



Shellegram

Deer Park Manufacturing Complex

88:4

Health & Safety Improvement Process Kicks Off

There's a new way of thinking being applied to safety at the Deer Park Complex. It's called the Health & Safety Improvement Process and its goal is the complete elimination of all accidents in the workplace.

In April and May, the Health & Safety Improvement Process is being introduced to employees throughout the Complex. Prevention and participation are the cornerstones of this innovative process.

"Each of us shares an obligation to our fellow workers to do our jobs safely and prevent accidents from happen-

ing," says **HANK BETTEN-COURT**, Complex manager. "Getting involved and supporting the Health & Safety Improvement Process is an opportunity for each individual to do their part."

The Health & Safety Improvement Process is a concept initially implemented at Shell's Wilmington Manufacturing Complex and customized for DPMC by members of the Health & Safety Steering Group. It evolved from a desire to improve safety performance at Deer Park.

"Measured by our recent lost time

accident experience, safety performance at the Complex is getting worse," Hank explains. "While our safety efforts in the past have been well-intentioned, the results haven't been good enough. A change in the way we think and act about safety and how we do our jobs is needed.

"Safety must become number one in the way we plan and execute our work," he adds.

The Health & Safety Improvement Process uses the principles established by the Quality Improvement

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S.A.F.E. Teams & Safe Work Groups Play Vital Role

Participation and involvement are key ingredients in DPMC's Health & Safety Improvement Process. S.A.F.E. (Safety Activities For Everyone) Teams and Safe Work Groups are excellent ways for employees to contribute to this new and resourceful process.

"Everyone will be assigned to a Safe Work Group," says **GWEN TAYLOR**, Hydrocracking Field Team manager and a member of the Health & Safety Steering Group (HSSG) which developed the work group concept.

"The Safe Work Groups will be formed around normal group structures, such as in operational, maintenance and support functions within Business Areas," she continues. "In these groups, individuals with common safety goals and interests will work together to address these issues."

Safe Work Groups, typically consisting of between 20 and 60 people, will focus on awareness and communication of safety efforts. They'll also coordinate prevention activities.

"These include such things as

safety meetings, emergency drills, audits and inspections, safety suggestions, job safety analysis and near miss investigations and reports," Gwen explains.

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Health & Safety Improvement Process Kicks Off

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Process.

"Doing the job right the first time also means doing it safely," Hank points out. "This applies to simple tasks as well as more difficult ones."

"Another Quality Process principle which applies to the Health & Safety Improvement Process is prevention," Hank continues. "We must look closely at our workplace and work procedures to help our fellow workers use safe work practices. We need to know and understand how accidents might occur and how to prevent them."

An integral part of the Health & Safety Process are the S.A.F.E. (Safety Activities For Everyone) Teams and Safe Work Groups. Again, employee participation and involvement is the key.

DPMC's Organizational Philosophy, Hank points out, encourages the use of group or team decision-making and interaction where there is a common objective, or task, and interdependency.

The Organizational Philosophy also stresses allowing employees the freedom to make knowledgeable decisions.

"Both of these objectives are met through the S.A.F.E. Teams and Safe Work Groups," Hank says. "Members of these groups and teams will decide how a task can be performed safely and have a voice in how the work should be done. This will ensure that the decision-making takes place at the appropriate level where knowledge and information will yield the best

decision."

To encourage active participation and increase safety awareness among all employees, a new Health & Safety recognition program will be introduced for 1988. The program is called "You Make The Difference Through Prevention." More details on the program appear in an insert found in this issue of the Shellegram.

It's a known fact that working safely provides a healthier environment for all employees. Safety in the workplace also provides for a more productive environment.

"Good safety performance is crucial if we are to equal the effectiveness of our competitors," Hank points out. "And the reward for working safely and being more productive is the best kind of job security a person can have."

S.A.F.E. Teams & Safe Works Groups Play Vital Role

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While everyone will belong to a Safe Work Group, individuals are being asked to volunteer for the S.A.F.E. Teams.

"Membership on a S.A.F.E. Team will be on a voluntary basis," says **BUDDY LEE**, technical manager for Chemical Operations and a member

of the HSSG. "These teams are designed to provide guidance in specific safety-related areas.

"Six teams will be formed to work on programs associated with the Health & Safety Improvement Process," he continues. "The areas handled by the teams will be in Audit, Awareness, Emergency Response,

Health, Procedures and Training."

The Audit S.A.F.E. Team will develop and monitor programs intended to encourage the safety of the workplace and work place activities.

The Awareness Team will design promotion and recognition programs aimed at developing a high level of

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DPMC HEALTH & SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROCESS

REQUEST FOR SAFETY ACTIVITY FOR EVERYONE (S.A.F.E.) TEAM MEMBERS

The Health & Safety Steering Group (HSSG) is soliciting volunteers to participate on newly formed S.A.F.E. Teams. This is an excellent opportunity to support the Health & Safety Improvement Process at DPMC. To volunteer, indicate your top three choices (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) from the S.A.F.E. Teams listed:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Audit | <input type="checkbox"/> Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Awareness | <input type="checkbox"/> Procedures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Response | <input type="checkbox"/> Training |

Name _____ Employee Number _____
 Dept/Location _____ Job _____
 Shift Schedule Number _____ Plant Telephone Ext _____

Return completed form to **DYAN OCHOA** in Room 102 at the ECB Building prior to May 31, 1988.

S.A.F.E Teams & Safe Work Group Play Vital Role

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safety awareness at DPMC.

The Emergency Response Team will deal with ensuring that DPMC's emergency response capability is adequate to deal with adverse events such as fires, explosions and vapor releases.

The Health S.A.F.E. Team will actively promote Health awareness by employees, develop and review proposals concerning the safe handling of materials in the workplace, and promote understanding and preparation by employees to safely deal with workplace exposures.

The Procedures Team will review existing Health & Safety related orders and will be responsible for coordinating the development of new ones.

The Training S.A.F.E. Team will serve as the focal point and coordinator for Complex Health & Safety related training.

"Members of these teams will come from the general DPMC population," Buddy explains. "Employees can volunteer for the teams they would most like to participate in."

Requirements for volunteers are that the individuals have a high per-

sonal commitment to safety. Expectations are that the individual routinely participate in team activities, shares in team assignments, provides input from normal work group, and promotes the Health & Safety Improvement Process in their daily work activities.

Membership on the teams normally will be for a twelve-month period.

Anyone interested in volunteering for a S.A.F.E. Team should complete the form on page 2 and return it to **DYAN OCHOA** at ECB by May 31, 1988

For Performance During Fourth-Quarter 1987

Alkylation/Thermal Cracking Earns "Rock of Reliability"

Supervisors, operators, foremen and support staff of the Alkylation/Thermal Cracking department have been recognized for their contributions to overall unit reliability during fourth-quarter 1987.

And members of the maintenance support staff also were singled out for their aid in helping Alkylation/Thermal Cracking receive Fuels business management's "The Rock of Reliability" award for the best overall reliability in the Fuels area during that quarter. According to **BILL COIT**, Field Team manager, the unit's across-the-board performance helped them win the award.

"Reliability includes not only such items as stream factor and unit utilization, but also covers meeting requirements in such areas as fixed costs, CIBT (cash income before taxes), attendance and product quality, among other things," says Bill.

The unit, with 43 operating people, including six staff foremen and two operating supervisors, plus maintenance support personnel, did an excellent job of minimizing costs and optimizing unit reliability, Bill notes.

"We experienced a near 100 percent stream factor for all unit areas during the fourth quarter," he says, "and from the unit utilization standpoint, Thermal Cracking operations

had greater than 100 percent in the quarter, while Alkylation gave a strong performance based on feed availability."

High fourth-quarter utilization in Thermal Cracking contributed largely to an overall 1987 total of 86 percent, compared with 79 percent in 1986. "In Alkylation, total annual utilization

dropped because the unit was down for two major planned maintenance turnarounds which totaled nearly two months out of the year," he says. "However, improved unit reliability resulting from the maintenance has allowed us to push the unit harder."

Improved management of the bu-

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Alkylation-Thermal Cracking received Fuels' "Rock of Reliability" award for the fourth quarter of 1987. Field Team Manager **BILL COIT** (center) and employees from the department receive the award from **JAKE JACOBSON**, Consolidation superintendent (left) and **GEORGE ANDERSON**, Technical superintendent for Engineering.

"Rock of Reliability" Earned By Alky/Thermal Cracking

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tylene and pitch feed streams, respectively, by Alkylation and Thermal Cracking also contributed to better overall plant utilization.

During the fourth quarter, Thermal Cracking established a two-furnace operation as a normal operating procedure in order to get more feed through the unit.

"As a result, our CIBT for Thermal Cracking in 1987 was better than that recorded a year earlier," he says. "The two-furnace operation during the fourth quarter bumped us up substantially for the year."

Improvements in 6-oil blending helped to reduce overblending in Thermal Cracking during the year to the tune of \$40,000 per month. Creation of a Product Quality Team and a Blending Improvement Team, as part of DPMC's Quality Improvement Process, had a positive impact on the 6-oil production improvements.

"We also had improved fixed costs performance for the year, with total reductions in base fixed costs compared with 1986," Coit says.

"As for improved attendance figures, we now have 17 out of 34 operators with perfect attendance," he adds, "and the average off-duty hours per operator dropped to 3.9 hours for the fourth quarter, not including long-term disabilities."

And while other improvements were experienced, much credit can be given to efforts made to focus on improving departmental organization and clarifying expectations.

"We implemented nine new teams in 1987 to hone in on different points of business and to solve problems," Bill points out. "That only goes to show that the participative approach works at DPMC."

But Bill says he cannot stress enough the contributions made to both units by the maintenance and support staff people.

"The TSO and ETSO people were just great, particularly in the fourth quarter," he says. "They certainly can

be proud of the Rock award, and share equally in it with us."

DON NETEK, operating supervisor for Alkylation, says unit operators did a "fantastic" job maximizing production despite the two maintenance turnarounds.

"When they had the feed to make the runs, they did it despite the unit's limited constraints," he notes, "and did it as well as anyone in the business."

Yet, he adds, when the unit did not have the feed, the operators were able to control variable costs, particularly where acid consumption was concerned.

"Operator maintenance contributed to the effort," says Don. "Fixed costs came in under budget during the quarter as a result of it. But there were things even the operators couldn't do, and the maintenance support people stepped right in and took care of those things."

Support staff personnel were "on the beam", as well, he points out. "When there was a small problem," he says, "they jumped on it and solved it before it became a big one."

At Thermal Cracking, **LENNIE MARTIN**, Operating supervisor, says pitch storage strategy and increased pump reliability enabled the unit to maximize throughput, particularly

when it went into the two-furnace procedure. "We stored feed when we were in a one-furnace mode" he says, "in anticipation of maximizing the two-furnace throughput. Additionally, our pump reliability increased due to increased operator surveillance of the pumps, which kept repeat pump maintenance to a minimum."

He says the unit also set weekly and daily maintenance targets in order to stay within maintenance budget limits. "If we needed to perform maintenance in order to keep the unit running, we did it, of course," he relates, "but we didn't overextend ourselves in routine 'run and maintain' procedures."

Finally, Lennie stresses, operators assumed a greater share of the sampling and testing of 6-oil, thereby minimizing the need for outside testing, which takes longer and adds to unit costs. As a result of operator testing and sampling, the unit has adjusted to better meet unit component manufacturers' specifications for maximum performance. This, for example, gave operators better control of how hard they cracked the feedstock.

"All of these efficiencies helped build stronger ownership of the product," he relates, "which, at year-end, allowed us to improve unit CIBT."

Classifieds/In Memoriam

FOR SALE: House, 3-1-1. Completely remodeled inside and out, huge yard, many extras, Gulf Palms area near Alameda Mall. \$30's. 947-9765

FOR SALE: Lake Livingston, 14 x 48 furnished mobile home. Excellent condition. Oversized lot with beautiful shade and fruit trees. Good fishing area. 383-3053

FOR SALE: 1972 Sportcoach motor home, 25 ft, fully self contained, sleeps 6, plenty of storage space. \$7,950. 472-5984

FOR SALE: 1986 Toyota Truck, A/C, stereo tape, tinted glass, 20,000 miles - like new. \$5,250. 466-7365

FOR SALE: 15 1/2 foot tri-hull boat, 85 HP, with trailer. Runs great, new tires and lights on trailer. \$800. 998-8508

J. R. MCKENZIE, JR., employee (G Department), died March 17.

A. L. (LEROY) TAYLOR, retiree (Paint Shop), died April 11.

Deer Park Manufacturing Complex Health & Safety Improvement Process

1988 Health & Safety Recognition Program

"You Make The Difference Through Prevention"

In support of the Deer Park Complex's Health & Safety Improvement Process, a health & safety recognition program has been designed to encourage participation and increase safety awareness among all DPMC employees. This recognition program, called "You Make the Difference Through Prevention," was created by Deer Park's Health & Safety Steering Group to encourage DPMC employees to take pro-active steps in improving DPMC's safety performance and prevention of accidents. The "You Make the Difference Through Prevention" program will begin on July 1, 1988 and continue throughout the year. The first phase of the program focuses on individual participation.



The second phase of the recognition program will start on January 1, 1989. It will emphasize group participation with different eligibility requirements and awards. Details regarding the second phase will be announced at a later date. Under the first phase of the "You Make the Difference Through Prevention" recognition program, a drawing for individual awards will be held each month for those employees who have officially qualified. The "Eligibility Requirements" for this segment of the recognition program are listed on the back of this page. Twenty-five recognition awards will be awarded to employees throughout the Complex each month. Below is a listing of those awards.

- 19" portable color TV with remote control.



- VHS video cassette recorder with remote control.



- Full-size microwave oven with solid-state electronics and digital readout.



- Ergometer aerobic exercise bike with hydraulic cylinder for even rowing resistance.



1988 Health & Safety Recognition Program "You Make the Difference Through Prevention"

Eligibility Requirements

- The 1988 Health & Safety Recognition Program will begin July 1 and continue throughout the year.
- All Shell personnel working at DPMC during the award period are eligible for monthly recognition drawings once they have completed the eligibility requirements.
- The program is based on participation. Employees must actively participate to become eligible for recognition awards.
- A monthly drawing will be held each month and only those employees who have officially qualified will be eligible for the drawing.
- In order to qualify initially, an employee must complete two of the following criteria. Each activity should be recorded on a separate entry form as each approved form qualifies the employee for the monthly drawing. Only one safety meeting attendance per month can be used to qualify for the drawing.
 - a. Take a scheduled voluntary physical/blood test
 - b. Write a near miss.
 - c. Have your safety suggestion accepted.
 - d. Conduct or participate in a scheduled safety audit.
 - e. Conduct a safety meeting.
 - f. Attend a Shell sponsored fire training/fire school.
 - g. Attend a safety meeting.
 - h. Submit a safety article.
 - i. Serve on the Health & Safety Committee.
 - j. Serve on a S.A.F.E. Team or a departmental Safety Group.
 - k. Serve as a Safe Work Group Coordinator.
 - l. Coordinate a documented emergency drill.
 - m. Participate in a documented emergency drill.
- Each Safe Work Group Coordinator will receive entry forms for his Safe Work Group. The Safe Work Group Coordinator will be responsible for supplying his Safe Work Group with these forms and putting them in an accessible place. The forms will be in triplicate - the employee who submits an entry will keep a copy, the Safe Work Group Coordinator will keep a copy for his records and the Safety Awareness team will receive the approved original for the monthly drawing.
- The Safe Work Group Coordinator will keep track of all employees in his/her area who have qualified for the monthly drawing on his/her individual contributors list.
- An employee may qualify more than once for each monthly drawing, however may only receive one recognition award per month. An employee must complete two of the criteria from the eligibility requirements to qualify initially. Each additional eligibility requirement he/she fulfills will entitle him/her to an additional opportunity for the monthly recognition drawing.
- During the introductory phase, 25 recognition awards will be awarded to employees who qualify for the monthly drawings. The employee will have a choice of one of the following:
 - * Color TV
 - * Video Cassette Recorder
 - * Microwave oven
 - * Ergometer

IRU Planned For DPMC

Construction Beginning in June thru September 1989

In June, field work will begin on an Isoprene Recovery Unit (IRU) at DPMC. This effort is expected to continue through September 1989, with start-up operations lasting until the end of that year.

"This facility will enable Shell to produce our own ultrahigh-purity isoprene monomer for use by our Marietta Chemical Plant," says **RICK ROBINSON**, locations representative for the project.

"Currently, we must depend upon another company to extract the chemical from a stream originating in the CIPX Unit at DPMC," Rick says. "Since we produce the feed stream and use the final product, it is only natural that Shell should operate the plant that makes the building block."

In addition to the isoprene, the plant will produce DCPD and a piperylene concentrate, both of which are used in high-technology resins.

The isoprene product from the IRU will be converted into KRATON (R), a thermoplastic elastomer, and

SHELLVIS (R), a high-performance lube oil additive.

KRATON (R) polymers are used in a wide variety of applications, ranging from the adhesives on tapes and labels to extenders in asphalt and high-performance packaging. It also provides elasticity to such things as golf club grips and diaper waistbands.

SHELLVIS (R) polymer is the additive that allows a lubricant to be able to meet the various viscosity specifications of multigrade motor oils.

The IRU will be located in the Olefins area; specifically on the site of the BD-2 Unit, which is being refurbished.

This unit was shut down with the rest of the OP-II facilities in May, 1981. It underwent a complete inspection turnaround last summer to define the condition of the mothballed plant before the IRU project could be started.

According to Rick, last year's inspection of the BD-2 unit found it to be in excellent condition which, he says, was a result of the care taken by the BD/HT/IP operators to preserve it through the years. He adds that continuous attention to a planned mothball effort pays off, particularly when the unit is shut down and then recommissioned, sometimes years later, as this one was.

Currently, portions of the unit are being sandblasted and repainted. Several of the towers are covered by scaffolding and some vessels are cocooned in plastic to hold down the dust levels and to prevent oversprays.

According to **JOHN GRIFFITHS**, superintendent of the Olefins area, the new isoprene unit is an important project, both for DPMC and for Shell.

"It indicates that the company has confidence in our ability to operate viably," he says, "and so it is putting money back into the business. That's a positive factor."

The process is based on Shell-developed technology, he adds, which has been proven commercially for

many years.

"This is a fairly 'high-tech' product for Olefins," says John, noting the isoprene unit will be operated with a Honeywell TDC-3000 control system. "It will require a lot of close work with the customer -- Marietta plant -- to be sure we are meeting their requirements," he notes.

"From that standpoint," Rick continues, "this project and its products fit very well with Shell's ongoing Quality Improvement Process. We will be using statistical process control not only to have on-specification products, but also consistent, high-quality products."

He adds that KRATON (R) elastomers and SHELLVIS (R) viscosity improvers are in growth areas, both in terms of demand for the products and the expanded uses to which they are employed.

Rick agrees. "Isoprene demand has grown during the past few years," he observes, "and DPMC wants to be in a position to supply the demand efficiently and cost-effectively."

According to **PETER DELEEUEW**, manager of Shell Chemical's Elastomers Business Center, the increased capabilities of the unit will support continued growth in the KRATON business.

"This plant provides Shell with complete control of a key raw material so that as our customers grow, we can assure them of a continued supply of high-performance KRATON (R) and SHELLVIS (R) polymers," says Peter.

But perhaps one of the less well-recognized benefits of the new unit is that it reflects new projects at DPMC, following a period of relative inactivity as regards plant expansion.

"Any time you put in new facilities, you're adding jobs and encouraging people who've heard an awful lot about cutting back," says **BILLY PARKER**, Operating supervisor.

"Any time we're building, and not tear-

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Preparatory work is being done on DPMC's newly planned Isoprene Recovery Unit.

Quality Commitments:

Fuels

Learning from others' experiences is a tool the Fuels organization has put to good use.

While not all of the employees in this organization have not yet completed the Shell individual Quality Training (SIQT) sessions, they are actively involved in the Quality Improvement Process nonetheless.

"Fuels could be thought of as the 'smart second' in the Quality Process," says **JIM NEWLIN**, Fuels superintendent. "We do not have the distinction of being the first organization in DPMC to implement the QIP, but we do expect to benefit from the knowledge gained by those who went before us.

"One way we are becoming a smart second is through our involvement in the Complex Quality Forum," he continues. "This allows us to actively discuss and evaluate the successes and pitfalls that other organizations have experienced. We hope to build on others' successes and avoid or minimize the potential problem areas."

Jim says the Quality Process is the key to Fuels' long-term success at DPMC.

"The Quality Process is the best management process I have seen. It allows all employees to actively participate in solving problems and improving their jobs. This ultimately re-

sults in more satisfying jobs with a lot less hassle."

Examples of some of the ways that departments in the Fuels organization have used the Quality Process to improve their workplace are given below.

ALKY/THERMAL CRACKING

A Product Quality Team was formed in 1987 to work on various issues associated with product quality. The primary emphasis of this team to date has been in the Thermal Cracking area because of the opportunities to eliminate significant Price of Nonconformances (PONC).

The Quality Team, made up of representatives from Operations, Process Engineering, North Lab and Head Office Quality Assurance, work on various areas dealing with feed and product quality.

In recent efforts to define requirements for product and feedstream specifications at Thermal Cracking, team members communicated with suppliers and downstream customers of the unit. Information gathered was used to help establish mutually agreeable specifications.

As a result of their efforts, the Product Quality Team raised the emphasis on product quality which resulted in

less off-spec products at the unit. Residual fuel oil quality alone has resulted in lower cutter stocks giveaways in 1987 than in previous years.

CAT CRACKING & GAS

The Quality Improvement Process within Cat Cracking & Gas has focused primarily in the area of corrective action and prevention. The use of Corrective Action Teams (CAT) and prevention plans have been applied to all areas of their business, including safety, environmental and production.

In environmental, for example, a CAT was set up to reduce the number of sour gas exceedances in the East Fuel Blend Tank. Improved sour gas system management, procedures and tools resulted in a decrease from 16 reportable exceedances down to two in 1987.

The use of prevention plans entail investigating an incident to determine the root cause, to determine the PONC and to establish corrective action items. Through these efforts, a need for improved procedures and training was recognized. Plans this year are to establish a team to look into training needs, both for training tools and training effectiveness.

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Shell Federal Credit Union Annual Meeting

The 51st Annual Membership Meeting of Shell Federal Credit Union will be held on Friday, May 20, 1988, at 7:30 p.m. at the Pasadena Convention Center, 7902 Fairmont Parkway, Pasadena, Texas. Each member will receive a free gift at the door, and a total of \$2,000 in cash drawings will be given away. All members present will be eligible for the cash drawings, so make plans to attend.

Do You Have The Right Extinguisher?

Having the right fire extinguisher and knowing how to use it can limit a kitchen fire to a minor inconvenience. But using the wrong kind of extinguisher can make a fire worse, warns the Institute for Home Fire Safety.

They outline the four types of extinguishers and the kinds of fires they control:

- * A - Puts out fires of paper, cloth, wood, rubber and many plastics.
- * B - Extinguishes oil, gasoline, paints, lacquers, cooking grease, solvents and other flammable liquids.

* C - Smothers electrical fires in wiring and fuse boxes.

* D - Extinguishes combustible materials such as magnesium or sodium.

Home extinguishers are labeled ABC or BC, but the National Fire Prevention Association recommends the ABC multipurpose dry chemical extinguisher for most home fires. The BC extinguisher is good only for flammable liquids and electrical fires.

Before relying on the extinguisher, have it checked through the local fire department, which can test it without disarming the unit.

Quality Commitments: Fuels

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INSTRUMENTATION

During the last quarter of 1986, the Instrument and Systems crafts attended SIQT. A group from what was then East Operations (TOM BULLARD, FERNANDO CHAVEZ, RUFUS DRIVER, ED MCDONALD, BOB MULLINS and LARRY SLAGLE) began applying what they learned to the problem of repeated recalibration of level transmitters during startups.

The group calculated the cost of extra calibrations which they felt could be avoided -- the PONC -- and began defining the requirements for eliminating those calibrations.

This effort led to further discussion in the East Operations Instrument

Craft Team meetings. These meetings included, in addition to the original SIQT group, DONALD BRATTON, RICHARD CORBITT, KARL FOUNTAIN, DALE HARGRAVES, GAYRO LAWSON, NEAL MCKINNEY and GERALD WILSON.

Several actions have taken place as a result of the group's efforts. In one application it was discovered that the density of the fluid in the transmitters varied quite a bit during the startup. The transmitter in that application was replaced with a "smart transmitter" that can be reranged quickly.

Other actions taken by the team have been for the Instrument personnel to discuss with Operators the workings of the level measurements so that they can recognize a problem before it causes an upset to the unit, and to clearly identify cases where the range

covered in the sight glass is different than the range of the transmitter.

DISPATCHING

Dispatching Operations has utilized the Quality Improvement Process through CATs to investigate and eliminate safety, environmental, product quality, operations, maintenance and communication problems.

For example, environmental incidents were analyzed to determine the worst offenders and recommendations for corrective actions are being developed.

Also, a CAT was developed to eliminate high losses being encountered on Louisiana crude barge, foreign crude and black oil receipts and shipments. Another CAT was set up to review ways of better using the bulletin boards in the Tank Farm Control House as a way to improve communications.

DPMC Plans For An Isoprene Recovery Unit

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ing down, is a good sign. We're anxious to get it going, and we believe the unit should be on stream by late 1989 or early 1990."

JIMMY SIMPSON, an operations

shift breaker who was one of the turnaround coordinators during the work on the unit last summer, is another of the Olefins personnel who's looking forward to startup.

"The isoprene unit should run bet-

ter than the BD unit," says Jimmy, "because we will have lower temperatures and pressures. It will be a cleaner operating unit, too -- hopefully, with fewer maintenance problems. We're anxious to get started."



DAVID COPOUS (left) learns about the capabilities of the Norwegian AG-3 automatic rifle from Norwegian instructor 1st Lt. ARD DALENG.

DPMC Employee Receives Winter Training In Norway

DAVID COPOUS, a boilermaker in Chemical Operations and a sergeant in the Texas Army National Guard, recently spent nineteen days in Norway as part of an annual military and cultural exchange with the Norwegian Home Guard. David is a long range reconnaissance patrol leader for Company G, 143rd Infantry (Airborne) based in Houston. He was among the 108 National Guard members from Texas, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri participating in the two-week training program at Torpoen, Norway. This year marked the fifteenth year of the exchange.

Milestones

Service Anniversaries

35 YEARS

I.G. MC CLURE
P&AS

J.N. OWEN
Envir/Util

L.D. PHILLIPS, JR.
BA/SR

20 YEARS

M.S. RUDNICKI
LPA Operations

J.E. SMITH
Electrician No. 1

15 YEARS

A.C. COLLINS, JR.
Central Maintenance

B.A. DANIEL
Maintenance Planning

M.K. HAVERKORN
Central Maintenance

R.H. THIBODEAUX
Control Systems

B.S. WASHINGTON
LPA Maintenance

10 YEARS

R.Y. BAILEY
BD/HT/IP

G.F. BOYLE, JR.
BA/SR

M.L. CAMPBELL
Pyrolysis

K.W. CARTER
A Department

J. COLLINS
Fuels Alky/Thermal Cracking

J.F. GALLEN
Engrg Svcs

B.M. HAIRGROVE
Lubricating Oils

D.M. HOOVER, SR.
East Maintenance

J. MOLNAR, JR.
Machinist No. 1

N.G. PEREZ
Phenol-Acetone

M.N. POOLE
BPA Flaking & Dist

M.R. RISINGER
Central Maintenance

R.C. SEELEY
Machinist No. 1

T.R. SHAW
Central Maintenance

R.L. STARK, JR.
Light Olefins

G. TAYLOR
East Operations

L.M. TITTLE
BPA Flaking & Dist

J.W. WILSON, JR.
Catalytic Cracking/Gas

DPMC Welcomes

A. R. BROYLES
Financial

D. H. HOBBS
Eng. Services

Retirements

J. A. CAMPO
Process Engineering
30 Years

J. E. HOLLOWAY
Central Maintenance
39 Years

A. E. REIDLAND
Environmental Operations
35 Years

J. B. WOODARD, JR.
Logistics Services
33 Years

Shellegram

Deer Park Manufacturing Complex

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