

THE 2024 - Issue 2 REGULATOR



Pride's crane wire failure

What went wrong?



NOPSEMA
Australia's offshore energy regulator

About NOPSEMA

The National Offshore Petroleum Safety and Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA) is Australia's independent expert regulator for health and safety, environmental management, structural and well integrity for offshore petroleum and greenhouse gas storage activities in Commonwealth waters.

Under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*, offshore petroleum and greenhouse storage activities cannot begin before NOPSEMA has assessed and accepted the required permissioning documents demonstrating how the activity will be managed to ensure the associated risks to the health and safety of the workforce are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) and risks and impacts to the environment are ALARP and are acceptable.

The Offshore Infrastructure Regulator (OIR) was established under the *Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021* to regulate work health and safety, infrastructure integrity and environmental management for offshore infrastructure activities.

For more information, visit our website at nopsema.gov.au.

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Message from the
Chief Executive
Sue McCarrey



Safety is at the centre of everything we do at NOPSEMA, and we recently took one of our strongest enforcement actions yet.

Late last year we were called in to investigate an incident where a crane wire failure on an Offshore Support Vessel, based off the northwest coast of Western Australia, resulted in a dangerous near miss.

After a thorough investigation NOPSEMA found that the operator of the ship failed to take all reasonably practicable steps to keep their facility and all people involved safe. As a result, they were given notice of our intention to withdraw acceptance of their safety case.

This strong enforcement action should serve as a serious reminder to everyone in the industry of the importance of inspection, maintenance, and proper use of equipment.

You can read more about this incident and NOPSEMA's response on page 10.

The importance of safety is no more apparent than when there is a loss of life.

June 2, 2024, marked one year since the death of a worker on the North Rankin Complex. It was the first death at an offshore facility in ten years.

The investigation into the incident is ongoing and remains a priority for NOPSEMA. I would like to assure you that it is progressing and that we have a dedicated team of investigators that conduct high level, complex investigations on behalf of the organisation leading it. However, it's not uncommon for complex safety investigations such as these to take one to two years to complete.

NOPSEMA works daily to eliminate or reduce hazards in the offshore industry and uses a variety of strategies to do so. These include reviewing permissioning documents, undertaking proactive inspections, hosting and participating in industry forums, completing trend analysis, and conducting investigations.

You can read more about how NOPSEMA works with industry to identify hazards and eliminate risk on page six.

Like safety, consultation continues to be a core focus for NOPSEMA, in particular how industry can better cooperate and share learnings from and with First Nations communities on responsible resource management on sea country.

While we continue to feel the impacts from recent court cases which caused delays to environment plan approvals, there has been an increase in the number of approvals and submissions since December 2023.

NOPSEMA's offshore industry levies also increased by 13 per cent on 1 July 2024 following the Hon Minister King's approval of our 2024-2026 Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS).

The CRIS assesses the adequacy of the regulator's cost recovery arrangements to make sure it can continue to deliver regulatory activities effectively and in a timely manner.

It also provides details on the specific cost drivers for levy increases, such as a greater need for specialist staff to support the work we are doing around environment plan assessments, with a focus on First Nations consultation and cultural heritage.

Another area of focus for NOPSEMA is working to ensure industry is meeting its decommissioning obligations.

Our updated Decommissioning Compliance Strategy sets out a range of decommissioning targets with simple, time-based expectations for decommissioning.

Many titleholders are progressing their decommissioning planning, and some have even made significant progress, such as Woodside's removal of the Nganhurra riser turret mooring last year and ENI's decommissioning of the Woollybutt field.

Recently, two of NOPSEMA's specialists presented at the Decommissioning and Abandonment Summit 2024 in Perth. It was a great opportunity to share our strategic priorities which help to address future challenges and identify opportunities across the industry.

The second quarter of 2024 has also been eventful for the offshore renewables space, which you can read all about on page 16.

The first feasibility licences have been awarded off Victoria, while the Bunbury region was announced as the sixth proposed offshore wind area. The Exposure Draft of the Offshore Electricity Infrastructure (OEI) Amendment Regulations 2024 was also released for public consultation, and the OIR released a suite of preliminary information to build understanding of the OEI Act framework.

Providing advice to stakeholders and educating industry on how to comply with the OEI regulatory framework will be a key focus for the OIR over the next two years, which will be a learning process for everyone involved, including ourselves, along the way.

And finally, you may have noticed a slight change to The Regulator's schedule. We have changed the release date to align with our quarterly data so that you are always receiving the most recent data and statistics in these pages.

Please enjoy this edition of our quarterly magazine.

Sue McCarrey
Chief Executive Officer



Reflecting on the anniversary of the North Rankin fatality

Safety is at the centre of everything we do at NOPSEMA. We use our regulatory tools to work with industry to eliminate or reduce hazards in the offshore industry every day.

To do this, we engage a variety of strategies which include reviewing permissioning documents, undertaking proactive inspections, holding industry forums, initiating trend analysis, and conducting investigations.

We are also in the process of selecting new regulatory focus areas for the next financial year. These focus areas, previously known as Strategic Compliance Focus Areas, will now be known as offshore energy regulation National Priorities.

The selection of our National Priorities has been informed by the significant experience and expertise of our staff and supported by insights drawn from the regulatory data held within the agency.

The National Priorities will form part of NOPSEMA's risk-based approach to regulation under our compliance strategy. Further details on the National Priorities and associated work programs will be communicated in the coming months.

NOPSEMA and industry must continue to work together to identify hazards and the controls required to eliminate risk, or ensure it is as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

June 2, 2024, marked one year since the death of a worker on the North Rankin Complex. The investigation into the incident remains a priority for NOPSEMA and it is progressing.

We have a dedicated team of investigators that conduct high level, complex investigations on behalf of the organisation and they are leading on this matter.

However, it is not uncommon for these complex safety investigations to take one to two years to complete.

We would like to take the opportunity to reflect on the importance of safety within our offshore industry and outline the controls which should be in place to ensure that all the facilities within Commonwealth waters are safe.

For anyone operating offshore, there are several legislative duties outlined in the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* (OPGGGS Act) in respect to occupational health and safety that are designed to keep all workers safe.

These include taking reasonably practicable steps to:

- provide and maintain a physical environment at the facility that is safe and without risk to health
- provide and maintain adequate facilities for the welfare of all members of the workforce
- implement and maintain systems of work that are safe and without risk to health
- implement and maintain appropriate procedures and equipment for the control of, and response to, emergencies
- provide information, instruction, training, and supervision necessary for members of the workforce to be able to carry out their duties in a manner that does not adversely affect their health and safety.

There are also duties built into the OPGGS Act that apply to individuals working on a facility.

The Act states that a person who is at a facility must always take all reasonably practicable steps to:

- ensure that they do not take any action, or make any omission, that creates a risk, or increases an existing risk, to the health or safety of themselves or any other person at or near the facility
- cooperate with the operator to the extent necessary to enable the operator to fulfil their health and safety duties.
- use equipment that is supplied, which is necessary to protect the health and safety of any person at or near the facility, in accordance with instructions given by the supplier which is consistent with the safe and proper use of the equipment.

Also of great value is the feedback from the workforce to operators, particularly that of Health and Safety Representatives (HSRs) around risks and mitigations.

We strongly encourage operators to seek feedback from their workforce and engage regularly with HSRs to reduce risks to the workforce.

The importance of enforcing petroleum safety zones

Safety zones are critical for the safety of offshore facilities and people. NOPSEMA administers petroleum safety zones (PSZ) on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

PSZs protect petroleum or greenhouse gas wells, structures or equipment in an offshore area by ensuring there is a safe distance, usually 500 metres, between a vessel and the assets.

They are provided for in Chapter 6, Part 6.6 of the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Storage Act 2006* (the Act). NOPSEMA administers the provisions which include:

- assessing applications for a PSZ to be put into place by the asset owner
- arranging the publication of a PSZ in the Australian Commonwealth Government Notices Gazette
- investigating breaches of a PSZ and consider enforcement which may include seeking a prosecution where appropriate.

Operators and titleholders are responsible for maintaining and supervising the integrity of PSZs and reporting unauthorised entry to the relevant government agencies.

They should plan and identify which vessels need to be authorised to enter the PSZ and facilitate the necessary consent.

You can find a template to report an alleged safety zone infringement on our website. Failure to report breaches of a PSZ could impact agencies' abilities to pursue those who enter a PSZ without authorisation.

When NOPSEMA receives a notification or report of a potential breach, it will commence an investigation and consider whether any enforcement action is required. The Act provides significant penalties for vessel owners and masters who enter a PSZ without authorisation.

A range of agencies have a role in enforcing a PSZ. NOPSEMA's reporting template provides guidance on how relevant information can be provided to 'authorised persons', for example the Australian Federal, State or Territory Police, or Defence or Border Force. The information provided in the form may assist authorised persons in exercising their powers.

Some facilities may also require an offshore security plan under the *Maritime Transport and Offshore Facilities Security Act 2003* (MTOFSA), regulated by the Department of Home Affairs. Offshore security plans identify the security measures to be implemented when different maritime security levels are in force. Offshore security zones may also be established under the MTOFSA.

Owners and masters of vessels also need to be aware of the presence of gazetted PSZs and other zones when undertaking navigation in Commonwealth waters, as well as any requirements to avoid entry unless permission is obtained.

For more information, guidance materials or PSZ related forms, please visit **NOPSEMA's website**.



Pride's crane wire failure: what went wrong?

NOPSEMA has taken one of its strongest enforcement actions yet after a crane wire failure on an Offshore Support Vessel, off the northwest coast of Western Australia, resulted in a dangerous near miss.

While working on Chevron's Gorgon Stage 2 expansion project on 19 September 2023, the wire on the MV Pride vessel's main crane failed during light well intervention operations.

The wire failure caused a component of the system used to remove plugs from the well – a Subsea Service Module (SSM) weighing approximately 40 tonnes – to fall 17 metres to the seabed, followed by approximately 1,300 metres of broken crane wire and the control umbilical clamped to it.

A thorough investigation into the incident by NOPSEMA found the operator V.Ships Offshore (Asia) Pte Ltd (V.Ships) failed to take all reasonably practicable steps to keep their facility and all people involved safe.

As a result, on 30 November 2023, under Regulation 2.38(1) of the Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage (Safety) Regulations 2009 (Safety Regulations), NOPSEMA gave the company notice of its intention to withdraw acceptance of the safety case in force for the Pride facility.

NOPSEMA's Executive Director Regulatory Operations – Production, Wouter Pattynama said it was extremely fortunate there were no injuries, no damage to the adjacent Chevron subsea wells or infrastructure, and no loss of hydrocarbon containment into the ocean.

"This could have resulted in a very different outcome if the SSM and crane wire damaged

the wells, which are some of the most prolific gas wells in the world," he said.

How did it go so wrong?

Mr Pattynama said there were several key factors, technical and organisational, that led to the incident.

"It boils down to organisational factors, such as division of responsibilities among clients and contractors, and technical factors, such as maintenance and how the wire was used.

"An essential feature of our legislation, the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006*, is to combine incentive and responsibility in one entity: that's the operator of the facility.

"While focussed to get the job done, the line of sight for the the overall safety of the facility and the people involved was lost due to the complicated contractual arrangement among the four parties (operator, owner, charterer and titleholder) and the subsequent spilt in responsibilities.

"The operator of the facility, with a duty for the overall safety of the facility, was effectively a subcontractor, and this separation of responsibility and incentive often leads to poor safety outcomes," he said.

Mr Pattynama said from a technical perspective, the wire rope broke in large part because it was worn out from being used in active heave compensation at similar depths for months on end.

"This resulted in a small section of the wire rope being repeatedly worked over the various crane sheaves," he said.



"However, it was the lack of thorough inspections or systems for monitoring the fatigue that allowed the wire rope to remain in use until it failed instead of replacing it while it had an appropriate remaining margin of safety."

The main contractor and vessel charterer, Expro, and the vessel owner, FTAI, were each issued with improvement notices for failing to ensure that V. Ships was appropriately inspecting and maintaining the Pride crane.

Titleholder Chevron was required to prepare and implement a Remedial Action Plan to address how their processes accepted the results from marine assurance processes, yet failed to identify the issues which led to the incident.

Mr Pattynama said a wire rope on a crane is regarded as an expendable component and requires replacement when an inspection finds its condition has diminished to the point where further use would be unsafe.

"Crane wires have a finite life span and to avoid the potentially catastrophic consequences of a failed wire, they should be replaced with an appropriate amount of remaining integrity," he said.

"Titleholders and operators of production facilities should be aware that they are likely to have duties in relation to the mobile facilities they contract to do work for them."

To fully discharge this duty, operators should ensure that lifting equipment assurance activities are comprehensive.

This includes ensuring wire ropes are thoroughly inspected along the entire working length plus the additional wraps around the winch drum. The facility operator should also be implementing a system for monitoring the condition of the crane wire against a defined set of discard criteria for the wire.

"Everyone involved was lucky this time, and we hope that this can serve as a serious reminder of the importance of inspection, maintenance, and proper use of offshore cranes," Mr Pattynama said.

Safeguarding psychological health with an OHS-based approach

Employee safety is not confined to physical hazards, it extends to the equally critical psychological wellbeing.

Ensuring psychosocial health and safety in the offshore sector is viewed through the lens of OHS - and safeguarded with the same rigour as any other occupational hazard - is the driving force behind NOPSEMA's inspection campaign which will soon begin its second phase.

The campaign aims to build better understanding of the risk factors that impact psychological health and how they are managed in the offshore industry.

The first round of the inspections, completed last year, focused on production companies working with nine major companies, including 31 health and safety representatives from 15 facilities.

NOPSEMA Director of Exploration and Development – Safety, Chris Bourne said the work focused on seven key elements – leadership, knowledge, culture, risk assessment and transparency, support, reporting and measuring.

“The Respect@Work report identified that the resources and energy sector was subject to all the key risks that impact psychological safety including bullying, sexual harassment, gender inequality and power imbalance,” he said.

“Our benchmarking aimed to measure company performance regarding leadership's understanding of the risk factors and how they are managed, incident reporting and investigation procedures that are in place, support for complainants, and how knowledge, information and learning was disseminated through the organisation.

“These are the key elements for success identified in the Respect@Work report.

“The second round of benchmarking will use the same questions but will focus on drilling companies and construction vessel operators.”

The growing importance of psychological health in the offshore sector was highlighted at the recent Australian Energy Producers Conference in Perth where Chevron Australia received the Safety Project Excellence Award and the Chair's Award for its 'Be an Upstander' and 'Stand Up to Bullying' immersive learning programs focusing on psychosocial health and safety.

“Chevron's program strongly reflects an OHS-based approach and addresses reporting concerns very well,” Mr Bourne said.

“It's important for the whole sector to see industry recognising good practice and the commitment of resources and effort to address such an important issue.”

Mr Bourne said NOPSEMA recognised that the needs and capacity of companies differed significantly and that this would influence how different companies could demonstrate ALARP, as low as reasonably practicable, with their commitments in the psychosocial health area.

He said it was satisfying to see how the award judging criteria corresponded with the seven key elements of NOPSEMA's inspection campaign.



New underwater cultural heritage guideline released

The Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) has published a guideline for assessing and managing impacts to underwater cultural heritage (UCH) in Australian waters.

It aims to assist proponents and titleholders on meeting the legislative requirements of the *Commonwealth Underwater Cultural Heritage Act 2018* and is relevant to all actions that may impact UCH in Australian waters.

NOPSEMA encourages proponents and titleholders to consider the guideline as a source of good practice guidance for identifying, assessing, and protecting UCH in Australian waters.

This guidance could support content in permissioning documents to resolve some uncertainty of managing impacts and risks on UCH.

DCCEEW's guideline can be found on their website www.dcceew.gov.au.

Titleholders should also consider NOPSEMA's guideline on consultation with Commonwealth agencies with responsibility in the marine area, which can also be found on DCCEEW's website.

Consultation with DCCEEW in preparation of an environment plan may be necessary in relation to potential impacts and risks of activities on UCH.

This can be done by contacting UnderwaterHeritage@dcceew.gov.au.



The challenges and opportunities of decommissioning

Providing insight into NOPSEMA's risk-based approach for offshore decommissioning was the focus of a recent presentation at the Decommissioning and Abandonment Summit 2024.

OHS Regulatory Specialist, Orla McSharry, and Decommissioning Specialist, Claudio Pellegrini, (pictured above) presented in the session on decommissioning regulatory updates, challenges and solutions.

Their presentation outlined NOPSEMA's expectations around the ownership of decommissioning risk among title holders and operators.

Ms McSharry said working for the regulator provided her with a unique perspective on the decommissioning process.

"Speaking at events like these allows our regulatory specialists, who have an industry background, to broadly share our observations on decommissioning permission documents," Ms McSharry said.

"Having these conversations not only helps facilitate improvements but shares knowledge with industry."

The presentation also focussed on NOPSEMA's strategic priorities which will help address future challenges and identify opportunities to align operations with regulatory trends and initiatives.

Mr Pellegrini said it was important for regulators like NOPSEMA to attend and participate in events like these.

"They provide valuable opportunities to hear from industry about current and emerging issues," he said.

"It's important that we keep up to date on industry practices and regulatory challenges.

"It is also an opportunity for NOPSEMA to provide and share knowledge on observed trends, as well as articulate expectations of the regulator on best practice approaches to ensure compliance with requirements – ultimately leading to safe and environmentally responsible decommissioning."

The summit was held in partnership with the Centre of Decommissioning Australia (CODA) at Crown Perth on 19 and 20 June.



Offshore renewables update

Following the first feasibility licences being awarded off Victoria and the Exposure Draft of the Offshore Electricity Infrastructure (OEI) Amendment Regulations 2024 released for public consultation, the Offshore Infrastructure Regulator (OIR) hosted workshops and released a suite of preliminary information to build understanding of the *Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Act 2021 (OEI Act)* framework.

You can catch up on everything we've been up to below.

First licences

In a key milestone for the offshore renewables industry, the first 12 feasibility licences were awarded by the Minister for Climate Change and Energy for the declared area off Gippsland, Victoria.

These licences provide developers the right to assess whether a proposed commercial offshore infrastructure project, such as wind farm, would be feasible.

As part of the assessment process, licence holders are required to carry out a variety of studies and investigations to ensure any uncertainties or risks are identified, and to ascertain whether it is viable to progress to a full-scale commercial project.

Licence holders must also identify and consult other marine users in the area to identify and mitigate potential impacts.

The long-term sustainability of the offshore renewables sector will be contingent on early projects being undertaken in a safe and environmentally responsible manner.

Industry workshops

In line with our functions to promote and provide advice to our stakeholders, the OIR hosted a half day workshop for feasibility licence holders in June 2024.

The workshop aimed to inform licence holders of the OIR's early expectations for preparation of management plans for feasibility activities under an OEI Act feasibility licence in line with the Exposure Draft Regulations.

The Offshore Infrastructure Regulator had a joint agency presence with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW), and the Offshore Infrastructure Registrar at the Australian Wind Energy Conference in Melbourne. It was a great opportunity to engage with our stakeholders and build understanding of our role and remit.

To coincide with the conference, the OIR held an industry forum in July 2024 to build further understanding of the OEI Act regulatory framework. This was attended by approximately 70 industry stakeholders.

We will continue to host events and briefings on the OEI Act regulatory framework as opportunities arise.

Regulatory development and implementation

An Exposure Draft of the Offshore Electricity Infrastructure Amendment Regulations 2024 was released by DCCEEW for public consultation from 12 April to 12 May 2024.

The regulations set out proposed requirements for management plans, consultation, a design notification scheme, financial securities, safety and protection zones, work health and safety, record keeping, fees and include updates to the licensing scheme.

Following the consultation period, the OIR published a suite of preliminary information to build stakeholders' understanding of the OEI regulatory framework in line with the Exposure Draft Regulations. As soon as the final regulations take effect, the OIR will publish updated guidance and further information to clarify and enhance stakeholder understanding of regulatory requirements in line with any regulatory changes progressed by DCCEEW.

If you have specific questions for the OIR contact us at offshorerenewables@oir.gov.au. Interested stakeholders can also subscribe to receive the latest news and updates from the OIR at oir.gov.au.

We look forward to continuing to engage and evolve as we move toward operational regulation of the sector.

NOPSEMA participates in major energy producers conference

The Australian Energy Producers Conference and Exhibition 2024 provided an unparalleled opportunity for NOPSEMA to meet with global leaders from the oil and gas industry and to share its expertise and learnings.

Showcasing the latest technology innovations, tools and services, the event provided NOPSEMA regulatory specialists opportunity to meet and network with the oil and gas operators and titleholders they regulate.

On the first day, NOPSEMA CEO, Sue McCarrey (pictured right), was joined on stage by regulators from around the country for the Ask the Regulator specialist panel. The panel discussed the critical importance of robust and effective regulation to ensure the safety of the energy and resources workforce and protection of the environment.

The next day, she joined Deputy CEOs, Graham Blair and Cameron Grebe, to share insights on innovation and opportunity through regulatory change in another specialist panel discussion, facilitated by the Director of Queensland Australian Energy Producers, Keld Knudsen.

Ms McCarrey said it was important that NOPSEMA was a part of the event which provided a platform for industry and governments to engage in robust discussions about the rapidly changing offshore energy landscape.

“Oil and gas producers are facing increased scrutiny about environmental impacts on natural and cultural heritage and are experiencing significant environmental activism,” she said.

“The conference and our involvement in it provided an excellent opportunity to reinforce what the regulators require of industry, including what NOPSEMA sees as working well and areas that may need greater focus.”

The conference was also an opportunity for Ms McCarrey to have an open discussion with industry leaders on safety, including learnings from investigations. This included several positive, proactive safety programs that were achieving good results.

Minister for Resources, the Hon. Madeleine King MP, also attended the event. She delivered the opening address, and committed to progressing clarification on the consultation requirements, confirming she will advise on timing in due course. Minister King met with Ms McCarrey and members of her executive team and visited the NOPSEMA booth.

NOPSEMA’s booth was recognised as the best custom-built booth for its welcoming and informative design. The judge’s assessment summary highlighted that the mix of print, QR codes and digital collateral provided delegates with multiple opportunities to access information about NOPSEMA and the National Offshore Petroleum Titles Administrator (NOPTA), the two main regulators of the Australian oil and gas industry.

The summary also noted that the number of seating options provided delegates spaces for good discussions with knowledgeable and approachable staff.

Held at the Perth Convention and Exhibition Centre over four days in May, the conference attracted more than 2,500 industry delegates from around the world.



Increase to offshore industry levies

Offshore industry levies increased by 13 per cent on 1 July 2024 following the Hon Minister Madeleine King's approval of NOPSEMA'S 2024-2026 Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS).

The CRIS assesses the adequacy of NOPSEMA's cost recovery arrangements to ensure it can continue to deliver regulatory activities effectively and in a timely manner. It also reports financial and non-financial performance information and contains financial estimates for the budget and three forward years.

CEO Sue McCarrey said the CRIS provides details on the specific cost drivers for proposed increases.

"NOPSEMA now has an increased need for specialist staff to support the work around environment plan assessments, with a focus on First Nations consultation and culture heritage," she said.

"The primary drivers are inflationary pressures driving up the Consumer Price Index and mandatory Australian Public Service wage increases."

A fee arrangement for a new regulatory provision, the Facility Design Notification Scheme, was also introduced.

Ministerial approval of the CRIS followed stakeholder consultation on the draft CRIS from 4 to 21 March 2024, and an online CRIS stakeholder briefing and Q&A session with levy-payers on 14 March 2024.

Ms McCarrey said engagement with levy-payers and industry stakeholders was an essential component of maintaining an effective and transparent CRIS.

NOPSEMA's Charging Risk Assessment for the CRIS was also supported by the Department of Finance.

The CRIS provides information on how NOPSEMA implements cost recovery under the *Offshore Petroleum and Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2006* and related legislation.

NOPSEMA's role as the Offshore Infrastructure Regulator (OIR) is excluded, as its functions and cost recovery arrangements are subject to a separate cost recovery arrangement.



Offshore activity Q2 2024

4.2M
TOTAL HOURS WORKED
OFFSHORE



 **WELL
INTEGRITY
INCIDENTS** **31**

99
ASSESSMENTS



Includes:
25 occupational health and safety
12 environmental management
7 well integrity
55 other

 **39**
INSPECTIONS

4 
ENFORCEMENT
ACTIONS
& non-statutory compliance actions


6
ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
INCIDENTS

6 
INCIDENTS

 **138**
DANGEROUS
OCCURRENCES

9 
COMPLAINTS
regarding duty
holder performance

 **0**
FATALITIES


1 SERIOUS
INJURY

28 
INJURIES

Includes:
Lost time >= 3 days, alternative duties
and medical treatment injuries



NOPSEMA

Australia's offshore energy regulator

nopsema.gov.au

**National Offshore Petroleum Safety and
Environmental Management Authority (NOPSEMA)**

ABN 22 385 178 289