



## Peterhead CCS Project

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## Executive Summary

The Peterhead CCS Permits and Consents Register details the permits and consents throughout the design, construct, operate and decommissioning phases of the Project and covers the full chain i.e. capture, compression, transportation, injection and storage.

Key permits that have been further developed during Front End Engineering and Design (FEED) phase of the Project include:

- Planning Application.
- Environmental Statement.
- Carbon Storage Permit.
- Environmental Impact Assessment.
- Pipeline Lease.

Her Majesty's Government (HMG) Autumn Statement and Statement to Markets on 25 November 2015 regarding the Carbon Capture and Storage Competition confirmed that the £1 billion ring-fenced capital budget for the Carbon Capture and Storage Competition was no longer available. This meant that the Competition could not proceed on the basis previously set out. In accordance with the agreements with DECC, the Peterhead FEED was completed as planned in December 2015. The Government and Shell are committed to sharing the knowledge from UK CCS projects, and this Key Knowledge Deliverable represents the evolution and achievement of learning throughout the Peterhead FEED and Shell's intentions for the detailed design, construction and operating phases of the project at the time of HMG's Statement to Markets. This announcement has had implications on three of the permits in this document – Storage Permit, Electricity Supply and the Environmental Statement.



## 1. Introduction

The Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage (PCCS) Project aims to capture around one million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per annum, over a period of 10 to 15 years, from an existing Combined Cycle Gas Turbine (CCGT) located at SSE's Peterhead Power Station in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. This would be the world's first commercial scale demonstration of post combustion CO<sub>2</sub> capture, transport and offshore geological storage from a gas-fired power station.

Post cessation of production, the Goldeneye gas-condensate production facility will be modified to allow the injection of dense phase CO<sub>2</sub> captured from the post-combustion gases of Peterhead Power Station into the depleted Goldeneye reservoir.

The CO<sub>2</sub> will be captured from the flue gas produced by one of the gas turbines at Peterhead Power Station (GT-13) using amine based technology provided by Cansolv (a wholly owned subsidiary of Shell). After capture the CO<sub>2</sub> will be routed to a compression facility, where it will be compressed, cooled and conditioned for water and oxygen removal to meet suitable transportation and storage specifications. The resulting dense phase CO<sub>2</sub> stream will be transported direct offshore to the wellhead platform via a new offshore pipeline which will tie-in subsea to the existing Goldeneye pipeline.

Once at the platform the CO<sub>2</sub> will be injected into the Goldeneye CO<sub>2</sub> Store (a depleted hydrocarbon gas reservoir), more than 2 km under the seabed of the North Sea. The project layout is depicted in Figure 1-1 below:



Figure 1-1: Project Location



## 2. Purpose and Scope

The Peterhead CCS Project will require a range of permits and consents, from various regulatory authorities, throughout the design, construct, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project.

A Permits and Consents Register detailing all permits and consents believed to be applicable throughout the design, construct, operate and decommissioning phases of the Project has been developed that covers the full chain i.e. capture, compression, transportation, injection and storage. This can be found in APPENDIX 1.

### 2.1. Key Permits and Consent progressed during the FEED Phase

The following permits and consents have been identified as being key to the development of the Project during the FEED phase. Those permits and consents that are normally associated with large industrial developments that are not applicable to CCS activities, or the Project specifically, are also discussed.

- Key onshore permits and consents:
  - Section 36 under the Electricity Act 1989.
  - Planning Application under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006.
  - Environmental Impact Assessment under the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011.
  - Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permit under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000.
  - Safety Report under the Control of Major Accident Hazard (COMAH) regulations 2015.
  - Pipelines under the Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996.
  - St. Fergus permits and consents scope for the change to methanol service.
  
- Key offshore permits and consents:
  - Agreement for Lease under the Energy Act 2008.
  - Carbon Storage Licence under the Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010.
  - Environmental Impact Assessment under the Offshore Petroleum Production and Pipelines (Assessment of Environmental Effects) (Amendment) Regulations 1999 (as amended 2007 and 2010).
  - Pipeline Lease from the Crown Estate.
  - Safety Case under the Offshore Installations (Offshore Safety Directive) (Safety Case etc.) Regulations 2015.

### 2.2. Permits and Consents Register

The Permits and Consents Register details those permits and consents believed to be applicable throughout the design, construct, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. The register covers the full chain i.e. capture, compression, transportation, injection and storage. If further permits and/or consents are identified during later phases of the Project these will be added as required.



For each of the permits and/or consents identified, the Permits and Consents Register has captured:

- The title of the permit/consent.
- The primary legislation.
- The granting authority.
- The area of the project covered by the consent.
- The anticipated date of application (unless already applied for).
- The anticipated date of award (unless already awarded).
- A description of the consent.
- Reference to published guidance on the permit/consent.
- The current status of the permit/consent.

The Permits and Consents Register can be found in APPENDIX 1.



### 3. Glossary of Terms

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AA	Appropriate Assessment
ARPS	Aberdeen Radiation Protection Services
BCA	Bilateral Connection Agreement
CA	Competent Authority
CAR	Controlled Activities Regulations
CCCC	Carbon Capture, Conditioning and Compression
CCGT	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazard
CtL	Consent to Locate
CUSC	Connection Use of System Code
DECC	Department of Energy & Climate Change
DC201	Cansolv proprietary amine solvent for use in the carbon capture process
DEPCON	Seabed Deposition Consent
DG Clima	Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG Clima) of the European Commission
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EDU	Energy Development Unit
EEMS	Environmental Emissions Management System
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPS	European Protected Species
ES	Environmental Statement
ESDV	Emergency Shutdown Valve
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme
EU	European Union
FEED	Front End Engineering and Design
FID	Final Investment Decision
GB	Great Britain
GISZ	Gas Importation and Storage Zone
GT	Gas Turbine
H&SE	Health and Safety Executive
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HMG	Her Majesty's Government
HRA	Habitats Regulations Assessment
HSA	Hazardous Substance Authority
IPR	Interim Pipeline Regime
JNCC	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
km	Kilometre
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
MAH	Major Accident Hazard
MAPD	Major Accident Prevention Document
MCA	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
MEG	Mono Ethylene Glycol



<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
MLWM	Mean Low Water Mark
MMV	Monitoring Measurement and Verification
MoDU	Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit
MW	Megawatt
N/A	Not Applicable
nm	Nautical Miles
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials
OGA	Oil and Gas Authority
OPEP	Oil Pollution Emergency Plan
OPPC	Oil Pollution Prevention and Control
PAC	Pre-Application Consultation
PCCS	Peterhead Carbon Capture and Storage
PETS	Portal Environmental Tracking System
PFEER	Prevention of Fire and Explosion, and Emergency Response
POAN	Proposal of Application Notice
PON	Petroleum Operations Notice
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control
ppm	Parts per million
PPS	Peterhead Power Station
PWA	Pipeline Works Authorisation
QSAR	Quantitative structure-activity relationships
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
RoW	Right of Way
RSA	Radioactive Substances Act
SEPA	Scottish Environment Protection Agency
SER	Structural Engineers Registration
SNH	Scottish Natural Heritage
SSE	SSE plc.
SSEPD	SSE Power Distribution
SSIV	Subsea Isolation Valve
STGO	Special Types General Order
TBD	To Be Determined
TEC	Transmission Entry Capacity
UK	United Kingdom
WONS	Well Operations Notification System





## APPENDIX 1. Permits and Consents Register

The Permits and Consents Register details those permits and consents believed to be applicable throughout the design, construct, operational and decommissioning phases of the Project. The register covers the full chain i.e. capture, compression, transportation, injection and storage. If further permits or consents are identified during later phases of the Project these will be applied as required.

Table A-1: Permits and Consents Register

Title of Permit/Consent	Primary Legislation	Granting Authority	Area of Project covered	Applicable phase of project	Anticipated* date of		Description of Permit/Consent	Current Status	Reference to published guidance on the Permit/Consent
					Application	Award			
<b>Onshore Permits and Consents</b>									
<b>Planning</b>									
Proposal of Application Notice (POAN)	Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006)	Aberdeenshire Council	CCCC, onshore section of pipeline down to MLWM	Pre-FID	Submitted 01/12/2014	Approved 08/12/2014	The Project constitutes a national development as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Hierarchy of Development) (Scotland) Regulations 2008.	Approved	<a href="#">Town &amp; Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 Regulations</a> <a href="#">The Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006 Regulations</a> <a href="#">Scottish Government advice on planning and all guidance documentation</a>
Planning Application							The Project is therefore requested to carry out the consultation specified in the Notice prior to the submission of a planning application and such application must not be submitted before a period of 12 weeks has elapsed from submission of the Proposal of application Notice. Shell are required to notify the planning Service of the times and venue no less than 7 days prior to the event. The planning application must also be accompanied by a pre-application consultation report.		
Pre-Application Consultation (PAC)							A full Planning Application to Aberdeenshire Council is required under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 (as amended by the Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006) covering the onshore aspects of the project down to the Mean Low Water Mark (MLWM).  The Project constituted a national development as defined in the Town and Country Planning		



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							(Hierarchy of Development) (Scotland) Regulations 2008. The project was therefore requested to carry out consultation prior to the submission of the Planning Application and submit a Pre-Application Consultation Report detailing this consultation process as part of the Planning Application.		
Structural Engineers Registration (SER) Certificate		N/A	CCCC (buildings)	Construction	TBD	TBD	The SER scheme enables an engineer who is a member of the scheme as an Approved Certifier of Design (Building Structures) to certify the structural design of buildings (in Scotland) and to include a certificate with the application to the Local Authority for a Building Warrant. The certifying engineer is responsible for ensuring that all aspects of design of the structure of a project satisfy the requirements of the Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004	Not started. To be developed during the construction phase.	<a href="#">Structural Engineers Registration (SER) Certificate</a>
Building Warrant		Aberdeenshire Council	CCCC (buildings)	Construction	TBD	TBD	Building Warrants (building standards) would be required for the occupied/non plant structures on the site (e.g. control rooms, compressor housings). The regulations include wide ranging exemptions and the site buildings requiring building warrant and subsequent completion certification will need to be agreed with Aberdeenshire Council Planning Department.	Not started. To be developed during the construction phase.	<a href="#">Building warrants</a>



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<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>									
Environmental Statement	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011	Aberdeenshire Council	CCCC, onshore section of pipeline down to MLWM	Pre-FID	Submitted 26/03/2015	Approved 03/07/2015	The Project is considered to constitute a Schedule 1 (Class 22) development, as prescribed by the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required to be carried out to inform the development consent process for the Project. This means it describes the likely significant impacts of the onshore components of the Project as far as the Mean Low Water Mark (MLWM).	Approved	<a href="#">Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011</a> <a href="#">Scottish Government Guidance on Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (Planning Circular 3, 2011)</a>
Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2012	Aberdeenshire Council	CCCC, onshore section of pipeline out to 12 nm	Pre-FID	Submitted 26/03/2015	Approved 03/07/2015	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (the Habitats Regulations) set out a consenting procedure requiring all competent authorities (in this case Aberdeenshire Council) to carry out an Appropriate Assessment (AA) of a plan or project, if that plan or project is likely to have a significant effect (LSE) on a Natura site. This is known as Habitats Regulations Appraisal (HRA). The person applying for consent must provide 'such information as the Competent Authority may reasonably require for the purposes of the Appropriate Assessment'.	Project not considered to adversely affect the integrity of any Natura sites.	<a href="#">The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2012</a> <a href="#">Scottish Natural Heritage Guidance</a>



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<b>Construction Design and Management</b>									
CDM: Regulation 6 Notification	Construction, Design and Management Regulations 2015	H&SE	Generation	Construction	Pre-construction	N/A	<p>The CDM 2015 Regulations govern the management of health, safety and welfare when undertaking construction projects. Under the CDM 2015 Regulations a project will be notifiable to the H&amp;SE if the construction work on a construction site is scheduled to last longer than 30 working days and have more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any point in the project; or exceed 500 person days. Where a construction project must be notified, the client must submit a notice in writing to the H&amp;SE as soon as practicable before the construction phase begins..</p> <p>The CDM 2015 Regulations a Principal Designer and Principle Contractor be appointed.</p> <p>The client will now be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notifying the H&amp;SE of the project particulars and confirming that they are aware of their duties;</li> <li>• Appointing a principal designer and principal contractor;</li> <li>• Ensuring duty holders comply with their duties under the CDM 2015 Regulations;</li> <li>• Providing the pre-construction information;</li> <li>• Ensuring that the minimum health and safety standards are maintained on site throughout the works;</li> <li>• Ensuring that the</li> </ul>	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Construction, Design and Management Regulations 2015</a> <a href="#">H&amp;SE guidance on the CDM 2015 Regulations</a> <a href="#">A short guide for clients on the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015</a>
CDM: Regulation 6 Notification	Construction, Design and Management Regulations 2015	H&SE	CCCC, onshore section of pipeline down to MLWM						



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							<p>construction phase health and safety plan is drawn up by the principal contractor; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring that a health and safety file is produced by the principal designer.</li> </ul> <p>Dependent on the contracting philosophy the Project may have one or two CDM Principle Designers/Contractors in place for the Generation and CCCC scope of works.</p>		
<b>Onshore Pipeline</b>									
Compliance with regulations	The Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996	H&SE	Onshore and Offshore pipeline	Operational	Pre-operations	Pre-operations	<p>Under Schedule 2 of the Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996 neither CO<sub>2</sub> nor methanol is not listed as a “dangerous fluid”, therefore a Major Accident Prevention Document (MAPD) is not required for either pipeline.</p> <p>Shell will however design the pipelines as if CO<sub>2</sub> were classified as a “dangerous fluid” given that a large CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline release could have serious consequences for any persons in its vicinity. This will ensure that Shell meet their own internal requirements for managing risk and all general Health and Safety obligations e.g. under the Health &amp; Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.</p>	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">The Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996 H&amp;SE guidance on Major Accident (MAH) Pipelines</a>
Marine Works Licence	N/A	Crown Estate	Onshore Pipeline	Construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	The Crown Estate owns the foreshore and out to 12 nm. A Marine Works Licence, from the Crown Estate, will be required for the pipeline landfall (HDD or open cut trenching).	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Marine Works Application form:</a>



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<b>Waste Management</b>									
N/A - Transfer notes during works	The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended); Control of pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 (as amended); Controlled Waste Regulations 1992; Controlled Waste (Amendment) Regulations 1993; The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizures of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 (as amended)	SEPA	Generation and CCCC	Construction and operation	N/A	NA	Transfer of Controlled Waste (waste from households, commerce or industry) requires a Transfer Note to be completed. This includes waste landed from offshore that is then being onward transported for onshore disposal.  The waste producer (or importer e.g. supply vessel) should have completed a Transfer Note, for this to be handed on to the Registered Waste Carrier once the waste reaches shore.	Not started. Compliance with regulations is business as usual	<a href="#">The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">Control of pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">Controlled Waste Regulations 1992</a> <a href="#">Controlled Waste (Amendment) Regulations 1993</a> <a href="#">The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014</a> <a href="#">Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizures of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">SEPA waste guidance</a>
N/A - Consignment note	Special Waste	SEPA	Generation and CCCC	Construction and operation	N/A	NA	All Special Waste is subject to the same Duty of Care requirements	Not started. Compliance with	<a href="#">Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004</a>





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					Application	Award			
during works	Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 The Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended)						which apply to Controlled Waste. Transfer of Special/Hazardous Waste onshore requires a Consignment Note to be completed as opposed to a Transfer Note.  They can be applied for a maximum of one month prior to removal date (minimum of 3 days) and are valid for 12 months from the removal date.	regulations is business as usual	<a href="#">The Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended)</a>
N/A - certificate of registration / consignment notes	Radioactive Substances Act 1993	SEPA	Generation and CCCC	Construction and operation	N/A	NA	Anyone keeping or using radioactive substances or sources must hold a certificate of registration for each installation obtained from SEPA.  If also classed as Special or Hazardous Waste consignment notes for transfer of waste are required under the Special/Hazardous Wastes Regulations (see above).  The existing RSA Certificate for Goldeneye has expired, the management of radioactive waste for topsides work (if applicable) will comply with the existing require a new RSA Certificate of Registration for Goldeneye.  No sources of radioactive waste onshore have been identified, however, works at the Power Station will be handled in line with existing permits.	Not started. Compliance with regulations is business as usual	<a href="#">Radioactive Substances Act 1993</a>
<b>Electrical Grid Connection</b>									
Bilateral Connection Agreement (variation)	Section 36 Electricity Act 1989; Electricity (Application	National Grid	Generation	Pre-operations	TBD	TBD	The Bilateral Connection Agreement (BCA) sets out the provisions for generators to comply with the Connection Use of System Code (CUSC), Grid	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design.	<a href="#">National Grid Connection and Use of System Code (CUSC), Schedule 2 Exhibit 1 - Bilateral Connection Agreement -v1.8</a>



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	s for Consent) Regulations 1990						Code and Balancing & Settlement Code as well as defining the terms of the arrangements for connection to the GB Transmission System. The agreement also sets out provisions for any Balancing Services as customers with this type of agreement will be actively participating in the electricity balancing market.  A variation to the BCA will be required to account for the change in the Transmission Entry Capacity (TEC) for PPS as a result of the proposed modifications.		
Electricity supply connection agreement - 132kV	Section 36 Electricity Act 1989; Electricity (Application s for Consent) Regulations 1990	Scottish and Southern Energy Power Distribution (SSEPD)	CCCC	Construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	An application needs to be submitted to Scottish & Southern Energy Power Distribution (SSEPD) for a 132 kV connection.	Application was submitted and subsequently withdrawn after Her Majesty's Government (HMG) Autumn Statement and Statement to Markets on 25 November 2015 regarding the Carbon Capture and Storage Competition.	<a href="#">Scottish &amp; Southern Energy connection guidance</a>
<b>Highways and Byeways</b>									
Consent to Alter Trunk Road Infrastructure	Roads (Scotland) Act 1984	Transport Scotland / BEAR	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Agreement in principle to design changes proposed at Main Site Access. Application will be discussed with Transport Scotland.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Roads (Scotland) Act 1984</a>
Right of Way (RoW) closures	Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 section 208 and schedule	Aberdeenshire Council	CCCC and pipeline landfall	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Footpaths GB207, which runs along the coast to the east of the Power Station from Boddam to Peterhead and GB208, which runs from the A90(I) to the coast, along the access road to Sandford Lodge, will need to be rerouted,	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design. This will be required should the HDD installation	<a href="#">Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 section 208 and schedule 16</a>





Title of Permit/Consent	Primary Legislation	Granting Authority	Area of Project covered	Applicable phase of project	Anticipated* date of		Description of Permit/Consent	Current Status	Reference to published guidance on the Permit/Consent
					Application	Award			
	16						temporarily, during the construction phase of the project. Written consent will be required for this from Aberdeenshire Council	method prove unsuccessful and an open cut landfall methodology is used.	
Planning Permission (New road)**	Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006	Local Planning Authority (Aberdeenshire Council) in consultation with Transport Scotland	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Documentation to be prepared: Transport Statement identifying the main issues relating to the proposed development; Transport Assessment. (by early works SUBCONTRACTOR) ** Condition of the original planning permission of the development	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design.	<a href="#">Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 as amended by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2006</a>
Temporary Restriction of Traffic on Roads and Bridges (temporary road closures, speed restrictions)**	Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984	Local Highway Authority (Aberdeenshire Council) BEAR Scotland (subcontract of Transport Scotland)	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Documentation to be prepared: Construction Traffic Management Plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Routing of Construction Traffic;</li> <li>- Schedule and Timing of Movements;</li> <li>- Details of Escorts for abnormal loads;</li> <li>- Temporary warning signs;</li> <li>- Temporary removal of highway infrastructure / street furniture;</li> <li>- Reinstatement of signage, verges or other items displaced by construction traffic</li> </ul> ** Condition of the original planning permission of the development	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Roads (Scotland) Act 1984</a>
Abnormal Load Special Types General Order (STGO) / Special Order &	Road Traffic Act 1988 Road Vehicles (Constructio	Local Highway Authority (Aberdeenshire Council)	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Documentation to be prepared: Construction Traffic Management Plan (As above)	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design.	<a href="#">Road Traffic Act 1988</a> <a href="#">The Road Vehicles (Authorised Weight) Regulations 1998</a> <a href="#">The Road Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types) (General) Order 2003</a>



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Indemnity	n and Use) (Amendment No.7) Regulations 1998, The Road Vehicles (Authorised Weight) Regulations 1998. The Road Vehicles (Authorisation of Special Types) (General) Order 2003	BEAR Scotland (subcontract of Transport Scotland) Transport Scotland (Abnormal Load Routing)							
Road Opening Permit (Excavations of a public road)	Roads (Scotland) Act 1984	Local Highway Authority (Aberdeenshire Council)	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Documentation to be prepared: Location Plan (existing services) Location Plan (proposed new plan) Dimensions of the Excavation Road and Footway Width Vehicle / Pedestrian Diversion	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Roads (Scotland) Act 1984</a>
Road Occupation Permit(any occupation in connection with building work)	Roads (Scotland) Act 1984	Local Highway Authority (Aberdeenshire Council)	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Documentation to be prepared: Location Plan Vehicle / Pedestrian Diversion	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design permit	<a href="#">Roads (Scotland) Act 1984</a>
Planning Permission (temporary removal of street furniture on public highways)**	N/A	Local Highway Authority (Aberdeenshire Council)	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Documentation to be prepared: Construction Traffic Management Plan (As above) ** Condition of the original planning permission of the development	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	



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Planning Consent (temporary removal of street furniture and infrastructure on privately owned land)	N/A	Peterhead Port Authority; n/a ASCo (if applicable); Construction Traffic Management Plan n/a Construction SSE (If applicable); (As above)	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Documentation to be prepared: Construction Traffic Management Plan (As above)	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	
Planning Consent (temporary removal / modification of overhead line equipment)	N/A	Overhead power and transmission cable owners (to be determined)	Junction upgrades	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Documentation to be prepared: Construction Traffic Management Plan (As above)	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	
<b>Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)</b>									
Registration number for the constituents of amine solution DC201 (in tonnage band 1000 to 10000 tonnes per annum)		European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)	CCCC	Operations	TBD	TBD	<p>REACH is a European Union regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals. REACH has several aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a high level of protection of human health, and of the environment from the use of chemicals;</li> <li>To make the people who place chemicals on the market (manufacturers and importers) responsible for understanding and managing the risks associated with their use;</li> <li>To allow the free</li> </ul>	Cansolv has prepared the required information to apply for REACH registration. Application has not taken place	<a href="#">H&amp;SE guidance on REACH</a> <a href="#">ECHA guidance on REACH</a>



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							<p>movement of substances on the EU market;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance innovation in, and the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry;</li> <li>To promote the use of alternative methods for the assessment of the hazardous properties of substances e.g. quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR) and read across.</li> </ul> <p>The CCS technology provider, Cansolv has developed the amine adsorbent DC201 for use in Peterhead CCS. The current REACH registration for DC201 covers the importation/manufacture of 1000 tonnes/annum. The Project required in excess of this amount so Cansolv have engaged a REACH registration consultancy to assist with the registration process (Registration and production of a chemical dossier on DC201 for greater than 1000 tonnes).</p>		
<b>Operational Pollution Prevention and Control</b>									
PPC Permit: Variation	The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended)	SEPA	Generation	Operational	Pre-Start up	Pre-Start up	<p>The Project is a regulated activity under Schedule 1, Part 1, section 6.10 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 and as such the operator will be required to apply to SEPA for a Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permit to operate. Discussions with SEPA are ongoing regarding the PPC permit particularly in relation to the boundaries between the power station and capture plant.</p>	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">SEPA Guidance</a>
PPC Permit			CCCC						



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							It is expected that SSE will vary their existing PPC permit whilst the carbon capture plant will require a new permit. Both permits would fall under one installation that would encompass both the power station and the capture plant.		
<b>Operational EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)</b>									
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Permit (variation)	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012	SEPA	Generation	Operational	Pre-Start up	Pre-Start up	<p>The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is one of the key policies introduced by the European Union to help meet the EU's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of 8 % below 1990 levels under the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>Installations covered by the Scheme are required to monitor and report their emissions. At the end of each year they are required to surrender allowances to account for their installation's actual emissions. They may use all or part of their allocation and have the flexibility to buy additional allowances or to sell any surplus allowances generated from reducing their emissions below their allocation.</p>	Initial discussion with SEPA has taken place. Application preparation had not yet started, and was to be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012</a> <a href="#">Explanatory memorandum to the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Regulations.</a>
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Permit (variation)	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012	SEPA	CCCC	Operational	Pre-Start up	Pre-Start up	<p>The EU ETS Directive annex 1 was amended to include activities associated with the capture, transport and storage of CO<sub>2</sub> associated with CCS following the introduction of the EU CCS Directive. Emissions captured, transported and stored according to the CCS Directive are considered as not emitted; only CO<sub>2</sub> emitted to the atmosphere is reported.</p>		



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							<p>Preliminary discussions have begun with SEPA and DECC to discuss the EU ETS permitting philosophy onshore i.e. if generation and CCCC fall under a single permit or if two permits are required. DECC are involved in onshore discussions as they are the CA past the MLWM.</p> <p>These discussions will continue through the remainder of FEED and through Detailed Design.</p>		
<b>Operational Safety</b>									
COMAH: Pre-Construction Notification	Control of Major Accident and Hazard Regulations 2015	H&SE and SEPA	CCCC	Operational	3-4 months before construction begins	N/A	<p>The competent authority has a duty to examine the safety report within a reasonable time. The time needed will depend on the size and complexity of the establishment and the information received.</p> <p>The competent authority cannot prohibit construction under Regulation 23, but may indicate that, if the establishment is built as proposed and is seriously deficient, the operator will be prohibited from bringing it into operation</p> <p>The competent authority has the power to prohibit the operation or bringing into operation of an establishment if the operator has failed to provide the information required by the Regulations within the specified time limits. The competent authority would always seek to hold discussions with operators before taking this kind of prohibition action, which would only be taken as a last resort. Short extensions to specified deadlines could be agreed in some</p>	Discussion on timetable for development of the Pre-construction Safety Report discussed and agreed with the Competent Authority. Application to be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Control of Major Accident and Hazard Regulations 2015</a> <a href="#">H&amp;SE Guidance</a>
COMAH: Pre-Construction Safety Report					3-6 months before construction begins	Pre-construction			
COMAH: Operational Notification					3-4 months before operation commences	N/A			
COMAH: Operational Safety Report					3-6 months before operation commences	Pre-Operation			





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							circumstances. Incomplete information would also be a significant factor in any decision. Where examination of the safety report reveals a possible serious deficiency, the operator will be contacted and the situation evaluated, usually by a site visit. If the site visit confirms a serious deficiency in the measures to prevent or mitigate major accidents, the relevant activities will be prohibited under regulation 23.		
Hazardous Substances Consents	Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2015	Aberdeenshire Council	CCCC	Operational	Pre-bringing substances on to site	Pre-bringing substances on to site	The Hazardous Substances Consent authorises the storage and use of certain hazardous substances on the site. The application is made through the local planning authority and must list the substances stored or used on the site, the processes in which they would be used, the quantities used and the manner in which the substances will be stored. The H&SE and SEPA are statutory consultees on all applications and advise the Hazardous Substances Authority (Aberdeenshire Council). H&SE will consider the hazards and risks which the hazardous substance may present to people in the surrounding area, and take account of existing and potential developments, in advising the HSA on whether or not consent should be granted. H&SE's advice is aimed at mitigating the effects of a major accident on the population around a major hazard site.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2015</a> <a href="#">Scottish Government guidance on hazardous substances</a>
Hazardous Substances Consent Revision	Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances)	Aberdeenshire Council	CCCC	Operational	Pre-bringing substances on to site	Pre-bringing substances on to site	Methanol to be injected into wells during start up operations will be stored at St fergus and transferred to Goldeneye via the existing 4" St Fergus to Goldeneye MEG line	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2015</a> <a href="#">Scottish Government guidance on hazardous substances</a>



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	(Scotland) Regulations 2015						(being modified for methanol). No discharge of methanol is envisaged. It is expected that a variation to the PPC permit for St Fergus will be required to cover the proposed changes including any additional storage structures or methanol transportation infrastructure (if required), methanol processing works, increased methanol storage volumes etc. Requirements will be confirmed with SEPA through consultation.		
<b>Offshore Permits and Consents</b>									
<b>Carbon Storage, Lease, Licence and Permit</b>									
Agreement for Lease	Energy Act 2008	DECC EDU (The CA is now OGA)	Storage	All	Negotiated agreement	Granted July 2012	The Energy Act 2008 provides for a regulatory regime for CO <sub>2</sub> storage within the limit of the territorial sea and beyond into a newly designated Gas Importation and Storage Zone (GISZ). The exclusive right to store CO <sub>2</sub> offshore has been vested in the Crown within an area extending from the seaward limits of the territorial sea to the boundaries of the GISZ. The Crown Estate therefore leases specific sub-seabed formations defined by three-dimensional coordinates, together with related areas of the seabed and Allwater column for the platform. The Lease covers construction activities, carbon injection and storage operations, and the post-closure monitoring phase of a project.	Approved	<a href="#">UK 2008 Energy Act</a>
Carbon Storage Licence	The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.)	DECC EDU (The CA is now OGA)	Storage	All	Submitted March 2013	Awarded December 2013	Specific licensing provisions for the storage of CO <sub>2</sub> were introduced in October 2010 in The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010.	Approved	<a href="#">The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010</a> <a href="#">DECC guidance</a>





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	Regulations 2010						This licence will allow deep drilling and test injection of CO <sub>2</sub> during the agreed 'appraisal term' in addition to the activities permissible under a general Exploration Licence. Any drilling, injection or any other activities will require separate consents/permits in addition to the licence. Besides requiring details of the location of the intended storage site and of the proposed work programme during the 'appraisal phase', the Department also requires accompanying evidence of the experience/competence of the proposed Operator and of the Operator's financial viability. An Environmental Appendix is also required setting out a summary of the Environmental Impact Assessment.		
Carbon Storage Permit	Energy Act 2008 The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010	OGA	Storage	Operations	Submitted Q1 2015	Pre-FID	The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010, provide the legal framework for obligations to ensure that the storage operations will secure permanent geological containment of CO <sub>2</sub> , that the facilities are properly decommissioned after use, and that the behaviour of the stored material is adequately monitored during and after storage operations. The regulations set out conditions for the granting of a Carbon Storage Permit and minimum requirements for the content of such permits. In particular, a storage permit must designate a single licence holder as the operator of the storage site, provide details of the storage site and surrounding complex, and of the operational requirements for	The draft Carbon Storage Permit application has been reviewed by both OGA and the European commission. The European commission opinion (C(2016)152) was issued on 20/1/2016. The OGA have confirmed that no permit will be awarded due to Her Majesty's Government (HMG) Autumn Statement and	<a href="#">UK 2008 Energy Act</a> <a href="#">The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010</a> <a href="#">Licence application form and DECC guidance</a> <a href="#">European Commission opinion (C(2016)152)</a>



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							<p>injection and storage.</p> <p>The Carbon Storage Permit application was submitted and agreed in Q1 2015 with the Oil and Gas Authority, who are taking over the Competent Authority duties, in respect to the storage permit, from DECC EDU. This application was also submitted to the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG Clima) of the European Commission in April 2015, for the purpose of the review of the European Commission, as required in the CCS Directive.</p>	Statement to Markets on 25 November 2015 regarding the Carbon Capture and Storage Competition.	
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>									
Environmental Statement & Petroleum Operations Notice No.16 (PON16)	The Offshore Petroleum Production and Pipelines (Assessment of Environmental Effects) (Amendment) Regulations 1999 (as amended 2007 and 2010); Energy Act 2008 (Consequential Modifications) (Offshore Environmental Protection) Order 2010	DECC EDU	Offshore activities and storage	Construction and operation	Submitted 09/01/2015	Pending	<p>The Offshore Petroleum Production and Pipelines (Assessment of Environmental Effects) (Amendment) Regulations 1999 (as amended 2007 and 2010) were updated by the Energy Act 2008 (Consequential Modifications) (Offshore Environmental Protection) Order 2010 to include CCS developments.</p> <p>The purpose of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is to ensure that the environmental impacts associated with a project are identified and assessed; and that appropriate mitigation and control measures are implemented, to ensure all risks to the environment are mitigated or removed by the application of practicable available technology or management procedures. The Offshore EIA considers potential environmental impacts from the Mean Low Water Mark (MLWM) to the Goldeneye reservoir.</p> <p>The results of the EIA process are</p>	<p>The ES was submitted to DECC EDU on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2015. DECC EDU comments received on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2015 and responded too on 10<sup>th</sup> July 2015. The ES was reviewed by the European commission as part of their review of the draft Carbon Storage Permit application. The European commission opinion (C(2016)152) was issued on 20/1/2016. The OGA have confirmed that no permit will be</p>	<p><a href="#">The Offshore Petroleum Production and Pipelines (Assessment of Environmental Effects) (Amendment) Regulations 1999 (as amended 2007 and 2010);</a></p> <p><a href="#">Energy Act 2008 (Consequential Modifications) (Offshore Environmental Protection) Order 2010</a></p> <p><a href="#">DECC Offshore Environmental Guidance</a></p>



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							compiled in to the Offshore Environmental Statement (ES) and were submitted to DECC EDU on 09/01/2015.	awarded due to Her Majesty's Government (HMG) Autumn Statement and Statement to Markets on 25 November 2015 regarding the Carbon Capture and Storage Competition.	
Appropriate Assessment (Carried out by CA)	The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 (as amended)	DECC EDU	Offshore activities	Pre-FID	Submitted as information in the ES on 26/03/2015	Pending	The Competent Authorities (in this case DECC EDU) is required to undertake an Appropriate Assessment (AA) on a plan or project, if that plan or project is likely to have a Likely Significant Effect (LSE) on a Natura site. The Offshore ES provide 'such information as the Competent Authority may reasonably require for the purposes of the Appropriate Assessment'.	Undergoing DECC EDU review	<a href="#">The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 (as amended)</a>
<b>Pipeline</b>									
Pipeline Works Authorisation (PWA) Variation (Petroleum Act 1998 section 14-15)	Petroleum Act 1998	OGA	Pipeline from MLWM to Goldeneye	Construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	A PWA Variation to the existing Goldeneye to St. Fergus pipeline is required to be in place before any construction/modification works of a pipeline or pipeline system begins. DECC has confirmed that the new section of pipeline can be authorised via a variation to the existing pipeline PWA and a new authorisation will not be required.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Petroleum Act 1998</a> <a href="#">DECC PWA Guidance</a>
DEPCON		OGA and Marine Scotland	Pipeline from MLWM to Goldeneye						



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							<p>accompanied by schematic drawings is to be submitted. Applications will be subject to a consultation period. A PWA must be in place before any DEPCON can be issued.</p> <p>As the pipeline stabilisation works would be with in the 12 nm territorial sea limit, Marine Scotland would normally be the competent authority. However, as the pipeline is covered under an existing PWA it may be covered under the DECC regime - pending clarification from DECC.</p>		
Disused Pipeline Notification		OGA	Redundant section of existing St. Fergus to Goldeneye pipeline				<p>The Interim Pipeline Regime (IPR) is intended to ensure out-of-use lines do not pose a risk to other users of the sea or the environment and that they are covered by an appropriate surveying and maintenance regime from the point when they are taken out of use until approval of the formal decommissioning programme, which is usually at the end of field life. It should be noted that any interim solution should not prejudice the final decommissioning options for that line, including complete removal. DECC expects operators to submit details of out-of-use pipelines / parts of a pipeline as soon as they are taken out of use.</p> <p>The redundant section of the Goldeneye pipeline, shorewards of the tie in with the new pipeline, will be maintained under this regime. It is intended that the pipeline will be kept 'live' in case it is required for any future use. The disused section of pipeline will be</p>		



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							maintained through filling with chemicals in accordance with standard practice (see Offshore Chemicals Regulations below).		
Consent for connecting to existing offshore pipelines		OGA	Pipeline tie-in				Section 17 of the Petroleum Act relates to application by a person to the Secretary of State for a notice securing the right to have conveyed, by a controlled pipeline of which he is not the owner, quantities specified in the application of things which are of a kind so specified and which the pipeline is designed to convey. Clarification on whether this will be required will be based upon the outcome of any potential changes to pipeline ownership.		
EEMS Report	Environmental and Emissions Monitoring System database reporting obligation	OGA	Offshore scope	Construction	Construction	construction	EEMS report required within 28 days of end of permit for works (e.g. pipeline flushing chemical permit etc.)	To be reported post permit (e.g. pipeline flushing chemical permit etc.) completion	<a href="#">EEMS Database</a>
Controlled Activities Regulations (CAR) Licence	Water Environment (Controlled Activities) Regulations (CAR) 2011	SEPA	Pipeline landfall, HDD option	Construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	HDD works will involve drilling from shore, under the seabed and punching through approx. 800 m offshore. During the punch through there will be a discharge on drilling fluids (bentonite) and cuttings. If the alternative pipeline installation technique, open cut, is required the trench will be cut from onshore to offshore and therefore will fall within the same licensing regime, however, will involve no chemical discharges. Under GBR 16 of CAR a) No solid or liquid materials coming into contact with groundwater shall contain substances listed in CAR Schedule 2 (except drilling fluids	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011</a> <a href="#">SEPA Guidance</a> <a href="#">SEPA Application Form</a>



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							<p>used during the works, provided they do not result in pollution of the water environment) and b) No materials coming into contact with groundwater shall cause pollution of the water environment.</p> <p>As the activities are in Scottish controlled waters it is likely that a Licence under the Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 will be required. Further consultation with SEPA and Marine Scotland is required to determine licence requirements for discharges during punch through, it is likely that the licence will require a chemical risk assessment similar to that used for chemical permits.</p> <p>SEPA is considering what type of licence will be required for the pipeline installation HDD punch through works; it is possible that a Marine Licence under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 may be required rather than a CAR registration / licence. SEPA will confirm in advance of construction. SEPA has confirmed either would involve a risk assessment similar to those undertaken for pipeline installation permits (formerly known as PON15Cs).</p>		
Marine Licence	Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009	Marine Scotland	Nearshore Pipeline from MLWM to Goldeneye	Construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	<p>A marine licence is required to remove a substance or object from the seabed, to disturb the seabed, or for the use of explosives in the marine licensing area. An application for a Marine Licence for nearshore pipelay activities is likely to be required from Marine Scotland. The licence requirement will be determined with Marine Scotland once the landfall and pipelay methodology are developed</p>	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009</a> <a href="#">Marine Scotland Guidance</a>





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							further in Detailed Design.		
European Protected Species (EPS) Licence	Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)  Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended)	Marine Scotland	Nearshore Pipeline from MLWM to Goldeneye	Construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	Licence required in order to legally carry out activities that would normally constitute an offence against EPS under the Habitats Regulations. Project activities that may require an EPS Licence are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rock blasting for open cut trenching out to 3 km if required for pipeline installation; and,</li> <li>Piling of replacement SSIV at Goldeneye.</li> </ul> The requirement for an EPS Licence will be discussed with the CA once the pipelay methodology has been further defined in Detailed Design.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2012</a> <a href="#">Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 2007 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">SNH Guidance on EPS Licence:</a> <a href="#">INCC guidance</a>
<b>Pollution Prevention and Control</b>									
Offshore PPC Permit	The Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2013	OGA	Offshore Goldeneye	Operations	N/A	N/A	The Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2013 apply to combustion installations located on offshore oil and gas platforms where an item of combustion plant on its own, or together with any other combustion plant installed on a platform, has a rated thermal input exceeding 50 MW(th).  The Goldeneye Platform diesel generators do not exceed the 59 MW(th) threshold so no permit is required.	Not required	<a href="#">The Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2013</a> <a href="#">DECC Explanatory Memorandum</a> <a href="#">DECC Offshore Environmental Guidance</a>
<b>Offshore vessels</b>									
Compliance with regulations	The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships)	MCA	Offshore vessels	Construction	N/A	N/A	All vessels must comply with emissions specifications as set out in MSN 1819 (as amended)	Offshore vessels are compliant	<a href="#">The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships) Regulations 2008 (as amended)</a>



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	Regulations 2008 (as amended)								
Compliance with regulations	Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Oil Pollution) Regulations 1996 (as amended) The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage and Garbage) Regulations 2008 (as amended)	MCA	Offshore vessels	Construction	N/A	N/A	All vessels must comply with discharge specifications, specifically, Oil in Water content of 15 ppm  Sewage and garbage discharge requirements set out in MSN 1807	Offshore vessels are compliant	<a href="#">Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Oil Pollution) Regulations 1996 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">The Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage and Garbage) Regulations 2008 (as amended)</a>
<b>Oil Pollution and Emergency Plan</b>									
Oil Pollution and Emergency Plan (OPEP)	The Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response Co-operation Convention) Regulations 1998  The Offshore Installations (Emergency Pollution Control) Regulations						Every offshore installation and oil-handling facility must have an approved oil pollution emergency plan (OPEP) setting out arrangements for responding to incidents that cause or may cause marine pollution by oil, with a view to preventing such pollution or reducing or minimising its effect. This requirement applies to fixed and floating installations, including MoDUs (Mobile Offshore Drilling Units); gas, condensate and oil pipelines; and subsea facilities. The existing OPEP for the Goldeneye platform will initially need updating to include the well recompletions works due to the potential of drilling works releasing residual hydrocarbons or a release of the drilling rigs diesel inventory		<a href="#">The Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response Co-operation Convention) Regulations 1998</a> <a href="#">The Offshore Installations (Emergency Pollution Control) Regulations 2002</a> <a href="#">DECC Guidance</a>





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	2002						and any hydrocarbons that may be released through platform topside modifications. Further update will subsequently be required to account for change of operations to CO <sub>2</sub> storage. CO <sub>2</sub> release may still contain some residual hydrocarbons. The platform will continue to store diesel for the diesel generator throughout operation (included in the present OPEP). In addition, an OPEP addendum is required for any potential Flotel work.		
<b>EU Emissions Trading Scheme</b>									
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Permit	The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005	DECC EDU	Offshore Goldeneye platform	Operations	Pre-operations	Pre-operations	The exact requirements are being agreed through consultation with DECC. There are a number of key issues awaiting confirmation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmation from SEPA on whether EU ETS reporting for the Capture plant covers maintenance venting and other losses of CO<sub>2</sub> from the process as well as from generation activities.</li> <li>Confirmation from DECC regarding whether offshore reporting will include existing generation activities on the platform (which are under the EU ETS threshold) as well as losses.</li> </ul>	Initial discussion took place to review potential options for the permit. No work on applications had started, to be commenced during Detailed Design	<a href="#">The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005</a> <a href="#">DECC Offshore Environmental Guidance</a>
<b>DECC Portal Environmental tracking System (PETS) permits</b>									
Consent to locate a mobile installation	Part 4A of the Energy Act 2008	OGA	Offshore drilling rig for well works	during construction	during construction	during construction	A Consent to Locate (CtL) for the drilling rig used during the well works will be required. If located within the 500 m safety zone of an existing surface installation the	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">UK 2008 Energy Act</a>
Consent to locate			Offshore	during	6 months prior	Prior to			



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a permanent / fixed installation (variation)			Goldeneye platform	construction	to location operation	location operation	location of additional permanent or temporary installations will require a variation to the 'life CtL consent'.		
Consent to locate a Pipeline or Cable System (variation)			Offshore pipeline	pre-construction	pre-construction	pre-construction	<p>It needs to be confirmed with DECC whether the CtL for the Goldeneye platform will need to be varied due to change in platform operations to CO<sub>2</sub> storage.</p> <p>The consent to locate covers pipelines that are covered by a PWA. It is expected that, as the pipeline is covered under an amendment to the existing PWA, the CtL for the export pipeline will need to be varied to include new pipeline section as opposed to a new standalone CtL.</p> <p>The project involves conversion of existing wells only, the need to update the currently CtLs will be clarified with DECC.</p>		
Chemical Permit - well intervention operations (formerly PON15F Approval)	Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 (as amended)	OGA	Offshore drill rig	Pre-construction	28 days prior to use of chemical	Pre-use of chemical	Chemical permit, including chemical risk assessment, required for the use and/or discharge of chemicals during workover/interventions on existing wells. Applied for via the DECC portal	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">DECC Offshore Environmental Guidance</a>
Chemical Permit - Production Operations (formerly PON15D Approval) variation			Offshore Goldeneye platform				<p>The Goldeneye platform has a permit for chemical use and/or discharge under The Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 (as amended).</p> <p>This permit may need to be varied to account for the injection of methanol into wells during start-up operations. Methanol will be controlled and supplied from St. Fergus and transferred to Goldeneye via the existing 4" St Fergus to Goldeneye MEG line (being modified for methanol). The platform permit would require</p>		



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							variation in the event of methanol discharge at Goldeneye, which is not currently envisaged. The extant platform chemical permit may also need to be varied to include any use or discharge of chemicals during topside works.		
Chemical Permit - Pipeline Operations (formerly PON15C Approval)			Offshore pipeline				Chemical permit, including chemical risk assessment, required for the use and/or discharge of chemicals during all subsea work, including pigging and commissioning activities. Applied for via the DECC Portal.		
Oil Discharge Permit - well intervention operations	Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (as amended)	OGA	Well intervention	Construction	28 days prior to use of chemical		<p>The OPPC Regulations prohibit the discharge of oil into the relevant area otherwise than in accordance with the terms and conditions attached to a Permit issued to cover the discharge.</p> <p>Operators of installations must therefore identify all oil discharges from offshore installations to the relevant area, and an application must be submitted to DECC for an Oil Discharge Permit to cover those discharge streams. The application is made via PETS.</p> <p>It is currently expected that there will be some residual hydrocarbons that will fall under the drainage category (from the platform) during operation including from use of the flare knockout drum and from construction during topside works. This may require a variation to the existing platform permit. There will also be some drainage from the methanol filters although it is currently expected that this will be shipped to shore for disposal. There are also likely to be residual hydrocarbons that will require</p>	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">DECC Offshore Environmental Guidance</a>
Oil Discharge Permit - Platform operations: Drainage (variation)			Platform operations	Operations					
Oil Discharge Permit: Drainage (variation)			Oil Discharge Permit: Drainage (variation)						
Oil discharge permit - pipeline operations			Oil discharge permit - pipeline operations						



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							permitting under the drilling well intervention category during well workover and possible residual hydrocarbons during initial injection. Shell to confirm whether any other categories are triggered (e.g. during initial injection)		
<b>Waste Permits and Consents</b>									
Radiation permit (RSA3)	Radioactive substances act 1993	SEPA	Offshore waste bought onshore	Construction	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	For Wells, Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) and sources. Aberdeen Radiation Protection Services (ARPS) to be contacted for requirements 6-9 months before start of operations. Possible Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) within wells during workover operations. A certificate to handle, store and dispose of radioactive waste is required under the RSA. An RSA3 from for holding or disposal of radioactive waste would be required if NORM is encountered. NORM is currently not expected at Goldeneye.	Not anticipated to be required	<a href="#">Radioactive substances act 1993</a>
N/A - Transfer notes during works	The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended); Control of pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 (as amended); Controlled Waste Regulations 1992; Controlled Waste	SEPA	Offshore waste bought onshore	Construction and operation	N/A	NA	Transfer of Controlled Waste (waste from households, commerce or industry) requires a Transfer Note to be completed. This includes waste landed from offshore that is then being onward transported for onshore disposal.  The waste producer (or importer e.g. supply vessel) should have completed a Transfer Note, for this to be handed on to the Registered Waste Carrier once the waste reaches shore.	Compliance with regulations is business as usual	<a href="#">The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">Control of pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">Controlled Waste Regulations 1992</a> <a href="#">Controlled Waste (Amendment) Regulations 1993</a> <a href="#">The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014</a> <a href="#">Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizures of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">SEPA waste guidance</a>



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	(Amendment) Regulations 1993; The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (Scotland) Regulations 2014 Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizures of Vehicles) Regulations 1991 (as amended)								
N/A - Consignment note during works	Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004 The Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended)	SEPA	Offshore waste bought onshore	Construction and operation	N/A	NA	All Special Waste is subject to the same Duty of Care requirements which apply to Controlled Waste. Transfer of Special/Hazardous Waste onshore requires a Consignment Note to be completed as opposed to a Transfer Note. They can be applied for a maximum of one month prior to removal date (minimum of 3 days) and are valid for 12 months from the removal date.	Compliance with regulations is business as usual	<a href="#">Special Waste Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004</a> <a href="#">The Special Waste Regulations 1996 (as amended)</a>
<b>Well Permit and Consents</b>									
Well Operations Notification System (WONS)	N/A	OGA		Construction	During construction	During construction	Notification system for notifying and consent application for well operations such as suspension, abandonment, workover, recompletion, re-entry etc.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">DECC portal</a>
Well examination	The offshore	H&SE / Independent	Offshore drilling	Construction	During construction	N/A	The objective of the examination scheme is to provide confidence	Not started. To be developed	<a href="#">The offshore installations and wells (design and construction etc.) regulations 1996</a>



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Well examination	installations and wells (design and construction etc.) regulations 1996	third party well examiner	Offshore Well completion and interventions	Construction	During construction		that the well is designed, drilled, completed, operated, maintained, suspended and abandoned in accordance with appropriate standards and drilling practices, to reduce the potential for unplanned hydrocarbon releases	during Detailed Design	<a href="#">H&amp;SE Guidance</a>
Reg 19 Provision of reports (weekly reports)		H&SE	Offshore all well operations	Operations	During operations		Under Regulation 19, operators are required to submit reports on specified well operations at intervals agreed by H&SE. In the event of no agreement, weekly reports are required. Enforcement action is only appropriate where there are blatant and persistent breaches of this requirement.		
<b>Offshore Safety</b>									
Compliance with regulations	The Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996	H&SE	Onshore and Offshore pipeline	Operational	Pre-operations	Pre-operations	<p>Under Schedule 2 of the Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996 neither CO<sub>2</sub> nor methanol is not listed as a “dangerous fluid”, therefore the major accident pipelines sections of the regulations will not apply to the CCS Project (for instance a Major Accident Prevention Document (MAPD) is not required for either pipeline).</p> <p>Shell will however design the pipelines as if CO<sub>2</sub> were classified as a “dangerous fluid” given that a large CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline release could have serious consequences for any persons in its vicinity. This will ensure that Shell meet their own internal requirements for managing risk and all general Health and Safety obligations e.g. under the Health &amp; Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.</p> <p>Notifications/communications to the H&amp;SE regarding the CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline should be undertaken on an informal basis as per dialogue with the H&amp;SE pipelines inspector</p>	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design.	<a href="#">The Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996</a> <a href="#">H&amp;SE guidance on Major Accident (MAH) Pipelines</a>





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							during Select and FEED. For both CO <sub>2</sub> and methanol pipelines the requirements of the regulations applicable to all pipelines apply (i.e. non-major hazard pipelines).		
Offshore Goldeneye safety case	Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005	H&SE and DECC	Offshore Goldeneye platform	Operations	Pre-operations	Pre-operations	The Safety Case Regulations will not apply once the Goldeneye Asset is transferred to the CCS Project as CCS operations are not covered by these (hydrocarbon oil & gas-related) regulations. Shell will however apply the regulations as if they were mandatory. This will help ensure that all general Health and Safety obligations, including those under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 are complied with.  Acceptance of the changes to the safety case by the Competent Authority (H&SE and DECC) is not required and they do not have a duty to review it. However, they may provide opinion on a safety case submitted voluntarily.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005</a> <a href="#">H&amp;SE Guidance</a>
PFEER compliance	Offshore Installations (Prevention of Fire and Explosion, and Emergency Response) Regulations 1995	H&SE	Offshore Goldeneye platform	Operations	Pre-operations	Pre-operations	Although not mandatory, compliance with these (hydrocarbon oil and gas-related) Regulations will aid the duty holder to fulfil duties as employer under general health and safety legislation in offshore working. Shell will therefore apply the regulations as though they were mandatory.  Regulation 5 of the Offshore Installations (Prevention of Fire and Explosion, and Emergency Response) Regulations 1995 (PFEER) requires the owner or operator of an installation to carry	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Offshore Installations (Prevention of Fire and Explosion, and Emergency Response) Regulations 1995</a> <a href="#">H&amp;SE Guidance</a>



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							<p>out an assessment of the major accident hazards involving fire or explosion, and events which may require evacuation, escape and rescue, and to identify appropriate arrangements to deal with them. The information about major accident hazards and the measures taken to reduce risks in this regulation can be used to demonstrate that the riser Emergency Shutdown Valve (ESDV) is capable of adequately blocking the flow of fluid within the pipeline riser in the Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996.</p> <p>Notifications should be sent to the H&amp;SE office which normally deals with the installation. A summary of the assessment has to be provided in the safety case.</p>		
<b>Other Permits and Consents</b>									
Consent for a Marine Survey or Investigation (formerly PON 14A approval)	The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 (as amended)	OGA	Offshore	Offshore seismic survey	Pre-survey	Pre-survey	<p>Notification and/or Application for a Consent for a Marine Geological Survey or Investigation is required under The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 (as amended). Application is made through PETS.</p> <p>Surveys will be required for the Monitoring Maintenance Verification (MMV) Plan for checking CO<sub>2</sub> not leaking.</p>	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">The Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations 2001 (as amended)</a>
Notification of offshore installations movements - H&SE Operations Notice 6	Offshore Installations and Pipeline Works (Management and Administration) Regulations 1995	H&SE					<p>Under H&amp;SE Operations Notice 6, the drill rig will have to report its movements.</p> <p>This is business as normal.</p>	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Offshore Installations and Pipeline Works (Management and Administration) Regulations 1995</a> <a href="#">H&amp;SE Guidance</a>





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<b>Decommissioning</b>									
Approval of Decommissioning Programme	Petroleum Act 1998	OGA	Offshore injection and storage scope. Goldeneye Facilities	Decommissioning	Pre-decommissioning	Pre-decommissioning	<p>The Energy Act 2008 extends the decommissioning provisions of Part 4 of the Petroleum Act 1998 to include installations used for carbon storage and related activities. The decommissioning plan will also cover the decommissioning of the pipelines.</p> <p>No specific guidance has yet been issued from DECC on any practical changes to the process so we expect this to be similar to that which already applies to the decommissioning of oil and gas facilities.</p>	Not yet started.	<a href="#">Petroleum Act 1998</a>
Consent to cease injection and storage operations	<p>Energy Act 2008</p> <p>The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010</p> <p>The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Termination of Licences) Regulations 2011</p>	OGA	Offshore injection and storage scope. Goldeneye Facilities	Decommissioning	Pre-decommissioning	Pre-decommissioning	<p>When storage activities under the storage permit have come to an end (i.e. storage injection has ceased) and the facilities are being prepared for decommissioning, the licence will enter into its post closure phase (indicatively given as 20 years in the Directive).</p> <p>During this post closure phase the obligations to monitor the site and undertake any necessary corrective measures will continue, but will now be governed by the approved post-closure plan.</p> <p>The agreed financial security arrangements will also have to be kept in place.</p> <p>Responsibility for the site remains with the operator during the post closure phase of the licence until DECC is satisfied on the basis of the monitoring reports and inspection that the carbon dioxide within the storage site has stabilised as predicted and that permanent containment has been</p>	Not yet started.	<a href="#">UK 2008 Energy Act</a> <a href="#">The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010</a> <a href="#">The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Termination of Licences) Regulations 2011</a> <a href="#">DECC guidance</a>



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							<p>achieved.</p> <p>The Storage Permit will contain the conditions for closure and the approved post-closure plan. A storage site, or part of it, will be closed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if the relevant conditions stated in the permit have been met;</li> <li>• at the request of the operator, after authorisation by DECC;</li> <li>• if DECC so decides after the withdrawal of a storage permit</li> </ul> <p>After a storage site has been closed according to the conditions stated in the permit, the operator will remain responsible for maintenance, monitoring, control, reporting, and corrective measures until the responsibility for the storage site is transferred to a competent authority. The operator will also be responsible for sealing the storage site and removing the injection facilities.</p> <p>Where a storage site has been closed in accordance with the terms of a licence, the licence holder may apply to the authority for the licence to be terminated, the legal provisions for which are contained within The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Termination of Licences) Regulations 2011</p>		
Marine Licence	Marine & Coastal Access Act 2009	Marine Scotland	Nearshore Pipeline from MLWM to Goldeneye	Decommissioning	Pre-construction	Pre-construction	A marine licence will be required to remove a substance or object from the sea bed, to disturb the seabed, or for the use of explosives in the marine licensing area. An application for a Marine Licence for nearshore pipelay activities is likely to be required from Marine	Not started.	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/contents</a> Marine Scotland Guidance



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							Scotland. The licence requirement will be determined with Marine Scotland once the landfall and pipelay methodology are developed further in Detailed Design.		
Consent to handover storage facilities	<p>Energy Act 2008</p> <p>The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010 2221)</p> <p>The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Termination of Licences) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011 1483)</p>	OGA	<p>Offshore injection and storage scope.</p> <p>Licensed area and surface facilities</p>	Decommissioning	18 months prior to handover	Prior to handover	<p>When storage activities under the storage permit have come to an end (i.e. storage injection has ceased) and the facilities have been decommissioned a storage site operator may apply to DECC for the licence to be terminated and for responsibility for the site to be transferred to the State. Until that time, responsibility for the site remains with the operator until DECC is satisfied on the basis of the monitoring reports and inspection that the carbon dioxide within the storage site has stabilised as predicted and that permanent containment has been achieved.</p> <p>Subject to the provision of a satisfactory transfer report providing evidence of the long-term containment of the CO<sub>2</sub> in the storage site, and to an opinion on the same from the European Commission, DECC may serve a licence termination notice. At the same time it must determine the amount and form of financial contribution from the operator that the authority considers will be sufficient to cover the expected post-transfer costs.</p> <p>It is only when the above has been satisfied and DECC has approved the termination of the licence that responsibility for the storage site will transfer to the State.</p>	Not yet started.	<p><a href="#">UK 2008 Energy Act</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Licensing etc.) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010 2221)</a></p> <p><a href="#">The Storage of Carbon Dioxide (Termination of Licences) Regulations 2011</a></p>

**St. Fergus Gas Terminal (methanol services) Permits and Consents**



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PPC Permit	The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended)	SEPA	Onshore methanol service	Operational	Pre-Start up	Pre-Start up	The Shell St. Fergus Gas Terminal PPC Permit may need to be varied to accommodate the change to methanol service.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">The Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (as amended)</a> <a href="#">SEPA Guidance Notes</a>
Safety Report	Control of Major Accident and Hazard Regulations 2015	H&SE and SEPA	Onshore methanol service	Operational	Pre-Start up	Pre-Start up	The Shell St. Fergus Gas Terminal Safety Report may need to be varied to accommodate the change to methanol service.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Control of Major Accident and Hazard Regulations 2015</a> <a href="#">H&amp;SE Guidance</a>
Hazardous Substances Consents	Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2015	Aberdeenshire Council	Onshore methanol service	Operational	Pre-Start up	Pre-Start up	The Shell St. Fergus Gas Terminal Hazardous Substances Consents may need to be varied to accommodate the change to methanol service.	Not started. To be developed during Detailed Design	<a href="#">Town and Country Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Scotland) Regulations 2015</a> <a href="#">Scottish Government guidance on hazardous substances</a>