



HSE NEWS

WORKING FOR YOU TO KEEP YOU SAFE

Latest HSE Statistics YTD 30 November

| | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|------|------|
| Workplace fatalities | 1 | 4 |
| Non-work related fatalities | 9 | 4 |
| Non-accidental deaths (NADs) | 8 | 10 |
| Lost Time Injuries (LTIs) | 37 | 53 |
| All injuries (excluding first aid cases) | 156 | 159 |
| Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIs) | 117 | 100 |
| Roll over - MVIs | 31 | 30 |
| Serious MVIs | 0 | 35 |
| Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF) | 0 | 0 |

Life Saving Rules Violations

YTD 30 November

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Journey management | 94 |
| Speeding/GSM | 39 |
| Seatbelts | 60 |
| Overriding safety device | 1 |
| Working at heights | 3 |
| Permit | 5 |
| Confined space | 1 |
| Lock out tag out | 1 |
| Drugs and alcohol | 1 |
| Gas testing | 0 |
| Smoking | 0 |
| Suspended Load | 0 |

Vehicle Class A/B Defect

YTD 30 November

| | |
|---------|------|
| Class A | 296 |
| Class B | 4284 |

HSE TIP

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

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Important News



Process Safety hazards can result in major incidents releasing process fluids, which may further escalate to catastrophic consequence like fires explosions with injuries, economic, property and environmental damage. Process Safety Management helps prevent these incidents by keeping the hazardous fluids in the pipes, vessels and equipment.

It's about preventing process leaks, spills, equipment malfunctions, over-pressures, excessive temperatures, corrosion and metal fatigue.

What You Need to Know

What is Process Safety?:

A framework for managing the integrity of operating systems and processes handling hazardous fluids, achieved by applying good design principles, engineering, operating & maintenance practices. To learn more watch an interesting video by clicking here for [PDO](#) and for [Contractors](#)

What is Asset Integrity?:

Its the ability of an asset to function effectively and efficiently whilst safeguarding life and the environment and is achieved when facilities are structurally and mechanically sound and perform processes with the limits as they are designed.

AIPS complacency kills:

PDO has suffered 20 serious process incidents YTD, a sign that more vigilance is needed. When complacency creeps in, we lose an appreciation of how multi-layered controls protect us, lessons are forgotten & deviations from procedures can become the norm.



Process Safety management focuses on the design and engineering of our facilities, hazard assessments, management of change, inspection, testing, maintenance of equipment, alarms management, process control, following procedures, competency of our staff and the human factors. Systems and controls can deteriorate over time and several factors can coincide in the worst possible way to cause disaster so we must constantly be on our guard.

The time to be most afraid is when we forget to be afraid.

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HSE Advice Note

Asset Integrity and Process Safety Management (AI-PSM) is crucial for PDO's sustainable future. We are trusted to manage risks 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 today able to work with these materials safely. We do this by establishing and maintaining barriers that act as controls 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**. These barriers work in combination to prevent disaster. Our human actions and inactions 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 leads to disaster.

Barriers may fail over time with only the last barrier failing shortly before the disaster. The first barriers may have failed months or even years

earlier without their significance being noticed, paving the way for trouble ahead. Our goal is to minimise risk which takes the commitment of each one of us. Think about the equipment and human barriers that guard against an incident and ask yourself:

- Do I know the risks 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? Look and then see.
- 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 process safety professional. PDO is relying on you to protect our people, assets, environment and production.

