RISK MANAGEMENT Next Generation Pipeline Workforce

Mindset, Heartset, Skillset



Future Leaders & Managing Risk in the Workplace Human Factors

Managing Risk in a Dangerous Workplace

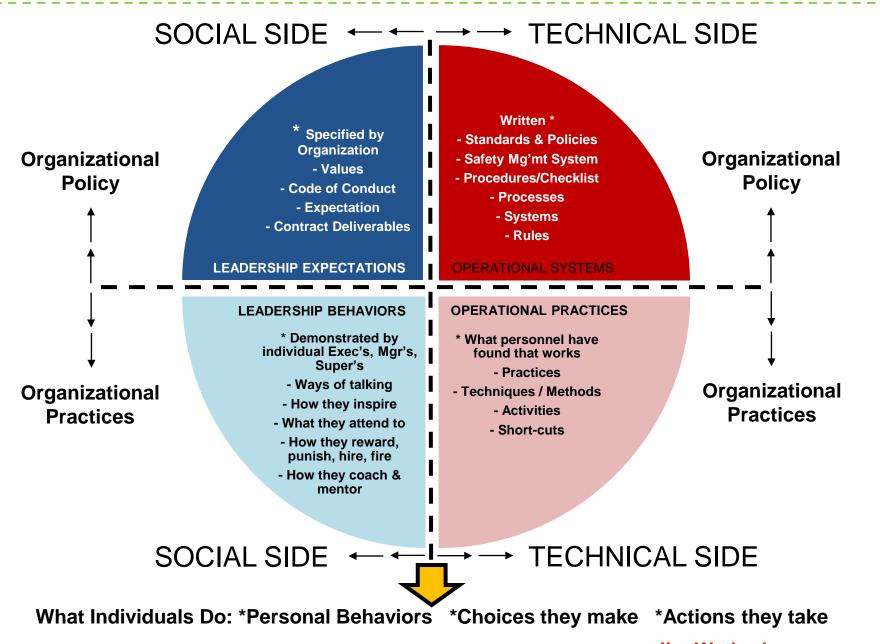
How I learned about RISK MANAGEMENT!

The hard way!

My Story. . .



How to Influence Operating Behavior in the Workforce



Shea
Capability & Compliance Solutions
Assuring Performance

Jim Wetherbee

Jim's 5 signs of healthy organizations

- 1. INFORMED: Leaders listen to their workforce and know what is going on. Communication is 2-way, and people report freely on errors and near misses, confident that this information will be used to improve safety.
- 2. MINDFUL: There is a 'smart awareness' about potential failures. People think about what might go wrong and what should be done to prevent it.
- 3. **LEARNING**: We examine and learn from internal/external incidents, which are acted upon. Assumptions are challenged. Procedures are constantly validated.
- **4. FAIR**: People accept and agree on accountabilities and consequences. Everyone is treated equally and consistently. Failures are opportunities to improve. Blame is reserved for truly culpable behavior.
- 5. RESPECTFUL: People are involved and encouraged to participate—their ideas are sought out and considered. They are willing to listen and to defer to those who have the knowledge and expertise.



Quote by Jim Wetherbee

<u>Risk Management structure is the framework of policies, rules, and standards of practice, and is intended to give employees direction</u>. These are company-wide standards, basic operating principles, and local rules, work practices and procedures. The leaders are responsible for ensuring this structure of guidance is correct, published, accessible, and understood. Leaders must know that people are not accountable unless they have accepted their responsibilities after understanding what they are.

Specify practices. The leaders must clearly set expectations to follow the guidance, including what practices are to be used. Practices are the ways of working, including the methods for making decisions or performing tasks. Employees are expected to conform to the standards and principles, and comply with the policies and rules.

Employee must understand and accept the accountability - by committing to perform. If the accountability is not accepted, the leader should not expect performance. When organizations fail, this is often the omitted step; the leaders may provide the policies and rules, but then will fail to set expectations to follow certain practices, won't test for understanding or ask for commitment, and don't verify that the expected practices are actually being performed.

Assuring Performance

Understanding the Numbers – what our next generation is facing

Where have all our Sage's gone?



Dumbledore



Obi-Wan Kenobi



Gandalf the wise

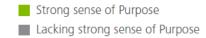
Challenges facing society that demand the attention of business...

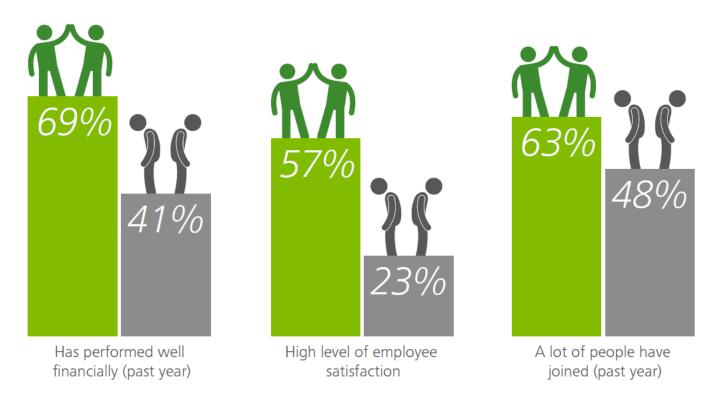


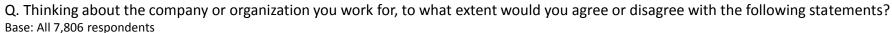
Q. What are the challenges facing society that you think most demand the focused attention of businesses and others to find new solutions? [Open question] Base: All 4,982 respondents



Figure 2: Purpose strongly linked to business performance and employee satisfaction



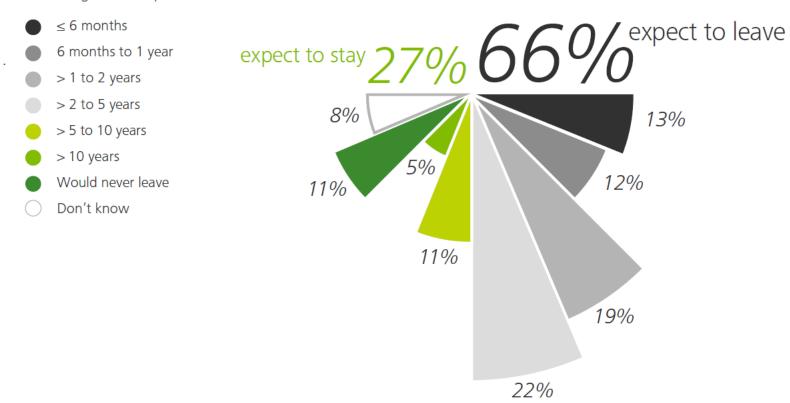






Many Millennials have one foot out the door

Figure 1: Two in three Millennials expect to leave by 2020 Percentage who expect to leave in the next...



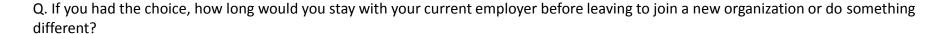
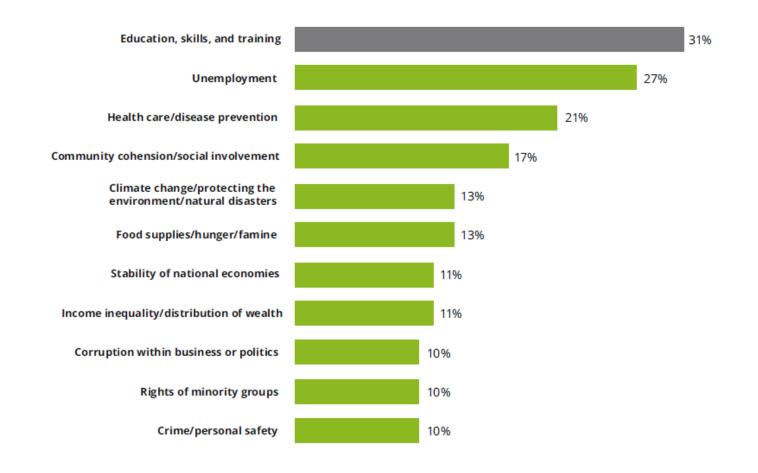


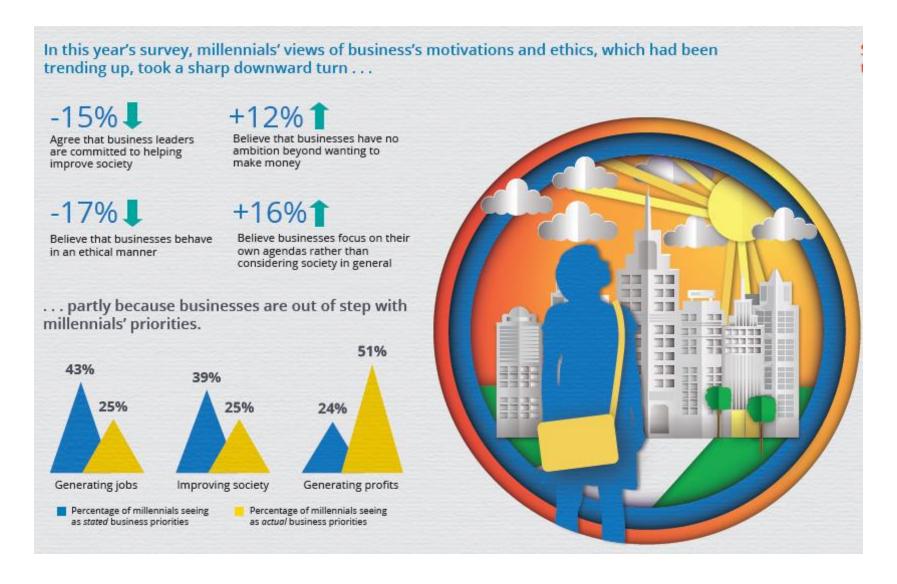


Figure 7. Millennials' employers most supportive of education, employment, and health care initiatives

Percentage of employers currently addressing the following issues









Why Competency – isn't training a person enough?

What is COMPETENCE?

Competence means the ability to undertake responsibilities and to perform activities to a recognized standard on a regular basis. Competence is a combination of practical and thinking skills, knowledge, understanding and experience, and may include a willingness to undertake work activities in accordance with agreed standards, rules and procedures. Competence depends on the context and the environment in which the activity is performed, and also on the working culture of the organization. In the work environment the standard of competence is the standard of work expected to satisfy a number of requirements, including business objectives as well as health and safety requirements. The context, environment and culture are particularly relevant during a person's development program before their first competence assessment, and when seeking to address any subsequent sub-standard performance.

Developing competence will not in itself guarantee safety, but it will improve the predictability of good performance.



The 4 stages of competency (or learning) Thomas Gordon & Noel Burch

Unconscious incompetence

Not aware of a skill you lack

Conscious incompetence

Aware that you lack a skill

Conscious competence

Actively working at a skill, but requires thought

Unconscious competence

So skilled that you no longer have to think about it



Common Misconceptions

Training = Competence

Knowledge = Competence

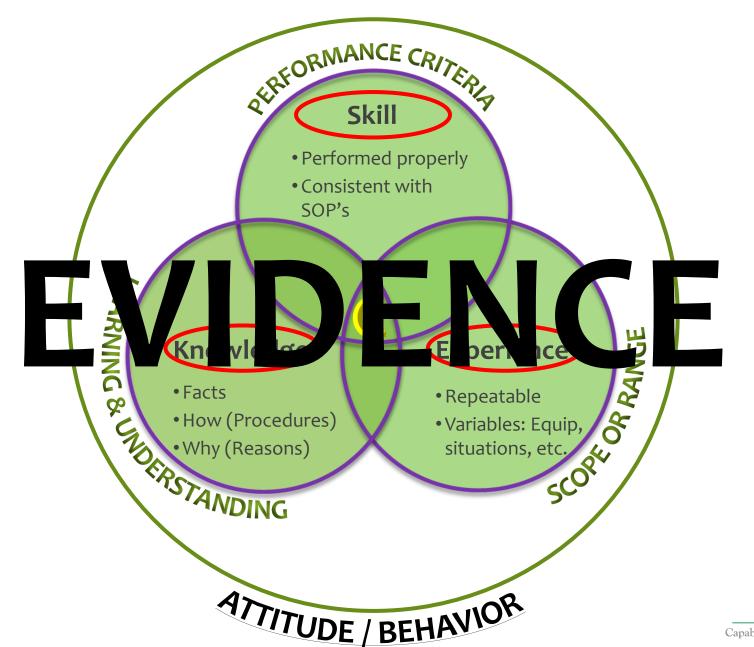
Experience = Competence

Behavior = Competence

Assessment = A written test



Key Principles of the Competency Model





Workplace Assessment Getting it Right!

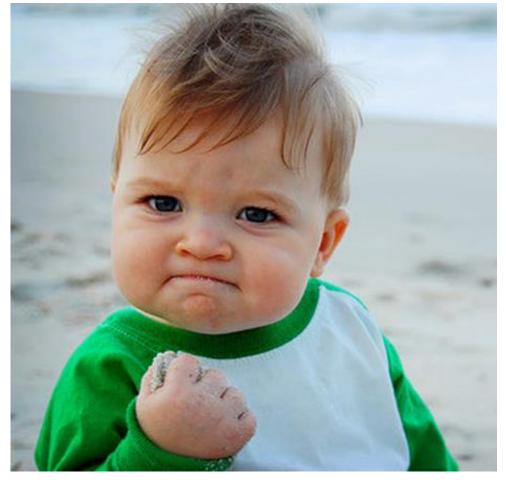
Assessment – Key to Risk Management of Human Factors

- Workplace assessment should only be conducted by trained & qualified assessors
- Assessments measure knowledge & performance of the individual as defined in standards – NOT PERSONAL OPINIONS
- Understanding the legal impact of how to conduct, record, and document an assessment summary
- Knowing how to provide feedback of the assessment summary to increase Accountability & Trust
- Assessments should be thru-out an individual's career





Communication



Body Language



Questioning

Ask me about my drive from home to here this evening, so that you can try and determine my capability as a driver?





Observation





Questions: How observant are you?

- 1. Are there cars parked on both sides of the road? YES
- 2. How many cars are parked on the left side of the road? 6
- 3. What color is the pickup truck driving on the road? **BLUE**
- 4. How many cars are waiting at the stop light intersection?
- 5. Is parking allowed on the right side of this road? NO
- 6. What's the speed limit? 35
- 7. Are there any pedestrians on the sidewalks? YES
- 8. Are you allowed to pass another car on this road? NO
- 9. How many pipeline right of way markers did you see?



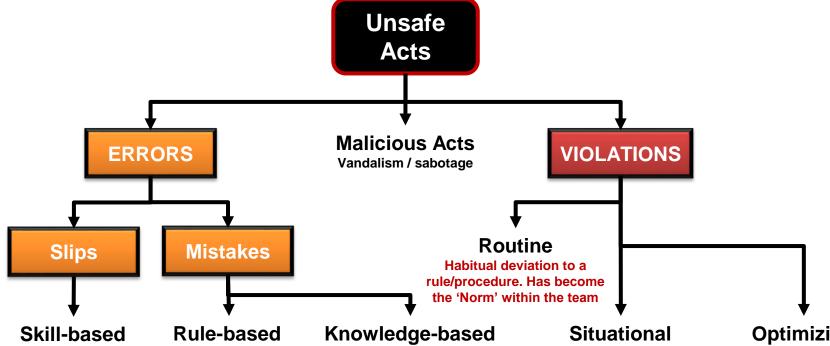
What is an Assessment?

A collection of evidence to determine if an individual's competence meets a required standard



Building Safety competency (culture) in high risk industries

Unsafe Acts



Attention & memory failures

Operator closes wrong value due to confusion with another

Misapplication of good rule or application of a bad one

Operator assumes equipment is OK based on 1 temperature indicator, which proves to be faulty

No ready-made solution, new situation causes an operator to think of answer from scratch

Operator fails to diagnose correct causes of equipment abnormality under considerable time pressure

Non-routine violation dictated by local or extreme circumstances

When something goes wrong in an unexpected circumstance or situation

Optimizing

Calculated gain

For self or organization



What is Rule Breaking?

Someone's act of non-compliance, which takes that person into an area in which subsequent errors are much more likely to have a bad outcome.



Did Not Know

Did Know

Human Error

Unintentional

Intentional

Failure of a **planned action** to achieve

Unavoidable

Avoidable

the desired end

Informational

Cultural



Todd Conklin

Pre-Accident Investigations (2012)

I'm about to commit safety blasphemy. Workers don't cause failure; workers trigger failure. They trigger weaknesses that already exist in the environment in which they work, the processes, the systems, the job sites, and in the organization itself. Ultimately, you should only try to understand failure for what you can learn, not for who you can blame. Cause & effect implies a remarkably linear failure path, a mechanical failure. Human failure is never linear. Human failure always involves complex relationships: relationships between people and processes, people and technology, people and machines, people and other people

Assuring Performance

Dr. Todd Conklin - The 3 Parts of Failure



Retrospective

Understanding

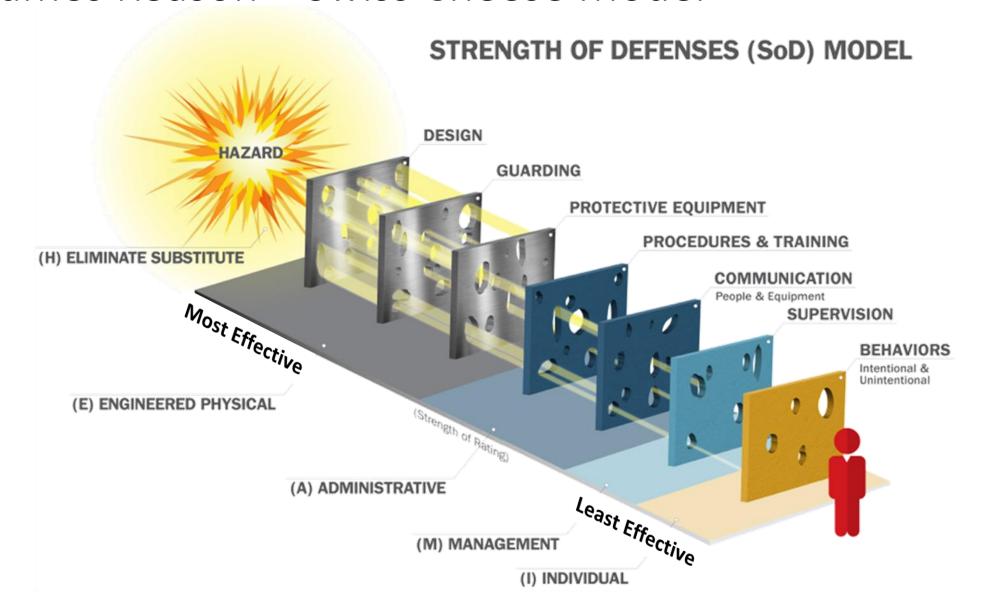
Everything that led up to the actual event—the worker, workers mindset, environment, other people, hazards, planning, etc. The worker does not know most of this information (for example, how the work will end).

What happened, the effect of the failure, the damage or harm, the deviation from the expected behavior. This is the ending of the event.

How the organization views the failure or deviation from the expected behavior - This is where all the knowledge is available about the failure, and this is when most organizations look for cause to understand what happened.



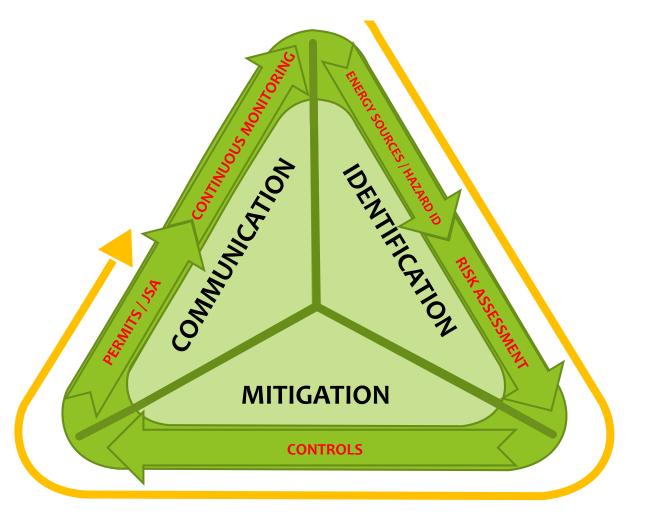
James Reason – Swiss Cheese Model



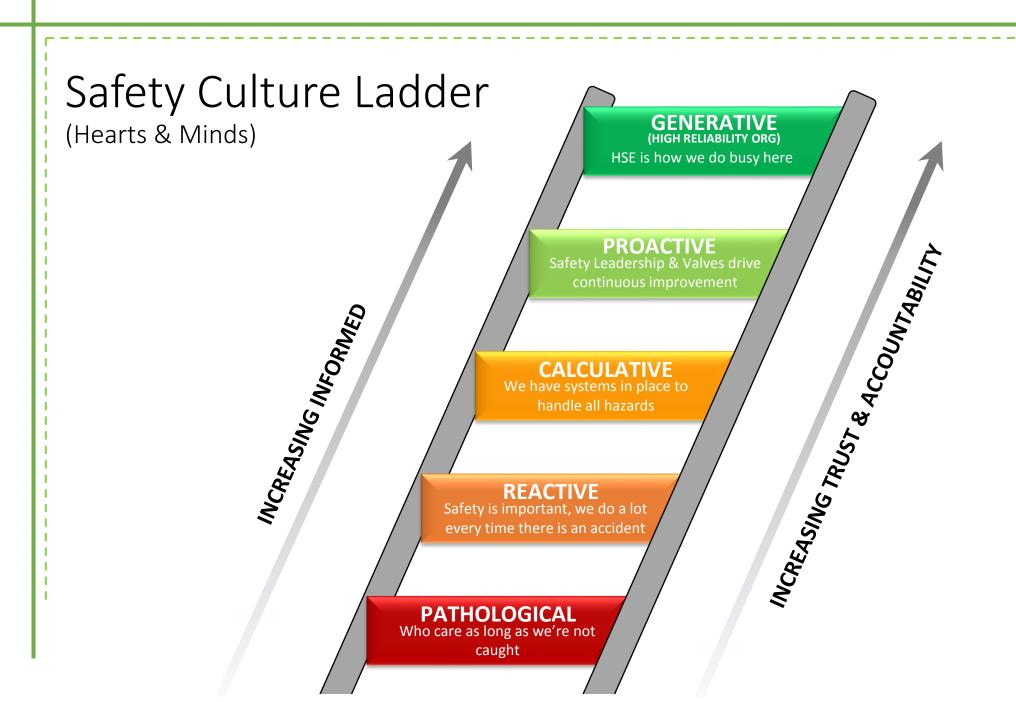


Safe Work Management Cycle

DOCUMENTATION

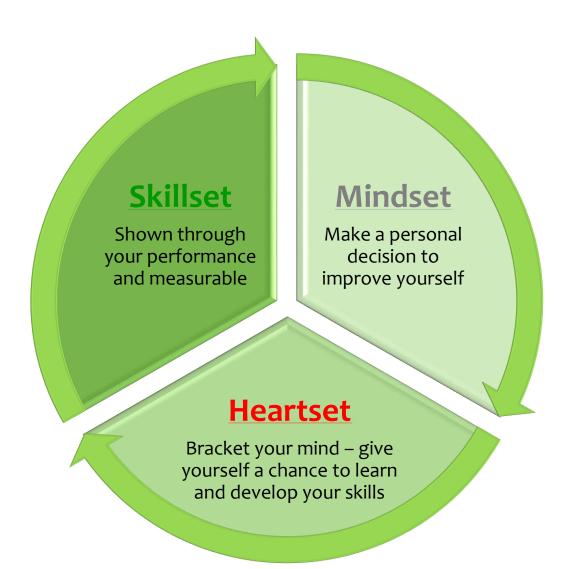








Maintaining our Next Generation Workforce





Thank you for listening

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO FOLLOW UP BY EMAIL OR PHONE, PLEASE CONTACT ME.

Daryl Brister

daryl.brister@sheaccs.com

281-389-9952

