NOPSEMA

the REGULATOR

Issue 2 : 2013

Contents

"The major difference between a thing that might go wrong and a thing that cannot possibly go wrong is that when a thing that cannot possibly go wrong goes wrong it usually turns out to be impossible to get at or repair."

Douglas Adams

From the CEO

Welcome to Issue 2 of *the Regulator* for 2013, which finds NOPSEMA busier than ever. No doubt, this is a reflection of the level of activity offshore. As I write this message, a team of offshore workers could be focused on an intricate drilling operation while their colleagues at head office may be planning an environmental baseline data survey. Similarly, NOPSEMA's inspectors could be meeting with a health and safety representative offshore while our assessment teams would be meeting with an operator or titleholder to discuss the elements of an environment plan, safety case or well operations management plan. Prioritisation and planning is crucial in order for all of us to not simply 'get the job done' but 'get it done right.'

Getting the job done right is particularly critical during commissioning and start-up of a new facility or after a change or period of downtime. It requires awareness of risk and translation of this awareness into effective management of risk. The drive to meet project and investor milestones must not compromise ensuring effective and functioning risk controls are in place. Project performance indicators should be comprehensive and chosen with an appropriate focus on long term risk management and reliable operation, not just short term time or cost targets.

Investigations and inquiries into major accidents have highlighted the contribution of regulation in achieving safe and environmentally responsible outcomes. Effective regulation benefits from meaningful communication between all participants. NOPSEMA prioritises direct and open dialogue with industry and stakeholders to help drive better safety and environmental outcomes from offshore petroleum activities. NOPSEMA seeks to communicate the principles of an objective-based regime with particular emphasis on the requirement in the legislation that those who create risk are best placed to manage those risks to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable.

NOPSEMA also seeks to identify and address any challenges through clarifying expectations and consistently implementing regulatory requirements. Our goal is to drive continuous improvement in how industry reduces the risk from offshore activities to lives and the environment. As we go about our work, wherever and whatever it may be, we should make the most of any opportunity to seek input from others, challenge and review our planning and approach, and collaborate to deliver better outcomes.

Jane Cutler
CEO

NOPSEMA provides guidance on enforcement to regulatory counterpart

In March, NOPSEMA conducted a training session for the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) to explain the authority's enforcement management model (EMM).

NOPSEMA's EMM is a useful tool that provides regulatory guidance to assist occupational health and safety inspectors in responding to non-compliance and determining appropriate enforcement action in line with the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (OPGGSA). The model promotes both transparency and consistency in NOPSEMA's enforcement decision-making process; allowing operators and other responsible persons to have a better understanding of the principles inspectors follow when deciding on a particular course of enforcement action.

Recognising the EMM's value, DMP requested permission from NOPSEMA to use the model as a basis for its own enforcement model for the 'Resources safety' team. To assist the department in becoming familiar with NOPSEMA's EMM, the authority provided a training session for a team of DMP inspectors in Perth. The session covered discussions about considerations for, and the complexities involved in, the development and implementation of the model as well as the application of the model in an operational context.

NOPSEMA is open to discussing how it can assist other regulatory agencies performing functions relating to offshore petroleum operations and activities to promote and improve safety outcomes and contribute to streamlining regulatory processes.

For more information about NOPSEMA's enforcement policy and the EMM visit the 'Compliance and Enforcement' page located under 'Safety' at nopsema.gov.au Alternatively, you can download the 'Enforcement Management Model Standard Operating Procedure' directly.

HSR Forum 2013

NOPSEMA will once again be participating at the Australian Production Petroleum Exploration Association (APPEA) HSR and safety workforce forum in August in Perth.

The theme of this year's forum is 'Protecting your team: who are you responsible for?' The event promises to be diverse and informative.

Health and safety representatives (HSRs) contribute to improving the safety of the offshore workforce by representing their fellow workers, understanding workers' health and safety concerns, and assisting them to participate in decisions that affect them.

The forum provides HSRs and members of the offshore workforce with an opportunity to network, develop their skills and share their own safety experiences, solutions and best practice. During planned inspections, HSRs represent workers in providing input to OHS inspectors on how systems and processes may be affecting the health and safety of the crew.

The forum was well attended last year, with approximately 100 representatives from onshore and offshore petroleum facilities. Attendees participated in workshops and presentations on topics relevant to their roles, including how to have an effective safety conversation, preparing for a regulatory visit and engaging the workforce.

As in previous years, the 'HSR of the year award' will be presented at the forum. This award recognises individuals within the Australian oil and gas industry who have been outstanding in their contribution to the health and safety of their fellow workers.

NOPSEMA encourages members of the offshore workforce, particularly those involved in health and safety on their facilities, to make plans to attend forum. For further information on registration, or to make a nomination for the 'HSR of the Year Award', visit appea.com.au

Reducing human error through effective personnel resourcing

Personnel resourcing practices can significantly impact the likelihood that a person will make an error while performing a task. Well-designed resourcing can *reduce* the likelihood of errors occurring, while poor resourcing can make errors *more likely*.

Effective personnel resourcing activities and systems can contribute to the reduction of risks to health, safety and the environment to a level that is as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

NOPSEMA has developed an information paper to assist in the design and implementation of error-reducing personnel resourcing strategies. The information paper is the second in a series focusing on human factors. The series is designed to provide information and advice about the ways in which human factors tools and techniques can be applied to contribute to the reduction of risks to ALARP.

For information about human factors go to the 'Human Factors' page located under 'Resources' at nopsema.gov.au Alternatively, click here to view the 'Human factors: Personnel resourcing' information paper.

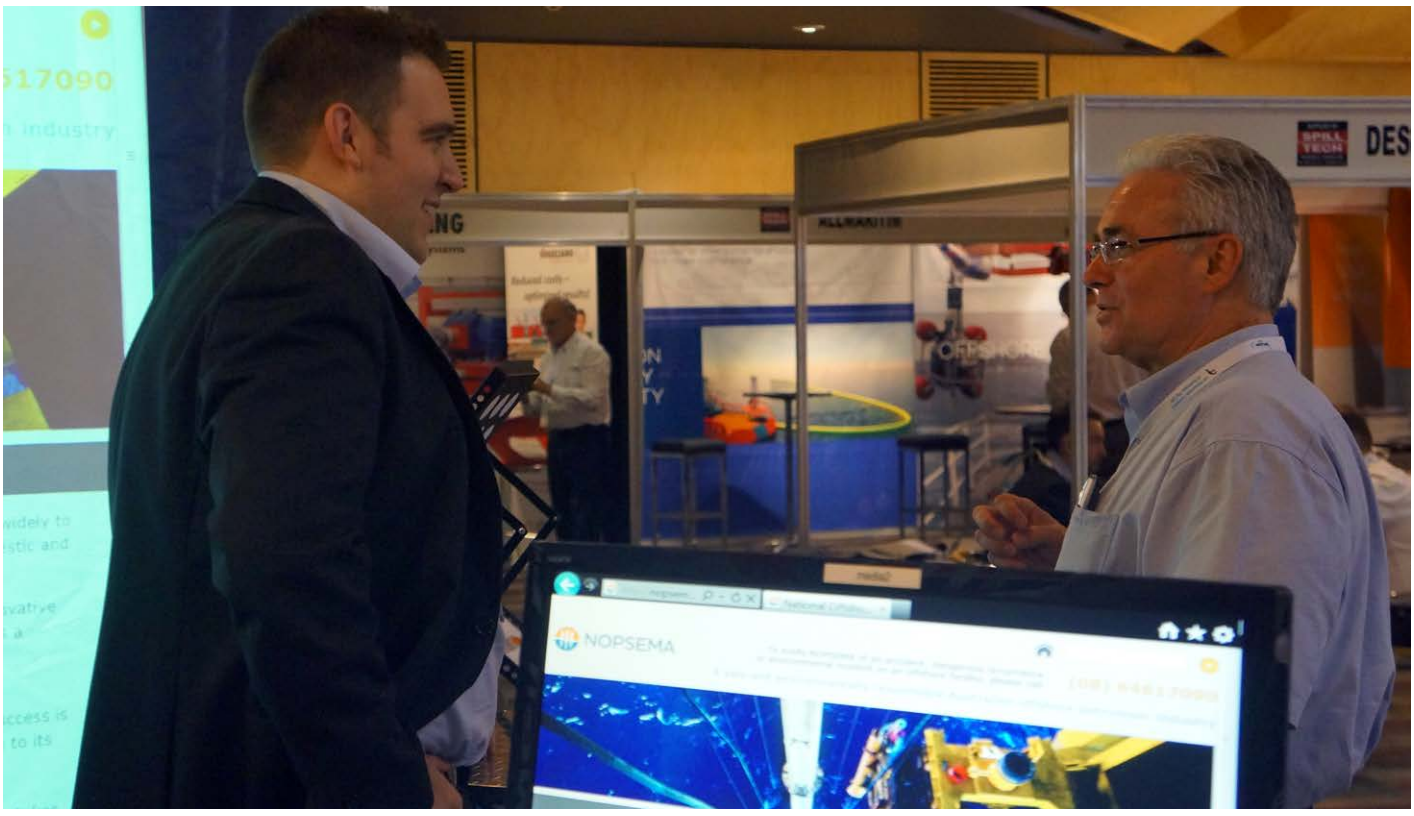
Collaborating on oil spill preparedness and response

In April, NOPSEMA was proud to support and participate in Spillcon 2013; an international oil spill response conference. The conference provided an opportunity for government and industry representatives, consultants and service providers to meet and exchange views with NOPSEMA regulatory specialists. The event promoted cooperation between government agencies and the offshore industry across different jurisdictions and provided a platform to challenge current approaches and improve oil spill preparedness and response capabilities in Australia.

Spillcon featured exhibits and technical sessions where delegates could become familiar with new oil spill response technologies. From a compliance perspective, the sessions provided delegates with insights into what is 'reasonably practicable' in terms of oil spill planning and the current level of Australia's oil spill response capacity and capability.

Attendance at the conference was more than 500 - the highest recorded for a Spillcon event. A number of delegates also participated in NOPSEMA's 'Offshore petroleum forum: spill preparedness and response' on 8 April. The forum brought together industry, state and Commonwealth government regulatory and combat and response agencies to identify and prioritise areas within national arrangements that need to be clarified and strengthened. These ranged from jurisdictional boundaries, transfer of response control arrangements and options for a regional approach to oil spill planning and capability.

Representatives from the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (RET), Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), Department of Transport (WA and Victoria), Australian Marine Oil Spill Centre (AMOSC), Vermilion Oil and Gas Australia and APPEA gave presentations alongside NOPSEMA. The discussion benefitted from the many insightful questions raised by the audience. Key actions for both government and industry will be progressed through the review of the National Plan and APPEA working groups. For more information about the National Plan, go to the Australian Maritime Safety Authority website.



Ageing facilities

The final article in *the Regulator* series on ageing facilities summarises the key points on the topic and highlights the role industry decision-makers play in the management of ageing facilities.

From July 2010 to 2012, NOPSEMA conducted 13 inspections at offshore petroleum facilities on the topic of 'ageing facilities'. The topic-based inspections covered six different operators and included 'attended', 'not normally attended', fixed and floating facilities that were at least ten years old.

The first article in the 'Ageing facilities' series (*the Regulator* Issue 3 2012), covered the performance of technical controls for major accident events (MAE) and how they generally change over time as a result of external factors. Identifying, understanding, monitoring and taking action to address external factors is absolutely essential in the management of ageing facilities. Examples of good management could be simply ensuring corrosion is prevented through painting programmes or refining control measures so that they're in proportion to the identified risk(s) and facilitating effective resource management.

There are a number of ways operators and the wider offshore industry can identify and understand external factors, such as by applying knowledge and management of change processes (*the Regulator* Issue 4 2012 and *the Regulator* Issue 1 2013).

The application of knowledge process tells us that knowledge can be gained in a number of ways; the critical step, regardless of the method chosen to obtain knowledge, is to recognise the implications and *act* accordingly.

NOPSEMA's inspections on ageing facilities found that operators were generally using suitable methods to gain knowledge, however there were many examples of failure to *apply* that knowledge in a meaningful way. Of note were the failures to act on knowledge gained about external factors (e.g. corrosion under insulation) and to understand the implications of a change (e.g. introducing fibre-reinforced plastic grating).

For each operator covered by the topic based inspections, NOPSEMA evaluated the maintenance management system (MMS) and identified deficiencies in all of the computerised maintenance management systems. The computerised maintenance management system is a key tool for managing ageing facilities because it drives both monitoring and actions. The system allocates an order for work to be carried out and specifies how that work is to be done. The system is also used to schedule inspections and maintenance, record results, and identify and record corrective actions. The deficiencies in the computerised maintenance management system identified by NOPSEMA included:

- equipment missing entirely from the maintenance regime and computerised MMS, incorrect priorities assigned, or no work associated with the equipment
- incomplete work signed off as being complete
- faults and failures identified, but no follow-up work orders raised, and
- failure to evaluate any increase in risk due to faults and failures.

As a result of the issues identified in the ageing facilities inspections, NOPSEMA is conducting MMS topic-based inspections in 2012 and 2013.

Underpinning the effectiveness of managing ageing facilities is the leadership and decisions of industry senior management. For example, an investigation conducted by one operator, involving failure in a hydrocarbon system, identified that failures were occurring because painting scopes were repeatedly being reduced to save costs. As a result of these failures, senior management took action to amend corporate policy so that 'paint' was categorised as 'safety critical' and asset integrity remained a priority.

Another example demonstrates the value of regularly reviewing decisions and priorities. One operator had determined, prior to approval of a major project, that there would be no or minimal impact on operations on a facility. Following approval, however, numerous minor changes to the project scope meant the facility would have insufficient beds to both man the project and continue normal operations, including maintenance. Faced with the need to cancel painting maintenance work on the ageing facility for an entire year, the operator reviewed the project implementation plan so that it did not compromise asset integrity.

During the ageing facilities inspections, NOPSEMA issued two prohibition notices, three improvement notices, one warning letter and 53 recommendations to secure compliance by operators to their general duty to manage the risks to health and safety to a level that is ALARP.

NOPSEMA Safety Alert 56

NOPSEMA published Safety Alert 56 in April 2013. Overall, a total of 31 dropped object events were reported in 2012 from the following facility types: 13 MODUs, 11 platforms, 5 floating production storage and offloading facilities and 2 pipelay/accommodation/construction vessels. The following safety alert refers only to those events on MODUs.

What happened?

NOPSEMA has identified a concerning increase in dropped object events in the first quarter of 2013. Nine dropped object notifications have been received by the authority in the first quarter of 2013. All of these dropped object events have occurred on mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs). As a comparison, one dropped object was reported on MODUs for the same period in 2012 and a total of 13 for the entire year.

The weights and heights of the dropped objects ranged from 2 to 2,300 kilograms and from less than 1 metre to 43 metres. The dropped objects were sections of drill pipe and casing, a spool of wire rope, a navigation light fitting, slip inserts, a hose bundle, an equipment handle and a camera located in the derrick. Three members of the workforce were injured in three separate dropped object events. Two workers each suffered a crush injury to the foot requiring a medical evacuation from the facility, while another worker required first aid treatment for a leg injury. In another case, a member of the workforce was standing only 2 metres from where a 28 kilogram object landed having dropped from a height of 19 metres. Analysis using the industry supported 'DROPS Calculator'[1] indicates that six of these dropped object events could have resulted in a fatality.

An analysis of the data reported to NOPSEMA in relation to the dropped object events in 2012 highlighted the predominant root causes as being: poor design of equipment; work procedures followed incorrectly; wrong procedures used or no procedures used; dropped objects not anticipated and factored into the planning for the work; lack of training, lack of instruction, lack of understanding of the task; and preventive maintenance issues.

Nine notified dropped object events on MODUs for the first quarter compared to thirteen over the preceding twelve months is of concern and should be taken as a warning sign by operators and other duty holders that action needs to be taken to arrest this trend.

What could go wrong?

The 'DROPS Calculator' highlights that a mass of as little as 700 grams falling from a height of 15 metres could result in a fatality. While responsible operators cordon off or barricade areas where a dropped object hazard has been identified, it should be kept in mind that dropped objects can bounce on impact and end up in an area not anticipated in the risk assessment.

NOPSEMA re-emphasises the need to appropriately apply the hierarchy of controls to dropped object hazards. In particular, operators are reminded that the risk management focus should be on elimination, substitution and engineering controls before consideration of administrative controls. Administrative controls such as creating safety zones and areas of restricted access may assist in protecting members of the workforce from dropped objects, however, all reasonably practicable steps to eliminate the dropped object hazard altogether, substitute the dropped object hazard with a safer alternative, and effectively engineer out the dropped object hazard should be considered first and action taken if practicable.

Key lessons

- **Thorough pre-task risk assessments should address dropped object hazards wherever applicable.**
- **The hierarchy of controls should be applied to ensure an appropriate balance of preventative and mitigative control measures are identified and implemented.**
- **Risk assessments should consider areas outside of the anticipated dropped object area.**
- **Regular dropped object prevention inspections should be undertaken, with any resulting action items attended to in a timely manner.**
- **Consideration should be given to including competent members of the workforce who do not regularly work in the area to be inspected as a 'fresh pairs of eyes' in dropped object prevention inspection teams.**

1 "DROPS is an industry-wide initiative focused on preventing dropped objects, with the ultimate goal of delivering a second nature dropped objects prevention strategy across our industry." [www.dropsonline.org]

Safety Alert 56 (cont'd)

The legislation

In accordance with Clause 9(1)(a) of Schedule 3 to the OPGGSA*:* "The operator of a facility must take all reasonably practicable steps to ensure that the facility is safe and without risk to the health of any person at or near the facility."

In addition, Clause 9(2)(a) of Schedule 3 requires operators to take all reasonably practicable steps to provide and maintain a physical environment at the facility that is safe and without risk to health. Clause 9(2)(c) requires operators to take all reasonably practicable steps to ensure that any plant, equipment, materials and substances at the facility are safe and without risk to health.

Contact

For further information email alerts@nopsema.gov.au and quote Alert 56. Further practical information and guidance on the DROPS scheme can be found at www.dropsonline.org

NOPSEMA safety alerts are on the 'Safety alerts' page, under the 'Safety' tab at nopsema.gov.au. You can subscribe to a range of updates, including 'Safety alerts' via the 'Home page' at nopsema.gov.au

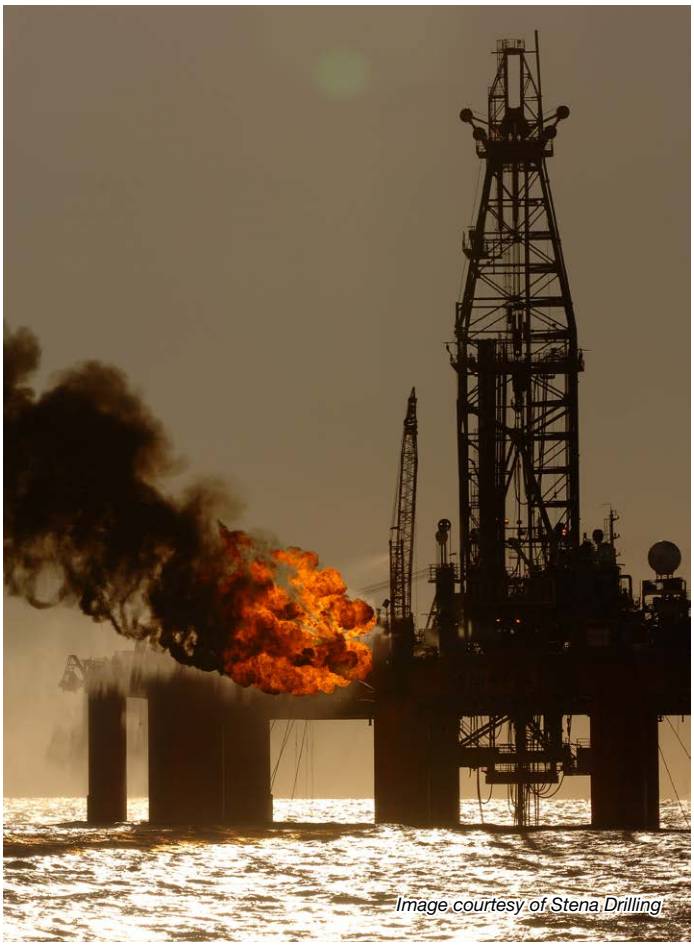


Image courtesy of Stena Drilling

Discussing environmental management

Effective communication between NOPSEMA with petroleum activity operators will facilitate a greater understanding of the regulatory requirements that underpin the authority's acceptance of environment plan submissions.

In 2012, NOPSEMA's Environmental management division held more than 160 meetings with operators in relation to their environment plan submissions. This liaison has clarified misconceptions and identified ways to improve the quality of regulatory submissions.

Meetings can be held with a variety of goals:

- Collaboration – these meetings include forums with a broader range of industry and government stakeholders. For example, NOPSEMA may be invited to participate in meetings led by industry or initiated by the authority or other organisations.
- Strategic planning – these meetings could cover corporate or operational information or a more generic discussion on the scoping and timing of environment plan submissions.
- Broader advice – these meetings aim to clarify requirements under the environmental management legislation. For example, NOPSEMA may provide advice on its interpretation of the 'consultation requirements' in the Environment Regulations.
- Clarification – these meetings are to cover NOPSEMA assessment decisions and their basis according to the legislation. For example, NOPSEMA may meet with an activity operator to provide feedback on an environment plan submission.

When requesting a meeting with NOPSEMA's Environmental management division, it is useful for the operator to clarify the purpose of the meeting and any specific agenda topics to allow for sufficient preparation by NOPSEMA and attendance by the relevant regulatory specialists. We look forward to hearing from you.

Effective noise control and hearing loss prevention

During recent OHS inspections, NOPSEMA's inspectors have made a number of recommendations to facility operators relating to workforce exposure to excessive levels of noise. The aim of many of these recommendations was to ensure that operators manage noise exposure in a manner consistent with the 'National Code of Practice for Noise Management and Protection of Hearing at Work'. This code is referred to in Regulation 3.6(3) of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2009. The code of practice provides a framework for the management of exposure to noise at work and for minimising the risk of the effects of such exposure.

Occupational noise-induced hearing loss (ONIHL), an outcome of exposure to excessive noise, has been identified as a national priority work-related disorder of the 'Australian Work Health and Safety Strategy 2012-2022'.

To provide operators with further assistance in achieving compliance, NOPSEMA has developed two guidance notes on 'Noise Exposure Standards' and 'Noise Management', and commissioned a technical report on 'Offshore Petroleum Facility Accommodation', all of which are available at nopsema.gov.au These documents provide operators with practical steps in identifying noise hazards, conducting risk assessments and implementing appropriate controls to demonstrate that the level of noise risks are ALARP.

In addition, Safe Work Australia has published a report entitled 'Occupational Noise-induced Hearing Loss in Australia' which describes the 'barriers and enablers' that influence the effective control and prevention of ONIHL. The findings from the report will assist operators in the design, implementation and evaluation of strategies to achieve more effective occupational noise control.

Operators, employers, managers and members of the offshore workforce should all be aware of the risks from excessive noise levels which could lead to ONIHL, and the available strategies to manage those risks.

Safety improvement initiatives

Following on from the 'Much ado about safety culture' article, published in *the Regulator* Issue 4 2012, NOPSEMA has now completed and released an interim report on part one of its research into how operators understand and apply the concept of safety culture and the influence it has on safety outcomes.

In late 2012, the authority conducted a survey of Australian operators to identify the prevalence of safety improvement initiatives, such as safety leadership development, personal and process safety training, lead and lag indicators, the use of perception surveys to measure safety climate, and safety culture improvement initiatives.

Operators responsible for 139 of a possible 178 facilities provided responses to the survey (representing 78% of facilities with a registered operator in Australia at the time). The survey results show that 100% of respondents reported the use of key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure safety performance, with a range of strategies used to encourage achievement of KPI targets.

95% of respondents reported the provision of training in personal safety, with 82% providing training in process safety. Safety leadership training was conducted by 89% of respondents and safety leadership coaching by 81%.

78% of respondents reported conducting safety climate perception surveys, while 50% of respondents currently have a safety culture improvement strategy in place. A further 42% of respondents identified that a plan is in place, either formally or informally, to introduce a safety culture improvement strategy in the near future.

NOPSEMA is continuing its research with the survey respondents that are undertaking safety culture improvements and will inform industry stakeholders to the release of the final report through *the Regulator* and on the NOPSEMA website.

The 'Industry safety improvement initiatives interim report' is available on the 'Safety culture national program' page under 'Resources' and 'Human factors' at nopsema.gov.au

Diving decompression chambers offshore

MISCONCEPTION: ***Provision of a diving decompression chamber (DDC) at the site of an offshore petroleum diving operation is only required when there is planned decompression and diving beyond a certain depth.***

There must always be a DDC at the site of an offshore petroleum diving operation, unless the risks associated with not having one can be demonstrated as having been reduced to ALARP.

Activity and performance

As at 27 April 2013

Disclaimer: Data presented here may vary as further information becomes available.

Assessments

SUBMISSIONS		2013		
Assessment type	Subtype	Feb	Mar	Apr
ATBA access application	Not applicable	0	0	0
Diving safety management system	New	0	0	0
	Revision	1	0	0
Diving start-up notice	Not applicable	6	0	0
Environment plan	New	6	7	2
	Revision	6	1	4
PSZ application	New	0	0	0
	Renewal	0	0	0
Safety case	New	3	1	1
	Revision	8	3	6
Scope of validation	Not applicable	8	5	5
Well activity application	Not applicable	12	3	4
Well operations management plan	New	4	1	0
	Variation	0	1	0
	TOTAL	54	22	22

Note: All assessments were notified within regulated timeframes

NOTIFICATIONS		Accepted/agreed/advised			Rejected/refused/not accepted/ declined/recalled/returned			% Notified within time regulations		
		2013								
Assessment type	Subtype	Feb	Mar	Apr	Feb	Mar	Apr	Feb	Mar	Apr
ATBA access application	Not applicable	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diving safety management system	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Revision	0	1	0	0	0	0	N/A	100%	N/A
Diving start-up notice	Not applicable	4	0	0	1	0	0	100%	N/A	N/A
Environment plan	New	4	6	5	0	1	0	100%	100%	100%
	Revision	0	6	1	0	0	0	100%	100%	100%
PSZ application	New	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Renewal	1	0	0	0	0	0	100%	N/A	N/A
Safety case	New	1	0	3	0	0	1	100%	N/A	100%
	Revision	2	7	1	1	1	0	100%	100%	100%
Scope of validation	Not applicable	3	3	4	0	1	0	100%	100%	100%
Well activity application	Not applicable	12	19	1	0	1	0	100%	100%	100%
Well operations management plan	New	0	4	0	0	0	0	N/A	100%	N/A
	Variation	0	0	1	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	100%
	TOTAL	27	46	16	2	4	1	100%	100%	100%

Note: There are no regulated time frames for ATBA access applications and PSZ applications
In some instances a single assessment may relate to multiple facilities

Inspections

TYPE	2012									2013			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Facilities/activities inspected	7	12	19	5	51	5	10	18	6	8	14	15	16

Complaints

TYPE	2012									2013			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
OHS complaints	1	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	1
EM complaints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2

Injuries

TYPE	2012									2013			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Lost time injuries (LTI >1 day)[a]	3	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	
Alternative duties injuries (ADI)	4	2	4	2	1	3	1	7	4	4	1	2	Data not available
Medical treatment injuries (MTI)	1	4	4	2	0	4	4	6	2	1	3	0	
Total recordable cases (TRC)	8	7	10	6	7	9	6	14	7	6	5	5	

a LTI incl. lost time injuries less than 3 days

Note: As reported under OPGGS(S) Regulation 2.42. (injury summaries submitted not less than 15 days after the end of each month)

Enforcements

36 enforcement actions were taken against 19 operators in the last three months.

ENFORCEMENT ACTION TYPES[a]	2012									2013			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Improvement notice	2	6	3	0	1	5	23	0	3	0	1	0	2
Intent to withdraw a WOMP acceptance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Prohibition notice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Request for revised SC	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Request for revised EP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	4	6
Written advice/warning	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	5	7	3	3	2	5	25	2	4	2	19	7	10

a Does not include directions, verbal advice/warnings or investigation-related notices (do not disturb notice or removal of plant or sample)

Note: 'Request for revised EP' data includes one request in Oct-Dec 2012 and 20 requests in Jan-March 2013 for revision to an environment plan transitioned from the former designated authorities

Only categories of incident notifications received are reported in this table

Incident notifications

INCIDENT TYPE		2013		
		Feb	Mar	Apr
Accidents and dangerous occurrences	Death or serious injury	0	1	0
	Incapacitation > 3 days LTI	1	2	1
	Accidents total	1	3	1
	Could have caused death or serious injury	3	3	1
	Could have caused incapacitation > 3 days LTI	1	1	0
	Fire or explosion	0	1	1
	Collision marine vessel and facility	0	0	1
	Uncontrolled HC release >1 - 300 kg	2	2	0
	Unplanned event - implement emergency response plan	5	12	13
	Damage to safety-critical equipment	7	8	11
	Other kind needing immediate investigation	5	6	5
	Well kick >50 barrels	0	0	1
	Dangerous occurrences total	23	33	33
Accidents and dangerous occurrences total		24	36	34
Reportable environmental incidents	Chemical release	0	1	1
	Fauna incident	0	1	1
	Other	1	0	0
	Reportable EM incidents total	1	2	2
Recordable environmental incidents	Breach of procedural control	3	0	0
	Chemical spill	3	2	0
	Hydrocarbon gas release/air emissions	1	1	Data not available
	Hydrocarbon spill (<80 L)	1	1	0
	Non-conformance with planned discharge	1	0	0
	Solid waste discharge/dropped object	2	0	0
	Recordable EM incidents total	11	4	0
EM incidents total		12	6	2
Not reportable incidents	OHS not notifiable	1	1	2
	EM not notifiable	0	2	0
	Recordable Environmental incident	1	2	0
Not reportables total		2	5	2
GRAND TOTAL		38	47	39

Note: Accidents and dangerous occurrence notifications under OPGGS(S) Regulation 2.41

Reportable environmental incident notifications under OPGGS(E) Regulation r.4

Only categories of incident notifications received are reported in this table

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS					
ATBA	*Area to be avoided*	HC	*Hydrocarbon*	PSZ	*Petroleum safety zone*
EM	*Environmental management*	OHS	*Occupational health and safety*	SC	*Safety case*
EP	*Environment plan*	PL	*Petroleum liquid*		

Schedule of events

- 26-29 May 2013 — APPEA annual conference and exhibition, Brisbane
- 18-20 June 2013 — Piper 25 conference, Aberdeen
- 5 August 2013 — APPEA HSR and safety workforce forum, Perth
- 6-7 August 2013 — APPEA national oil and gas safety conference, Perth
- 21 October 2013 — 5th International regulators offshore safety conference, Perth






Feedback

NOPSEMA welcomes your comments and suggestions. Please direct media enquiries, requests for publications, and enquiries about NOPSEMA events to communications@nopsema.gov.au Operators and other employers are encouraged to circulate this newsletter to their workforce.

Past issues of this newsletter are available at nopsema.gov.au

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