

## PROCESS SAFETY - BARRIER MANAGEMENT



**HSSE** Manager

Shell Technology Center Bangalore

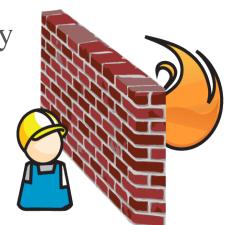




#### WHAT IS A BARRIER?

Barriers are measures that reduce the probability of releasing a hazard, and reducing the consequence of a released hazard

Barriers can be hardware, human intervention, or a combination



# Two types of Barriers...

#### **Control Barriers-**

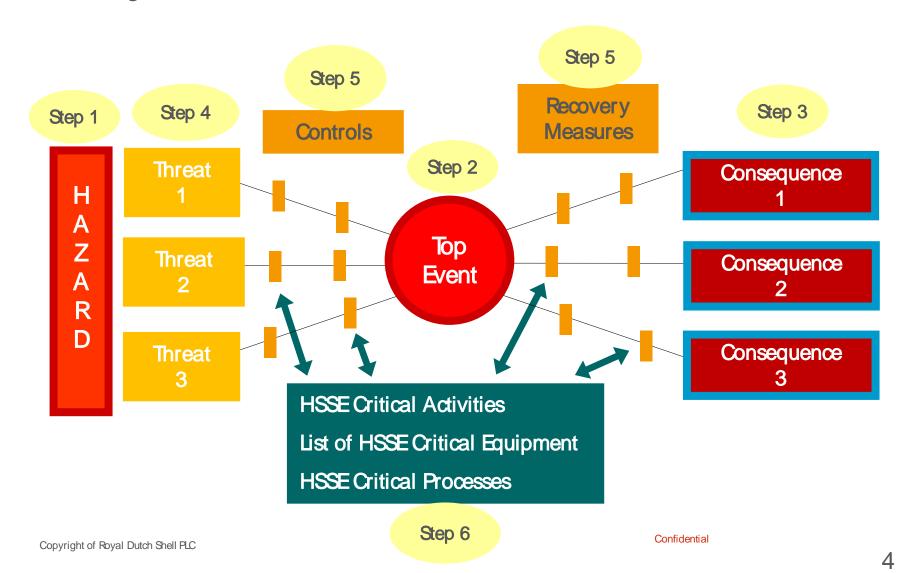
Reduce likelihood (pro-active/ preventative) e.g. High Pressure alarm/ operator response; Automatic high pressure interlock; Pressure relief valve

# Recovery Barriers-

Mitigate consequences (re-active), e.g. Gas detection alarm / operator response; automatic sprinkler system, emergency response

# Bow-Tie approach to manage safety

**Bow tie**: It is a graphical representation of threats & potential consequences relating to a hazard, and the barriers.



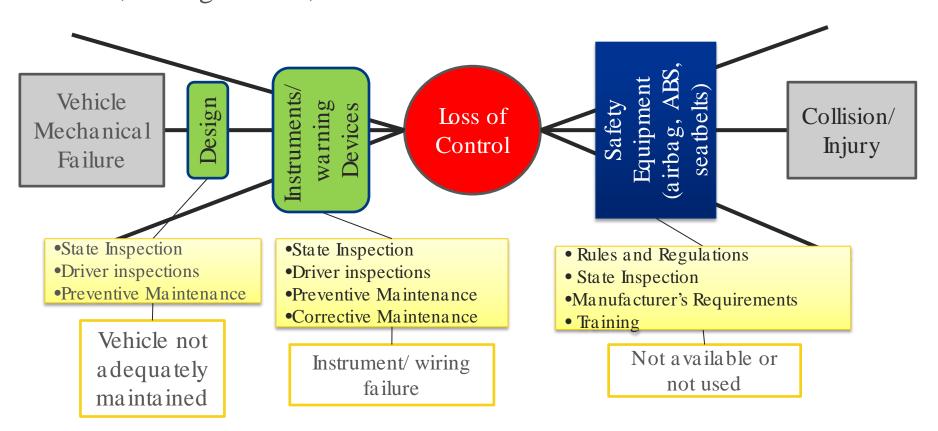
# EXAMPLE - LION AT THE ZOO

<u>Hazard</u>	<u>Threat</u>	Control Barriers	Top Event	Recovery Measures	Consequences
				AND CARCH	
Lion	Human Error; Improper cage design etc.	Materials of Const.;  Zoo Keeper Rounds etc.	Loss of Control; Lion gets out	Zoo Emergency Response Plan	Injuries, Fatalities

#### EXAMPLE - VEHICLE ACCIDENT

## **HAZARD- Road Transportation**

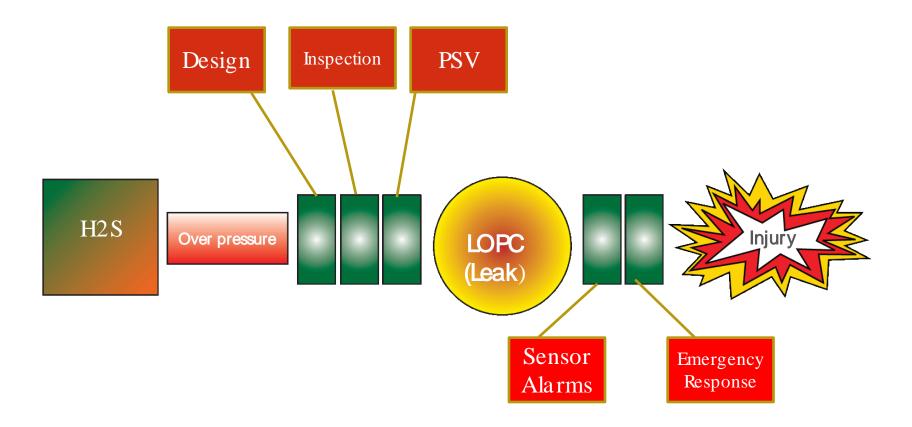
Threats- driver impairment/ distraction, tire failure, mechanical failure, wrong vehicle, etc.



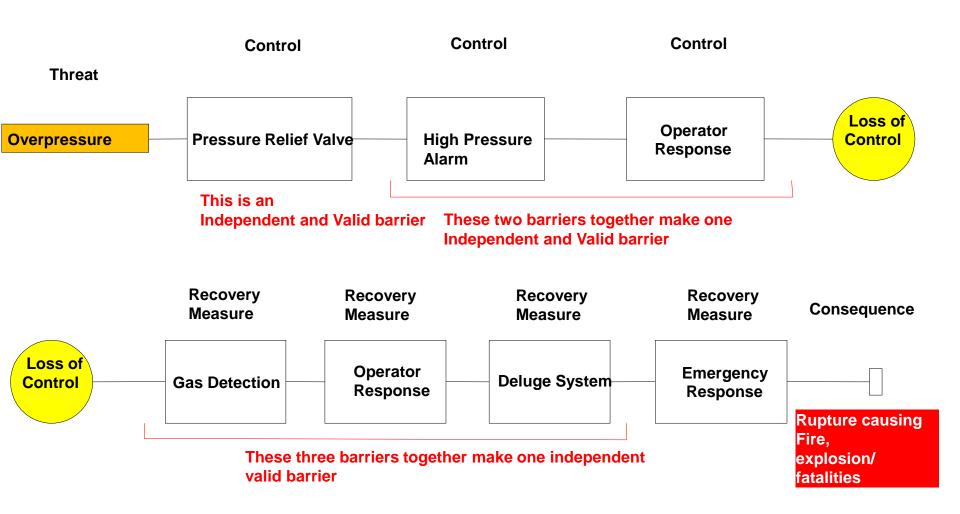
## PROCESS EXAMPLE - BARRIER BASICS

Examples of Control and Recovery Barriers

Can you think of other potential Barriers?



## BARRIERS - DEPENDENT AND INDEPENDENT



#### BARRIER VALIDITY CRITERIA

#### Effective

- Strong Enough/ Fast Enough and Big enough
- Active barriers have to have a sensor, Logic and Actuator

## ■ Independent

- Not dependent on any other barrier
- Not having a common sensor or logic in common with another barrier
- Not related to the threat.

#### Auditable

- Being maintained / inspected (CA and responsible party) to "guarantee" the PFD taken into account
- Have a PFD <= 0.1 (barrier counting)

## PERSONAL SAFETY VS PROCESS SAFETY

#### The Lion – Personal Safety

- √ Hunts in groups
- ✓ Is often visible (audible etc.)
- ✓ Commonly seen in its own environment
- ✓ Is a killer
- ✓ Can never be fully tamed
- ✓ Can never be left unguarded
- ✓ Needs constant vigilance

#### The Tiger —Process Safety

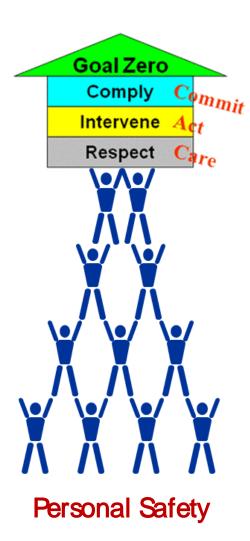
- Hunts alone
- Is secretive and hard to detect
- ➤ Not commonly seen
- ➤ Is a killer
- Can never be fully tamed
- > Can never be left unguarded
- Needs constant vigilance Copyright of Shell Technology Centre Bangalore



Turn your back on either at your peril



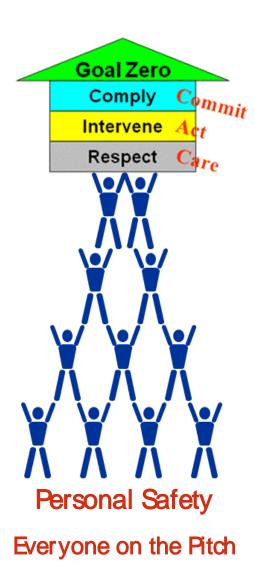
## RAISING PROCESS SAFETY EMPHASIS AND PERFORMANCE



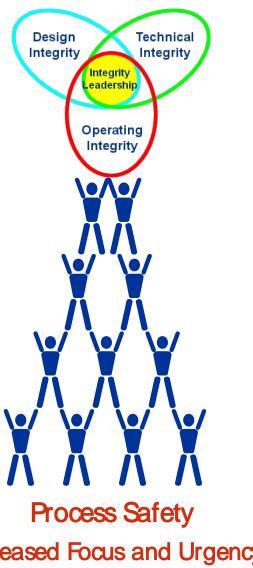
# Goal Zero



## PERFORMANCE STEP CHANGE NEEDED



Goal Zero



Increased Focus and Urgency

## Leadership Action - Be mindful of HSSE risks

**Demonstrate wariness**/ chronic unease

Know the main hazards in an operationif you don't - ask

Engage with those doing the work — "what could go wrong, and what controls are in place to prevent it?"

Welcome bad news – "what do you not want to tell me" - and react appropriately

Watch traffic light reporting – challenge the greens and support the reds





# Thank you for Active listening!



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