https://www.og21.no/strategi-og-analyser/og21-strategien-2021/the-need-for-new-technology-to-improve-competitiveness/continual-safety-improvement-in-a-time-of-change/?downloadChapter=true

INNHOLD

OG21 Strategy - A New Chapter

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PUBLISERT 19. OKT. 2021 | OPPDATERT 30. OKT. 2021

Continual safety improvement in a time of change

The Norwegian oil and gas industry's ambition is to be world leading in health, safety and environmental performance. Returning safely from work and not experiencing v related health problems, is a value which is embedded in the zero-accident philosophy widely adopted in the industry.

Furthermore, accidents and work-related health problems have implications on business opportunities, revenue, and profit. Safety incidents harm companies' and indust reputation and challenge the "license to operate", cause production down-time, and may erode shareholder value. Examples are numerous, ranging from small incidents accidental discharge of 1 m^3 of hydraulic oil from the Eirik Raude drilling rig in the Barents Sea in 2005 causing a three-week delay and a dent in stakeholders' support t Barents Sea operations, to catastrophic accidents like the Macondo explosion, resulting in 11 fatalities, an oil spill of 780 000 m^3, and company costs of more than 65 bil USD.

The zero accidents vision and the no harm principle set the ambition for HSE efforts. However, incidents, accidents, and exposure to working environment hazards still o guide the industry in its endeavor to realize the vision, the principle of continuous improvement is widely applied.

The HSE standards of the Norwegian petroleum industry are recognized to be among the highest in the world. One important reason for this is the continuous efforts m through the Norwegian tripartite cooperation between regulators, employer organizations and trade unions. As Figure 12 shows, this is surprisingly not reflected in interr injury statistics collected by the International association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP, 2021), where European oil producing countries appear to have poorer lost tim rate (LTIR) than other regions such as Asia, Russia and Africa where working environment regulations are believed to be less stringent.

The apparently poor safety performance of the European region is less pronounced in the statistics on fatalities, see Figure 13, where the European region is in the midc investigated regions. We believe that the reporting accuracy increases with accident severity, and that the lack of correlation between LTIR and Fatal Accident Rate (FAI numbers reflects diverging reporting practices rather than actual safety performance. OG21 has therefore not used the IOGP statistics as the basis for identifying safety and measures, but instead used data and analyses from the Norwegian Petroleum Safety Authority (PSA) to discuss trends and improvement needs.

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Figure 13. Fatal accident rate – five year rolling average by region (IOGP, 2021).

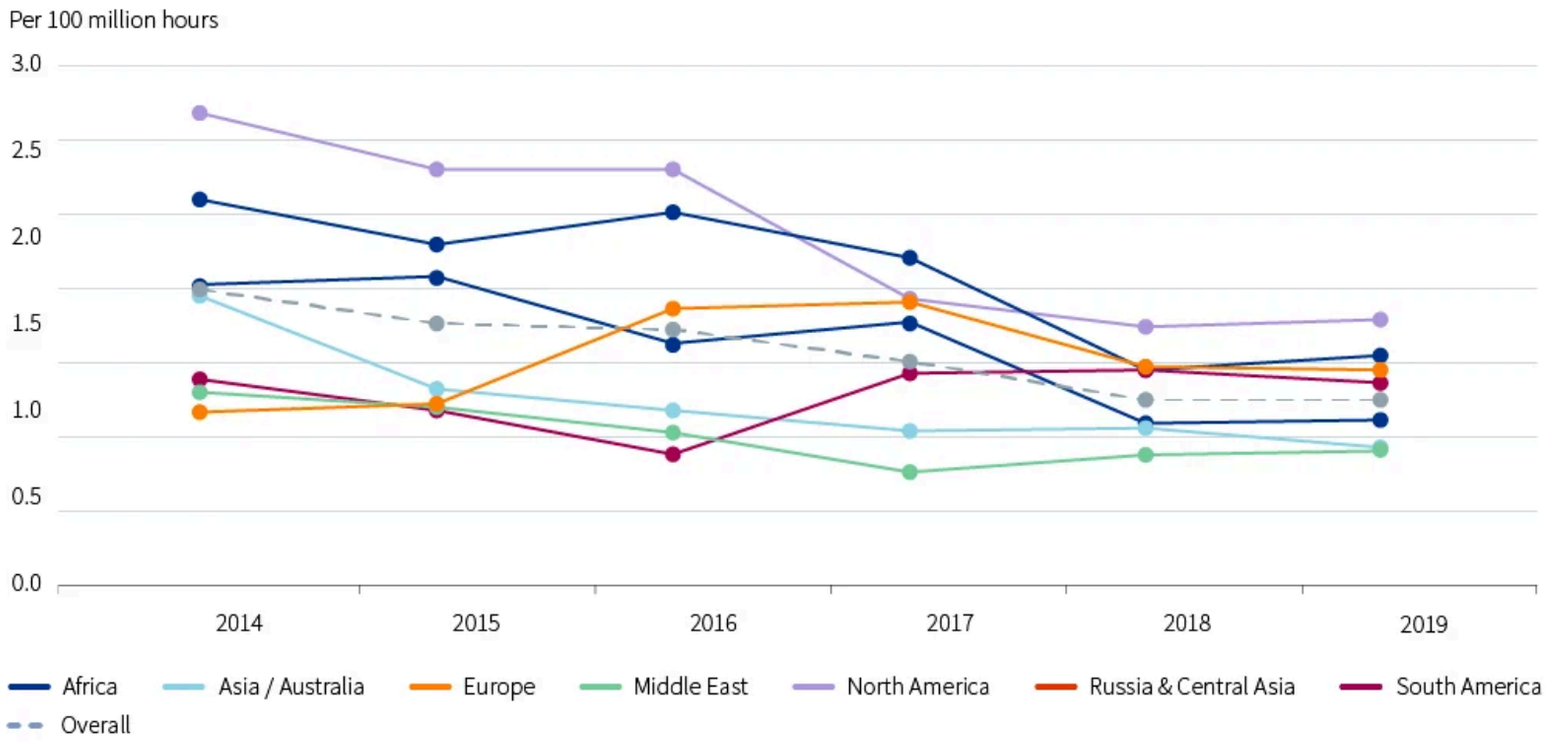
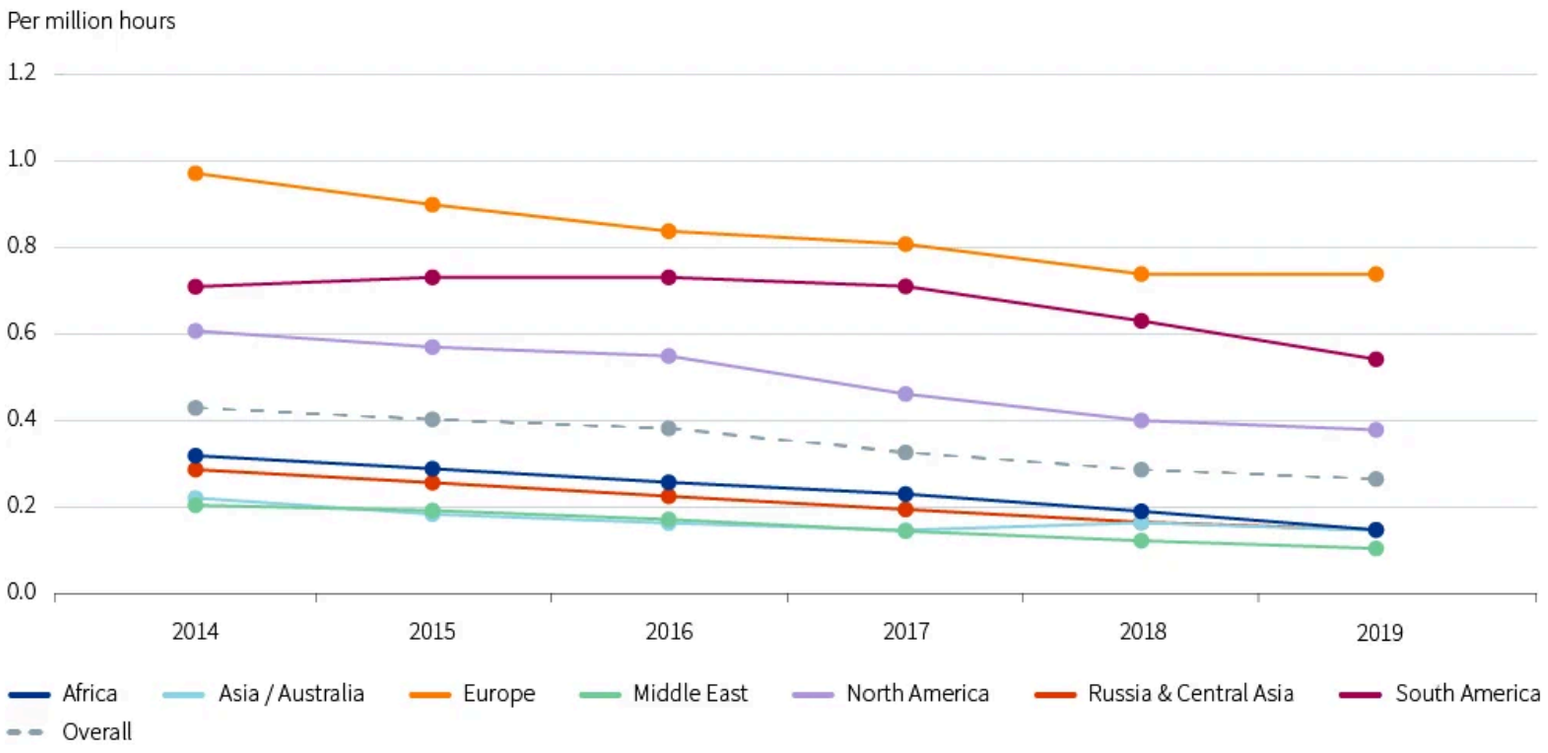
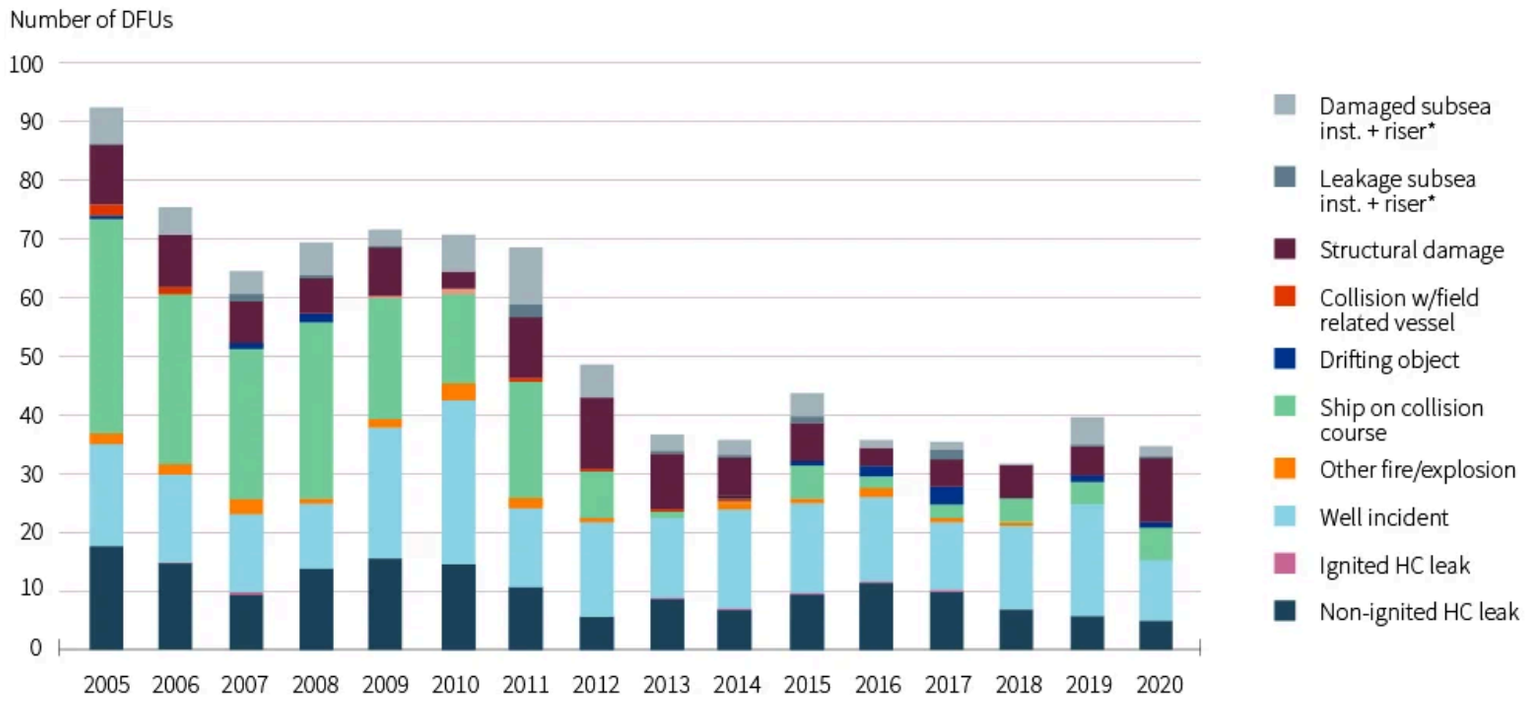


Figure 12. Lost time injury rate – five-year rolling average by region (IOGP, 2021).



In the latest version of its report Risk level on the NCS (RNNP), the PSA concludes that the safety in the Norwegian petroleum industry remains high. The number of offs
incidents with a major accident potential is down, where especially the numbers of hydrocarbon leaks and well control incidents in 2020 were historically low, (PSA, 202

Figure 14. Number of incidents with a major accident potential on the NCS (PSA, 2021)



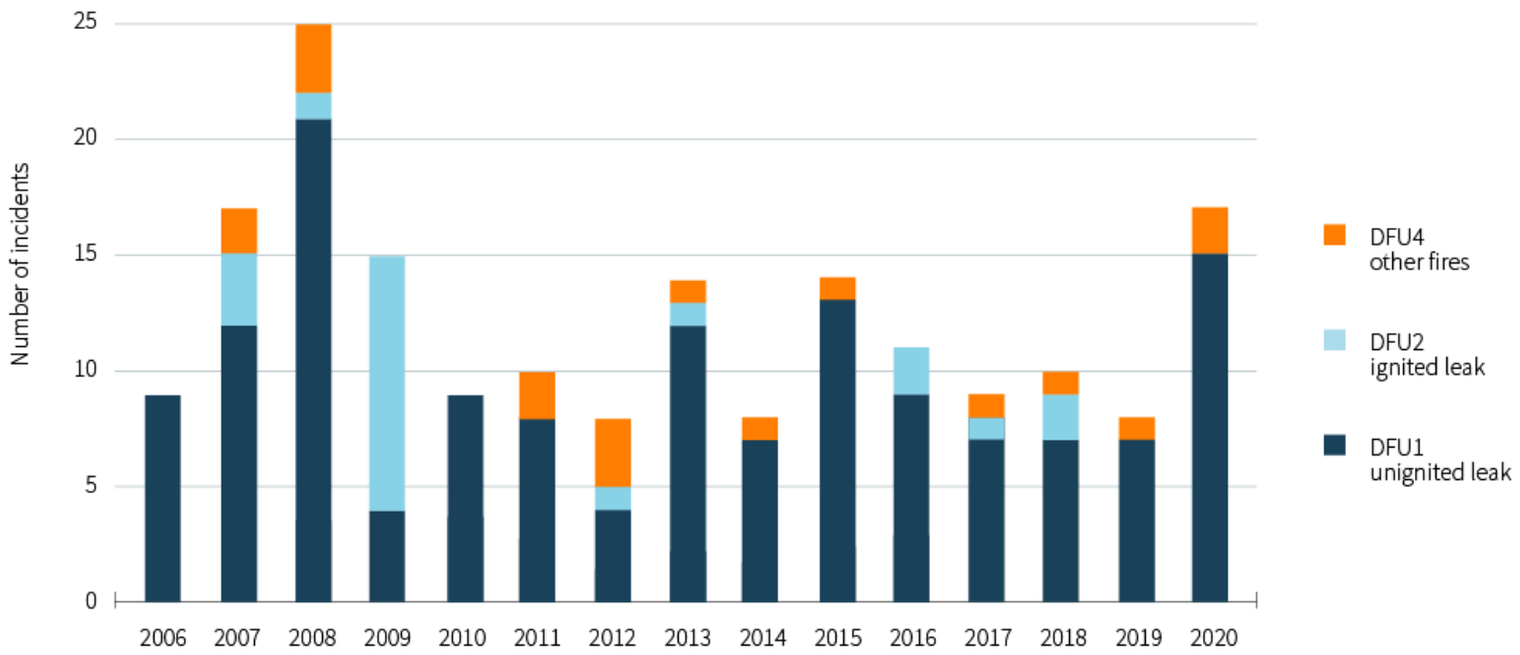
** within the safety zone*

However, the trend on some indicators causes concern:

- A sharp increase in incidents with major accident potential at the onshore plants in 2020.
- A noticeable increase in structural incidents such as incidents involving dynamic positioning and mooring systems for mobile and floating installations, structural crac waves on deck.
- Postponement of planned maintenance, especially the increase in maintenance backlog for HSE-critical equipment onshore.
- Negative trend in test results for safety-critical valves on offshore facilities.

However, it is important to state that the RNNP is a tool used to analyze trends over several years that require action or attention. Each report does provide a "snapshot" single year, but the formulation of R&D challenges and priorities is based on the trends observed over years.

Figure 15. Number of incidents with a major accident potential on onshore plants (PSA, 2021)



The further development of the NCS to stay competitive on costs, volumes, emissions and lead times, will require efficiency improvements, where the introduction of dig technologies, new business models and work processes, are central elements. New technology and the accelerating pace of changes introduces new hazards and risk will have to be managed in the spirit of the zero accidents philosophy.

A continual improvement of HSE performance requires management attention and prioritization, as well as improved understanding of HSE risks, hazards, and under-lyir causes. OG21 has in Section 4.1 identified several areas where new knowledge and technology could contribute to a continued positive trend in HSE performance on th

→ Forrige side

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Meldinger ved utskriftstidspunkt 12. november 2026, kl. 13.54 CET

Det ble ikke vist noen globale meldinger eller andre viktige meldinger da dette dokumentet ble skrevet ut.