

Condition Based
Maintenance
and
Energy Management

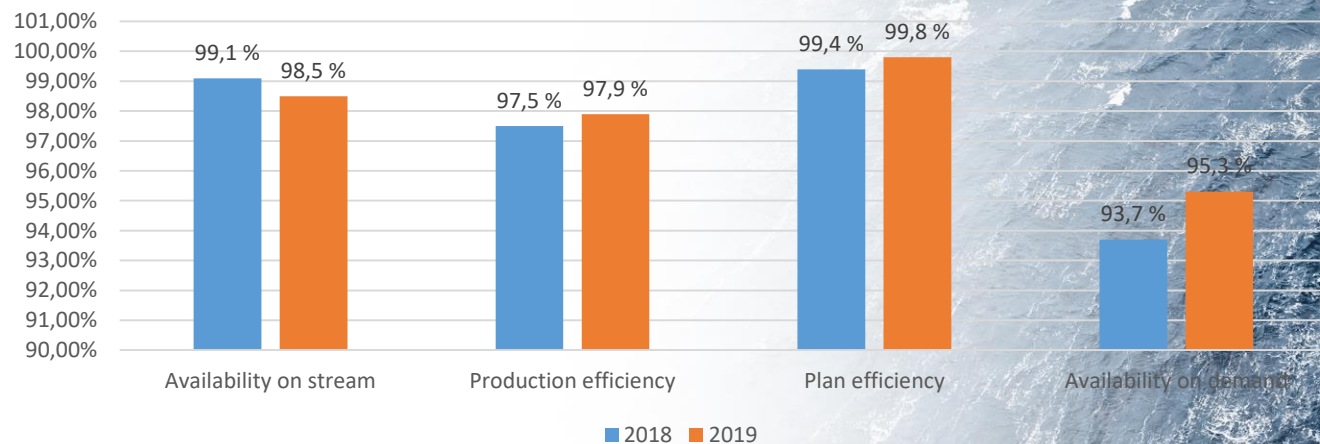
Presentation for ESI



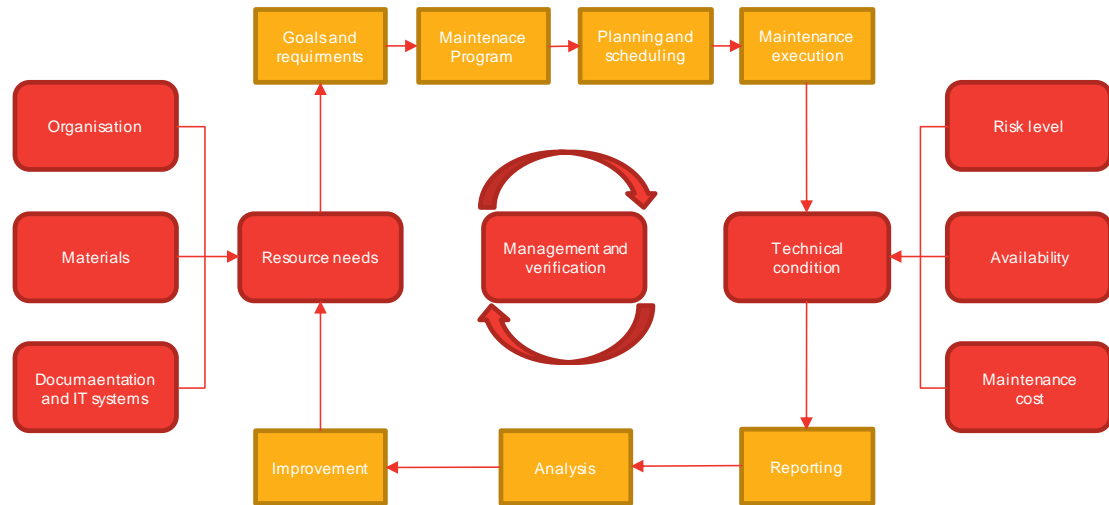
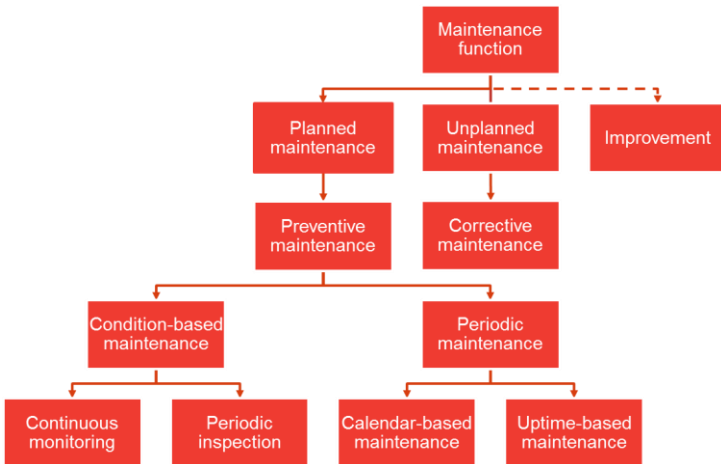
Strong Operating Performance

2020 OPEX 2.8 USD/boe

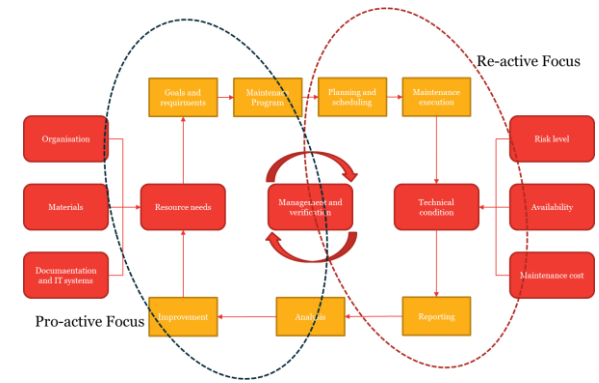
Comparison of availability measures 2018-2019



The basics



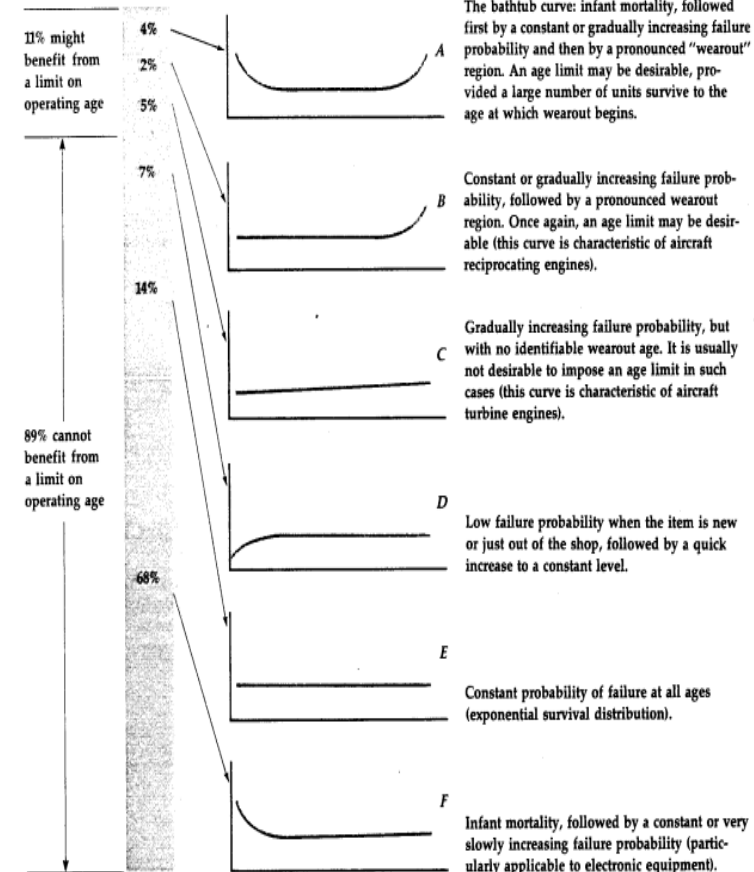
The basics cont.



Why Condition Based Maintenance?

- Only about 15% to 20% of equipment failures are age related
 - The other 80% to 85% being totally time-random events
- Calendar/running hrs based maintenance will typically result in
 - Too frequent maintenance
 - Increased risk of maintenance induced failures
 - Infant mortality issues
 - Safety issues?!
- With only about 15% to 20% of your equipment failures being age related, and the other 80% to 85% being totally time-random events, how can you improve the uptime of your plant and facility?

EXHIBIT 2-13 Age-reliability patterns. In each case the vertical axis represents the conditional probability of failure and the horizontal axis represents operating age since manufacture, overhaul, or repair. These six curves are derived from reliability analyses conducted over a number of years, during which all the items analyzed were found to be characterized by one or another of the age-reliability relationships shown. The percentages indicate the percentage of items studied that fell into each of the basic patterns (United Airlines)

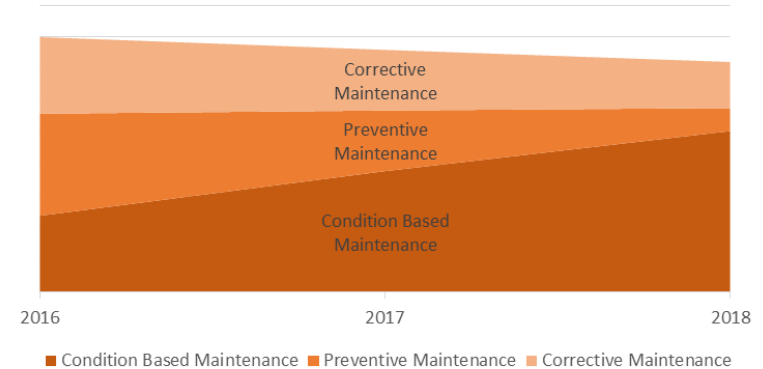


Reliability-Centered Maintenance, F.S. Nowlan et al (1978)

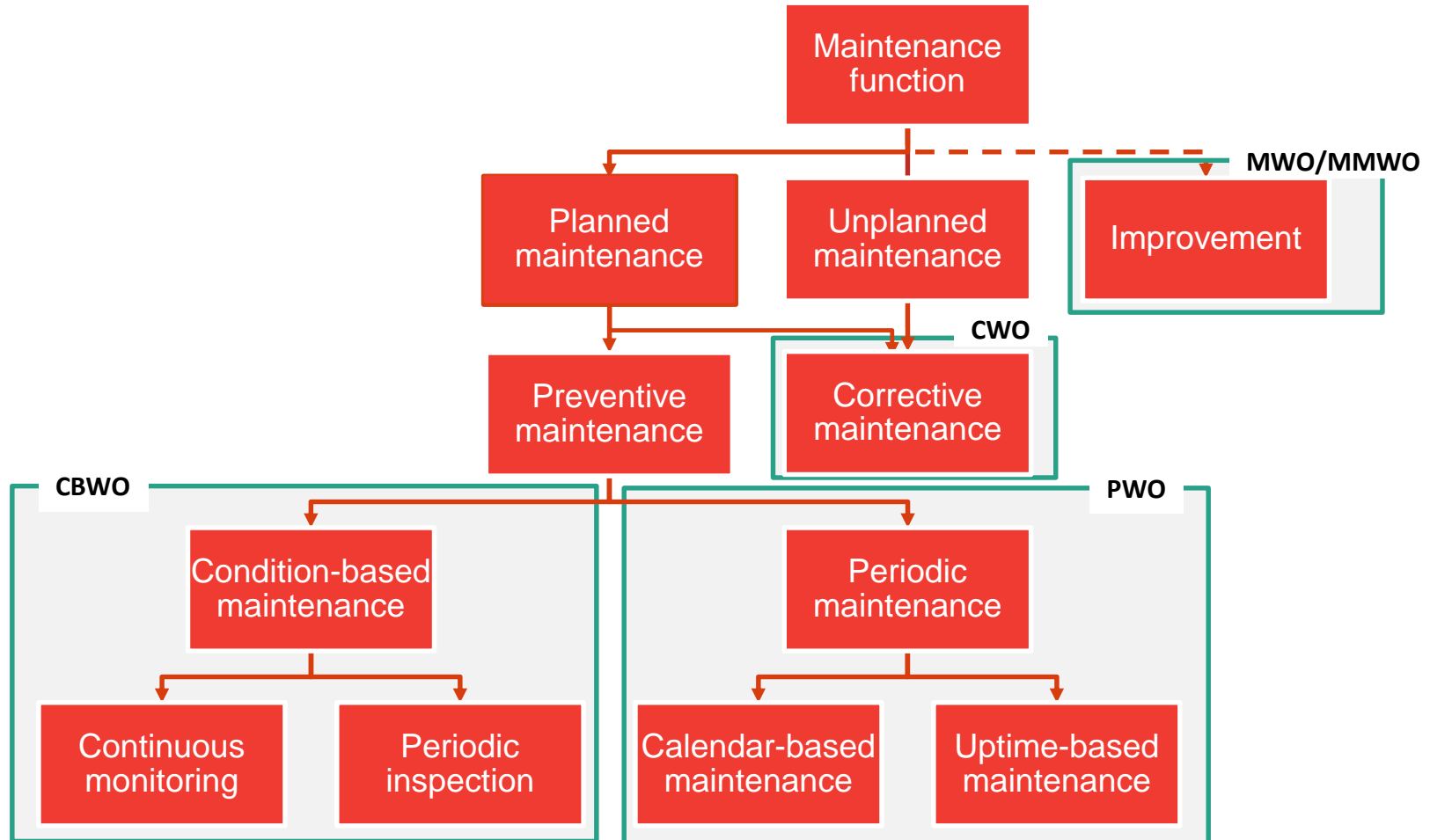
What do we want to achieve??

- Reliability vision: LNAS vision is to establish a reliability management process which results in **zero unplanned** equipment failures.
- CBM vision: LNAS vision is to achieve **x% deployment of condition based maintenance** as basis for realizing reliability objectives and cost objectives associated with the maintenance function.
- The objective is to:
 - Fully utilize the benefits of condition monitoring in place as well as to evaluate additional applications
 - Maximize equipment reliability and availability
 - Minimise maintenance interventions and costs

Maintenance Philosophy Distribution (Manhours)



Maintenance categories with today's work order setup

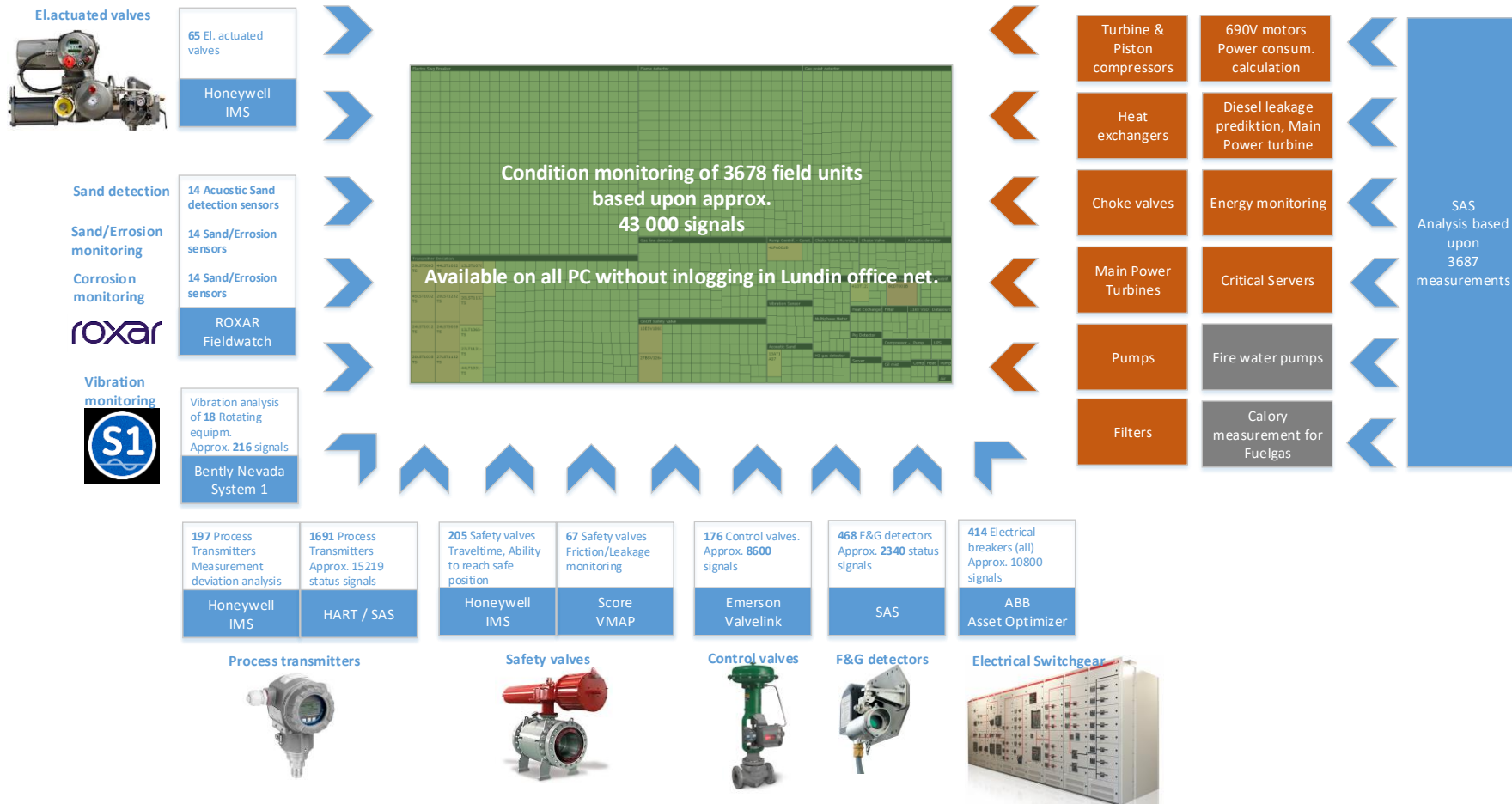


Condition Monitoring on Edvard Grieg

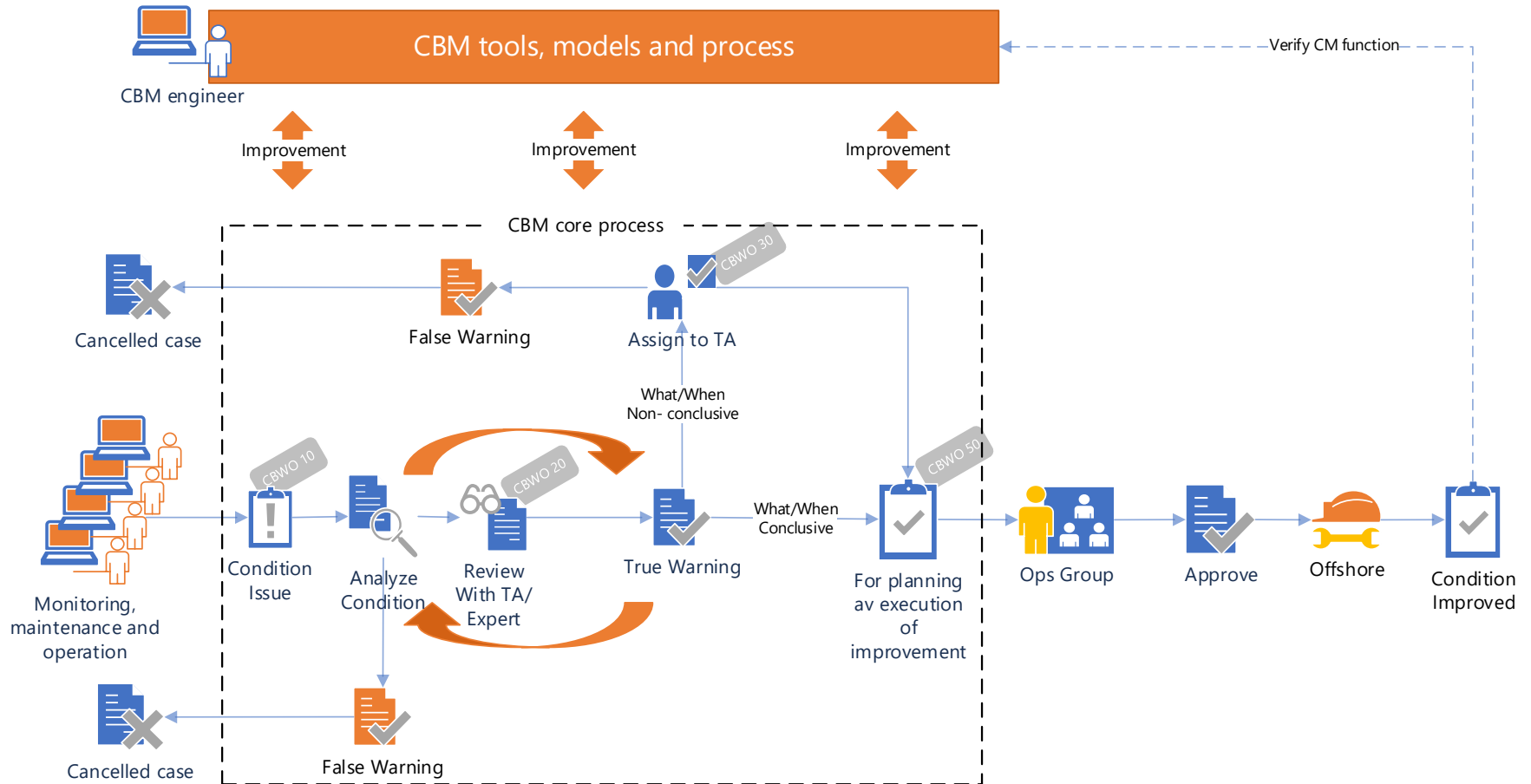
- Gas turbines
- Diesel generators
- Pumps
- Compressors
- Power converters
- Heat exchangers
- Filters
- Valves
- Electric switches



Overview CM system



Conceptual CBM process



Condition Based Work Order (CBWO) process flow.

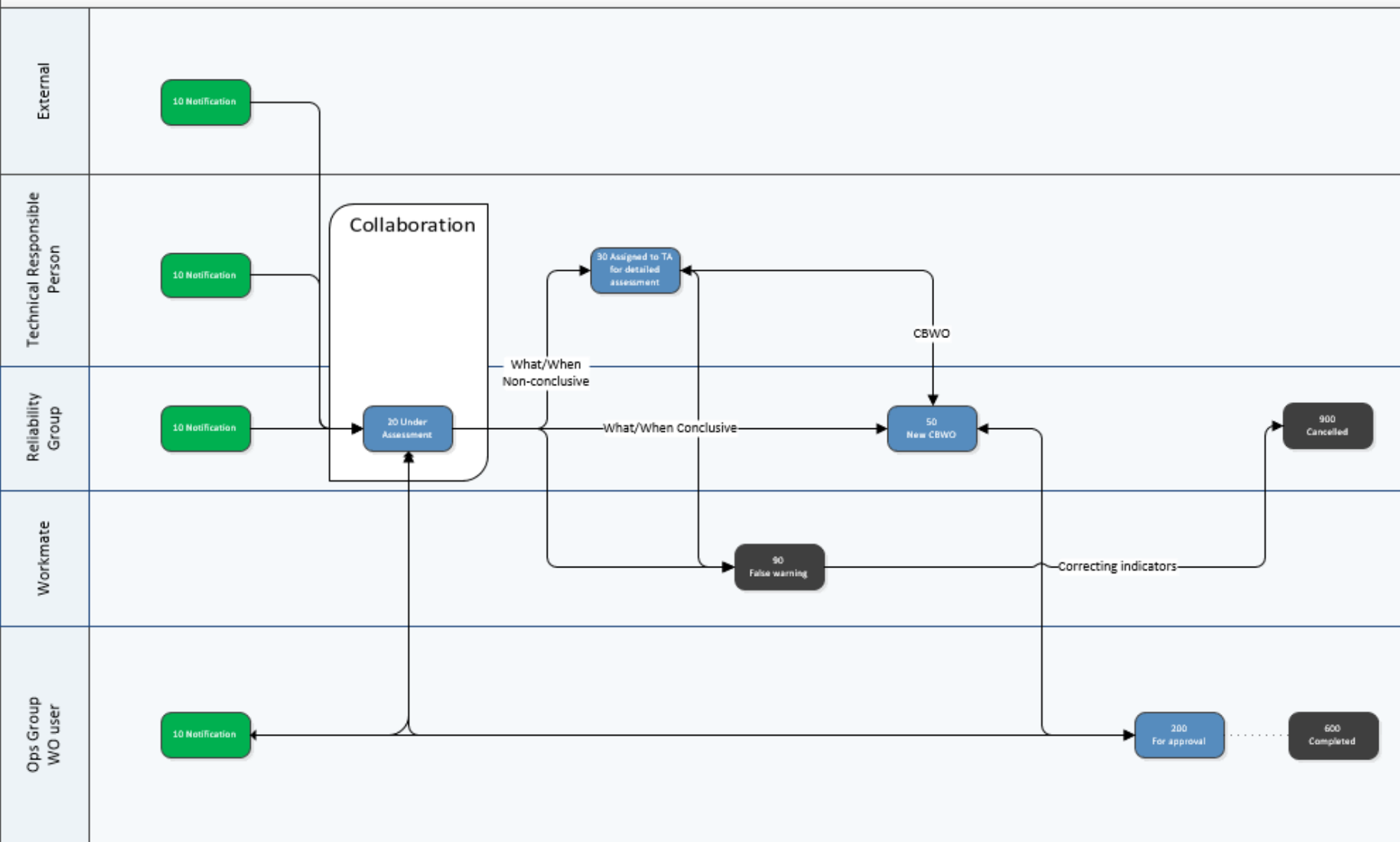
Ferdig planlagt

Under Planlegging

Avviksbehandling

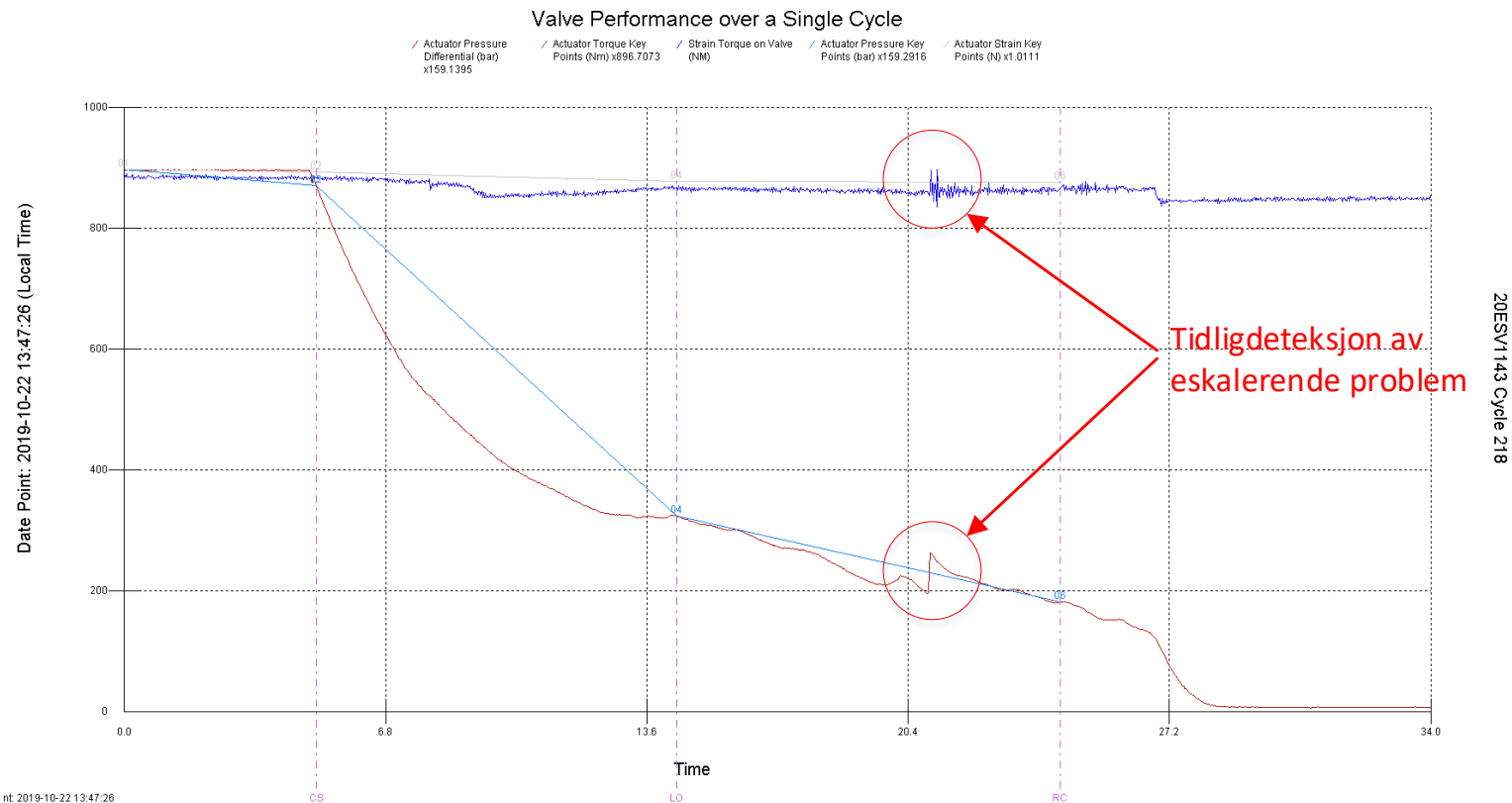
Under utferelse

Completed / Cancel



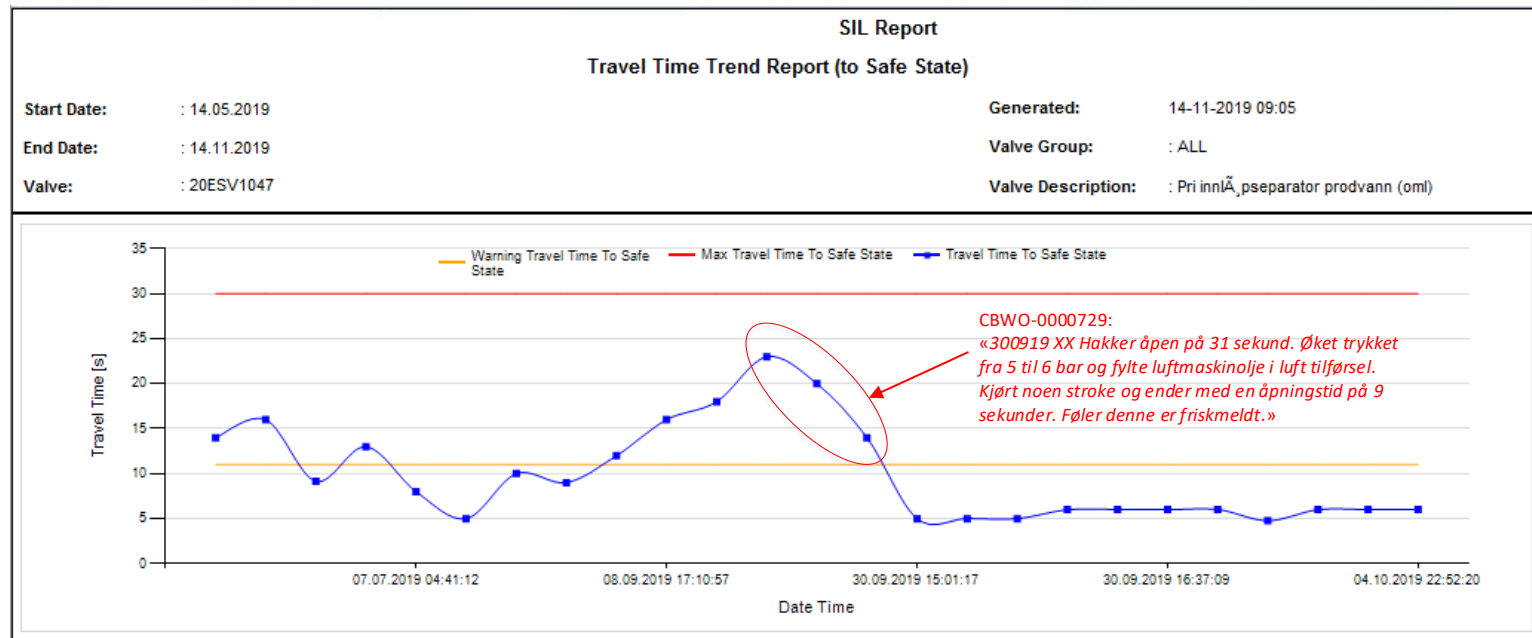
Goal for follow-up of SIL in operations

- Restore functionality before failure escalation



Goal for follow-up of SIL in operations

- Restore functionality before failure escalation



- Failure fixed => «as good as new». What was root cause? Failure mode: «Other»...
- We have to become better at learning of failures. Maintenance personnel must be involved while the problem is active, and make sure observations are documented in a format and level of detail which enables analysis and learning.

Automation of workflows – integration of source systems

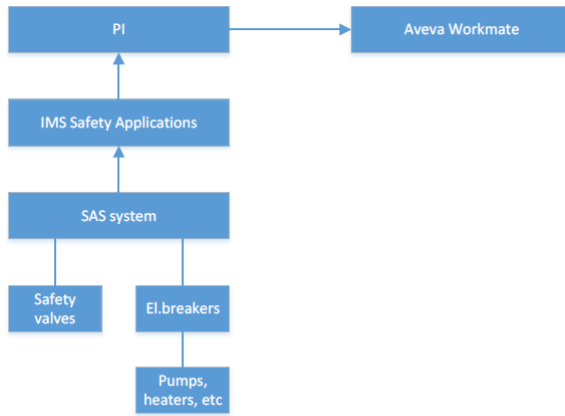


Figure 1 Overall topology

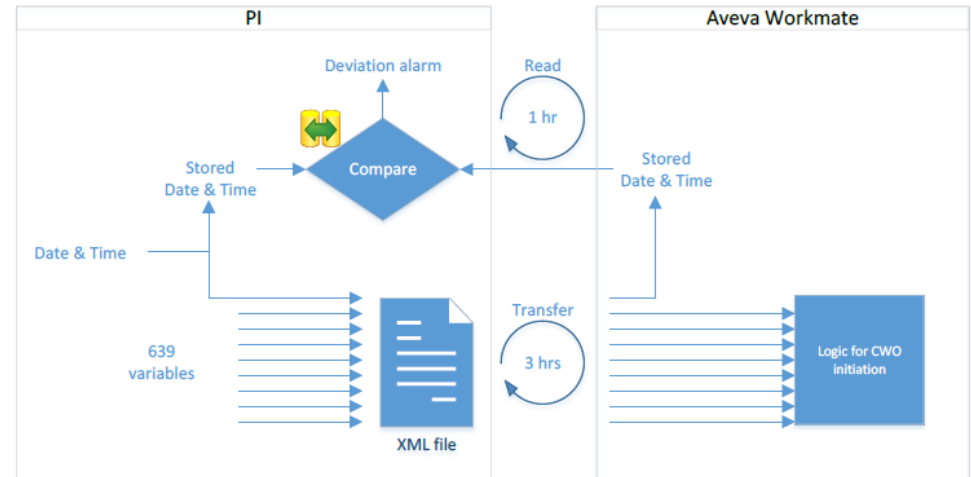


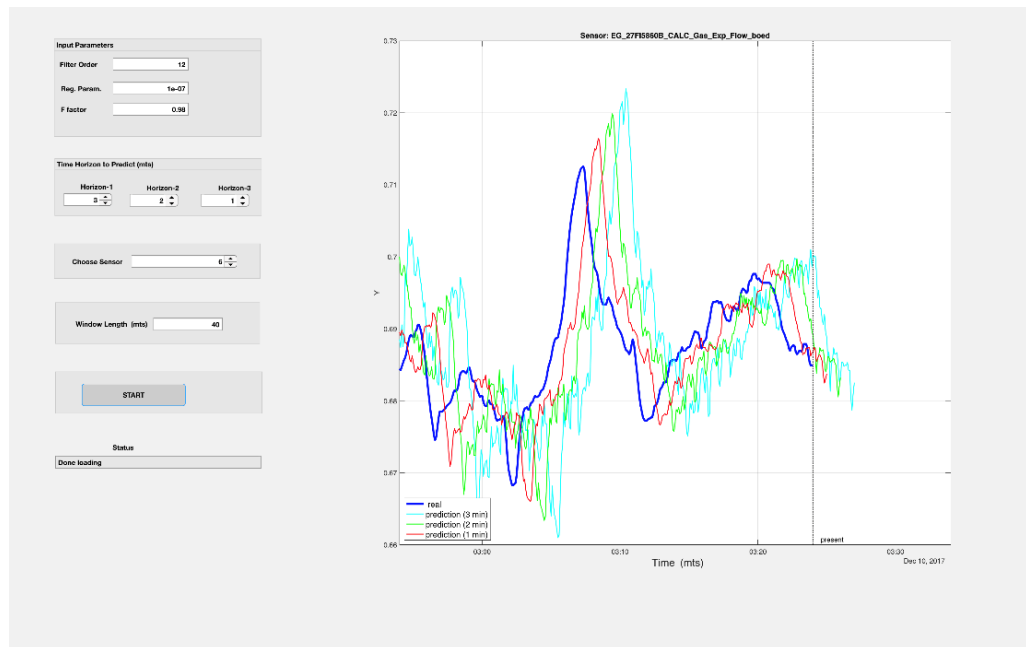
Figure 2 Data transfer sketch

Automation of workflows – integration of source systems

The screenshot shows a software interface for creating a work order. The title bar reads 'Arbeidsordre'. The form is divided into several sections. On the left, there are input fields for 'Nummer', 'Lokasjon' (EG), 'Tittel' (BARRIERE SVIKT), 'Objekt' (Tag: 43ESV5021, HP FLARE KNOCKOUT DRUM GAS OUTLET), 'Individ nr. / område', and 'Beskrivelse' (Automatic generated work order from IMS: Utstyr feilet i å gå til sikker tilstand ved aktivering). Below these are 'Feilmodus' (FTF-DU, Farlig funksjonssvikt (Sikkerhetsfunksjon)), 'Observ. metode' (CMON-C, Feil detektert ved kontinuerlig tilstandsoverv), and 'Nåværende tilstand' (5 FUNKS, Funksjonssvikt). Further down are 'Mod. prosjekt' and 'Jobbpakke'. At the bottom, 'Opprettet' is set to 'Dato Tid' and 'IMS', and 'Ferdigstillelse' has a date field. On the right, the 'Status' is '20 Under Assessment'. Below that are checkboxes for a green checkmark and a grey square. The 'Type og metode' section shows 'MAI - 30 CVO Korrektiv aksjon initiert av b'. The 'Prioritet' is '1 Within 7 days'. The 'Ledende disiplin' is 'Automation'. The 'Nedstenging' is 'Z NO SHUTDOWN'. Blue arrows point from the left margin to the 'Nummer', 'Tittel', 'Objekt', 'Beskrivelse', 'Feilmodus', 'Observ. metode', 'Nåværende tilstand', 'Opprettet', 'Ferdigstillelse', 'Status', and 'Automation' fields.

Field	Value
Nummer	
Lokasjon	EG
Tittel	BARRIERE SVIKT
Objekt	Tag: 43ESV5021 HP FLARE KNOCKOUT DRUM GAS OUTLET
Individ nr. / område	
Beskrivelse	Automatisk generert arbeidsordre fra IMS: Utstyr feilet i å gå til sikker tilstand ved aktivering
Feilmodus	FTF-DU Farlig funksjonssvikt (Sikkerhetsfunksjon)
Observ. metode	CMON-C Feil detektert ved kontinuerlig tilstandsoverv
Nåværende tilstand	5 FUNKS Funksjonssvikt
Mod. prosjekt	
Jobbpakke	
Opprettet	Dato Tid IMS
Ferdigstillelse	
Status	20 Under Assessment
Type og metode	MAI - 30 CVO Korrektiv aksjon initiert av b
Prioritet	1 Within 7 days
Ledende disiplin	Automation
Nedstenging	Z NO SHUTDOWN

Outlook



Energy management

- A requirement from the Norwegian Environmental Agency through the Emission Permit.
- Lundin has together with Honeywell developed and implemented digital tools as basis for EM
- Online monitoring of energy generation and consumption
- Energy Loss Calculation and Optimization
- Advanced models to calculate the performed work and process energy loss



Use is part of operations working procedures

Energy loss



Design Loss

- Caused by the designed efficiency.
- Can only be reduced by replacing or modifying equipment

Operational Loss

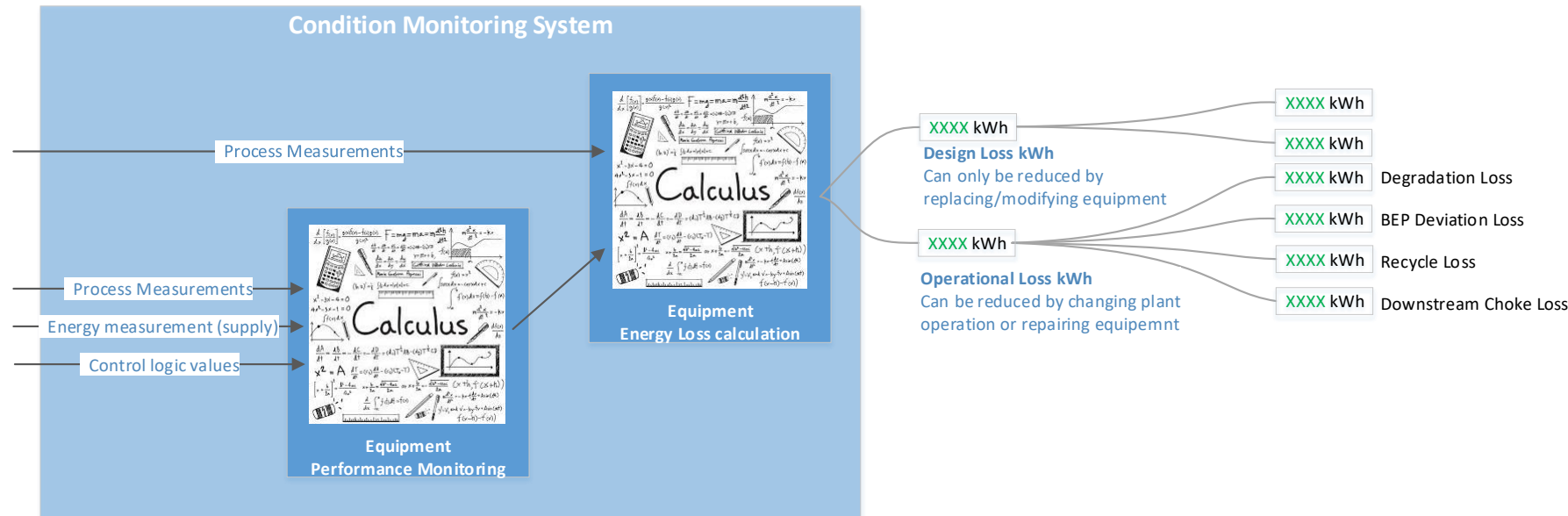
- Can be reduced by repairing equipment or by changing how the equipment is operated

Energy management tools – the Lundin Way

- Development in 5 months
- Digital infrastructure present
- All calculations are performed and displayed in the Condition Monitoring System, Honeywell APM
- All calculation results available in common database for digital applications and data sharing
- Total application development cost approx. \$110,000USD



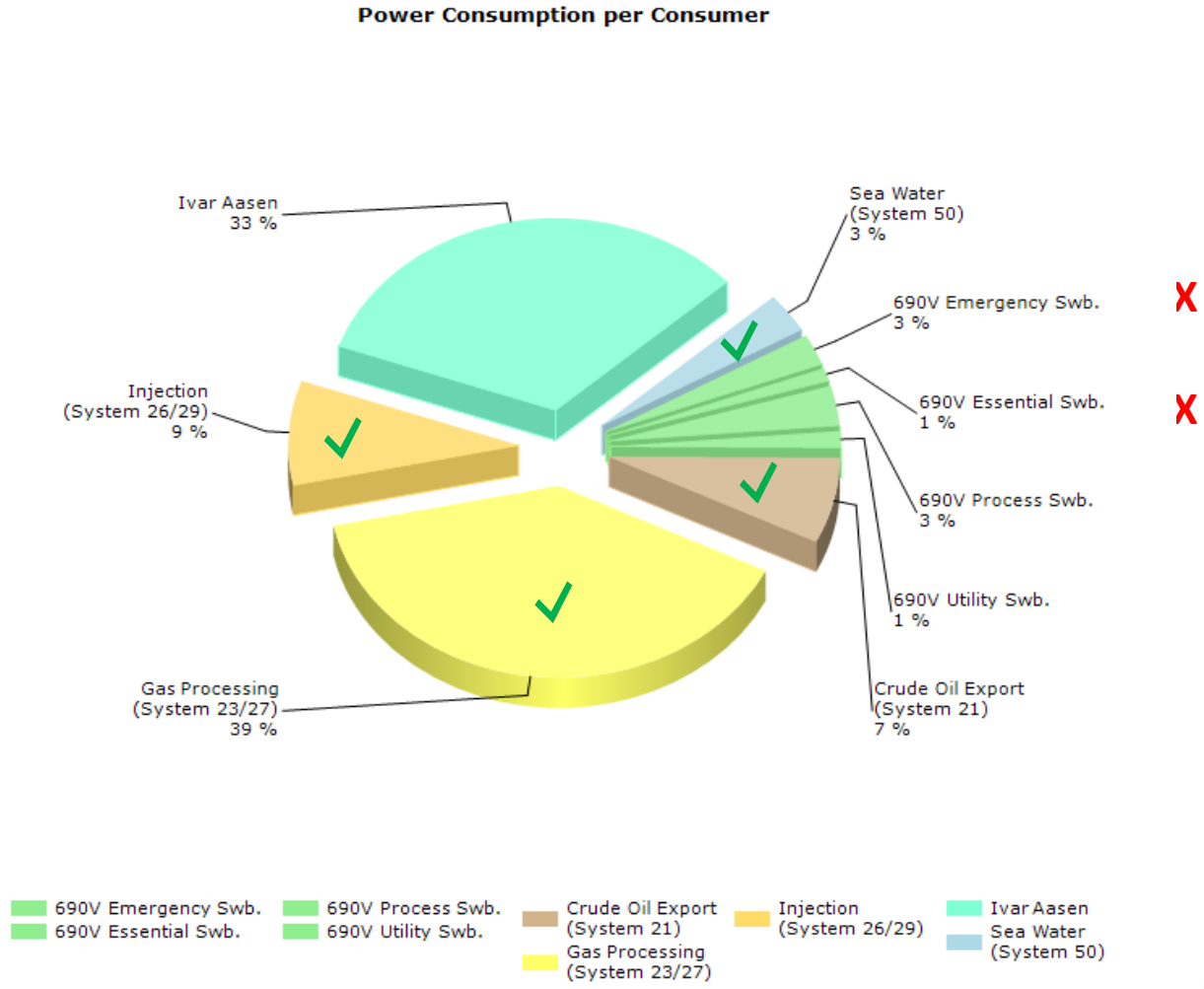
Calculation of Energy Loss, typical pump



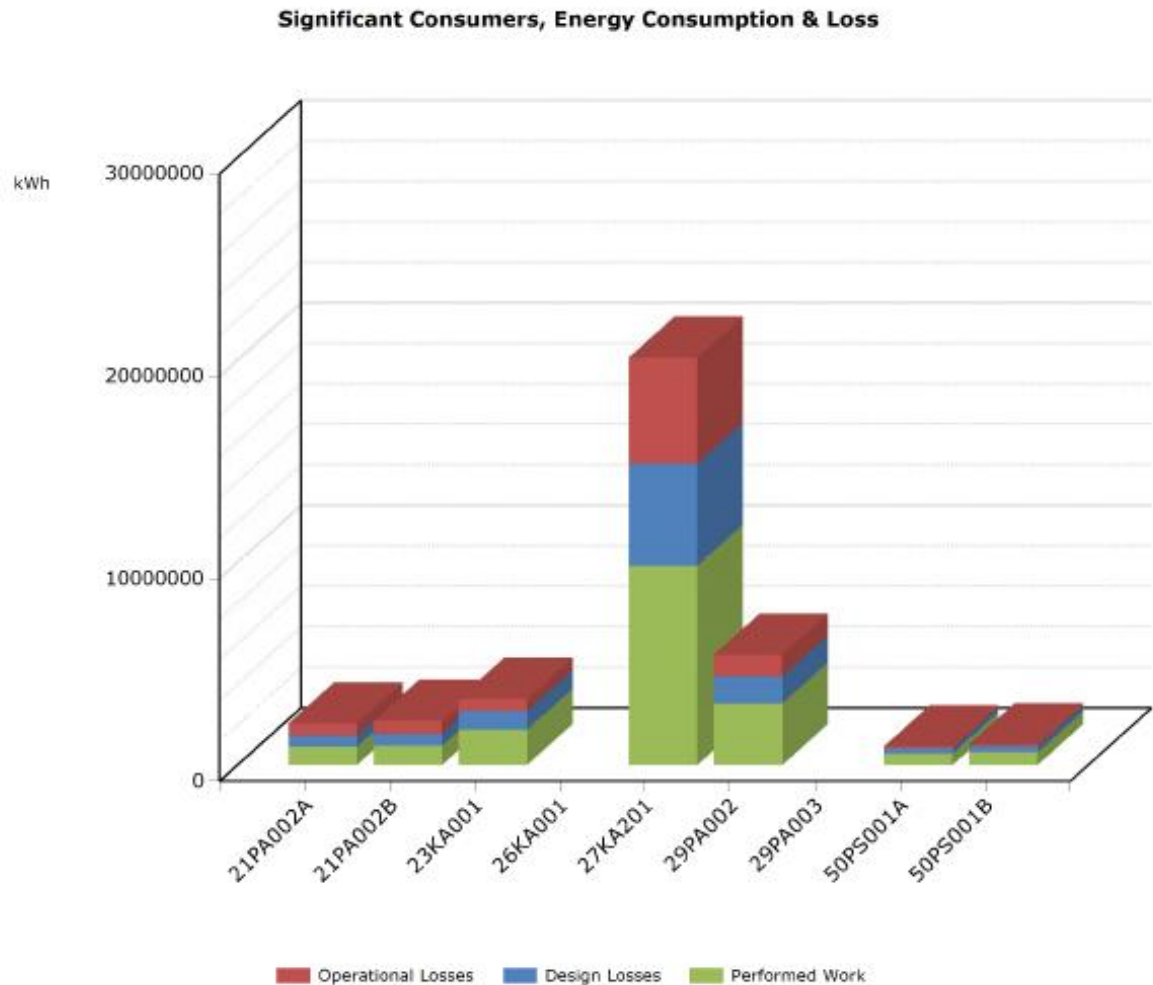
Energy Monitoring - Scope

Significant consumers (1 included in scope:

- 21PA002A/B Crude Oil Export Pumps
- 23KA001 Recompressor
- 26KA001 Gas Injection Compressor
- 27KA101/201 Gas Export Compressor
- 29PA002/3 Water Injection Pumps
- 50PS001A/B Sea Water lift Pumps
- 80EG001A/B Main Generators

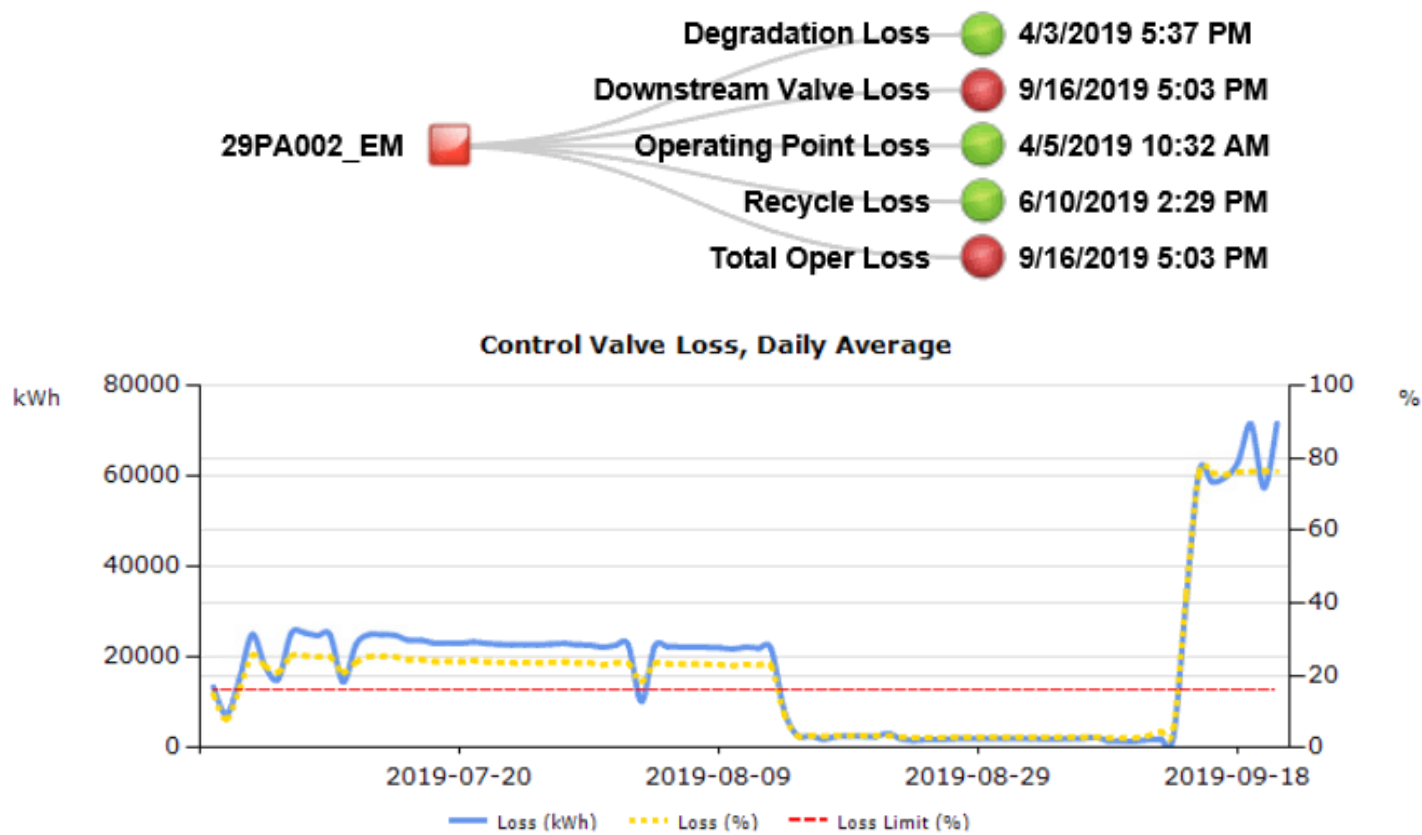


Energy management: Beginning the analysis



Energy monitoring application KPI & Trend

Example Water Injection Pump with downstream Choke:



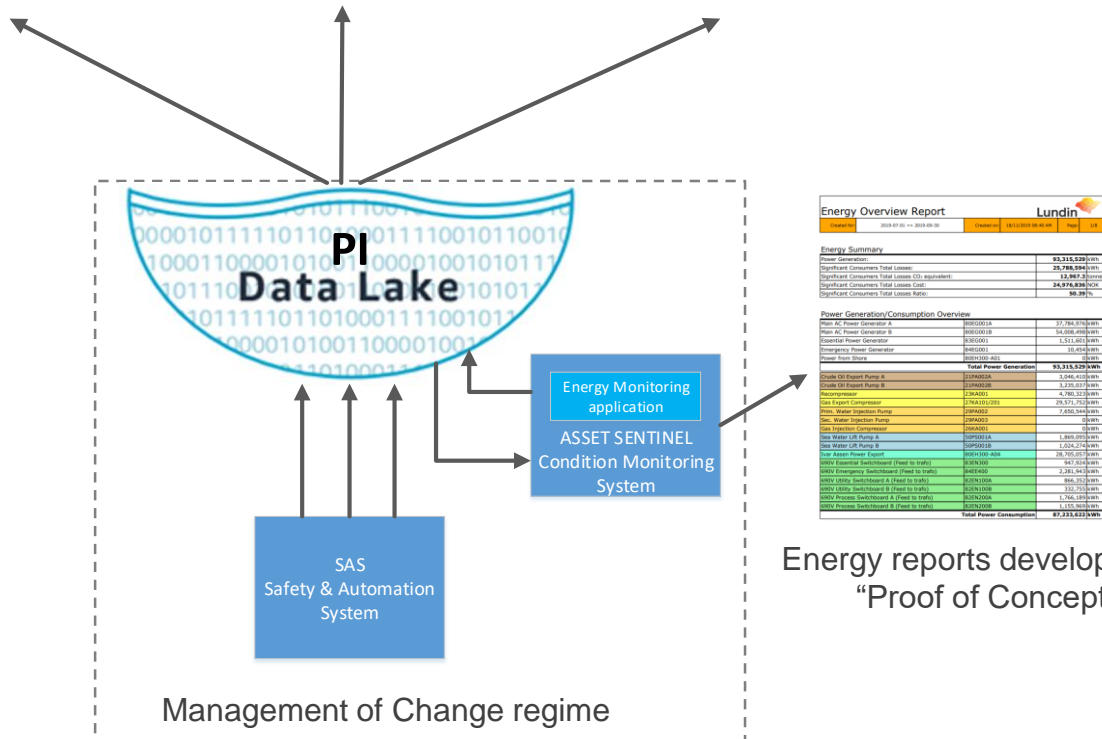
Application topology



Dashboards / Reports:

All Energy monitoring data
is available in PI.

Effectively, one can choose freely the tool for visualization, reporting and analysis



Final remarks

- Data driven
- Informed decisions
- Timely
- Address the root causes and not the symptoms; calls for close integration of competences across the operational department
- Data integrity/integrations and top level applications
- Competence and capacity to exploit technology
- Operational philosophy
- Definition of roles and responsibilities
- Takes time and persistence



Thank you for your attention!