

Section 572 Maintenance and removal of property

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1. Purpose

This document sets out the principles that the National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environment Management Authority (NOPSEMA) will apply in the administration of section 572 of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (OPGGs Act) which requires titleholders to:

- maintain all structures, equipment and other property in a title area in good condition and repair
- remove all structures, equipment and other property that is neither used nor to be used in connection with operations authorised by the title
- or make arrangements that are satisfactory to NOPSEMA in relation to those structures, equipment and other property.

2. Scope

This regulatory policy applies to all petroleum or greenhouse gas structures, equipment, wells and other property (collectively referred to hereafter as 'property etc.') brought onto the area under the authority of a title granted under the OPGGS Act during any stage of operations.

Titleholders should be aware that other legislative requirements may apply such as the *Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981*, and this policy does not cover requirements beyond the scope of the OPGGS Act regime. Titleholders remain responsible for compliance with any other legislation.

This policy may need to be amended depending upon the development and implementation of other Commonwealth policies. This regulatory policy applies until that time.

3. Duties and requirements under section 572

Maintenance of property etc. (section 572(2))

A titleholder must maintain in good condition and repair all structures that are, and all equipment and other property that is:

- a. in the title area; and*
- b. used in connection with the operations authorised by the permit, lease, licence or authority.*

Removal of property etc. (section 572(3))

A titleholder must remove from the title area all structures that are, and all equipment and other property that is, neither used nor to be used in connection with the operations:

- a. in which the titleholder is or will be engaged; and*
- b. that are authorised by the permit, lease, licence or authority.*

Exception to the requirement (section 572(6))

Section 572(6) provides that maintenance and removal requirements, "*do not apply in relation to any structure, equipment or other property that was not brought into the title area by or with the authority of the titleholder*".

Where a title has been sold or transferred (change in control), the requirement to maintain and remove property etc. remains with the titleholder, whether it is operational or not. Where property etc. remains within a title and the title has ceased to be in force (i.e. an area has reverted to vacant acreage for a period of time), the current titleholder may not be responsible for any property etc. in the area of the title resulting from historical activities of the former titleholder if that property etc. is not being used.

It should be noted that where a title ceases to be in force, in whole or in part, NOPSEMA may still direct the titleholder, former titleholder or certain other persons, under section 587 of the OPGGS Act to remove or make arrangements with respect to property etc.

Obligations of maintenance and removal of property etc. are subject to other provisions (section 572(7))

Section 572(7) of the OPGGS Act allows for titleholders to make other arrangements that are satisfactory to NOPSEMA with respect to property etc. for the purposes of section 270 of the OPGGS Act via an accepted permissioning document. Other arrangements in the context of this regulatory policy include where a titleholder intends to do something that is different from the requirements of section 572(2) and (3).

Maintenance and removal of property etc. requirements are subject to other provisions of the OPGGS Act, the regulations, directions given by NOPSEMA or the responsible Commonwealth Minister, and any other law.

The maintenance and removal requirements do not substitute for, or override other provisions of, or arrangements made under, the OPGGS Act or regulations.

If a titleholder intends to make other arrangements in relation to property etc. under section 572(7), the proposed approach should be included in permissioning documents and accepted by NOPSEMA prior to the property etc. being brought into the title area. Any changes in the titleholder's approach should be addressed in subsequent revisions of permissioning documents.

Section 6 of this policy provides further detail regarding other arrangements to removal of property etc.

4. Maintenance of property etc.

NOPSEMA expects titleholders to maintain all property etc. that is in the title area in good condition and repair until it is removed; or other satisfactory arrangements in relation to that property etc. have been accepted by NOPSEMA through permissioning documents.

Maintenance must ensure property etc. is fit for its current and any future purpose and is able to be removed when neither used, nor to be used, in connection with the operations.

As a part of the obligation to maintain in good condition and repair all structures, NOPSEMA expects a titleholder to provide for adequate means of maintaining the structural integrity¹ of facilities², wells and well-related equipment.

Permissioning documents required under the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Environment) Regulations 2023 (Environment Regulations), Offshore Petroleum Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2024 (Safety Regulations), and the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2025 (RMA Regulations) must address the

¹ Refer to section 7 of chapter 1 of the of the OPGGS Act for the definition of 'structural integrity'

² Refer to clause 4 of schedule 3 of the OPGGS Act as to the types of vessel or structure that are included in the definition of a 'facility' or 'facilities'

maintenance required under section 572(2) and maintenance carried out, must be done in accordance with accepted permissioning documents.

NOPSEMA applies the following principles when considering titleholders' compliance with section 572(2) requirements:

- Property etc. must be maintained in good condition and repair at all times. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that all elements of the property etc. continue to be regularly inspected, monitored, maintained and repaired where necessary so that it can be removed in a safe and environmentally responsible manner unless other satisfactory arrangements have been accepted by NOPSEMA under 572(7).
- Where titleholders or their associated entities engage contractors to operate facilities or undertake operations, titleholders remain ultimately responsible for compliance with section 572 of the OPPGS Act. In such instances, titleholders must ensure that adequate provisions, including assurance and oversight, are in place to meet the requirements on titleholders to maintain property etc. so that it can be removed.

4.1. Environment plan requirements

For NOPSEMA to accept an environment plan (EP), the plan must meet all the criteria in regulation 34 of the Environment Regulations. To address section 572(2) requirements, NOPSEMA expects the EP to include:

- an inventory of all property etc. in the title area, including a description, status and anticipated operational life of the property etc.
- a demonstration of how the titleholder will keep the inventory up to date and use it to monitor and manage property etc. that will no longer be used and/or property etc. that requires repair
- a description of the maintenance systems and programs that ensures property etc. is maintained in good condition and repair so that it can be removed.



Refer to the [Guidance note - Environment plan content requirement \(GN1344\)](#) and [Guideline - Environment Plan decision making \(GL1721\)](#) for further information on requirements.

4.2. Safety case requirements

Any activities conducted at facilities must comply with a safety case accepted by NOPSEMA pursuant to the Safety Regulations.

Safety regulation 2.12 requires that *“the safety case for a facility must describe the means by which the operator will ensure the adequacy of the design, construction, installation, maintenance or modification of the facility, for the relevant stage or stages in the life of the facility for which the safety case has been submitted”*. In particular, the design, construction, installation, maintenance and modification of the facility must provide for *“... adequate means of maintaining the structural integrity of a facility ...”*.

To address section 572(2) requirements, NOPSEMA expects the safety case for a facility to describe how property etc. that is in use will be maintained in good condition and repair, including to allow for full removal. If any of the facility's property etc. has ceased being used, or is no longer expected to be used,

then the safety case must describe how those items will be maintained in a condition that is safe and can be safely removed.

Where a titleholder engages a contractor for assurance and oversight of maintenance programs, regardless of those contractual arrangements, the titleholder is ultimately responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of those maintenance programs.



Refer to [Guidance note - Safety case content and level of detail](#) (GN0106) and [Policy - Safety case assessment](#) (PL0052) for further information on requirements.

4.3. Well operations management plan requirements

Wells should be designed, constructed, monitored and maintained in good condition and repair throughout the well lifecycle until the well is permanently abandoned and the operation of a WOMP has ended.

Pursuant to regulation 82(6) of the RMA Regulations, *“A well operations management plan must include a description of the monitoring, audit and well integrity assurance processes that will be implemented to ensure the well integrity standards mentioned in paragraph (5)(a) are being met throughout the life of the well, including periods when the well is not operational but has not been permanently abandoned”*, and NOPSEMA expects this to also address the requirements of maintenance under section 572(2).

NOPSEMA expects well and well-related equipment to be *“maintained in good condition and repair”* in accordance with section 572(2) by:

- implementing a system that continuously monitors well integrity
- passing routine integrity tests against performance criteria aligned with industry standards
- complying with good industry practice as established by international standards, OEM requirements, or equivalent
- remaining within design life.

In accordance with NOPSEMA's WOMP assessment policy (PL0842), NOPSEMA considers the latest editions of NORSOK-D010 and/or Oil and Gas UK regulations, guidance and standards to be good industry practice regarding maintenance of well integrity and abandonment of wells.



Refer to [Guidance note - Well operations management plan - content and level of detail](#) (GN1602) and [Policy - Well operations management plan assessment](#) (PL0842) for further information on requirements.

5. Removal of property etc.

Section 572(3) requires titleholders to remove property etc. when it is neither used, nor to be used, in connection with the operations in which the titleholder is engaged and that are authorised by the title. Activities associated with the removal of property etc. are primarily regulated through the submission and acceptance of permissioning documents under the Environment, Safety and RMA Regulations.

NOPSEMA applies the following principles when considering titleholders' compliance with section 572(3) requirements unless alternative arrangements have been accepted in permissioning documents:

- titleholders are expected, from the earliest stages of offshore project development and petroleum activity planning, to consider how property etc. removal requirements will satisfy NOPSEMA for the purposes of section 270(1)(c) of the OPGGS Act³
- removal of all property etc. is the base case⁴ for all offshore operations and should inform the basis for field development planning
- all property etc. is to be designed, constructed, installed, maintained, modified and operated to ensure it can be removed
- removal should be planned for and undertaken when property etc. is neither used, nor to be used throughout the operations authorised by the title
- removal of all property etc. must be completed while the title is still in force
- where titleholders engage contractors to operate facilities, titleholders remain ultimately responsible for ensuring that adequate provisions including approval, assurance and oversight are in place to meet the removal of property etc. requirements on titleholders.



Refer to [Information Paper - Planning for Proactive Decommissioning \(IP2002\)](#) for further information on Planning for decommissioning throughout the life cycle of a petroleum project.

5.1. Environment Regulations requirements

5.1.1. Offshore project proposal

The obligation to remove property etc. under section 572(3) is an ongoing one and applies to all activities throughout the life of an offshore project. NOPSEMA expects that offshore project proposals (OPPs) submitted before commencing an offshore project will include:

- a description of property etc. proposed to be brought into the title area and used to undertake the activities that are part of the project
- a description of the actions proposed to be taken in relation to property etc. following completion of the activities that are part of the project
- a description of how property etc. has been selected and designed to facilitate removal when no longer in use
- a list of property etc. not designed or intended to be removed. This approach must be accepted by NOPSEMA prior to the property etc. being brought into the title area.

The OPP framework may also be used at any stage in the life of an offshore project to obtain stakeholder feedback on decommissioning options for a project, including proposals for alternative arrangements to

³ As described in NOPSEMA's regulatory policy – Section 270 NOPSEMA advice – Consent to surrender title

⁴ As outlined in the Australian Government's Guideline: Offshore petroleum decommissioning

removal of the property etc. through public comment, prior to a titleholder submitting an EP for decommissioning.

The Environment Regulations permit titleholders to use the OPP process for standalone decommissioning activities. Where titleholders are contemplating using the OPP process for a standalone decommissioning activity, early engagement with NOPSEMA is recommended.



Refer to [Guidance note – Offshore project proposal content requirements \(GN1663\)](#) for further information on requirements.

5.1.2. Environment plan

To accept an EP, NOPSEMA must be reasonably satisfied that the EP meets the criteria for acceptance under regulation 34 of the Environment Regulations, including that the EP complies with the OPGGS Act and the regulations. Consequently, NOPSEMA expects an EP that includes the removal of property etc. will address the requirements of section 572(3) and include:

- a description of plans (including timeline) for the removal of all property etc. when it is neither used, nor to be used
- an inventory of all property etc. in the title area, including a description, status and anticipated operational life (as per section 4.1 of this policy)
- an evaluation of any direct or indirect impacts and risks⁵ of property etc. removal, including the management of waste
- an appropriate level of detail for property etc. removal throughout the operations and proposed end-state planning toward meeting removal requirements.

Where titleholders propose alternative arrangements in relation to property etc. those arrangements must be accepted by NOPSEMA in an EP prior to the property etc. no longer being used (see section 6 of this policy).

NOPSEMA recognises that a titleholder's plan with respect to the final decommissioning of property etc. may change over the life of an activity or project. Any change will be considered on a case-by-case basis (refer to section 6 of this policy). In such instances, the planning basis continues to be removal of all property etc. until other arrangements are accepted by NOPSEMA in a permissioning document.



Refer to the [Guideline - Environment Plan decision making \(GL1721\)](#) for further information on considerations of NOPSEMA in making decisions in accordance with the criteria for acceptance of an EP.

5.2. Safety case requirements

To meet the requirements of 572(3) and in accordance with safety regulation 2.12, *“the safety case for a facility must describe the means by which the operator will ensure the adequacy of the design, construction, installation, maintenance or modification of the facility, for the relevant stage or stages in the life of the*

⁵ In accordance with Regulation 21(6) of the OPGGS (Environment) Regulations

facility for which the safety case has been submitted". Decommissioning of the facility is a stage in the life of the facility.

A facility must always have a registered operator and a safety case in force until decommissioning activities are complete.

Where property etc. is not used nor to be used, the safety case for the facility will need to describe activities relating to the removal of the property etc. that will, or are likely to, take place at, or in connection with, the facility.

The operations conducted to decommission a facility or parts of a facility may proceed only once a safety case addressing those operations has been accepted by NOPSEMA. As an example, the permanent departure of a Floating Production Storage and Offtake (FPSO) vessel from a field will contain obligations in the accepted safety case for the isolation, decontamination and removal of the associated subsea infrastructure.

Any other facility brought into a title for the purpose of conducting decommissioning activities must also have an accepted safety case in force prior to the commencement of the activity.



Refer to the [Guidance note - Safety case content and level of detail \(GN0106\)](#) for further information on requirements.

5.3. Well operations management plan requirements

In order to meet RMA Regulation 82(9), a WOMP must contain a description of the arrangements that will be in place for permanently abandoning a well or wells showing how, during the process of abandoning a well, risks to the integrity of the well will be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP), and how the actions taken during that process will ensure that the integrity of the well is maintained while the well is abandoned.

Arrangements for the permanent abandonment of wells, including timing, should conform to current well integrity standards and guidelines as referenced in NOPSEMA's WOMP assessment policy (PL0842) and in accordance with the Australian Government's *Guideline: Offshore petroleum decommissioning*.

Examples of good industry practice related to well suspension and abandonment timeframes include:

- NORSOK D10 which states that the maximum allowable duration for a well that is "temporarily abandoned without monitoring" is three years
- the practice of the UK North Sea Transition Authority (formerly Oil and Gas Authority) which will generally consent to a well suspension period of two years, which may be extended on a case-by-case basis but generally not longer than five years
- the US Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSSE) Idle Iron policy that requires wells to be plugged (permanently abandoned) within three years of becoming idle.

The permanent abandonment of a well can be achieved independent of wellhead removal. For acceptance of alternative arrangements to removal of property etc. such as the wellhead, see section 6 of this policy.



Refer to [Policy - Well operations management plan assessment \(PL0842\)](#) and [Australian Government Guideline - Offshore petroleum decommissioning](#) for further information on requirements.

6. Arrangements other than removal of property etc.

Arrangements other than removal of property etc. will only be accepted where they are appropriate having regard to applicable legislation, relevant Australian Government guidelines and policy. Specifically, the titleholder must demonstrate that the alternative decommissioning approach meets all applicable requirements under the OPGGS Act and regulations, any other legislative requirement, and relevant international obligations.

Alternative arrangements may be proposed by a titleholder and accepted (or otherwise) by NOPSEMA via an EP. To ensure that expectations are understood, NOPSEMA encourages titleholders to engage early when proposing other arrangements to removal of property etc.

NOPSEMA will apply the following principles where approval for alternative arrangements to removal of property etc. required under section 572(3) is sought:

- titleholders should demonstrate in permissioning documents how the alternative arrangements will satisfy NOPSEMA for the purposes of section 270(1)(c)(ii) of the OPGGS Act⁶
- an EP must demonstrate that the alternative arrangement proposed delivers environmental performance outcomes that ensure that environmental impacts and risks will be reduced to ALARP, be of an acceptable level and are carried out in a manner consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development⁷
- when planning for any alternative arrangement to removal of property etc. a titleholder must continue to maintain property etc. in good condition and repair so that it can be removed, until alternative arrangements are accepted by NOPSEMA
- while decommissioning planning is being progressed, removal of all property etc. must remain the base case described in permissioning documents until such time as an alternative arrangement has been accepted by NOPSEMA
- decommissioning plans must be developed to a level of detail appropriate for the current stage of the activity and include timeframes for completion that can be justified
- titleholders must obtain acceptance by NOPSEMA of alternative arrangements before the property etc. is no longer being used in connection with the operations.

When considering the use of petroleum property etc. for another purpose, a titleholder must continue to demonstrate compliance with section 572(2) and (3) in accordance with the principles described in this policy until such time as alternative reuse arrangements have been accepted in permissioning documents.

⁶ As described in NOPSEMA's regulatory policy – Section 270 NOPSEMA advice – Consent to surrender title

⁷ In accordance with the objective found in regulation 4 of the Environment Regulations and section 3A of the EPBC Act.



Refer to NOPSEMA's [Policy](#) Section 270 *Consent to surrender title – NOPSEMA advice* (PL1959) for more information on the principles NOPSEMA has adopted when assessing if arrangements other than removal of property etc. are satisfactory.

6.1. Environment plan

In accordance with Environment Regulation 34, NOPSEMA must be reasonably satisfied that an EP meets the criteria for acceptance and complies with the OPGGS Act and the regulations. NOPSEMA expects an EP describing alternative options to removal of all property etc. to include:

- a feasibility assessment of all decommissioning options that could reasonably be undertaken and are likely to be successful
- an evaluation of all environmental impacts and risks of all feasible options. The evaluation should:
 - be appropriate to the nature and scale of the activity
 - demonstrate compliance with relevant domestic legislation and international guidelines and standards (for example, those provided by the IMO Resolution A.672(16))
 - consider information received during early consultation
 - demonstrate that the alternative arrangements, and any subsequent benefits, will be consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development⁸
 - consider control measures necessary to manage the impacts and risks
 - consider environmental impacts and risks within Australia's environment including, where relevant, indirect consequences that may arise from the activity of removing property etc. from a title area.
- a description of monitoring or survey activities proposed to be conducted to confirm decommissioning outcomes have been met, and that control measures have been implemented effectively
- a description of the arrangements for long term management of property etc. which is not removed, including any ongoing monitoring.



See [Guidance note - Environment plan content requirement](#) (GN1344) for general information on environment plan contents and [Guidance note - Petroleum activity](#) (GN1343) for clarification on petroleum activity definitions.

6.2. Decision support tools

Decision support tools (such as a multi criteria decision analysis (MCDA)) may be used to support an alternatives analysis prior to the submission of an EP, but do not substitute for the consultation requirements specified in the Environment Regulations (Regulations 25 and 24(b)) and do not substitute for the acceptance criteria for an EP under the Environment Regulations (Regulation 34).

In many cases, decision support tools take into account a broader range of factors than is relevant to decision making under the Environment Regulations and can inappropriately favour short term economic

⁸ In accordance with the objective found in regulation 4 of the Environment Regulations and section 3A of the EPBC Act.

and other non-environmental considerations over environmental factors. Unless information from the decision support analysis can be applied directly to the acceptance criteria of the Environment Regulations, titleholder EPs are unlikely to demonstrate the regulatory criteria for acceptance have been met.



Please refer to [Guideline - Offshore project proposal decision making \(GL1721\)](#) for information on regulatory approval criteria.

7. Compliance and enforcement

NOPSEMA has legislated functions to develop and implement strategies to effectively monitor and enforce compliance with the requirements of the OPGGS Act and Regulations.

Ensuring that relevant permissioning documents demonstrate how section 572 requirements of the OPGGS Act will be met over the life of operations is the primary means by which compliance with section 572 will be addressed.

7.1. Monitoring

NOPSEMA will undertake inspections and other compliance monitoring activities to ensure that titleholders are meeting their obligations under section 572. Compliance monitoring will be undertaken according to a risk-based approach and may include verification of compliance through targeted compliance monitoring, or through assessment of permissioning documents.



Refer to NOPSEMA's [Decommissioning Compliance Strategy](#) for more information on how NOPSEMA will promote, oversee and enforce decommissioning related requirements and undertake compliance actions.



Refer to [Policy - Inspections - Monitoring and securing compliance \(PL1523\)](#) for more information on how NOPSEMA programs, plans, conducts and reports on its compliance monitoring inspections.

7.2. Investigation

NOPSEMA will investigate suspected non-compliances with the requirements of section 572 by titleholders in accordance with NOPSEMA's Investigation Policy (PL1697).



Refer to [Policy - Investigation \(PL1697\)](#) for more information on how NOPSEMA conducts investigations.

7.3. Enforcement

A breach of section 572(2) or (3), is an offence of strict liability, or a contravention which may result in a civil penalty being imposed. However, in accordance with section 572(7), where an accepted permissioning document provides for alternative arrangements to the requirements of section 572(2) or (3), and those accepted alternative arrangements are complied with, there will be no breach of section 572.

If a titleholder fails to comply with its obligations under section 572, NOPSEMA will take enforcement action in accordance with NOPSEMA's enforcement policy (N-05000-PL0067).

Where there has been a failure to comply with section 572 requirements, NOPSEMA may also direct the titleholder, former titleholders or certain other persons under parts 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 of the OPGGS Act to remove or make other arrangements in relation to property etc.



Refer to the [Policy - Enforcement](#) (PL0067) for more information on NOPSEMA's approach to enforcement.

7.4. Cooperation with NOPTA and Joint Authority decision making

The National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA) is responsible for administering title transactions. NOPSEMA has published a policy that clarifies how NOPSEMA and NOPTA share title-related compliance information. Information about titleholder compliance with section 572 may be relevant for a range of title-related transactions.

NOPSEMA also cooperates with NOPTA in connection with joint authority decision-making. Where NOPSEMA identifies that obligations in relation to the requirements of section 572 have not been met, NOPSEMA will advise NOPTA accordingly.



Refer to NOPSEMA [Policy - Inspections - Monitoring and securing compliance](#) (PL1020) for more information on how NOPSEMA considers title surrender criteria in providing advice to NOPTA and subsequent Joint Authority decision-making.

7.5. Reporting

Regulation 51 of the Environment Regulations requires titleholders to submit environmental performance reports in relation to the titleholder's environmental performance for a regulated activity. NOPSEMA expects environmental performance reporting to detail how section 572 requirements are being met.

Regulation 46 of the Environment Regulations provides that the operation of an EP ends when the titleholder provides notification to NOPSEMA that the activities to which the EP relates have ended and all obligations under the EP have been completed, and NOPSEMA accepts that notification. Regulation 46 notifications are to include a declaration from the titleholder that all property etc. brought into the title area for the operations has been removed or that alternative arrangements in relation to that property etc. have been completed in accordance with the accepted EP. NOPSEMA will not accept a notification under regulation 46 until NOPSEMA is satisfied that:

- all property etc. has been removed; or
- accepted alternative arrangements in relation to property etc. including monitoring requirements, have been completed.

8. Related documents

Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006 (OPGGs Act)

OPGGs (Environment) Regulations 2023

OPGGs (Safety) Regulations 2024

OPGGs (Resource Management and Administration) Regulations 2025

N-04300-PL0052 – Policy - Safety case assessment

N-05000-PL0067 – Policy - Enforcement

N-04600-PL0842 – Policy - Well operations management plan assessment

N-20200-PL1020 – Policy - Provision of title related compliance information and advice to NOPTA

N-04750-PL1347 – Policy - Environment plan assessment

N-02000-PL1523 – Policy - Inspection

N-03000-PL1697 – Policy - Investigation

N-04730-PL1780 – Policy - Financial assurance requirements for petroleum titles

N-00500-PL1959 – Policy - Section 270 Consent to surrender title – NOPSEMA advice

N-04000-GL0225 – Guideline - Making submissions to NOPSEMA

N-04750-GL1721 – Guideline - Environment plan decision making

N-04300-GN0106 – Guidance note - Safety case content and level of detail

N-04750-GN1343 – Guidance note - Petroleum activities

N-04750-GN1344 – Guidance note - Environment plan content requirements

N-04600-GN1602 – Guidance note - Well operations management plan content and level of detail

N-04790-GN1663 – Guidance note - Offshore project proposal content requirements

N-04000-GN1746 - Guidance note - Change to the titleholder with operational control of activities

N-04300-GN1975 – Guidance note - Ageing assets and life extension

N-00500-IP2002 – Information Paper - Planning for Proactive Decommissioning

Australian Government Guideline: Offshore petroleum decommissioning

Australian Government Guideline: Trailing liability for decommissioning of offshore petroleum property