## Learning's from Major Process Safety Incidents



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23 February 2012



## **Objective**

To share Learning's from Major Process Safety Incidents and how the application of a Operations Risk Management Model can significantly reduce the probability of and consequence from such an incident



## My background

- I am a Chemical Engineer by training and an experienced operations leader
- I am currently the Global PSM Practice Leader for DuPont Sustainable Solutions
- I am committed to helping organizations and facilities achieve zero process safety incidents while improving viability and sustainability

## "We preach what we practice"



## Safety is a DuPont Core Value







- Core values: Safety, ethics and respect for people and the environment
- \$32 Billion revenue, 13 business units from electronics to plastics, paints and agricultural chemicals.
   Sustainable Solutions is the services oriented business unit
- Over 175 facilities around the world
- Worldwide reputation for safety
- DuPont applies a single Operational Risk Management system worldwide



## **Major Industrial Incidents**

1988: Piper Alpha (Occidental)

167 killed

Cost: US\$1.2 billion

1998: Longford Gas Explosion (Esso) 8 killed, 69 injured Cost: US\$1 billion 2005: Texas City Refinery (BP) 15 killed, 170 injured Cost: US\$3.5 billion+

1984: Union Carbide,

Bhopal

Reported 3000 killed Cost: Disappearance

of Union Carbide

1991: Sleipner A Platform

Collapse (Statoil)
Cost: US\$1.2 billion

2001: P36 Sinking Platform (Petrobras)

10 killed

Cost: US\$515 million

2010: Oil Rig Explosion, Gulf of Mexico (BP) Cost: >US\$12.5

billion

**Enchova Central Platform** 

(Petrobras)

1984: Explosion, 37 killed

1988: Gas Blowout Cost: US\$461 million 1996: Gas Pipeline Explosion (Enron)

33 killed, 69 injured

1995: Nigerian Oil Rig Explosion (Mobil) 13 killed, 25 injured **2005:** Bombay High North Platform (ONGC)

22 killed

Cost :US\$195 million

2006: Pipeline

Explosion (Nigerian National Petroleum

Corp) 200 killed

1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010



## **Defining Risk**

- Risk is the potential for loss, calculated by combining possible or foreseeable consequences with realistic probability (or frequency) of occurrence.
- Operational risk is a portion of a business's total risk profile, specifically the operations or process related aspects—potential losses resulting directly from the business's operations.



## **Typical Operational Risks**

- Employee / Public Health and Safety
- Environmental Damage
- Physical Assets
- Business Interruption









- Regulatory Compliance
- Reputation, Public Support and Right to Operate
- Employee Retention / Morale
- Product Liability
- Business Value / Market Capitalization
- Community Economic Impact



## **Top Operational Risk Factors**

- Inadequate identification / evaluation of operational risks
- Integrity of facilities
- Competing priorities, i.e., production, quality, costs
- Insufficient resources, both quantity and capabilities
- Inadequate management of change
- Weak compliance-to-procedures culture
- Failure to manage process safety risks differently from workplace safety
- Weak audit function
- Ineffective leadership









## What Is Operational Risk Management?

An **integrated management system** that identifies, evaluates, and controls a manufacturing process' operational risks in a way that catastrophic incidents are prevented that could impact:

- People the public, employees and contractors
- The Environment local community / work sites
- Business lost assets, business opportunities, loss of customers, loss of shareholders









## **DuPont Operational Risk Management Model**





#### Why the Model Works for Successful Companies

- Management leadership and commitment is in the center of the wheel. Core Value
- A robust Managing System that identifies, evaluates and mitigates process risks at all stages of a facility's life cycle
- Operational Discipline encircles all the technical elements
- A single governance process
- Integrated into all business processes
- Flexible and adaptable to many industries



## Learning's from Major PSI's

1. Every element of the Operational Risk Management Model is important



## **A Typical Incident RCFA**

PSM Elements Analysis	Performance (vs. system)	System deficient
Management Leadership and Commitment		
Technology		
Process Technology		
Process Hazards Analysis		
Operating Procedures and Safe Work Practic	ces 🖂	
Management of Change – Technology		
Facilities		
Quality Assurance		
Pre-Startup Safety Reviews (PSSRs)		
Mechanical Integrity		
Management of Change – Facilities		
Personnel		
Training and Performance		
Contractor Safety and Performance		
<b>Incident Investigation and Communication</b>		
Management of Change – Personnel		
Emergency Planning and Response		
Auditing		



### **DuPont 1H2011 PSM Trends – PSM Elements**

## **PSM Technical Elements**

Mechanical Integrity	30%	T
Operating Procedures/SWP's	18%	Top 4 for past 5+
Training and Performance	17%	years
Process Technology	13%	
Quality Assurance	5%	
MOC- Technology	4%	



# Most Frequent NEP PSM Citations

## 1910.119(x)(x)

	(f)(1) Operating procedures49
•	(d)(3) PSI pertaining to equipment47
•	(e)(3) PHA specific criteria40
•	(j)(4) MI Inspection & Testing32
•	(e)(5) PHA recommendation F/U16
•	(j)(5) Deficient Equipment16
•	(I)(1) MOC implementation15



## Learning's from Major PSI's

- 1. Every element of the Operational Risk Management Model is important
- 2. Every element requires a managing system
  - Ownership and accountability (who)



Table of Contents

Standard of expectations / subject matter expertise (what, when, where)

PSI Standard

Metrics, Audits and Continuous Improvement (how and why)





Data management (how)

2010 Site Metrics

First Party Audits



## Learning's from Major PSI's

- 1. Every element of the Operational Risk Management Model is important
- 2. Every element requires a managing system
  - Ownership and accountability (who)
  - Standard of expectations / subject matter expertise (what, when, where)
  - Data management (how)
  - Metrics, Audits and Continuous Improvement (why)
- 3. Every element is dependent on other elements, creating the need for a holistic, interdependent and integrated complete managing system



#### **Baker Panel Recommendations**

The Panel was charged with making recommendations to improve BP's corporate safety culture, corporate oversight of process safety, and process safety management systems.

# RECOMMENDATION #2 – INTEGRATED AND COMPREHENSIVE PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

BP should establish and implement an integrated and comprehensive process safety management system that systematically and continuously identifies, reduces, and manages process safety risks at its U.S. refineries.



#### **Baker Panel Recommendation #2**

## RECOMMENDATION #2 – INTEGRATED AND COMPREHENSIVE PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

From the Commentary on Recommendations:

- (1) "integrated and comprehensive management system"—In order to be effective, a management system for process safety must be comprehensive; a weak or fragmented system will not address all of the numerous process safety risks that exist in BP's U.S. refineries. Among other things, this comprehensive management system should
  - (b) utilize an integrated set of leading and lagging performance indicators for process safety as described in Recommendation #7



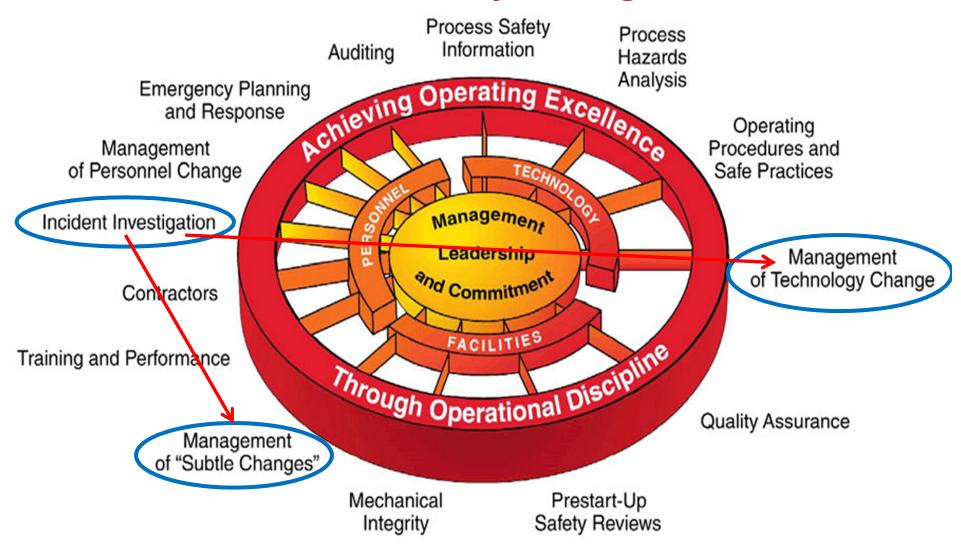
# Example. A minor incident investigation















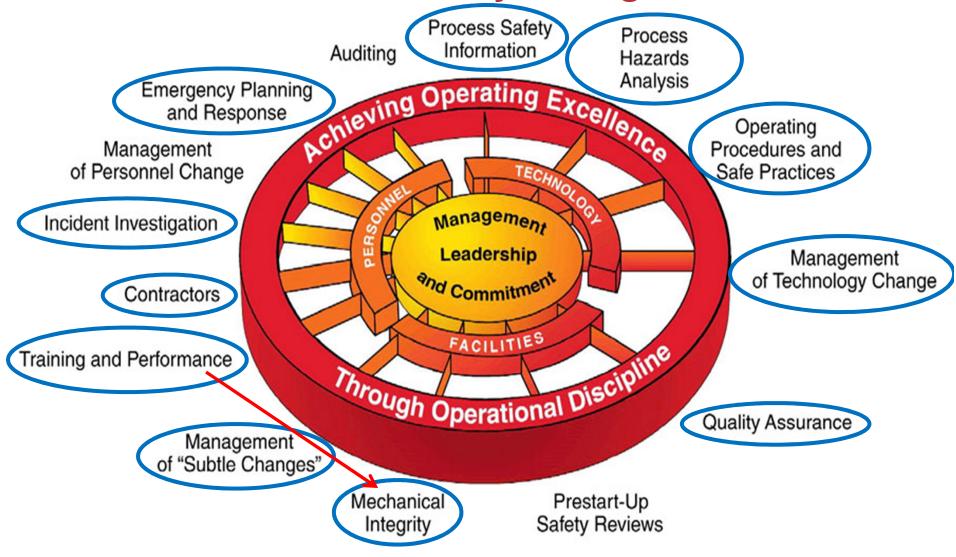




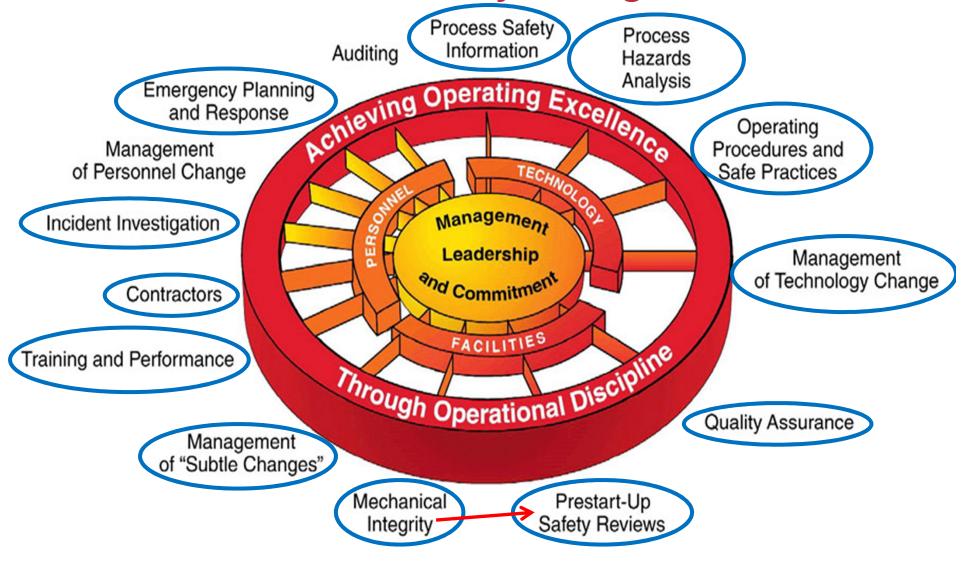
















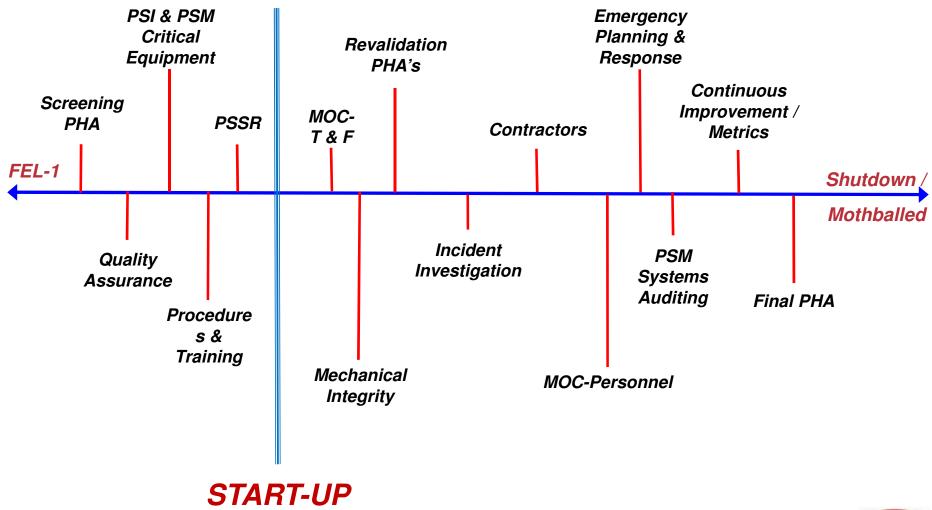


## Learning's from Major PSI's

- 1. Every element of the Operational Risk Management Model is important
- 2. Every element requires a managing system
  - Ownership and accountability (who)
  - Standard of expectations / subject matter expertise (what, when, where)
  - Data management (how)
  - Metrics, Audits and Continuous Improvement (why)
- 3. Every element is dependent on other elements, creating the need for a holistic, interdependent and integrated overall managing system
- 4. Process Safety Management must be applied from early conceptual design through mothballing/shutdown if all Major PSI's are to be prevented



## Risk Management from Beginning to End





## **Risk Management Program Benefits**

- Avoidance of catastrophic events that injure people, facilities, business and the environment
- Improved sustainability performance
- Improved productivity and reduced costs through reduced downtime; fewer incidents
- Sustained "right to operate," as granted by the community, governments and other stakeholders
- Improved employee morale
- Improved credibility in the investment community



#### Conclusion

Successful leaders identify, evaluate and mitigate operational risks by:

- Implementing comprehensive, integrated management systems
- Fostering a positive, trusting and open culture
- Pursuing and achieving the goal of zero significant operational incidents

"It is imperative that leadership set the 'tone at the top' of the organization and establish appropriate expectations regarding process safety performance."

Baker Panel Report (January 2007)

