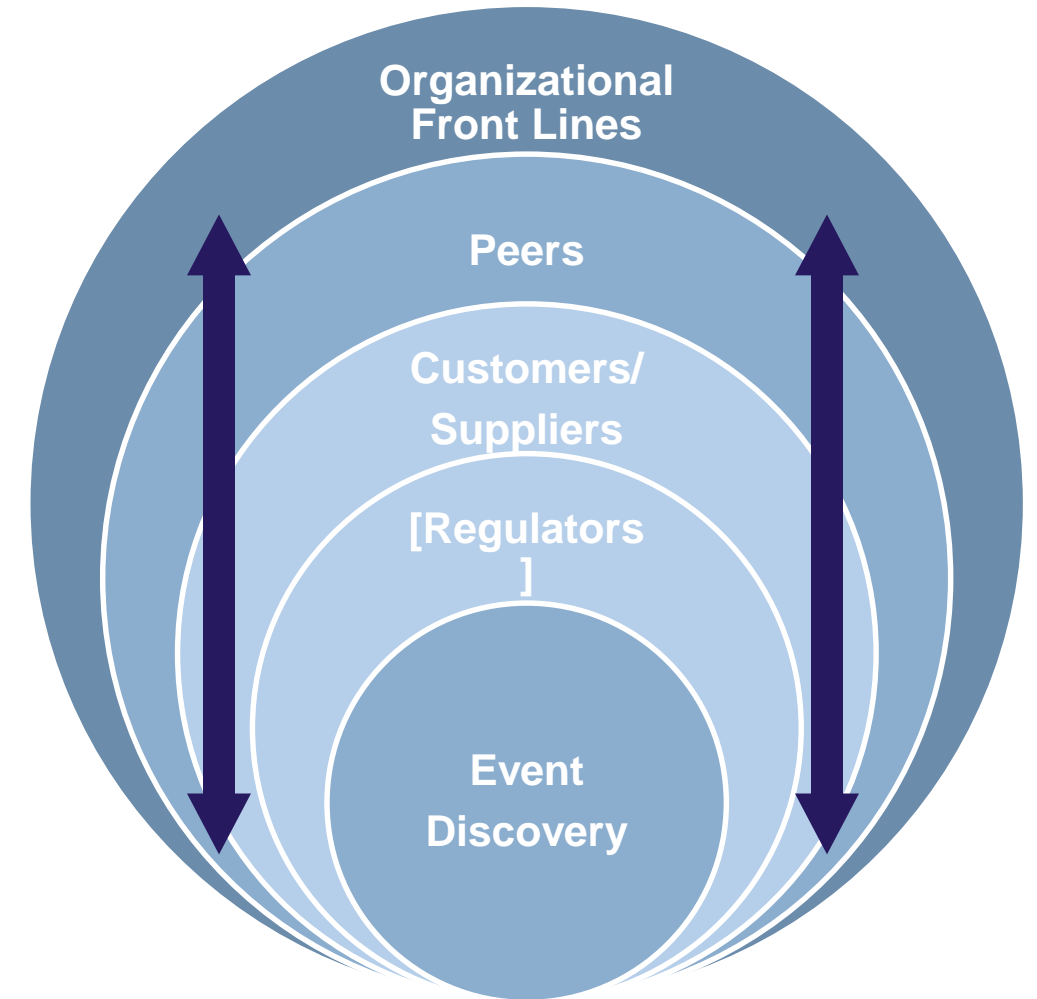




**Sharing the Information of Safety Occurrences
September 19, 2022**

Why Do We Share Safety Data?

- We do not “compete” on safety
- Risks are fluid and latent
- Risk management has limits when only company data is used
- Sharing data among peers and stakeholders enriches the “data set” and makes risk identification and mitigation more complete
- This process allows management to better prioritize mitigations allocating the right resources at the time
- This process isn’t effective unless risk and their mitigations are addressed at the frontline of every organization (not just with management)
- Sharing data enhances culture in many organizations signaling the need to be transparent



Case Study – Wrong Deck Landings

In late 2014, a question was raised at an IOGP meeting “how many companies are having wrong deck landings?”

- No one was aware of any or acknowledged the potential severity of the risk
- 6 months later the same group reconvened, and the same question was asked...this time with different results
 - In that 6-month period, some members identified past events happening in their organizations
 - Further a fatal accident had occurred in the last 12 months, and it resembled a WDL event
 - The risk was then reclassified by most operators
- As a result, an industry work group was formed in January 2015; oil companies and operators from around the globe kicked off a study
- In December 2015, information from a key operator study were shared with the industry; creating awareness, actions, and mitigating practices
- Early 2016, the industry received results of the WDL study
- Building awareness on this risk took over a year
- **Could events have been prevented had the industry been actively engaged in data sharing?**

As viewed by industry work group participants

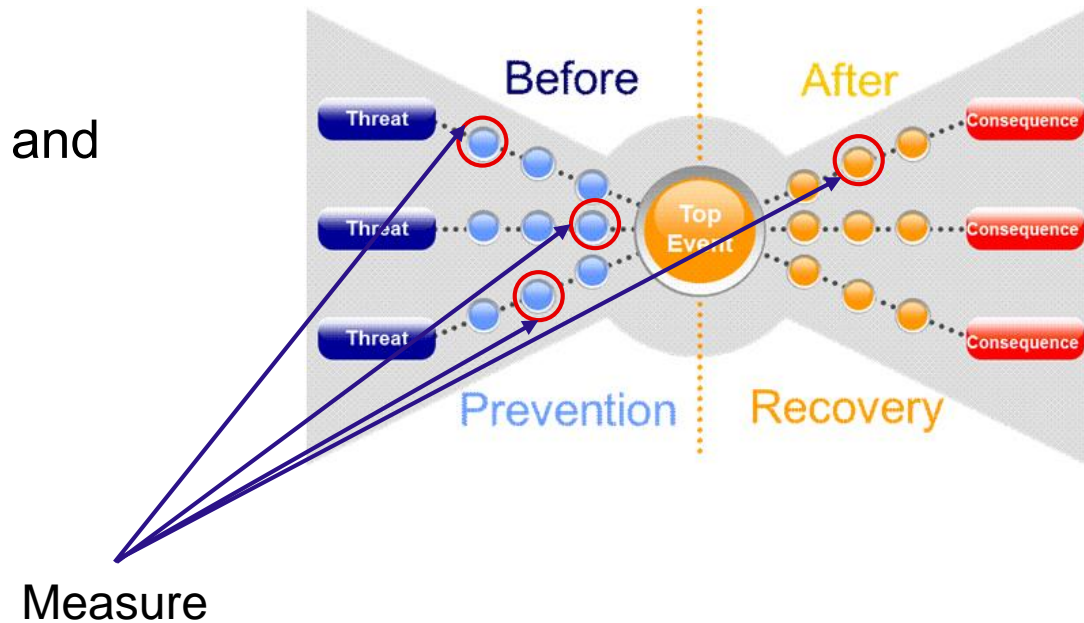
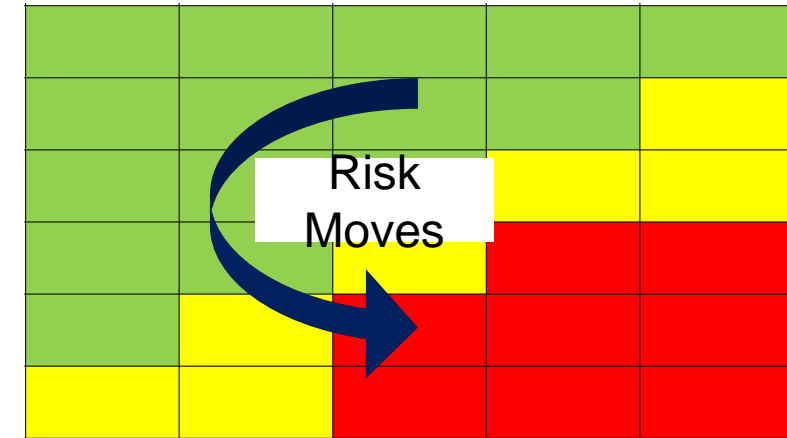
SEVERITY	CONSEQUENCES				PROBABILITY				
	people	environment	financial	reputational	A	B	C	D	E
					Rarely occurs	Occured in the industry	Occurred in the company or more than once in a year in the industry	Occurred once in a base or more than once in a year in the company	Occurs more than once a year in a company base
0	no injury	no effect	No damage	no impact	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
1	mild injury	light effect	Light damage	slight impact	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
2	minor injury	minor effect	Minor damage	some impact	Blue circle	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow
3	serious injury	moderate effect	Moderate damage < U\$ 250 K	impact within the industry	Green	Green	Yellow	Red	Red
4	single fatality	serious effect	Serious damage < U\$ 1 M	regional/national impact	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red
5	multiple fatality	major effect	Major damage > U\$ 1 M	international impact	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red

WDL in 2013

WDL in 2015

Meaningful Data Sharing

- Active reporting culture
- Update and monitor safety cases
- Maximize data sources to identify and mitigate risks
 - Vehicle (HFDM/HUMS)
 - People (LOSA/MOSA)
 - Incidents/Accidents
 - Audits
 - “Open source” reporting (use of apps with forms and video inputs)
 - **Peer data**
- Combine, map, and categorize data against safety case barriers
- Expose new risks, weak or absent barriers, and address them



Data Sharing Best Practices

- Strong culture of transparency and learning in organizations
- Commitment to share by the industry
- A central (objective) industry body that consolidates, sterilizes, and disseminates data and learnings
 - Heli offshore (helicopter industry) has become the main conduit for data sharing
 - SMEs and data analysts also mine data for trends and new risks
 - Endemic and emerging risks are studied with learnings disseminated
- Agreement on which data are shared and how
- Systemization of receiving, incorporating, and mapping data to own company risk analysis
- Appropriate tech infrastructure to process and analyze data in a timely manner
- Next gen data sharing
 - “Real time” across a bigger set of peers
 - Share data from adjacent sectors to enhance learnings