



HSE NEWS

WORKING TOGETHER FOR SAFER WORKPLACE

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

Latest HSE Statistics YTD as of 31ST May 2017

| (Same period) | 2016 | 2017 |
|--|------|------|
| Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF) | 0.18 | 0.19 |
| Workplace fatalities | 1 | 0 |
| Non-work related fatalities | 2 | 4 |
| Non-accidental deaths (NADs) | 6 | 7 |
| Lost Time Injuries (LTIs) | 14 | 17 |
| All injuries (excluding first aid cases) | 86 | 70 |
| Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIs) | 33 | 40 |
| Roll over - MVIs | 12 | 6 |
| Serious MVIs | 14 | 8 |
| Vehicle Class A/B Defects | | |
| Class A | 25 | |
| Class B | 832 | |
| Life Saving Rules Violations | | |
| Journey Management | 18 | |
| Speeding/GSM | 32 | |
| Seatbelts | 31 | |
| Overriding Safety Device | 1 | |
| Working at Heights | 25 | |
| Permit (PtW) | 19 | |
| Confined Space | 0 | |
| Lock Out Tag Out | 2 | |
| Drugs and alcohol | 2 | |
| Gas testing | 6 | |
| Smoking | 12 | |
| Suspended Load | 17 | |

HSE Tip

Be part of the fruitful "Hazard Hunt" sessions when they happen at your place!

Important News

Hazard Series Number 4 Hazards and Risk

In December 2016, the MSE department launched the HSE newsletter series related to hazards and encouraged all of our readers to conduct Hazard Hunts in the workplace.

In our February and April editions, we explained the fundamentals of hazards and then we detailed the top nine hazard exposure areas (Image 1) which PDO has

recognised as the major risk areas where accidents occur.

This final newsletter in the Hazard series is about learning the lessons from the practical sessions and sustaining the drive to hazard identification and risk assessment for the workers and supervisors at worksites.

We have seen an encouraging response to the practical sessions in the field locations and our co-workers have definitely benefited from the engagements.



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

The team conducted 26 hazard hunts in various gas stations, workshops and construction sites within Nimr, Fahud, Lekhwair, Yibal, Marmul, Amal, Qarn Alam, and Bahja locations. Over 200 PDO staff and contractors have joined and been involved in Hazard Hunt exercises. The most frequent hazards found in the locations were as shown in the following image:

- Suspended Loads
- Trip Hazards
- Waste Management
- Stored Energy
- Sharps – Poor Housekeeping
- Unsafe Stacking (Danger of Falling Objects)



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HSE Advice Note

Over 500 hazards (unsafe conditions) have been corrected, recorded and discussed amongst workers.

The workforce has been very active and able to identify the safety hazards in their own work areas, but they have not been as confident in identifying health impacts and understanding the stress and psychological, and to some extent the psychosocial, effects.

In 2016, a total of 13 Non-Accidental Deaths (NADs) were reported and recorded in PDO. A total of 7 NADs were recorded as of 31st May 2017. This is why we include medical fitness in the list of the Top9 hazard exposures and consider how these health effects can have a bearing on the overall health of an individual.

We include in this the effects of manual la-



-workers. Additionally, the characteristics of work such as work-rest cycles, and adapting to the challenge of change (such as a new policy) could affect the health and well-being of the individual in the medium to long term.

We have been impressing on the managers and supervisors the need to review the workplace factors which could affect their workforce and some examples include:

Demands – Poorly designed or managed workload, work scheduling, work organisations, the job design and the physical environment.

Control – Employee skill deficiency, lack of resources (e.g. equipment and manpower)

Support factors – Failure to match the people to the skills required for the job and failure to take into account their individual factors.

Relationships – Poorly managed procedures for eliminating conflict that may lead to bullying or harassment.



bour that can create low back or neck complaints through physical work, repeated manual lifting, pushing and pulling activities (for example, pulling cables). Over reaching, improper manual lifting and working in tight workspaces can create ergonomic problems. Long exposure to loud noises (more than 85 decibels) at the worksite will also create permanent hearing loss or occupational chronic illness (e.g. deafness).

The psychosocial factors that can influence the health and wellbeing of workers include high job demands on workers, harassment and the work organization. including the relationships with managers and supervisors or co



As we close this Newsletter Hazard series we want to remind all our working colleagues to continue to promote the Hazard Hunts, review work site risk assessments, improve the quality of tool box talks (TBTs), inspections and audit processes, particularly related to the top nine risks:

- Medical Fitness – Ensure that all personnel are medically fit to do the job.
- Lifting and Hoisting – Ensure all personnel are competent to do the job and are in the right places before a lifting operation.
- Toxic Gases – personnel exposed to chemicals e.g. H₂S.
- Environmental – From simple waste management to spill control.



- Heavy Machinery – Side boom operations on a pipeline scope.
- Dropped Objects – Tools not secured above a rig floor.
- Working At Height – Personnel wearing incorrect harnesses when working at height.
- Stored Energy – Gas Free-standing cylinders with a risk of falling over.
- Road Safety – Daily Checks not completed correctly.

Well done to all the teams who have already done it!