

Pipeline Construction Safety Roundtable

September 14, 2023

JW Marriott Galleria, Houston, Texas

Welcome

Kimberly Tarr

Title, Boardwalk Pipelines



Welcome Remarks

Nate Healy

Senior Director of HSE, Michels Energy Group, Inc. Chair, Pipeline Construction Safety Roundtable Committee



Awareness Moment

Will Southerland

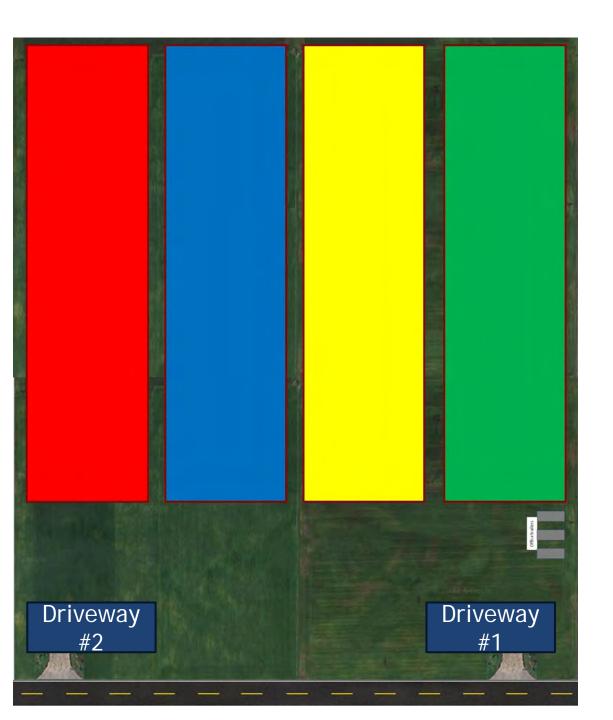
Manager Construction, Project Execution, Williams





Effective Communication

Nate Healy, Senior Director of HSE Michels



Final Scenario:

- Trucks will enter driveway 1 and out driveway 2
- Blocks should be sorted by color
- Largest blocks will be placed nearest road for easy access
- Refer to drawing for where each color should be placed
- Are there any questions?
- You have 3 minutes, go.



Effective Communication



- Results are guaranteed, but the goal is INTENDED Results
- Share the "why"
- Spending time up front will save time
- We do not all learn or comprehend the same





Break

Please return promptly

Project Life Cycle Panel

Moderator:

Will Southerland, Manager Construction, Project Execution, Williams

Panelists:

David Kelley, Corporate HSE Manager, Sunland Construction

Kelly Dunn, Director, US Gas Construction Services & IM Projects, TC Energy

Frank Johnson, Chief Inspector, Project Consulting Services





<u>Panelist</u>

Kelly Dunn, Director, US Gas Construction Services and Integrity Maintenance Projects - TC Energy

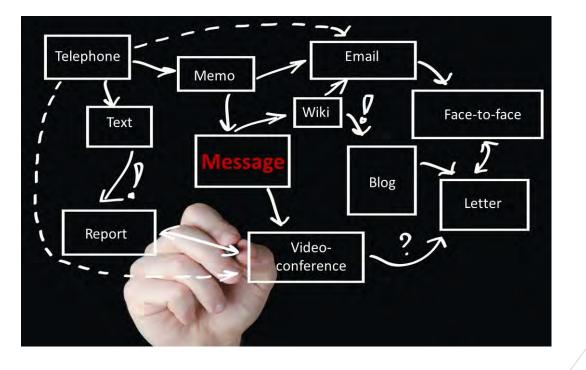
David Kelly, Corporate HSE Manager, Sunland

Frank Johnson, Chief Inspector, Project Consulting Services

WHAT WE WANT

Intentional Communication - Style of communication where both sides get their needs met. It means communicating in a way that increases likelihood that all parties truly hear each other.

OFTEN, WHAT WE GET





Typical PLC Process Deliverables Lifecycle Stages

G	Discover	Select ©	Define G					4 Integrate	
GE					*	.3	3.7		
Business Development & Commercial		Review Revised Business Case Customer buy-in or verbal agreement Draft of commercial terms with related timing Commercial risk identification (credit, insurance, etc.)	Review Final Business Case Finalize and execute commercial agreements Update commercial risks and related mitigation plans Define business integration requirements Signed Commercial Agreement		Contract terms input into financial systems Implement business integration requirements (CSD)			(Commercial /	Final customer contra review "Lessons learned" captured and reviewe
	Discover-Level FEED Study / FEL 1	Select-Level FEED Study / FEL 2	Define-level FEED study / FEL	Project Plan	IFC drawings	Award Construction contracts	Fabrication completion report	PowerPlant status updated to "in service"	Project data books completed
	Hydraulic or process models Scope/Scope options	Refined hydraulic or process models Scope/Scope options	Final hydraulic or process models Project scope and design basis	Project Controls Plan Procurement and Contracting Plan	Final 3D model (when applicable) Construction-level schedule	Work Packages issued to	Mechanical completion report Pre-startup Safety Review (PSSR)	As-built drawings updated Performance testing	Contracts Closed Out Close-out work orders
	Preliminary routing / Map	Technical alternatives description / evaluation	Project route maps / GIS route evaluation	Risk Management Plan	Updated Cost Estimate	Pre-commissioning & commissioning plans	Operations Transition Form	Surplus inventory identifie	"Lessons learned" captured and reviews
	Block Flow Diagrams (BFD)	Project maps / GIS route evaluation	Block Flow Diagrams	Org Chart (if Required)	Create Change Management Log	Hand-over Plan (completed)	Commissioning Punch List		Permits closed
	Preliminary schedule w/ major milestones	Block Flow / Process Flow Diagrams	Preliminary P&IDs / PFDs	Project Staffing Plan	Contractor control docs (i.e. contractors metrics, , insurance/ drug & alcohol/ DOT compliance, safety performance)	Vendor control docs (i.e. factory acceptance tests, inspection reports)	Vendor Training on new systems		Final Risk Register Summary
ES	Permitting & land reconnaissance	High-level execution and contracting plan / Preliminary construction strategy	Plot plans	Construction Plan	Construction management plan		FERC Authorization fo In-Service		Final Project Cost Rep
	Major risks identified and documented	Permit table draft	Equipment list and vendor quotes	Document Control Plan	Bid and Evaluate Construction contracts		Agency Authorization or Notifications		
	Class-5 Cost Estimate	Land / ROW requirements	Major material list and quotes	Purging and Hot Work Plan	Purchase Requests issued (for major equipment)		Notifications		
	O&M estimates (rule of thumb)	WBS level 2 Cost Estimate w/ contingenc	Permit table	EH&S Management Plan	Construction safety plan				
		Basis of Estimate Create or Update Risk Register (risk list, impact and probability evaluation)	Land/ROW options secured Contractor estimates	Environmental Permitting Plan External Outreach and Communications plan	ROW / Land acquisitions Bid, evaluate, and award bulk material purchase orders				
		Schedule based on preliminary WBS	Constructability review	Internal Communications Plan	Management of Change (MOC) if needed				
		Regulatory review / reconnaissance	Bid, evaluate, and award Engineering contracts	Monte Carlo-based risk assessment (if required)	Facilities Completion Plan				
		Design review	Controls narrative created	Baseline Cost Estimate WBS level 3 (typ)	Updated Risk Register				
		Major equipment list	Development Lessons Learned Update Risk Register (risk, impact,	Basis of Estimate Baseline schedule]			



Owner's Perspective

- Larger projects get more time and resources to follow PLC processes, including upfront engagement with contractors.
- Companies have various factors to consider beyond execution.
- Workload balance and organizational change can affect project personnel decisions.

Owners often wait until IFB/IFC to engage contractors. Inspectors/owner's representatives are engaged at the time of the project.



Inspection/Owner's Representative Perspective

 Adequate time needs to be allowed to understand the project needs to have clear intentioned communications in the field.

- Decisions made by owner and contractor need to be communicated to inspection/owner's representative.
- Sometimes inspection has to communicate difficult decisions as a part of their duties.

 Small projects need same level of information and communication as larger projects.



Contractor's Perspective

- Contractors are not even shown an owner's project life cycle but we're part of the team.
- Safety discussions happen too late.

 The owner's construction nuances outside of regulation are rarely communicated.

• The best BD is a job well done, we're on the same team.



Improving Intentional Communication and Safety Outcomes

- Could we design physical hazard assessments earlier in the life cycle?
 - 3rd party safety analysis during ROM estimate (owner's complete an assessment but managing construction is different than executing it).
 - Could owners ask for feedback on how to get smarter at safety execution
- Could we align in the field on requirements and interpretation?
- Is leadership showing a united front in accomplishing the joint goal of successful project completion?



Engaging in intentional communication early and often keeps our execution teams operating safely and effectively.

Be curious during discussions, try to understand the other parties' perspective and truly listen.

Action: Take this communication discussion back to your organization and begin your communication to your contractors and inspectors.





Break

Please return promptly

Communications Bedrock of PSMS

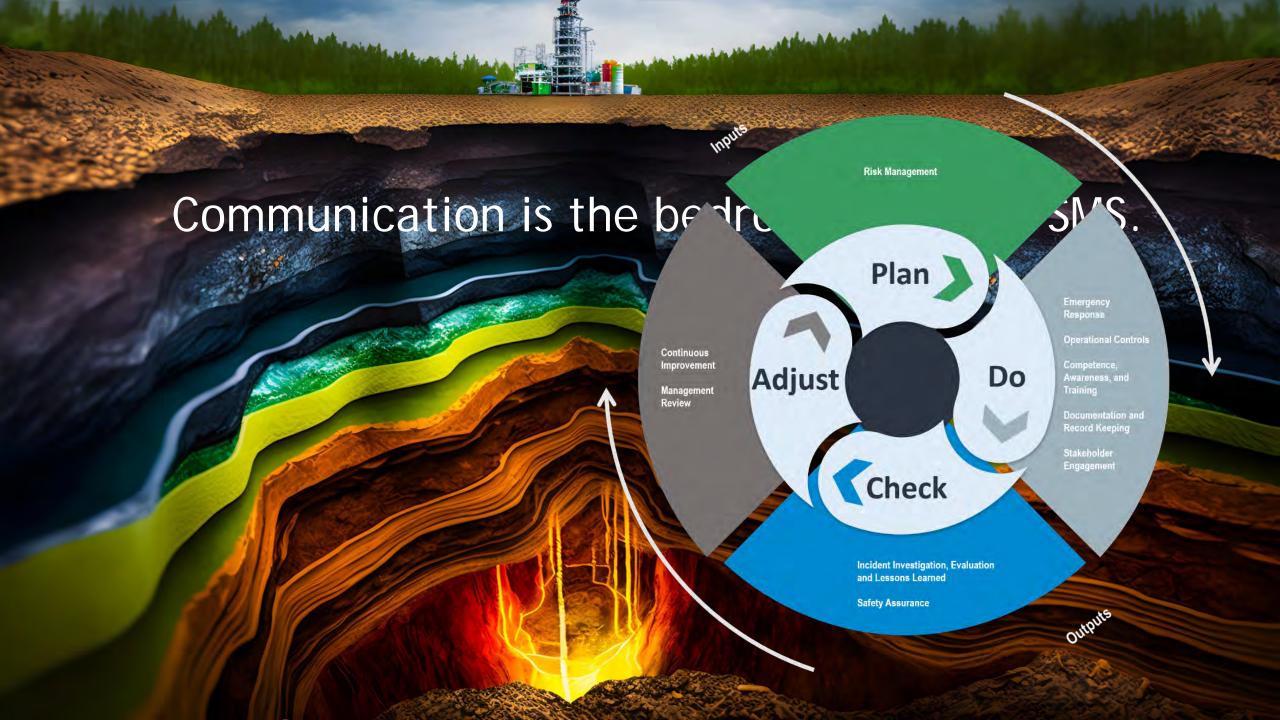
Ashley Donnini

Founder of Lola Link Consulting, LLC

www.lolalink.com







In a PSMS Framework

Plan

Knowledge

Do

Motivation

Check

Conformance

Act/Adjust

Participation

10 Pipeline SMS Elements

Great communication requires **GREAT** Leadership.











THANK YOU

Ashley Donnini

Lola Link Consulting, LLC www.lolalink.com

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Lunch

Please return promptly at 1:00 pm

Awareness Moment

Peter Petro

HSSE Manager, US Environmental Services, Stantec





Individual Risk Assessment

By Peter Petro, CSP, CHMM

Concept:

- Provide a tool to staff to evaluate site conditions
- Simple, repetitive, and resilient
- Provide resources for the process and hazard identification
- Individual authority to not proceed
- It doesn't need to be documented
- If it is documented, make it paperless with offline access



Variations of Risk Assessment Tools:

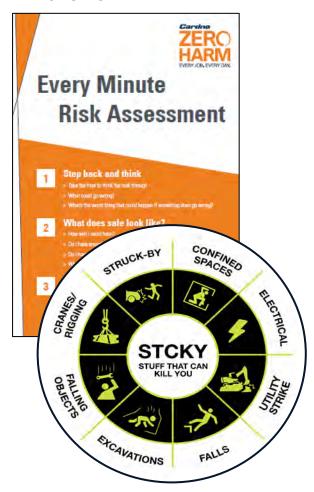




Every 20 minutes, take 20 seconds and look 20 feet around you.

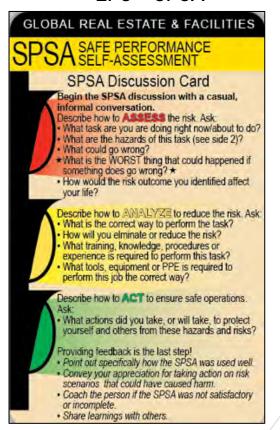
SafeStart™ **▼**SAFESTART® These four states... Rushing Frustration Fatigue Complacency can cause or contribute to these critical errors... Eyes not on Task Mind not on Task Line-of-Fire Balance/Traction/Grip ...which increase the risk of injury. Copyright © 1995–2009 by Electrolop Limited All rights reserved #2-CARO-TECH 1-800-267-7482 www.electrolab.ca

ZeroHarm™ EMRA



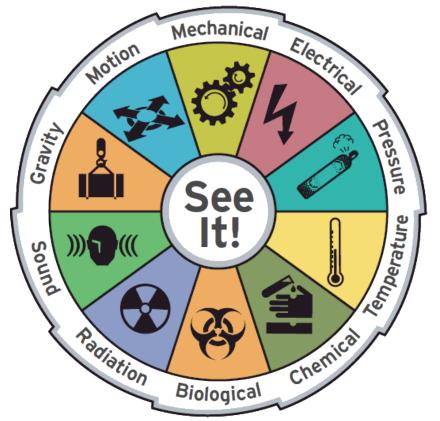
Brasfield & Gorrie

LPS™ SPSA





Hazard Identification Tools:









Set up for Safety Success:

Select

 Choose, purchase or create your own risk assessment tool for staff

Train

 Provide initial and refresher training to keep skills current

Empower

 Give staff the ability to address perceived and real hazards at your workplace

Verify

 Management coach risk assessment tool use in the field.

Measure

 Track performance from field engagement by management



Safe Driving Panel

Moderator:

Louis Dunham, Sr. Safety Advisor, Enbridge

Panelists:

Gary Johnson, Head of Safety and Compliance Strategy, Motive

Keith Pellegren, Producer, Ross & Yerger

Kevin Weigel, Director of HSE, Michels Energy Group, Inc.





PCSR WORKSHOP Driving Safety

SEPTEMBER 14, 2023 LOUIS DUNHAM

PCSR WORKSHOP DRIVING SAFETY

ENBRIDGE - SAFE DRIVING PROGRAMS & POLICIES

- Vehicle Operations Standard
 - Circle of Safety (360°Check)
 - Vehicle Telematics
 - Distracted Driving
 - Driver Improvement Training
- Driving Safety (Life Saving Rule)
 - > I will only operate a motor vehicle or mobile equipment when free from the adverse effects of alcohol or any substance that causes impairment.





ENBRIDGE - SAFE DRIVING PROGRAMS & POLICIES

- DriveWISE
 - Behavior Focus (Walk, Immerse, Secure, Exit)
- Safe Driving Awareness Resources
 - Wildlife
 - Seasonal Driving Tips
 - Skid Control
- Journey Management
- Fatigue Management





Challenges

Contributory/Preventable Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIs)*	2020	2021	2022	2023**
Number of Events	27	24	21	20
Motor Vehicle Incident Frequency	0.81	0.75	0.72	1.11

MVI Mechanisms	Rear-End	Reversing	Stationary Objects
(3 Years + Current Avg.)	21%	27%	46%





^{*} Gas Transmission Business Unit Only

^{**} As of September 5, 2023

Heading In The Right Direction

- Enterprise-Wide Driving Safety Sharepoint
- Increased number of certified trainers in field operations
- Increased frequency of "behind the wheel" refresher sessions
- New fleet vehicles equipped with safe technology, i.e. back-up/360° cameras, audible alarms, fatigue alerts, etc.
- Low rate of incidents with high actual/potential severity





Louis Dunham, CSP
Sr. Safety Advisor
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Gary JohnsonHead of Safety and Compliance
Strategy

Motive

The 2023 State of Safety Report

- **1,100** fleets surveyed on their approach to safety.
- Surveyed included fleet managers, business owners, and transportation managers.
- Respondents manage a total of 904,000 vehicles.
- Conducted by Researchscape International, an independent marketing research firm.
- Survey was in the field between January February
 2023.



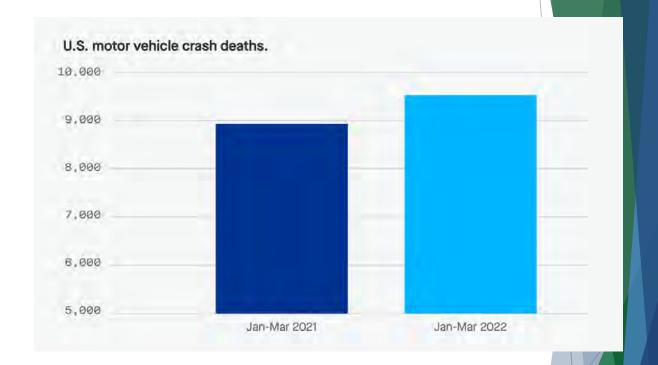
Download report here





Current state of safety

- Recent data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) shows traffic deaths reached a 16-year high in 2021, with truck crash deaths jumping 13%, YoY.
- 9,560 people died in motor vehicle traffic crashes in the first quarter of 2022*
- **7% increase** as compared to the 8,935 fatalities projected for the same quarter in 2021.
- Highest number of first-quarter fatalities since 2002.





^{*} National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) data.

Current state of safety

Crashes can happen in a split second

FOUNDATION

^{* &}lt;u>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)</u> data.

Current state of safety

\$1,700,000

Average cost of a **fatal** motor vehicle crash*

\$3,600,000

When a large commercial vehicle is involved*



^{*} National Safety Council

^{*} FMCSA data

When surveyed:

- Is driver safety performance a priority?
 Yes 95%
- Rank top priorities for 2023?
 - 1. Increasing revenue
 - 2. Minimizing expenses
 - 3. Improving Safety

What are the top priorities for your organization in 2023?

- 1. Increasing revenue
- 2. Minimizing expenses
- 3. Improving safety



When surveyed:

 What are the biggest challenges that your organization's fleet has faced this past year?

What are the biggest challenges that your organization's fleet has faced this past year?

- 1. Fuel costs
- 2. Increased insurance premiums
- 3. Driver shortage

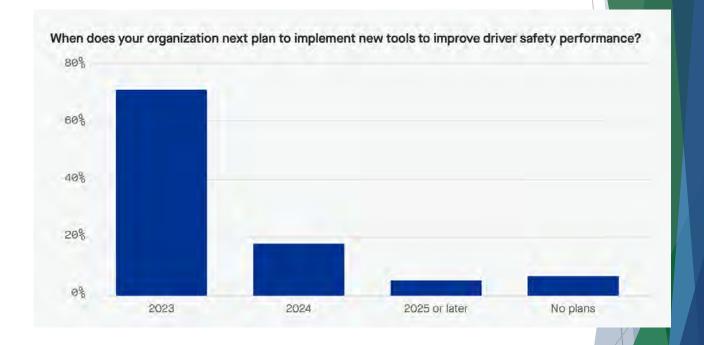


- 40% of organizations said they were underinvested in driver safety initiatives and technology in 2022
- 8% responding that they were drastically underinvested.





- **52%** of fleets surveyed implemented new tools to improve driver safety in 2022.
- 89% plan to implement new tools, with 71% of respondents targeting this year (2023)
- 18% waiting until 2024.





Safety by the numbers

44%

of organizations with driver safety programs report seeing insurance savings 57%

of fleets report a decrease in unsafe driving after implementing an AI-powered solution

61%

of fleets report having at least one accident in 2022

\$910k

average cost of 10 large commercial vehicle crashes, according to the FMCSA



Incremental improvements, real results: The bottom-line impact of fleet safety





Safety roadblocks: What is stopping fleets from going all in?

When surveyed:

- Why they haven't implemented a driver safety coaching program?
 - 1. "We don't have the resources to actively coach drivers" (32%)
 - 2. "We don't feel we would benefit from a coaching program" (31%)
 - 3. "We don't know how to develop a coaching program" (24%)

Why haven't you implemented a driver safety coaching program?

- 1. We don't have the resources to actively coach drivers.
- 2. We don't feel we would benefit from a coaching program.
- 3. We don't know how to develop a coaching program.



Safety roadblocks: What is stopping fleets from going all in?

When surveyed:

- Why they haven't deployed dash cams in their vehicles?
 - 1. "Don't have the budget" (34%)
 - 2. "Don't have the resources" (29%)
 - 3. Concerned about driver pushback" (24%)

Why haven't you deployed dash cams in your vehicles?

- 1. We don't have the budget.
- 2. We don't have the resources.
- 3. We're concerned about driver pushback.



Safety roadblocks: What is stopping fleets from going all in?

When surveyed:

- When it comes to managing a driver safety program, what are the biggest challenges?
 - 1. "Lack of budget to purchase tools" (42%)
 - 2. "Lack of resources to staff effectively" (41%)
 - 3. "Driver pushback" (39%)

When it comes to managing a driver safety program, what are the biggest challenges?

- 1. Lack of budget to purchase tools.
- 2. Lack of resources to staff effectively.
- з. Driver pushback.



Conclusion:

- Fleets of all sizes and industries believe safety is a priority. While some think investing in a safety program will unlock revenue opportunities and cut expenses, too many fleets still think of safety programs as costly "nice-to-haves."
- Businesses need to shift their mindset; they need to stop seeing safety as a cost center and start treating it as a profit center. Until that disconnect is reconciled, fleets will focus on safety when it's convenient or, even worse, after a potentially disastrous accident or incident.



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Construction Leadership Guideline

Sean Nicholson

Vice President of HSEQ, Michels Corporation







Leadership Development for Frontline Supervisors

Construction Leadership Consensus Guidelines



"The greatest leader is not necessarily the one who does the greatest things. He (she) is the one that gets the people to do the greatest things."

-Ronald Reagan



Construction Leadership Guideline Doc

We assembled a task team of leaders from owner/operators and service providers to assess the task-at-hand and create the framework

Chris Smith (Cheniere Energy)

Marty Jorgensen (Barnard)

Brian Seaman (Kinder Morgan)

Kevin Parker (MearsGroup)

Chris Rhudy (Southland Safety)

Jason Leger (Sunland Construction)

- Josie Long (P-PIC)
- Victor Flores (TC Energy)
- Tucker Rutherford (Epcon Partners)
- Mike Farris (Ceco)
- Crystal Christopher (Kinder Morgan)
- Sean Nicholson (Michels)

Thank you to the team...



Just Some Stats...

In a 2020 survey, the most critical elements to developing a successful safety program were:

Worker involvement

Strong safety leadership abilities in in supervisors

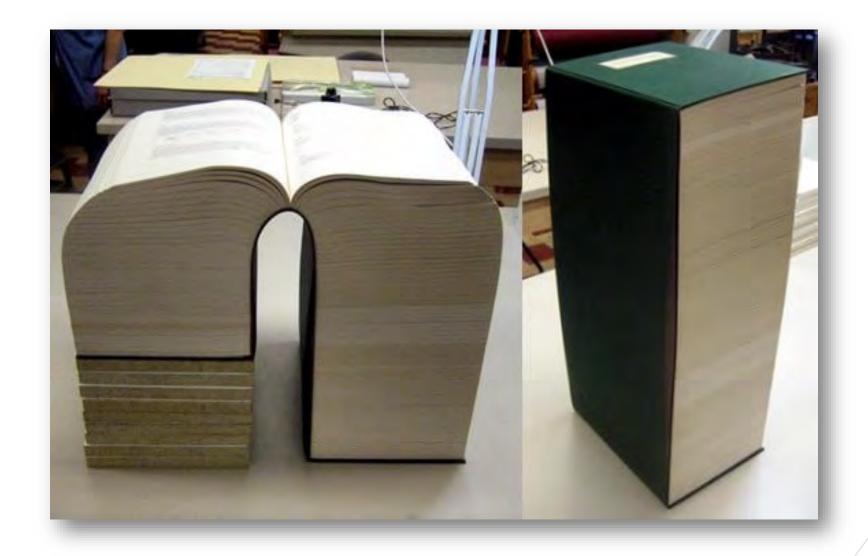
Regular safety meetings with jobsite workers and supervisors

Access to safety training for supervisors and job site workers

73% of companies rely on their supervisors and foremen to deliver safety training and overall leadership to front-line workers.



We're getting close...





PURPOSE

The Leadership Development for Frontline Supervisors document: Focuses on front line supervisors and entry level managers Highlights fundamental leadership development elements Key focus areas:

Communication ("communication is hard because it requires great leadership" - Ashley's presentation)

Leadership/mentorship

Conflict resolution

Development of the "soft skills"



Overview of the Guideline Document

Responsibilities

Senior Management, Middle Management, Front-line Supervisors, Front-line workers

Leadership Development Program Elements

Training

Continuous Improvement

Resources



DEVELOPING LEADERS IS ESSENTIAL TO ACHIEVING POSITIVE MORALE, BEING SAFETY-MINDED, AND ATTAINING HIGH-LEVEL JOB PERFORMANCE.

- CLG-



Path Forward

- The Leadership Development for Front-Line Supervisors guidance document will be available on Member Clicks once it is completed/finalized.
 - Goal is within the next 4-6 weeks
- Please email <u>foundation@ingaa.org</u> with any questions regarding content.





Break

Please return promptly



Beyond the Resume

A look at competency standards

Competent vs. Qualified



Competence is the ability to undertake responsibilities and to perform activities to a recognized standard.



Qualified is to be recognized as being trained to perform a particular job.



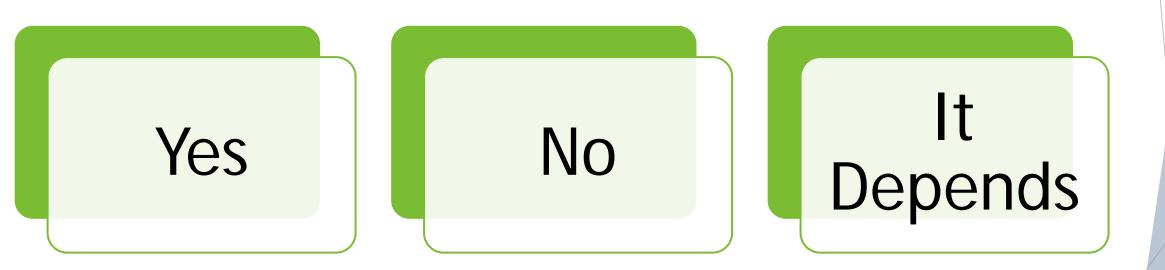
Title 49 CFR Part 192, §192.803

Qualified means that an individual has been evaluated and can:

- (a) Perform assigned covered tasks; and
- (b) Recognize and react to abnormal operating conditions.

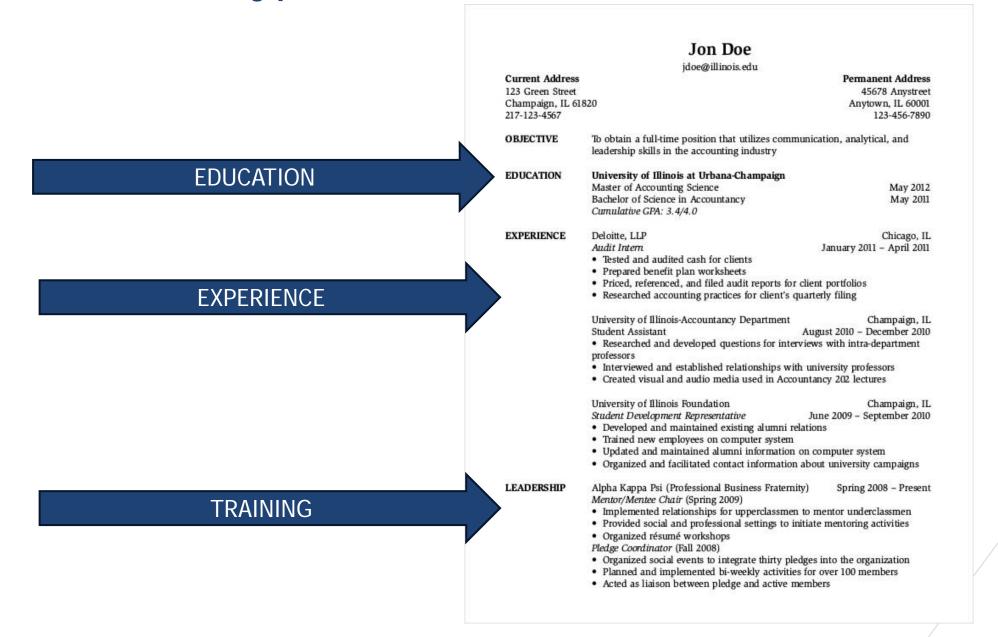


Does holding a certification like API 1169 make a person competent?





Let's look at a typical resume





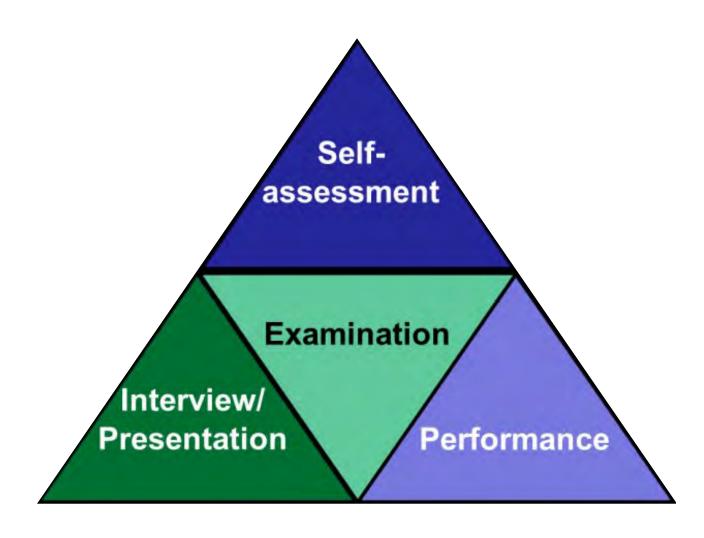


How do you assess competent behavior?

Table discussion

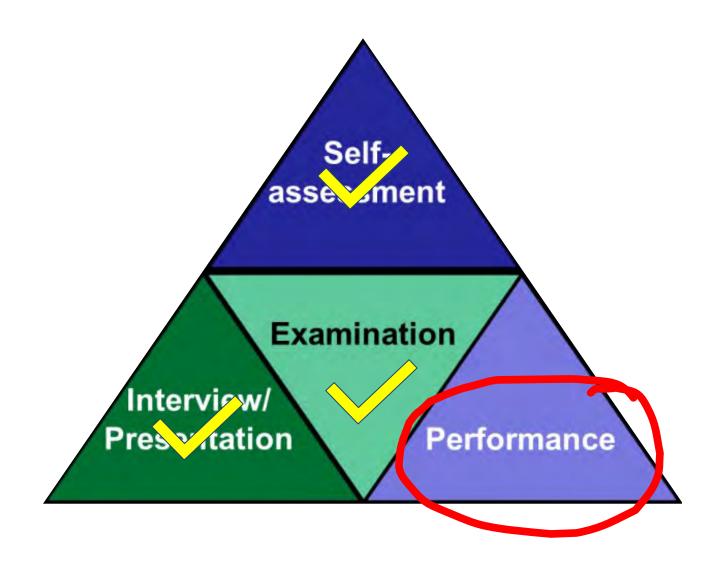


Assessing Competency





Does holding a certification like API 1169 make a person competent, qualified, or neither?





More definitions



Competence is the ability to do something well



Competency is an important skill that is needed to do a job



Competency Levels



Level 1: the individual is able to carry out work with supervision from someone more proficient (FOUNDATION)



Level 2: the individual is able to carry out work without supervision from someone more proficient (PRACTICIONER)



Level 3: the individual is able to train and assess others (EXPERT)



Who is the expert?







INGAA
FOUNDATION

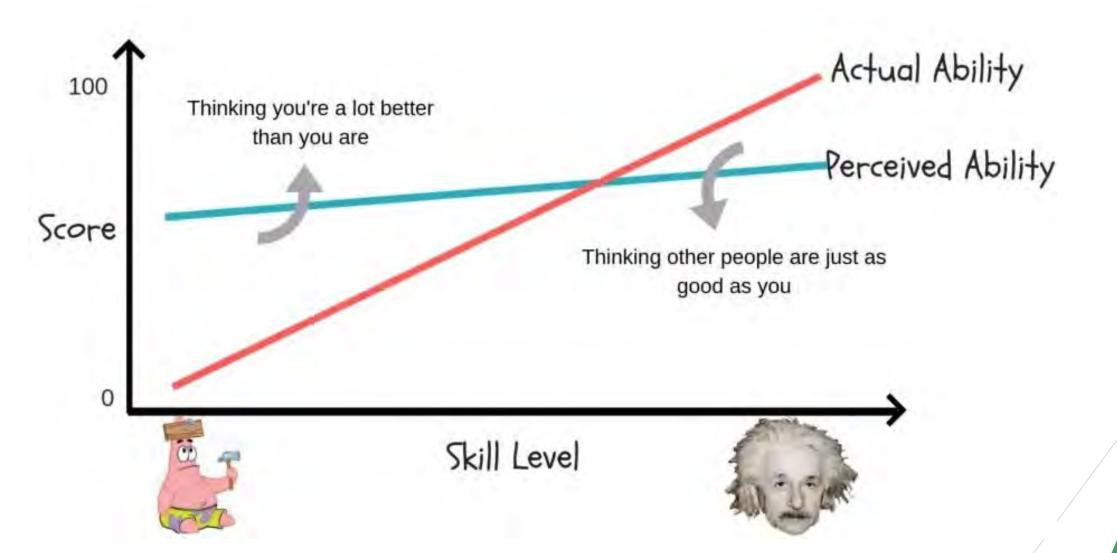
Who is the expert?

PHMSA defines a Subject Matter Expert (SME) as:

"An individual recognized as having a special skill or specialized knowledge of a process in a particular field, or piece of equipment."



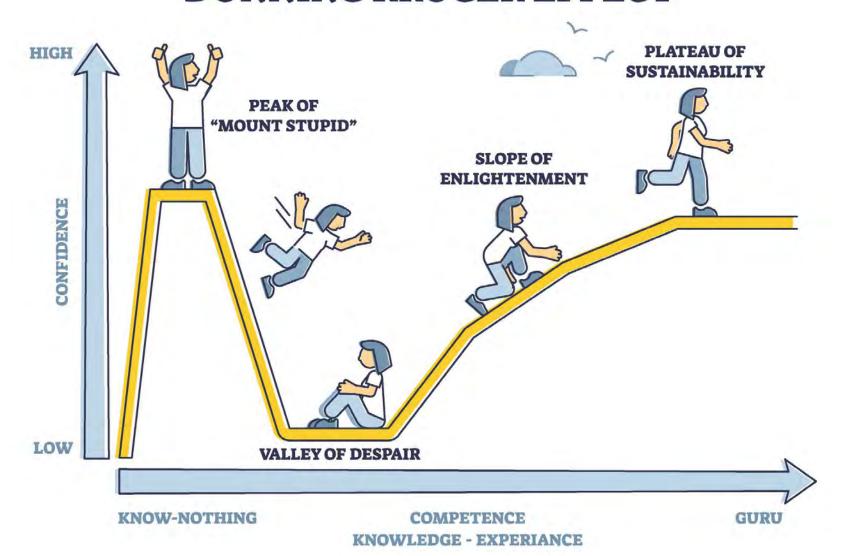
Competence vs Confidence





Competence vs Confidence

DUNNING KRUGER EFFECT





Competency Standards

Who has a competency standard?

Some form of process to cover

- Training
- Mentoring
- Experience





Competency Frameworks



Compares the competency requirement of a job with the competencies of the job holder



Fills any gaps between the requirements and the holder by structured and assessed education, training, mentoring, or experience



Skills and Knowledge Requirements

- They are minimum requirements
- They are not intended to be prescriptive
- More detail can be included in the learning program

Awareness
Foundation
Practitioner
Expert



Skills and Knowledge Requirements

Awareness

Is aware of pipeline design (front end engineering and detailed design) principles, standards, and regulations and understands the bases of the key contents of design standards, including design for strength and fatigue.

Practitioner

Can perform pipeline design (front end engineering and detailed design) and use differing standards, and can apply and employ the key contents of design standards including valves, crossings, bends, temperature effects, geotechnics, environmental impact, and fracture control.



Skills and Knowledge Requirements

Table Exercise

Choose a job function

Write the skills and knowledge requirements for one level:

- Awareness
- Foundation
- Practitioner
- Expert



Management Systems

An organization should control, assure, and develop, competent performance.

- Individuals are clear about the performance that is expected of them
- They have received appropriate training, development, and assessment
- They maintain or develop their competence over time

The system must include verification, audit, and review.

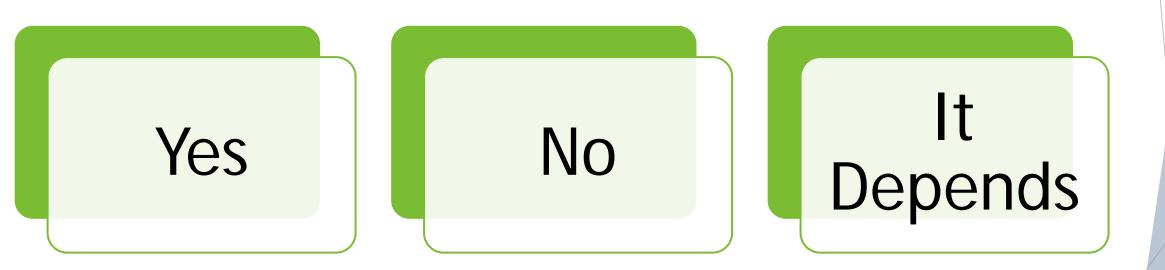


Training, Mentoring, and Experience





Does holding a certification like API 1169 make a person competent?





Acknowledgements

ROSEN - "Competency Standards Manual for Pipeline Integrity Management"

JIVA Consulting - "Developing Competencies for the Energy Transition"

APGA - "Pipeline Engineering Competency System"

M. Unger, P. Hopkins - "Competency in Engineering"



Closing Remarks

Nate Healy

Senior Director of HSE, Michels Energy Group, Inc. Chair, Pipeline Construction Safety Roundtable Committee

