



Volume 11

Safety Bulletin

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OIL & GAS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

**Chairman OGDCL Board of Directors inaugurates
Plantation Campaign 2018 by planting a
tree along with MD/CEO at OGDCL Head Office**



Nine Protocols To Manage HSE Risks as mentioned in the OGDCL’s Integrated HSE System Manual Revision 06 duly approved by MD/ CEO for guidance & compliance; the protocols are based on Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle and are recapitulated as under:

#	Protocol	Execution	Detail
1	Risk Register	Location Risk Management Team compiles & reviews Risk Register “bi-annually” to assess hazards & risks of the entire production field and submit it to HSEQ Department H.O..	Furthermore, Location’s Risk Register must be reviewed after: * Change in the properties of the reservoir, process, material or product, * Promulgation of new guidance or legislation, * Inspections or audits when major gaps or defects have been reported, or * A major incident/ accident.
2	JVA/ JHA	A Job Vulnerability or Hazard Analysis (JVA/ JHA) is intended to provide a structured approach to identifying hazards of a critical job, sequence-wise and incorporating controls measures for those hazards related to tasks.	JVA/ JHA is required for any task performed under a Permit to Work (PTW). However, there may be exceptions; In such cases, the rationale for not conducting a JVA/ JHA should be clearly stated on the PTW template.
3	Toolbox Talk	Toolbox Talk is done on daily/ weekly or before executing tasks as per nature of the operations/ jobs / project activities.	Topic shall be chosen that is relevant to the audience; one that creates a discussion; a two-way communication; either an in-internal topic is used e.g. an incident that happened on site the week before, new work hazards, or one generated from the Toolbox Talk Programme.
4	PTW	PTW System ensures proper understanding of the details of the job to be performed, vulnerabilities involved and various precautionary measures to be taken, before commencing the job, during the execution of the job and on the completion of the job.	PTW System is applicable to all types of maintenance, repairs, modifications, construction, dismantling or radiography work carried out by the employees of the company as well as by any contractors and service companies.
5	TOP HSE Cards	To eliminate incidents and injuries, unsafe-conditions & unsafe-behaviors (UBUC) need to be identified and controlled. The key to controlling hazards is to modify behaviors by observing people as they work and by intervening them; hence eliminating at-risk behaviors. For this reason, any person can use TOP HSE Cards to identify & report hazard on-spot and ask job performer to remove the hazard.	The basic principle of TOP HSE is that all injuries and occupational illnesses can be prevented. The main objective of the TOP HSE program is to train each member of the line organization on-spot to eliminate incidents and injuries by skillfully observing people as they work, talking with them to correct their unsafe behaviors, and encouraging them to follow safe work practices.

First Incident: Fire Explosion in the Process Control Room (PCR) on 23rd September **2014** at **Dakhni**
Extent of Damage:
Human: 01 fatality; 05 hospitalized with burns; 01 minor injury
Asset: 90% pneumatic controlled PCR found damaged; 10% DCS controlled PCR found damaged; complete building of PCR and PCR-extension declared as dangerous due to severe blast/ shock effect
Production: Yes; Reputation: Yes

Second Incident: Fire Incident/ Near Hit Case in The Natural Rainy Water Pond#02 on 18th September **2015** at **Nashpa**
Extent of Damage:
Human: 03 asphyxiation cases; Asset: Nil; Production: Nil; Reputation: Yes

Third Incident: Fire Incident & Asset Damage Case in the Separator’s Area on **08th October 2015** at **Dakhni**
Extent of Damage:
Human: Nil
Asset: 100-FA-01 (Sour HP Separator); 100-FA-02 (Sour HP Separator) 100-FA-03(Test Separator); Skid Lights; Gauges; Heat Tracing Cable; Skid Lights
Production: Yes; Reputation: Yes

Fourth Incident: Fire Explosion in The Field-Welded Fixed Roof Crude Oil Storage Tank # 02 on 10th October **2015** at Thora Facility, **Tando Alam**
Extent of Damage:
Human: 01 fatality; 01 serious burns & fracture; 01 hairline fracture
Asset: Critical rupture and structural damage to field-welded fixed roof crude oil storage tank#02
Production: Yes; Reputation: Yes

Fifth Incident: Fire Incident in The Crude Oil Storage Tank #04 on 19th May, 2017 at **Nashpa**
Extent of Damage:
Human: 02 asphyxiation cases
Asset: Damage to the crude oil storage tank; 02 explosion proof lights; 01 windsock
Production: Yes; Reputation: Yes

Sixth Incident: Fatality & High Voltage Electrical Contact Burn Case while Loading of Water-Supply Pipeline Pieces Using Crane-Mounted Loading Truck on 4th July 2018 at **Dakhni**
Extent of Damage:
Human: 01 fatality; 01 hospitalized with extreme electric burns
Asset: Hydraulic fluid leakage in the crane-mounted loading truck
Production: Nil; Reputation: Yes

#	Protocol	Execution	Detail
6	Safety Monitoring Plan	Each Field Section develops its own Safety Monitoring Plan & associated Checklists. This monitoring and measurement includes both proactive and reactive monitoring of emergency equipment; mechanical integrity & fitness of safety critical equipment; electrical equipment/ appliances & accessories; safety tags, signs, labels, color coding, etc.	For each parameter/ characteristic to be monitored, following is determined: a) the measurement or test method (Reference Standard) b) frequency of measurement c) sample point for that parameter d) acceptance criteria (Acceptable Limit for that parameter) e) responsibility for measurement f) measurement apparatus or equipment to be used to measure that parameter and the manner for recording results
7	CPR	When performance of safety critical & emergency equipment falls below desirable level, or when there is a possibility of a noncompliance against laws or regulations, corrective or preventive actions are formally initiated using Corrective/ Preventive Action Requests (CPRs) template (F/F).	Corrective and preventive actions are taken to eliminate the causes of non-conformities to prevent their recurrence and/ or to eliminate any potential causes of non-conformity. Persons at all levels are responsible to identify opportunities for continual improvements and to take actions to improve the quality of services, processes with respect to HSE.
8	MoC	Management of Change, or MoC (F/G), is a practice used to ensure that safety, occupational health and environmental risks are controlled when changes (modifications) are planned in any facility and operation.	MoC is used to ensure that all changes/ modifications to operating processes are properly reviewed and any hazards introduced by the change are identified, analyzed, and controlled before start-up and/or before resuming the production process.
9	Emergency Drills	Each potential impact and hazardous situation is evaluated to determine whether emergency response plans are required for each scenario in a specific field. Annual Emergency Drill Planner (F/H) is developed for probable scenarios like fire; explosion; toxic gas; leakage; chemical/ oil spill; electrical shock; burst gas pipeline; snake bite; natural calamity/ disaster; pits overflow/ seepage; oil tanker turn turtle; and drowning.	All personnel (cross functional teams) designated for specific emergency response activities must be adequately trained. Emergency drills for all possible scenarios should be conducted as defined in the Emergency Drill Planner and Location Management to ensure participation of all Sections/ team members in the scenario based mockup drills.

DON'T DRIVE AGGRESSIVELY

Keeping traffic situation in Pakistan in view, busy and jammed routes might be your every day's fate. Driving on such routes is stressful and disturbing and triggers annoyance and impatience, but aggressive driving is never the answer.

Aggression can be defined as the sequence of behavior, the goal-response to which is the injury of the person toward whom it is directed. Aggression is always a consequence of frustration.

Aggressive driving can be defined as 'a syndrome of frustration-driven behaviors, enabled by the driver's environment'. These behaviors can either take the form of instrumental aggression that allows the frustrated driver to move ahead at the cost of infringing on other road users' rights (e.g., weaving, running red lights, wrong side travel) or hostile aggression which is directed at the object of frustration (e.g., cursing/honking at other drivers, tailgating, flashing lights).



How to avoid becoming a victim?

Product of frustration is nothing but stress and depression for the individual. Following guidelines may help to avoid becoming the victim:

- * Keep your emotions in check; don't take your frustrations out on other drivers;
- * Plan ahead, allowing enough time for delays;
- * Focus on your own driving;
- * Do not tailgate or flash your headlights at another driver; &
- * Use your horn sparingly.

What to do when you encounter an Aggressive Driver:

Your safety is your responsibility. Stick to following guidelines when you encounter an Aggressive Driver:

- * Get out of their way;
- * Do not challenge them. Don't speed up, try to race, or do anything to aggravate them further;
- * Avoid eye contact;
- * Ignore gestures, and do not return them; &
- * If serious, involve local police.

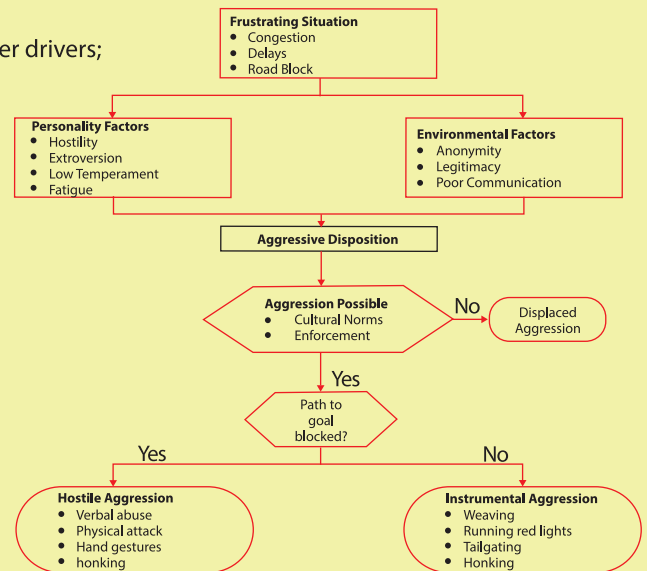


Fig. Schematic flow chart depicting the sequence of events leading to aggression

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

World Environment Day is the UN's day for encouraging worldwide awareness and action for the protection of our environment. Each year, it is celebrated on 5th June with different themes. This year theme being 'Beat Plastic Pollution'.

Facts and Figures on Plastic Pollution:

- * Around the world, 50% of the plastic we use is single use
- * Nearly one third of the plastic packaging we use escapes collection systems and ends up clogging our city streets and polluting our natural environment.
- * Every year, up to 13 million tons of plastic leak into our oceans, where it smothers coral reefs and threatens vulnerable marine wildlife. That plastic can persist for up to 1,000 years before it fully disintegrates.
- * Plastic also makes its way into our water supply - and thus into our bodies. It contains a number of chemicals, many of which are toxic or disrupt hormones.



How We Can Help?

- * Use reusable bottles and cups
- * Return reusable containers
- * Bring your own shopping bags to the supermarket
- * Pressure food suppliers to use non-plastic packaging
- * Refuse plastic cutlery
- * Buy boxes, not bottles
- * Pick up any plastic you see the next time you go for a walk on the beach

Send your feedback, suggestions or any sort of input at
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