

# Challenges of offshore ageing infrastructure and life extension A Regulator perspective

IRF Conference, Perth, October 2013

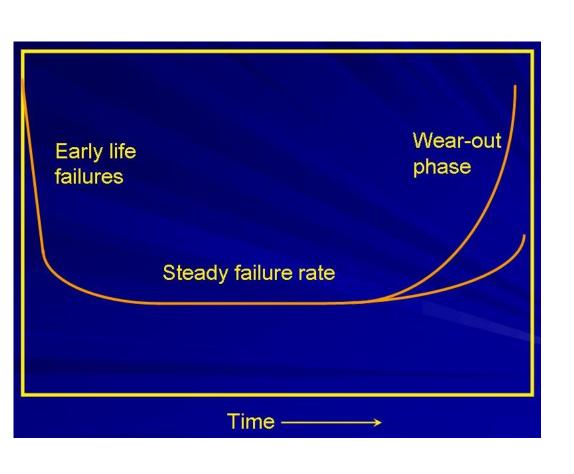
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#### WHAT IS AGEING?





- Typical design life for production assets = 25 years.
- "The design life is the assumed period for which a structure or component is to be used for its intended purpose with anticipated maintenance but without substantial repair from ageing processes being necessary" ISO 1990
- Ageing is wider than just the integrity of the main structure

### Key ageing issues

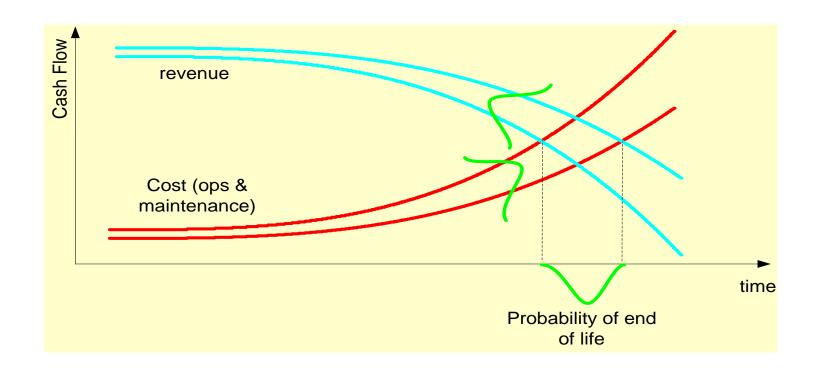


- Ageing/deterioration
  - External/internal corrosion
  - Structural degradation/failure (e.g. fatigue)
  - Backlogs of maintenance
  - Cumulative effect of modifications
- Changes in process conditions over time
- Obsolescence
- Loss of information capture/retention (IT + human!)
- Advances in knowledge/technology
- Improvements in good practise











# Key Programme 4 (KP4) Offshore Ageing & Life Extension



# "To ensure that the risks to asset integrity associated with ageing and life extension are controlled effectively."

- Doing work <u>now</u>, for improved integrity management/safety in the <u>future</u>
- Inspect approaches to management of Ageing & Life Extension (ALE):
  - Is it a key element of the asset integrity management (AIM) system?
  - Is there senior management involvement?
  - Is it integrated into corporate safety culture?
  - Are long-term asset integrity plans developed?
- Seek industry recognition of the importance of ALE:

#### Overview of KP4 progress so far



- KP4 Interim Report published November 2012 (www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/ageing/kp4-interim-report.pdf)
- Industry has responded well
  - Ageing/life extension now firmly "on the map"
  - Good practices being captured by O&GUK
- Good senior management response:
  - Recognised as a business issue
  - ALE policies/procedures developed
  - KP4 task groups created
  - Some allocating personnel with specific ALE responsibilities.
  - KPI "dashboards" for ALE

#### Some key lessons



- ALE management works well when
  - Long term maintenance strategies are clear (all)
  - Performance trending of SCEs and other data is carried out (process safety/mechanical)
    - Go/No Go checks are insufficient!
  - Temporary repairs are replaced with permanent solutions (mechanical/pipelines)
  - Long term reliability of obsolete equipment (particularly for control/detection) is managed effectively.

## **KP4** good practices



- Greater emphasis on quality and monitoring of Operational Risk Assessments (ORAs) for degraded plant
- Auditing of defined life repairs
- Undertaking ALE gap analysis
- Obsolescence Reviews
- "Life of field" structural integrity condition assessments
- Extensive fabric maintenance most visible!!

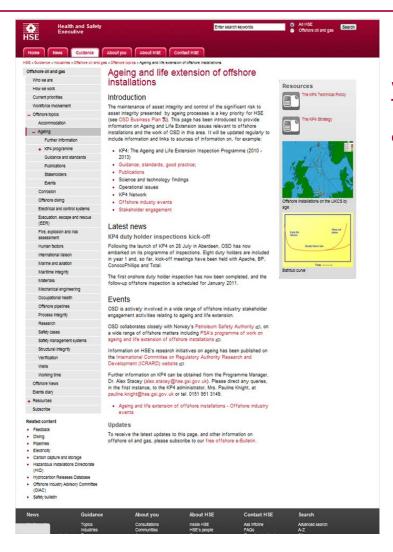
#### But.....



- Existing work loads are very high, meaning taking time out to consider ALE issues is difficult.
- Fabric maintenance still a challenge, with widespread concerns over CUI.
- Need for better appreciation of 'Ageing' and planning for Life Extension, and day-to-day management - further integration into mainstream asset management
- ALE auditing/verification needs to be improved
- Work to implement industry good ALE practices
- .....and its not just a "Safety thing"







#### www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/ageing.htm

- Primary source of information on ageing offshore installations on:
  - Related reports/findings
  - KP4 templates
  - Standards and technical guidance documents
  - R&D
  - Links to other relevant websites (e.g. O&GUK, PSA, EI)