Introduction
This leaflet describes the specifics on the reflective learning engagement session called *Stay out of the line of fire*.

For general guidance and tips on running a reflective learning session please read and use the generic guidance available from the Hearts and Minds website ([https://heartsandminds.energyinst.org/toolkit/reflective-lfi](https://heartsandminds.energyinst.org/toolkit/reflective-lfi)).

What do we mean by ‘line of fire’

Line of fire = The zone within a work area where there is risk of (serious) injury from machinery or equipment.

Line of fire hazards are mobile heavy equipment, lifting and hoisting, dropped objects, tensioned lines/devices, objects with roll/fall potential, pressurised equipment, machinery and tools, electrical equipment, projectiles, pushing and pulling.

Examples of line of fire hazards

Stay out of the line of fire session specifics

The line of fire video set-up is like the other reflective learning videos. However, the break questions are kept to a minimum to allow sufficient time to discuss a local line of fire incident (this will bring the topic closer to the audience).

Use local incident information, check with your legal adviser before the session if an incident can be discussed, and use your own line of fire materials as appropriate.

Key lessons

- Awareness to stay out of the line of fire
- Learn about hardware and human barriers, and the critical processes that support the barriers to avoid line of fire incidents

Line of fire Life-Saving Rule

The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (IOGP) released a Life-Saving Rule on line of fire.

It is recommended to mention and promote this rule in your session.

We should take every opportunity to stress the importance, because Life-Saving Rules do save lives!

Line of Fire

Keep yourself and others out of the line of fire

- I position myself to avoid:
  - moving objects
  - vehicles
  - pressure releases
  - dropped objects
- I establish and obey barriers and exclusion zones
- I take action to secure loose objects and report potential dropped objects
Structural Session

1. Introduction
- Safety brief
- Introductions
- Explain "Line of Fire" to the audience

2. Play video

3. Discuss local incident
- Select a local line of fire incident (alternatively use a recent well-known company specific incident)
- Discuss the incident and select and ask questions relevant for the audience

4. Agree follow-up
- Participants commit to a personal action - or -
- Participants observe situation in field and decide on an action later
- Involve the supervisor

Questions In Video

Questions after part 1 of the video
- What line of fire' incident have you experienced or heard of?
- Why did they happen?

Questions after part 2 of the video
- What barriers were in place and which ones were broken/missing?
- What critical processes were in place and which ones were broken?
- What changes would you make to reduce the risk of this incident happening again?
- What line of fire risks can hurt us while we are working?
- What can we do to protect ourselves against line of fire hazards?

Questions after part 3 of the video
- How could these incidents have happened?
- How could they have been avoided?

Questions after presenting a local incident

After showing the video please discuss in small groups a local line of fire incident.

Optional questions (select the ones relevant for the audience)
- What barriers were in place and which ones were broken/missing?
- What critical processes were in place and which ones were broken?
- What changes would you make to reduce the risk of this incident happening again?
- What line of fire risks can hurt us while we are working?
- What can we do to protect ourselves against line of fire hazards?
- What good practices do you apply?

Video tool

Use the menu in the video tool at the start of the meeting to explain the structure of the session. No slides are needed.

Hearts and Minds model

Do staff involved in design or preparation of work and people working on our sites own barriers? Supervisors and managers are responsible for critical process and should ensure all parts of the process are connected.

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