

### **Risk Management and control of exposure**

SAIOH 2019 PDC 15<sup>th</sup> of October, Hans Thore Smedbold

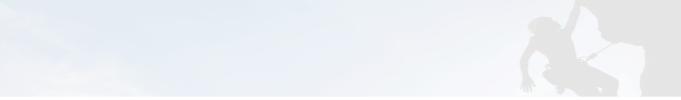
**Part 5 – Monitoring / Barrier management** 





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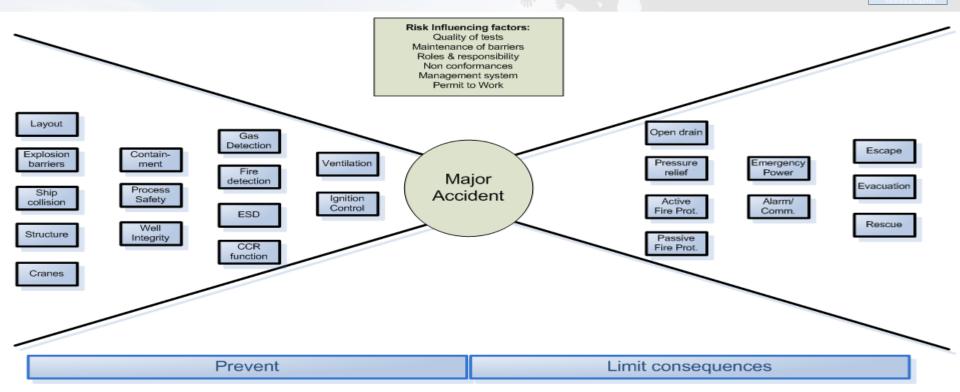




## **Barrier management**



#### **Monitor Condition of barriers**





Risk Identification

Risk Evaluation

## **Monitor and Review**

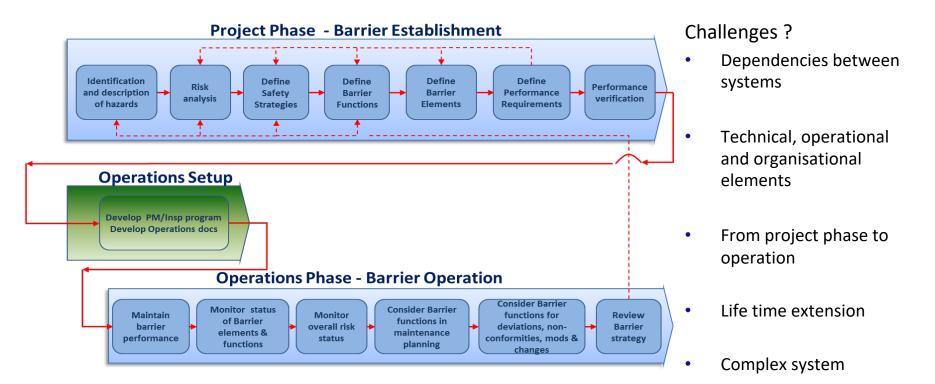
#### **Operational Indicators**

- Reported Incidents on critical equipment
- Maintenance management
- Barrier functionality
- Management review
- Management of Change
- Organizational structure/benchmarking
- Competence Management
- Overtime
- Turnover
- Culture





#### **Barrier management – generic process**





#### **Barrier Hazid**

- The starting point for the risk assessment is to identify hazards and the accidental events relevant for the design and operation of the facility (entire facility or certain assets to be considered).
- Barrier management focus on specific types of hazards, e.g. hazards with the potential of causing major accidents, hazards that may lead to work related illness (e.g. due to exposure, noise, chemicals) or hazards that may cause severe damage to the external environment
- In the context of barrier management the hazard identification process is named Barrier HAZID.
- In order to assess the various hazards associated for a facility, several Barrier HAZIDs will be required in the life time of a facility.
- The structure of the Barrier HAZID should preferably be area based, but for some cases it may also be phase or operation based.
- The identified hazards and accidental events need to be kept updated during the lifetime of the facility. During project development, need for updates are typically introduced by changes in the design or maturation of the project. During operation modifications, new activities and new



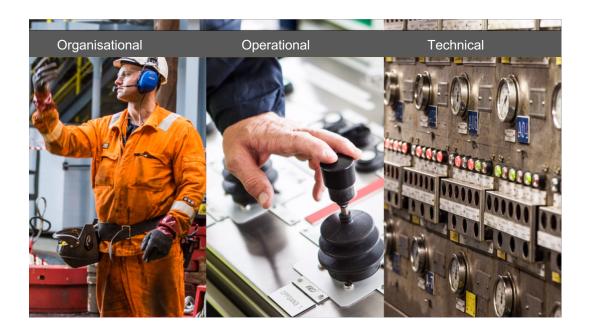
#### **Barrier management**

BARRIER FUNCTION	BARRIER FUNCTION		
BARRIERE ELEMENTS	<b>TECHNICAL:</b> Which equipment and systems are included in the realisation of the barrier function?	ORGANISATIONAL: Which personnel have defined roles, functions and specific compe- tences for realising a barrier function?	OPERATIONAL: Which safety-critical tasks must be performed in order for the barrier function to work?
PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS	What requirements must be defined for equipment and systems, e.g. in terms of functionality, integrity and robustness?	What requirements must be defined for specific competences, availability, safety drills and co-training?	What requirements must be defined for execution of the tasks, e.g. response time, action criteria, communication requirements, checkout?
PERFORMANCE- INFLUENCING FACTORS	What affects the per- formance of the various technical barrier elements? E.g. design and quality of materials, age, maintenance management, environ- mental factors	What affects the performance of personnel? E.g. workload, human-machine interfaces, familiarisation, assignment of responsibilities, organisational complexity	What affects the potential for performing the tasks correctly and on time? E.g. availability and quality of procedures, quality and scope of safety drills and training, design of plant and equipment, noise, weather



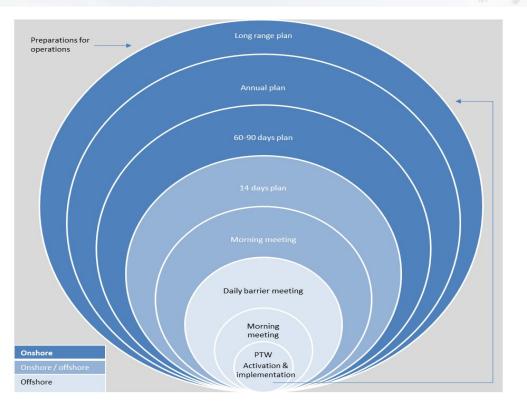
#### **Barrier elements**

#### Who does what with what type of equipment ?





#### What decision should you support?

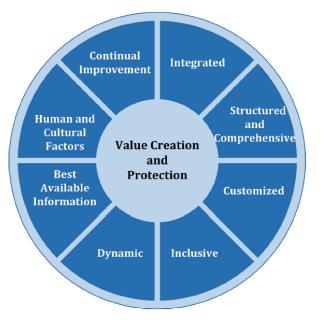


- Day to day operational support
- Maintenance planning
- Long term planning/modification



#### **Key principles for effective risk management**

- Risk management is an integrated part of all organisational activities
- A structured and comprehensive approach to risk management contributes to consistent and comparable results
- The risk management framework and process are **customized** and proportionate to the organisation's external and internal context related to its objectives
- Appropriate and timely involvement of stakeholders enables their knowledge, views and perceptions to be considered. This results in improved awareness and informed risk management
- **Dynamic**; Risks can emerge, change or disappear as an organisation's external and internal context changes. Risk management anticipates, detects, acknowledges and responds to those changes and events in an appropriate and timely manner
- The inputs to risk management are based on historical and current information, as well as on future expectations. Risk management explicitly takes into account any limitations and uncertainties associated with such information and expectations. Information should be timely, clear, and available to relevant stakeholders.
- Human behaviour and culture significantly influence all aspects of risk management at each level and stage
- Risk Management is continually improved through learning and experience





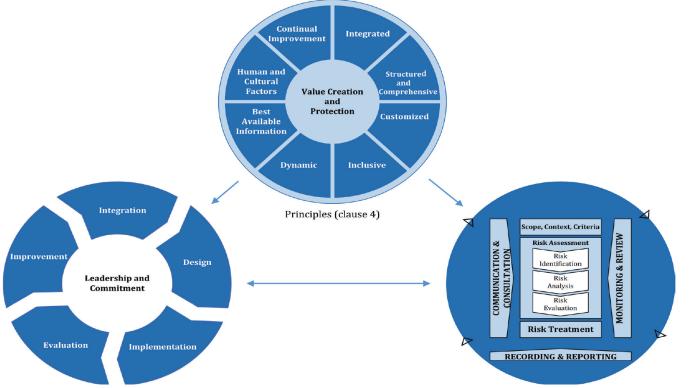
#### Leadership

- Ensure that risk are adequately considered when setting objectives
- Understand the risk
- Ensure that systems to manage risk are implemented and operating efficiently
- Ensure that information about the risks and their management is properly communicated





# Principles, Framework and Process for Risk management





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Prepared.