



Hazard Management Effectiveness & Measurement

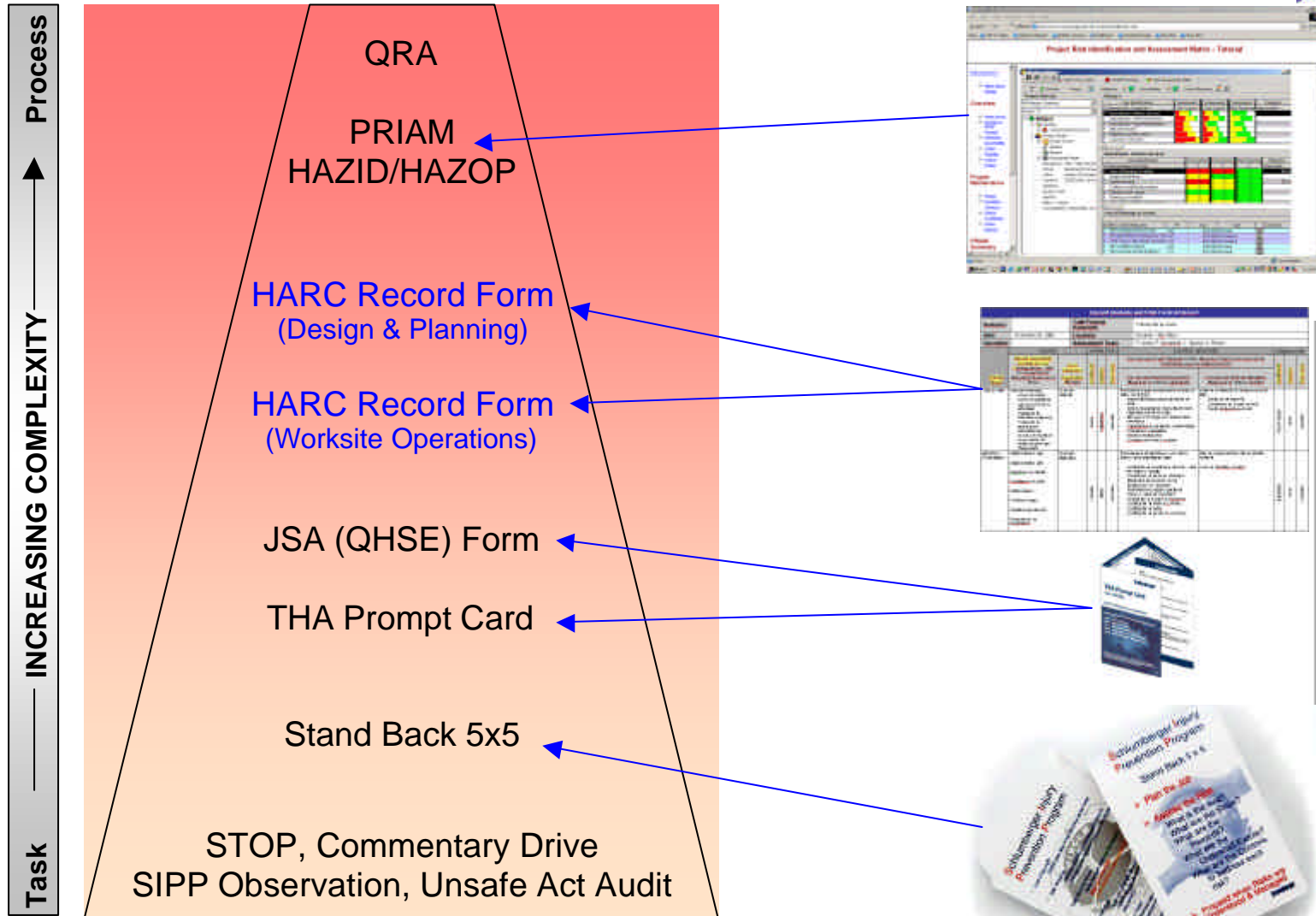
Drillsafe Meeting
Perth 25th March, 2004
Paul Young

Hazard Management



- Variety of Hazard Management Tools
- A Means to Measure
- Assessment and Continuous improvement
- Knowledge Sharing Ability

Schlumberger Hazard Analysis Tools



Measuring Effectiveness



- Statistics
 - Trend Analysis
 - Performance Against Objectives (Score Cards)
- Participation
 - Reporting Rates
 - Passport
- Audits and Assessments
 - Scores
 - Remedial Action Closure.

Measuring Effectiveness



Address http://www.quest.slb.com/quest/Default.htm

Schlumberger QUEST ? The Hub

The Schlumberger QHSE
Data Capture and Reporting Web

Please Log In using your
Schlumberger LDAP alias and password.
Use is restricted to Schlumberger authorized users.

LDAP Alias:

LDAP Password:

Login **Help**
Secondary Login

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Measuring Effectiveness



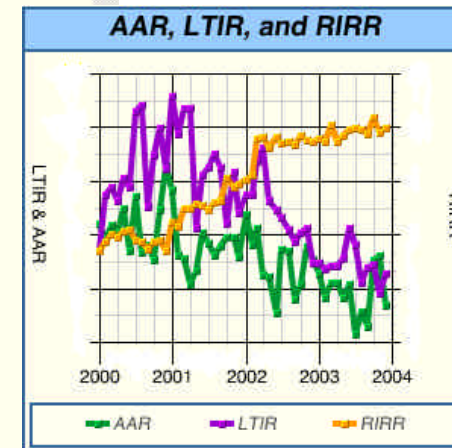
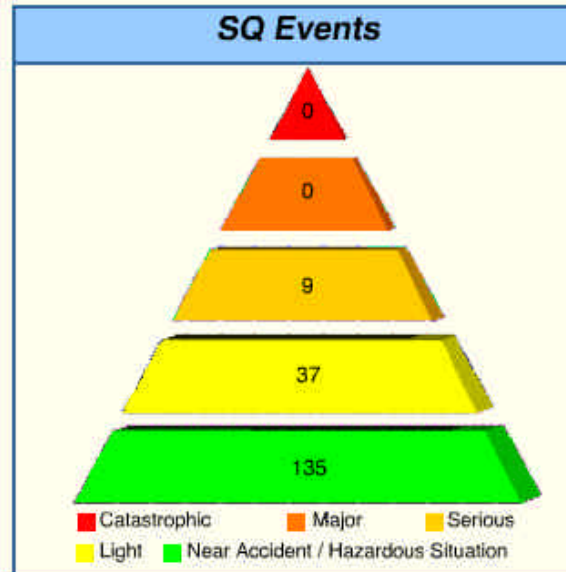
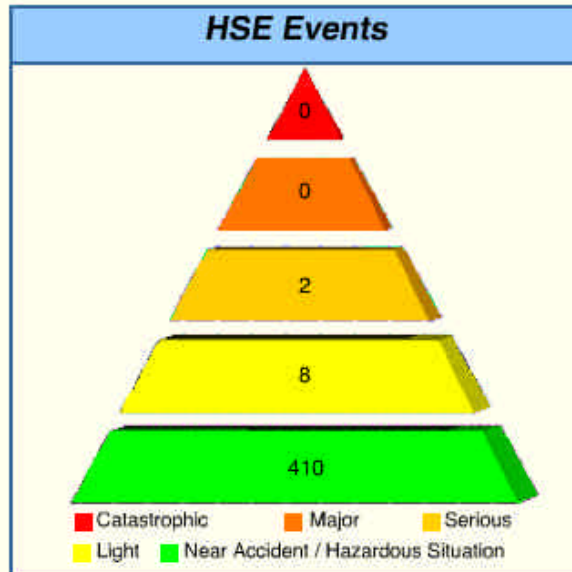
[Display Indicator Value Table](#)

[QHSE Indicators Description](#)

Rates vs. Objectives					
	2001	2002	2003	2004 YTD	Obj 2004
AAR(CMSL)by Miles	17.97	19.93	23.19	24.89	13.00
Combined Lost Time Injury Frequency	13.63	11.37	5.56	4.74	4.72
HSE Risk Reporting Rate	6.94	5.87	4.98	5.38	5.48
SQ Risk Reporting Rate	0.53	2.27	2.67	2.18	4.00
CM SQ Index/M\$ Revenue	-	-	0.18	0.00	0.16

[Display Rate Value Table](#)

[Rates Description](#)

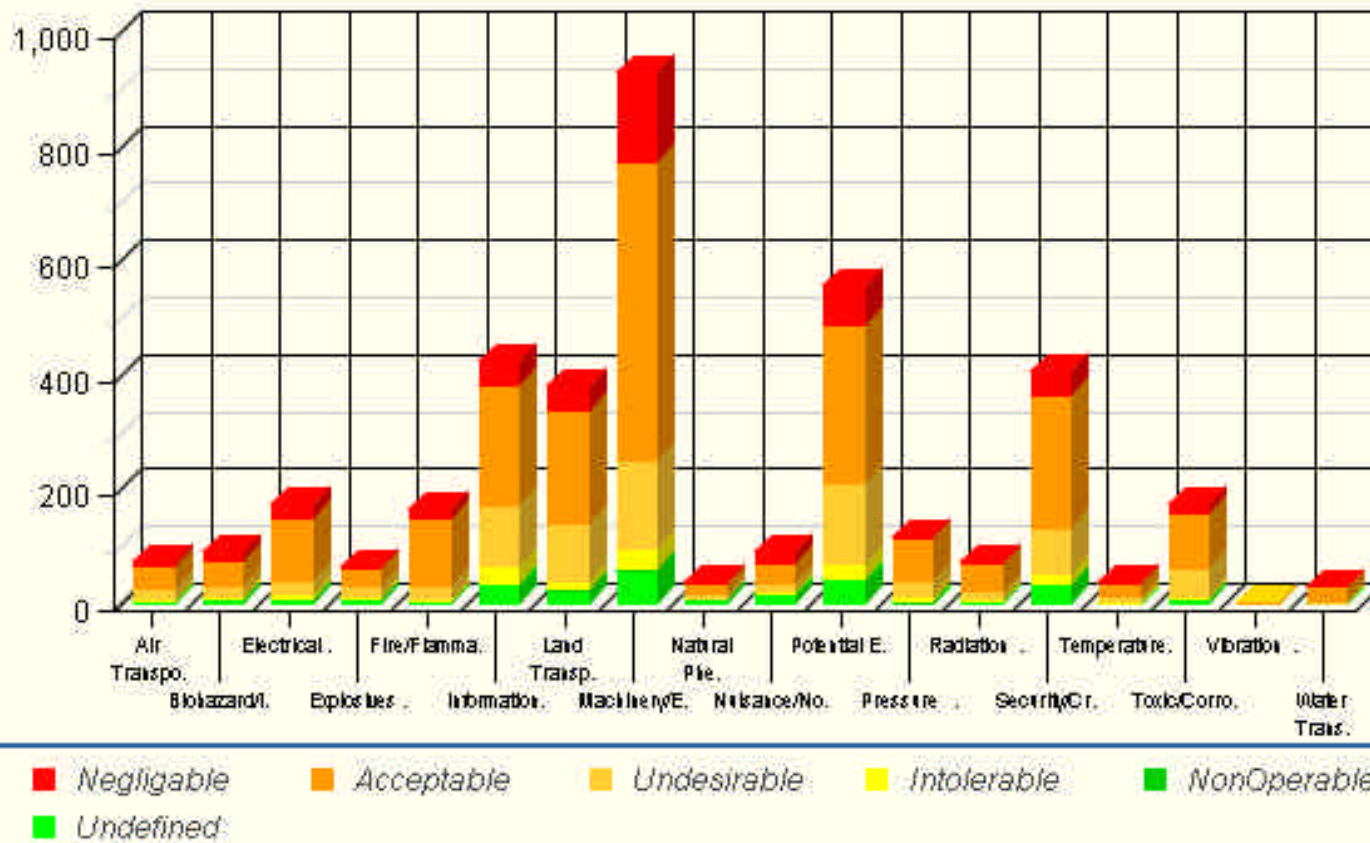


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Hazard Management – Risk Profile

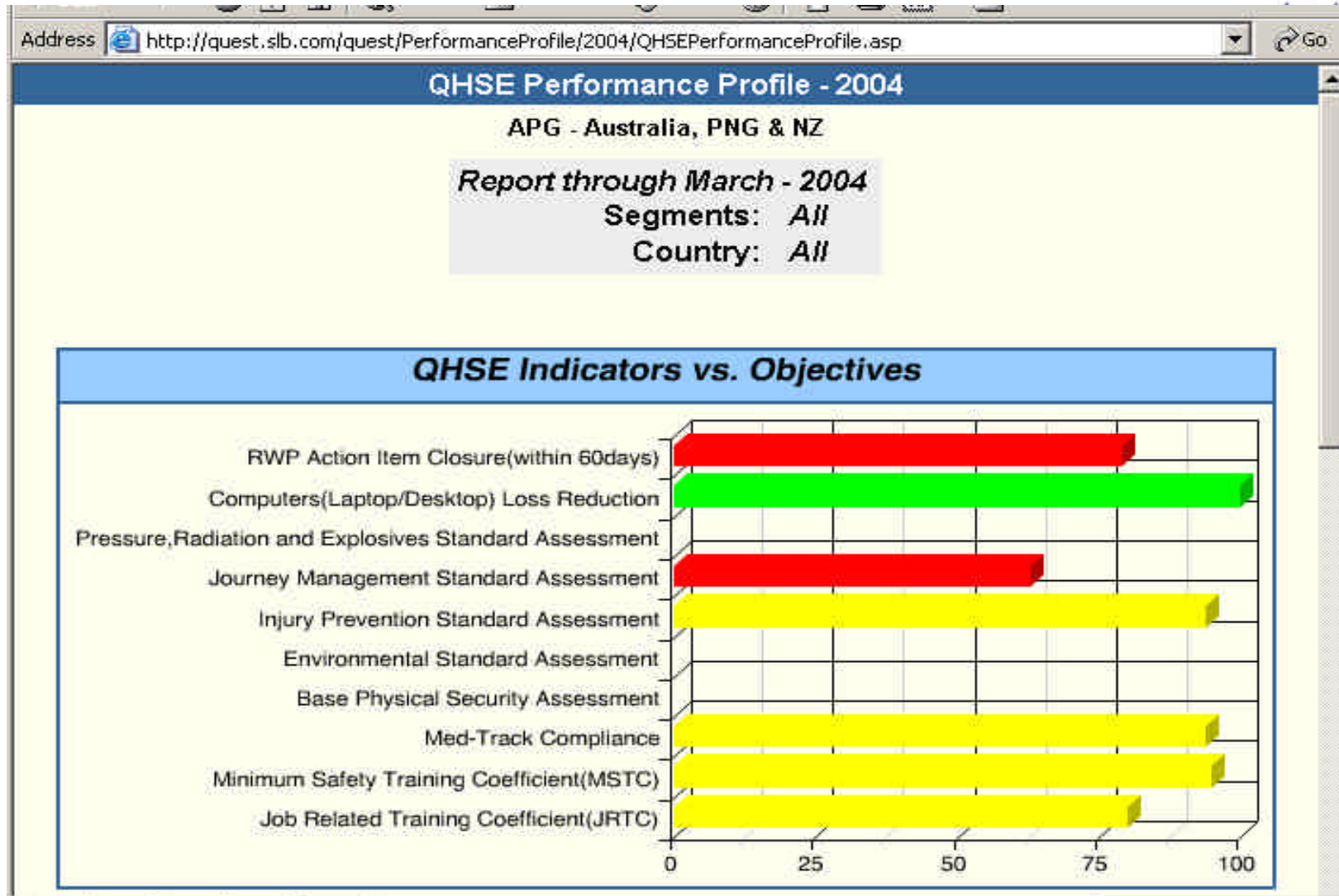


Potential Risk Profile By Hazard Category



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Measuring Effectiveness - Scorecards



Measuring Effectiveness



Address <http://quest.slb.com/quest/SafetyNetASP/Rpts/HSESummaryReport.asp> Go

HSE Summary Report [\[Printable\]](#) [\[Download\]](#) [\[Help\]](#)

From To Report

Business Segment: Sub-Segment:

Country:
APG - Australia, PNG & NZ

2004	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
HSE Events - CMSL				
Catastrophic	0	0	0	0
Major	0	0	0	0
Serious	1	0	1	2
Light	2	3	3	8
Total CMSL	3	3	4	10
HSE Related Losses - CMSL				
SLB losses in K\$ value	1.0	3.0	0.0	4.0
Client losses in K\$ value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total losses in K\$ value	1.0	3.0	0.0	4.0
HSE Performance Indicators				
HSE Reporting Rate (#HSE Reports/employee/year)	5.8	5.2	4.2	5.1
HSE Closure Rate (%actions closed within 60 days)	88.8%	100.0%	100.0%	94.7%
HSE Closure Rate (%actions closed in Due Time)	72.0%	62.9%	65.9%	67.5%
Supporting Data				
Number of Employees	350	349	338	346
Number of HSE Event Reports	170	150	119	439
Number of Actions Created (CR)	180	145	162	487
Number of Actions Created,Qualifying for 60 days Closure (CR-C)	178	106	90	374
Number of Actions Created,Qualifying for Due Time Closure (CR-T)	161	116	123	400
Number of Actions Closed within 60 days (CL)	158	106	90	354
Number of Actions Closed in Due Time (CWT)	116	73	81	270

Note:

Continuous Improvement



- Accountability
- Behavioural Observations
- Evolution of the HARC
- Knowledge Management.

JSA – Instilling Accountability



JSA (QHSE)
This form should be used to list identified hazards, controls and responsibilities for each step in the operation.

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Task <small>List the sequential steps</small>	Hazard <small>List what could go wrong and what the consequences could be</small>	Controls <small>List controls in place to prevent an incident</small>	Responsibility <small>List who is responsible for each control</small>
<input type="checkbox"/> Type text here	Type text here	Type text here	Type text here



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Behavioural Observations



Wellsite Behaviour Observation Checklist



Date:		Location:		Observer:	
Checklist Type:			Time:		
1.0	PPE	Safe	At-Risk	Unseen / N/A	
1.1	Person is wearing a hard hat when near crane operations				
1.2	Barrier cream, surgical gloves and normal gloves are worn when handling drill mud				
1.3	Appropriate safety glasses are worn with side shields				
1.4	Face shield is worn when appropriate (eg mixing cement, water blasting)				
1.5	Gloves are worn when appropriate				
1.6	Long sleeved overalls are worn				
1.7	Clothing is secured (eg sleeves are buttoned up)				
2.0	Housekeeping				
2.1	Area is kept clean and tidy				
2.2	Units are placed in a dry area where possible				
3.0	Working Method				
3.1	Long hair is tied back				
4.0	Procedures				
4.1	Person has the appropriate permit to work (eg hot work)				
4.2	ISA has been carried out				

Schlumberger Behavioural Observations

Save Report Data

Print

Close

Wellsite Checklist (OFS NZ) 'Category Feedback Report' Summary for Observations
Spanning 01-MAY-2003 - 01-OCTOBER-2003

General Summary of Demographics

Location: NZ - New Plymouth OFS Base

Total Observations: 7

Summary of Categories Percent Safe Scores

Behavioural Category	Safe	At-Risk	Unseen	% Safe	Target %	Previous %	Change
1. PPE	6	0	1	100	100	0	+100
2. Housekeeping	2	0	0	100	100	0	+100
3. Lifting or Moving Loads	1	3	0	25	100	0	+25
4. Procedures	1	0	1	100	100	0	+100
7. Working Method	1	0	0	100	100	0	+100
8. Hand Placement & Pinch Points	0	0	4	0	100	0	0
11. Explosives	0	0	6	0	100	0	0
12. Radiation	6	0	0	100	100	0	+100
Totals	17	3	12	85	-	-	-

Graphical Representation of Category Safe Percent

FOCUS AREA

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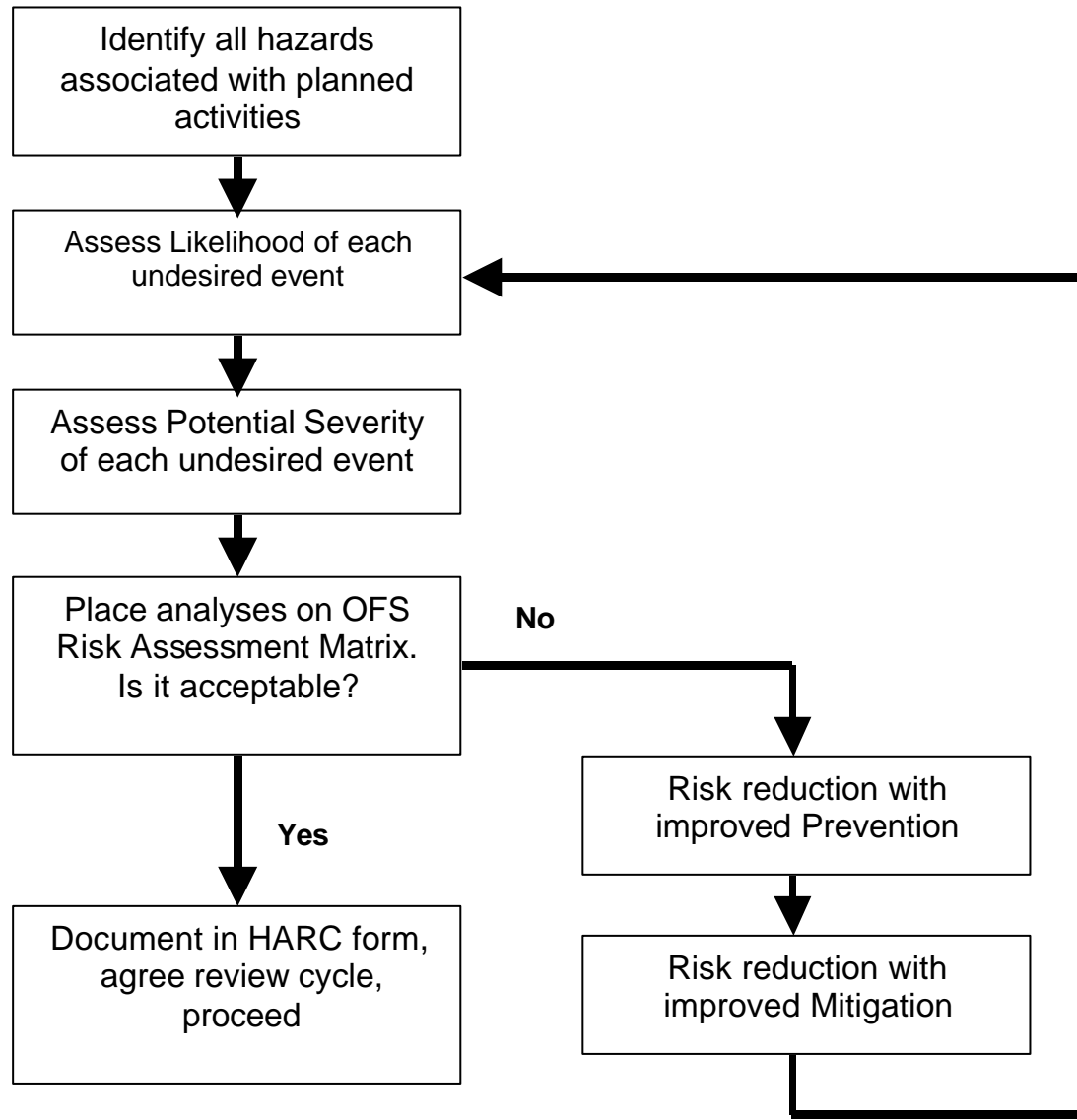
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Evolution of the HARC



- **Hazard Analysis & Risk Control**
 - Refining the JSA to ensure ALARP before proceeding
 - A Hazard Management Tool for tasks of significant risk.

HARC Workflow



HARC



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Hazard Analysis and Risk Control Record										
Revision:		Task/Process Assessed:								
Date:		Location:								
Operation:		Assessment Team:								
Activity Steps	HAZARD		INITIAL RISK			CONTROL MEASURES		RESIDUAL RISK		
	Hazard Description and Worst Case Consequences with no Prevention or Mitigation Measures in Place	Loss Category/ Population Affected	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	List all Current and Planned Control Measures, taking into Account all Contributing and Escalating Factors				
						Current and Planned Prevention Measures to reduce Likelihood		Current and Planned Mitigation Measures to reduce Severity		Likelihood

Risk Assessment

-25 to -20	BLACK	NON-OPERABLE: Evacuate the zone and or area/country
-16 to -10	RED	INTOLERABLE: Do not take this risk
-9 to -5	YELLOW	UNDESIRABLE: Demonstrate ALARP before proceeding
-4 to -2	GREEN	ACCEPTABLE: Proceed carefully, with continuous improvement
-1	BLUE	NEGLIGIBLE: Safe to proceed

		Improbable 1	Unlikely 2	Possible 3	Likely 4	Probable 5
Light	-1	-1 1L	-2 2L	-3 3L	-4 4L	-5 5L
Serious	-2	-2 1S	-4 1S	-6 3S	-8 4S	-10 5S
Major	-3	-3 1M	-6 2M	-9 3M	-12 4M	-15 5M
Catastrophic	-4	-4 1C	-8 2C	-12 3C	-16 4C	-20 5C
Multi-Catastrophic	-5	-5 1MC	-10 2MC	-15 3MC	-20 4MC	-25 5MC

White arrow indicates decreasing risk

Negligible

Safe to proceed

**Acceptable
improvement**

Proceed carefully, with continuous

Undesirable

Demonstrate ALARP before proceeding

Intolerable

Do not take this Risk

Black Zone

Non-Operable



Knowledge Management



Knowledge



Management

Private

- All HSE documentation controlled centrally
- HARCS, Hazards & Alerts stored centrally
- Employee Subscriptions to Knowledge databases
- Automatic email notification of alerts & changes



InTouchSupport.com

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Summary



- Successful Hazard Management depends on
 - having the right tools for the complexity and risk involved
 - a method to measure and assess effectiveness
 - continuous assessment improvement
 - an effective way to share identified hazards with all employees