

# Factory Physics

Methods for Efficient Project Management in a Scientific Environment

27 October 2021



PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE

# My Journey

BS CE, PE

40 years at Chevron in various positions

Project engineer

Design engineer

Construction engineer

Engineering manager

Construction manager

Project manager

Consultant

Project director

General Manager Project Resources Company

General Manager Special Projects

Project Production Management and Innovation



PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE

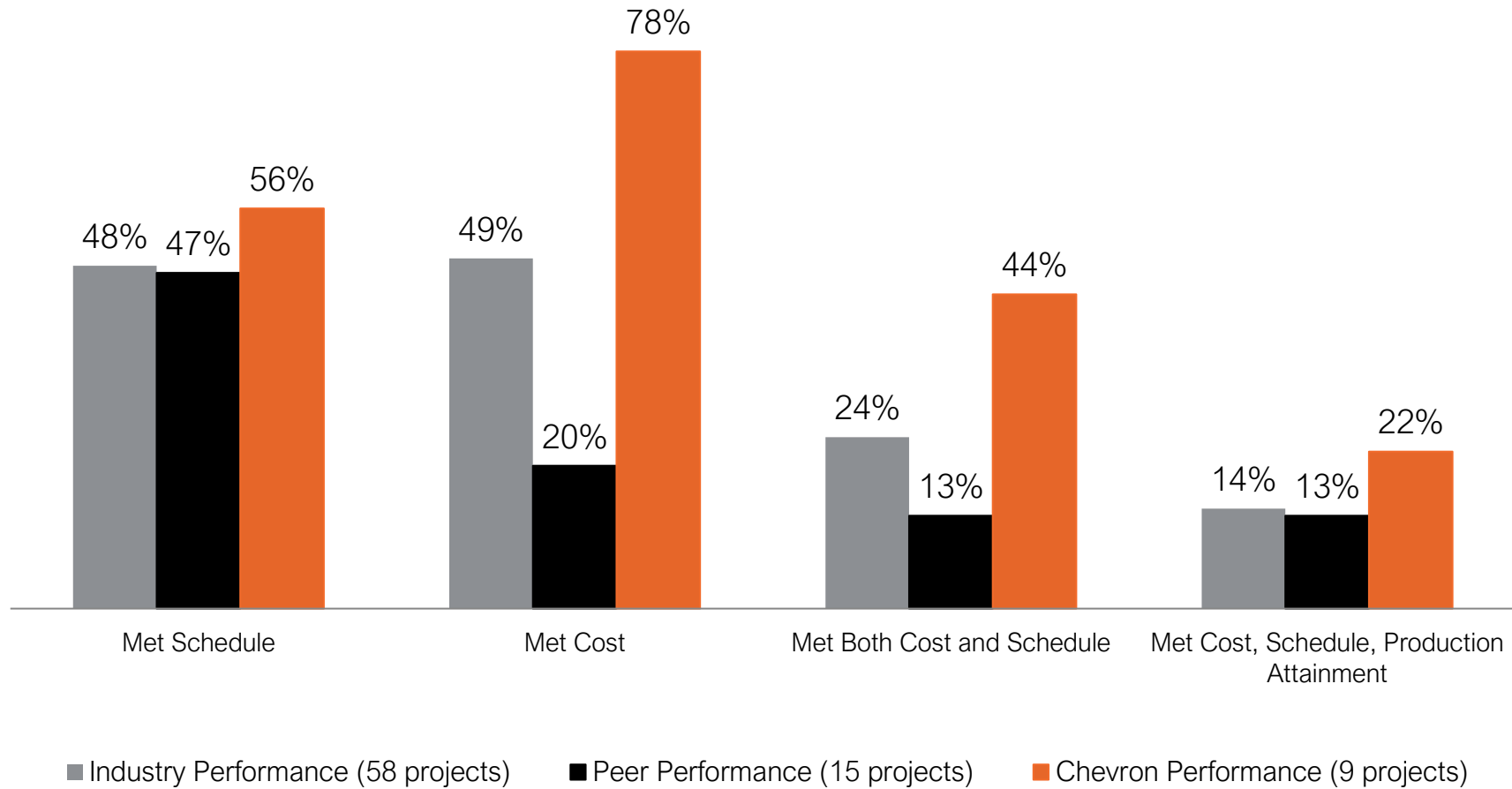


Chevron's project management system was based on best practices in the oil and gas industry

© 2019 Chevron



PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE



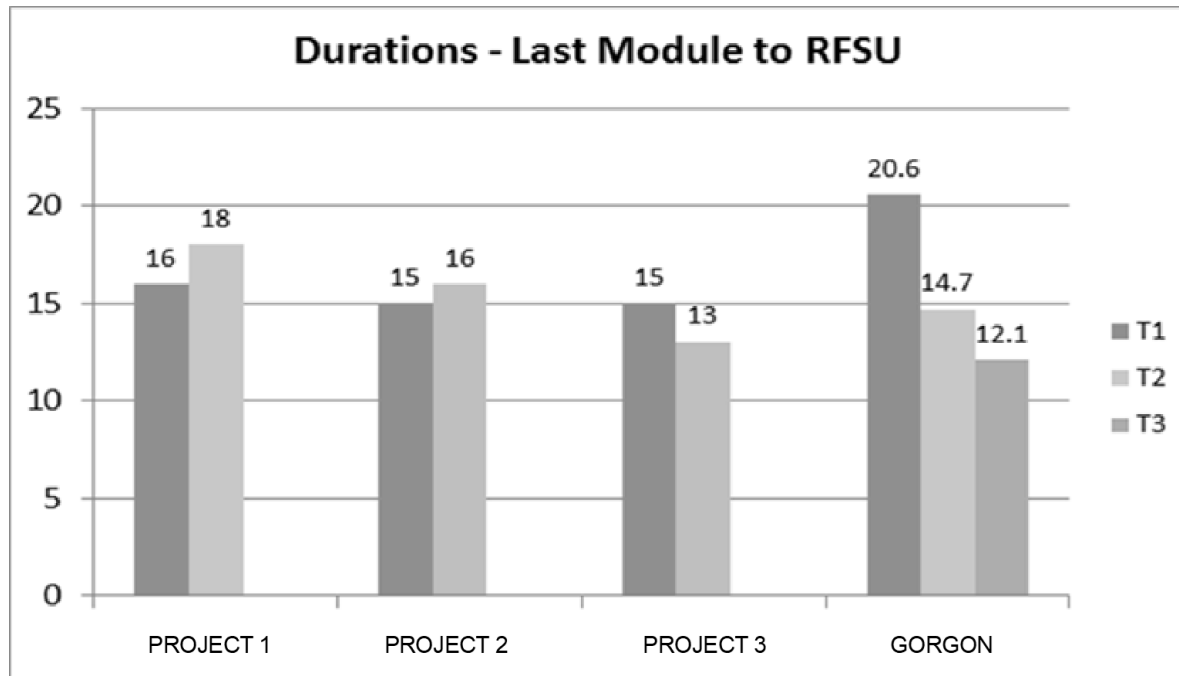
Data from IPA 2018 UIBC: MCPs AR 2010+ with cost, schedule, and production attainment data



Something had to change



PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE



Compressed schedule  
by 08 months, saving  
~\$540 MM and  
accelerating revenue  
generation

*Courtesy: Chevron Corporation*



PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE

# Current Practices - Not Science Based

## ERA 1 – Taylorism

Getting more out of workers

## ERA 2 – Predictability

Critical Path Method (CPM) scheduling and project controls

Front End Loading

3D CADD

Advanced Work Packaging

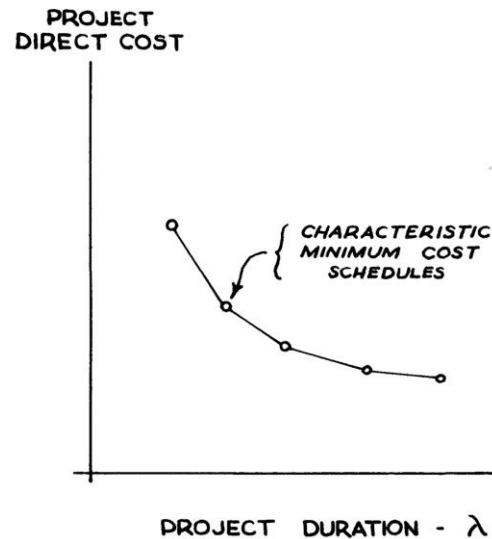
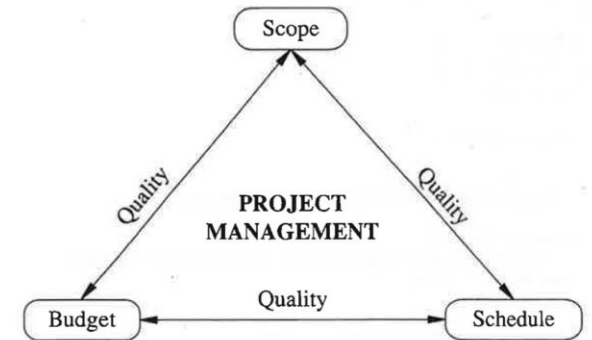


Fig. 3—Typical project cost curve.

Critical Path Planning and Scheduling Kelley & Walker

**Garold D. Oberlender, Ph.D., P.E.**  
Professor of Civil Engineering  
Oklahoma State University



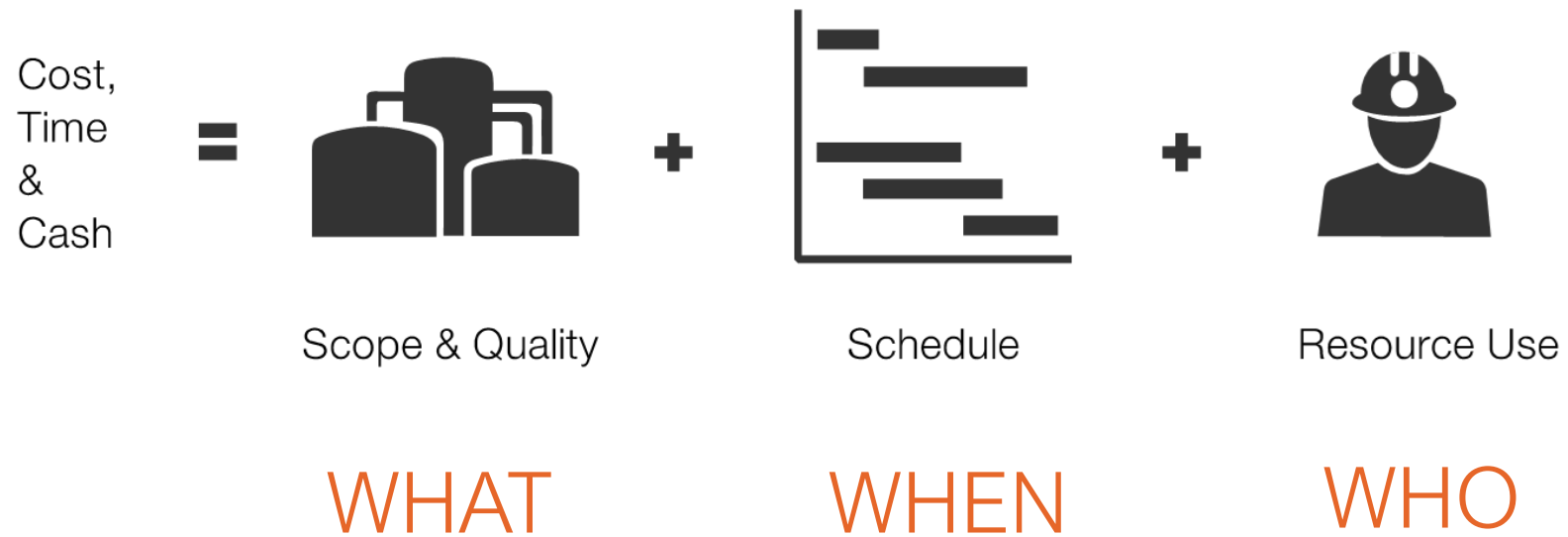
PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE

We discovered the science that  
governs projects

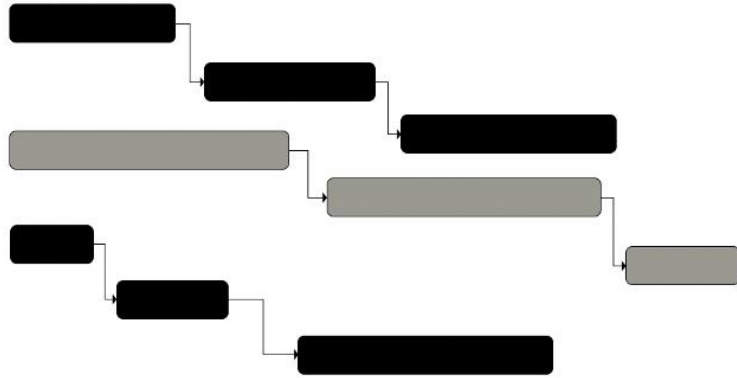




# Project Management

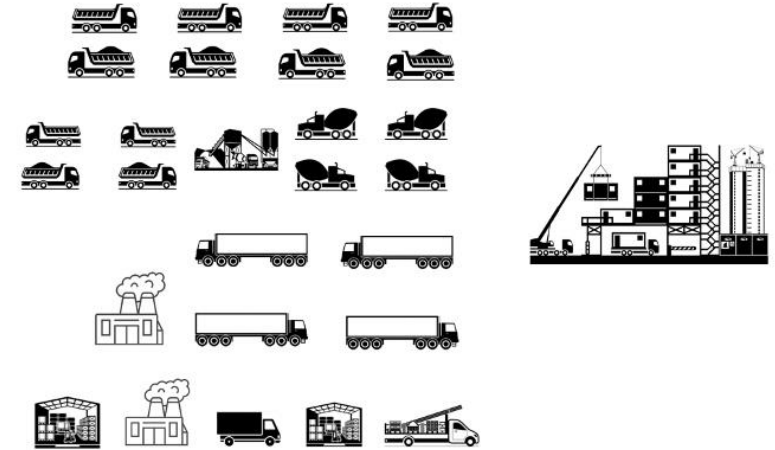


Schedule = Should Happen



Dates & Progress

Production System = Can/Will Happen



Rates / Throughput

Copyright Project Production Institute

4 5 3





DESIGN



MAKE



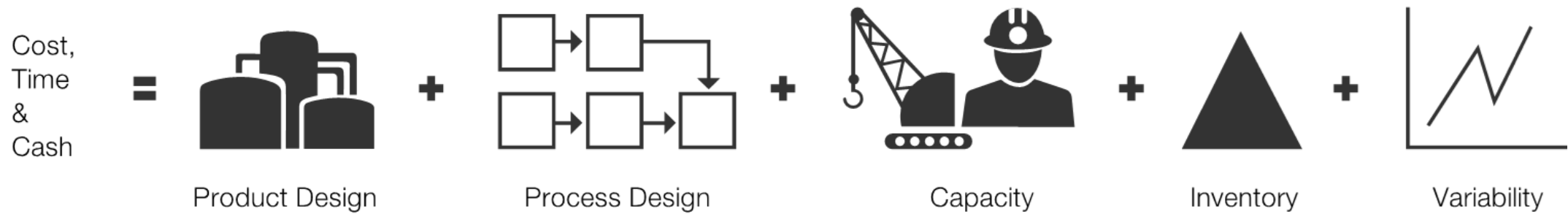
TRANSPORT



BUILD



# Five Levers



Copyright Project Production Institute

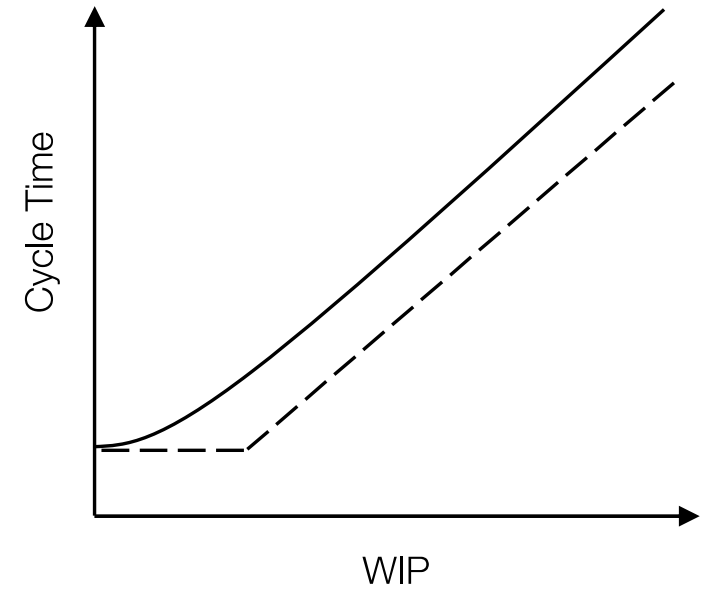
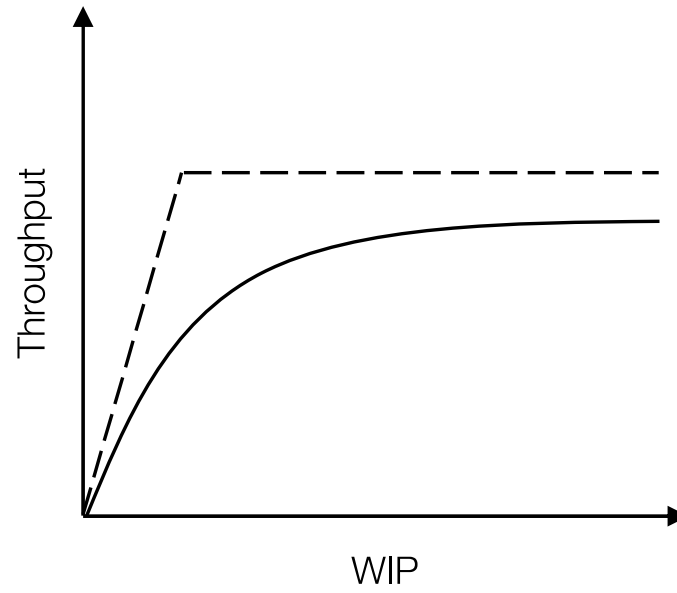
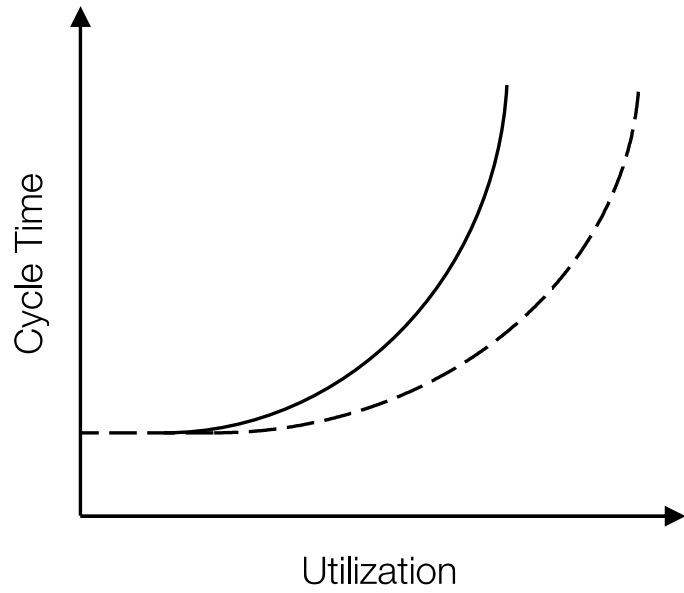
Projects Are Unrecognized Production Systems

Governed by Little's Law:  $\text{Cycle Time} = \text{Work in Process} / \text{Throughput}$



PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE

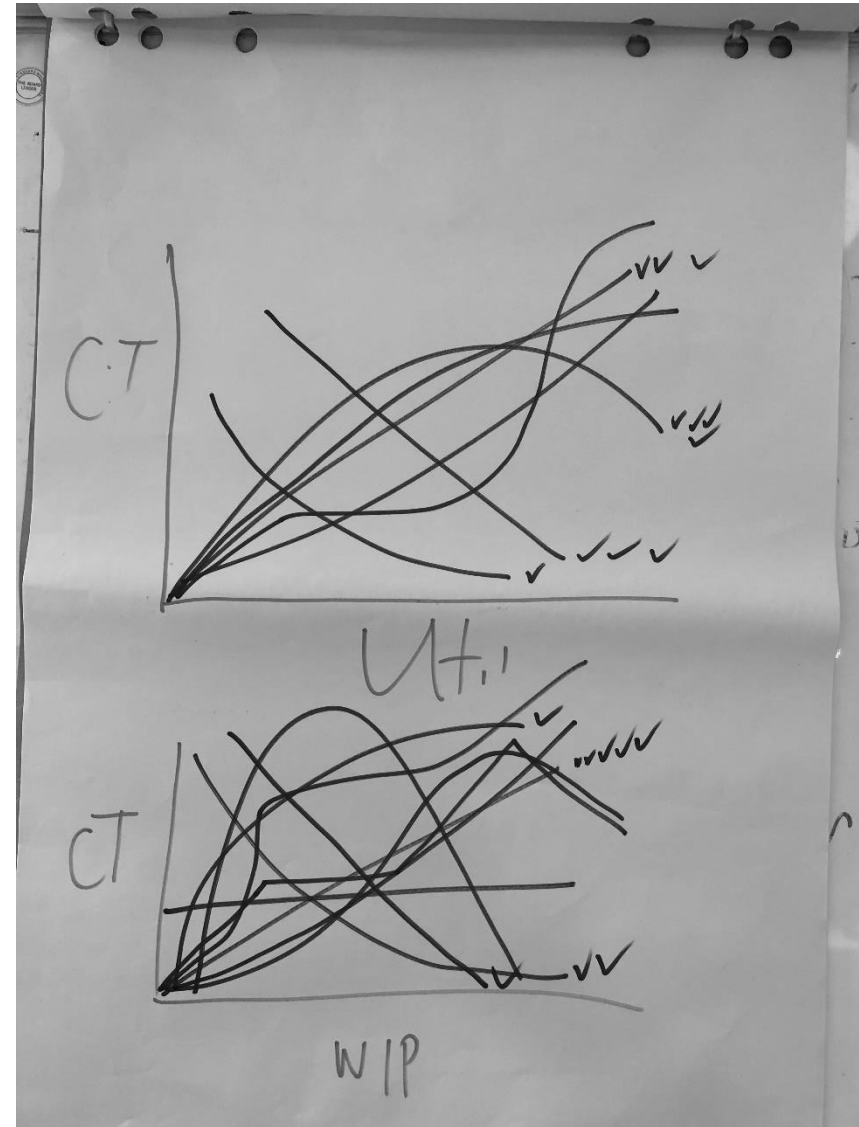
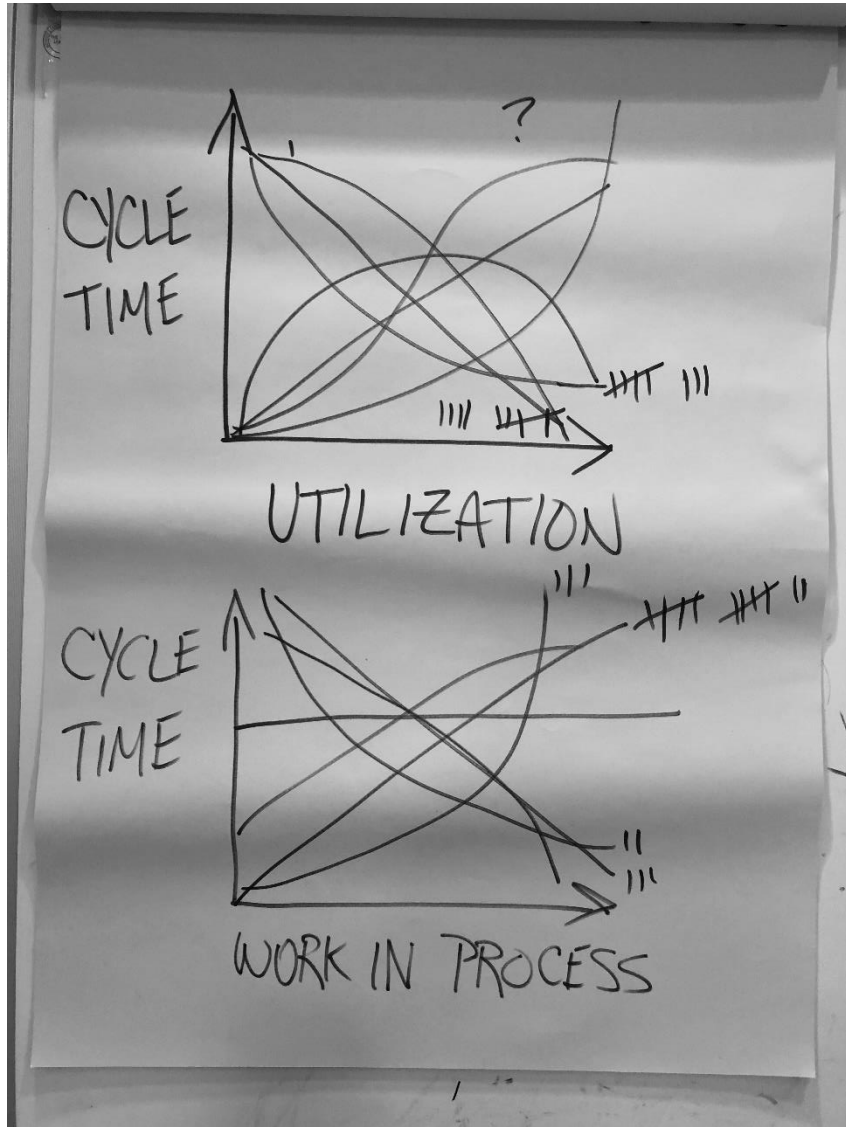
# Three Curves



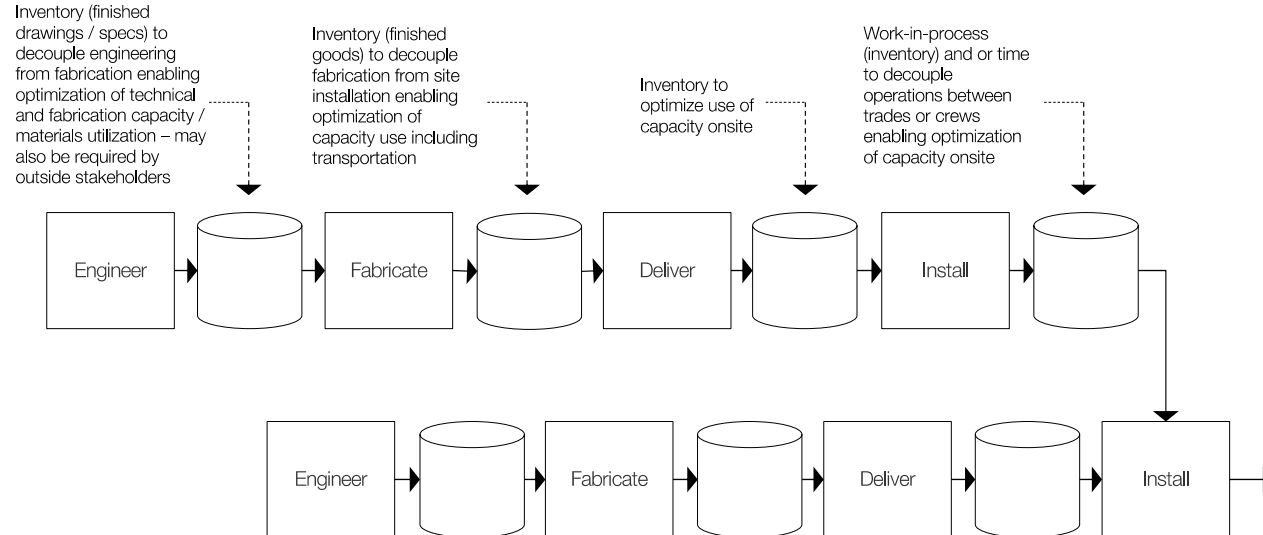
Copyright Project Production Institute



PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE



# Projects Naturally Deal with Variability by Protecting Each Step in the Process with Inventory



## IMPLICATIONS:

Work In Process (Inventory) = More Time

More Time = More Cost

More Time + More Cost = Lower ROI



## Piling - A Real Example of This



Unit rate contractor to drive 20,000 piles on the project in the first six months of construction, planned completion of foundations in two years

An excellent piling contractor was hired and delivered as promised for \$8.9MM on a unit rate contract – big win



# Success?



Finished Piling – Waiting for Foundations



PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE

# Project Management Systems – 4 Significant Gaps



1. Whole is optimized by optimizing the parts
2. Assumes variability is a given
3. Scheduling is planning
4. Focuses on what, who and when, but not HOW the work will be done

© 2019 Chevron



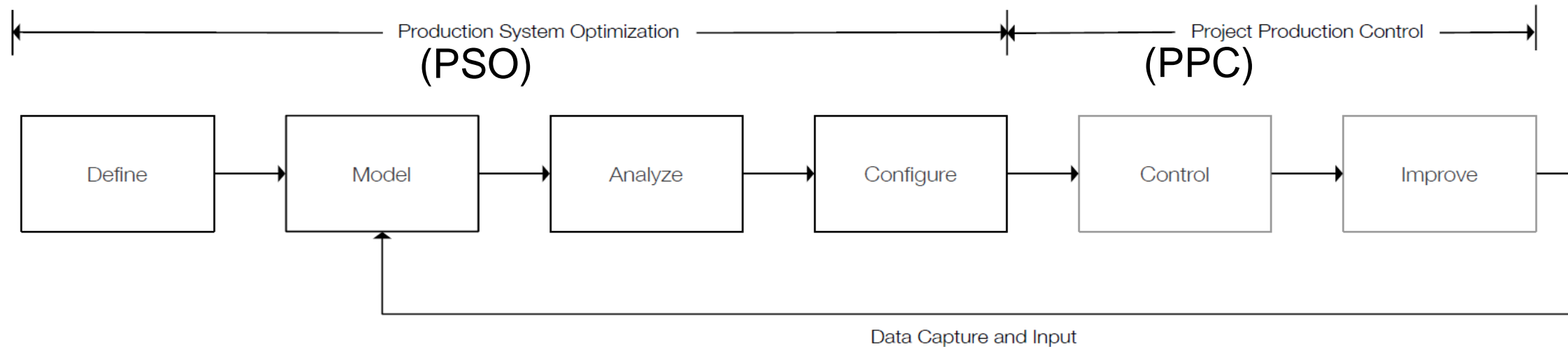
PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE

How do we close those gaps?



OS is the project science

Project Production Management is the method



IN CONCERT WITH

Computer Aided Concurrent Production Engineering

Supply Flow Control

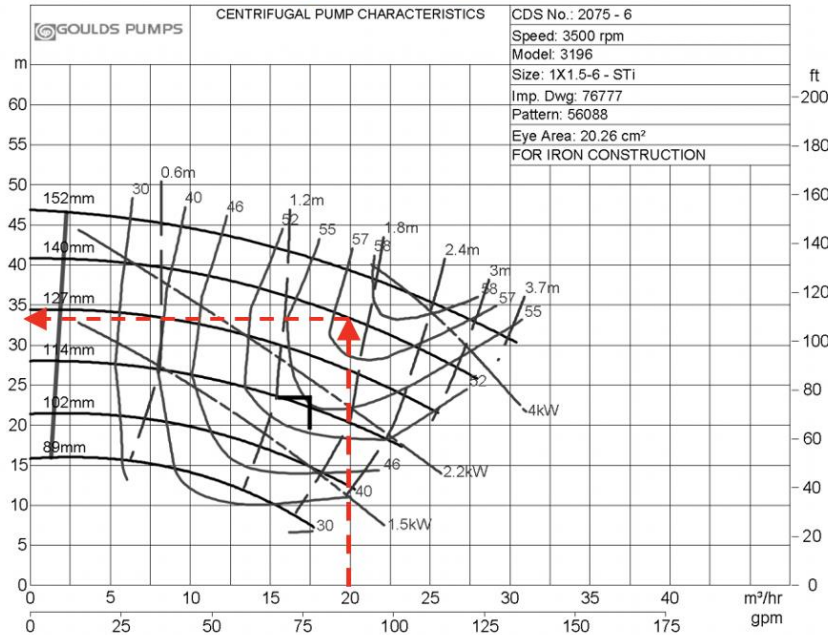


PROJECT PRODUCTION INSTITUTE

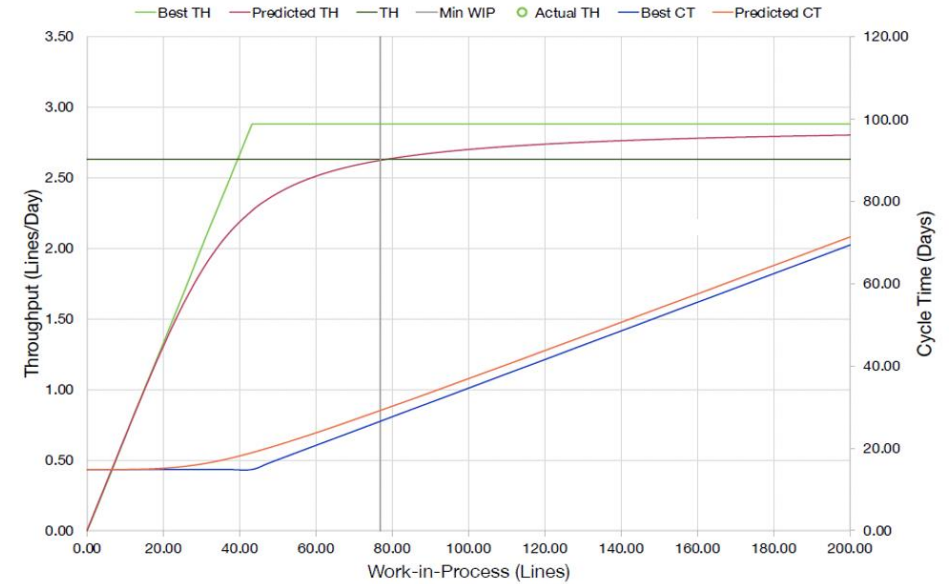
# Operations Science Moment

## How do we control production?

Pump curves describes the behavior of a pump with a given impellor.



Operations Science describes the behavior of a production system with given parameters (e.g., resources)



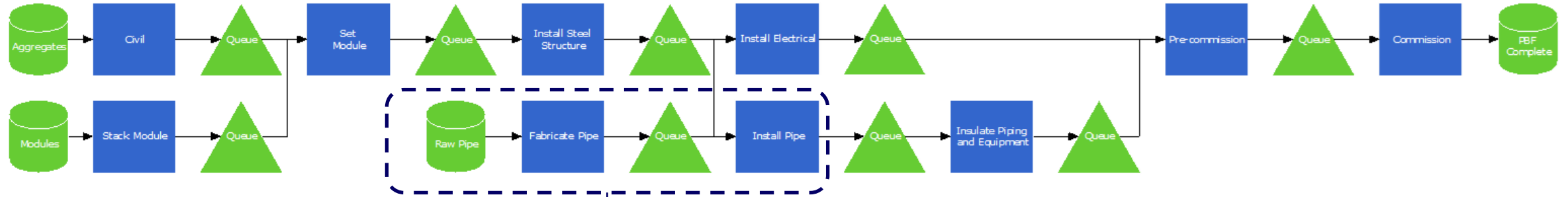
Model considers 6 Designers and 3 Engineers at a maximum capacity utilization of 90%

- Operations Science describes the behavior of a production system (e.g., pipe erection) with given parameters, in much the same way that pump curves describe the behavior of a pump with a given impellor.
- Production System Optimization (PSO) can identify parameters required to achieve and/ or improve schedule (e.g., throughput/ cycle-time).
- By utilizing a Operations Science mindset (controlling WIP, identifying and removing variability) we can assist in meeting required schedules

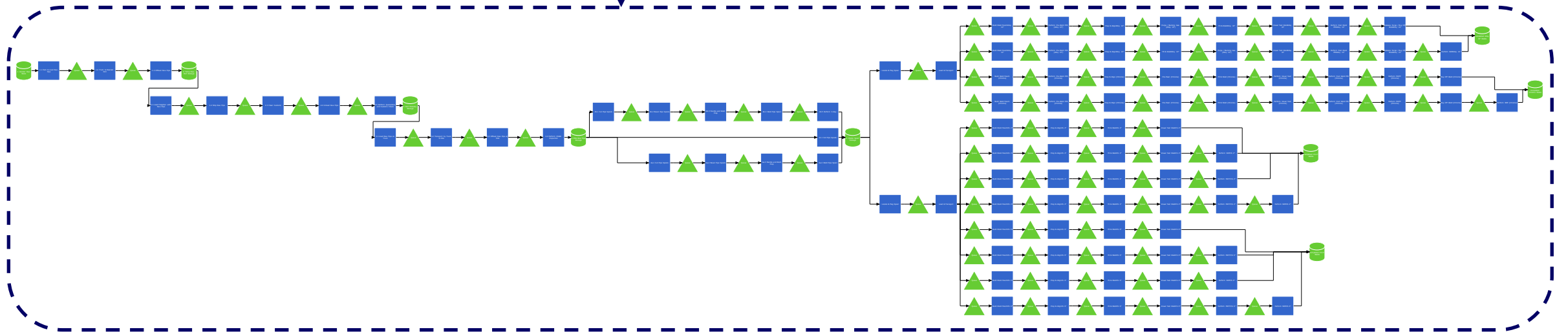


# Projects are Production Systems

## High Level Map



## Detailed Map



# Do the logistics systems have the required capacity?

Ocean Going

Inland

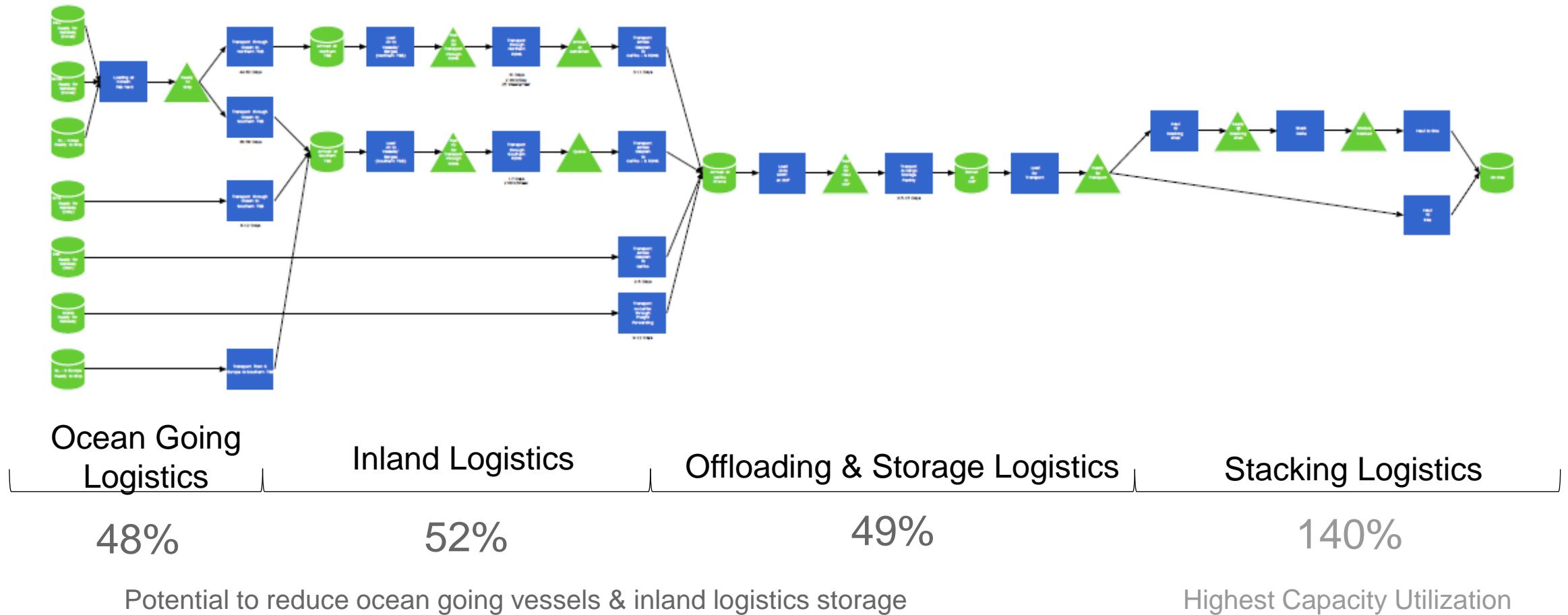
Offloading and Storage

Stacking and Final Installation





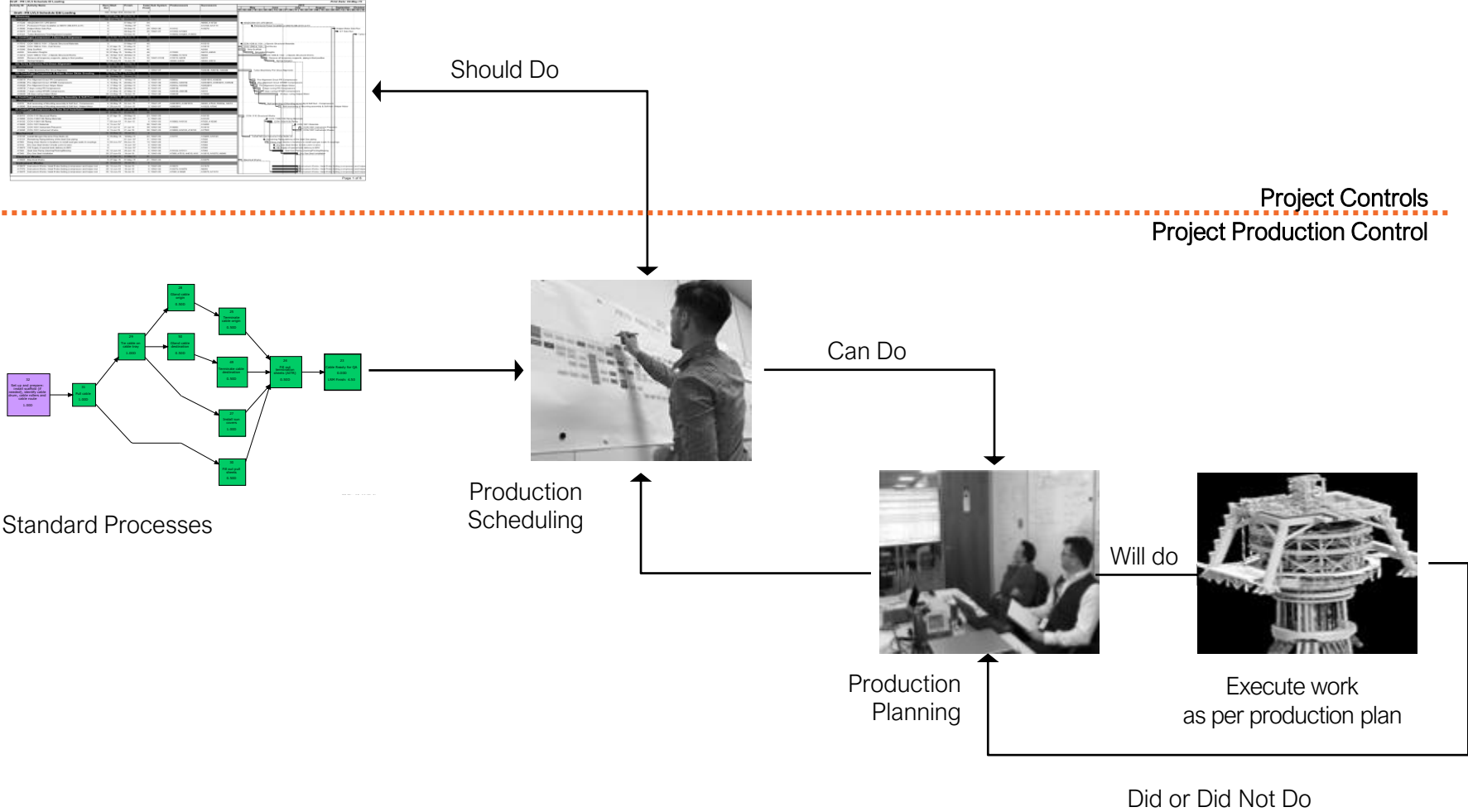
# What did they find?



**Optimize Stacking Capacity (not number of stacking facilities)**



# Project Production Control Approach



Project Controls  
Project Production Control

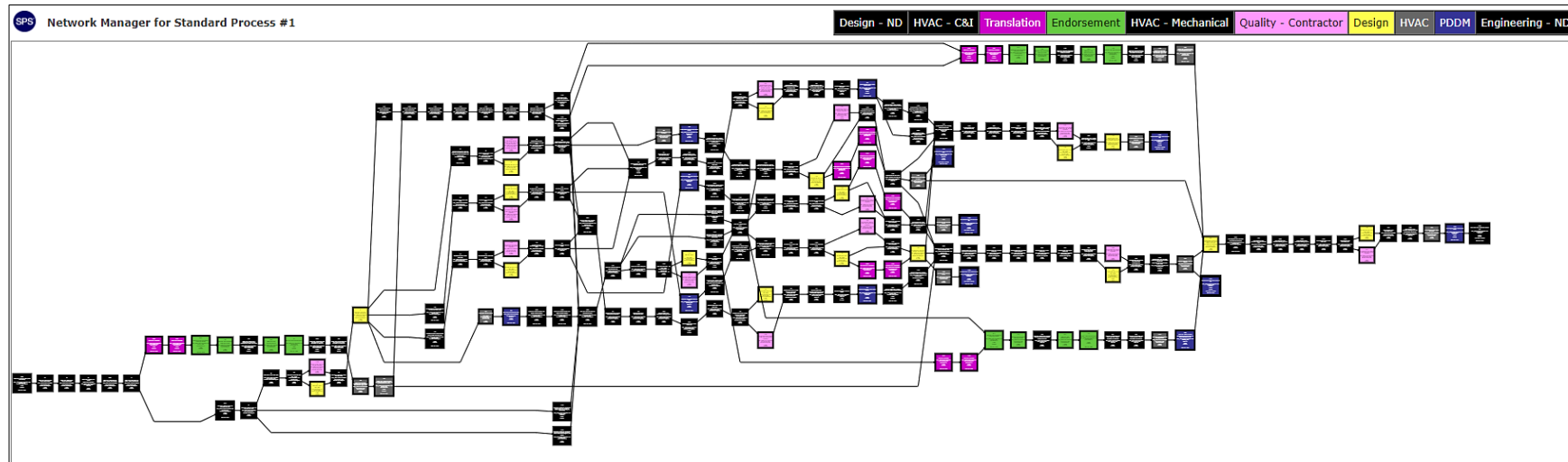


# Illusion of Being in Control?

Engineering thought it was a seven-step process

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7
PLC data available (FB-area)	Wiring PLC vendor data into SPI (ND)	Assign template (ND)	Generate layout, perform self-check, do the checking and issue for FB/HO review (ND)	FB/HO to do the review and send back to ND (FB-area)	Incorporate FB/HO review. Comments if any and send final copy to PDDM for issue (ND)	Issue on POL (ND-area and PDDM)

Actual After Production Control – 200

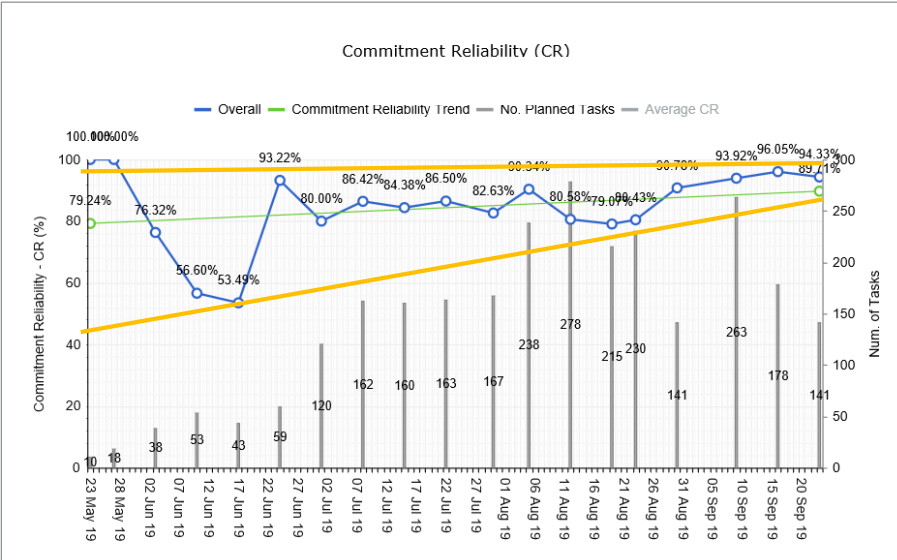


# Impact of Project Production Control – Pre-FEED / FEED

## IMPACT

Accelerated completion of contractual milestone to enable critical work to be completed on-time

Removed translation activities for electrical (31 items) and material requisitions (57) reducing CT for each workflow



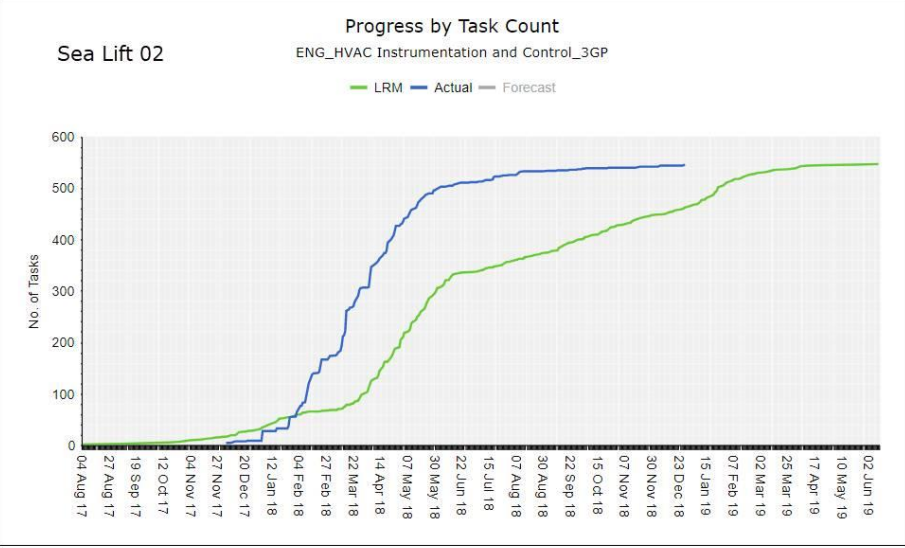
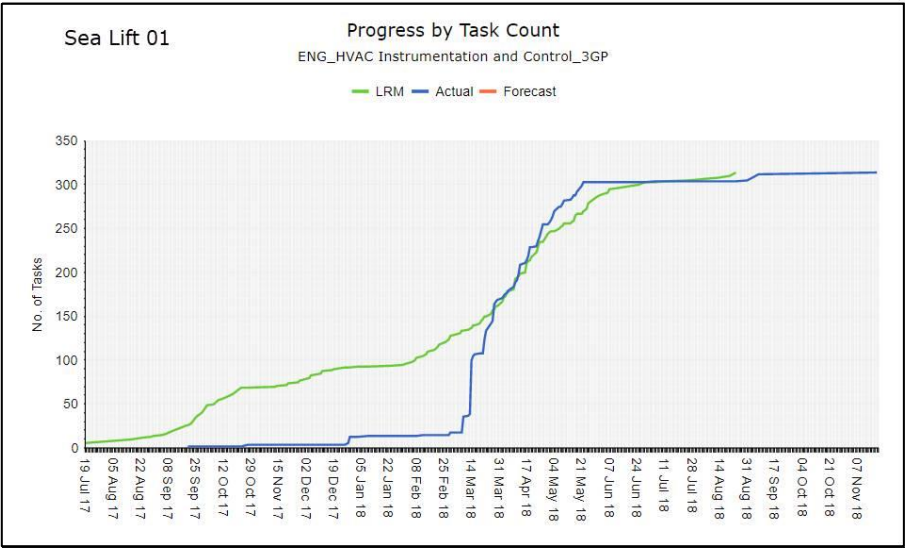
# Impact of Project Production Control – Engineering

## IMPACT

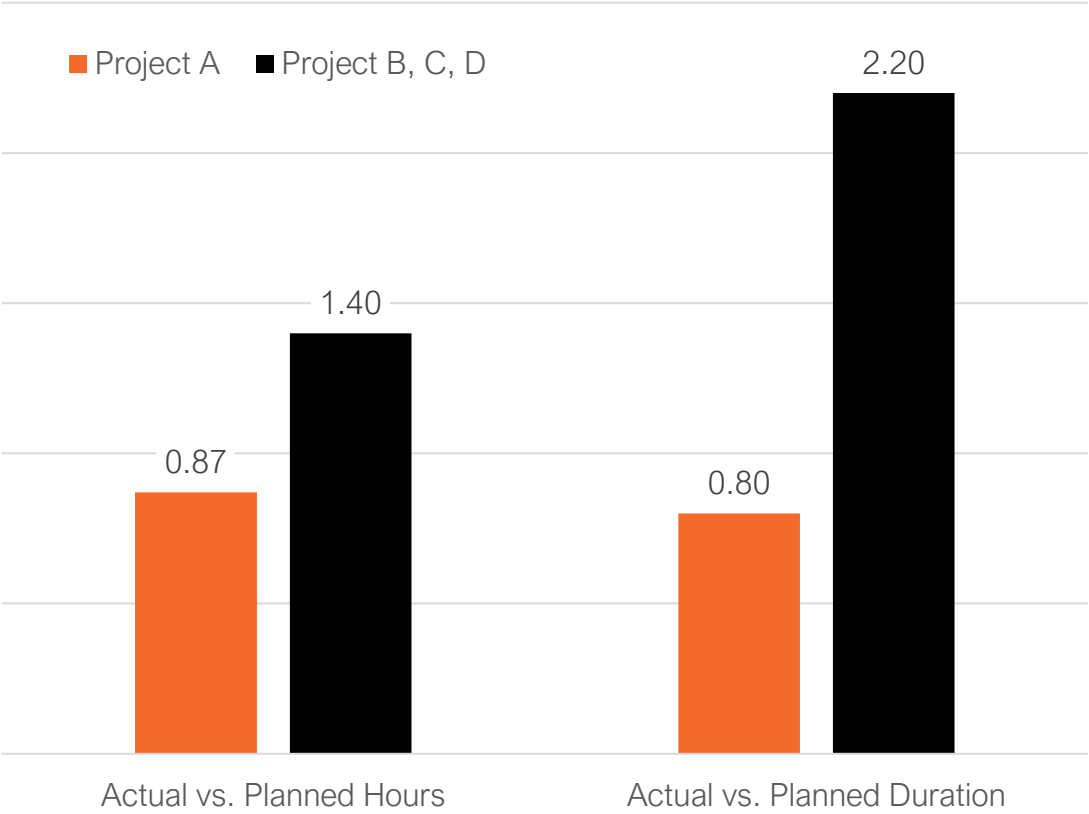
Schedule recovered through standard work processes, right priorities and managing variability

Resources better utilized

Discipline interfaces not previously identified were incorporated into the plan



# Impact of Project Production Control – Construction



Description	Project A	Project B, C, D
Base IWP inventory	100%	100%
% of open IWPs (WIP)	14%	27%
Avg hours in a IWP (Batch size)	513hrs	1173hrs
PF – cumulative to date	1.15	0.72
Duration to execute an IWP	0.8 x Plan	2.2 x Plan

# PPM requires a change in mindset

If you don't start, you can't finish

Earn and burn

Economy of scale exists

Cash flow doesn't matter

Bigger batches give shorter cycle time

More open work fronts are better

A good productivity factor means we are meeting project objectives

We have a schedule and those executing work will use it

Schedule is a plan

Workface planning improves performance

Better looking at it than for it

Behind schedule? Add more capacity – planners, craft, equipment

“I Already Do Project Production Management”

