



# HSE NEWS Working for you to keep you safe

#### Latest HSE Statistics YTD

	2013	2014		
Workplace fatalities	0	0		
Non-work related fatalities	0	0		
Non-accidental deaths (NADs)	0	0		
Lost Time Injuries (LTIs)	0	0		
All injuries (excluding first aid cases)	0	0		
Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIs)	0	0		
Roll over - MVIs	0	0		
Serious MVIs	0	0		
Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF)	0	0		
Life Soving Dules Vielations				

Life Saving Rules Violations

#### YTD

Journey management	0	
Speeding/GSM	0	
Seatbelts	0	
Overriding safety device	0	
Working at heights	0	
Permit	0	
Confined space	0	
Lock out tag out	0	
Drugs and alcohol	0	
Gas testing	0	
Smoking	0	
Suspended Load	0	
Vehicle Class A/B Defect		

#### YTD

Class A	0
Class B	0

#### HSE TIP

Acting safely means we work in accordance with procedures at all times. Together, we can create a safe work environment.

### Important News



Process hazards can result in major incidents releasing fluids, fires and explosions with catastrophic effects; injuries and damage both economic, property or environmental. Process safety management prevents these incidents by keeping the hazardous materials in pipes, vessels and equipment. It is about preventing leaks, spills, equipment malfunctions, over-pressures, excessive temperatures, corrosion, metal fatigue, and other conditions.



#### TAMING THE TIGER



Keep the hazards under control inside the equimpent, pipes & vessels which are designed and maintained to handle them safely

#### KNOW YOUR ROLE. PLAY YOUR PART.

It focuses on the design and engineering of facilities, hazard assessments, management of change, inspection, testing, and maintenance of equipment, alarms management, effective process control, procedures, training of personnel, and human factors. The time to be most afraid is when we forget to be afraid. Systems and controls can deteriorate and several factors can coincide in the worst possible way to cause a disaster, so we must constantly be on our guard.

### What You Need to Know

Welcome to Process Safety:	Know about Asset Integrity:	Complacency is a killer:
A framework for managing	Is the ability of an asset	PDO had 18 big process
the integrity of operating	to function effectively and	incidents YTD, a sign that
systems/processes handling	efficiently whilst	more vigilance is
hazardous	safeguarding life and the	needed. Complacency can
substances, achieved by	environment and	creep in and a loss of
applying good design	is achieved when facilities	an appreciation of how
principles, engineering,	are	multi-layered controls
operating & maintenance	structurally/mechanically	protect us, lessons are
practices. It deals with	sound	forgotten & deviations from
prevention and control of	and perform processes for	procedures become
release events.	which they are designed.	the norm.



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## **HSE Advice Note**

Asset Integrity and Process Safety Management (AI-PSM) is crucial for a sustainable future for PDO. We are trusted to manage the risk in the oil and gas industry, one that involves operating processes of flammable materials at high temperatures and pressures. When something goes wrong, it can go very wrong. Fortunately, we are able to work with these materials safely. We do this by establishing and maintaining barriers that act as a control against identified hazards. These barriers reduce the likelihood of incidents occurring. Barriers control risks which protect us, our neighbours, our assets, our production and the environment.

There are two kinds of barriers: critical equipment barriers and critical human barriers. Sometimes these barriers work in combination to prevent disaster. Our actions and decisions are often as important as the equipment safeguards. We can think of these barriers as walls. Any deviation from procedures, any unaddressed alarm or overdue inspection creates a hole in the wall; a small hole, perhaps but create enough holes in enough walls and the barriers fail, which can lead to disaster. Barriers may fail over a period of time with only the last barrier failing shortly before the immediate incident. But the first barriers may have failed

months or even years earlier without being noticed, paving the way for trouble ahead. Our goal is to minimise risks in our operations which takes the commitment of each of us. Think about the equipment barriers that you work with and the procedures that create human barriers against an incident. Ask yourself:

- Do I know the risks that could exist in my areas of the plant?
- Do I understand the barriers that we rely on to manage these risks?
- Do I see any problems with the barriers?
- What is my role in creating and maintaining these barriers?
- If you are unsure of the answers or have questions, take action. Talk with your supervisor or a safety professional.

