

Network Meeting Summary

August 8th, 2018

INTRO, LFI'S, ZONE MANAGEMENT

- Review of Rules of Engagement
- Brief larger Network on ongoing work
- Presentation of A3 and description of strategic initiatives, goal setting, and gap analysis process
- Offer of help to new Network members who would like to get involved in gap analysis – contact Duston or Tyler for direction. Committee will be formulating communication on the “how” and dedicating resources
- Two dynamic or operational dropped object events presented – one showing elimination of a specific hazard due to design, one engineering a solution
- Traditional handles on casing elevators have been eliminated and incorporated into design
- Rigs should assess for and incorporate “snubby” weak links into securing eyes to control failure
- Presentation of H&P ZM policy
- Taking steps to ensure that nothing at height fails, but if it does, we need to be sure that it will not affect our personnel
- Changing view on implementation of zones as a success in planning to the point where we’re confident that worst case scenarios are not fatalities

HUMAN PERFORMANCE

- Discussion of the definitions of Human Performance and Human Factors
- Presented an overview of what is meant by Human Performance and HP principles, namely: “People will make mistakes”, “Mistakes are typically due to underlying conditions and systems”, and “Understanding why mistakes happen can help us prevent or correct them.”
- Despite “Human Error” contributing to a majority of incidents, the underlying causes are system weaknesses.
- We need to shift from focusing on the individual (blame) to focusing on “performance-shaping factors” and system weaknesses as a means to control HP risks.
- Proactively challenge tasks before execution to understand which steps are critical, under what conditions those steps can go wrong, and explore using the performance-shaping factors.
- Controls against human error that promote optimal behaviors should be focused on eliminating, substituting, or engineering out those hazards. Administrative controls are less effective.

NON-OPS DROPS BREAKOUT

- Introduction of dropped objects throughout the supply chain. Exposure is not limited to work done on site. Where else do exposures exist that are not often touched on and how can they be mitigated?
- Equipment Return – Procedures are in place to meet operator standards for equipment load out, but sometimes come back not meeting the same standards :: Establish accountability, UWA signoff
- Suppliers bringing equipment to shops may follow non-conforming procedures :: embed more robust CSM processes
- Maintenance at height :: Redesign the job to do at deck/floor level
- Securing of removable handrails may degrade over time :: identify, potentially paint, and add to inspection criteria
- Handling of scaffold boards during construction/dismantling :: address the exposure of handoffs through procedures
- Crane boom belly pan is open to contact from the block :: installation of secondary and tertiary securing to keep in place
- Skid units/baskets with debris in pockets :: Potential to design a contained, self closing pocket

WORK PLANNING BREAKOUT

- High level overview of Shell’s Assist & Assure process, Transition to Work, Step 7, & Leadership Supervision
- Halliburton explain how they pulled conceptual elements from A&A and were able to find ways to implement, e.g. hazard awareness, training
- Where do people in the room see benefit to their organization, and what do you think you could implement?
- Training of leaders prior to promotion on how to lead. Include not only current leaders, but also those acting as mentors
- For leaders, train specifically on how to ask open ended questions in leading discussions – step change for much of the industry
- Companies must set clear expectations and have hands on leadership throughout the planning process
- Clarity – set expectations with the new workforce, enforce your message through work instructions
- Understand human performance and investigate to the level of why mistakes were made

The mission of the steering team is to influence the implementation of sustainable best practices and encourage industry alignment through collaboration in order to protect our work force and interests from harm through the elimination of dropped objects.