

TITLE: PERFORM SERVICE-Spot Equipment						HALLIBURTON MANAGEMENT SYSTEM									
PSL Production Enhancement		REGION Global		Sub PSL / Function		DOCUMENT NUMBER: RA-GL-HAL-PE-007									
OWNER Global PASQ		APPROVED BY: Global PASQ		REVIEW/REVISION BY: PE HMS Team		REVIEW/REVISION DATE: 31.OCT.2018		REVISION No: 6.0		PAGE: See Footer					
Description: Spotting Equipment Minimum Standard PPE to be worn at all times, (coveralls, steel toe boots, safety glasses, hard hat)				Utilize qualified personnel.		A R G E T	Risk Assessment Existing E V O B P C			Existing Controls and Countermeasures and or Recommendations to Lower risk			Risk Assessment After E V O B P C		
HAZARD DESCRIPTION		CAUSE		EFFECTS											
Lack of access		Equipment too close together Location too small		Bodily injury		P	II	C	2	Spot equipment to allow unobstructed movement of personnel Rig lines to allow unobstructed movement of personnel Communicate with customer location size needs			II	D	3
Vehicle accident		Lack of spotters Human error		Bodily Injury		P	I	C	1	When possible, visit location prior to job to determine best access			I	E	3
				Equipment / Material damage		E	II	C	2	Spot equipment as far off shoulder as possible and where it can be accessed from side location Set out reflective triangles and use flashing caution lights Assign flagger to slow traffic Beware of power lines Survival driver training. Follow outlined procedure Inform personnel of previous hazards If Driver loses sight of Spotter, He should stop immediately			II	D	3

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HAZARD DESCRIPTION		CAUSE		EFFECTS		E V	O B	P C					E V	O B	P C	
Moving Equipment		Operator Error		Bodily Injury		P	I	C	1	Experience/Training/Certification Spotter--Reverse if necessary/MORE THAN ONE IF NECESSARY Proper load out Communication Inspect equipment--shackles, slings, chains/check date tags on equipment to be sure it has been inspected Proper PPE for employees, as well as third party personnel Check for drain plug Proper control of equipment. Preventative maintenance of equipment Stay within operating limits of equipment Supervisor discretion with crews Pre-job meeting and checklist Proper positioning Authorized Personnel Only If driver loses sight of spotter, STOP vehicle immediately Chock wheels of parked trucks				I	E	3
		Poor Visibility		Equipment / Material damage		E	II	C	2					II	D	3
		Pinch Points		Environmental contamination		ENV	II	C	2					II	D	3
		Improper PPE														
		Improper Rig up														
		Shifting Load														
		Equipment Failure														
		Weather Conditions														
		No Pre-job meeting														
Towing (if required)		Unstable ground		Bodily Injury		P	II	B	1	Perform a hazard assessment to determine and address hazardous conditions, terrain and number of trips needed Communicate assessment with customer and 3rd party contractor who may be providing towing services for customer. Trained operators Planning & good communication Proper connecting / tow devices (i.e. slings, clevis, etc.) Adequate lighting Use spotter to guide around equipment on lease Clear area of personnel not required to perform task Use designated hook-up on unit or advise supervisor Stay clear of all towing cables or straps (adequate distance for length of cable / chains and conditions)				II	D	3
		Improper hook-up		Equipment / Material damage		E	II	B	1					II	D	3
		Operator error		Environmental contamination		ENV	II	B	1					II	D	3
		Mech. failure														
		Poor communication														
		Poor lighting / visibility														
		Other equipment on lease														

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HAZARD DESCRIPTION		CAUSE			EFFECTS					E V		O B		P C									
Operation of vehicles		Other equipment on lease			Bodily Injury			P		II		B		1		Trained operators Discuss potential hazards & hand signals prior to spotting equipment Be aware of and discuss location and height of all lines on lease		II		D		3	
		Ground conditions			Equipment / Material damage			E		II		B		1				II		D		3	
		Adverse weather / poor visibility																					
		Backing up																					
		Guy wires, electrical lines, flow lines			Environmental contamination			ENV		II		B		1		Ensure proper lighting for visibility Assess lease conditions & determine if tire chains or cat should be used Clear area of personnel not needed to perform task Ensure back-up alarms are working & horn is sounded every time unit is put in motion (forward or reverse) Use caution & proper communication with spotter near well head and fluid tanks Use spotter to back up and guide all equipment		II		D		3	
		Wellhead																					
		Poor lighting																					
		Poor communication																					
		Operator error																					
		Not using a spotter																					
Hazardous materials		Improper operation of equipment			Bodily injury			P		II		C		2		Refer to SDS for PPE requirements (i.e. gloves, respirator, wet suit, goggles, face shield) Ensure proper stacking & handling of materials		II		D		3	
		Improper placement & storage of materials			Absorption, inhalation Ingestion			P		III		B		2		Trained personnel (WHMIS) Remove all sources of ignition		III		C		3	
		Improper handling of materials																					
		Failure to secure (lockouts)			Environmental spill or release			ENV		III		B		2		Trained personnel on spill prevention, response & remediation Provide necessary resources (i.e. spill kits) Trained operators (i.e. forklift)		III		C		3	
		Working with chemicals (i.e. HCL)			Fire & explosion			E		II		B		1		Ensure all lockout devices are in place upon entering and exiting warehouse Know location of emergency shower / eye wash station		II		D		3	
		Lack of proper PPE / emergency equipment																					
		Ignition sources																					
TARGET:		P: Personnel		E: Equipment		DT: Down Time		DC: Data		ENV: Environment		I: Interface											

RISK ANALYSIS MATRIX										
		Potential Consequences				Probability Rating				
Hazard Severity Category	Descriptive Word	Personnel Illness/Injury	Equipment Loss(s)	Environmental	A Frequent	B Reasonably probable	C Occasional	D Remote	E Extremely Improbable	F Impossible
I	Catastrophic	Fatality or Permanent Disabling Injury or illness	>\$1,000.000	Long term (5 years or greater) environmental damage or requiring \$1,000.000 or more to correct and / or in penalties		1				
II	Critical	Severe Injury or Illness	\$200.000 to \$1,000.000	Medium length (1-5 years) environmental damage or requiring \$200.000 - \$1,000.000) to correct and / or in penalties			2			
III	Marginal	Minor Injury or Illness	\$10.000 to \$200.000	Short term (less then 1 year) environmental damage or requiring \$10.000 - \$200.000 to correct and / or in penalties				3		
IV	Negligible	No injury or Illness	<\$10.000	Minor environmental damage that can be readily repaired or requiring less than \$10.000 to correct and / or in penalties						
Note the number 1, 2, 3... these numbers represent the "Risk Priority Code"										
Probability Rating					Risk Priority Code (RPC)			Targets: P Personnel E Equipment DT Downtime DC Data ENV Environmental I Interface		
Level Description					Code Action Required					
A Frequent: Likely to occur repeatedly during activity / operation					1 High Risk: Imperative to suppress risk to lower level					
B Reasonably Probable: Likely to occur several times					2 Medium Risk: Operation may require waiver endorsed by management					
C Occasional: Likely to occur sometime					3 Operation Permissible					
D Remote: Not likely but possible					Note: Risk Priority Code of less than 3 is NOT ACCEPTABLE for hazard that target personnel					
E Extremely Improbable: Probability of occurrence cannot be distinguished from zero										
								HALLIBURTON		

Instructions for Risk Analysis Matrix

Step 1: After identifying a significant hazard, first consider the Potential Consequences. For example, what if the accident occurs.

Step 2: After considering the Potential Consequences such as Severe Illness or Injury, identify the Hazard Severity Category (for example, II)

Step 3: Now consider the Probability Rating. If it is Reasonably Probable that the accident would occur, the rate would be "B"

Step 4: Follow the Hazard Severity Category (II) across the line until it dissects with the Probability Rate (B). This shows a Risk Priority Code (RPC) of "1".

Step 5: RPC 1 is unacceptable. **STOP THE JOB!** Institute controls to reduce the risk to an acceptable level with an RPC of 3.

Contact your manager if the risk can not be reduced to RPC 3!

Note: When the RPC is 2 and the hazard impacts people, this is still an unacceptable level of risk.

NOTES:

Revision

31.OCT.2018	6	Annual review, no revisions.
25.APR.2017	5	Annual review, no revisions.
OCT.2015	4	Annual review, no revisions.
SEPT.2014	3	Annual review. Revisions in Hazard: Towing
SEPT.2013	2	Annual review. No revisions
SEPT.2012	2	no revisions
SEPT.2011	2	
SEPT.2010	1	
Original Document	1	May, 2009