

## Appendix 1 – Research of Methods and Gaps

<b>Segment</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Inference</b>	<b>Gap</b>
Process safety and major accident hazard	Marshall and Ruhemann (2001)	Collection of safety measures concerned with control of accidents relevant to the process industries	
	OGP (2011)	Structured discipline for handling the integrity of operating processes and systems managing hazardous substances	
	Turk and Mishra (2013)	Process safety is a combination of management and engineering skills focused on preventing catastrophic accidents specifically damaging releases, explosions and fires related with loss of containment	
	BP (2015)	Corporations handle the integrity of hazardous processes and operating systems to prevent spills and accidents	
		Major accident hazards in process safety are infrequent hazards but can outcome in serious damage to environment and people	
	Walters and Ross (2011)	The process safety hazards, irrespective of the catastrophic nature, can result in more opportunity or capacity losses than unplanned and planned downtime from all other combined sources	

	Hamilton and Ramsden (2014)	Process safety barriers are the measures of control that helps to solve or prevent a potential accident	
Barrier performance parameters	Skjet, S (2006)	Five (5) aspects related to barrier performance was identified on the basis of Norwegian Offshore industry	Weightage of the variables on evaluating overall barrier performance is not listed.
	PSA (2002a)	Seven (7) aspects related to barrier performance are identified related to general petroleum activities	
	PSA (2002b)	Three (3) aspects related to barrier performance are identified related to operations in Norwegian continental shelf	
	Neogy, P et al (1996)	Two (2) aspects related to barrier performance was identified specific to hazard protection	
	Hollnagel, E (2004)	Three (3) aspects related to barrier performance are identified specific to operations	
	Hollnagel, E (1995)	Eight (8) aspects related to barrier performance are identified specific to hazard protection	
	Andersen et al (2004)	Three (3) aspects related to barrier performance are identified	
	Rollenhagen,C (2003)	Four (4) aspects related to barrier quality are identified	

	Vinnem, JE et al (2003)	<p>1. Barrier performance indicators have an effect on the process risk of the installation</p> <p>2. Process risk provides an estimate of the current safety status of the organization and estimate risk of future injury and losses</p>	<p>1. The indicators identified are specific to offshore operations and are activity related.</p> <p>2. Barrier performance indicators are not studied with respect to risk evaluation.</p>
	Oien, K et al (2001)	<p>1. Risk indicators express changes in risk in relative terms; it cannot be used to measure the risk level in absolute terms</p> <p>2. Methodology for development of risk indicators is generic and can be applied to any petroleum platform and may also be applied in other similar industries</p>	Risk indicators are identified for only offshore petroleum installations.
	Kim, J, W (2003)	A set of Performance influencing factors for human error analysis has been explored based on review of current taxonomies	The factors have been identified for the nuclear industry case study. The factors could be modified during human error analysis of operations in oil and gas industry.

Barrier failure and risk impact	OGP (2011)	a. Barrier strength is identified as a leading KPI b. Number and size of holes in the barriers - Lagging KPI	Linkage between barrier strength and risk estimation is not established.
	OGP (2008)	Near miss events used as an indicator for barrier weakness (Leading)	
	Turk, MA et al (2013)	Barrier assessment to detect holes should be considered as an active monitoring method to identify potential major accident hazard	
	Hamilton, WI et al (2014)	Human factors related to barrier performance must be monitored and managed to reduce risk of major incident	Impact of barrier related human factors on control of risk is not evaluated.
	Todinov MT (2006)	Covers Failure probability specific for structures and localized component failure based on design errors	Risk evaluation does not consider failure of safety barriers due to operational errors.
	Gowland, Richard (2011)	Identify inactive safety barriers and deterioration in the performance of the safety barriers	Linkage between barrier failure and major accident hazard risk estimation is not established.

Linda, J Bellamy (2013)	Barrier failure was attributed to loss of containment scenario in the Dutch Seveso plants	Pattern of technical safety barriers failure resulting in loss of containment events were not studied for process plants.
Okoh, P et al (2013)	Maintenance is therefore a key activity to reduce the risk of major accidents	No major accident hazard risk evaluation framework to consider maintenance of barrier.
PSA (2013)	Requirement for clarity of Operational barriers in risk assessments	Failure or weakening of barrier is not currently related to risk assessments.
Ognedal, M (2013)	The paper broadly speaks about barrier management and its relationship with barrier function	Relationship between barrier failure or weakness and its impact on risk assessment is not defined clearly.
Gustafson, S (2014)	Definitions of operational and organizational barriers are unclear to many players, as well as the link between risk assessment and barriers	

	<p>Pitblado, R, Bjerager, P (2013)</p>	<p>1. Barriers degrade over time 2. Barrier degradation can be identified through inspection, preventive maintenance and audits</p>	
<p>RPS Energy (2010)</p>		<p>Framework to assess adequacy of controls is discussed as part of overall risk management of major accident</p>	<p>1. Method to evaluate barrier effectiveness is not available. 2. Impact of risk due to barrier unavailability or ineffectiveness is not discussed.</p>
<p>Landucci, G et al (2015)</p>		<p>Probabilistic assessment of fire escalation leading to domino scenarios was developed taking into account the role of safety barriers</p>	<p>Failure of the safety barriers was not evaluated to assess the impact of major accident hazard.</p>

	Hayes, J (2012)	<p>1. For operational managers, “safe” means all safety barriers (or temporary alternatives) are in place. For organizations, “safe” means that the risk associated with the situation is tolerable</p> <p>2. Risk assessment is not updated based on the operational state of the barrier. Therefore, barrier state is preferred by operational managers as a decision making frame</p>	Lack of a framework to integrate the concept of barrier impact on risk assessment.
	Khan, F et al (2002)	Risk assessment was conducted at the design stage to identify design stage risks for ethylene oxide plants	Lack of a dynamic risk assessment during the operations stage to evaluate the risk reduction due to safety barrier effectiveness.
	Sherman, Robert (2015)	Major incidents occur because of failure of design (poor design) and failure of operational barriers	The linkage between failure in operational barriers and process safety risk is not clearly established.



	Leger, A et al (2008)	Operational availability of barriers is calculated based on organization factors and human factors	<p>1. Safety barrier is only considered as equipment having influences from organization and human factors</p> <p>2. Model only studies preventive barriers, mitigative barriers are not studied.</p> <p>3. Equipment availability is not linked with loss of containment frequency.</p>
Barrier based framework (qualitative and quantitative)	Trost W et al (1995)	Qualitative barrier inefficiency categorization method	Linkage between barrier strength and risk estimation is not established.
	Fritchey, P et al (2014)	Barriers related to process instrumentation (precursor detection) are monitored and actions taken based on the barrier specific workflows	

	Jacinto, C et al (2010)	Bow-Ties need to be broken down based on accident pathways	Contribution of individual accident pathways and barriers to the overall risk is not established.
	Reason, J (2000)	Understanding active and latent barriers in the context of Swiss cheese model	Failure of active and latent barriers with associated risk impact is not discussed.
	Pitblado, R., & Nelson, W. (2013)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Human and organizational factors have overarching influence on technical, administrative and procedural controls</li> <li>2. Audits and incidents can be used to evaluate Barrier status</li> <li>3. Highlights the need to focus on process safety</li> <li>4. Conclusions of this model are not derived or verified against real data</li> </ol>	The barrier models do not evaluate risk considering the “accident pathway” or the “failure path”.

	Terje, A et al (2006)	BORA method calculates hydrocarbon release frequency considering the effect of safety barriers	<p>1. The BORA method only evaluates likelihood of hydrocarbon release. It does not evaluate risk considering mitigative barriers.</p> <p>2. There is no clarity on the scoring of the Risk influencing factors (suggested to use Bayesian Networks to model the inter-relationship).</p>
	Lewis, S et al (2010)	<p>Limitations of Bow-Tie:</p> <p>1. Cannot be used to quantify risk based on the barrier failure</p> <p>2. Does not model the inter-dependency of the barrier</p>	<p>1. Barrier presence or absence is not evaluated for risk impact.</p> <p>2. Inter-relationships between barriers are not modelled.</p>

	Weber, P. et al (2012)	<p>1. BN in reliability, risk and maintenance areas are chosen since they are easy to use with domain experts</p> <p>2. BN are particularly suitable for collecting and representing knowledge on uncertain domains but also enable to perform probabilistic calculus and statistical analyses in an efficient manner</p>	The gaps of fault trees, Markov chain and Petri nets are highlighted in the context of Bayesian Networks
	Ringdahl, L (2009)	Accidents were evaluated based on the identification of safety function. The safety barriers have been replaced with the concept of safety web due to overlapping nature of safety function	This approach does not establish a linkage or relationship between safety barriers/web and risk
	Dujim, NJ et al (2009)	Safety barrier diagrams are similar to fault tree and event trees. The difference being that the AND, OR gates are transformed to block diagrams	Safety barrier diagrams are static models and do not function as a dynamic risk predictive tool.
	Handal, A., et al (2013)	Highlights the importance of safety critical equipment for Managed Pressure Drilling operations	Risk approach through fault tree is a static approach and does not include adaptation.

Scope of risk assessments	Vinnem, J et al (2006)	Current scope of Risk analysis - utilizing the precursors of accidents—unplanned events, faults/failures, and putting these together with our knowledge of the physical phenomena that occur (e.g. spills/leaks, gas dispersion, ignition, fire), we have a basis for expressing risk	Risk analysis is static and does not account for barrier failures.
	Skjet, S et al (2006)	<p>1. BORA-Release was used to analyze three hydrocarbon release scenarios on an offshore oil and gas production platform on the Norwegian Continental Shelf</p> <p>2. The frequency calculated through the tool is higher than the industry average. Increase is attributed to the uncertainty in risk influencing factor</p>	<p>1. The model is considered to be static since the tool is not a dynamic tool to be considered as a risk prediction tool.</p> <p>2. The current model only focusses on loss of containment frequency, and does not evaluate consequence.</p>

<p>Drilling and H2S related risk assessments / related paper on H2S hazards - barrier related approaches</p>	<p>Khakzad, N et al (2013)</p>	<p>1. Use of Bayesian model to model barrier dependency and common cause failures 2. Accident precursors are used for probability updating via sequential learning</p>	<p>1. Effect of safety barriers on blowout risk is not evaluated. 2. The current model based on Object Oriented Bayesian Network is considered to be abstract in definition.</p>
	<p>Ramzali, N (2015)</p>	<p>1. Reliability Block diagram (RBD) is a more efficient tool to calculate Failure probability of systems 2. Primary and secondary barriers in operations phase of drilling are identified 3. The proposed approach does not predict the barrier FP based on a particular condition 4. IE probability was referred to the MMS report because of data limitation</p>	<p>This was a static approach; a dynamic ETA approach/ Bayesian Network could be considered.</p>

	Abimbola, M et al (2015)	<p>1. Safety of drilling operation is represented through risk</p> <p>2. Limitation of Fault tree and other conventional risk analysis techniques - lack of accuracy, assumption of independency and static modeling</p> <p>3. Bayesian Networks used for predictive analysis and diagnostic analysis (forward and backward)</p>	<p>Study calculates consequences of possible pressure regime in managed pressure drilling operation -</p> <p>a. Frequency of loss of containment in is not evaluation</p> <p>b. Consequence is not evaluated for fire and toxic impacts.</p>
	Skogdalen, JE et al (2012)	Current QRA's do not consider human and organizational factors	Risk assessment does not account for technical, human and organizational barriers.
	Danielsson F et al (2009)	Acidification of sulfide in cleanup process causes H2S releases contributed in half of the releases	

	CW Energy (2013)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sour gas, or Hydrogen sulfide, is a flammable colorless gas that is toxic at extremely low concentrations</li> <li>2. Being heavier than air, it can accumulate in low-lying areas creating serious RISKS for human exposure</li> </ol>	
	Book, G et al (2012)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conventional Quantitative Risk Assessments (QRA) show a snap-shot of what can happen but does not demonstrate how the risks are managed in order to prevent the „one in a million“ event from happening</li> <li>2. The assessment evaluated absolute risks from the facility during onshore drilling process considering that all safety barriers are active</li> </ol>	Impact of failed or deteriorated safety barriers on risk is not considered.
	Risktec (2009)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Around one-third of the world's gas fields contain 'sour gas', contaminated by sulfur compounds including hydrogen sulfide</li> <li>2. Effective risk management strategies are required to prevent leaks of H<sub>2</sub>S and protect workers and the public from its lethal effects</li> <li>3. Future would require more sour wells to be drilled</li> </ol>	Impact of safety barriers on H <sub>2</sub> S risk exposure to workers and public need to be evaluated.



	Rezaei, C et al (2001)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational barriers are introduced to reduce the frequency of well incidents</li> <li>Hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) is a highly toxic, colorless, flammable gas. The major hazard of H<sub>2</sub>S is its ability to cause sudden death due to accidental exposure</li> </ol>	Impact of barrier failure on risk is not discussed.
	Leo, G. (2015)	H <sub>2</sub> S release is a serious concern for human and animal impact	
	Al-Abri, A. A. et al (2009)	Incremental risk should be evaluated during the asset lifecycle	Currently incremental risk is not evaluated considering the failure of safety barriers.
	Xue L et al (2013)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blowout is one the most serious accidents to a drilling rig and its crew</li> <li>Macondo blowout resulted in 11 fatalities and a lost drilling rig.</li> <li>Definition of Well barrier and categorization of well barrier is provided (2 barrier principle)</li> <li>Three level well control theory is described (primary, secondary and tertiary)</li> <li>Comparison of two barrier principle with three level well control theory</li> </ol>	Systematic and quantitative analysis of the barrier failure on risk is to be evaluated.

	Xu, J et al (2014)	<p>1. An individual risk assessment framework, considering underlying uncertainties based on accident probability and accident consequence</p> <p>2. Individual risk of a high pressure sour gas well in China is assessed and minimum proximity between gas well and building is suggested</p>	Risk assessment considering failure of safety barriers and its impact on risk is not discussed.
	Jianfeng, Li et al (2009)	Barrier performance and failure was linked to each stage of the blowout accident	In this paper barrier failure has been studied to identify the root cause of the Blowout accident. The relationship between barrier failure and the blowout accident is not established.
Dynamic risk assessment models	Meel, A et al (2007)	Statistical models to analyze accident precursors in the NRC database have been developed	The model calculates only capital value at risk (VaR). Dynamic risk model does not account for safety risk.
	Zadakbar, O et al (2013)	<p>1. The risk is evaluated based on the fluctuation of process parameters</p> <p>2. Case study application to Continuous Stirred Tank Reactor (CSTR) and a distillation column</p>	Risk is not calculated considering the effectiveness of the safety barriers during operation.

	Kalantarnia, Met al (2010)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dynamic failure assessment is a new approach that enables the real time failure analysis of a process</li> <li>2. Dynamic risk assessment is an important learning tool but is can also be used as a predictive tool to estimate accident likelihood within the next time interval</li> <li>3. Beta distribution is used for modeling the failure of hardware safety barriers</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk is not calculated considering the effectiveness of the safety barriers during operation.</li> <li>2. Effect of human and organizational factors are not considered in the dynamic risk assessment.</li> </ol>
	Walters, Ross (2011)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Oil, gas and chemical companies face immediate risk of major catastrophic incidents and need to evaluate underlying risk factors and predictors of catastrophic incidents</li> <li>2. Risk prediction of a facility has a direct correlation with process safety risk</li> </ol>	<p>Factors impacting the process safety risk are not discussed.</p>

	Abimbola, M et al (2014)	Dynamic risk model only considers the consequence updating as a dynamic component. The frequency is calculated using fault trees	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk to people impact is not calculated</li> <li>2. Model uses fault tree and therefore the assessment is considered to be static.</li> <li>3. Only fire and explosion is considered as a consequence. Toxic is not considered as a consequence.</li> </ol>
	Khakzad , N et al (2012)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Usage of generic data prevents the analysis to be case-specific and introduces uncertainty to the results</li> <li>2. Use of Bayes' theorem to update safety barriers of BT, directly affecting the probability of consequences and the estimated risk as a result</li> </ol>	<p>The study has been conducted based on an accident in a sugar refinery explosion. Moreover, the risk profile is correlated as a function of belt speed velocity, not for a drilling case.</p>

	Meel,A et al (2006)	Bayesian Networks can be used to predict the probabilities of accidents	The results were tested against an exothermic reactor case, not for a drilling case.
	Kalantarnia, M et al (2009)	The comparison between conventional QRA and the results from dynamic failure assessment approach shows the significant deviation in system failure frequency throughout the life time of the process unit	<p>1. Conventional QRA does not address the risk profile during the operation of a process unit.</p> <p>2. The current model does not account for the safety barriers in the dynamic risk model.</p>

Appendix 2 – Results of Expert Interviews

Variable number	Variable	Variable definition	Interview #1	Interview #2	Interview #3	Interview #4	Interview #5	Interview #6	Interview #7	Interview #8	Interview #9	Interview #10	Interview #11	Interview #12	Interview #13	Interview #14	Interview #15	Agreement (Total out of 15 respondents)	
1	Consistency/ Reliability	Extent to which learner performance remains stable to the same condition repeated task	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES (Consider re-orientation to reliability)	YES (Consider definition modification to fulfill the purpose)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	14	
2	Response time	Length of time learner takes to respond to a request	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	14
3	Robustness	The ability of a task to perform well even when the underlying hardware or system is on the verge of failure	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	13
4	Logging Event	A single or multiple learner actions that are recorded in a log file for later review	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	10
5	Scalability	Maximum number of tasks the learner can perform	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES (Consider definition modification to how many times the task can be performed within the limit)	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	14
6	Efficiency	Rate of the work performed by a learner in the relevant input	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	6
7	Ability to withstand loads	Ability to execute the task under load by the learner when it is being performed	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	13
8	Flexibility	Ability to adapt to a task that is not being done or modified	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	13
9	Performance ability	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	7
10	Reliability	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	14
11	Safety critical task applicability	Ability to perform a task that is critical to the learner's safety	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES (Suggest deletion if applicability word)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	15
12	Learner dependence	Dependent on learner's ability to learn performance	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	13
13	Flexibility	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	14
14	Reliability	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	10
15	Completeness	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	11
16	Maintainability	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES (Consider definition modification following failure usage)	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	14
17	Aggregators	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES (Consider definition modification to include previous efforts)	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	15
18	Performance	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	13
19	Level of confidence during operation	Ability to perform a task in a way that is consistent with the task requirements	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	9

Appendix 03 - 200 inputs - Factor Analysis







Appendix 04 – Survey Questionnaire

**Reliability – The extent to which barrier performance measure yields the same results on repeated trials during operations is a critical factor in safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Response Time – The length of time taken for a barrier at system or equipment level to react to a given stimulus / event is a critical component in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Robustness - The ability of a safety barrier to perform effectively even when the underlying variables or assumptions are altered in the context of safety allowances defined between operating and design limits is a critical factor in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Triggering event - The event or condition that triggers the activation of a barrier is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Capacity – The number of times the intended task can be performed by the intended barrier within its limits is a critical component in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Barrier Fitness – The ability to execute the safety function intended by the barrier without being destroyed is a critical factor in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Integrity - The ability of a safety barrier to remain whole or functional until conclusion of the event is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Adequacy – The extent to which a properly functioning barrier will interrupt a particular scenario is a critical factor in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Safety-Critical Tasks - The range and scale of safety critical tasks required for successful barrier performance is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Human Factors – The required level of dependence on human action for successful barrier performance is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Availability – The percentage of time a barrier is considered ready to use when tasked (aka “up-time”) is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Validity – The ability for a barrier to function / fulfill requirements upon demand is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Completeness - Having all the required characteristics to fulfill the function of a safety barrier is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral

- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Maintainability – The measure of the ease and rapidity with which a safety barrier can be restored to operational status following a failure or usage is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Lagging Indicators - The measure of past performance of the safety barriers is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Effectiveness – The degree to which a barrier is successful in producing a desired result is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Barrier Level of Confidence During Operations – The percentage of all possible safety barriers that can be expected to include the true population parameter (of a safety barrier) is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree

- Strongly Agree

**Error Promptness - The feature of the barriers to alert the barrier owner of a potential error in the near future is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Operational Complexity of the Barrier - The feature of an operation that is difficult to understand or lacking simplicity is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Barrier Reputation – The widespread belief that the safety barrier has a particular characteristic function or did not function on demand is a critical factor in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Barrier Test Simulation - The performance results of the barriers in a test environment to the exact conditions the barrier has a possibility to be subjected has a critical impact on the opinion of an operation in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree



**Barrier Inter-Dependency - The mutual dependence between barriers of two or more groups is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Barrier Redundancy - The inclusion of additional barriers which are not strictly necessary to functioning (in case of failure of other barriers) is a critical consideration in evaluating the primary safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Impact of Safety Critical Tasks on Barriers – The critical activities required to be conducted on the barriers, which impact the barrier performance, is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

**Survivability – The protection required by a barrier or equipment item to ensure continued operation during a major incident is a critical consideration in evaluating safety barrier performance for onshore gas drilling operations.**

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree



### Appendix 6 - KMO and Bartlett's Test Results

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		0.83386502
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1762.25153
	df	300
	Sig.	4.387E-205



Appendix 8 - MAH Barriers mapping - Shah field

Barrier Performance parameters	Operative Definitions
Functionality /Reliability	Extent to which barrier performance measure yields the same results on repeated trials
Response time	Length of time taken for a barrier to react to a given stimulus or event
Robustness	The ability of a safety barrier to perform effectively even when the underlying variables or assumptions are altered
Triggering Event	A tangible or intangible barrier or occurrence that once breached or met, causes another event to occur
Capacity	Maximum limit to which the barrier can perform
Efficiency	Ratio of the useful work performed by a barrier to the total energy input.
Ability to withstand loads	Ability to execute the safety function intended by the barrier without being destroyed
Integrity	Defined as a state of the barrier being whole or undivided
Implementation delay	Delay in execution of an idea, it may refer to the process of setting up a new hardware / software after purchase is made
Adequacy	Adequacy defines the extent to which a properly functioning Barrier will interrupt a particular scenario.
Safety critical tasks applicability	Defines the applicability of safety critical tasks for successful barrier performance
Human dependence	Dependence on human action for barrier performance
Availability	Percentage of time a barrier is considered ready to use when tasked.

Appendix 8 - MAH Barriers mapping - Shah field

Validity	Refers to whether or not it measures what it is supposed to measure (execute the objective function of the safety barrier)
Completeness	Having all the required characteristics to fulfil the function of safety barrier
Maintainability	Measure of the ease and rapidity with which a safety barrier can be restored to operational status following a failure.
Lagging indicators	Measure of past performance of the safety barriers
Effectiveness	Degree to which a barrier is successful in producing a desired result
Level of confidence during operation	Percentage of all possible safety barriers that can be expected to include the true population parameter (of a safety barrier)
Error Promptness	It is the feature of the barriers to alert the barrier of a potential error in the near future
Operational complexity of the barrier	It is used to characterize operating something with many parts where those parts interact with each other in multiple ways
Barrier reputation	A widespread belief that the barrier has a particular characteristic
Barrier Test simulation	Checking the performance of the barriers in a test environment to the exact conditions the barrier has a possibility to be subjected
Barrier inter-dependency	It is the mutual dependence between barriers of two or more groups
Barrier redundancy	Inclusion of additional barriers which are not strictly necessary to functioning, in case of failure of other barriers
Impact of safety critical tasks on barriers	Critical activities to be conducted on the barriers which impact the barrier performance
Survivability	Protection required by a barrier or equipment item to ensure continued operation during a major incident







Threat Barrier category	Safety barrier evaluation factors - Shah Drilling operations										Overall score	Normalised score
	Performance Factor	Defence Factor	Trust Factor	Limit Factor	Perception Factor	Dependency Factor	Robustness Factor	Overall score		Normalised score		
Barriers	(Includes availability, validity, lagging indicators, effectiveness, barrier test simulation, safety critical tasks)	(Includes adequacy, redundancy, impact of safety critical tasks, survivability)	(Includes reliability, response time and integrity)	(Includes triggering event, capacity and maintainability)	(Includes level of confidence during operations, error proneness, operational complexity and barrier equation)	(Includes human dependence and barrier inter-dependence)	(Includes only robustness)		Overall score	Normalised score		
Training and Competency	3.75	3.75	3.75	2.25	4.5	4.25	1.75	3.8	0.76			
Hardware	4	4.25	4.5	4.25	4.5	3	4	4.3	0.87			
Maintenance	3.75	3.5	2.25	3.5	3	3.75	2.75	3.5	0.70			
Hardware	4	4.25	4.25	3.75	4.5	3.75	4.5	4.1	0.82			
Hardware	4	4.25	4.25	3.25	4.25	2.25	4.5	3.9	0.77			
Hardware	4	4	3.75	3	4.25	3	3	3.7	0.74			
Hardware	3.5	3.25	3	3	3.25	3.25	3	3.2	0.64			
Hardware	4	3.5	3.5	3.75	3.75	3.5	3.75	3.7	0.74			
Operating Procedures	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.75	4	3.75	3.8	0.76			
Operating Procedures	3.75	4	3.75	3	3.75	3.25	3.75	3.6	0.72			
Operating Procedures	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.75	4	3.75	3.9	0.77			
Operating Procedures	4	4	4	3.5	4	4	3.75	3.9	0.78			
Operating Procedures	3.75	2.75	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	2.75	3.8	0.75			
Operating Procedures	4	2.75	2.5	2.75	2.75	3.75	2.5	3.8	0.78			
Design	3.75	3	2.75	2.5	3.5	2.5	2.75	3.3	0.67			
Operating Procedures	3.75	3.75	4.25	3.25	4.25	4	3.75	3.9	0.77			
Hardware	3.5	3	3.25	3.5	3.25	3.5	3.25	3.4	0.69			
Operating Procedures	3.25	3	3	2.75	3.5	3	3	3.3	0.65			
Hardware	3.5	3.25	3.5	3.25	3.75	2	2.75	3.1	0.63			
Hardware	2.5	2.5	2.25	2	2.25	1.75	2.25	3.0	0.59			
Hardware	3.5	3.75	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	3.5	0.69			
Operating Procedures	3.75	4	3.5	3	4	3.25	3.25	3.5	0.71			
Hardware	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	4	3.5	3.75	3.8	0.75			
Hardware	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.25	2.5	2.25	2.25	3.2	0.64			
Operating Procedures	3.75	2.75	3.5	3	3.5	2.5	2.75	3.2	0.63			
Hardware	4.5	4.25	4.25	4	4	2.25	4	4.0	0.81			
Hardware	4.5	4.25	4.5	4.25	4.5	3.25	3.75	4.3	0.86			

**Rating scale**

0 - Not applicable
1 - Very Low (Highly ineffective)
2 - Low (Ineffective)
3 - Medium (Moderately effective)
4 - High (Highly effective)
5 - Very High (Extreme high effective)

Name:

Designation:

Initials:

Recovery measures category		Performance Factor	Defence Factor	True Factor	Limit Factor	Perception Factor	Dependency Factor	Robustness Factor	Overall score	Normalised score
		(Includes availability, validity, lagging indicators, effectiveness, barrier test simulation, safety critical tasks)	(Includes adequacy, redundancy, impact of safety critical tasks, survivability)	(Includes reliability, response time and integrity)	(Includes triggering event, capacity and maintainability)	(Includes level of confidence during operations, error proneness, operational complexity and barrier reputation)	(Includes human dependence and barrier inter-dependence)	(Includes only robustness)		
Recovery measures	Recovery measures	4.5	4.25	4.5	4.25	4.5	4	4.25	4.3	0.9
	Emergency Shutdown System Hardware	3.5	3.75	3.25	3.25	3.75	3	3.25	3.4	0.7
Emergency Response Planning	Well control contingency plan (WCP) - Intervention procedures include approved well control plans, trainings and drills	3.5	3.5	3.25	3.25	4	3.25	3.25	3.4	0.7
Emergency Response Planning	Well control contingency plan (WCP) - Intervention procedures include approved well control plans, trainings and drills	3.25	3.5	3.25	3	3.75	3	3.25	3.3	0.7
Emergency Response Planning	Well control contingency plan (WCP) - Intervention procedures include approved well control plans, trainings and drills	2	1.75	3	3	2.5	3.5	2.75	3.3	0.7
Communications	Emergency Response Plan Notifications including regular communication equipment checks, SMOCS and onshore emergency well	2.5	2.75	2.25	2.5	3.25	3.75	2.5	3.4	0.7
Operating Procedures	SMOCS and onshore emergency well	3	1.75	1.75	2.75	3.25	3.25	2	3.4	0.7
Design	Electrical Area Classification - Minimum safe explosion risk	2.75	1.75	1.75	2.5	3	3.5	2	3.3	0.7
Design	Minimum safe explosion risk	2.75	1.75	1.75	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.25	3.4	0.7
Hardware	Emergency Response Plan	3	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.5	2.75	2.75	3.7	0.7
Hardware	Emergency Response Plan	3	3.25	3.75	4	3.75	3.5	4	3.8	0.8
Emergency Response Planning	Site specific safety plan	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.25	2.5	3.4	0.7
Operating Procedures	Not sleeping accommodation within 500m radius	3	2	2	2	3	2.25	2	3.9	0.8
Operating Procedures	Not sleeping accommodation within 500m radius	2.75	3	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.5	1.25	3.4	0.7
Operating Procedures	Emergency Response Plan	2.75	3	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.25	2.5	3.5	0.7
Hardware	Emergency Response Plan	3	3.5	3.75	3.5	3.75	3.5	3.75	3.7	0.7
Training and Competency	WCP Well control training for key NOC and AUCSIC personnel includes Recharge facilities, BA stations, additional rescue BA sets, additional gas detectors	4	4	3.75	2.75	4.25	4	2	3.9	0.8
Hardware	Emergency Response Plan	3.75	4.25	3.75	4.25	4	3.5	3.5	3.9	0.8

**Rating scale**

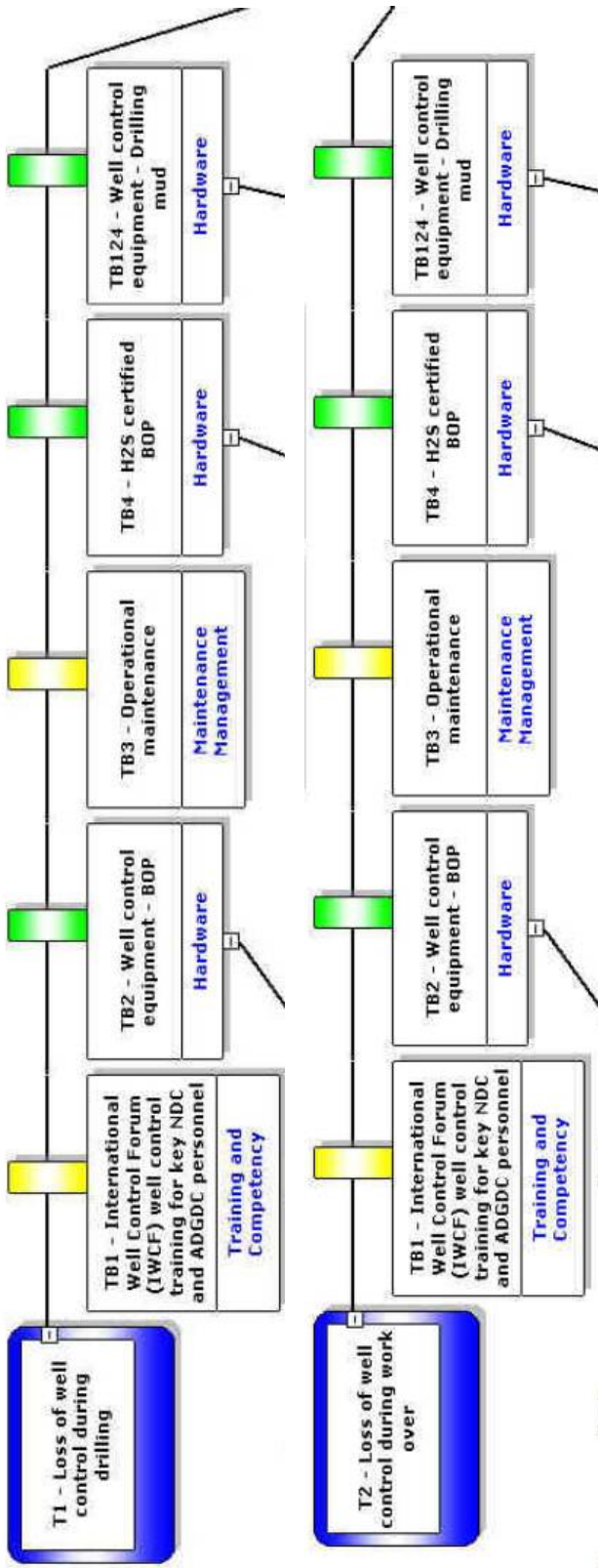
0 - Not applicable
1 - Very Low (Highly ineffective)
2 - Low (Ineffective)
3 - Medium (Moderately effective)
4 - High (Highly effective)
5 - Very High (Extreme High effective)

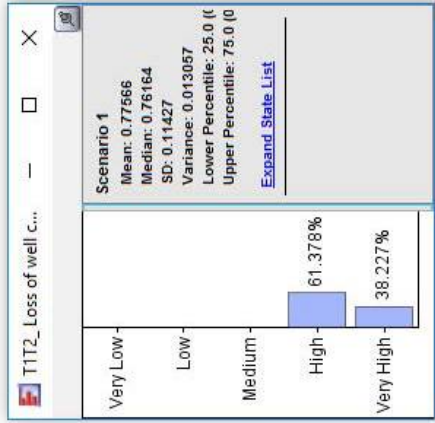
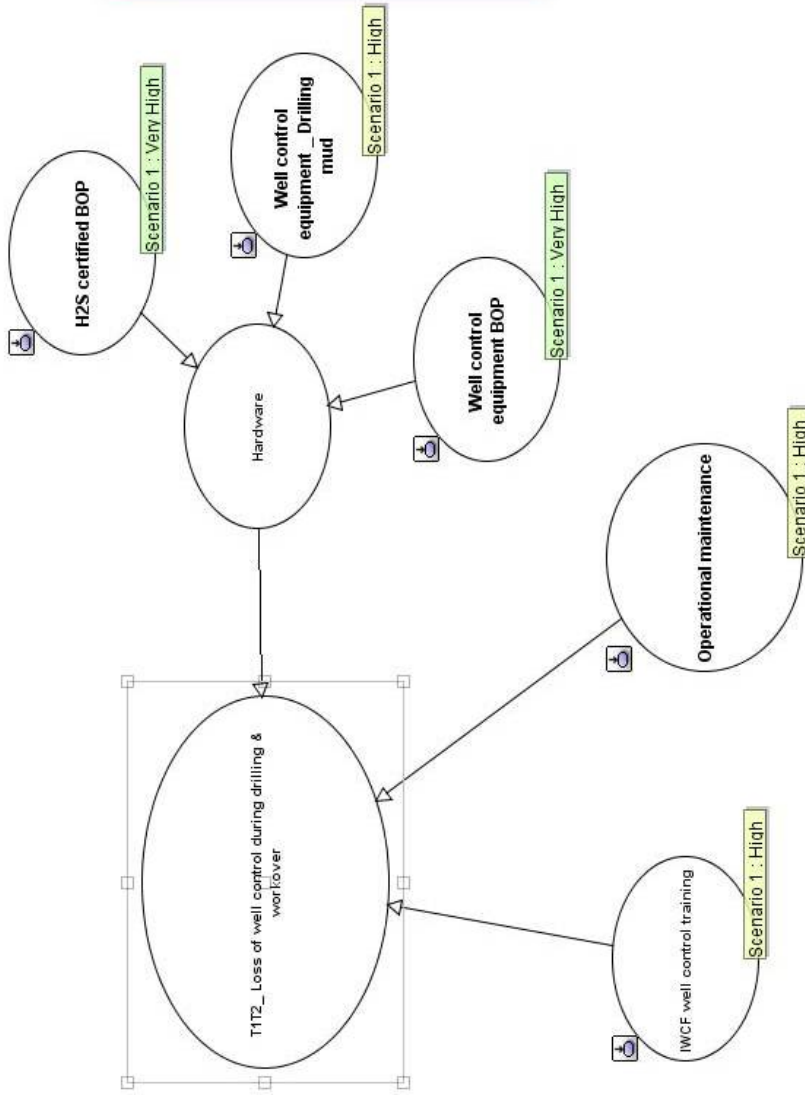
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Designation:  
Initials:

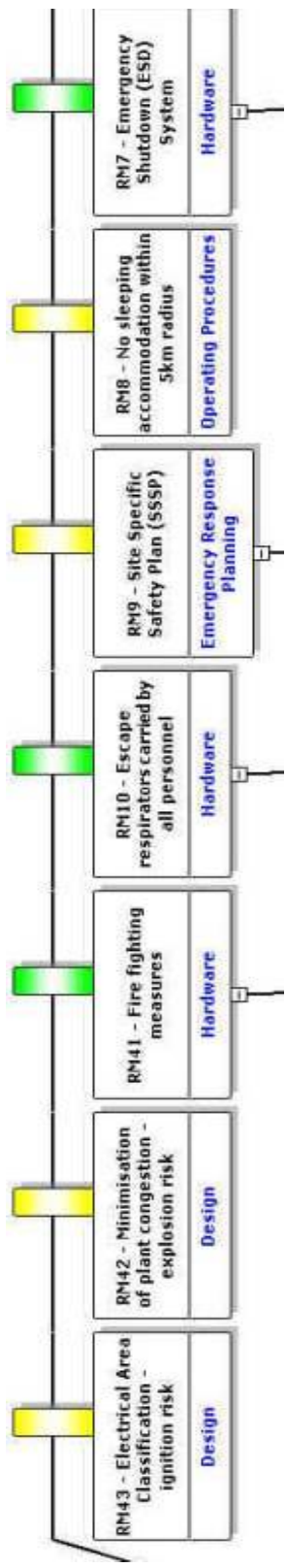
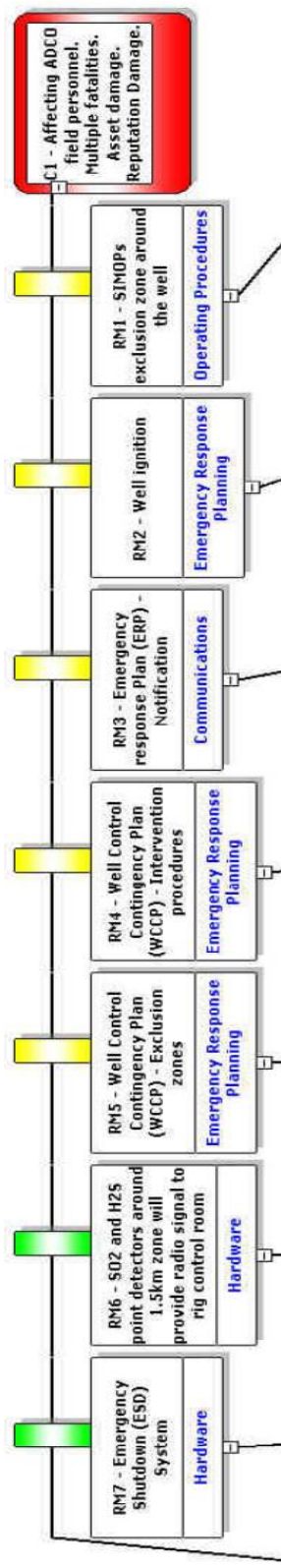
Appendix 12 – Bow-Tie to Bayesian Conversion

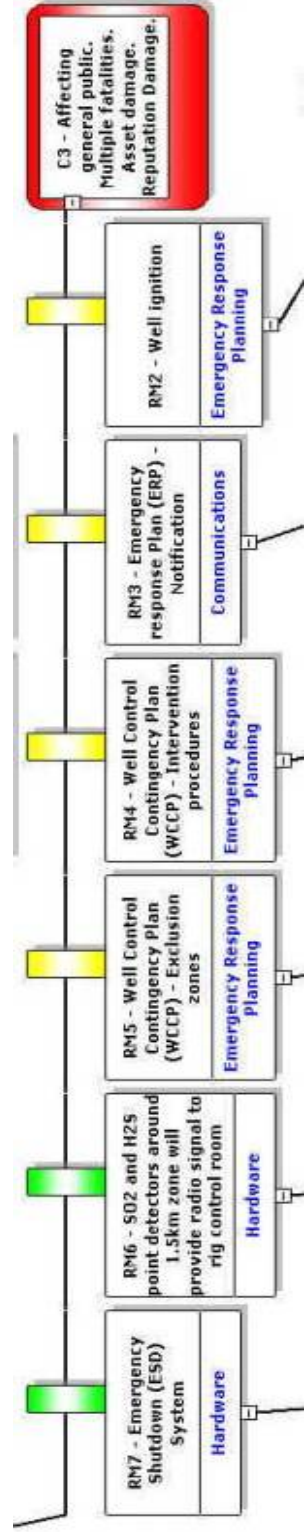
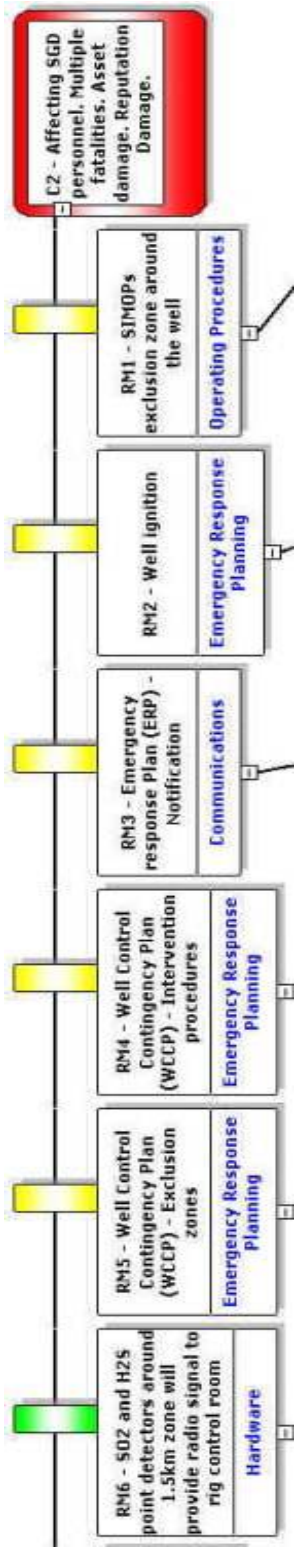
MAH 1: Loss of containment during well operations during drilling activities resulting in multiple fatalities onsite and offsite and asset damage

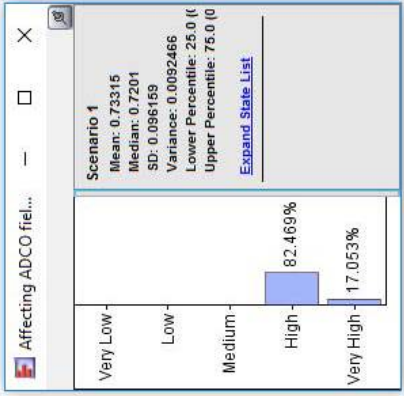
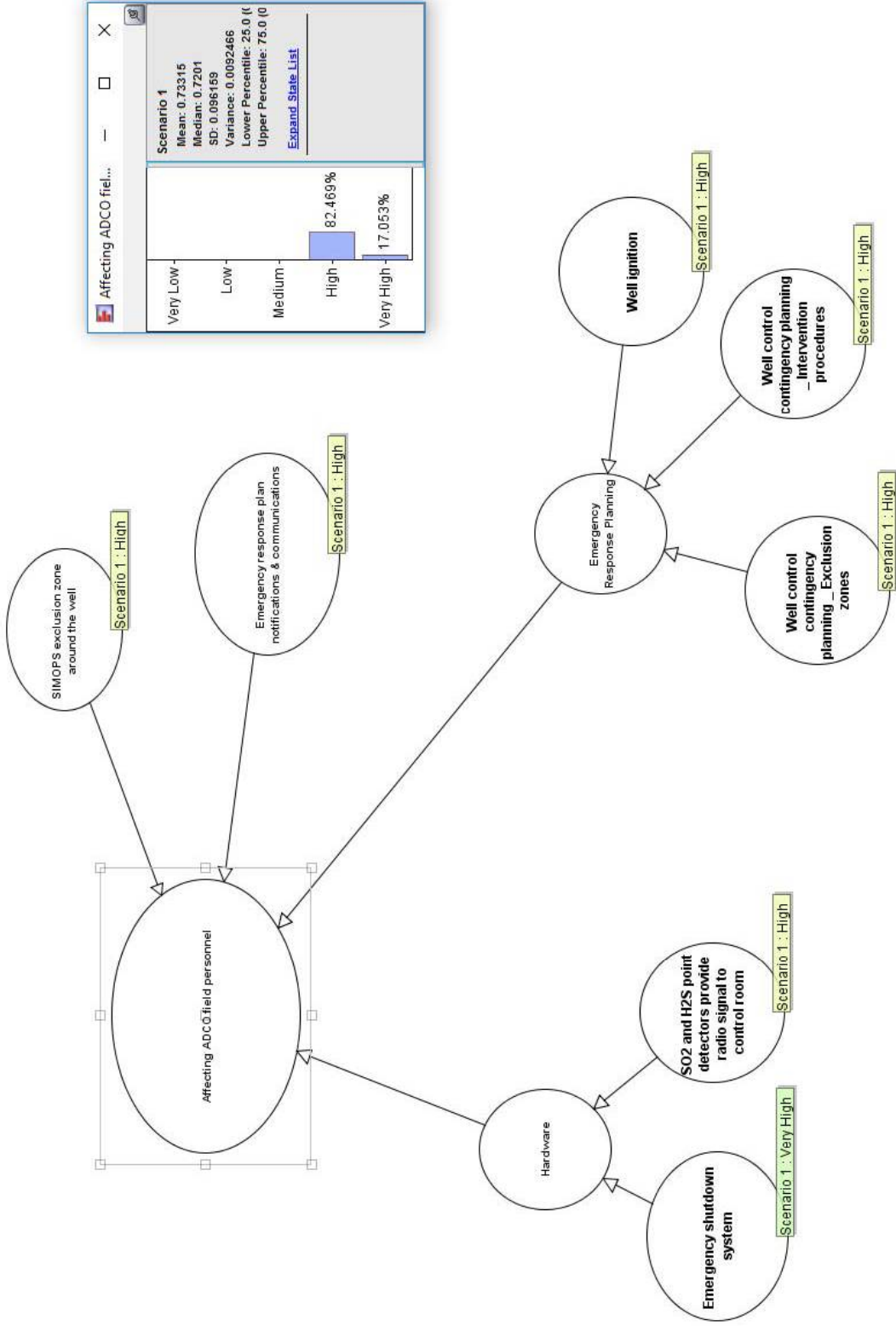
- affecting ADCO personnel (offsite)
- affecting AHG personnel (onsite)
- affecting public



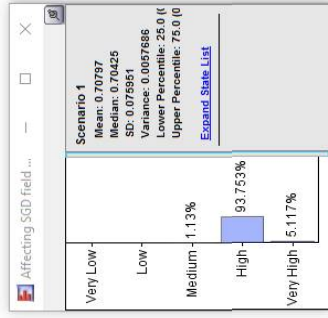
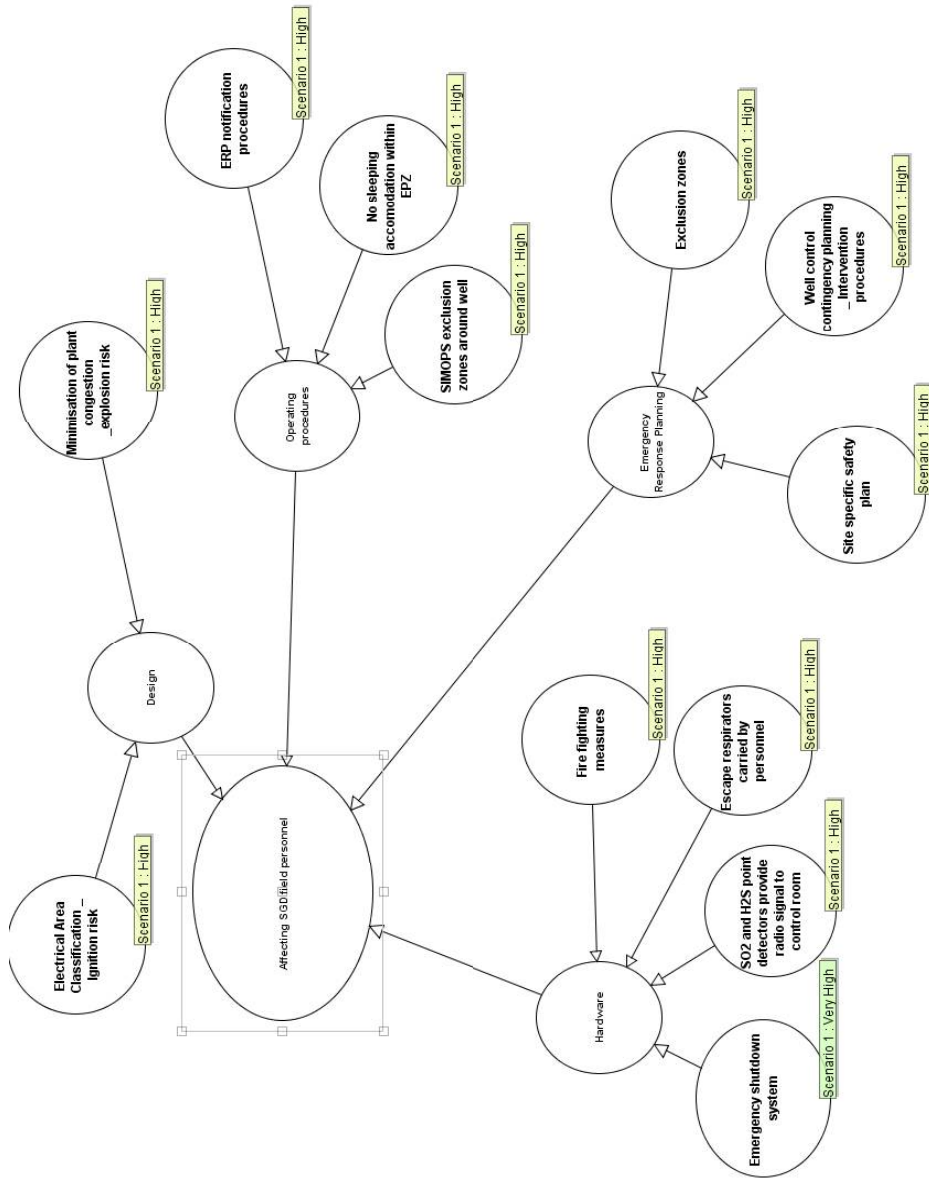


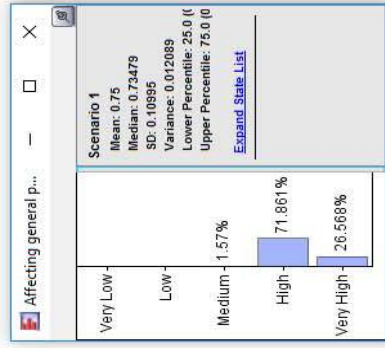
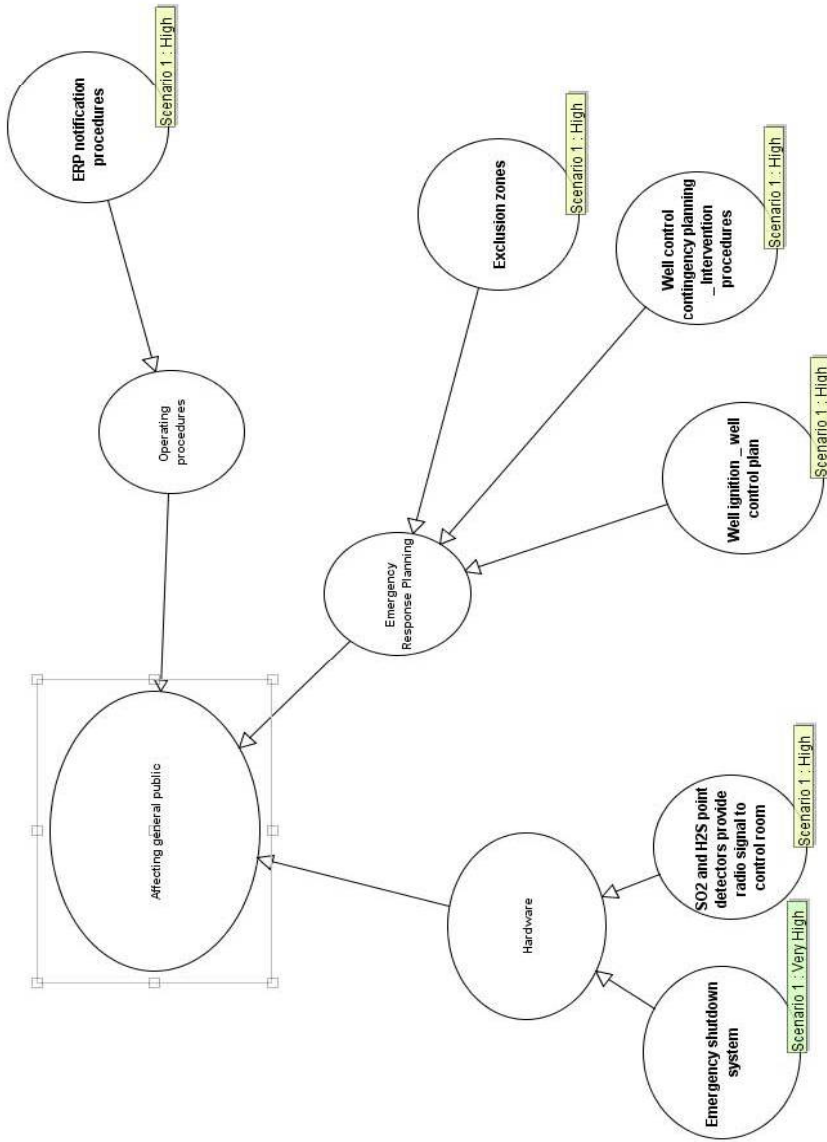








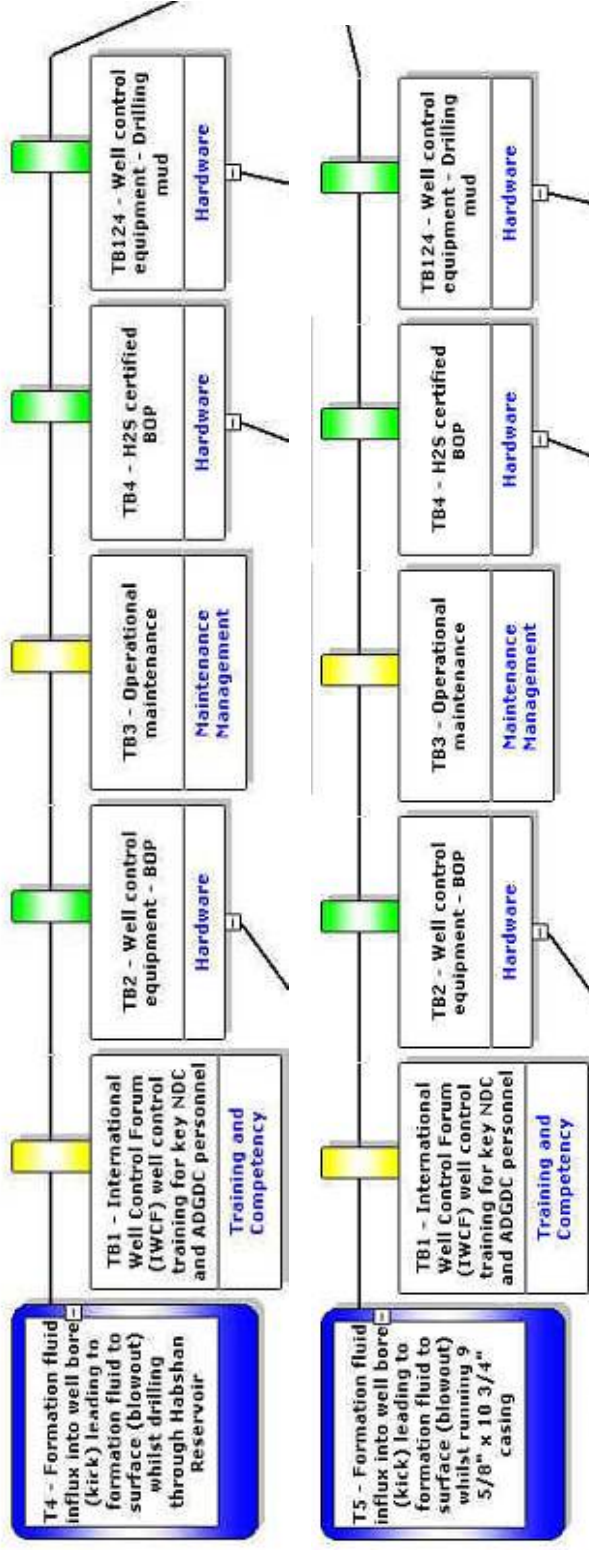




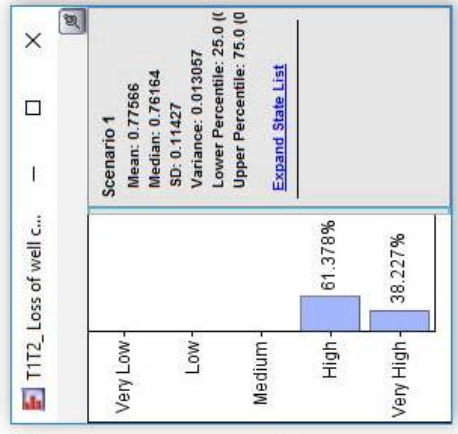
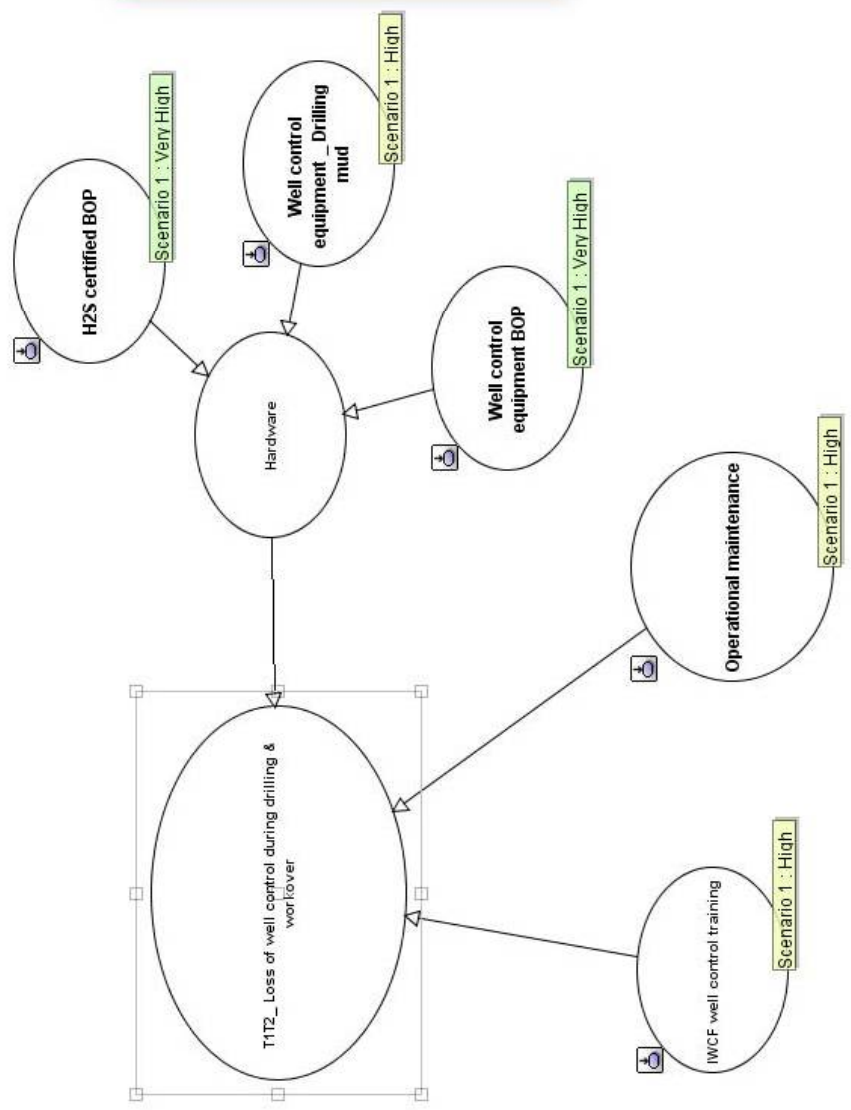
**MAH 2: Loss of containment (Blowout scenario) - Formation fluid influx into well bore**

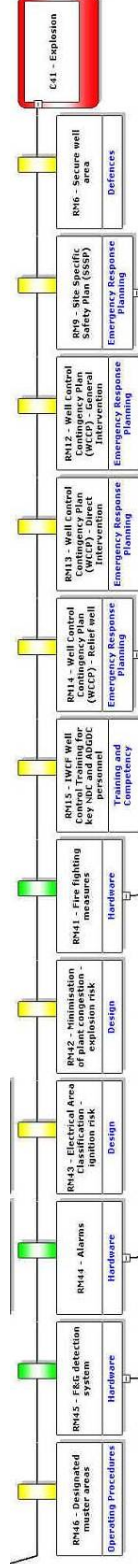
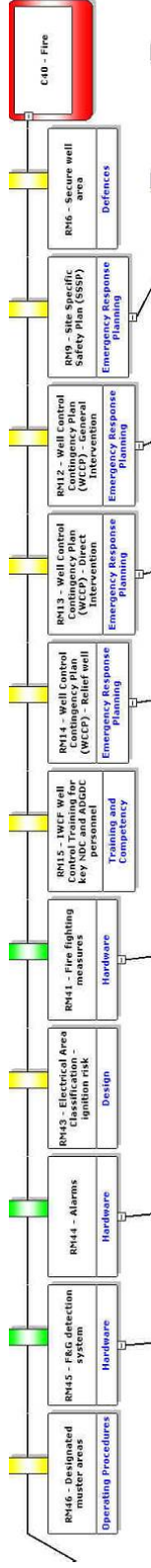
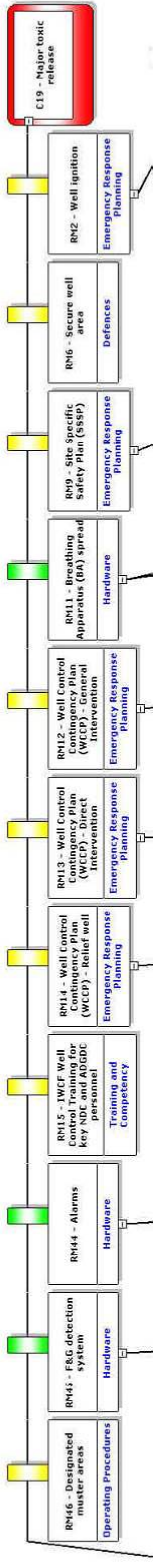
- during drilling through Habshan Reservoir
- while running 9 5/8" x 10 3/4" casing

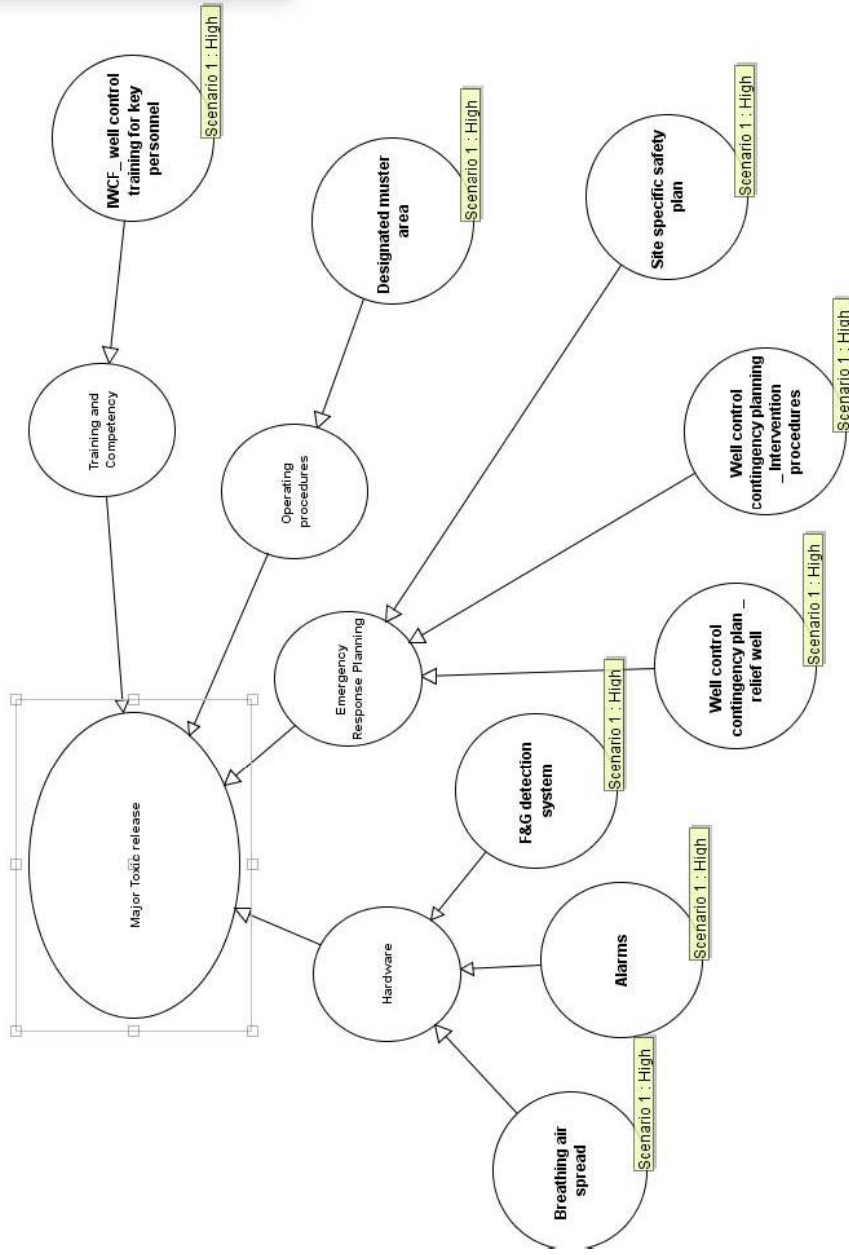
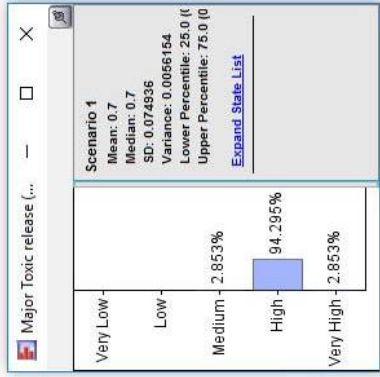
Resulting in major toxic release, fire and explosion

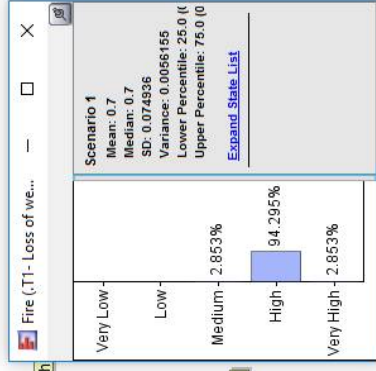
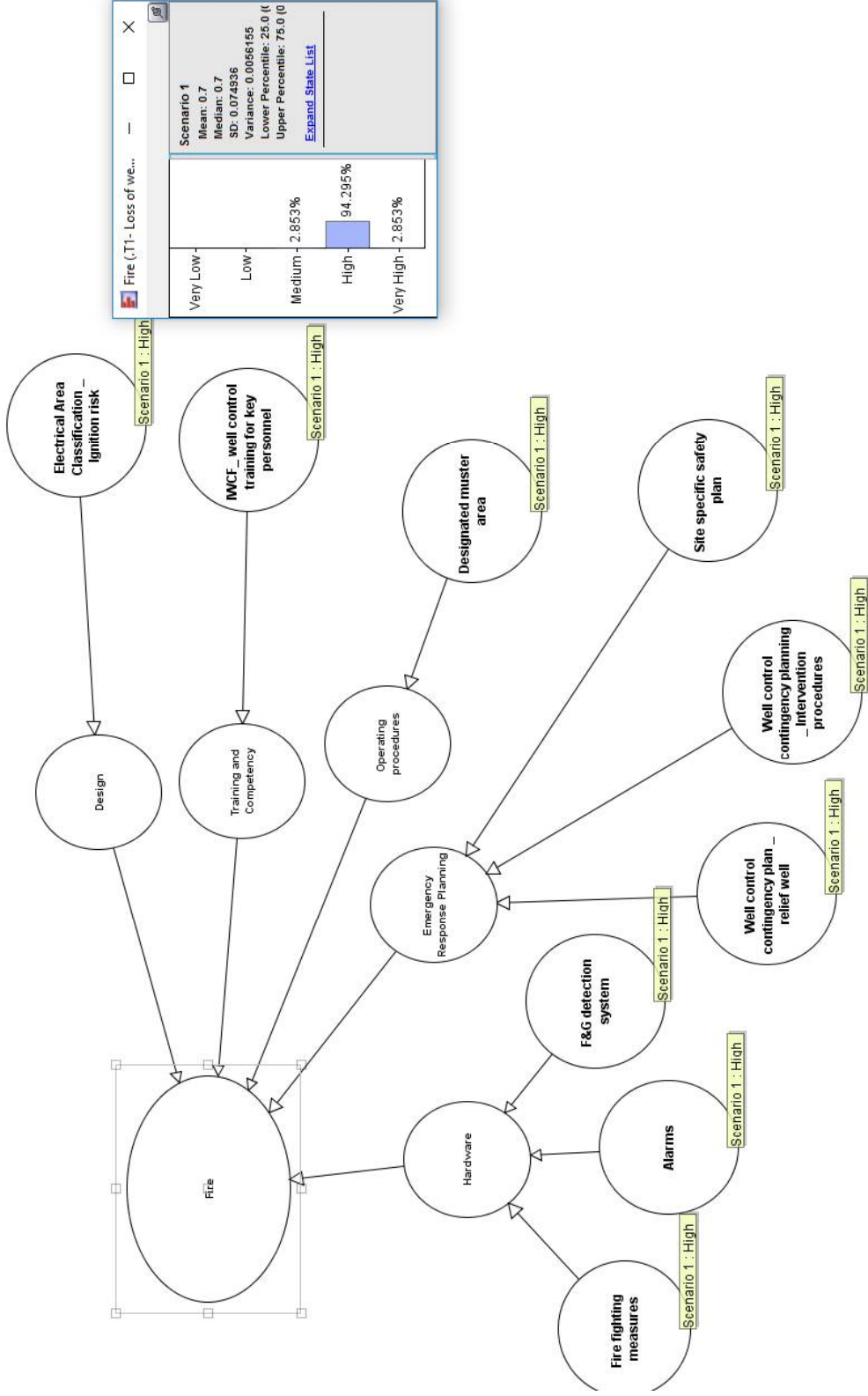


(Similar barriers as in T1 and T2)

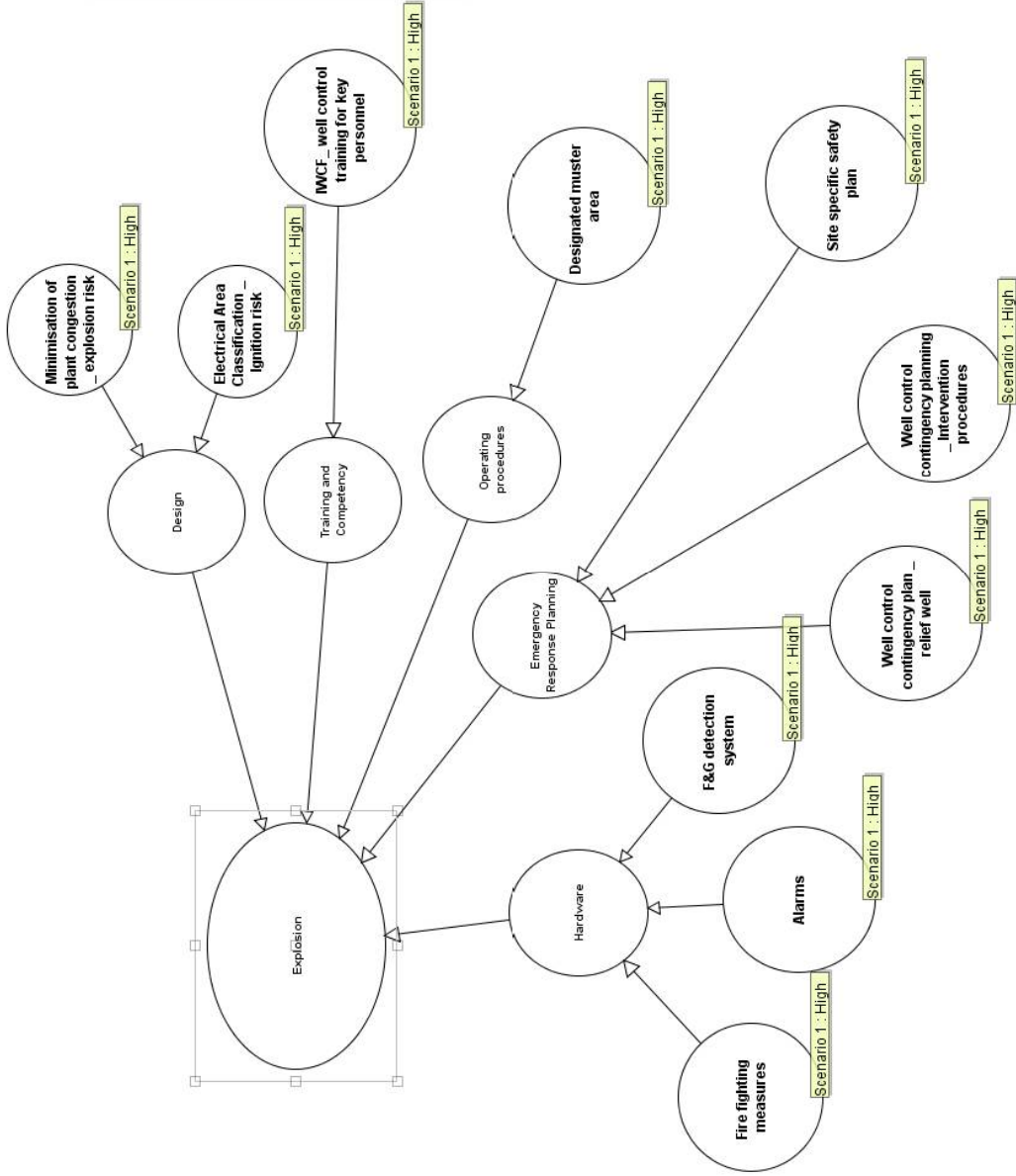
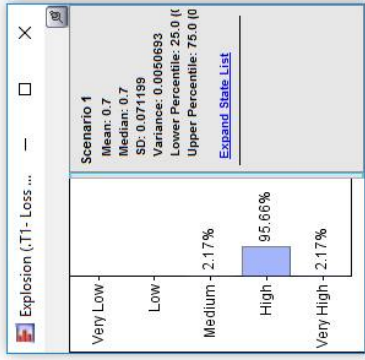










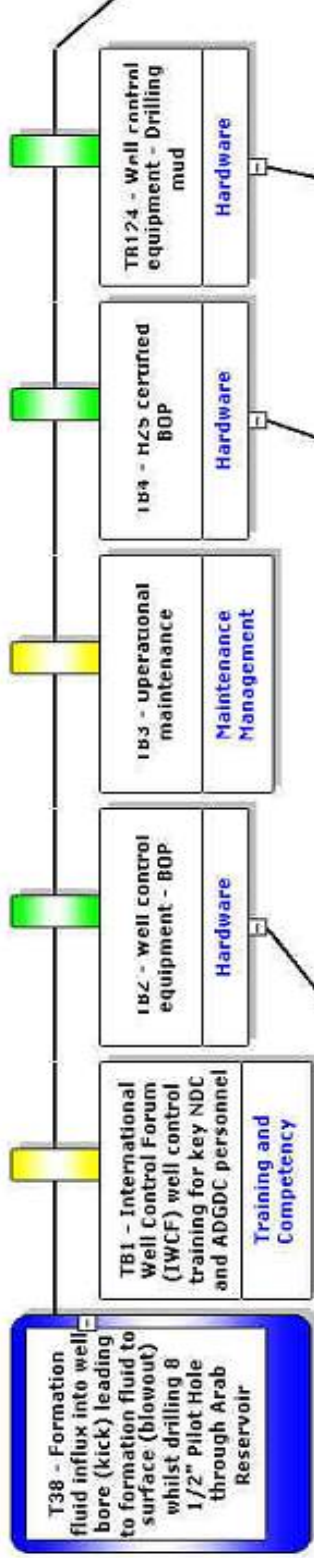


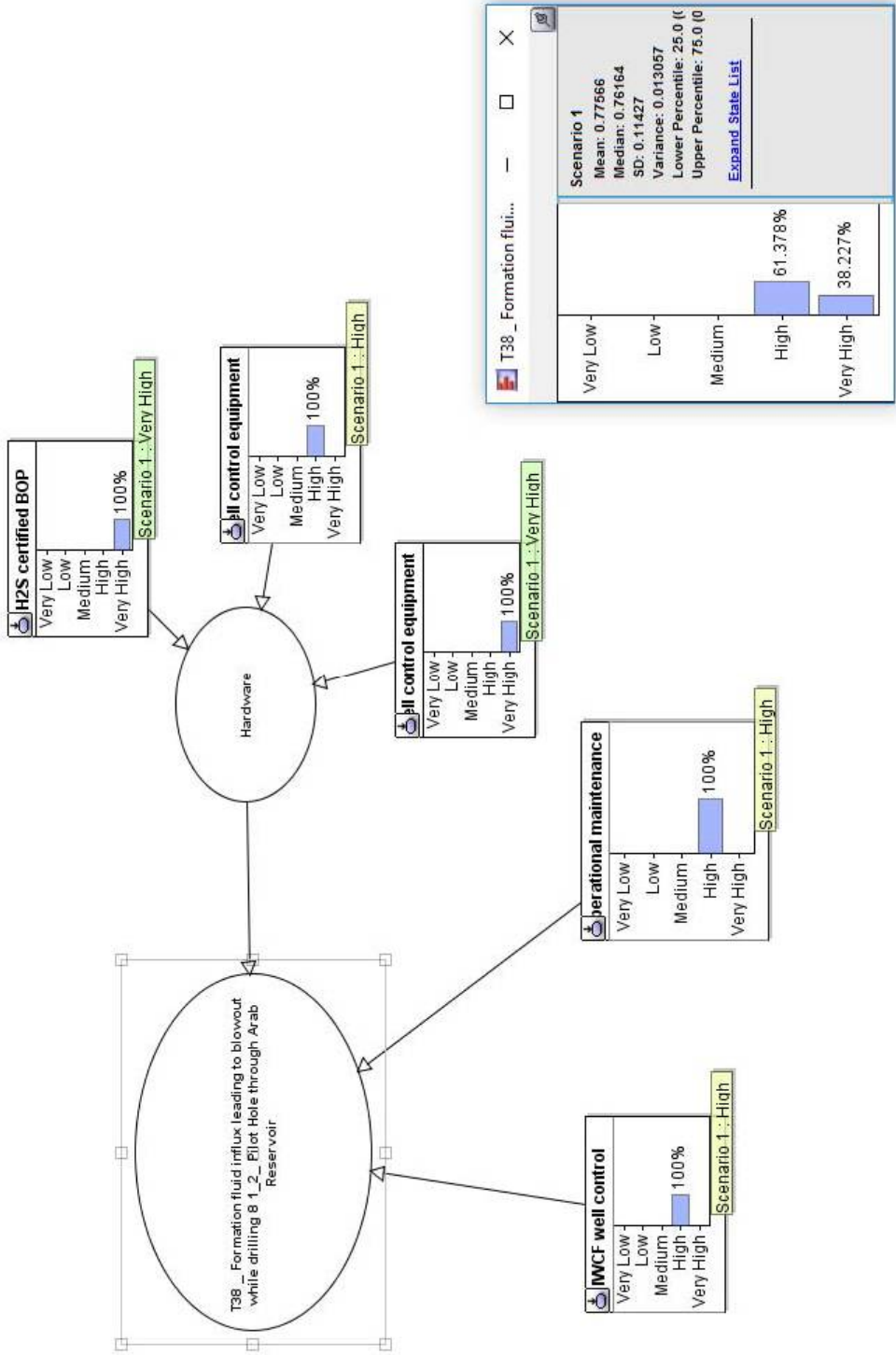


**MAH 3: Loss of containment (Blowout scenario)**

- during drilling 8 1/2" Pilot Hole through Arab Reservoir

Resulting in major toxic release, fire and explosion



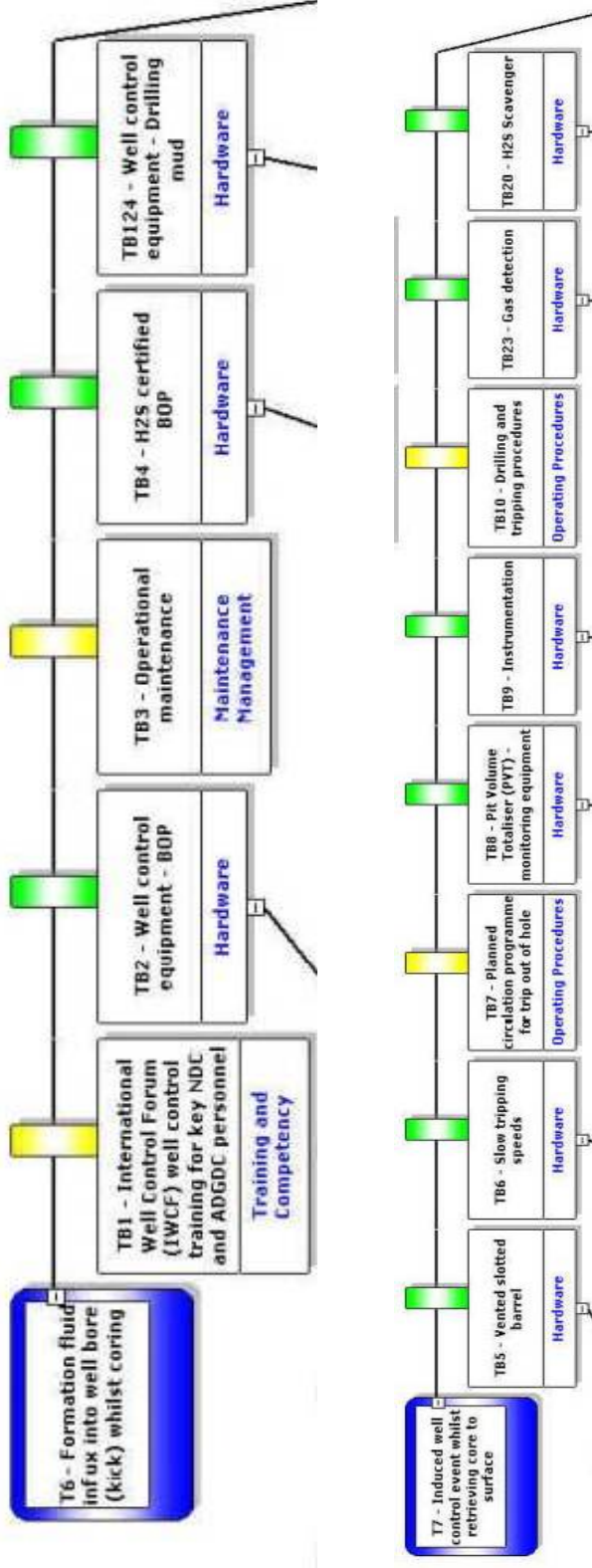


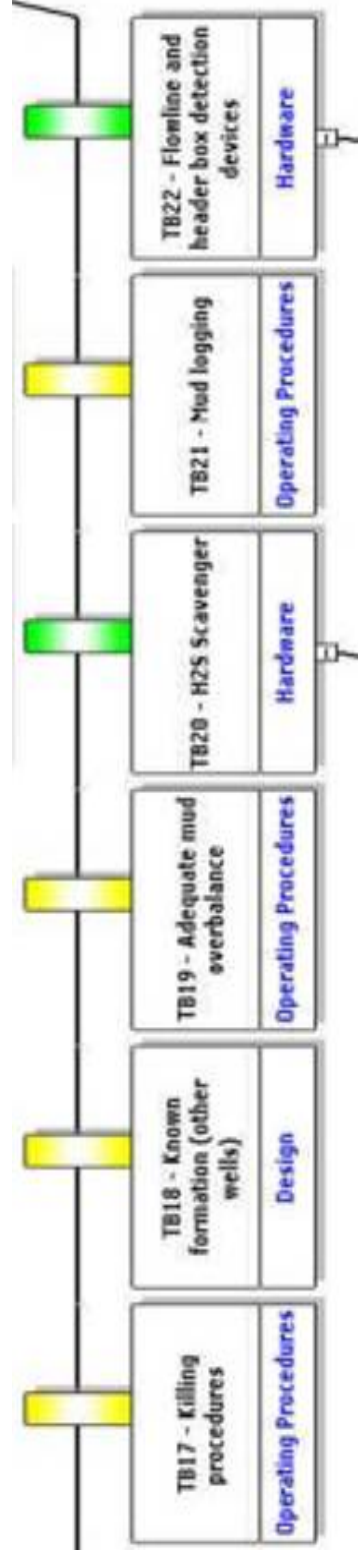
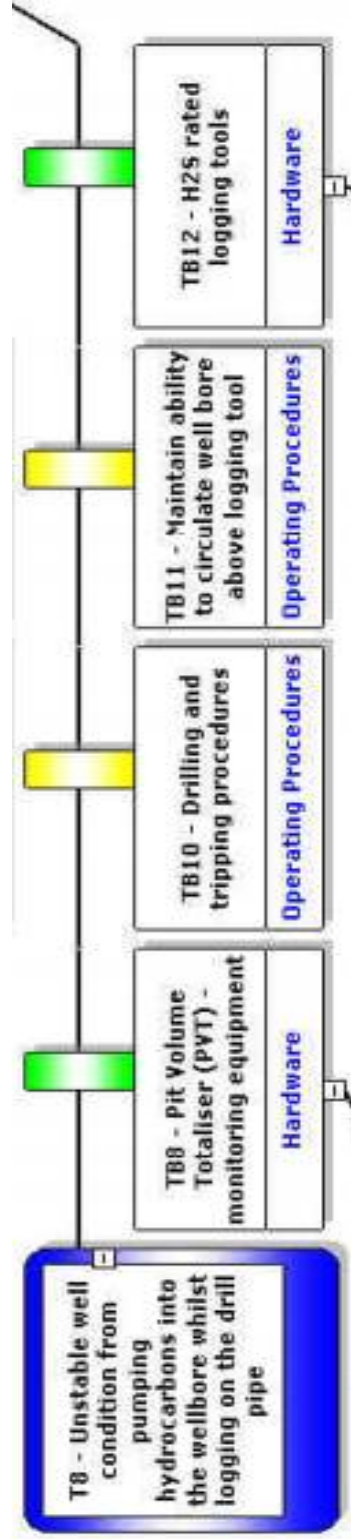
MAH 3 – Consequences (Toxic release, Fire and Explosion) – Same as MAH 2

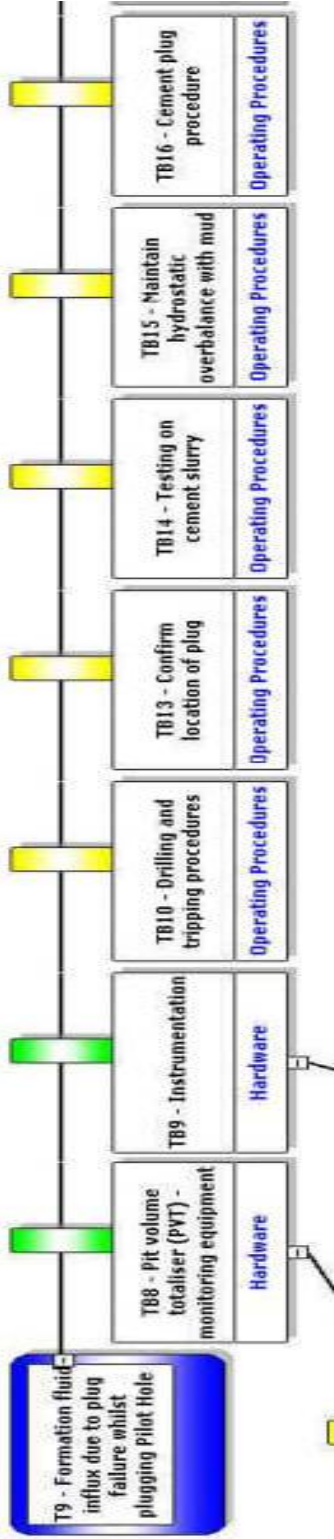
#### MAH 4 - Loss of containment

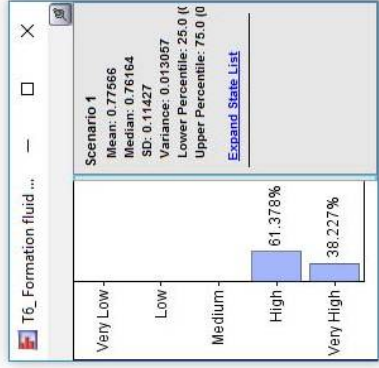
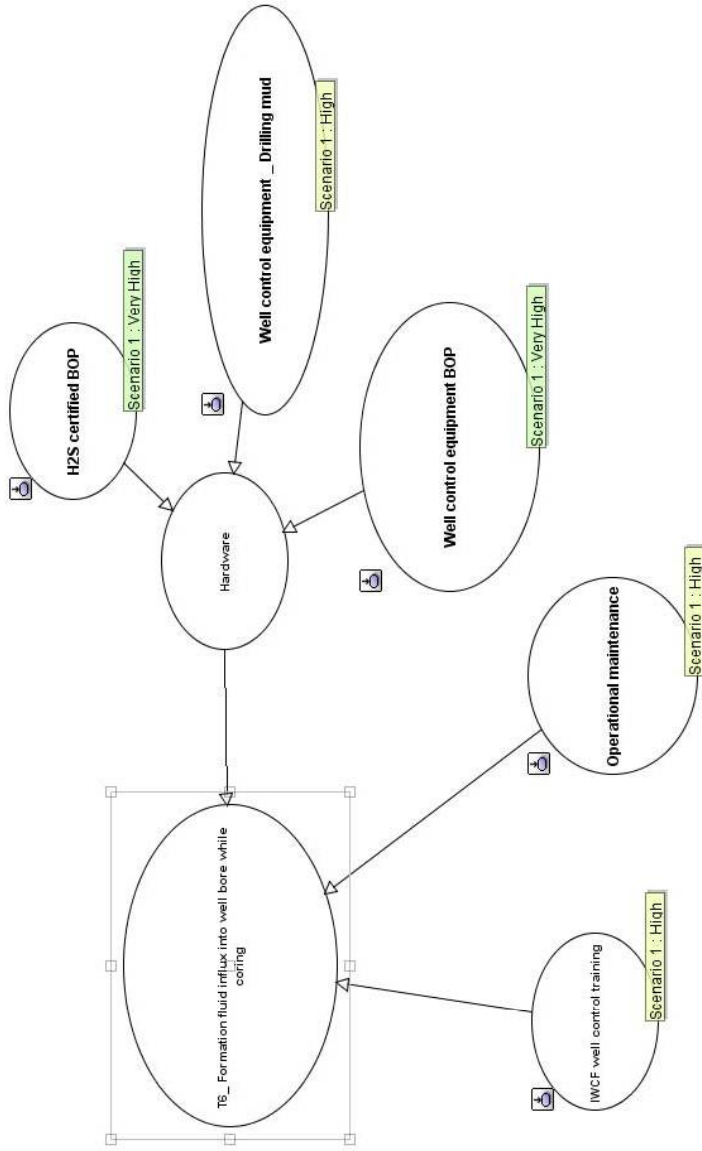
- Formation fluid influx (kick) during coring
- Induced well control while retrieving core to the surface
- Unstable well conditions from pumping HC's into the well bore while logging on the drill pipe
- Plug failure while plugging pilot hole

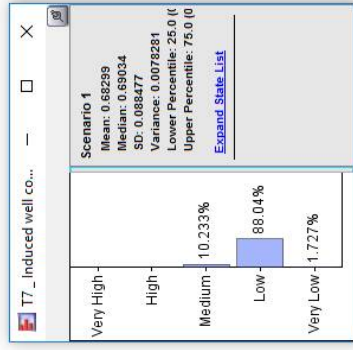
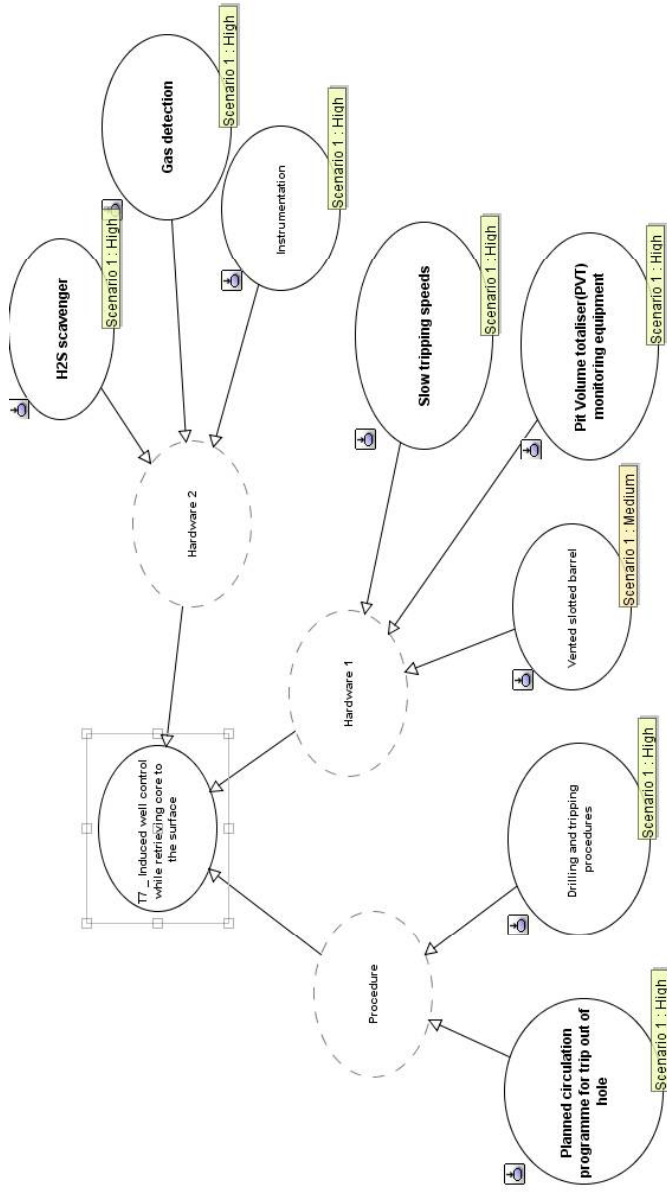
Resulting in major toxic release, fire and explosion

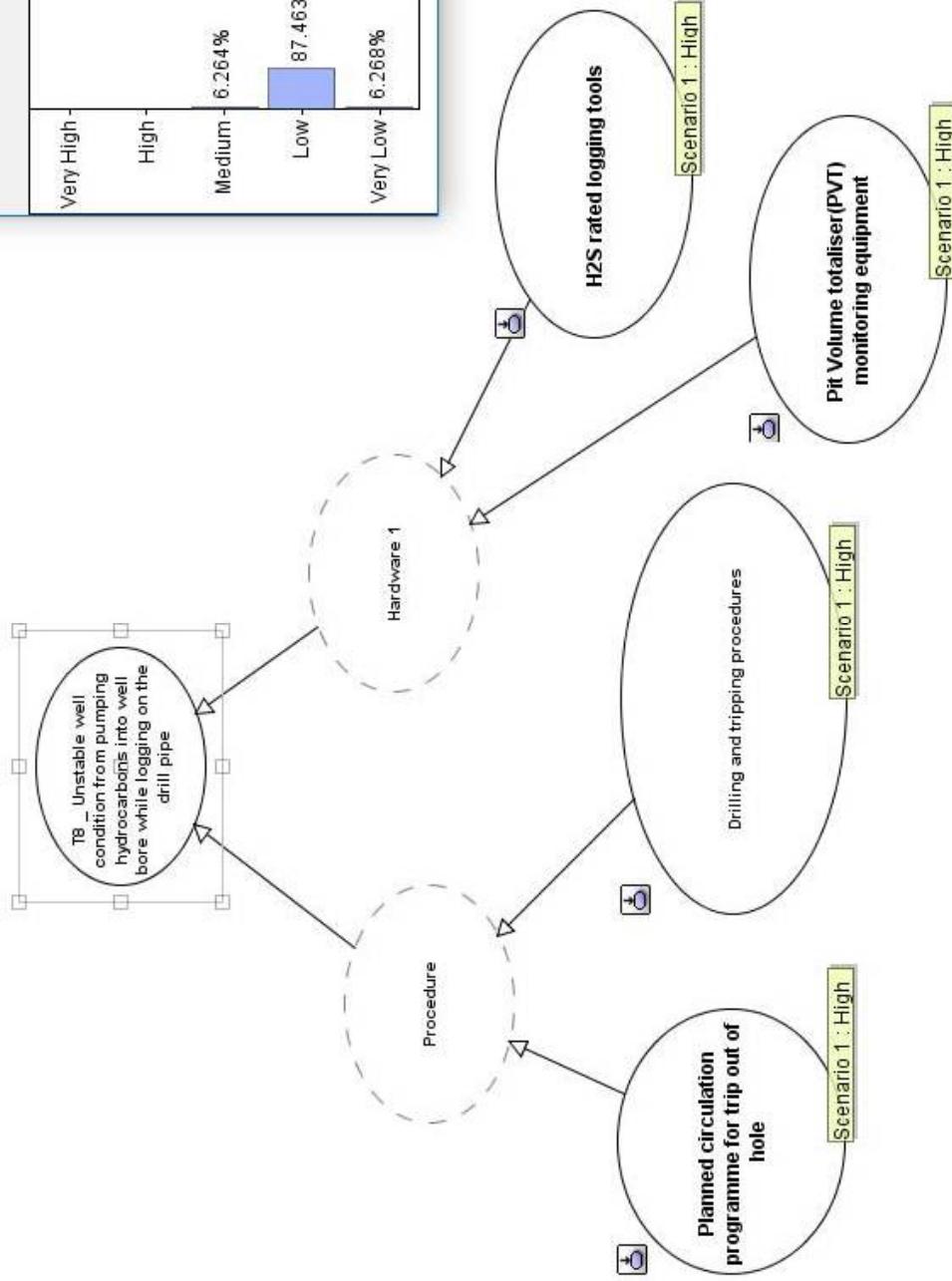
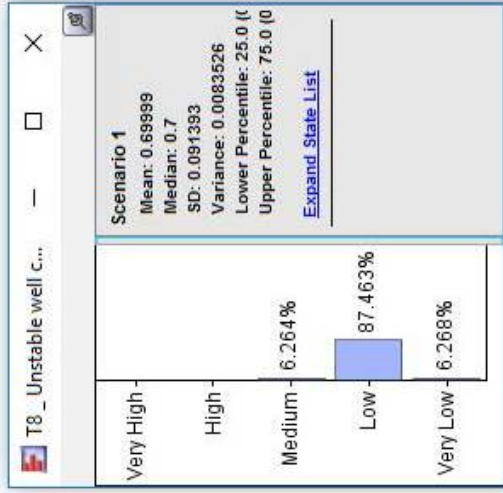




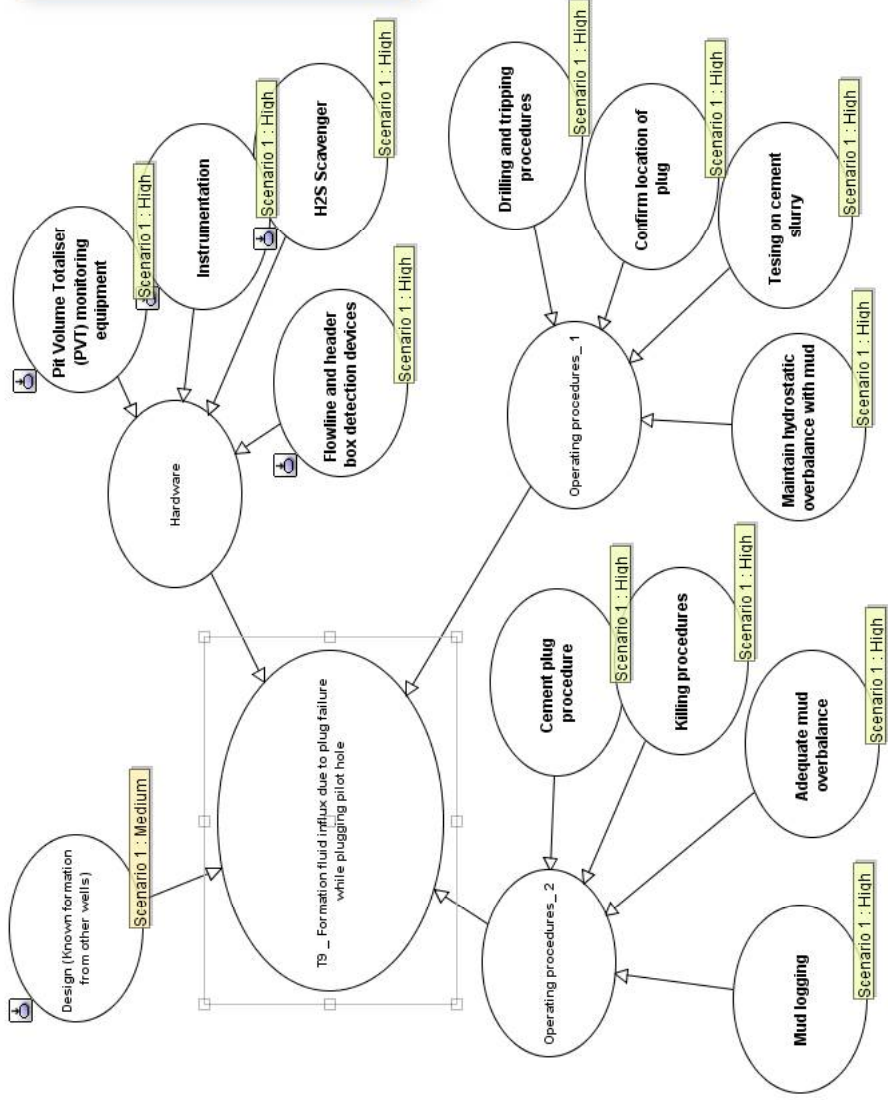
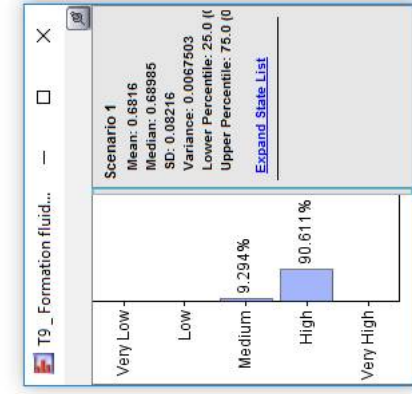












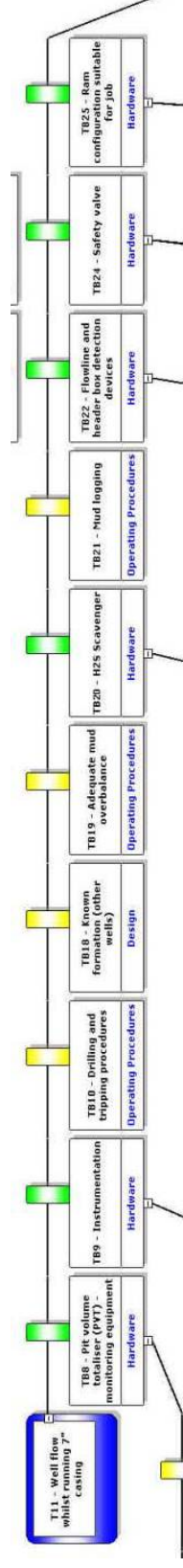
MAH 4 – Consequences (Toxic release, Fire and Explosion) – Same as MAH 2

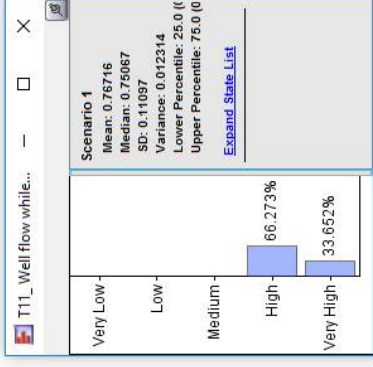
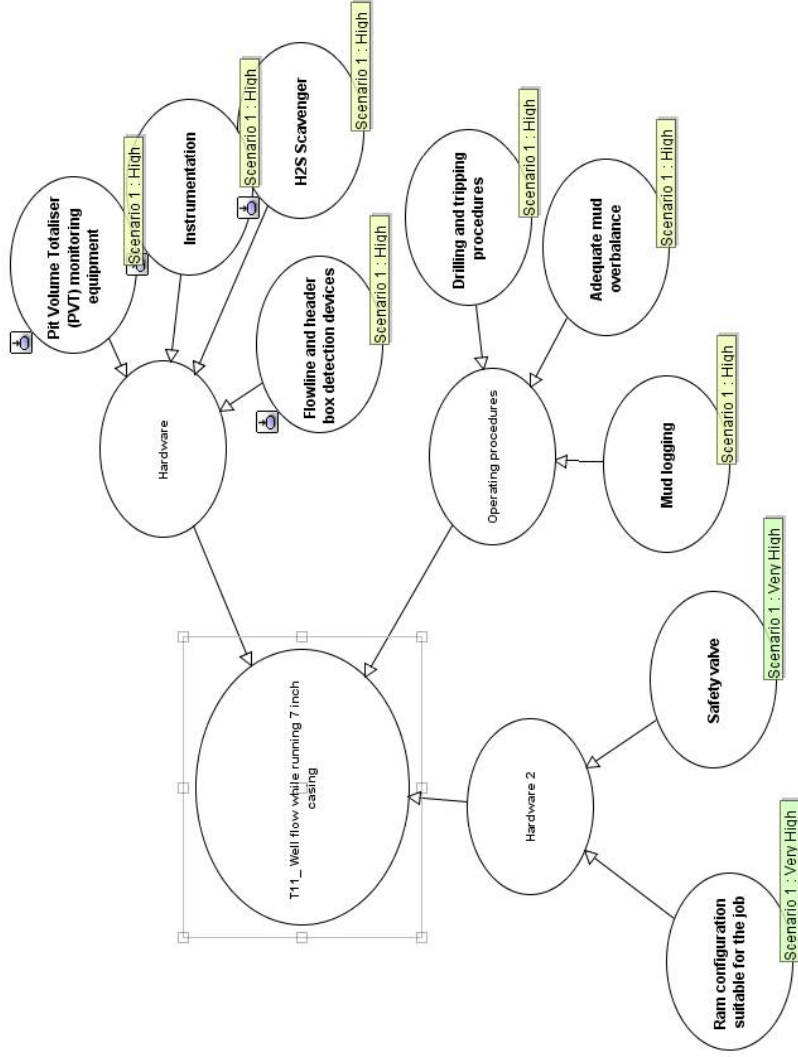
**MAH 5:** Loss of containment (kick and well flow) during

- Drilling 8 1/2" hole through Arab reservoir (T10)
- Well flow while running 7" casing (T11)
- Running 7" CRA liner (T12)

Resulting in major toxic release, fire and explosion

(T10, T12- Same set of barriers as T1)



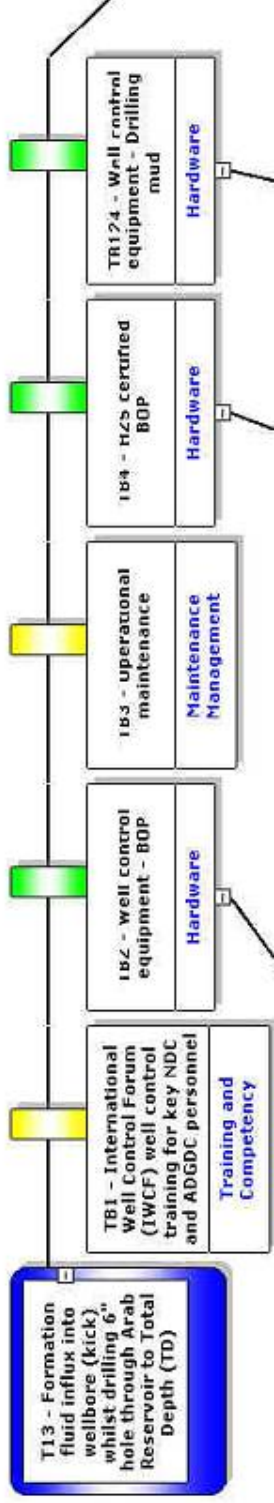


MAH 5 – Consequences (Toxic release, Fire and Explosion) – Same as MAH 2

**MAH 6: Loss of containment (kick) during**

- Drilling 6" hole through Arab reservoir

Resulting in major toxic release, fire and explosion



(T13- Same set of barriers as T1)

MAH 6 – Consequences (Toxic release, Fire and Explosion) – Same as MAH 2

Appendix 13 – Model feedback and validation workshop sheets


## Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations

Date : 06- Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1	2	3	4	5
	(very low)	(low)	(Neutral)	(high)	(very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors					✓
Relevance of data				✓	
Models and Techniques					✓
Interpretation of results					✓
Overall applied value of the Risk model					✓

**General feedback (if any)**

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
VISHAL SHAH	TEAM LEADER TECHNICAL SAFETY	AL HOSN GAS	


# Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations

Date : 06- Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (Neutral)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors				X	X
Relevance of data				X	
Models and Techniques				X	X
Interpretation of results				X	
Overall applied value of the Risk model				X	

**General feedback (if any)**

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
Brian Biels	Drilling HSE Mgr	Development AHS	



# Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations

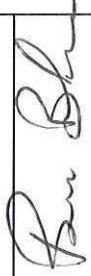
Date : 06- Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1	2	3	4	5
	(very low)	(low)	(Neutral)	(high)	(very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors					✓
Relevance of data					✓
Models and Techniques					✓
Interpretation of results					✓
Overall applied value of the Risk model					✓

**General feedback (if any)**

*Excellent Presentation. (evident a deep understanding of the topic). The presentation was well received and all the questions were answered in a clear and professional manner*

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
Ben Boardman	HSE SYSTEMS Manager	ATKINS GROUP	



# Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations


Date : 06- Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (Neutral)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors					✓
Relevance of data					✓
Models and Techniques					✓
Interpretation of results					✓
Overall applied value of the Risk model					✓

**General feedback (if any)**

① The Chart in the first slides are not clear → Numbers → Colors.  
 ② Bad tie Results (front) must be bigger.

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
Ismail AlZarooni	Process Safety Engineer	CHSE	

## Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations


Date : 06- Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1	2	3	4	5
	(very low)	(low)	(Neutral)	(high)	(very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors					✓
Relevance of data					✓
Models and Techniques					✓
Interpretation of results					✓
Overall applied value of the Risk model					✓

### General feedback (if any)

→ Consistent font format in the PPT is preferable. / On slide 33, the Drilling locations taken are from UAE? or International? its UAE just mention it is offshore field here. / in slide 37, the figures are not clear → same to slide 40.

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
Sara	Process Safety Eng	ALLG	

## Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations

Date : 06- Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (Neutral)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors					✓
Relevance of data				✓	
Models and Techniques			✓		
Interpretation of results					
Overall applied value of the Risk model				✓	

### General feedback (if any)

Use of Bayesian Network & combination of Bowtie is a very excellent idea & its self learning ability will maintain a dynamic overview of Barrier Risk Management.

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
AMEY KULKARNI	A/Mgn. SAFETY	ADNOC	


## Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations

Date : 06- Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (Neutral)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors					✓
Relevance of data				✓	
Models and Techniques				✓	
Interpretation of results					✓
Overall applied value of the Risk model				✓	

**General feedback (if any)**

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
G. Dawson	SDE	AMG	


## Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations

Date : 06- Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (Neutral)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors				✓	
Relevance of data				✓	
Models and Techniques					✓
Interpretation of results				✓	
Overall applied value of the Risk model					✓

**General feedback (if any)**

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
TINU SIBDAN ZAGAR	SR. ENV. ENGINEER	AK HOUIN GAS	



## Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations

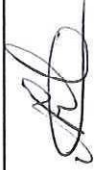
Date: 06-Dec-2016

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (Neutral)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors					✓
Relevance of data				✓	
Models and Techniques					✓
Interpretation of results					✓
Overall applied value of the Risk model					✓

**General feedback (if any)**

Very Good Project & good research

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
Andrew Jugay	Senior Well Integrity Eng.	ADCO	

## Barrier based Risk Assessment model for Major Accident Hazard applicable to Onshore gas drilling operations

Date : *Jan 17<sup>th</sup>, 2017*

Model validation and feedback

Scale	1 (very low)	2 (low)	3 (Neutral)	4 (high)	5 (very high)
Overall Conceptual framework - Barrier Performance factors				✓	
Relevance of data				✓	
Models and Techniques				✓	✓
Interpretation of results				✓	
Overall applied value of the Risk model				✓	

### General feedback (if any)

*I SUGGEST YOU EXPAND THE MODEL TO A "NON-LINEAR" SYSTEM I.E. A PLANT WHERE MULTIPLE PROCESSES ARE CONDUCTED IN PARALLEL*

Name	Designation	Organisation	Signature
<i>PATRICIO V. RIVERA</i>	<i>HSE - VP</i>	<i>ALCON GAS</i>	<i>Patricio Rivera</i>

