

AMERICA'S BEST MANAGEMENT CONSULTING FIRMS



# **Sustaining Effective Process Safety Programs**

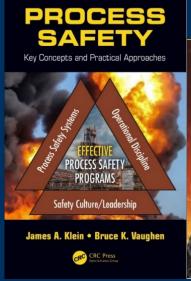
Jim Klein

ABS Consulting

# Jim Klein, ccpsc, cpsa

- 40+ years' experience in process safety, engineering
  - ➤ ABS Group: Sr. Process Safety Consultant (8 yr)
  - ➤ DuPont: PSM Co-lead North American Operations (33 yr)
- AIChE Fellow, AIChE/CCPS Fellow
- 75+ publications and conference/university presentations
- Process Safety: Key Concepts and Practical Approaches (CRC Press)
- M.S. Management of Technology, University of Minnesota
- B.S., M.S. Chemical Engineering, MIT, Drexel University











#### **Company Overview**

ABS Group provides data-driven risk and reliability solutions and technical services that help clients confirm the safety, integrity, quality, and environmental efficiency of critical assets and operations.

ABS Group focuses on adding value to the industries served and strategically capturing synergies with the American Bureau of Shipping (ABS).

1000+ Employees 20<sup>+</sup>
Countries

**50** Years

ABS Group is headquartered in Spring, TX, USA and is an independent subsidiary of ABS, one of the world's leading marine and offshore classification societies founded in 1862.





#### Services At-a-Glance

# Safety, Risk and Compliance

- Process Safety Management (PSM)
- Process Hazard Analyses (PHAs)
- Compliance Audits
- · Risk Management Plans
- Asset Integrity Management (AIM)
- Business Continuity Management
- Comprehensive Cybersecurity Solutions
- Data Analytics / Data Management
- Emergency Management
- · Enterprise Risk Management
- Environmental Risk and Compliance
- HSE / Process Safety Culture Services
- Incident Investigation / Root Cause Analysis
- Independent Verification of Critical Assets
- Industrial Security Risk Analysis
- Major Accident Risk Studies
- Natural Hazards Risk Management

# Asset Performance Management

- · Asset Reliability Solutions
- AIM / Mechanical Integrity
- Condition Based Monitoring
- Enterprise Asset Management (EAM)
- EAM Systems and Technology Services
- Project Assurance
- Reliability Engineering Services
  - Field Reliability Consulting
  - Reliability Studies
  - RAM Modeling and Simulation
- Strategy and Business Process Solutions

# Technical Advisory Services

- Equipment Inspection, Testing and Certification
- Project Supervision
- Project Quality Management
- Reliability Centered Maintenance
- Risk Based Inspection
- Software and Control System Integrity
- Third-Party Verification and Certification

Blast Testing Facility Services

Extreme Loads and

Structural Risk

- Explosion and Thermal Hazards
- Engineering Failure Analysis
- Government Services
- Materials Engineering
- Structural Engineering
  - Buildings and Infrastructure
  - Marine and Offshore Structures
- Systems Engineering and Technical Support

# Management Systems Certification

- Audit and Certification
   Services (ISO 9001, ISO
   14001, ISO 45001, ISO
   55000, SA 8000, AS 9100
   Series)
- Business Assurance and Consumer Confidence

#### **Training Solutions**

- eLearning and Remote Training
- Private and Onsite Training
- Public Courses (Compliance, Facility Security Officer Cybersecurity, Industry-Leading Root Cause Analysis, Risk and Reliability, Process Safety)



# Why is safety so hard? We've been doing it for a long time!





- 1. Injury rates often mix safety and process safety together
  - 2. Injuries and incidents are lagging indicators
    - 3. Injuries and incidents are relatively rare





# Some Driving Forces for Improving Process Safety Performance

- Near-miss and incident trends; significant incidents
- Poor or degrading leading and lagging process safety metrics
- Costs associated with poor performance
- New regulations and industry consensus standards and guidance
- New technology, including new hazards as well as new applications
- Corporate restructuring, acquisitions, and mergers
- Stakeholder relations



# "It does not do to leave a live dragon out of your calculations..."

Toxicity



Flammability



Combustible Dust



Reactivity



# "Robbing the Pillar" - Potential Causes of Poor Performance

- Weak safety culture and/or leadership
- Lack of senior leadership operational or safety experience
- Compliance-based mentality rather than risk-based mentality
- Poor awareness, interpretation, and/or implementation of regulations and industry standards and guidance
- Poor hazard recognition/identification



- Poor process safety system design with inadequate risk assessment
- Poor operational discipline
- Cost/staffing/resource pressures
- Poor management of mergers and acquisitions
- Lack of experienced, knowledgeable personnel
- Poorly designed feedback/measurement systems
- Complacency/no sense of vulnerability

# **Effective Process Safety Programs**





# **Key questions**

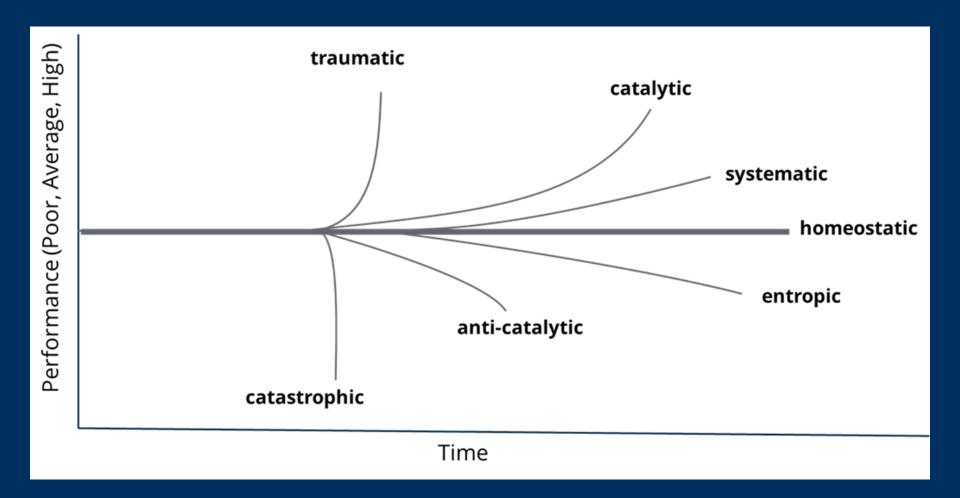
What is the current level of process safety performance?

Is performance trending better, about the same, or worse?

How can performance be improved?

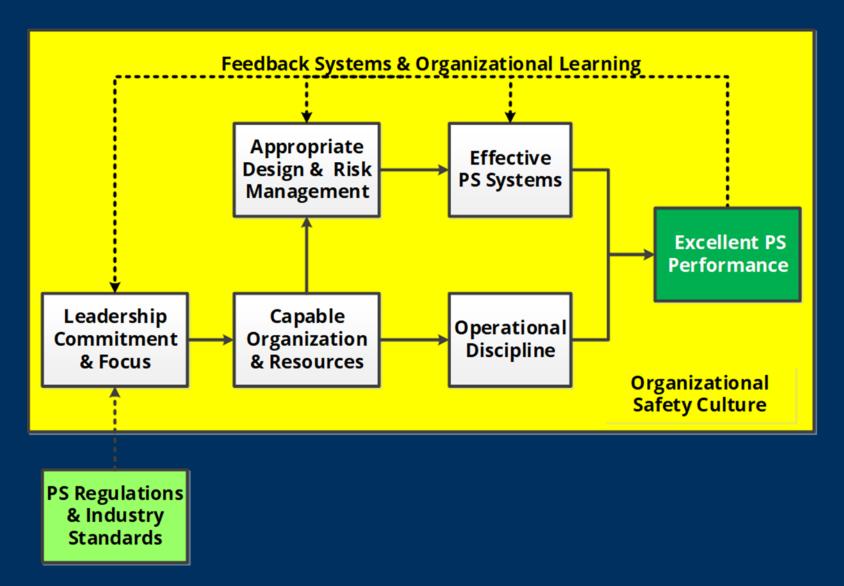


# What is performance now... and where is it going?





# **Process Safety Performance "Model"**





# **Process Regulations and Industry Standards**

#### Regulatory Requirements

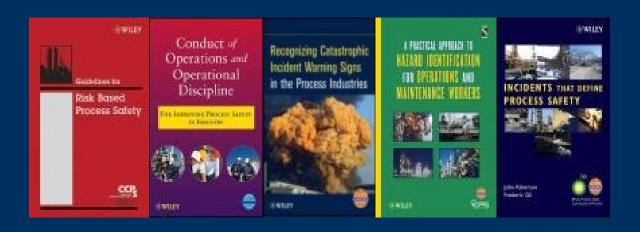
- OSHA PSM 1910:119 +
- EPA RMP 40 CFR 68
- State/Local
- Global

#### Industry Codes and Standards

- ANSI, API, ASME, ISA, NFPA, etc.

#### Industry Guidance

- CCPS
- Journals
- Conferences





### **Organizational Safety Culture**

- 1. Establish safety as a core value
- 2. Provide strong leadership
- 3. Establish and enforce high standards of performance
- 4. Document the safety culture emphasis/approach
- 5. Maintain a sense of vulnerability
- 6. Empower individuals to successfully fulfill their safety responsibilities

- 7. Defer to expertise
- 8. Ensure open and effective communication
- 9. Establish a questioning/learning environment
- 10. Foster mutual trust
- 11. Provide timely response to safety issues and concerns
- 12. Provide continuous monitoring of performance

Safety Culture: "The normal way things are done at a facility, company, or organization, reflecting expected organizational values, beliefs, and behaviors, that set the priority, commitment, and resource levels for safety programs and performance."



# **Leadership Commitment and Focus**

- Commitment personally committed to achieving excellent safety performance
  - linking safety to other organizational priorities
  - clear vision of desired performance
  - clear goals for specific activities in support of improvement
- Focus ensure they spend time communicating about safety
  - reviewing programs
  - measuring performance
  - providing guidance and resources
  - establishing accountability for results.
- Involvement provide "felt" leadership
  - interacting with and listening to personnel
  - leading by example through visibility and consistent action
  - building trust and employee engagement



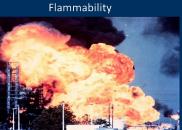
# **Capable Organization and Resources**

- Provide sufficient resources for implementing and sustaining effective process safety programs to support safe, high-quality, and reliable operations.
  - Staffing and organizational change
  - Training and learning strategies
  - Fitness for duty programs
  - Documentation management strategies and IT systems
  - Leveraging, networking, and mentoring opportunities
  - Other financial and support resources



# **Appropriate Design and Risk Management**



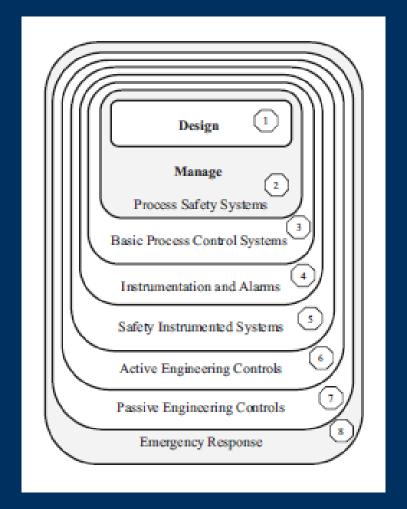


Combustible Dust



# Risk = Frequency x Consequences $R_1$ $R_3$ $R_4$ $R_4$ $R_1$ $R_2$ $R_3$ $R_4$ $R_1$ $R_1$ $R_2$ $R_3$ $R_1$ $R_1$ $R_2$ $R_3$ Increasing Severity --->

Managing process risks may involve more than compliance with regulations.

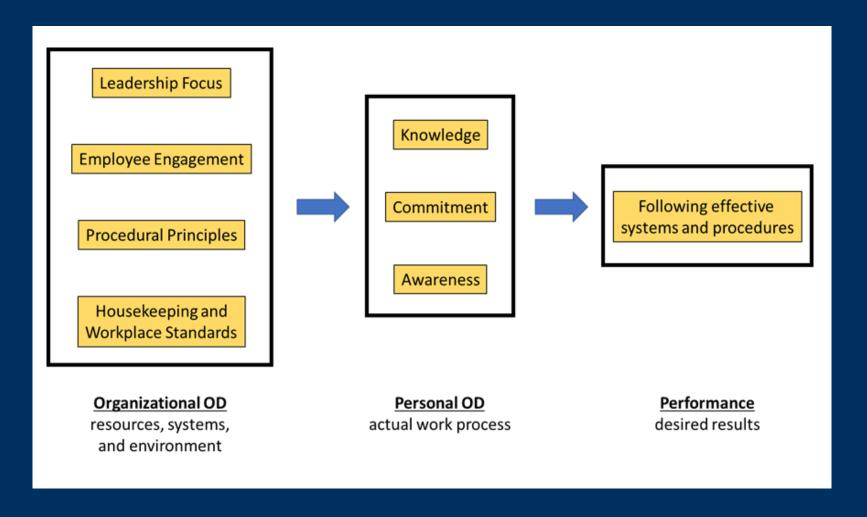


# **Effective Process Safety Systems**



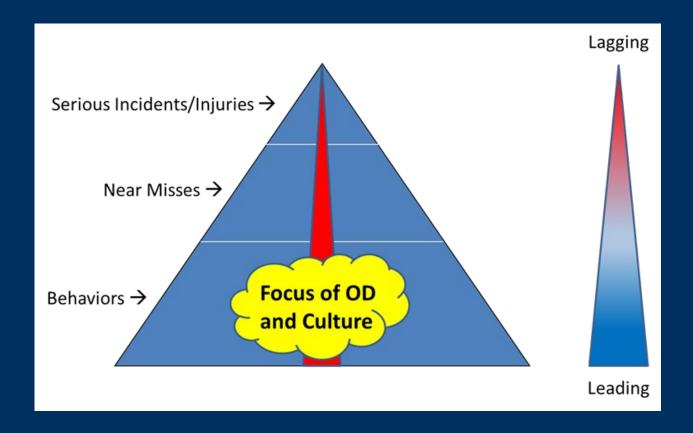


# **Operational Discipline (OD)**





# **Feedback Systems and Organizational Learning**



**Learning organization:** "an organization skilled at creating, acquiring, interpreting, transferring, and retaining knowledge, and purposefully modifying its behavior to reflect new knowledge and insights."



# Possible Actions for Improving Process Safety Performance - 1

- 1. Develop systems to ensure proper awareness, access, and use of external process safety regulations and guidance.
- 2. Periodically conduct safety culture assessments.
- 3. Develop strategies to maintain a sense of vulnerability in personnel at all levels to help prevent complacency.
- 4. Set appropriate, actionable, and measurable process safety improvement goals annually.
- 5. Ensure appropriate process safety training is provided to all leadership as part of specific job roles and career advancement criteria.
- 6. Review training strategies to support effective process safety program implementation and performance.

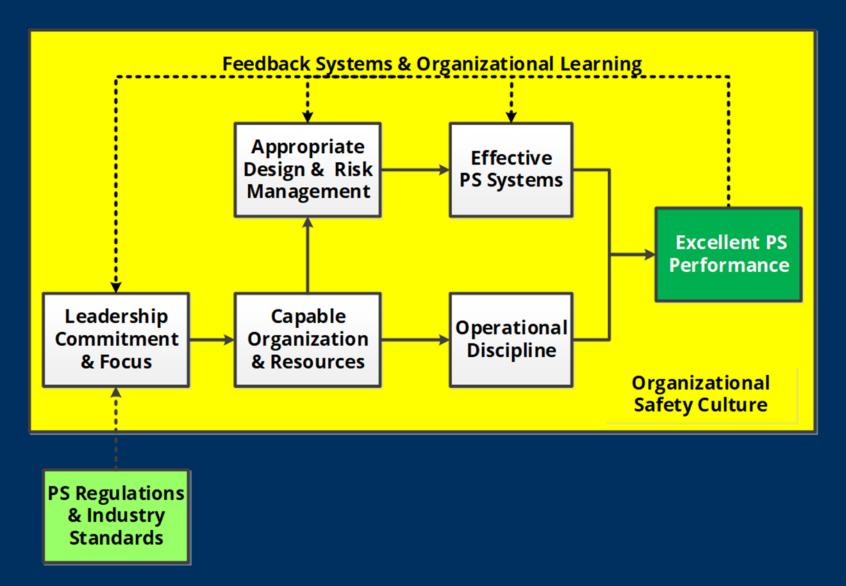


# **Possible Actions for Improving Process Safety Performance - 2**

- 7. Implement an organizational change process to evaluate organizational capabilities and manage personnel changes.
- 8. Ensure process safety information that serves as the basis for process design (e.g., hazard information, process design basis, equipment design basis) has been properly compiled and is being maintained.
- 9. Review current risk management practices to evaluate if hazard evaluations are being properly conducted during all stages of the process life cycle (e.g., initial design to decommissioning).
- 10. Ensure appropriate leading and lagging metrics are being monitored to review process safety system performance.
- 11. Identify OD improvement opportunities based on implementing an OD program or conducting additional OD evaluations as part of an existing OD program.
- 12. Develop a process safety learning plan.



# **Process Safety Performance "Model"**





# **Case Study – Findings from Large Refinery Incident Investigation**

15 fatalities, 180 injuries





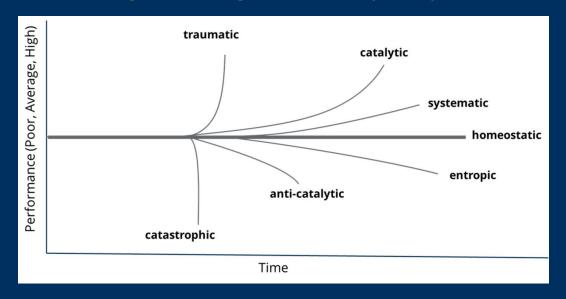
| Performance Factor                 | Findings  |
|------------------------------------|---|
| External regulations/standards     | <ul> <li>Corporate safety management system does not ensure timely implementation of<br/>external good engineering practices that support and could improve process<br/>safety performance.</li> </ul>  |
| Organizational safety culture      | <ul> <li>Has not established a positive, trusting, and open environment with effective lines of communication between management and the workforce at all refineries.</li> <li>Has an incomplete picture of process safety performance because the process safety management system likely results in underreporting of incidents and near misses.</li> </ul>   |
|                                    | <ul> <li>Personal safety is measured, rewarded, and the primary focus of their safety<br/>efforts, but the same emphasis is not put on improving process safety<br/>performance.</li> </ul>   |
| Leadership commitment and focus    | <ul> <li>Has not provided effective leadership or established appropriate operational expectations regarding process safety performance.</li> <li>A lack of supervisory oversight and technically trained personnel during the startup, an especially hazardous period, is an omission contrary to refinery guidelines.</li> </ul>  |
| Capable organization and resources | • Good process safety performance requires adequate resources, including funding for inspecting, testing, maintaining, and repairing or replacing equipment; resources for training and educating personnel; resources for keeping operating procedures up to date; and resources for implementing best or good industry practices. If a refinery is under-resourced, maintenance may be deferred, inspections and testing may fall behind, old and obsolete equipment may not be replaced, and process risks will inevitably increase. The company has not always ensured that the resources required for strong process safety performance at its |
|                                    | refineries were identified and provided.  |

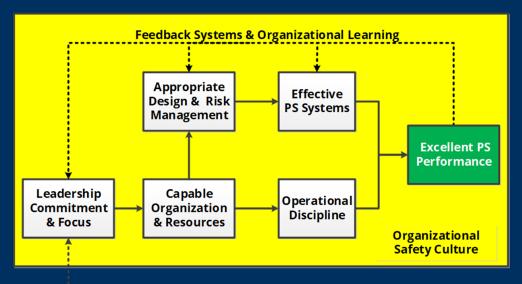


| Performance Factor                           | Findings   |
|--|--|
| Appropriate design and risk management       | <ul> <li>The system (programs to analyze process hazards) does not ensure adequate<br/>identification and rigorous analysis of those hazards. Examination also indicates<br/>that the extent and recurring nature of this deficiency is not isolated, but<br/>systemic.</li> </ul>   |
| Effective process safety systems             | <ul> <li>There are a number of deficiencies in the process safety knowledge and<br/>competence of, and training and education programs for, personnel and<br/>contractors.</li> </ul>  |
| Operational discipline                       | <ul> <li>A lack of operating discipline, toleration of serious deviations from safe operating practices, and apparent complacency toward serious process safety risks exists at the refinery.</li> <li>A "check the box" mentality is prevalent, where personnel completed paperwork and checked off on safety policy and procedural requirements even when those requirements had not been met, contributing to a culture of "casual compliance."</li> </ul>  |
| Feedback systems and organizational learning | <ul> <li>Significant deficiencies exist on site and corporate systems for measuring process safety performance, investigating incidents and near misses, auditing system performance, addressing previously identified process safety-related action items, and ensuring sufficient management and board oversight</li> <li>Reliance on lagging, after-the-fact indicators of process safety performance rather than leading, predictive measures impaired the ability to measure, monitor, and detect deteriorating or degraded process safety conditions.</li> <li>An effective reporting and learning culture has not been created and reporting bad news is not encouraged.</li> </ul> |



# **Focusing on the Right Things Can Help Improve Performance**









# Thank You

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