



Site Personnel Index (SPI)

A Manpower Efficiency Benchmarking Program





SPI – History

- Developed and validated by Shell over time since the 80's
- Used for refineries, chemical sites and LNG sites
- Used regularly by Shell, Shell JVs and affiliates as well as 3rd parties
- Licensed and used regularly by World Class Companies
- Benchmarking license (methodology, IP, software, consented data, etc.) transferred to PTAI in October 2009





SPI - Methodology



- SPI benchmarks how efficiently personnel are used to operate, maintain and support assets
- Compares sites that differ in number and types of processing units and size of units
- Creates a 100-based index by normalizing the total hours worked at a site independent of the overall configuration
- Not aiming for comparison of personnel costs or hours per unit of production



SPI - How does it work?



- Translation of actual number of hours worked into a uniform organization with 22 job categories
- Comparison for all “Standard Activities” in production sites
- Normalization via the site complexity, expressed as a factor called “Normalized Shift Positions” (NSP)
- Expressed as an index



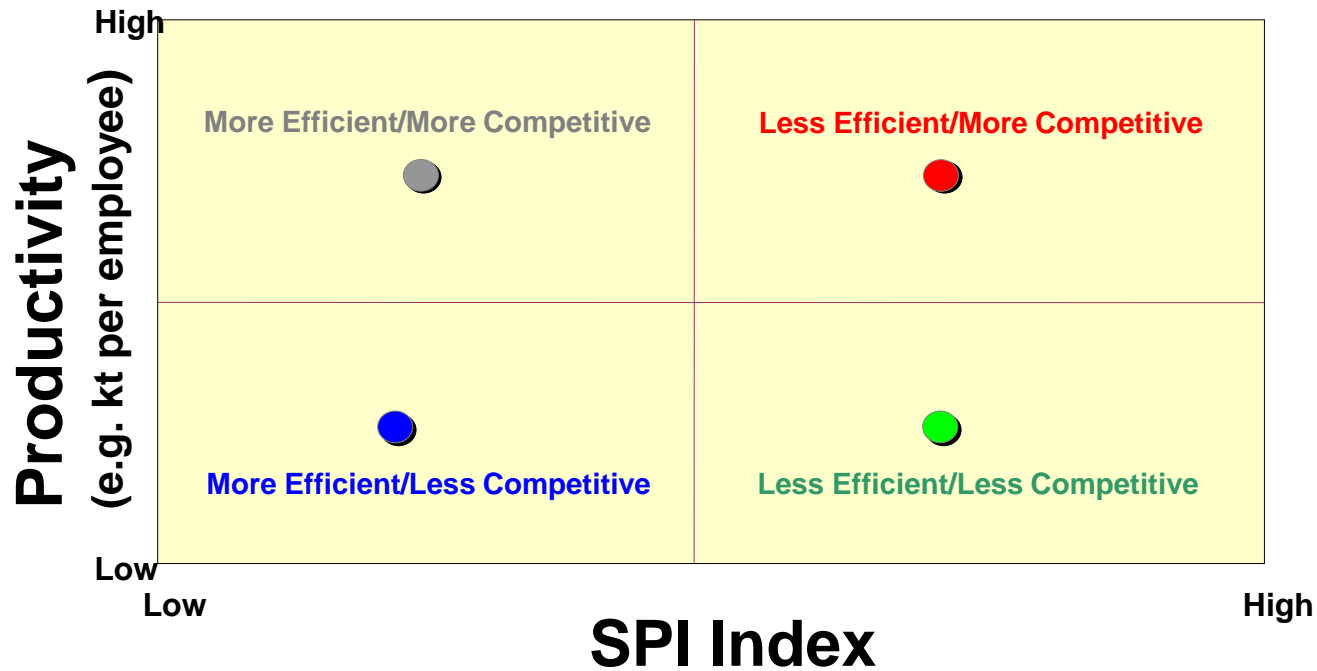
Why was SPI developed?

- to see how efficiently a site uses its personnel
- to compare sites that differ in capacity, technology and labour costs
- to build networks within the company
- to identify best practices, then to share them
- to harmonise organisational structures
- to have a baseline for target setting and improvement programs





SPI and Traditional Productivity Benchmarks



Traditional benchmark measurements look at productivity or competitiveness, they do not measure efficiency, this chart illustrates that a company can be More Competitive (upper half of vertical axis) but may still be inefficient with manpower! SPI focuses on efficiency and complements traditional benchmark tools



How do Companies use SPI?

- For existing units, optimizes level of staffing across 22 job functions
- Sets staffing levels for new units
- Establishes personnel levels following site restructuring
- Highly effective at monitoring personnel efficiency at established sites

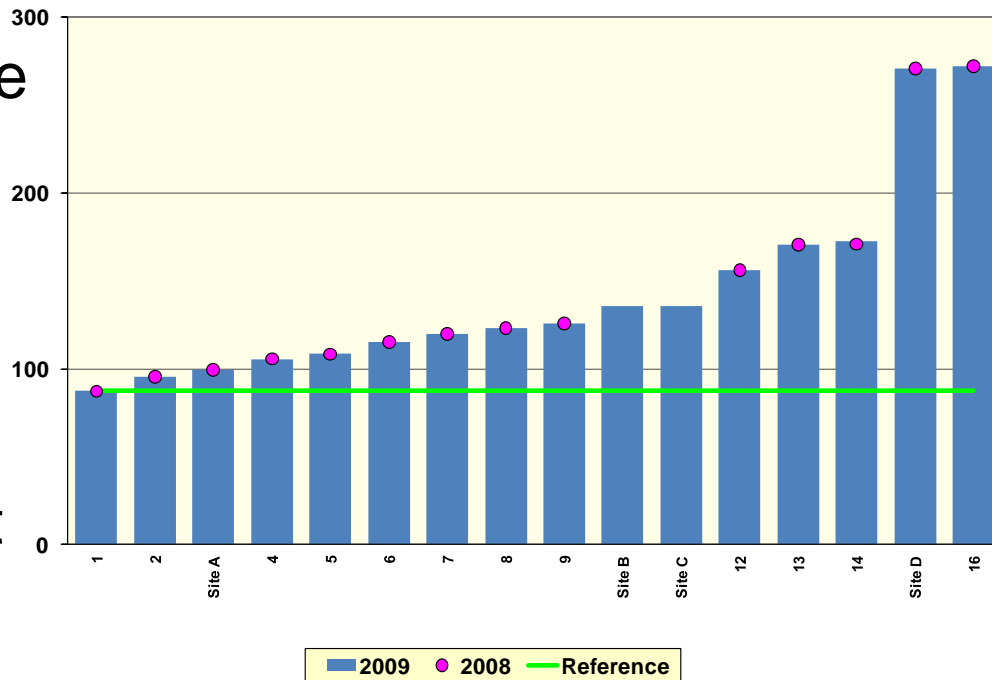


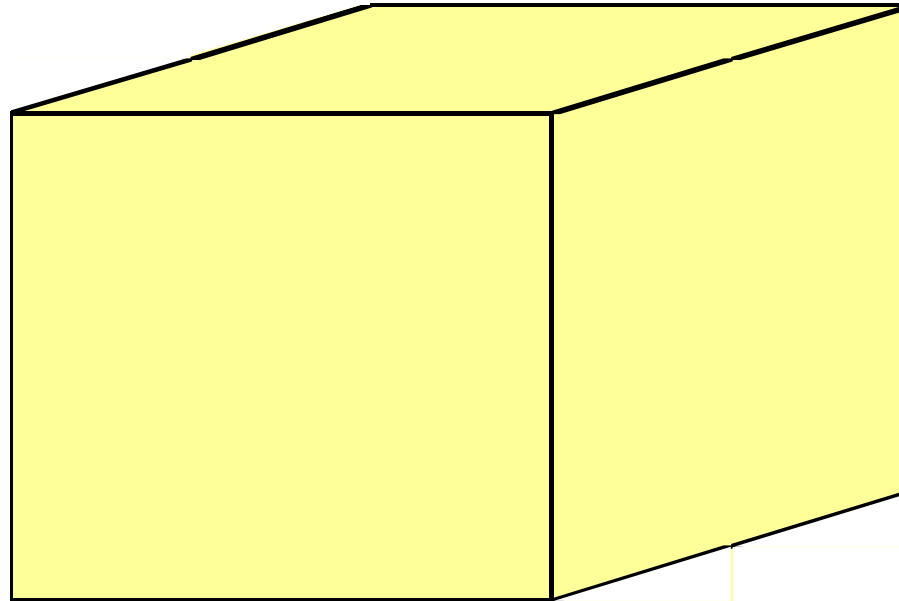


Monitor Site to Site Efficiency

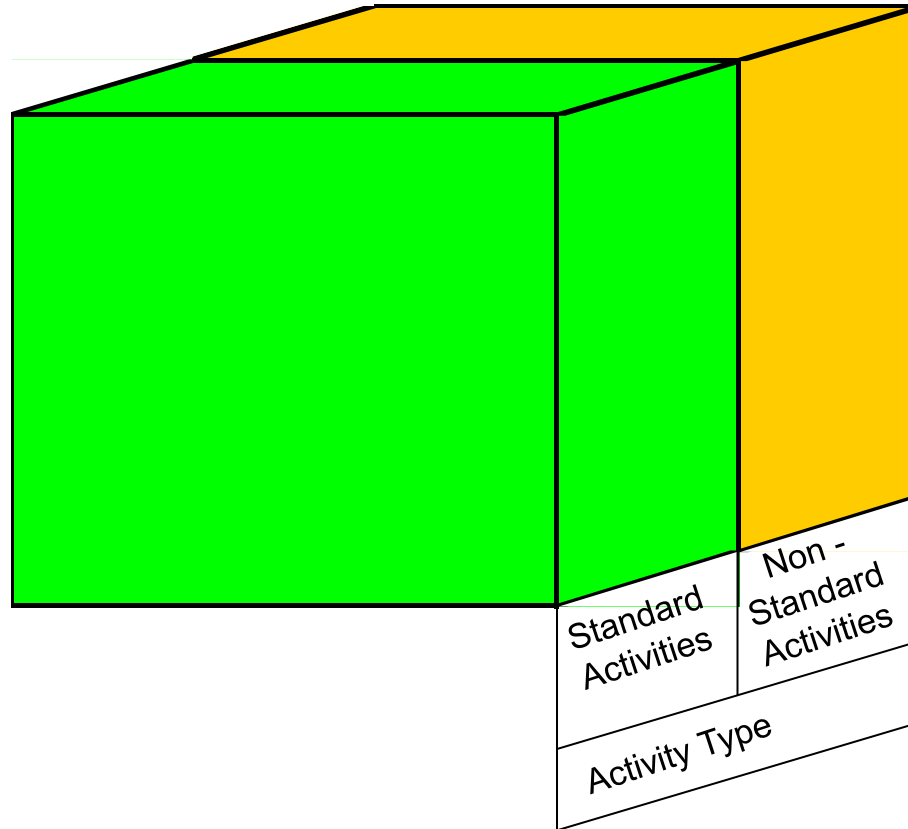
- Multiple sites in a study provide a common basis to make comparisons
- Participation in multiple years will highlight improvement trends
- Best practices can be shared across different sites

SPI Overall Index - 2009

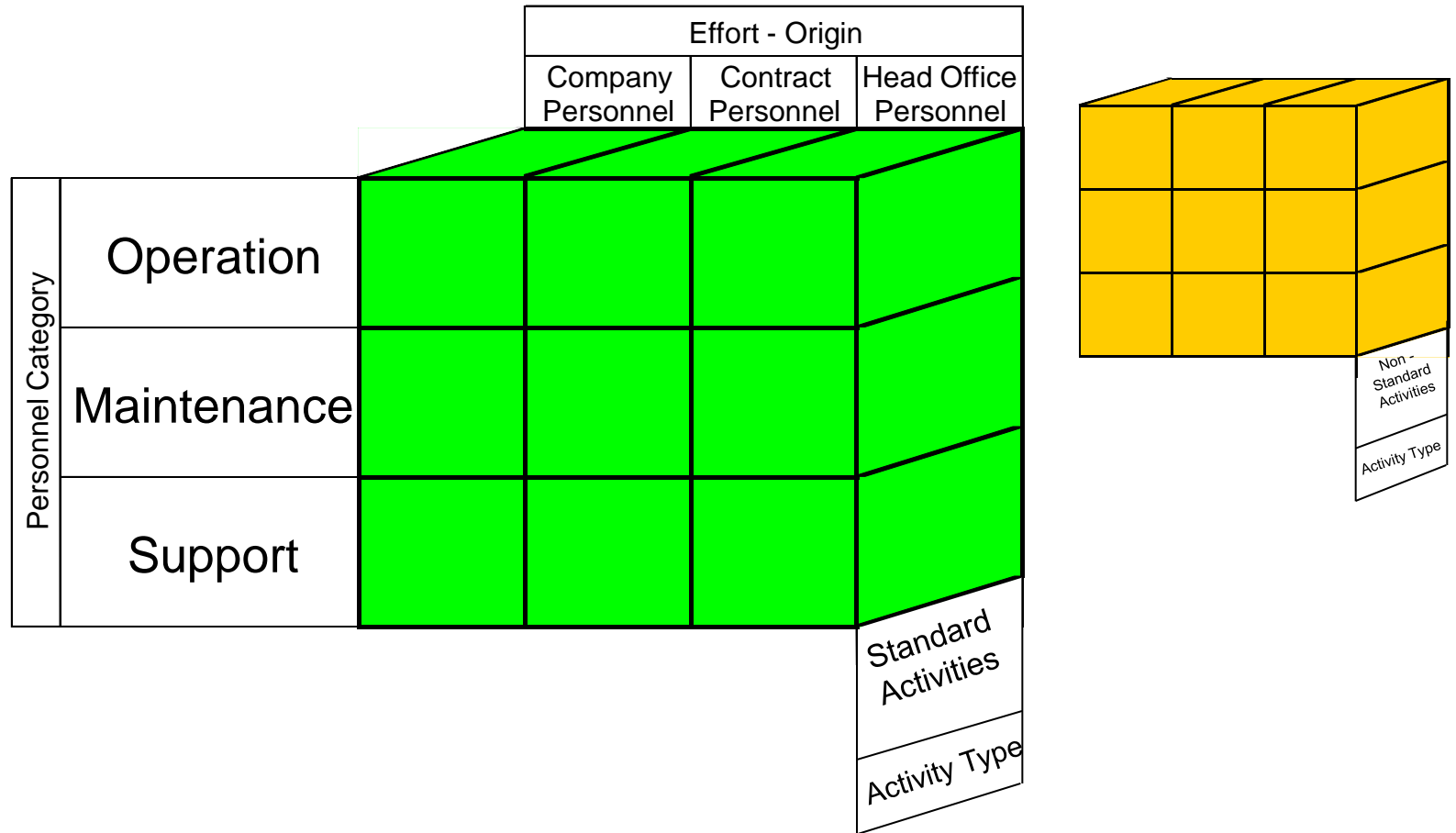




**Total Personnel effort visualized
as a *cube***



Separate Standard vs Non-Standard Activities

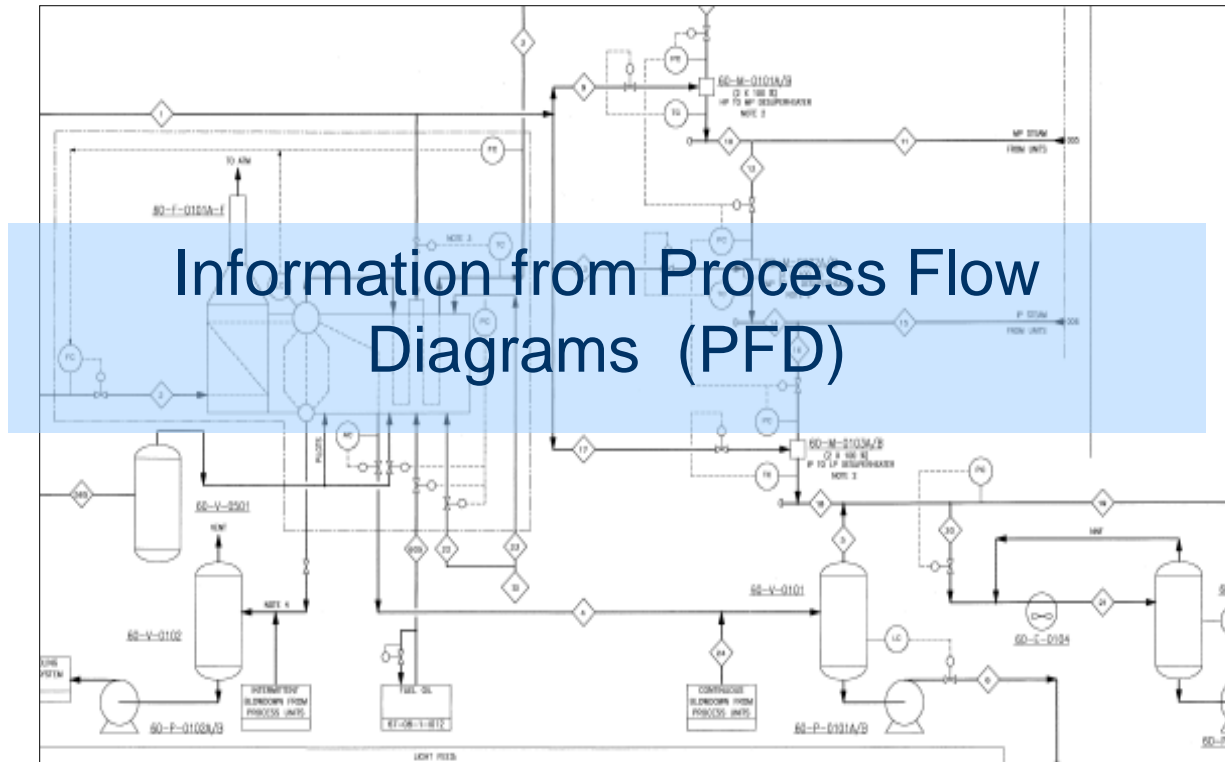


**Three Main Categories from three sources
get broken down into 22 activities**



Normalized Shift Positions

- NSP is defined as amount of hardware that one operator can operate safely and sustainably.



Total NSP for a site may be more than 150 NSP



Creating an Index

Using the collected information, indices are created for:

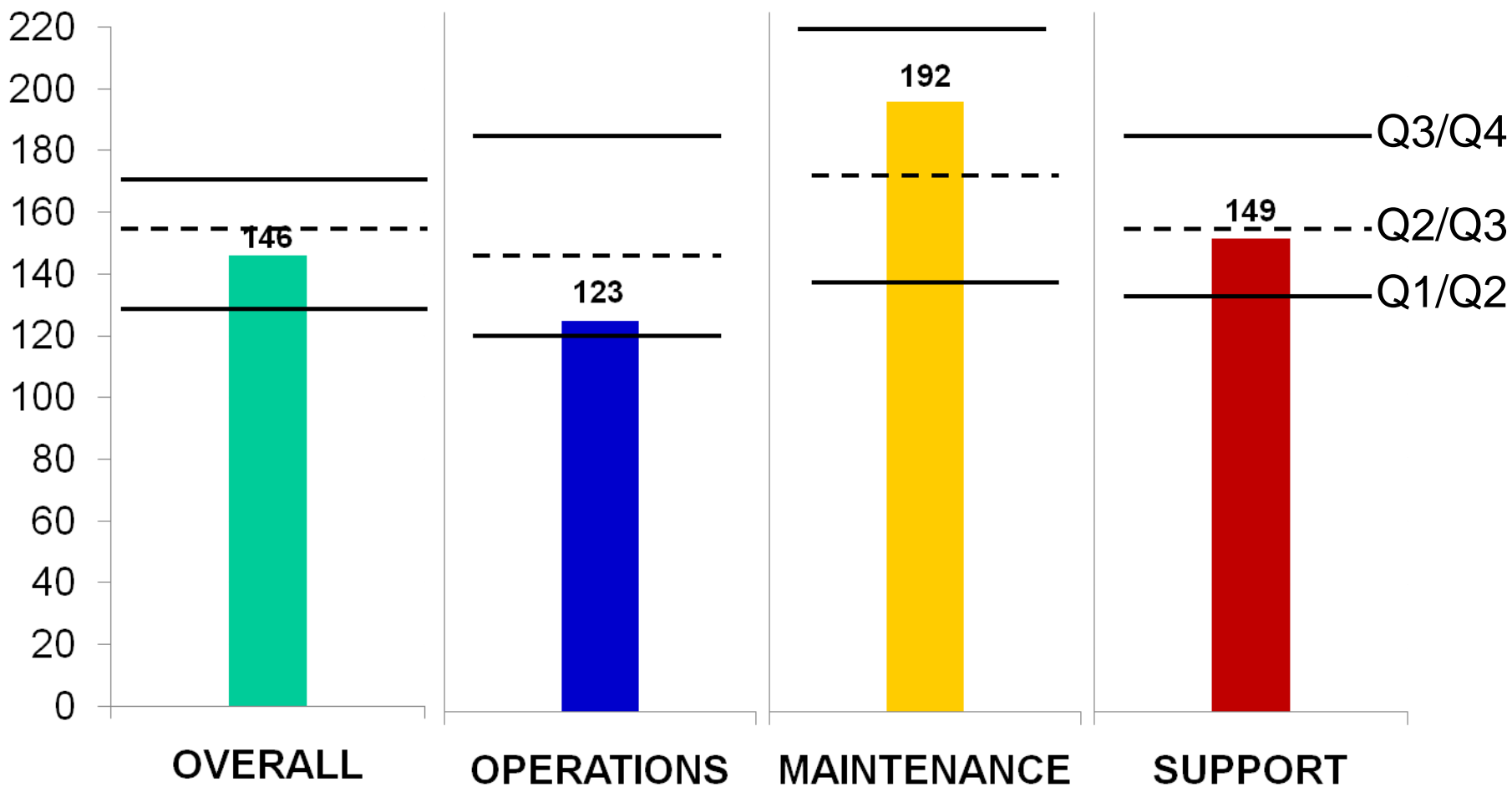
- overall
- operations
- maintenance
- support

$$\text{SPI} = \frac{\text{Worked Hours [hr]}}{\text{Site Complexity [NSP] * constant}}$$





SPI vs Comparison Group



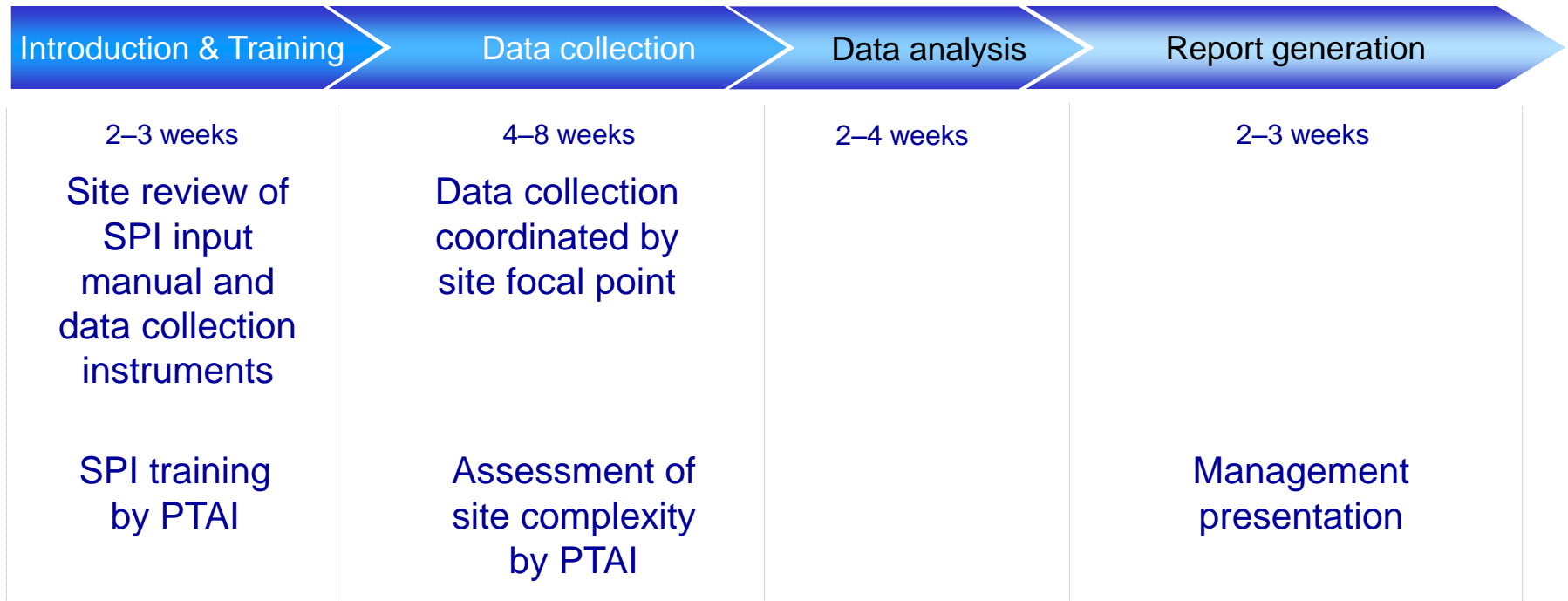


Examples of Other Metrics Provided

- Average lost time due to illness and injuries
- Average % paid overtime
- Annualized turnaround maintenance hours as a % of total maintenance
- Average Span of Control
- Non-standard activities as a % of standard activities



SPI New Client Project Timeline



Typical projects take from 3 to 4 ½ months



Conclusions about the SPI methodology



- The SPI methodology is a unique and well proven tool to benchmark personnel efficiency across industries (e.g. Refineries, Polymer, Chemicals, and Gas Plants, etc.).
- Established track record in identifying areas for efficiency improvements between 25% to 50% on total hours worked in manufacturing facilities.
- We work in partnership with customers to provide the foundation for efficiency improvements.