

Highlights from the MJV Workshop on SMS (Germany, 2010)

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The MVJ Workshop Programme for Seveso Inspections



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The MJV Programme is aimed to foster exchange between working inspectors and serve as a platform for communicating the highlights of those exchanges to all Seveso inspectors.

Its overall objective is to support common approaches to Seveso inspections across Europe by maintaining dialogue between Seveso inspection programmes.

It is managed by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in consultation with the Technical Working Group on Seveso Inspections (TWG 2).

The MJV Workshops



The MJV was conceived as a workshop hosted by Member States in rotation. The Mutual Joint Visit Workshop Programme for Seveso Inspections was **launched in 1999** with a workshop in the Netherlands.

Following the original MJV workshop model (now called **Phase 1**), the Dutch agenda included various presentations on its inspection programme.

In 2005 the **Phase 2** MJV workshop model was introduced, allowing host countries to focus on a **special topic**. After 2007 it was determined that all workshops would be Phase 2 workshops.

Phase 2 workshops also introduced the **MJV workshop report** which is written as a summary of good practice reflecting workshop exchanges. In 2013 the MJV **“short report”** was added as a quick reference for inspectors.

Past MJV Workshops

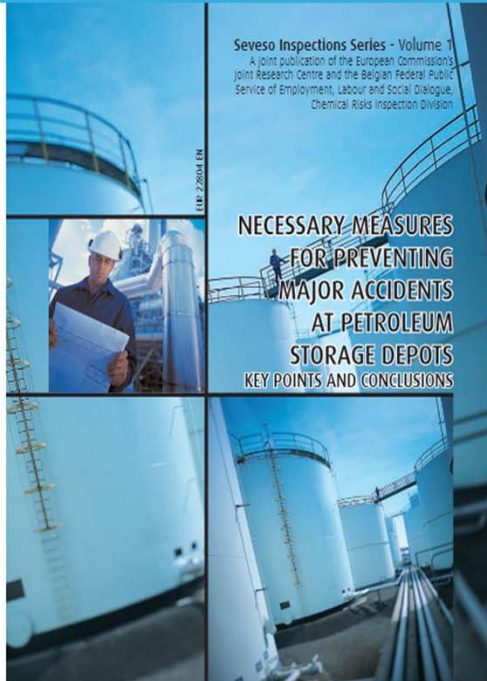


Phase 1		
The Netherlands (1999)	France (2001)	Spain (2003)
Germany (2000)	Austria (2001)	Hungary (2005)
Ireland (2000)	Sweden (2002)	Poland (2007)
Finland (2000)	Italy (2002)	Romania (2008)
United Kingdom (2000)	Norway (2003)	
Phase 2		
Belgium	2005	Petroleum storage depots
United Kingdom	2006	Petroleum refineries
The Netherlands	2006	Compliance drivers in 5 industries
Portugal	2008	Human factors (Partial phase 2)
Norway	2009	Industrial parks & domino effects
Germany	2010	Safety management systems
Finland	2011	Safety reports
Ireland	2012	Emergency response planning
Sweden	2013	Learning lessons from accidents
EC-JRC-MAHB	2014	SMS in multinational companies

MJV Publications



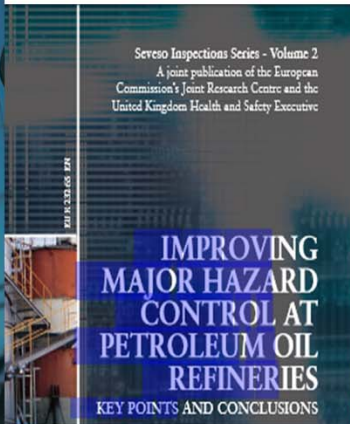
European Commission



Seveso Inspection Series - Volume 1
A joint publication of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the Belgian Federal Public Service of Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue, Chemical Risks Inspection Division

NECESSARY MEASURES FOR PREVENTING MAJOR ACCIDENTS AT PETROLEUM STORAGE DEPOTS
KEY POINTS AND CONCLUSIONS

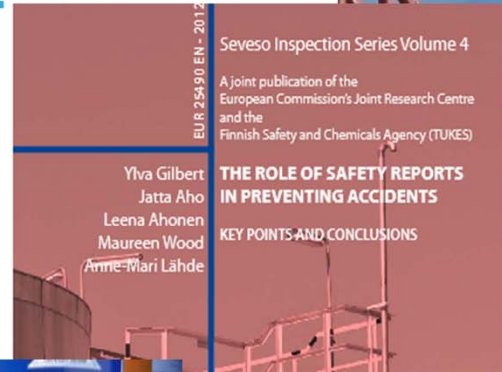
EUR 25664 EN



Seveso Inspection Series - Volume 2
A joint publication of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive

IMPROVING MAJOR HAZARD CONTROL AT PETROLEUM OIL REFINERIES
KEY POINTS AND CONCLUSIONS

EUR 25490 EN



Seveso Inspection Series Volume 4

A joint publication of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the Finnish Safety and Chemicals Agency (TUKES)

THE ROLE OF SAFETY REPORTS IN PREVENTING ACCIDENTS
KEY POINTS AND CONCLUSIONS

EUR 25490 EN - 2012

Ylva Gilbert
Jatta Aho
Leena Ahonen
Maureen Wood
Anne-Mari Lähde



Seveso Inspection Series Volume 5

A joint publication of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection

CHEMICAL HAZARDS RISK MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRIAL PARKS AND DOMINO EFFECT ESTABLISHMENTS
Key points and conclusions for Seveso Directive enforcement and implementation

EUR 25664 EN - 2012

Marsen Olsen
Wood yenes



Petroleum Storage

Petroleum Refineries



Seveso Inspection Series - Volume 3
A joint publication of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment

ENFORCEMENT OF SEVESO II: AN ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE DRIVERS AND BARRIERS IN FIVE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS
KEY POINTS AND CONCLUSIONS

EUR 25490 EN - 2008

Joint Research Centre

Compliance Drivers

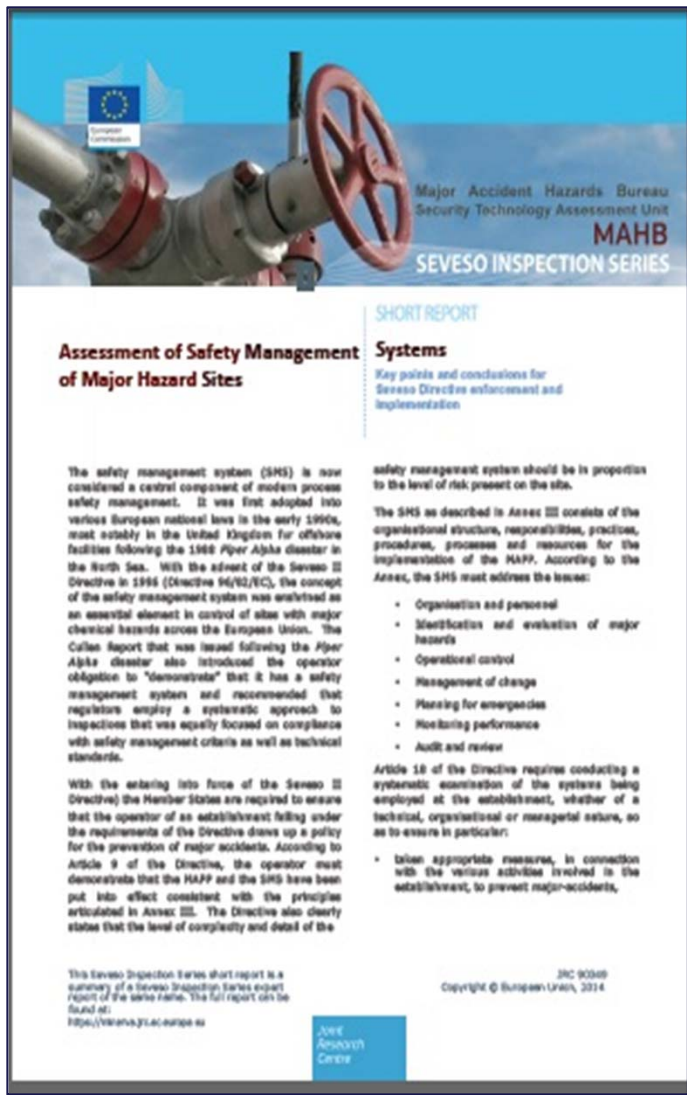
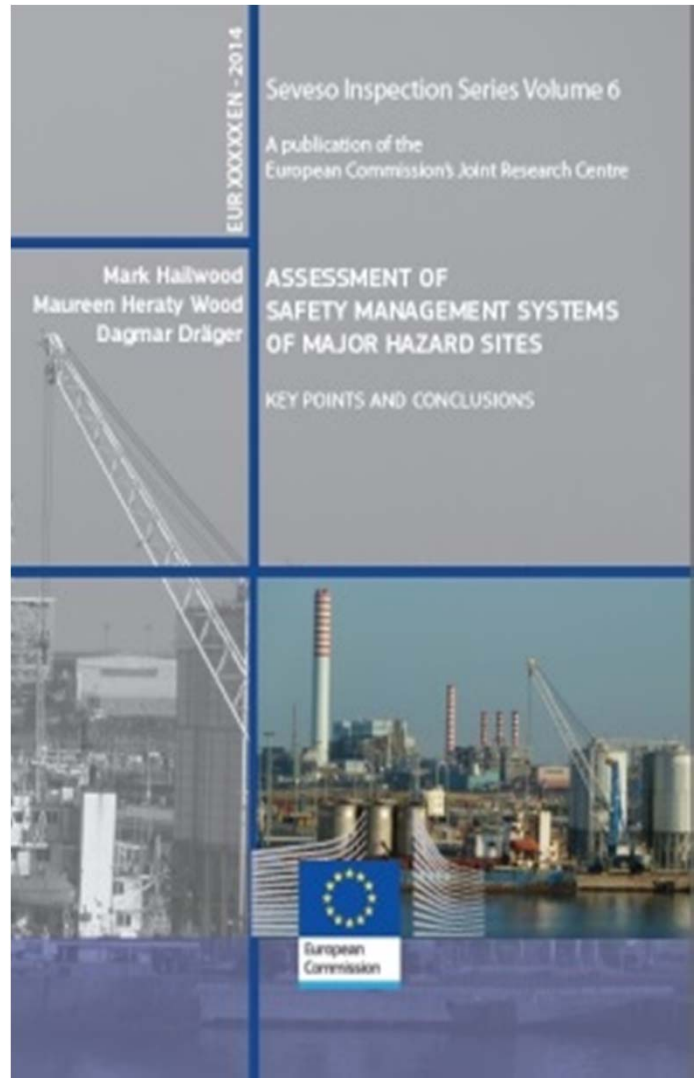
Safety Reports

Industrial Parks/
Domino Effects

MJV on Safety Management Systems



Our newest publication and the topic of this presentation



Joint Research Centre

Joint Research Centre

Why a Workshop on SMS for Inspectors?



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Article 18 of the Directive requires conducting a systematic examination to ensure that the operator has:

- taken appropriate measures, in connection with the various activities involved in the establishment, to prevent major-accidents
- can demonstrate that appropriate means for limiting the consequences of major-accidents, on-and off-site
- That the data and information contained in the safety report, or any other report submitted, adequately reflects the conditions on site
- That information has been supplied to the public pursuant to Article 13.

There are still widespread questions among inspectors on how to determine that adequate steps have been taken.

The key questions for the SMS workshop (2010)



- At what point can the demonstration by the operator be considered sufficient?
- How can inspectors document evidence of deficiencies in the SMS and identify effective enforcement measures?

The MJV on SMS – Who, What, Where, When



In 2010, **Germany hosted a Mutual Joint Visit Workshop on Safety Management Systems** in Fulda (near Frankfurt). Nearly 40 inspectors from 21 countries as well as several industry representatives participated.

The workshop focused on the following SMS elements:

- Organisation and Personnel
- Identification and Evaluation of Major Hazards and Risks
- Management of Change
- Monitoring Performance, Audit and Review

The agenda consisted of a mix of presentations and break-out sessions on the above elements.

Presentations included a number of accident case studies in which the failure of one or more SMS elements was a contributing factor.



COMMON SUCCESS FACTORS

- The **size and core activity** of the company.
- **Sufficient resources** allocated to safety critical activities.
- The **involvement of contractors** and temporary workers.
- **Leadership**
- Availability and **involvement of employee representatives**

WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

- Safety is a **management agenda item**
- **Safety critical tasks** have been systematically identified and documented.
- There is sufficient evidence that **employees and contractors are involved**
- Records indicate that **appropriate training is routinely conducted** for safety functions
- Interviews with **employees confirm procedures**
- **Selection and management of contractors** reflect competency needs for safety
- **Contractor supervision** and follow-up is routine



COMMON SUCCESS FACTORS

- **Competence**
- **Use of experience** and feedback
- **Ownership** of the risk assessment
- **Awareness and communication** of risks

WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

- **Risk assessment drives control processes**
- Identification and evaluation of major hazards and risks are **proportionate**
- **Employees and contractors are aware** of the risks and their role
- Site and process **risk assessments are fully documented**
- Control measure **recommendations and follow-up are documented**
- **Systematic** selection and application of **risk assessment methods**
- The **consequence analysis** was conducted by a **competent expert**.
- The **off-site risk is communicated transparently**

Management of Change - Outcome



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COMMON SUCCESS FACTORS

- **Size** of the company
- **Complexity and severity** of risk
- **Clear and correct definition of safety relevant changes**
- **Clear procedures for assessing risks** associated with change
- **Attention to control of temporary changes**
- **Documentation** of change and maintenance of corporate memory.

WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

- Within company policy a **safety relevant change** is clearly **defined**
- MoC process has a **systematic** hazard identification and evaluation process.
- MoC procedures are **known by all personnel** and applied systematically.
- Initiated **changes are tracked** all the way through to close-out
- All **changes are documented** in procedures, P&ID, etc.
- **Temporary changes are closed out** and are not permanent by default.
- **Responsibilities are defined** for initiating, authorising, completing changes
- The MoC process is **led by management**

Monitoring Performance, Audit and Review - Outcome



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COMMON SUCCESS FACTORS

- Focus on **relevant processes and functions**
- **Availability of resources**
- **Management commitment**
- **Quality** of audits and monitoring
- Appropriate selection of process safety performance **criteria and indicators**
- **Use of findings** to drive improvement

WHAT DOES SUCCESS LOOK LIKE?

- **Evidence** that the appropriate behaviours and activities have taken place
- **Senior management views the audit as an important activity**
- **Management is involved** in meetings to prepare for audits/discuss results
- The **audit process completes the entire feedback loop** of the PDCA cycle
- **All elements** of the SMS are reviewed; **results are fed back** into the system



Builds on the outcomes of the 2010 Workshop with a focus on the the relationship between headquarters and the local site

The first question might be:

- What evidence demonstrates a positive or negative influence on the SMS from corporate management factors?

The second question remains the same with a slight change:

- How can inspectors document evidence of deficiencies in the SMS and identify effective enforcement measures?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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