

Performance Indicators For Emergency Management

TRADE

Emergency Management Issues

Special Interest Group

Annual Meeting

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FLUOR[®]

Introduction

- Fluor Hanford Emergency Management Program has been using performance indicators and a dashboard display for the past year
- Integrated into company safety and health performance indicator program

Emergency Management Performance Evaluation

- Focuses on project emergency response organization performance
- Performance indicators:
 - Drills conducted/drills scheduled
 - Satisfactory drills/drills conducted
 - Successful actions/actions evaluated
- One of several tools the Emergency Management Program uses for performance analysis

Statistical Process Control

- Performance Indicators based upon statistical process control (SPC)
- It is a way of:
 - Presenting data on a chart
 - Determining if you have a trend
 - Determining if you are stable
 - Determining the capability of your process
- It is also a way of thinking

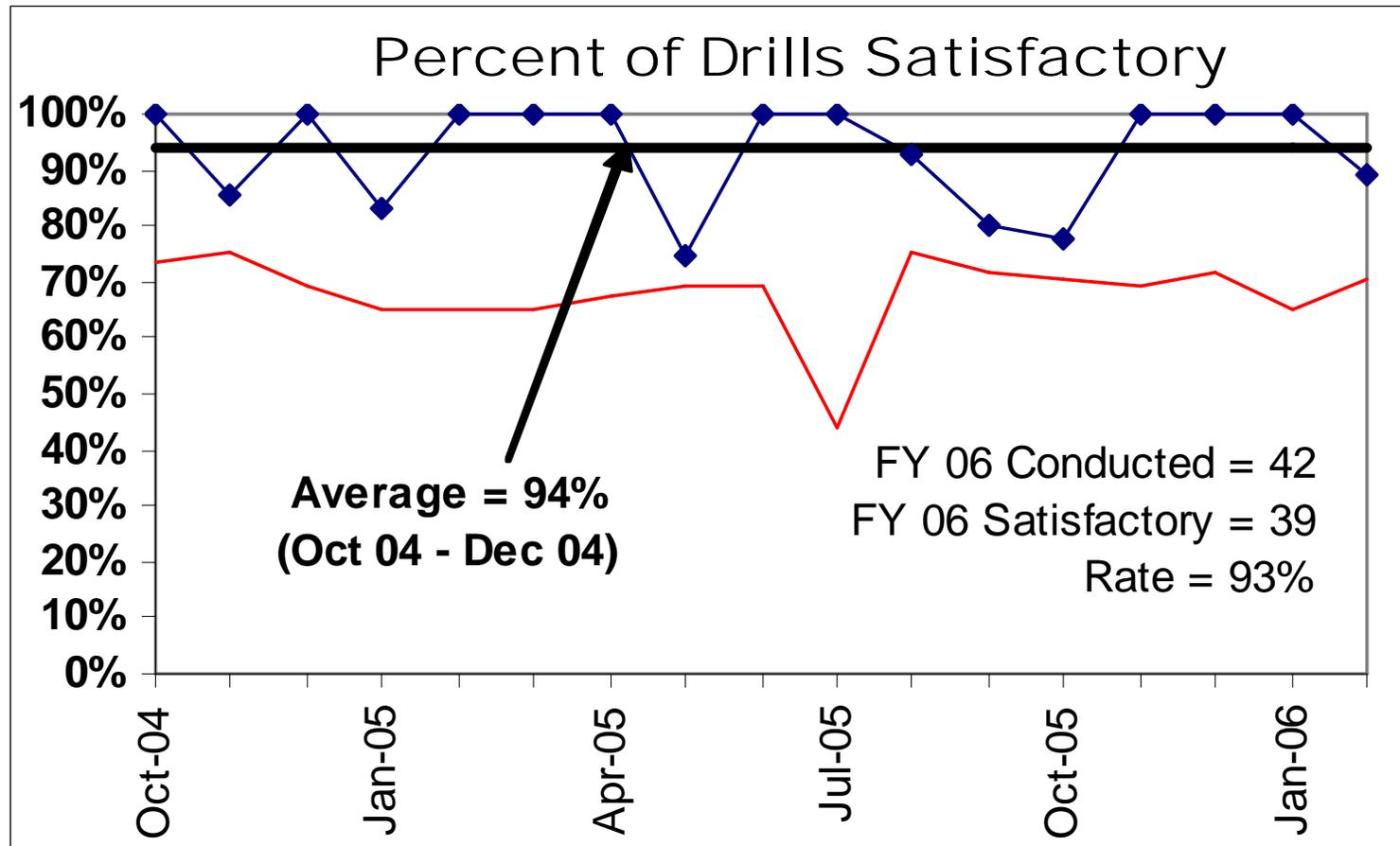
SPC Description

- Data are plotted in time sequence
- Baseline average (center line) is added
- Upper and Lower Control Limits (UCL/LCL) are added, three standard deviations above and below the average
- UCL and LCL represent the expected range of variation in the data
- Variation outside this range is circled (other rules are used in addition)
- See the “Hanford Trending Primer” at <http://www.hanford.gov/safety/vpp/trend.htm>.

Purpose of Trending

- Actions taken to improve a process are different, depending on whether or not the process is “stable”
- Attempting to explain or correct for individual datum point changes in a stable process will not improve performance
 - You will be making a *mountain* out of a molehill
- Missing initial indication of a trend (and missing the opportunity to determine the cause of the trend):
 - Will cause the molehill to grow into a *mountain*

Example Control Chart



Control Chart Use

- Control chart is a management tool
- Management must interpret the information, formulate the appropriate action, take the action, and determine the effect of the action
- Leading indicators are a method to influence performance versus a method to predict performance

Emergency Preparedness Dashboard

- Integrated presentation that management can use to easily determine areas that may need focus
- Senior management tool
- Gives visibility to projects that are performing well and to those that may need extra attention

Red Yellow and Green

| Control Chart Result | Decision | Color | Leadership Action |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| Stable | Level Is Acceptable | Green | Stay The Course |
| | Level Is Not Acceptable | Yellow | Improve System |
| Trend | Adverse | Red | Corrective Action |
| | Improving | Green | Reinforce – Stay The Course |

Emergency Preparedness Dashboard

Fluor Hanford Dashboard
Safety and Health
Emergency Preparedness

| Indicator (with link to definition) | FH Overall | PFP | K Basins | FFTF | WS&D | SW/GWVZ + WSCF | CP D&D | CS&I |
|---|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Drills | G | G | G | G | W | Not Applicable | G | G |
| <u>Percent of Drills Completed versus Scheduled</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>W</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>W</u> | | <u>G</u> | <u>G</u> |
| <u>Percent of Drills Rated Satisfactory</u> | <u>W</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>Y</u> | | <u>G</u> | <u>G</u> |
| <u>Personnel Proficiency Observations</u> | <u>W</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>G</u> | <u>W</u> | <u>W</u> | | <u>G</u> | <u>G</u> |

The Fluor Board System

| Fluor Hanford Dashboard: Safety and Health - OS&H | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Indicator (with link to definition) | FH Overall | PPF | K Basins | FFTF | WS&D | SW/GWVZ + WSCF | CP D&D | CS&I |
| LEADING INJURY INDICATORS | G | G | G | G | W | G | G | G |
| First Aid Case Rate | G | G | W | W | Y | G | G | Y |
| ORPS | W | W | G | Y | Y | W | W | G |
| Near Misses | G | G | G | G | W | Y | G | W |
| No. Safety Inspections | G | G | G | G | G | G | G | G |
| Safety Inspection Scores | G | G | G | G | G | G | G | G |
| HGET Survey Safety Related Employee Concerns | W | G | G | G | W | G | G | G |
| LAGGING INJURY INDICATORS | W | G | W | G | Y | G | G | G |
| OSHA Case Rate | W | G | R | G | G | G | G | G |
| DAFW Case Rate | W | G | G | G | Y | G | G | G |
| DART Case Rate | G | W | G | G | Y | G | G | G |
| Severity Rate | W | W | G | G | Y | G | G | G |

| Fluor Hanford Dashboard Safety and Health Radiation Protection | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Indicator (with link to definition) | FH Overall | PPF | K Basins | FFTF | WS&D | SW/GWVZ + WSCF | CP D&D | CS&I |
| LEADING RAD PROTECTION INDICATORS | W | W | W | G | W | G | W | G |
| Skin Contaminations > 1 x Appdx D | W | W | W | W | G | G | G | G |
| Events Requiring Initiation of Non-Routine Bioassay | W | W | W | G | Y | G | W | G |
| LAGGING RAD PROTECTION INDICATORS | W | G | W | W | W | G | W | G |
| Reportable Skin Contaminations | Y | G | W | W | W | G | W | G |
| Internal Depositions >100 mrem | G | | | | | | | |

| Fluor Hanford Dashboard Safety and Health Vehicle, Hazardous Energy Control, and DOE-RL Request | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Indicator (with link to definition) | FH Overall | PPF | K Basins | FFTF | WS&D | SW/GWVZ + WSCF | CP D&D | CS&I |
| LEADING INDICATORS | G | G | G | G | W | W | G | W |
| Non Reportable Vehicle Incidents | W | G | G | G | W | G | G | Y |
| Lock and Tag CAMS Action Requests | G | W | W | G | Y | Y | G | W |
| LAGGING INDICATORS | Y | G | W | W | W | W | G | W |
| Reportable Vehicle Incidents | Y | G | G | G | Y | W | G | Y |
| Hazardous Energy Control (ORPS) | R | W | Y | Y | G | W | G | G |
| Emergency Medical Transports | W | | | | | | | |

| Fluor Hanford Dashboard: Regulatory Compliance - CAMS | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Indicator (with link to definition) | FH Overall | PPF | K Basins | FFTF | WS&D | SW/GWVZ + WSCF | CP D&D | CS&I | Functional Orgs |
| Performance Indicator | W | G | G | G | G | W | G | G | W |
| PI 1. Cycle Time: % Issue Evaluations Completed in a Timely Manner | R | G | G | W | G | R | G | G | Y |
| PI 2. Cycle Time: % of Actions Completed in a Timely Manner | G | G | G | G | G | Y | G | G | W |
| PI 3. Percent of Corrective Action Extensions | G | G | G | G | G | G | G | G | W |
| PI 4. Percent of Delinquent Actions for LTD and SI | W | G | W | G | G | W | G | G | Y |
| PI 5. Percent of CRD, 470.2B CAP's accepted by RL | W | | | | | | | | |



Lessons Learned

- Project management communication
- Small numbers can create poor optics
- It's hard to not be green (in some projects)
- Consistent reporting throughout projects

Conclusion

- Emergency Preparedness Performance Indicators and the dashboard are an effective tool in assessing project emergency response organization performance
- Provides visibility for the Emergency Management Program throughout the company
- Integrated system at Fluor Hanford has proven very successful, allowing the workforce to make significant improvements