



# HSE NEWS

WORKING FOR YOU TO KEEP YOU SAFE

## Latest HSE Statistics YTD

	2014	2015
Workplace fatalities		
Non-work related fatalities		
Non-accidental deaths (NADs)		
Lost Time Injuries (LTIs)		
All injuries (excluding first aid cases)		
Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIs)		
Roll over - MVIs		
Serious MVIs		
Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF)		

## Life Saving Rules Violations

### YTD

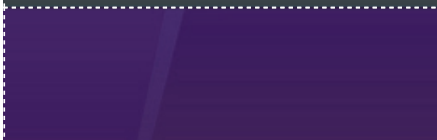
Journey management		
Speeding/GSM		
Seatbelts		
Overriding safety device		
Working at heights		
Permit		
Confined space		
Lock out tag out		
Drugs and alcohol		
Gas testing		
Smoking		
Suspended Load		

## Vehicle Class A/B Defect

### YTD

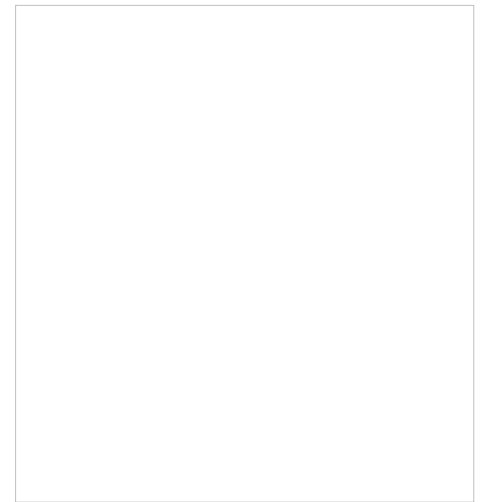
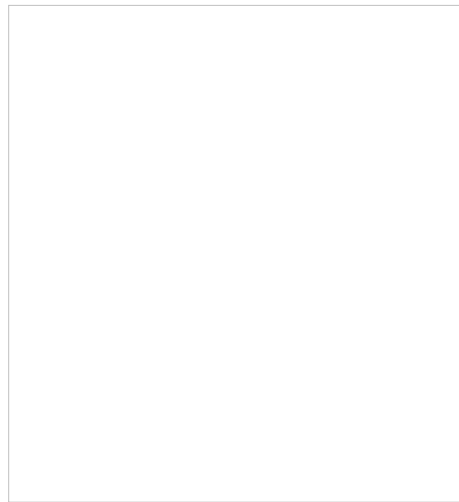
Class A		
Class B		

## HSE TIP



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## Important News

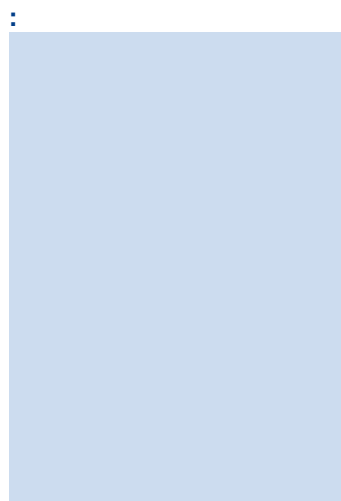


### Facts about water

The Qur'an, Chapter 21, Verse 30 states: "We Made from Water Every Living-thing". Water is life. It's vital for our existence. It supports the immense diversity of life on Earth. It's a source of food, health and energy. Fresh water makes civilization possible. But fresh water, in turn, isn't possible without a healthy planet – and human actions are putting a healthy planet at risk. Water covers approximately 70 percent of the Earth's surface, out of which only 2.5 % is freshwater. Most freshwater occurs in the form of permanent ice or snow, locked up at the poles,

or in deep underground aquifers that are inaccessible to humans. The principal sources of water for human use are lakes, rivers, soil moisture, and relatively shallow underground basins. The usable and accessible portion of these sources is less than 1 % of all freshwater. On a global average, drinking and sanitation require approximately 10% of the fresh water supplies, while industry, recreation, and other uses comprise about 20 %. Irrigation, which accounts for 70 % of all the water extracted from rivers, lakes, and aquifers, is by far the most intensive use of the world's fresh water resources.

## What You Need to Know



- Report all significant water losses (broken pipes, open hydrants, errant sprinklers, abandoned free-flowing wells, etc.) to the property manager, property owner, local authority etc.

Conduct Water Audits - investigation of the types of systems or process which use water, the volume consumed and measures that can be implemented either through changing the equipment, processes or practices to reduce usage



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### HSE Advice Note

#### Water Management

Oman is classified among the arid to semi-arid countries. The availability of fresh water in Oman is much less than our consumption. Due to this, we depend a lot on desalinated water. Oman has been constructing desalination plants over the years. The domestic water consumption has increase from as low as 13 Million m<sup>3</sup> in 1980 to over 245 Million m<sup>3</sup> in 2010 and in 2013 has reached almost 290 million m<sup>3</sup>. These figures show very clearly that our water consumption is growing a lot. We need to implement all possible conservation methods to conserve the water.

For a good water management, we can implement the following:

- Water Conservation – activities geared towards reducing water demand and wastewater generation;
- Pollution Prevention and Control – including the proper treatment and disposal of potential water contaminants, regulating discharge of pollutants through the issuance of permits, setting standards, etc.;
- Protection of water resources by preventing deforestation, soil erosion, etc; and,
- Sustainable Abstraction – ensuring that production and agricultural practices are sustainable.

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