



# HSE NEWS

## WORKING FOR YOU TO KEEP YOU SAFE

### Latest HSE Statistics YTD 30 June

|                                          | 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 30 June

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 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 30 June

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| Class A |  |
| Class B |  |

### HSE TIP

Switching off electrical appliances when you leave your room/office will reduce the possibility of a fire due to short circuits in electrical appliances.

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## Important News

PDO suffered over 300 fire incidents in the past seven years between 2008 and 2014. These range from small dust bin fires to massive process fires with huge impacts on our assets and production. Currently in 2015, more than 20 fire incidents have been registered already up to May. The causes of these fires differ but more often similar causes are common: unsafe acts (smoking), unsafe conditions (poor housekeeping), electricity (electrical appliances), vandalism and inadequate maintenance to process equipment.

Fire is an exothermic reaction which radiates heat. Fires occur when the three elements of the fire triangle combine. 1. Fuel, 2. Oxygen 3. Ignition source. Ingredients in the fire triangle include:

**FUELS:** **Gases:** Methane, Acetylene, Propane; **Liquids** \*: Petrol, Organic Solvents; **Solids** \*: Plastics, Wood, Fibers, Metal Particles

\* Liquids are volatilized and solids are decomposed prior to their combustion in the vapor phase

**OXIDIZERS:** **Gases:** Oxygen, Fluorine, Chlorine; **Liquids:** Hydrogen Peroxide, Nitric Acid, Perchloric Acid; **Solids:** Metal Peroxides, Ammonium Nitrite

**IGNITION SOURCE:** Sparks, Flames, Static Electricity, Heat

## What You Need to Know

### Tampering with smoke detectors:

- Tampering with smoke detectors in rooms and offices is extremely dangerous and is prohibited. As such it can lead to serious consequences. It is important to immediately report any defective detector to management for

### Most fires discovered by people:

- Of the 300+ fires almost 90% of them were only discovered when a person saw them and raised the alarm. In many cases fires occur where detection equipment is not available and in other cases where detectors are defective or have

### Five Fire Incident in same area:

- On 11<sup>th</sup> of January 2009, 5 fire incidents occurred in the same area at HLB Saih Rawl camp site. Four of them within a period of 7 hours and a fifth later in the day. Four were due to electrical faults which led two ceiling lights, an electrical switch and an



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### HSE Advice Note

PDO is in the business of producing hydrocarbons and you would be forgiven for thinking that the majority of our fires would involve processing equipment. However over half of our fires had nothing to do with our processing of hydrocarbons. The main cause of these non-process fires was from electrical appliances; tube lights catching fire was top followed by exhaust fans and then other equipment such as TVs, receivers, water coolers and heaters. Most caught fire after being left on continuously for long periods of time.

From registered fire incidents in 2015 alone, almost 50% are due to electrical causes. Another disturbing cause of these non-process fires is smoking and inconsiderate discarding of cigarettes butts into waste bins or skips which already contain combustible materials. These lead to the contents igniting and subsequent damage to the asset, disturbance to people, use of the firefighting resources and possible injuries.

At least 3 fires were due to acts of vandalism and sabotage. In 2011, two incidents occurred within one month where locals intentionally set waste skips on fire and in 2010, a bus driver of a contracting company working for PDO intentionally set his own bus on fire!!

