



HSE NEWS

WORKING FOR YOU TO KEEP YOU SAFE

Latest HSE Statistics YTD 15 Nov

	2014	2015
Workplace fatalities	4	1
Non-work related fatalities	4	4
Non-accidental deaths (NADs)	10	12
Lost Time Injuries (LTIs)	52	45
All injuries (excluding first aid cases)	157	156
Motor Vehicle Incidents (MVIs)	96	75
Roll over - MVIs	28	22
Serious MVIs	31	28
Lost Time Injury Frequency (LTIF)	0.32	0.28

Life Saving Rules Violations

YTD 15 Nov	
Journey management	33
Speeding/GSM	6
Seatbelts	33
Overriding safety device	0
Working at heights	3
Permit	10
Confined space	0
Lock out tag out	2
Drugs and alcohol	0
Gas testing	0
Smoking	0
Suspended Load	0

Vehicle Class A/B Defect

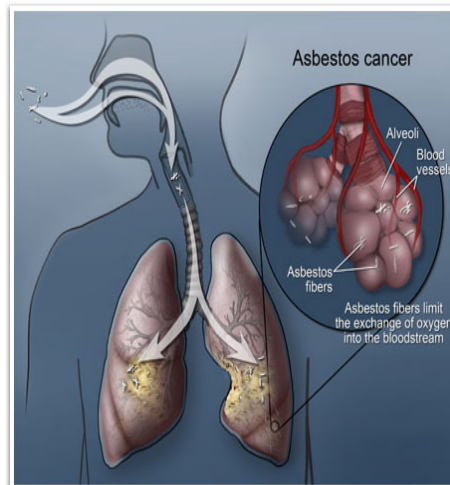
YTD 15 Nov	
Class A	109
Class B	3409

HSE TIP

Asbestos waste should be transported in an approved enclosed vehicle, skip or freight container.

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Important News



Asbestos fibres are naturally occurring minerals that are resistant to heat, fire and chemicals and do not conduct electricity. Asbestos has been used widely in many industries. It can be found in any building constructed or refurbished before the year 2003. It is found in many of the commonly used materials in the building trade such as sprayed coatings on ceilings, walls, beams and columns, asbestos cement water tanks, asbestos cement rooves or tiles, asbestos cement panels, boilers and pipes, gaskets, vinyl floor tiles and some fire blankets. When asbestos-containing materials are disturbed or damaged, asbestos fibres are released into the air, and when these fibres are inhaled they can cause serious diseases which will not affect you immediately; they often take a long time to develop, but once diagnosed, it is often too late to do anything. That's why it is so important that you protect yourself from being exposed to asbestos. It can cause the following fatal and serious diseases: Mesothelioma, a kind of cancer which affects the lining of the lungs (pleura) and the lining surrounding the lower digestive tract (peritoneum). Asbestosis, a serious scarring condition of the lung which can cause progressive shortness of breath, and can be fatal. It can also cause pleural thickening.

What You Need to Know



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Statistics:

Currently there are about 125 million people in the world exposed to asbestos at the workplace.

Lung cancer:

Asbestos still kills thousands of workers each year as a result of past exposure. Asbestos-related lung cancer and lung scarring (asbestosis) from occupational exposures resulted in an average of 100,000 deaths/year.

Dangerous!:

Asbestos is only dangerous when disturbed. Don't remove asbestos unnecessarily; removing it can be more dangerous than leaving it in place and managing it.



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HSE Advice Note

Workers involved in refurbishment, maintenance, construction, demolition and other similar trades are at an increased risk of exposure to asbestos. In 2015, PDO developed an Asbestos Risk Management procedure (PR-2107). This document outlines managers and estate service personnel responsibilities and accountabilities in managing the risks associated with asbestos. It stipulates that all Line managers and estate service personnel are responsible and accountable for ensuring the following:

- Not to introduce asbestos or refractory ceramic fibres into new or existing facilities and buildings
- All suspected asbestos and asbestos-containing materials have to be tested before removal in order to identify the type of asbestos and its concentration.

The collected material sample has to be sent to and tested in a recognised certified lab

- Removal, adaptation, transportation and disposal of asbestos should be carried out by a licensed contractor
 - Identifying locations where Asbestos asbestos-containing materials exist and establishing a register (inventory), to include: type of asbestos, location, condition and quantities. Making use of a certified asbestos surveyor
 - Compliance with national legislation, Ministry of Environment and PDO specifications
 - Notification of the Occupational Health team (MCOH) prior to the start of any asbestos removal work and demolition of asbestos-containing buildings
- All asbestos workers must be subjected to a Fitness to Work Medical examination.

- Identification of workers involved in asbestos operations, as well as making sure that all should be trained and informed about asbestos health risks and following the protective health and safety measures during removal, adaptation, transportation and disposal of asbestos
- All asbestos workers and anyone else present in the work area where operations with asbestos are carried out must use appropriate PPE including protective clothing and proper respiratory protection
- All work areas involving asbestos operations should be restricted and marked and demarcated with warning signs
- Preparation of a plan that sets out in detail how the risks from asbestos materials are managed, which is periodically reviewed and monitored.

