

# SF 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

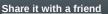
Journey management	65	
Speeding/GSM	31	
Seatbelts	40	
Overriding safety device	1	
Working at heights	2	
Permit	0	
Confined space	0	
Lock out tag out	0	
Drugs and alcohol	1	
Gas testing 0		
Vehicle Class A/B Defect		

#### 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.



## **Important News**



earth Ever wondered "Who on 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 humanmachine interactions which will optimise human and system performance and make it easier for you to work.

Vhat You Need to Know affect worker health and safety and ca		
Factors Affecting Human Performance :	g Human Workplace Ergonomics: Office Ergonomics Tips:	
Performance :		·
	<ul> <li>Ergonomics applies</li> </ul>	•Use an easily adjusted
•Work nature and design	information about	chair, display mount and
of the workplace	human behaviour,	keyboard
•People capabilities and	abilities and	
experiences	limitations and other	monitor screen at eye level
•Organization: Working	characteristics to the	•Position your monitor no
hours/shifts/staffing etc.	design of tools,	closer than 50 cm from
•Design of the equipment	machines, tasks,	your eyes
and the way it is laid out	jobs and	•Use a wrist rest so your
•Surrounding	environments for	hands and wrists remain
environment: Lighting,	productive, safe,	
noise, temperature etc.	comfortable and	•Stand and stretch your

effective human use.

back and arms every hour.



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 activities can ultimately lead to human errors or stresses and strains which possibly can



## HSE NEWS WORKING FOR YOU TO KEEP YOU SAFE

### **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. Benefits of a proper integration of HFE

in projects include:

- Reduction in CAPEX, by contributing to more efficient design and avoiding the need for expensive changes and/or rework late in design.
- Reducing the need for re-work during or after construction.
- Reduction in the life cycle costs of operating and maintaining facilities (OPEX).
- Improvements in HSE performance, and reduced operational HSE risk.

#### 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.

In PDO these human factors studies 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 facilities, site visits to different PDO assets have been conducted by Technical Safety Engineers for the purpose of HFE review.

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

SELECT	Define	Execute
1. HFE Screening	<ol> <li>3. HFE Design Verification (Initial)</li> <li>4. Human reliability ALARP review</li> <li>5. HFE Implementation plan</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>HFE Design Analysis (Complete)</li> <li>HFE Design Verification</li> <li>HFE Plan for Construction</li> <li>Support to final design HSE case</li> <li>HFE Validation</li> <li>HFE report</li> </ol>

For more information or back issues, please access www.pdo.co.om/hseforcontractors or email Nasra Maamery(MSE51)