



Oil & Gas
Authority

Reporting and disclosure of Information and Samples Guidance

Contents

1. Scope and purpose of this document	3
2. Introduction and context	4
3. Reporting of Information and Samples	5
4. Disclosure	8
5. Interaction with Petroleum Act 1998 licence clauses	9
6. Well information	11
7. Samples	20
8. Geophysical survey information	25
9. Production information	32
10. Field development plans	35
11. Other licence information	36
12. Upstream petroleum infrastructure, relevant offshore installations information	38
13. Pipeline information	41
14. Summary table of disclosure periods (with minimum representation period)	43
15. Summary of address details for information and sample submission	44
16. Definition of terms	45
17. Contact	47

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1. Scope and purpose of this document

This document (**'guidance'**) provides guidance on the Oil and Gas Authority's (**'OGA'**) requirements for the reporting of Information and Samples that are retained by relevant persons under the Oil and Gas Authority (Offshore Petroleum) (Retention of Information and Samples) Regulations 2018 (the **'Retention Regulations'**¹), and subsequently must be reported to the OGA in accordance with a notice issued under section 34 of the Energy Act 2016 (**'the Act'**) or in accordance with the exercise of other powers under Part 2, Chapter 3² of the Act.

The powers under section 34 commenced in December 2016.

This document also provides information on the Oil and Gas Authority (Offshore Petroleum) (Disclosure of Protected Material after Specified Period) Regulations 2018³ (the **"Disclosure Regulations"**) and how the OGA will implement them.

This guidance is intended to aid understanding of what specific Information and Samples must be reported, where (or to whom) they must be reported, the timescales allowed for reporting and the "form and manner" in which the Information and Samples must be reported and how, if applicable, the OGA will disclose the Information and Samples. It should be read in conjunction with the OGA's guidance⁴ supporting the Retention Regulations ('Retention Guidance').

The OGA is not bound by this guidance and where it departs from this guidance it will explain why. This guidance is not a substitute for any regulation or law and is not legal advice.

This guidance will be kept under review and may be revised as appropriate in the light of further experience and developing law and practice, and any change to the OGA's powers and responsibilities. If the OGA changes this guidance in a material way, it will publish a revised document.

¹ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2018/514/contents/made>

² Part 2, Chapter 3 of the Act covers Information and Samples.

³ <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2018/898/contents/made>

⁴ <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/4855/oga-guidance-on-retention-of-information-and-samples-may-2018.pdf>

2. Introduction and context

Sir Ian Wood published the UKCS Maximising Recovery Review Final Report (the Wood Maximising Recovery review) in February 2014. The Energy Act 2016 brought into law the main recommendations from this review, including the creation of the Oil and Gas Authority (the OGA).

Among the recommendations of the Wood Maximising Recovery review was that the OGA should receive additional powers to support the principal objective of maximising the economic recovery of the UK's oil and gas resource (MER UK). One of the aims of these powers was to "ensure greater access to the timely and transparent data necessary for a competitive market".

The principal objective (maximising the economic recovery of UK petroleum or MER UK) is now set out in section 9A of the Petroleum Act 1998 ('1998 Act'), together with obligations on the OGA and industry to comply with the OGA's strategy for enabling the principal objective to be met.

The Act includes powers relating to the retention of petroleum-related Information and Samples by relevant persons (as defined in section 9A(1)(b) of the 1998 Act), reporting them to the OGA and their subsequent disclosure by the OGA. The requirements for such retention and disclosure are now set out in the Retention Regulations and the Disclosure Regulations.

What are Information and Samples?

In this guidance, the terms 'information' and 'samples' mean 'petroleum-related information' and 'petroleum-related samples' respectively, both of which are defined in section 27(1) of the Act. The Retention Regulations (and the supporting guidance) set out what categories, and the information and sample types within those categories, that must be retained; these also include those that must be reported.

3. Reporting of Information and Samples

Who must report Information and Samples?

A notice under Section 34 of the Act ('s.34') requires specified relevant persons to provide specified petroleum-related information or a portion of a petroleum-related sample to the OGA. "Relevant persons" are defined in the Act as being those persons listed in section 9A(1)(b) of the Petroleum Act 1998. In this guidance, the provision of such information and/or samples is referred to as "reporting".

In the case of Information and Samples created or acquired under offshore petroleum licences, the requirement to report Information and Samples applies jointly and severally to all licensees in a licence group as they are all relevant persons under the Act. A s.34 notice will therefore apply to all licensees in a licence group and it is for them to decide how to meet their reporting obligations under s.34.

The OGA acknowledges that often the licence or sub-area operator (or field or well operator if different) may carry out reporting requirements on behalf of other licensees in the group. This will normally be acceptable, however, any Information and Samples created or acquired on behalf of a single licensee or subset of licensees (i.e. not the whole licence group) will also need to be reported if requested under s.34.

Use of Section 34 notices

S.34 gives the OGA the power to require the reporting of such Information and Samples by issuing a notice in writing (a 's.34 notice').

The OGA may require Information and Samples to be reported for several reasons, for example:

- in support of its functions as a regulator
- for the long-term preservation of Information and Samples
- for the subsequent disclosure of Information and Samples under the Disclosure Regulations
- for the purposes of carrying out any of its functions which are relevant to the fulfilment of the principal objective

A s.34 notice may be issued to cover routine reporting activities for a period specified in the notice. This will cover the reporting of information from all wells drilled, or from all geophysical surveys carried out, or of all petroleum produced in that specified period. In this guidance these are referred to as 'routine s.34 notices'.

A routine s.34 notice can also cover information that is submitted to the OGA as part of its normal regulatory activities, e.g. submissions via the WONS system or field development plans submitted as part of the field development consent process.

A s.34 notice may also be issued in relation to a specific item, sample, piece of information or dataset that may not be in the scope of a routine s.34 notice. In these cases, the OGA will issue a "standalone s.34 notice" that sets out the OGA's particular requirements for the information or sample in question.

When issuing a s.34 notice (and in all other communications with relevant persons regarding Information and Samples), the OGA will generally address it for the attention of the nominated Information and samples coordinator (ISC). Guidance on Information and Samples Coordinators is available on the OGA website.⁵

⁵ https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/4221/171002_oga-guidance-on-information-and-samples-coordinators.pdf

Reporting in relation to licence events

In addition to reporting under a routine s.34 notice the OGA may require reporting of information or samples held in accordance with an Information and Samples plan (ISP). ISPs are required in relation to certain licence events and they may provide for either the continued retention of the Information and Samples by the relevant person or its reporting to the OGA in accordance with a stand-alone s.34 notice, or transfer to another person. Guidance on ISPs is available on the OGA website.⁶ Information and samples retained under an ISP that the OGA later requires to be reported to it will also be requested under a standalone s.34 notice.

Reporting in relation to sample disposal

The Retention Regulations allow licensees to dispose of samples subject to giving the OGA a period of notice. The OGA may issue a stand-alone s.34 notice requiring the reporting of these samples during that notice period in order to supplement or enhance the samples held on its behalf by the British Geological Survey (BGS).⁷ Guidance on how to inform the OGA about sample disposal is included in the Retention Guidance and in section 7 of this guidance.

Reporting and relief of Retention Obligations

The Retention Regulations state that, in most cases, where information or samples have been reported to the OGA in accordance with a s.34 notice, the obligation under the Retention Regulations to retain that information will end. A s.34 notice will specify the form and manner in which the information, or portion of a sample, must be provided and the time at which (or period within which) it is to be reported. For relief from the retention obligation to be given, the s.34 notice must be complied with in full.

Creation and acquisition of Information and Samples

Section 34 imposes an obligation on certain relevant persons to report specified Information and Samples which are either held by such persons at the time of the Retention Regulations coming into force, or are subsequently created or acquired by or on behalf of such persons.

However a s.34 notice does not require relevant persons to acquire or create information or samples; only to report Information and Samples as and when they create or acquire them in the course of carrying out activities which are relevant to the fulfilment of the principal objective set out in section 9A (1) of the Petroleum Act 1998 or, where the relevant person is an offshore petroleum licensee, information or samples they create or acquire in the course of carrying out activities under a petroleum licence. Until reported under a s.34 notice, the Retention Regulations, require the retention of the Information and Samples created or acquired in the course of carrying out these activities. The OGA expects relevant persons to acquire all the Information and Samples necessary to meet all of their regulatory obligations including, but not limited to, those necessary to carry out safe and efficient operations and to properly evaluate prospects and subsurface strata.

The OGA therefore does not specify a minimum Information and Samples acquisition programme for activities carried out under a licence (although the licence may include a work programme that includes a requirement to obtain specified information) but it reserves the right to enforce changes or enhancements to planned activities through consenting or approval processes. Attention is also drawn to the OGA's stewardship expectations in this regard⁸.

Regulatory compliance

Failure to comply with reporting requirements imposed by a s.34 notice is sanctionable in accordance with Chapter 5 of the Act. Information on the OGA's sanction procedure is available on the OGA website⁹.

⁶ https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/4222/171002_oga-guidance-on-information-and-samples-plans.pdf

⁷ <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/news-publications/publications/2018/retention-of-information-and-samples-guidance/>

⁸ <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/3827/se-03.pdf>

⁹ https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/2985/oga_sanction_procedure_r.pdf

Form and manner

This guidance sets out the form of and manner in which the OGA will normally require Information and Samples to be reported i.e. what digital format or industry standard (for instance, in the case of certain geophysical datasets) and on what media (i.e. tape, USB drive, online submission).

The costs of reporting information and/or samples will be for the account of the relevant person(s).

Information and samples must be reported to one of the following destinations:

- Information: directly to the OGA via the Energy Portal (e.g. in the case of consolidated production information or summary well information reported as part of the well consenting process)
- Information: the National Data Repository (NDR ndr.ogauthority.co.uk). This is where the majority of information is to be reported (i.e. well logs and reports, seismic data, other licence information). The NDR is scheduled to become operational in the first quarter of 2019. Any s.34 notice issued prior to this date may specify whether reporting, if due, can be delayed until after the NDR is operational (i.e. a well that has been completed in 2018, where reporting of log data is due in November 2018, can report in 2019 once the NDR is operational)
- Information: the OGA technical data services mailbox (OGA.TechData@ogauthority.co.uk). Some categories of information (i.e. data that the OGA requires for reasons other than disclosure) can be reported directly to the OGA by this route. For large volumes the OGA may direct the use of a FTP facility
- Samples: the British Geological Survey (BGS)
- Certain types of geophysical information such as gravity and magnetic data: Geovault (a datastore run by BGS and Bridgeporth. See section 8 table 5)

As a general rule, “summary” or general information about wells and surveys should be reported via the Energy Portal and acquired or created information such as well logs and reports or seismic volumes should be reported in the NDR. Full details of where the Information and Samples are to be reported will be set out in the relevant s.34 notice.

4. Disclosure

One of principal reasons the OGA will ask for Information and Samples to be reported is for their subsequent disclosure in support of MER UK. The Disclosure Regulations give the OGA powers to disclose Information and Samples that are within the scope of the Disclosure Regulations after varying specified periods. To qualify for disclosure under these regulations the information and/or samples in question must:

- be within the scope of the Disclosure Regulations, and;
- have been reported to the OGA in accordance with a s.34 notice

Protected periods

The time periods during which information or samples may not be disclosed (the “protected period”) and the event (or “trigger”) that determines the start of that protected period, varies according to the type of information or sample. These time periods were determined with regard to the factors set out in s. 66(5) of the Act.

Please see the table in section 14 for a summary of disclosure periods.

Discretionary nature of disclosure

It is important to note that the OGA’s powers under the Disclosure Regulations are discretionary; i.e. the OGA may disclose information, at the earliest, after the specified periods or may choose to delay disclosure or indeed not disclose the information/sample at all. This might be because:

- a report, document or dataset contains information subject to longer protected periods (for example a seismic line that has been licensed from an exploration licence holder), or;
- the OGA agrees that the information in question is of such a subjective nature as to be potentially misleading and its disclosure might therefore work against MER UK

- any unusual or unexpected circumstance, which might mean the disclosure of the information at the time allowed in the regulations, could work against MER UK

All requests to delay or withhold disclosure will be considered by the OGA’s specialist teams on a case by case basis, in particular taking into account MER UK, area plans and field stewardship reviews.

Representation before disclosure

Relevant persons should familiarise themselves with the protected periods for different information types set out in the Disclosure regulations and this guidance and if they wish to request delayed disclosure (or for disclosure to be withheld), should contact the OGA, in writing, before the relevant disclosure dates are due, setting out their reasons for the request. Note that in the case of some information types it will be appropriate for relevant persons to make representation about delayed or non-disclosure before the activity in which the information is created or acquired takes place.

Such written representations should be made to the Technical Data Services mailbox OGA.TechData@ogauthority.co.uk

More details on making such representations for different information and sample types (including how far ahead of disclosure any representations must be made) are given in the following relevant sections in this document. The OGA will inform the relevant persons of their decision in writing giving reasons for its decision (if appropriate) and, where it does not agree with the representations made, before any disclosure occurs.

5. Interaction with Petroleum Act 1998 licence clauses

The OGA's powers to disclose information under the provisions of the applicable Model Clauses may continue to apply in certain circumstances including:

- where Information and Samples were created or acquired on licences that were determined before 14th May 2018 i.e. licences that have been fully determined (surrendered) or that part of the licence area that has been partially determined (relinquished).
- where the OGA's powers to publish are granted under the Petroleum licence rather than the Act.

The OGA will be clear when requesting information whether it is doing so under s.34 or under the licence and therefore what regime applies for the purposes of disclosure. Guidance on reporting under the licence is available in Petroleum Operations Notice (PON) 9¹⁰.

Geophysical information

In the case of geophysical information (i.e. information in relation to geological surveys as set out in the Disclosure Regulations), the Disclosure Regulations apply where the end of the calendar year in which the information is created or acquired occurs after the Disclosure Regulations have commenced. This means that information from geological surveys that took place in 2018 and thereafter are in scope of the Disclosure Regulations; information from surveys created or acquired prior to 2018 will be disclosed under the terms of the licence.

In the case of reprocessed information, where reprocessing occurred in 2018 or thereafter the resulting data volumes will also be in the scope of the Disclosure Regulations.

The OGA will issue a retrospective s.34 notice to cover those surveys that took place in 2018.

In relation to 2018 and subsequent surveys, previous voluntary Guidelines for the Release of Proprietary Seismic Data (mentioned in PON9) will be discontinued and such data will be disclosed under the Disclosure Regulations.

Production information

The month after the OGA issues a first routine s.34 notice will be the first month consolidated production information may be disclosed under the terms of the Disclosure Regulations. Until that time, production information will continue to be disclosed under the terms of the licence.

More detailed production information can be disclosed under the Disclosure Regulations following permanent Cessation of Production (COP) (or, if earlier, licence determination) if it occurred after the Disclosure Regulations came into effect. The OGA will request this information under the licence terms on a case by case basis for fields that COP (or the licence determines) before the Disclosure Regulations came into effect.

Other licence information

Now that the Disclosure Regulations are in effect (as of 13th August 2018), this information will be disclosed under the Disclosure Regulations for all licence determinations within scope of the relevant s.34 notice. For licence determinations before this, the OGA will request this information under the licence terms on a case by case basis.

Well and sample information

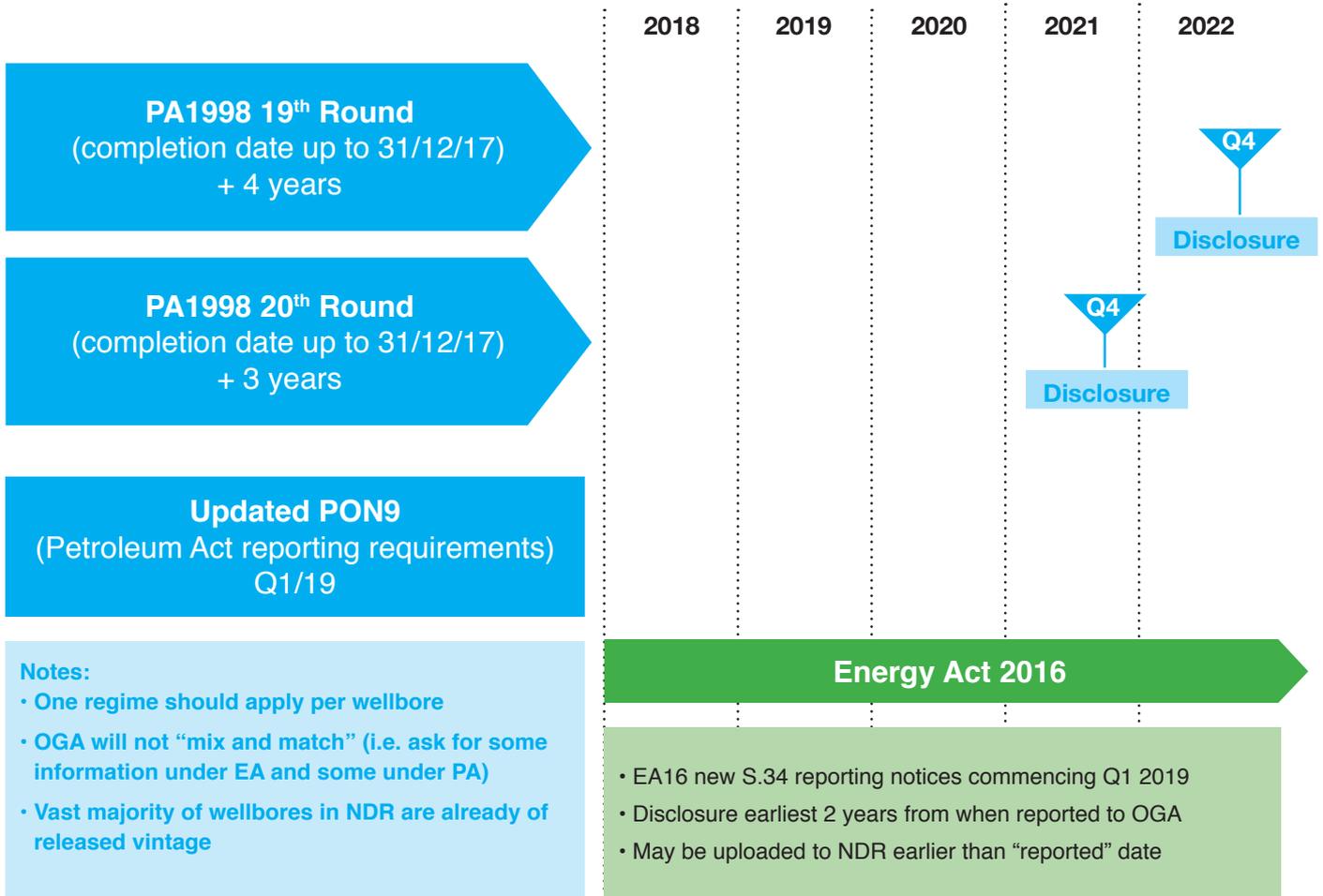
The OGA intends that those wellbores that completed in 2018 and thereafter will be in scope of the Disclosure Regulations. The OGA will issue a retrospective routine s.34 notice to cover the reporting of those wellbores that had a regulatory completion date in 2018 (see section 6 table 2 for an explanation of regulatory completion date). The OGA will apply one regulatory regime only to any given wellbore.

Figure 1 sets out the timing of reporting and disclosure for wells and the planned transition for reporting between the two sets of powers.

¹⁰ <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/exploration-production/petroleum-operations-notices/pon-9/>

Figure 1: Well Information and Samples Reporting: transition between the 2 sets of powers

Petroleum Act 1998 vs Energy Act 2016: use of powers for wells



6. Well information

Reporting of summary well information

Summary well information is a collection of metadata attributes relating to individual wellbores, normally contained within a wellbore header and forms part of the System of Record for the wellbore. This information is generally submitted as part of the OGA's well consenting processes, normally via the Energy Portal, specifically the Well Operations and Notification System (WONS). Some of this information is provided in applications for consent to carry out various well operations and some is provided in the subsequent notifications that well operators must provide to confirm the activities they have actually carried out on the well or wellbore. As such this information is reported routinely and will be subject to a routine s.34 notice for the period specified in the notice.

Some of this information (for example OGA well number and licence number) originates with the OGA and some of it is made available due to other regulatory processes such as the Environmental regulations (the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Conservation of Habitats) Regulations) administered by the department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Disclosure of summary well information

Under the provisions of regulation 8 of the Disclosure Regulations the OGA may disclose certain summary wellbore information as soon as the OGA has obtained it. In practice, much summary wellbore information is already publicly available and its disclosure is non-contentious. Disclosure will occur via the OGA's Open Data Centre. However, it is important to note that regulation 8 gives the OGA the powers to publish summary information about the results of a well or wellbore as soon as it has been obtained.

Representation

The OGA will only consider delayed or non-disclosure of summary well information, including well results, in exceptional circumstances. Relevant persons wishing to make representations against disclosure should contact the OGA (as indicated in section 4 above), ideally when planning the well, but certainly before the relevant WONS submission is due.

The following table is a synopsis of what summary well information is reported in WONS and its source (including the WONS submission where it originates). The WONS system includes on-screen guidance on the information required, units, the timing of reporting and the reporting of positional information.

Table 1: Summary well information

Attribute	Source	Notes	Disclosure status and timing
OGA wellbore number	WONS (OGA assigned)	Assigned by OGA	OGA derived. To be disclosed immediately (or after 24 hours) assigned
Parent wellbore (if applicable)	WONS initial drilling application (IDA)	The wellbore from which a sidetrack wellbore kicked off from (or if the wellbore is a re-spud the name of the original attempt)	Disclosed within 24 hours of reporting via spud notification
Wellbore alias (if applicable)	WONS (OGA assigned)	Assigned by OGA (and normally agreed with well operator)	Disclosed within 24 hours of assignment by OGA
Wellbore intent	WONS IDA (but may be revised by OGA)	Exploration/appraisal/development	Disclosed within 24 hours of reporting via spud notification
Production licence number	WONS IDA	Originates with OGA PEARS system	Disclosed within 24 hours of spud notification
Field name (if applicable)	WONS IDA	The name of the associated field is required in IDA	Disclosed within 24 hours of spud notification (NB also available from submissions made to BEIS)
Actual surface location	WONS spud notification	Latitude and longitude of location at surface (and relevant datum)	Disclosed within 24 hours of reporting
Actual location at total depth (TD)	Wellbore update notification (WUN)	Latitude and longitude of location at total depth (and relevant datum)	
Wellbore TD (measured)	Reported by WUN	The total depth of the wellbore as measured by the driller along hole from the reference datum	
Wellbore TD (true vertical depth subsea)	Reported by WUN	The total depth of the wellbore as measured vertically from mean sea level	
Kickoff depth (MD)	Sidetrack notification	The measured depth at which a sidetrack wellbore commenced	

Attribute	Source	Notes	Disclosure status and timing
Kickoff depth (TVDSS)	Sidetrack notification	The true vertical depth below sea level at which a sidetrack wellbore commenced	Disclosed within 24 hours of reporting
Water depth at well location	WONS spud notification	The water depth at the surface location of the well	
Well datum type	WONS IDA	i.e. drill floor, kelly bushing, rotary table	
Well datum elevation	WONS spud notification	The height above sea level of the well datum	
Spud date/kickoff date	WONS spud notification	The date on which the well spudded (dd/mm/yyyy)	
Date TD reached	Well operator reported	The date on which the well reached total depth (dd/mm/yyyy)	
Regulatory completion date	Well operator reported	The date on which, following reaching its target and TD, operations were finished on a wellbore. (See notes in section 6 table 2 below for full definition)	
Age of reservoir	Chronostratigraphic name reported by WUN	The age of the target formation i.e. Eocene, Palaeocene	
Reservoir formation name	Reported by WUN	The name of the target formation i.e. Balder, Forties	
Reservoir thickness	Reported by WUN	Gross thickness of reservoir target	
Hydrocarbon presence	Reported by WUN	Y/N i.e. whether any hydrocarbons were found or if the wellbore was a dry hole	
Hydrocarbon type	Reported by WUN	Oil/Gas/Condensate i.e. the type of hydrocarbon (if present)	
Pressure classification	Reported by WUN	Normal/high/ultra-high as defined in WONS	
Temperature classification	Reported by WUN	Normal/high/ultra-high as defined in WONS	
Wellbore mechanical status	Reported by abandonment/suspension/completion notification	i.e. AB1, AB2, AB3, plugged, completed operating	
Flow test results	i.e. flow rates, pressures, types of fluid	Normally included in a well test notification	

Other well information

For the avoidance of doubt, it should be noted that in the case of this category of wellbore information (i.e. the various logs reports and other information and data derived from drilling a wellbore), the OGA requires all information created or acquired by relevant persons that is in the scope of the Retention Regulations to be reported to the OGA via the NDR following the drilling of a well and other related operations. All of this information will therefore be subject to a routine s.34 notice.

Much of this information will be in the form of reports created or compiled before, during or after drilling operations, and may contain information relating to engineering, operations and the geology of the strata. All reports produced for a licensee or licence group by a well operator and/or contractors engaged on any aspect of a well and its entire lifecycle must be reported, in addition to any summaries of those reports such as those included in the operator's end of well report.

Disclosure of other well information

In accordance with regulation 9, the OGA may disclose other well information 2 years after it has been received by the OGA or, if earlier, on the date of the determination (or partial determination if the well concerned is in the determined area) of the relevant licence.

Disclosure will occur by making the information publicly available in the NDR. In practice, so that information created or acquired during the drilling and construction phase of the well can be disclosed together in a coherent package (rather than at separate times), the OGA may disclose information on a date which may be later than the earliest possible date for a particular item.

Representation

The OGA will only consider delaying disclosure of other well information in exceptional circumstances. Relevant persons wishing to make representation should contact the OGA (as indicated in section 4 above), a minimum of 3 months before disclosure occurs, setting out their reasons why they believe the OGA should delay disclosure.

Table 2 is the reporting equivalent of the retention table in the Retention Guidance, that sets out which well information the OGA requires to be reported, any particular remarks about the report or data type, the relevant catalogue code under the NDR standard (CS8) for well data, the timescale for reporting and the form and manner generally applicable for each individual type (the s.34 notice will specify the form and manner). All reporting of this category of well information must be carried out via online submission, into the NDR, within 6 months of the regulatory well completion date for the wellbore.

Table 2: Reporting of well information

Type	Remarks	NDR standard 8 (formerly CS8) code	Form and manner	Reported by
Authority for expenditure, partner consents, etc	Documentation to be reported. A summary in the Operator's End of Well Report would be adequate	PRE_PROP (closest match), PRE_GEN	Documents: PDF/A with machine readable text	6 months after the date of completion of the well as recorded in WONS
Geological/well proposals	Providing basic details of well location, seismic structure, basic well evaluation, mud programme and well evaluation plan. May otherwise be included in geological and/or drilling programme	PRE_PROP	Digital deviation data: IOGP P7/2000	Information arising from subsequent well activity should be reported no later than 6 months after it was created
Geological programme	Describing the full structural geological setting, cross sections, stratigraphic column, well evaluation programme – (including coring, logging (wireline/LWD/MWD), mud logging etc.), pore pressure and temperature profiles and other information from geological models, etc. Basic details of contractors, the well operator, and equity partners must also be reported. Alternatively, this may be included in drilling programme	PRE_GPROG	Digital log data: LAS or DLIS format Photographs: JPEG, PNG, or multi-page PDF (please see note 8 below)	
Drilling/ operations programme	Describing the planned design of the well/wellbore such as drill bit diameters, casing types, shoe depths, kick-off points, deviation, plug depths etc. May be combined with the geological programme, above. For non-drilling operations, a similar level of appropriate information for the type of activity is required	PRE_DPROG		
Site survey	Report on rig site conditions, shallow gas, other hazards, bathymetry for the proposed well. Information arising from 2D shallow seismic surveys must be reported as specified in the geophysics section	PRE_SITE		
Rig positioning report (for mobile unit)	Documents the actual siting of the rig	PRE_MOVE		
Daily (operations) reports	May be reported as separate reports, or included in contractor daily operations reports. Full reports must be reported in addition to any summary included in the end of well report	DRILL_HIST (closest match)		
Definitive deviation survey	The final, definitive deviation survey as approved by the well operator on behalf of the other licensees, including the finalised deviation survey data used as a positional reference for all the other data that requires positional referencing, and associated reports (including the deviation survey end of well report)	DRILL_DEV (report), WDD_FILE (digital file)		

Type	Remarks	NDR standard 8 (formerly CS8) code	Form and manner	Reported by
Casing/cementing end of well report	Full reports must be reported in addition to any summary in the operator's end of well report	DRILL_HIST, DRILL_GEN	Documents: PDF/A with machine readable text	6 months after the date of completion of the well as recorded in WONS Information arising from subsequent well activity should be reported no later than 6 months after it was created
Mud contractor end of well report	Full reports must be reported in addition to any summary in the operator's end of well report	DRILL_GEN	Digital deviation data: IOGP P7/2000	
LWD/MWD end of well report	Full reports must be reported in addition to any summary in the operator's end of well report	DRILL_MWD	Digital log data: LAS or DLIS format	
Mud logging end of well report	Report typically includes expected prognosis, drilling dynamics data, lithology and provisional formation tops, and includes associated logs (formation evaluation, ditch gas, temperature, pressure evaluation, etc.)	DRILL_MUD	Photographs: JPEG, PNG, or multi-page PDF (please see note 8 below)	
Core operations report	Report from the coring contractor. Alternatively, may be included in the Operator's End of Well Report	CORE_GEN		
Biostratigraphy, palynology, and palaeontology reports	Typically provided by the contractor. Includes reports on palaeontological and palynological analysis activities, interpretations and conclusions. Will include zones, species listings and range charts, and includes report from wellsite services, where available	GEOL_BIO		
Geochemistry report	Typically provided by the contractor. Includes details of methodology, results, and interpretations	GEOL_CHEM		
Conventional core analysis report and core photos	Typically provided by the contractor. Details of conventional core analysis activity and results. Includes lithological descriptions, porosity, permeability, saturations, matrix densities, and core photos, typically referenced using driller's depths	CORE_CCA		
Special core analysis (SCAL) report	Special core analysis performed on preserved samples, including relative permeability data, capillary pressure test data, any other contractor derived data and results	CORE_SCAL		
Sedimentology, petrography, and petrology	Reports detailing rock properties determined by logging and/or facies descriptions of core	GEOL_SED		
Pressure, volume, temperature (PVT) and other fluid analysis	Details of measurement of phase behaviour and pressure/volume /temperature of reservoir fluids, as typically performed on samples from wireline well testing e.g. MDT, or drill stem testing	TEST_FLUID, TEST_PLT		

Type	Remarks	NDR standard 8 (formerly CS8) code	Form and manner	Reported by
Contractor well testing reports	Reports arising from drill stem tests or equivalent	TEST_GEN, TEST_DST	Documents: PDF/A with machine readable text	6 months after the date of completion of the well as recorded in WONS
Other bespoke contractor reports (engineering, geological, geophysical, petrophysical)	Other specialist reports provided by various contractors, e.g. chemostratigraphy, goniometry on cores, etc	ENG_GEN, GEOL_GEN, CORE_GEN, GEOL_PPHYS, GEOL_DIP	Digital deviation data: IOGP P7/200 Digital log data: LAS or DLIS format	Information arising from subsequent well activity should be reported no later than 6 months after it was created
Open hole wireline	Images and digital data arising from all logs run (includes gamma ray, sonic, density and neutron logs). All logs recorded using wireline, slickline, TLC pipe conveyed or coiled tubing tool conveyance methods	LOG_WIRE (images), DWL_WIRE (digital)	Photographs: JPEG, PNG, or multi-page PDF (please see note 8 below)	
Core data curves	Including core gamma ray. Typically referenced to driller's depths, and used to adjust cores to log depths on the composite log	LOG_CORE		
Cased hole and tubing wireline	Images and digital data arising from all logs run (includes cement bond logs, perforation logs and slickline logs)	LOG_CASE		
Well test/ formation test logs	Logs arising from formation testing tools (e.g. PLT, RFT, TDT, MDT etc.). May include details of samples collected	LOG_TEST (images), DWL_TEST		
Composite well logs	Image log with full well header information, showing all primary wellbore measurements, including: formation tops, chronostratigraphy, lithostratigraphy, lithologies, selected log curves, DST intervals (with summary results), cored intervals (depth shifted), sidewall cores, formation tester results, background gas, hydrocarbon shows, casing/liner depths, deviation data, measured 2 way times to formation tops	LOG_COMP		
Joined well logs	Joined set of digital log curves spliced together over full depth range of wellbore. Typically used for correlation purposes it will be the most accurate and complete record of the main log measurements such as sonic, density, neutron and resistivity. Information on the processing of well logs, including a full audit trail, must also be reported	JWL_FILE, JWL_AUDIT		

Type	Remarks	NDR standard 8 (formerly CS8) code	Form and manner	Reported by
Computer processed interpretations (CPI)/ petrophysical data log	Spliced, environmentally corrected log curves for use in petrophysical interpretation. Will normally be specialist curves not normally included in a standard composite log. Associated audit trails should also be reported	LOG_CPI	Documents: PDF/A with machine readable text	6 months after the date of completion of the well as recorded in WONS
Borehole seismic data	Includes reports, logs and digital data obtained as part of VSP profile, offset VSP, Velocity survey etc. All sonic/velocity and two-way time (TWT) logs including calibrated sonic and density logs and any derived calculations. Synthetic seismograms	GPHYS_VSP, GPHYS_QCVSP, GPHYS_CSHOT, LOG_VEL, LOG_SEIS, VSP_FILE, VSP_SEGY, CSHOT_FILE	Digital deviation data: IOGP P7/2000 Digital log data: LAS or DLIS format Photographs: JPEG, PNG, or multi-page PDF (please see note 8 below)	Information arising from subsequent well activity should be reported no later than 6 months after it was created
LWD/MWD log data	Data and measurements collected while drilling	LOG_MWD (images), DWL_MWD (digital)		
Borehole imaging data	Includes dipmeter logs, borehole televiewer images, etc.	LOG_DIP		
Wellsite lithology log	As provided by the wellsite geologist	LOG_LITH		
Wellsite core logs	Core descriptions as provided by the wellsite geologist	LOG_CORE		
Operator's end of well report	Also known as the drilling report, end of well report or end of job report. Includes summaries of all contractor activities, and is generated at the end of each well lifecycle activity. Multiple reports may exist for a single well / wellbore. Typically includes: LWD/MWD/mud/mud logging/casing/cementing/surveys/etc. plus final well schematic, lessons learned, cementing, mud logging summary, QC reports, well examiner certificate, and barrier pressure test/leak off test summary. May contain a summary of daily drilling reports. Will also include all information required in a well abandonment report, essentially, the end of job/operational phase report. For the avoidance of doubt all abandonment reports (including intermediate abandonments that occur as part of suspension operations) if not included as part of the final well report, must be provided	WELL_COMP; also referencing ENG_GEN, ENG_PROD, ENG_COMPS, ENG_ABAND, DRILL_HIST, DRILL_GEN depending on content		
Operator's geological end of well reports	Includes final formation tops, stratigraphy, logging summary, coring summary, core depth shifts (driller to logger) where relevant. Samples collected, and fluid descriptions. Perforated intervals. Studies conducted. Formation pressures and gradients from formation pressure logs. May contain petrophysical interpretation with audit trail	GEOL_GEOW		

Type	Remarks	NDR standard 8 (formerly CS8) code	Form and manner	Reported by
Operator's petrophysical end of well report	Petrophysical interpretation with audit trail if not included as part of the geological end of well report	GEOL_PPHYS	Documents: PDF/A with machine readable text	6 months after the date of completion of the well as recorded in WONS Information arising from subsequent well activity should be reported no later than 6 months after it was created
Perforation and reperforation reports and logs	Report on perforating and perforated or reperforated intervals	LOG_CASE, ENG_COMPS	Digital deviation data: IOGP P7/2000	
Well schematic	The final (or most current) well schematic for the well as included in the drilling programme (as-is and planned) and in the end of well report, as submitted to WONS	WELL_SCHEM	Digital log data: LAS or DLIS format	
Seabed clearance certificate	A seabed clearance certificate may be applicable to more than one well. Normally included in the end of well report or abandonment report and also provided to WONS		Photographs: JPEG, PNG, or multi-page PDF (please see note 8 below)	

Notes

- All documents and data submitted for wellbores drilled after 1st January 2006 are expected to be in machine readable digital format. Scanned images of documents and data are accepted only for wells drilled prior to that date, and only where the master digital version is no longer available.
- All documents and data are to be submitted online to the NDR. Submission on physical media is not permitted, except by prior arrangement.
- Documents submitted in PDF/A format must contain machine readable text, rather than scanned images of text.
- Where a series of wellbores are drilled in quick succession from the same surface location they must be reported within 6 months of the regulatory completion date of the last wellbore before the rig permanently leaves location.
- For an explanation of the NDR/CS8 standard please see here (<https://cdal.com/index.php/data-regulations/>)
- For well log curve joining standard please see NDR/CS5 <http://cdal.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/CS-5-Curve-Joining-Standard-Aug-2010.pdf>
- Regulatory Completion Date is defined as the date a wellbore, having reached its target, is first left in of one of the following mechanical states following drilling:
 - Completed for Production (Completed – Shut in, or Completed – Operating) - the date that perforation and setting of tubing and packers is finished and the wellbore is ready to flow, or;
 - Permanently Abandoned (Abandoned Phase 3 – AB3) - the date that the well (i.e. including all connected wellbores), on completion of operations, is left in such a condition that the open hole is plugged and sealed such that it may not be re-entered (in general this will involve the cutting and retrieval of casing strings, removal of all drilling mud and similar fluids, permanent sealing of the wellhead and removal of the well origin with no components remaining at surface) or;
 - Suspended (Abandoned Phase 1 – AB1, Abandoned Phase 2 – AB2, or Plugged) - the date that the wellbore is either abandoned downhole or temporarily plugged so that it may be re-entered at a later date. If the well is suspended before the target has been reached, the OGA will agree the appropriate Regulatory Completion Date with the Licensee through the consenting process
 - In the case of a series of sidetrack wellbores drilled in succession the regulatory completion date for a parent well will be taken as the kick-off date of the subsequent sidetrack unless the OGA is notified to the contrary
- Where photos (i.e. core photos) are submitted they should have a minimum resolution of 300ppi (pixels per inch). jpeg2000, RAW or bitmap files preferred.

7. Samples

Petroleum-related samples i.e. samples of strata or petroleum (including gas) and other substances acquired during well operations that must be retained (see the Retention Guidance) will be required to be reported to the OGA. As the BGS curates petroleum-related samples on behalf of the OGA at their National Geological Repository (NGR), this means in practice reporting will be to the BGS.

Reporting will be required either in response to a routine s.34 notice or a standalone s.34 notice requesting particular samples from a particular wellbore. Such samples may also be required to be reported in relation to an agreed Information and Samples Plan (ISP) or in response to a request for disposal of the samples in question. Please refer to the Retention Guidance for further information and note, in this instance, the OGA may issue a standalone s.34 notice. The samples the OGA generally requires to be reported, include those set out in the Retention Guidance as follows:

- core plugs
- drill cuttings
- sidewall cores
- oil and gas fluid samples
- micro-palaeontological microscope slides and preparations
- thin sections prepared from core, micro-palaeontological or other samples
- polished sections prepared from core, micro-palaeontological or other samples
- grain mounts taken from core, micro-palaeontological or other samples

However, note that at the present time, fluid and formation water samples will only be requested exceptionally, in association with a standalone reporting notice.

Table 3 summarises the OGA's sample reporting requirements and sets out notes on "form and manner", where and when they should be reported and whether reporting is routine (i.e. following consented drilling activity) or in response to a standalone s.34 notice.

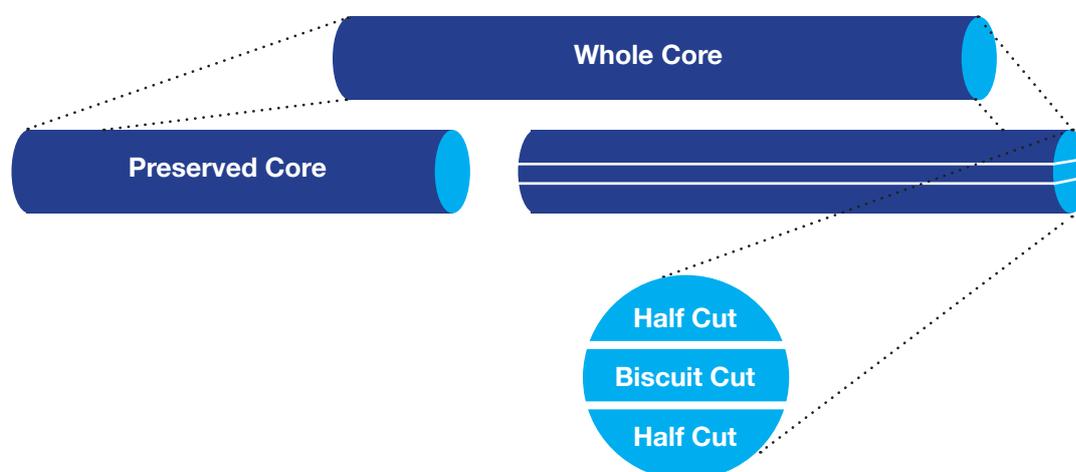
All costs of packaging and delivery are for the account of the relevant person(s) and neither the OGA nor BGS shall have any responsibility for such costs.

Table 3: Samples to be reported

Type	Description	Form and manner comments	Reported to	Reporting notes
Conventional cores	Slabbed core	A complete longitudinal section comprising at least one quarter of the core from exploration wells and one half of the core from development wells. If the core diameter is less than 7.6 cm (3 inches) the OGA collection at the NGR should also receive at least one half of the core from exploration wells Please see figure 2 - explanatory diagram and note on core boxes below	The National Geological Repository British Geological Survey Keyworth Nottingham NG12 5GG	Routinely reported no later than 6 months from the date of completion of the wellbore (the “regulatory completion date”) as recorded in WONS
	Resinated core	Thin resinated slab to facilitate description	As above	Not routinely reported but: i. may be required to be reported on licence determination (full or partial) as agreed with the OGA in an Information and Samples plan (ISP) or; ii. reported in response to a standalone reporting notice (which may be issued in response to a disposal request)
	Core plugs	Generally 1-2" long plugs for poroperm analysis		
	Plug trims	Trimmed sections used for biostratigraphy etc.		
	SCA /preserved samples (full core width)	SCALS - waxed, flaked in brine or Oil Based Mud (OBM) etc.		
Drill cuttings	Washed and dried	Minimum 100g to be reported where collected from each sample	As above	Routinely reported no later than 6 months after the date of completion of the wellbore as recorded in WONS
	Unwashed samples	Bagged samples		Not routinely reported but: i. may be required to be reported on licence determination (full or partial) as agreed with the OGA in an Information and Samples plan (ISP) or; ii. reported in response to a standalone reporting notice (which may be issued in response to a disposal request)
	Geochemical samples	Tinned unwashed cuttings, with bactericide added, normally stored inverted		

Type	Description	Form and manner comments	Reported to:	Reporting notes
Sidewall cores	Sidewall cores (percussion)	Cores taken from side of borehole normally by (explosive) wireline tool	As above	As above
	Sidewall cores (rotary)	Cores taken from side of borehole normally by rotary drilled, wireline tool (can be used for poroperm analysis)	As above	As above
Thin sections and grain mounts	Micropalaeontology and palynological slides and preparations	All those prepared	As above	As above
	Thin sections	Petrographic thin sections		
	Polished sections	Petrographic polished sections		
	Grain mounts	Resin mounted grains for used for further analysis		
Fluid samples (DST/MDT etc.)	Oil samples	Non-pressurised. No more than 1 litre	As above	As above
	Formation water samples	No more than 1 litre		
	Gas samples			

Figure 2: Explanatory diagram of main core cuts



Metadata for submitted samples

The metadata for every box of samples submitted to the NGR must be included in a summary spreadsheet, an example of which is given below (note that this metadata will also be included in the scope of the routine s.34 notice). All boxes in an individual delivery from a single source wellbore should be included in one spreadsheet. Boxes should be grouped by sample type/set code and then arranged in ascending box number order. Boxes from several wellbores may be included in the same spreadsheet, provided that they will be delivered together. Spreadsheets should be emailed in advance to kwcorestore@bgs.ac.uk and copied to OGA.TechData@ogauthority.co.uk with notification of estimated delivery time.

Figure 3: Sample metadata

Box No.	Licence	Top Depth	Base Depth	Units	Core Run no.	Material Type Code/Name	Set Code/Number	Source Well Name	Comments
1	P1632	13040	13043	Imperial	1	1/2 Core		13/25- 1	
2	P1632	13043	13046	Imperial	2	1/2 Core		13/25- 1	
3	P1632	13046	13049	Imperial	3	1/2 Core		13/25- 1	
4	P1632	13049	13052	Imperial	4	1/2 Core		13/25- 1	
5	P1632	13052	13055	Imperial	5	1/2 Core		13/25- 1	
1	P473	2933	3180	Metric		WSCT	D3	49/21g- 11	92-104g 10m Intervals
2	P473	3180	3410	Metric		WSCT	D3	49/21b- 11	92-104g 10m Intervals
3	P473	3410	3670	Metric		WSCT	D3	49/21g- 11	92-104g 10m Intervals
4	P473	3670	3910	Metric		WSCT	D3	49/21g- 11	92-104g 10m Intervals
5	P473	3910	4046	Metric		WSCT	D3	49/21b- 11	92-104g 10m Intervals
6	P1632	5280	7440	Imperial		WSCT	B	9/02b-A4	55-74g 30ft Intervals
7	P1632	7440	9912	Imperial		WSCT	B	9/02b-A4	55-74g 30ft Intervals
8	P1632	9912	13091	Imperial		WSCT	B	9/02b-A4	55-74g 30ft Intervals

Further examples of sample template spreadsheets may be downloaded from the links accessed from the NGR section of the BGS website¹¹

Copies of any core photographs, referenced to the driller's depth should also be submitted with the above accompanying metadata (see also Well Information in section 6 above)

¹¹ <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/NGR/home.html>

Packaging instructions and core box specification

Conventional cores shall be delivered in solid, rigid boxes made from 1.8mm thick acid free card, kraft lined both sides, with heavy duty brass staples. Boxes must have separate full depth lids; tray and sleeve construction is not acceptable. The following sizes (millimetres) are allowable:

- 1000 x 100 x 100
- 1000 x 75 x 75
- 1000 x 100 x 50
- 1000 x 120 x 60

All boxes shall be permanently and clearly marked with the following information (printed self-adhesive labels are acceptable):

- Box number (numbered sequentially downwards from the top)
- Top depth
- Base depth
- Units (Imperial or Metric)
- Core run number (if applicable)
- Material type code or name (WSCT = washed cuttings;)
- Set code (if applicable - i.e. the set of cuttings being supplied)
- OGA wellbore name

Twin runs in a single box are acceptable if separated by a cardboard divider. Any empty spaces should be packed with “Plastazote Foam” or card blocks and crumpled acid-free tissue should be added over the core to ensure no movement occurs during transportation.

All boxes should be labelled on the visible end, and the core, samples or cuttings within should “young” away (i.e. get shallower) from the viewer. Boxes should be numbered from the top of the well downwards.

Cuttings should be packed in good quality leak proof bags or high-density polythene containers. These should be packed in 1000mm x 100mm x 100mm boxes.

It should be noted that the cost of any resubmission or re-boxing of samples required through failure to comply with these instructions shall be borne by the relevant person. Any boxes that exceed the standard dimensions by more than 5mm in any direction will be automatically rejected.

Disclosure of samples

Regulation 16 of the Disclosure Regulations allows the OGA to make samples available to the public two years after they have been reported or, if earlier, the date of determination of the relevant licence or part thereof. The OGA's intention is that well samples in the NGR will be available for inspection at the same time as logs and reports relating to formation evaluation written following the drilling phase in relation to the same well are disclosed. Samples will be made available to the public by appointment with the BGS at their facility in Keyworth.¹²

Representation

The OGA will only consider delaying disclosure of sample material in exceptional circumstances. Relevant persons wishing to make representation should contact the OGA (as indicated in section 4 above), a minimum of 3 months before disclosure occurs, setting out their reasons for why disclosure should be delayed.

¹² https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/205118/1_KW_Regulations_For_Access_To_The_BGS_Keyworth_Core_Store.docx

8. Geophysical survey information

Certain geophysical information, being retained by relevant persons under the Retention Regulations (please see the Retention Guidance¹³ for further information) must be reported under a routine s.34 notice covering activity for a specific time period or a standalone s.34 notice for specific information. Reporting of geophysical information may also be required under a standalone s.34 notice in relation to an agreed Information and Samples plan.

Disclosure of geophysical information

Regulation 2 (General Application) of the Disclosure Regulations states that geophysical information will only be in scope where it is created or acquired before the end of 2018 (being the calendar year in which the Disclosure Regulations commenced). Therefore, information from surveys that took place during 2018 or thereafter can be disclosed in accordance with these regulations. Information relating to surveys created or acquired prior to 2018 will be disclosed under the terms of the licence clauses.

Under regulation 6 of the Disclosure Regulations, the earliest the OGA may disclose information relating to proprietary surveys (i.e. acquired by or on behalf of production licence holders) is 5 years after processing is complete (or upon licence determination in respect of the area of the survey if that happens earlier). Note that where the area of a survey is only partially on a determined licence area (and the remainder is on an area still under an extant licence) the OGA will normally wait until the remaining area(s) is/are determined before disclosing the survey information.

In the case of reprocessed data from proprietary surveys, post stack volumes where reprocessing was completed in the year the regulations commenced will be also be disclosed in accordance with regulation 6. Therefore, post stack reprocessed volumes created in 2018 onwards will be disclosed 5 years after processing is completed or upon licence determination.

Under regulation 7, the earliest the OGA may disclose processed data relating to surveys acquired by holders of exploration licences (or any survey carried out by or on behalf of other than a production licence holder) is 10 years after processing is complete. The earliest that field data and pre-stack data can be disclosed is 15 years after processing is complete.

Representation

The OGA will only consider delaying or waiving disclosure of geophysical data in exceptional circumstances. As the relationship between surveys and the related licence(s) can be complex, relevant persons wishing to make representations should contact the OGA (as indicated in section 4 above), a minimum of 6 months before disclosure is due to occur, setting out their reasons why disclosure should be delayed or waived.

Reporting of information for proprietary surveys

The OGA's requirement for reporting of volumes for proprietary surveys is that all volumes and all associated reports should be reported on a routine basis. The information should be reported to the NDR.

¹³ <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/4855/oga-guidance-on-retention-of-information-and-samples-may-2018.pdf>

Reporting of information for commercial surveys

Summary information, post stack and velocity data (please see Tables 4 and 5) from commercial geophysical surveys (i.e. “speculative” or “multiclient” surveys or in other words any survey carried out other than by or on behalf of a production licence holder) will be required to be reported on a routine basis. Field and pre-stack data is not currently required under a routine s.34 notice. Where the OGA requires field or pre-stack data from these surveys for regulatory purposes it will issue a standalone notice for the data in question (please see Table 5) below.

Please note that the OGA also intends to publish separate guidance on the disclosure of ‘Commercial Seismic’ information (i.e. that seismic information acquired under an exploration licence).

Reporting of 4D surveys

For 4D surveys, processed data from the baseline and final surveys (prior to COP) only must be reported on a routine basis. Data from monitor surveys will only be requested by a standalone reporting notice.

Summary information about geophysical surveys

The OGA will require summary information about all geophysical surveys to be routinely reported. Much of this information is already reported via the Energy Portal and the associated activity log and close out report in accordance with requirements of the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED, part of the Department for Business Enterprise and Industrial Strategy, (BEIS)).

Until further notice, the OGA will continue to gather most of this information from the activity log and close out report required by OPRED once a survey has completed. This must be submitted to the NDR no later than 3 months after acquisition is complete. Guidance on the survey close out process is available¹⁴. Any summary survey attributes not included in the log and close out report will be required via the survey header information form (see guidance tab on the closeout form and the data submission forms on the NDR Data Downloads tab).

The following summary information is required for geophysical surveys:

¹⁴<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/oil-and-gas-offshore-environmental-legislation#the-offshore-petroleum-activities-conservation-of-habitats-regulations-2001-as-amended>

Table 4: Summary geophysical survey information

Attribute	Source	Notes
Survey identifier	Close out report	Please see the survey and line naming standard NDR/CS9 ¹⁵
Survey type		Seismic (2D,3D) gravity, magnetic
Acquisition contractor		Name of contractor (mainly for proprietary surveys)
Associated licence(s)		Includes type and number
Proprietary/commercial	Determined from close out form (or otherwise reported separately)	i.e. was the survey acquired principally under a production licence for the purposes of finding or getting petroleum under that licence or by an exploration licensee for other purposes (NB where this is not clear from the close out form the OGA will verify this independently)
Survey start date	Close out report	Date data acquisition commences
Survey end date		Date data acquisition ends
Survey area		i.e. the UKCS area plus the quad/blocks that the survey covers
Boundary co-ordinate and spatial extent		Latitude/longitude
Energy source		e.g. airgun
Shot interval		In seconds
Water depth		In feet/metres
Record length	Reported separately to OGA	In seconds
Streamer length		In metres/kilometres
Streamer spacing		i.e. lateral spacing of the streamers (in metres)
Date processing completed		The OGA considers this to be once the processing report is completed

¹⁵ <http://cdal.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/CS-9-Seismic-Surveys-Sept-2009.pdf>

Disclosure of summary survey information

Under regulation 5 the OGA may disclose the above summary information after the date on which the survey acquisition finishes.

Representation

Summary survey information is generally uncontentious in nature, however relevant persons who wish to make representation against disclosure should do so before the information is due to be reported to the OGA (and ideally during the period when the survey is being planned).

Detailed reporting requirements for geophysical information

The following tables set out a detailed list of the information that is routinely created or acquired by or on behalf of the holder(s) of petroleum licences for a geophysical survey and therefore the OGA requires to be reported on a routine basis. Reporting of all seismic volumes and associated volumes will be to the NDR apart from gravity/magnetic data (see table):

Table 5: Geophysical information: detailed reporting requirements

Type	Remarks	Report category	Form and manner	Reported by
Field data				
Recorded trace data	Including source signature, where available		SEG-D rev 3.1 (little endian, IEEE 9058) to be provided on 3592 format tapes (two identical copies) or on a USB 3-connected storage device. Data in earlier SEG-D versions and in SEG-A, B, or C formats may exceptionally be accepted by agreement	Proprietary surveys: No later than 6 months after completion of processing Commercial surveys: As per standalone s.34 notice
Group formed or final field produced	Where partial processing has occurred during acquisition. Including de-ghosted data		SEG-Y rev 2 (little endian, IEEE floating point) preferred; SEG-Y rev 1 may be accepted exceptionally. To be provided on 3592 format tapes (two identical copies) or on a USB 3-connected storage device	
Nav-seis merge data	Source/receiver navigation data assigned to CMP positions			
Pre-stack data				
Pre-stack time migrated data	Raw and final PSTM gathers		SEG-Y rev 2 (little endian, IEEE floating point) preferred; SEG-Y rev 1 may be accepted exceptionally To be provided on a USB 3-connected storage device. May be accepted on 3592 format tape by agreement	Proprietary surveys: No later than 6 months after completion of processing Commercial surveys: As per standalone s.34 notice
Pre-stack depth migrated data	Raw and final PSDM gathers			
Stacking and migration velocities	As used in depth migration processing		SEG-Y Rev 1 or ESSOV2 on a USB 3-compatible storage device	Proprietary and commercial surveys: No later than 6 months after completion of processing
Post-stack data				
Final migrated stack	The final migrated stack after full pre-stack processing		SEG-Y rev 2 (little endian, IEEE floating point) preferred; SEG-Y rev 1 may be accepted exceptionally To be provided on a USB 3-connected storage device. May be accepted on 3592 format tape by agreement	Proprietary and commercial surveys: No later than 6 months after completion of processing
Final migrated stack after full pre-stack and post stack processing	Includes angle and offset stacks			
All other post stack depth migrated volumes	Includes post stack time migrated volumes if created			
Post stack time migrated volumes	If created as part of a PSDM project			

Type	Remarks	Report category	Form and manner	Reported by
Positional data				
Positional data	Includes raw navigation, source-receiver navigation, final processed navigation, bathymetry data, and 3D survey bin grids		Raw navigation: IOGP P2/11; processed navigation: IOGP P1/11; bin grids: IOGP P6/11 format. Earlier IOGP / UKOOA formats may exceptionally be accepted by agreement To be provided on a USB 3-compatible storage device.	Proprietary surveys: No later than 6 months after completion of processing Commercial surveys: Final processed navigation, no later than 6 months after completion of processing Other: as per standalone notice

Reports				
Acquisition, including QC reports	Reports detailing the acquisition and quality checking of seismic surveys, including weekly reports and the final deliverables or outputs from surveys. These include shot point base maps and maps showing the full fold of coverage	Acquisition report	PDF/A, including machine readable text. Scanned images in PDF or TIFF format may exceptionally be accepted by agreement To be submitted online to the NDR. Not accepted on physical media	Proprietary and commercial surveys: No later than 6 months after completion of processing
Field tape listings		Field QC output listing		
Observers logs		Observers logs		
Processing reports	Information on processing system and sequence, final products, input data etc.	Processing reports		
Navigation reports		Navigation reports		
Navigation QC reports		Navigation QC reports		

Type	Remarks	Report category	Form and manner	Reported by
Gravity and magnetic				
Gravity and magnetic	All raw and processed and gridded data	N/A	Data type submitted to Bridgeporth / BGS (see notes below)	<p>Proprietary surveys: No later than 6 months after completion of processing</p> <p>Commercial surveys: As per standalone s.34 notice</p>
Electromagnetic	Field data (both raw and calibrated), time series data, magnitude and phase data, traces (transient CSEM) and impedance tensor (MT)	N/A	Data type submitted to Bridgeporth/BGS (see notes below)	<p>Proprietary surveys: No later than 6 months after completion of processing</p> <p>Commercial surveys: As per standalone s.34 notice</p>

Notes

All tapes and other media must be labelled with the following information:

- Survey owner
 - NDR/CS9 survey identifier
 - Survey name
 - Acquisition dates
 - Data type (or list of contents if space permits)
 - Processing version e.g. Near/Far/Full/Ufar
 - Format i.e. SEG-Y, SEG-D as appropriate
 - Inline/crossline
 - Tape number if multiple tapes submitted (i.e. 1 of 2, 2 of 2)
 - Survey area (ie. Western Approaches, Southern North Sea)
1. This also applies to USB media (see below) where a "README" file with the above information should also be included. When signal, navigation and velocity data are stored on tape with the UNIX 'tar' or 'dd' commands, the correct commands to retrieve the data must be provided.
 2. All tapes submitted must be 3592 format. JC tapes preferred (4Tb capacity, suitable for reading in an IBM 3592 E07 generation device), but JA and JB tapes will be accepted exceptionally. Other tape media will not be accepted.
 3. When reporting data on tape, emphasis must be placed on cost effectiveness and practicality in order to minimise loading costs and the burden on the OGA's ongoing data management and duplication costs. Whilst JC tapes are preferred, JA/JB tapes may be acceptable if the data volume and hence the number of tapes is reasonable. Due care should be taken to avoid excessive wastage of capacity (i.e. tapes should be full). In the case of reporting large field and pre-stack volumes, the OGA will discuss with relevant persons on a case by case basis the best way to achieve this aim.
 4. A tape transcription report must accompany all tapes containing field and pre-stack data submitted for loading to the NDR.
 5. All storage devices submitted must provide a USB 3 interface. USB 2 and earlier devices will not be accepted. Seismic data sets must be provided on a single device only. They must not be split across multiple USB devices.
 6. All documentation must be submitted in PDF/A format, including machine readable text. Scanned images will not be accepted; in the case of legacy surveys where no digital master document exists, a pdf should be generated.
 7. A loading sheet must accompany each data submission, providing instructions to ensure the data is loaded and quality controlled correctly. An example may be obtained from the OGA.
 8. GeoVault is a data management service for gravity, magnetic and other non-seismic exploratio data run by BGS and Bridgorth <http://www.geo-vault.com/>

9. Production information

Consolidated information

Production information (data), consolidated at field level and by calendar month, is required to be routinely reported to the OGA on a monthly basis by means of the Petroleum Production Reporting System (PPRS). This applies to all consented fields for their entire production life until permanent Cessation of Production (COP) occurs. This information includes volumetric information (i.e. the amount of petroleum, gas or other fluids produced or injected) and high-level information on the composition of petroleum or gas (such as density or calorific value in the case of gas).

Guidance on using the PPRS system is available from the OGA website.¹⁶

Disclosure of consolidated production information

Under regulation 10 of the Disclosure Regulations the OGA may disclose this information as early as 2 calendar months after the last day of the month to which the information relates.

Detailed production information

More detailed, daily production data from individual wellbores must also be reported for the whole life of the field and should include all data acquired up to when permanent COP occurs for the field in question. This data is therefore only required to be reported once. The data to be reported should comply with the minimum frequency required to be retained (24 hours – please see the OGA's PPRS Retention Guidance). This 24-hour period should also be consistent with that used to report production for the whole field prior to permanent COP.

The OGA will include this data in a routine s.34 notice to cover all fields that have ceased production during a given reporting period. Please note however, that the OGA may also require this information from time to time (including prior to COP) for specific purposes. In such circumstances, the OGA will issue a standalone s.34 notice.

The OGA recognises that due to the inherent uncertainty in production data (due to, for instance, allocation issues) detailed production information will not always reconcile with the consolidated information reported through PPRS.

Table 6 sets out what detailed production information would normally be reported if routinely acquired for a particular well. It should be noted that, as is the case with other information categories, the Disclosure Regulations do not require information to be created or acquired in the first place; only that data that has been created or acquired and is within scope of those regulations is to be reported. For example, downhole temperatures and pressures cannot be reported if no suitable downhole gauges are in place. Information from sensors installed on a temporary basis will be requested, if required, via a standalone s.34 notice.

Where production was not expected in a given 24-hour period (i.e. due to well maintenance), NULL values should be used. Where production was expected but did not occur, zero values should be used.

Information can be reported as a spreadsheet or in CSV files and must be sent to the OGA no later than one calendar month after COP has occurred (or the licence has determined). Please contact OGA.TechData@ogauthority.co.uk for access to the OGA's secure FTP service.

¹⁶ <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/4508/oga-pprs-help-guide-rev-3-141217.pdf>

Table 6: Reporting of detailed production data

Attribute	Units (if applicable)	Notes
Production date		dd/mm/yyyy
Wellbore identifier		OGA well number
Wellbore name or alias		Internal company name or alias
Wellbore type		i.e. if wellbore is injector/producer
Change of use date	dd/mm/yyyy	if use has changed over time
Field name		
PPRS reporting unit code		Code assigned to field/reporting unit
Facility name		
Measurement basis		i.e. allocated or based on separator data
Hours on production		
Average downhole temperature	Degrees C	Average measurements, if available, should preferably be calculated over the period the well had potential to flow, although averages over the full 24 hour period will also be accepted
Average downhole pressure	Bar	As above
Average annulus pressure	Bar	As above
Average wellhead temperature	Degrees C	As above
Average wellhead pressure	Bar	As above
Average choke size	Percentage (0-100) or Imperial (1/64")	As above
Produced oil volume (m3)	m3 (standard at 15 degrees C as measured at separator)	
Produced oil average density	Kg/sm3	
Produced gas volume (m3)	As above	
Produced gas average density	Kg/sm3	
Produced water volume (m3)	As above	From producing reservoir
Produced aquifer water volume	m3	Water produced from an aquifer (as opposed to reservoir) for re-injection. If applicable
Injected sea water volume	m3	
Injected produced water volume	m3	
Injected gas volume	m3	As above
Injected gas rate		
Injected gas average density	Kg/sm3	
Injected NGLs/natural gas liquids	m3	As above (where applicable)

Disclosure of detailed production information

Under regulation 11 of the Disclosure Regulations the OGA can disclose this information after the date production permanently ceases from the field in question, or, if earlier, after the date of determination of the relevant licence.

Representation

Relevant persons wishing to request delayed or non-disclosure should contact the OGA (as indicated in section 4 above) once a COP date has been agreed, setting out their reasons why disclosure of detailed production data should be delayed or withheld.

10. Field development plans

Under the terms of production licences, relevant persons require consent from the OGA to carry out works for the purpose of getting and conveying petroleum from a licensed area. To get such consent relevant persons must submit a Field Development Plan (FDP).

Guidance on field and production consents and the content of an FDP document is available from the OGA's website.¹⁷

FDPs should be submitted in PDF/A format including machine readable text.

Disclosure of FDPs

Under regulation 14 of the Disclosure Regulations, the OGA may disclose information in the plan which relates to geotechnical engineering or analysis or the geology of the area. It may do so at the earlier of 5 years after first production from the field in question or on licence determination.

The OGA recognises that FDPs contain commercially sensitive information outside the scope of regulation 14; the OGA will discuss with the relevant person the redaction of these documents prior to disclosure.

Representation

Representation should be made a minimum of 3 months before disclosure of the FDP is due. Ideally, disclosure of the FDP should be considered during its preparation and should be discussed with the OGA during field planning.

¹⁷ <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/4868/fdp-guidance-may-2018.pdf>

11. Other licence information

Scope of other licence information

Other specified licence information created or acquired by a licensee in relation to the licence area, that is not associated with a specific activity (i.e. a particular wellbore or survey) must be reported either on a routine basis or in response to a standalone s.34 notice (depending on the type of information).

Included in this category are Cessation of Production (COP) documents. These are submitted to the OGA by field operators when discussing permanent COP from a field. Guidance on COP and the required documentation is available from the OGA website.¹⁸

Disclosure of other licence information

Regulation 15 of the Disclosure Regulations allows the OGA to disclose this information after the date of licence determination i.e. upon a full or partial surrender, expiry or when the licence has been revoked. Where a partial surrender, expiry or revocation occurs, the disclosure will only apply to the determined part of the licence.

Representation

As this information can only be disclosed following licence determination (see above) relevant persons (licensees) wishing to make representation against disclosure should raise the matter during the process of preparing an ISP in respect of such a licence event.

As is the case with FDP documents in section 10 above, the OGA acknowledges that information such as that contained in COP documents is very often of a commercial nature and the OGA will discuss redaction of documents with the relevant person prior to disclosure.

Reporting

Other licence information should be reported to the NDR. This is a potentially diverse type of information as many different types of report or study could be carried out on the area. Table 7 sets out examples of other licence information, and how and when it should be reported.

¹⁸ <https://www.ogauthority.co.uk/media/4994/cop-guidance-july-2018.pdf>

Table 7: Reporting of other licence information

Type	Remarks	Form and manner	Reported by
Computerised reservoir simulation models	The most recent reservoir simulation models together with supporting documentation on how these models have been created and input data used. These may be both static or dynamic models.	As specified in the reporting notice.	Not routinely reported
Computerised geological interpretations	The most recent geological models together with supporting documentation on how these models have been created and input data used.		
Cessation of production (COP) document	Documents evidence that the field development plan has been followed and provides the basis for the OGA to consider permanent COP	As specified in COP guidance.	Reported to OGA during the COP process
Subsurface, reservoir, and other geological studies	Final copies of studies of reservoir information of the sub-surface, including geology of the strata (i.e. stratigraphic interpretations, maps and cross sections); structure of the reservoir; the chemistry of the petroleum; how the petroleum may behave in the reservoir, or how it may be trapped and migrated from source; geological information, including biostratigraphical, petrophysical, geophysical, geochemical and geotechnical information about the formations and fluids in the licence area including any analysis and / or interpretation of such information; and prognosis of overall prospectivity.	Documents: PDF/A with machine readable text. Geospatial and other structured information: by agreement.	Routinely reported (no later than the end of the calendar year in which the study was completed.)
Multi well reports and field studies	Final copies of multi well studies or field studies containing interpretations of the subsurface.		

12. Upstream petroleum infrastructure, relevant offshore installations information

Summary infrastructure and installation information

Summary information about surface or subsurface infrastructure and installations must be reported to the OGA on a routine basis. This information should include ownership details, basic positional information, operational status and a simple description. The established biannual reporting process for this information will continue to be used, however this process will be made mandatory by its inclusion in a routine s.34 notice for the period in question. Relevant persons who are required to report this information will be contacted in Q2 and Q4 each year with details of how to report and will be provided with standardised reporting templates (these include lists of applicable codes for the various attributes required and notes on how to use the templates and details of identifiers and co-ordinate systems) Table 8 summarises the summary information to be reported.

Table 8: Reporting of summary infrastructure and installation information

Attribute	Notes
Installation identifier	Unique agreed name of the installation
Company identifying installation	Name of the company that uses the installation title
Installation title	A description or title of the installation
Surface or subsea?	Required to be reported on separate worksheets
Installation owner	Current owner of the installation. The company who has responsibility under the terms of the licence for the infrastructure
Installation type	Type of surface installation (i.e. FPSO, TEE PIECE). List of values included in reporting template
Start date	Date of construction (dd/mm/yyyy)
Status	Functional status of the Installation(i.e. precommissioned, proposed, active, not in use) NB data for infrastructure that is 'proposed' and 'precommissioned' is important and must be submitted (however it will not be shared with 3rd parties)
Easting or longitude	Easting (metres) or longitude (decimal degrees, negative west) of the installation
Northing or latitude	Northing (metres) or latitude (decimal degrees) of the installation
Coordinate system	EPSG code for coordinate system used for above easting and northing i.e.4326 (lat/lon, WGS84)
Description of coordinated point	Description of this position on the installation
Comments	Any further useful contextual information that can be provided

Disclosure of summary infrastructure and installation information

Under regulation 20 of the Disclosure Regulations the OGA may disclose this information after the date on which it has been obtained.

Representation

Summary infrastructure information is generally uncontentious in nature, however relevant persons who wish to make representation against disclosure should do so before the information is due to be reported to the OGA.

Other infrastructure and installation information

The OGA will not require this information to be reported on a routine basis and will issue a standalone s.34 notice if information is required for disclosure or the OGA's own activities.

Examples of the type of infrastructure information the OGA might request are given in table 9.

Table 9: Reporting of other infrastructure and installation information

Information type	Remarks
Basis of design	The latest version of the basis of design for infrastructure and installations, detailing the description and justification for the design
Design and operating philosophies	The latest version of reports detailing design and operating philosophies for infrastructure and installations, including major process and utility systems
Inspection reports	The latest reports detailing the condition of installations and infrastructure
General arrangement drawings	The latest version of plot plans, elevations, equipment layouts and general arrangement drawings of upstream installations and infrastructure
Facilities positional data	Accurate facilities positional data describing the co-ordinates of infrastructure and installations
Availability and reliability reports	Reports detailing the availability and reliability of infrastructure and installations
Specifications	The latest version of specifications of major equipment and structures
Marine documentation	Naval architecture reports, structural design reports, moorings reports, turret design reports and metocean studies for infrastructure and installations

Disclosure of other infrastructure and installation information

Under regulation 21 of the Disclosure Regulations the OGA may disclose this information if:

- the installation or infrastructure in question was used to get petroleum under an offshore licence; and
- if production has ceased from every petroleum field which used the installation or infrastructure to get petroleum under an offshore licence.

Representation

If relevant persons wish to make representation against disclosure of this information this should be discussed promptly when a standalone s.34 notice is received.

13. Pipeline information

General pipeline information

Summary information about pipelines must be reported to the OGA on a routine basis. This information includes ownership details, a simple description, positional information, operational status, fluids conveyed, and dimensions (i.e. diameter).

The established biannual reporting process for this information will continue to be used, however this process will be made mandatory by its inclusion in a routine s.34 notice for the period in question.

Relevant persons who are required to report this information will be contacted at six-monthly intervals (in Q2 and Q4) with details (as set out in the s.34 notice) of what and how to report pipeline information and with standardised reporting templates (these include lists of applicable codes for the various attributes required and notes on identifiers and co-ordinate systems). Table 10 summarises the information to be reported.

Table 10: Reporting of general pipeline information

Information type	Remarks
Pipeline identifier	Unique name for the pipeline
Company identifying pipeline	Name of the company that uses the pipeline name in question
OGA pipeline identifier	OGA pipeline number. (i.e. PL1592)
Pipeline positional data	To be provided with an accompanying P5/94 alignment file, or by completing the Pipeline points sheet (which will be sent out with the reporting template)
Pipeline owner	Current owner of the pipeline. The company who has responsibility under the terms of the licence for the infrastructure
Pipeline type	Type of pipeline or cable. (the template used for the return will include a code sheet for description of types)
Fluid conveyed	Principal fluid conveyed in the pipeline, if applicable
Date installed	Date of installation of the pipeline (dd/mm/yyyy)
Status	Functional status of the pipeline (i.e. "Active", "Not in Use") It is important to submit 'Proposed' and 'Precommissioned' data. (NB this will not be shared with 3rd parties)
Pipeline title	Title or description of the pipeline
Units of diameter	Units for the value in the next column
Diameter	Diameter of the pipeline in units from the previous column
KP origin easting or longitude	Easting (metres) or longitude (decimal degrees, negative west) of the coordinated point that is the KP origin
KP origin northing or latitude	Northing (metres) or latitude (decimal degrees) of the coordinated point that is the KP origin
KP origin coordinate system	EPSG code for coordinate system used in the previous two columns. See note below
KP origin description	Description of the point used as KP origin
Bundle/piggy back flag	Flag to indicate pipeline is bundled with (B) or piggy backed on (P) another pipeline for most of its length
Alignment pipeline identifier	Name of the primary pipeline defining the alignment of the piggy backed or bundled pipelines
Burial status	Whether the pipeline is buried, trenched or seabed laid (for freespans see table below)
Comments	Any further information you wish to provide (including in relation to freespans)

Pipeline freespan information

Additionally, the OGA will request the following information about pipeline freespans using the same reporting process:

Freespan positions	Start lat/longs and end lat/longs
Freespan length	Total length of the freespan (metres)
Freespan height	Maximum height of freespan (metres)
Survey reporting span	Identifier of the pipeline survey that most recently detected the span (i.e. 2008 SSS survey)
Comments	Any further relevant information

Disclosure of general pipeline information

Under regulation 17 of the disclosure regulations the OGA may disclose certain information about pipelines after the date on which authorisation has been given under the OGA's Pipeline Works Authorisation process. As all the above information relates to the "as built" status of the pipeline the OGA may disclose this information as soon as it is obtained.

Representation

General infrastructure information is normally uncontentious in nature, however relevant persons who wish to make representations against disclosure should do so before the information is due to be reported to the OGA in the biannual process.

14. Summary table of disclosure periods (with minimum representation period)

Category	Earliest disclosure under EA 2016	Representation before disclosure
Well information	Earliest disclosure two years from date that the information is received by the OGA in response to a section 34 reporting notice (or on licence determination if earlier)	3 months
Summary well information	Information can be disclosed immediately after it has been received by the OGA	Before reporting via WONS (preferably during well planning)
Samples	Earliest disclosure two years from date that the sample is received by the OGA in response to a section 34 reporting notice (or on licence determination if earlier)	3 months
Proprietary geophysical survey information	5 years after completion of processing (or on licence determination if earlier)	6 months
Speculative geophysical survey information	Post stack and stacking velocities: 10 years from completion of processing Field and pre-stack: 15 years from completion of processing	6 months (a separate guidance document will be published for this category of data)
Summary geophysical information	Survey metadata (including: energy source, source depth, seismic record length, sample rate, streamer length, streamer separation and shot interval) can be released once survey acquisition completed	Before reporting to OGA (preferably during survey planning)
Production data	Monthly field data: 2 months Detailed (daily by well): after cessation of production (COP)	During COP discussions
Other licence information (reservoir models, studies etc)	On licence determination (NB apart from field development plans which are 5 years after first production)	On ISP submission
FDPs	5 years after first production	3 months before disclosure (preferably considered during field planning)
Pipeline information	After pipeline works authorisation (PWA) granted	Before reporting to OGA
Upstream petroleum infrastructure and offshore installation information	Can be disclosed after COP of all connected fields	Before reporting to OGA

15. Summary of address details for information and sample submission

Samples

The National Geological Repository

British Geological Survey
Keyworth
NOTTINGHAM
NG12 5GG

UK National Data Repository (NDR)

Postal address for physical media:

UK National Data Repository
c/o Schlumberger Software Integrated Solutions
CDA Helpdesk
Peregrine Road
Westhill Business Park
WESTHILL
AB32 6JL

Tel. 01224 755555

Online submissions:

ndr.ogauthority.co.uk

Written representation

Email address:

OGA.TechData@ogauthority.co.uk

Gravity and magnetic data

<http://www.geo-vault.com/>

16. Definition of terms

Term/abbreviation	Description/definition
2D	Two dimensional – meaning seismic data or a group of seismic lines acquired individually such that there typically are significant distance between adjacent lines
3D	Three dimensional – meaning seismic data with closely spaced receiver and shot lines so that there usually are no significant gaps in the data coverage
4D	Four dimensional – meaning 3D seismic data acquired at different times over the same area to assess changes in a producing hydrocarbon reservoir with time
BEIS	Department of Business Energy and Industrial Strategy
BGS	British Geological Survey
CSEM	Controlled source electro-magnetic
CMP	Common mid-point
COP	See cessation of production
Cessation of production	The point at which hydrocarbon production, from a determined field, ceases permanently
Determination	Determination of a licence – the licence ceases, whether as a result of surrender, expiry or revocation. Includes partial surrender, expiry and revocation. (surrender being sometimes referred to as relinquishment)
D Well	Development well
DST	Drill stem test
Energy Portal	An OGA/BEIS website that acts as a single sign-on gateway to a collection of software applications that allow the UK offshore oil and gas industry to apply for and receive consent or direction electronically on a wide range of activities relating to hydrocarbon exploration, production, development, decommissioning and the protection of the environment
FDP	Field development plan
Freespan	Freespan is a condition when a pipe segment is not supported by the seabed or otherwise
HSE	The Health and Safety Executive
Petroleum-related information	As defined in Section 27 (1) of the Energy Act 2016
Petroleum-related samples	As defined in Section 27 (1) of the Energy Act 2016
Information and samples coordinator or ISC	As defined in Section 35 of the Energy Act 2016
Information and samples plan or ISP	As defined in Section 30 of the Energy Act 2016

Term/abbreviation	Description/definition
LWD	Logging while drilling
MDT	Modular formation dynamics testing
MER	Maximising economic recovery
MT (remote sensing)	Magnetotellurics (impedance tensor)
MWD	Measurement whilst drilling
Offshore petroleum licensee	A holder of an offshore petroleum licence
OGA	The Oil and Gas Authority
Open Data Centre	The OGA's webpages where open data can be accessed and downloaded
PEARS	The OGA's 'Petroleum e-business assignments and relinquishment system', an online software application, accessed through the OGA's 'energy portal' that allows licensees make applications for, and otherwise manage, their offshore petroleum licences
Pipeline	As defined in Section 45 of the Petroleum Act 1998
PDF/A	An ISO standardised version of PDF suitable for archiving and long term preservation of electronic documents. Optical character recognition information will be included in the file so it is machine readable
PLT	Production log test
PPRS	Petroleum Production Reporting System. An online system for reporting monthly production data by field
PSDM	Post-stack depth migration
PSTM	Pre-stack time migration
PVT	Pressure, volume, temperature
QC	Quality control
Reporting	the provision of information and/or samples under s.34
Relevant person	A person listed under 9A(1) (b) of the Petroleum Act 1998
Relinquishment	See Determination
RFT	Repeat formation testing
SCAL	Special core analysis laboratory
SCALS	Special core analysis laboratory sample
System of record	A system (a computer system, related documentation and a process) that holds and maintains an approved record, relating to a data element (data type) and each occurrence (each object) of that data type, within certain defined bounds
TDT	Thermal decay time
TLC	Trough logging conditions
TWT	Two-way time
UKCS	United Kingdom Continental Shelf
VSP	Vertical seismic profile
E/A Well	A wellbore where the original intent is exploration or appraisal
WONS	Well Operations and Notifications System. An Energy Portal application for handling well consent submissions and notifications

17. Contact

Any questions/comments related to this guidance, should be directed to

OGA.TechData@ogauthority.co.uk

Any questions/comments related to Information and Samples plans should be directed to

isc@ogauthority.co.uk



Oil & Gas Authority

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