Four Disciplines of Safety

The Four Disciplines of Safety represent the four most impactful actions we can take that will get us to our goal of zero accidents. They are available at www.validus.energy under the "Procedures" tab.

1. **Our Goal** is to protect our workers, the environment, our assets, and reputation by targeting zero incidents.
2. **Act on the Lead Measures:**
   - Have a good **P**lan, that
   - Identifies and mitigates the **H**azards, and
   - **S**top the job if something is not right

Plan against **H**azards and **S**top

A work plan is essentially the specific goals of the project and how the individuals responsible for that project will be able to execute it. A work plan is effective for personal work as well as for projects that require a lot of input from different people and a lot of steps to render them complete. With a good work plan, you can take a single ultimate goal and break it down into the small steps that need to be achieved for that overarching goal to be successful. This generally works best if you break things down into the smallest steps you can and then assign each of the steps to one person who will be responsible for making sure that step is executed and ready for the person who has the next step.

Hazard Identification is part of the process used to evaluate if any particular situation, item, thing, etc. may have the potential to cause harm. The term often used to describe the full process is risk assessment:

- Identify hazards and risk factors that have the potential to cause harm (hazard identification).
- Analyze and evaluate the risk associated with that hazard (risk analysis, and risk evaluation).
- Determine appropriate ways to eliminate the hazard or control the risk when the hazard cannot be eliminated (risk control).

Overall, the goal of hazard identification is to find and record possible hazards that may be present in your workplace. It may help to work as a team and include both the workers familiar with the work area, as well as people like a safety representative who are not as familiar - this way you have both the experienced and fresh eye to conduct the inspection. Hazard identification can be done:

- During design and implementation
  - Designing a new process or procedure
  - Purchasing and installing new machinery
- Before tasks are done
  - Checking equipment or following processes
  - Reviewing surroundings before each shift
- While tasks are being done
  - Be aware of changes, abnormal conditions, or sudden surprises

Stop Work: When there are hazards present or some other issue that interferes with being able to perform a work task safely, then it is important to feel comfortable to stop the work until it is safe to continue. Some of the reasons you should stop work are:

- When there is an unaddressed hazard.
- When the correct personnel are not a part of the task. For example: a company policy states that a spotter is needed while working on an aerial lift and the spotter needs to leave the area. You need to replace the spotter or stop work until the spotter returns.
- When you do not have the right tool or equipment for the job. Using tools not designed for the task can lead to an incident.
- When you do not understand the work task or procedures. Stop and get clarification for the task.
- When you do not have the correct knowledge or training to do a task safely. Let your supervisor know so your employer can get you the appropriate training.

3. **Maintaining a Compelling Scorecard** is important so that the team members can tell if they are winning at meeting the Goal. The Validus Energy Safety Scorecard is located at www.validus.energy under the "Score Card" tab.
4. **Accountability** breeds Responsibility - each team engages in a simple regular scheduled meeting that highlights successes, analyzes failures, and course-corrects as necessary, creating the ultimate safety performance management system. The combined teams meet on a biannual basis to review the safety KPI's, reflect on performance, and set new performance goals.

Interestingly enough, whenever an incident occurs, it can usually be attributed back to a failure to execute on one of the Leading Measures noted in Discipline 2. With every task be sure to have a good plan, that identifies and mitigates the hazards, and stop the job if something isn't right, or if something in your gut doesn't feel right.

Prepare and Prevent not Repair and Repent