شركة تنمية نفط عمان
Petroleum Development Oman

HSE NEWS

WORKING FOR YOU TO KEEP YOU SAFE

Latest HSE Statistics YTD

	2013	2014
Workplace fatalities	1	4
Non-work related fatalities	7	3
Non-accidental deaths (NADs)	5	10
Lost Time Injuries (LTIs)	31	41
All injuries (excluding first aid cases)	129	123
Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIs)	71	67
Roll over - MVIs	21	18
Serious MVIs	N/A	23
Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF)	0.28	0.35

Life Saving Rules Violations YTD

Journey management	65
Speeding/GSM	31
Seatbelts	40
Overriding safety device	1
Working at heights	2
Permit	0
Confined space	0
Lock out tag out	0
Drugs and alcohol	1
Gas testing	0

Vehicle Class A/B Defect YTD

Class A	204
Class B	3056

HSE TIP

Separate yourself from your machines gives your muscles, and your mind, a rest that they richly deserve.

Share it with a friend

Important News

Ever wondered "*Who on earth designed that*?" or "*How do they expect me to operate that?*" Well in PDO those issues could soon be a past thanks to our adoption of the new Human Factors Engineering (HFE) philosophy. It's a science that focuses on the interaction between the human and the work systems in order to design the best possible human-machine interactions which will optimise human and system performance and make it easier for you to work.

In PDO these human factors will be considered and applied during the early design stage of all new facilities projects where subtle changes to the design can have a huge impact on equipment usability and on *your safety and health*. For existing fa ities, site visits to different PDO as ets have been conducted by Techn al Safety Engineers for the purpos of HFE review.

The key areas of Human Factor Engineering include:

- Design, location and accessibility of manual valves
- Control room and workplace design
- Human-machine interface design
- Labelling of facilities, equipment and piping
- Application of HFE in construction
- Safety-critical tasks
- Design of skid package units

Non-compliance with these can ultimately lead to human errors or stresses and strains which possibly can affect worker health and safety and can result in your injury or a major Process Safety incident.

What You Need to Know

Factors Affecting Human Performance :

- Work nature and design
- Workplace
- People capabilities and experiences
- Organization: Working hours/shifts/staffing etc.
- Design of the equipment and the way it is laid out
- Surrounding environment: Lighting, noise, temperature etc.

Workplace Ergonomics:

- Ergonomics applies information about human behaviour, abilities and limitations and other characteristics to the design of tools, machines, tasks, jobs and environments for productive, safe, comfortable and effective human use.
- In simple words, it is

Office Ergonomics Tips:

- Use an easily adjusted chair, display mount and keyboard
- Position the top of your monitor screen at eye level
- Position your monitor no closer than 50 cm from your eyes
- Use a wrist rest so your hands and wrists remain relaxed
- Stand and stretch your back and arms every hour.

about fitting the work place for the worker

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HSE Advice Note

Human Factor Engineering applies human factors knowledge to the **design and construction** of systems to ensure they **optimise the human contribution** while **minimising the potential for human error.**

It is applied to the design of work systems, workplaces and products, with the following objectives:

1. To increase the operational performance, safety, health and comfort of the work system
2. To reduce the likelihood of or prevent human errors and/or limit the consequences
3. To enhance the productivity of human efforts
4. To enhance overall system performance by improving the ease and efficiency of use
5. To incorporate user knowledge in the design of the system/product to satisfy the needs of the operating population.

A driving philosophy behind the application of human factor engineering is that strong operational performance starts with good design and that an understanding of what constitutes good design requires a detailed knowledge of how humans interact within the work system.

The key processes

It should be initiated in the SELECT phase of projects. The figure below summarises the activities to be conducted in each of the SELECT, DEFINE and EXECUTE phases of the project lifecycle.

Please refer to DEP 30.00.60.10 (HFE in Projects) for more information.

SELECT	Define	Execute
1. HFE Screening	1. HFE Standards baseline 2. HFE Design Analysis 3. HFE Design Verification (Initial) 4. Human reliability ALARP review 5. HFE Implementation plan 6. HFE Close-out report	1. HFE Design Analysis (Complete) 2. HFE Design Verification 3. HFE Plan for Construction 4. Support to final design HSE case 5. HFE Validation 6. HFE report