



Process Risk Management

The **OESuite™ Process Risk Management (PRM) Module** is a comprehensive solution for assessing and managing risk while staying below acceptable risk thresholds. PRM enables users to evolve the level of risk assessment applied (e.g., HAZOP, Human Factors, Facility Siting, What-If, HAZID, FMEA, FMECA, JSA, and LOPA). Information from HAZOP is available for LOPA automatically based on risk-level filtering.

Users can quickly re-validate previous hazard reviews without recopying any records. In addition OESuite offers smart Process Hazard Analyses (PHA), cutting study time in half while greatly enhancing the quality of the study. Clients who license **OESuite Management of Change (MOC), Incident Management** and **Alarm Management Modules** can enable this smart PHA capability. Need to work in remote areas? OESuite offers an offline PHA capability with synchronization back to the system.

Once the risk assessment is complete, recommendations can be managed in our **MOC, Corrective Action (CAPA), Compliance/Task Manager**, and **Work Management Modules**. Users can also add simple action items within PRM. OESuite supports conducting of risk assessments (PHAs) within the **MOC Module**.

Clients can leverage the LOPA functionality to take credit for independent protective functions that sync with the visualization module to ensure that you have the proper level of engineering and administrative safeguards while assessing changes to threats in real-time. PRM is a comprehensive risk management solution that allows users to create their own risk ranking matrix, while incorporating customized content (e.g., HAZOP guidewords, human factors checklists, facility siting checklists). PRM is part of the Operational Sustainability safety lifecycle management that includes integration with engineered safeguards (**Safety Instrumented Systems**) and **Alarm Manager**.

The screenshot displays the OESuite Process Risk Management interface. On the left, a 'Process Risk' study list table is visible with columns for Node #, Deviation, Cause, Component, Damage Mechanism, Consequence, Cat, S, Ut, ML, MR, and Status. The table lists three nodes with their respective deviations and causes. On the right, a 'Likelihood (L) / Severity (S)' matrix is shown, which is a 6x6 grid used for risk ranking. The matrix is color-coded from green (low risk) to red (high risk). Below the matrix, there are sections for 'Severity Category' and 'Workforce' descriptions for each risk level.

		Severity (S)					
		Incidental	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe	Catastrophic
Likelihood (L)	Bleby	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Occasional	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Infrequent	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Unusually	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Remote	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rare	6	7	8	9	10	11

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