



HSE NEWS

WORKING FOR YOU TO KEEP YOU SAFE

The target audience for this newsletter is PDO Staff and contractors community.

Latest HSE Statistics YTD 30th November 2016

	2015	2016
Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF)	0.28	0.23
Workplace fatalities	2	3
Non-work related fatalities	4	3
Non-accidental deaths (NADs)	13	12
Lost Time Injuries (LTIs)	47	40
All injuries (excluding first aid cases)	162	184
Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIS)	78	94
Roll over - MVIs	23	28
Serious MVIs	29	34

Vehicle Class A/B Defects

Class A	66
Class B	1929

Life Saving Rules Violations

Journey Management	27
Speeding/GSM	14
Seatbelts	28
Overriding Safety Device	3
Working at Heights	6
Permit (PtW)	15
Confined Space	2
Lock Out Tag Out	1
Drugs and alcohol	1
Gas testing	-
Smoking	6
Suspended Load	3

Lean Tip

Take a look around your work place and with your colleagues do proper "hazard hunts".

Important News

Hazard Hunt!

This is the first feature story of Hazard recognition, a four part series that will tackle the five common types of hazards:

- Physical Hazards,
- Chemical Hazards,
- Biological Hazards,
- Psychological Hazards, and
- Radiation Hazards.

This feature focuses on Physical Hazards. What is a HAZARD? So let's begin with the basics. What is a Hazard? This is a typical question whenever you attend a HSE training session, toolbox meeting or when talking to one of your HSE colleagues. But is Hazard really understood in the workplace, on the rig floor, in the construction area where it really counts? When we ask workers what is a hazard, some workers, may, in their own words, respond with "anything that can cause harm". Others may say "something that could be harmful to a persons life, health, property or the environment".

The definition of Hazard can be confusing don't you agree? However, one key concept in identifying hazards, in your workplace, is the presence of stored energy that, when released, can cause harm or damage. Stored energy can occur in many forms;



chemical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, radioactive, and electrical.

Unfortunately, PDO has recorded a number of accidents at the workplace in 2016 and the subsequent investigation reports suggest that workplace hazards identification was not completed and control measures were not followed properly. It is vitally important that we promote hazard identification at the workplace to achieve a safe industrial environment for the workforce and continue to aspire to the "Goal Zero" target. However, it is unfortunate and completely unnecessary that PDO had four (4) lost time incidents in 2016 related to uncontrolled release of stored energy at the workplace, which led to injury of personnel or fatality. The incidents could have been prevented if we had interacted with those in the frontline to:

- Identify the hazards, and
- Check the control measures were in place and appropriate.

What You Need to Know

Let us begin with the hazards in the workplace, your workplace.

Take a look around your own work areas and with your colleagues, identify the areas where

energy is present. List the areas for reference and discussion, e.g. liquid stored in cylinders, large vehicle tyres, a diesel generator, or perhaps wires and ropes

under tension.

In addition, consider which of the energy sources has the most potential to cause harm to a worker or indeed a number of workers?



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HSE Advice Note

Actions you can take straight away to prevent Hazards in your workplace:

First promote worksite hazard identification activity 'Hazard Hunt' in your own work locations: Take a look around your own work area and with your colleagues, identify the areas where energy is present. List the areas for reference and discuss with your line manager or supervisor, e.g. liquid stored in cylinders, large vehicle tyres, a diesel generator, or per-

haps wires and ropes under tension. In addition, consider which of the energy sources has the most potential to cause harm to a workers, where possible, take photographs of the energy locations and finally map the workplace to show the hazard sources (locations).

The diagram below, presented by one of our PDO contractors, showcases a typical drilling rig layout detailing the areas of high energy hazards?

Using the above example, consider a hazard hunt of your own workplace, inspect all the facilities and locations, and record the types of stored energy.

When you conduct a work place "Hazard Hunt", here is what to look out for:

- Pressure systems and equipment (air),
- Hydraulic or hydrocarbon gas,
- Kinetic energy and movement of equipment, torque of rotating equipment and power tools,
- Potential energy such as wire ropes under tension, springs under compression, objects at height, etc...
- Identify Hazard control measures.

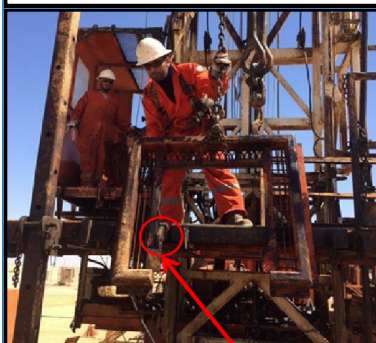
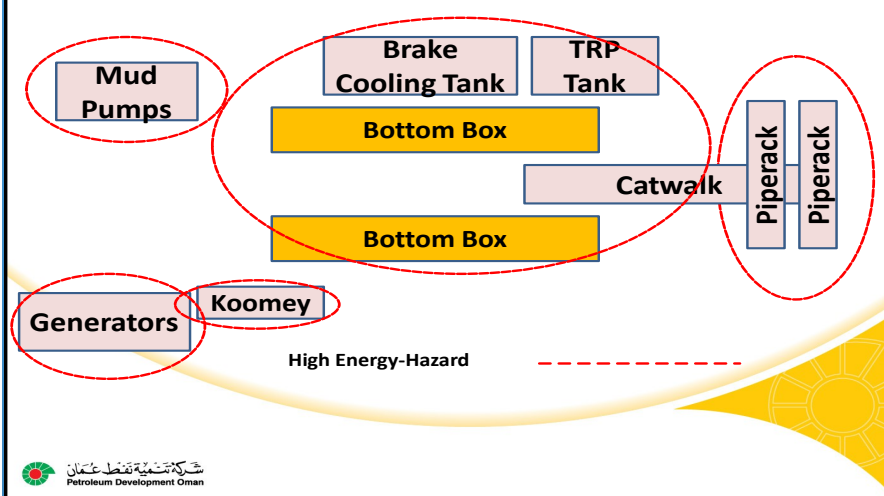
Consider the identified control measures for the identified sources of harm, and assess: Is the energy controlled? Examples:

- Are the gas cylinders stored upright and prevented from falling over?
- Are the transport caps fitted on all cylinders and is the store itself protected and shaded?
- Do the hoses that connect to the pump have the necessary 'whip check' cables?

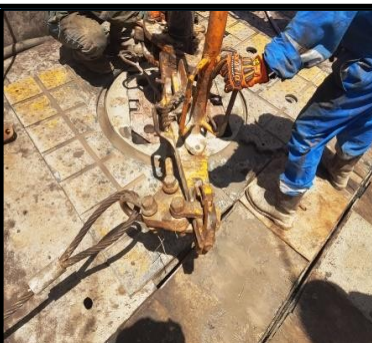
Take a look at the following photographs which all include an energy source. One of them resulted in a fatality, the others in Loss Time Injuries (LTIs).

Next step: "Go Hazard Hunting".

Typical Rig Layout Showing High Energy Areas



The rig floor slips under tension came free from the pad eye striking the roustabout in the face.



As the joint disconnected, the bottom tong swung away striking a floorman.



While tightening the ratchet strap, the ratchet sprung open causing him to lose his balance and fall backwards.



Re-inflating a tyre on the mud pump trailer when the split rims on the wheel violently exploded outwards and struck the mechanic resulting to fatality.