



HSE NEWS

WORKING FOR YOU TO KEEP YOU SAFE

Latest HSE Statistics YTD 31 May 2015

	2014	2015
Workplace fatalities	1	1
Non-work related fatalities	0	0
Non-accidental deaths (NADs)	10	4
Lost Time Injuries (LTIs)	23	20
All injuries (excluding first aid cases)	77	73
Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIs)	43	41
Roll over - MVIs	13	8
Serious MVIs	14	10
Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF)	0.31	0.27

Life Saving Rules Violations

YTD 31 May

Journey management	19
Speeding/GSM	4
Seatbelts	14
Overriding safety device	0
Working at heights	0
Permit	2
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 31 May

Class A	42
Class B	1571

HSE TIP

Conserve water because it is the right thing to do.

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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 % 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

Water Supply Risk:

The 2013 World Economic Forum identified "water supply crises" as one of the top five global risks.

Reporting:

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.

Consumption Checks:

Conduct Water Checks - investigation of the types of systems or processes 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 increased from as low as 13 Million m³ in 1980 to over 245 Million m³ in 2010 and in 2013 has reached almost 290 million m³. 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.

Clean, reliable water supplies are vital for industry, agriculture, and energy production. Every community and ecosystem on Earth depends on water for sanitation, hygiene, and daily survival. Yet the world's water systems face formidable (extremely difficult to defeat) threats. More than a billion people currently live in water-scarce regions, and as many as 3.5 billion could experience water scarcity by 2025. Increasing pollution degrades freshwater and coastal aquatic ecosystems. And climate change is poised to shift precipitation patterns and speed glacial melt, altering water supplies and intensifying floods and drought.

WATER STRESS BY COUNTRY

ratio of withdrawals to supply

- Low stress (< 10%)
- Low to medium stress (10-20%)
- Medium to high stress (20-40%)
- High stress (40-80%)
- Extremely high stress (> 80%)

This map shows the average exposure of water users in each country to water stress, the ratio of total withdrawals to total renewable supply in a given area. A higher percentage means more water users are competing for limited supplies. Source: WRI Aqueduct, Gassert et al. 2013

