipment shall not be used for other purposes.
   5.3. Persons with a beard should not use a face mask for breathing apparatus, smoke diving equipment or other protective masks for breathing, unless the equipment is so constructed that there is over-pressure inside the masks.

6. **Hand protection**
   6.1. Strong gloves shall always be used when there is a risk of being injured by sharp or hot objects.
   6.2. Rubber or plastic gloves shall always be used when working with caustic liquids or other chemicals.

7. **Safety footwear**
   7.1. Safety footwear shall always be worn outside the accommodation.
   7.2. Safety footwear protecting the toes (toecaps) shall be able to withstand a static vertical load of 300 kp and a dynamic load resulting from a 30 kp object falling from a height of 1 metre.
   7.3. Rubber or plastic boots shall always be worn when there is a risk of being injured by chemicals.
8. Work clothes.
   8.1. The fabric of ordinary work clothes shall be fire-resistant also after having been washed and shall be made of fibres which do not melt when subjected to high temperatures.
   8.2. Safety clothing, overalls, and rainwear shall have highly visible colours and be equipped with reflectors. As guidelines for the choice of type reflectors and reflex area the following may be indicated: Reflector ribbons of a width of 5 cm, distributed around the upper arms, across the shoulders and around the legs at knee level, and with a total area of approx. 0.1 sq. m. The reflector material should have a coefficient of retroreflection of approx. 100 or better.
   8.3. When working with chemicals, work clothes which afford protection against the chemicals in question shall be worn.
   8.4. All work clothes shall be in such a condition that they do not hamper work or entail danger to the persons wearing them.

9. Work vests and rescue suits.
   9.1. A work vest or work rescue suit of approved type shall be worn when working on framework or at an unguarded opening toward the sea.
   9.2. The work vests and work rescue suits shall undergo regular control according to directions from the manufacturer. There shall be confirmation in writing on board that such control has been carried out.

10. Safety harness and belt.
   10.1. When working aloft or in exposed places where there is a risk of falling down, either overboard or onto the deck, a safety harness or belt with appurtenant life line shall be used. A suitable number of safety harnesses and belt with appurtenant lines shall be on board and so placed that they are easily accessible.
   10.2. At least 2 of the safety harnesses and belts which are on board shall be of a type having shoulder and crotch straps fixed to the back strap.
   10.3. Safety harnesses and belts in connection with life lines, boatswain’s chair and framework shall be made of the finest quality leather, woven cotton or nylon/synthetic materials, be water and oil resistant and have an easily visible colour. Safety belts shall be adjustable, have a bayonet clasp or buckle and be fitted with «D» rings for fastening of life lines or other ropework or hooks.
   10.4. Safety harnesses, as well as belts and life lines with accessories shall have a breaking strength of at least 1500 kp. A manufacturer’s certificate shall accompany the equipment, stating type of materials and test load. Life lines shall be fitted with a carabine hook or equivalent fastening arrangement.
   10.5. Lines which are used for safety harnesses or belts shall have a core of steel rope when the equipment is used in connection with sand blasting.

§ 14
Rescue line

1. As far as possible the derrick shall be equipped with at least one rescue line or similar arrangement, installed in such a manner that the personnel can escape in an emergency.
2. The rescue line shall be kept taut and free of hindrances.
3. At least one mechanical slide with brake shall always be kept in readiness at the upper end of the rescue line.
4. The personnel shall receive instruction in the use of the rescue line.
5. The rescue line shall be certified non-combustible and have a safety factor of at least 10 against breaking when loaded with 150 kp in the most unfavourable way.
6. Function test of the rescue line with brake shall be carried out at least once every three months.
§ 15
Marking, warning signs, and notices
1. There shall be an easily understandable and visible marking system on board. There shall be a distinction between the following types of marking: warning signs, prohibition signs, rescue signs, first aid signs, fire protection signs, information signs, and direction signs, cf. Norwegian Standard NS 6033.
2. The signs shall be luminescent, or be made visible by other means in the event that the normal lighting fails. The colours and writing of the signs shall be in accordance with Norwegian Standard NS 6033. All signs and notices shall be in Norwegian and English.

§ 16
Deviations
1. The Norwegian Maritime Directorate may deviate from the requirements of these regulations when special reasons make this necessary or reasonable.
2. In the event that the requirements of the coastal state and the requirements of these regulations are incompatible, the Directorate may deviate from the requirements to the extent that this is considered justifiable.

§ 17
Penal clause
Wilful or negligent violation of these regulations shall be punished with fines pursuant to the General Civil Penal Code of 22 May 1902, § 339 subsection 2, provided that a more severe penalty is not applicable pursuant to any other statutory provision.

§ 18
Entry into force
1. These regulations enter into force on 1 November 1987.
2. As from the same date the regulations of 13 January 1986 concerning arrangements on and below deck and for safety measures on Norwegian drilling units and other mobile units, are repealed.