



Health & Safety

Newsletter

MARCH 2017



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Four Tips for Keeping Your Hands Toasty While working in the Cold



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- Unable
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Five Reasons You Have Undesired Performance



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Selecting the Right Ventilation Equipment When Working in Confined Spaces under the New Construction Standards



If the environment is hazardous, explosion-proof or intrinsically safe ventilation equipment must be used to protect workers. **By Stephen Durr**

After 20 years in development, OSHA published the Confined Spaces in Construction Standard, 29 CFR 1926 subpart AA, on May 1, 2015. The final rule is similar in content to the General Confined Space Industry Standard, 1910.146, and adds several provisions to address construction specific hazards and advancements in technology, and also it improves enforceability of the requirements.

The standard was effective Aug. 3, 2015, with full implementation on Oct. 2, 2015. A Temporary Enforcement Policy for Residential Construction Work in Confined Spaces was recently issued that delayed full implement for residential construction until Jan. 8, 2016.

What is a Confined Space?

Confined spaces are some of the most dangerous and potentially life-threatening work environments in industry. Fresh air ventilation equipment is an integral component of a total safety program, along with PPE, fall protection, gas monitoring and a respiratory program. Proper selection and training with safety equipment can reduce potential accidents, loss of life, and can lower insurance rates.

Confined spaces include: manholes, crawl spaces, sewer systems, storm drains, tanks, boilers, pits, excavations, water mains, transformer vaults, HVAC ducts, silos, turbines, and elevator shafts. This is not a complete list but shows a few examples of the many areas on a construction site considered a confined space.

After identifying a confined space, testing the atmosphere for potential hazards is necessary. A quality three- or four-gas meter must be used to determine whether oxygen levels are sufficient to allow work in the confined space and whether the air is potentially hazardous or explosive. If the environment is hazardous, explosion-proof or intrinsically safe ventilation equipment must be used to protect workers.

Hazardous Location Ventilation: Explosion-Proof or Intrinsically Safe Equipment Required

If it is determined there is a hazardous location or potential for a hazardous work location, it is necessary to take every precaution to guard against ignition of the hazardous atmosphere.

The traditional "combustion triangle" is made up of three elements: 1) fuel, 2) oxygen, and 3) an ignition source. All three must be considered when developing a plan to ventilate hazardous or potentially hazardous environments.

Consider these items when working with a hazardous environment:

Power source

Explosion-proof electric ventilation products should be certified showing the approving agency and in what location the equipment can be used safely. Blowers should have a grounding lug attached to a ground source to safely remove the buildup of static electricity. These types of certified electric blowers should have a metal frame or a conductive plastic housing to assure a good ground to the electrical source.

Selecting the Right Ventilation Equipment When Working in Confined Spaces under the New Construction Standard

The blower selected should have an aluminum non-sparking blower wheel to prevent metal and dust sparking that could ignite in the hazardous area. Intrinsically safe equipment is pneumatic (air driven) equipment that cannot cause a spark and does not require third-party electrical approval. Even with intrinsically safe equipment, proper grounding and non-sparking components should still be utilized.

Conductive air ducting

Choose ventilation air duct with fabric made of conductive material. The conductive duct will reduce the potential buildup of static electricity on both the interior and exterior surfaces of the duct that can result from the movement of air and small dust particles during ventilation.

Non-Hazardous Location Ventilation: Standard Equipment May Be Used

If the confined space is deemed non-hazardous, standard electric ventilation equipment can be used to ventilate the confined space. Verify the ventilation equipment has any necessary certifications required for the work area. Hazardous location ventilation equipment may be used in a non-hazardous location, but typically cost becomes an issue because explosion-proof and intrinsically safe equipment is more expensive due to the added features.

Ventilation Selection: Axial Fan vs. Centrifugal Blower

All ventilators have two characteristics:

- 1) Air volume delivered-flow. Measured by cubic feet per minute (CFM).
- 2) Force of air-pressure. Static pressure measured by inch of water gauge (WG).

Axial fans

An axial fan creates high airflow but the blade design develops lower pressure. When used with ducting, the ventilation duct creates resistance and the axial fan becomes inefficient at longer distances. Axial fans are designed with several large paddle blades that develop a large volume of airflow (CFM). Axial fans are lightweight, low cost, and best when working at short distances with minimal ducting, preferably 15-to 25-foot flexible ducting. Axial fans are available in explosion-proof certified, standard electric, and battery-powered 12 VDC models (DC powered fans do not require certification).



Inline axial fans

Inline axial fans are used when ventilating at long distances; simply add an in-line fan to the existing ducting to increase or maintain airflow for long working distances. As with standard axial fans, inline axial fans are designed with several large paddle blades. Inline fans can be coupled with axial or centrifugal blowers to extend longer ventilation distances. Inline fans are available with explosion-proof certified or standard electric motors.

Centrifugal blowers

A centrifugal blower uses a "squirrel cage" designed with numerous forward curving blades on a circular wheel. The blades create significant volume (CFM) at higher velocities and higher static pressure than an axial fan. Centrifugal blowers are typically heavier and cost more than axial fans due to their larger motor. Centrifugal blowers are used to move air a long distance using long or multiple lengths of duct. Centrifugal blowers are available in explosion-proof certified, pneumatic, gasoline, and standard electric models.

One Final Requirement: Proper Electrical Certification

OSHA requires independent recognized certification laboratory testing of all AC electrical devices. Each fan or blower must meet recognized electrical codes and be manufactured with the proper mechanical safety devices. Prior to use, verify equipment has been tested, approved, and labeled by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL), such as UL, ETL, or CSA, and make sure the equipment is certified to operate in your country.

There is no OSHA requirement stating a seller must sell certified equipment; it is the user's responsibility to purchase equipment to meet work location requirements. Remember, OSHA requires the equipment user to use the proper equipment approved for the specific work location.



Four Tips for Keeping Your Hands Toasty While Working in the Cold



If you know you're going to get your hands wet, make sure you choose gloves that have waterproof membranes in them so that your hands will stay warm, even after considerable water exposure. Otherwise, they'll get wet, and you'll be even colder! Brrrrrrr!

Go, Go Gadget: Sweat Control?

Although it might seem gross to think about, moisture control isn't just about keeping snow, ice, and rain out of your gloves—you'll have to factor in your sweat, too. When it comes to staying warm, sweat is problematic because it causes heat to move away from your body. In fact, water carries heat away from the body 25 times faster than air because of its density. That's why it's really important to try to minimize sweating as much as possible.

One of the best ways to do this is to choose gloves that are made of materials that won't make you sweat as much. For example, avoiding gloves made of cotton is wise because it works to absorb both heat and moisture. Instead, choose gloves made from a synthetic fiber such as polypropylene. If you'd rather choose gloves made from an all-natural fiber, opt for wool instead of cotton. Your hands will stay a lot drier and warmer.

Let's take a look at some of the easiest ways to make sure your hands are always up for the job, regardless of the weather. : **By Julie Mc Fater.**

As the leaves begin to fall, the sun starts to set earlier in the day, and it becomes more and more acceptable to wear fuzzy sweaters outside of the house instead of solely during a weekend-long Netflix marathon, there's no denying that it's that time of year again.

Let's take a look at some of the easiest ways to make sure your hands are always up for the job, regardless of the weather.

Make Like a Cat: Avoid the water

Most of the time, you'll probably encounter at least some moisture while working outside during winter. Because of this, the easiest way to stop your fingers from freezing is to think about whether or not you'll be coming into contact with water while you're on the job; depending on the work you'll be doing, in some cases, you might even encounter ice and snow regularly, as well.

Thinsulate® for the Win!

If you know you're going to be working in extreme cold, choose a glove with multiple layers. If you know you'll be in temperatures below -5° C (20° F), we'd recommend you opt for the tried and true Thinsulate®.

Thinsulate is the warmest material for thin glove insulation that's currently available on the market. It's known for its ability to trap warmth because it's made of a mixture of different polymers.

The genius of Thinsulate is that the material has a high level of fiber density: The gaps between the fibers simultaneously reduce heat flow and allow moisture to escape, which helps keep you much cooler.

The combination of warmth and thinness makes Thinsulate a "must have" for those seeking great cold weather gloves.

Don't Forget Your 'Tips

When choosing winter gloves, don't forget about your fingertips! Often, poorly designed gloves allow heat to escape directly out of seams in the fingers and other areas. Your fingers tend to get colder the fastest because they don't have major muscles to produce heat. When conditions become colder, the body stops providing as much blood flow to the extremities. The best way to prevent this from happening is to make sure you choose gloves with extra lining and/or support at the seams.

Final Considerations

When it comes to keeping your hands warm in freezing weather, there are lots of things for you to consider in order to make sure you select the best glove for your needs. You might have to shell out a little bit more for higher-quality, well-engineered gloves, but if you follow our expert tips above, your hands will thank you.

HEALTH BENEFITS OF GINGER



01 ANTI-INFLAMMATORY PROPERTIES



Ginger is best known for its anti-inflammatory properties, making the spice extremely useful for reducing pain, especially with arthritis patients.

02 ANTI-CANCEROUS PROPERTIES

Ginger has been used for decades in alternative medicine for treating ovarian cancer, destroying ovarian cancer cells.



03 HEARTBURN AND ACID REFLUX



One of the benefits of ginger consumption includes treating conditions like heartburn and indigestion.

04 COUGH AND SORE THROAT

Ginger is one of the best, if not the best, and widely used home remedies for a cough and sore throat.



05 IMPROVING DIGESTION



An upset stomach is not something you want to suffer from. Luckily, ginger can help treat an upset stomach and improve digestion.

06 GASTROINTESTINAL RELIEF

Consuming ginger on a regular basis helps you eliminate gastrointestinal distress, essentially preventing symptoms of motion sickness and seasickness.



07 JOINT PAIN AND MUSCLE SORENESS



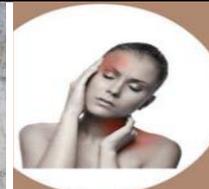
People suffering from joint pain, or those with muscle soreness, can effectively treat their conditions with some ginger.

08 TOOTHACHE

Ginger is one of the best, if not the best, and widely used home remedies for a cough and sore throat.



09 HEADACHES



Ginger is one of the three potent herbs that can treat headaches and migraines (along with peppermint and cayenne pepper).

10 NAUSEA AND VOMITING

Ginger is a great remedy for fighting nausea and vomiting, and some women even use it as a remedy for morning sickness (note: pregnant women should use this remedy with caution – see Risks and Side Effects below).



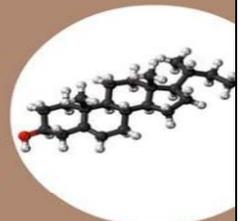
11 LOWER BLOOD SUGAR



Ginger helps lower your blood sugar levels, effectively keeping a healthy balance of blood glucose levels, preventing diabetes and lowering the risk of heart-related diseases.

12 LOWERS CHOLESTEROL LEVELS

Ginger also helps with another major cause of heart disease: cholesterol.



13 WEIGHT LOSS



Ginger is one of the spices that rapidly increases your metabolic and fat burn rate. As a result, you are burning way more calories, and you are losing weight without even working out.



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Five Reasons You Have Undesired Performance



If people are unaware of what they need to do or how they need to do it, we must ensure communication is clear and both performance and results based.

By Shawn M. Galloway

All these departments, tools, and topics have merit when performance improvement considerations are explored, but which one is the best tool for the job? People do things for a reason. If you do not understand the reason, your efforts to change behaviors and results will be unsuccessful or limited, at best.

A five-part model was developed for client organizations to increase the effectiveness of how they manage influences on desired and undesired performance. These are explored below.

Unwilling - All organizations will eventually change, evolve, restructure, refocus, downsize, right size, bright size, merge, or align. Not everyone will want to remain on board or support the new direction. All employment is a behavioral rental agreement. If someone is not willing to do what is expected of them, sometimes deselection is the necessary approach.

Unaware - When expectations are shared, it is typically the necessary results that are communicated, leaving it to the individual to ascertain how best to achieve them. If people are unaware of what they need to do or how they need to do it, we must ensure communication is clear and both performance and results based. Communication is more about verifying knowledge transfer than confirming you were heard.

Certainly autonomy is desired and micromanaging is not. Sometimes, however, the way things are accomplished is most important. Further, for successful organizations, clear responsibilities are necessary to fulfill certain roles. Responsibilities are best behaviorally defined. How well are these understood?

Unable - If someone lacks either the skills or confidence or something limits or creates barriers to their performance, we must enable them. Sometimes enabling comes in the form of training, or sometimes coaching is used to build competence and confidence. These will be limited, however, in yielding value if something is standing in the way. Imagine an inaccessible tool.

Unaccountable - True accountability is making sure people are doing what is necessary to accomplish the results, prior to verifying results. Effective accountability has two sides: proactive and reactive. Proactive accountability looks at ensuring the behaviors are desirable; reactive accountability looks at the results. Both require a balance of consequences to shape performance. What happens when people do what is necessary? What happens when they do not? What happens when we get the desired results, and what happens when we don't?

Unlike the Culture -When a newly on-boarded employee or contractor is later exposed to the masses who say, "Let me show you how we really do it around here," it is a powerful force sure to shape decisions and behavioral choices. Culture is what is common among a group of people, both between their heads (i.e., beliefs) and across their behaviors. If the expected behaviors of the individual's leader is not like what is commonly observed by peers and other levels within the organization, the leader is soon to be disappointed.

Prior to reacting to misalignments with expectations, invest time in understanding the reason. We must think strategically about how we will achieve the desired results and, when necessary, deal with undesired performance.



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HSE STATISTICS March 2017

Project: Construction of Flow lines & Wellhead Installation of Typical Works in ADCO's Fields. (Package "C" - BuHasa/ Huwaila/ Bida Al Qemzan Fields)

No.	Performance Indicators	PROJECT 7067		
		Month	YTD-2017	PTD
1	Total number of employees	283		
2	Man-hours worked	79,980	219,760	1,773,231
3	Fatalities (Death)	00	00	00
4	Fatal Accident Rate (FAR)	00	00	00
5	Permanent Total Disabilities	00	00	00
6	Lost Workday Cases (LWDC)	00	00	00
7	Total Employees Trained	278	793	9379
8	Total Training Hours	432	1220	12,648
9	First Aid Cases	00	00	00
10	Near Misses	01	01	05
11	Hazards (Unsafe Act)	12	25	158
12	HSE Meetings	01	03	39
13	HSE Inspections	03	09	109
14	Emergency Exercises	02	02	20
15	Number of Vehicles	43		
16	Vehicle Kilometer Driven	125,566	302,795	3,999,487

Project: Construction of Flow lines & Wellhead Installation of Typical Works in ADCO's Field (Package "A" - SE Abu Dhabi (ASAB, Sahil, Shah, Qusahwira & Mender Fields))

No.	Performance Indicators	PROJECT 7071		
		Month	YTD-2017	PTD
1	Total number of employees	198		
2	Man-hours worked	55,040	172,810	1,765,901
3	Fatalities (Death)	00	00	00
4	Fatal Accident Rate (FAR)	00	00	00
5	Permanent Total Disabilities	00	00	00
6	Lost Workday Cases (LWDC)	00	00	00
7	Total Employees Trained	328	889	5292
8	Total Training Hours(Average)	129	411	5067
9	First Aid Cases	00	00	00
10	Near Misses	01	06	113
11	Hazards (Unsafe Act)	55	126	126
12	HSE Meetings	02	06	62
13	HSE Inspections	06	16	141
14	Emergency Exercises	00	01	14
15	Number of Vehicles	29		
16	Vehicle Kilometer Driven	95,666	294,630	3,012,065

CORPORATE HSE KPI'S FOR 2017

Sl. No.	OVERALL HSE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET	ACTUAL for 2017			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Frequency Rate of Lost Time Injuries - F.R.I	0.6	0	0	0	0
2	Severity rate of injuries	0	0	0	0	0
3	Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0
4	Fatal Accidents	0	0	0	0	0
5	Frequency Rate of Vehicle Accidents (FRVA)	0	0	0	0	0
6	HSE Mandatory Trainings for Staff/Workers	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
7	Property Damage Accidents	0	0	0	0	0
8	Client's / Public's Property Damage Accidents	0	0	0	0	0
9	Near Miss Reporting	1000	250	250	250	250
10	Corporate HSE Audits per Project	4	1	1	1	1
11	HSE Campaigns	4	1	1	1	1
12	HSE Inspections per Camp	4	1	1	1	1
13	Emergency Drills per Camp	2	0	1	0	1
14	HSE Inspection on working Sites per Project	12	3	3	3	3
15	Corporate HSE Review Meetings	2	0	1	0	1
16	Project HSE Committee Meetings per Project	8	2	2	2	2
17	CHSE Audits on Head Office. (OHSAS 18001/ISO 14001 Standards	2	0	1	0	1



One of the evaluating and measuring of performance tools is the Key Performance Indicators (KPI's). Galfar has identified the KPI's as per the attached list which are evaluated on quarterly basis during CHSE Internal Audits.

KPIs are applicable to all the ongoing projects to improve the overall HSE Performance. Responsibility lies with each and every individual to understand and be a part of these positive HSE initiatives.

HSE Focal points in each project monitor the KPI on weekly and monthly basis and submit monthly reports to Client and CHSE.



KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

SAFETY QUIZ ANSWERS FOR ISSUE 31

Q1: Inspectors have a number of options for dealing with breaches of legislation and unsafe situations. Which of the following are formal methods? (Tick all that apply)

- Improvement Notice
- Letter
- Prohibition Notice
- Deferred Prohibition Notice

Q2: What is the maximum time period between completing formal examinations on Local Exhaust Ventilation systems?

- 6 months
- 12 months
- 14 months
- 18 months

Q3: Which type of accident accounts for the single biggest cause of workplace death?

- Falls from height
- Electric shock
- Poisoning
- Being hit by a moving vehicle

Q4: Which of the following factors should be considered for the safe operation of a fork lift truck? (Tick all that apply)

- Driver competence
- Routes for vehicles and pedestrian traffic
- Load stability
- Maintenance

Q5: List in order the best means of protecting workers using machines.

- 4 Information, training and supervision
- 1 Fixed enclosing guards
- 3 Protection appliances, push stick holding devices
- 2 Other guards

Q6: When should an employee be trained?

- When they join the company
- When they change jobs
- When they get promoted
- At regular intervals during their work life

Q7: Which workers are designated as special risk?

- Pregnant ladies
- Young persons
- Lone workers
- Managing Directors

Q8: Who is responsible for health and safety?

- The boss
- The workers
- The health and safety executive
- Everyone

Q9: Risk assessments must be recorded when more than how many employees work for a company?

- 1
- 5
- 12
- 20

Q10: Smoke alarm batteries shall be changed very:

- Month
- 6 month
- Year
- 2 years



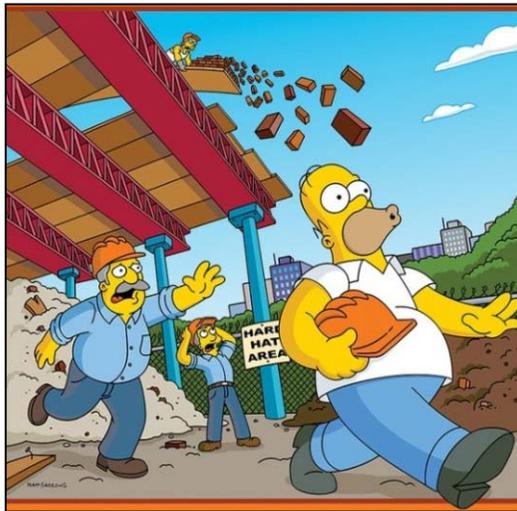
Teni Paswan
273145



WINNER FOR THE PICTURE SLOGAN (ISSUE 31)



PARTICIPATE AND WIN **EXCITING PRIZES**



**BE AWARE: WEAR THE
PROPER HEAD PROTECTION**



**Nishad
272300**

SAFETY QUIZ FOR ISSUE 32

1. Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences health and safety?
 - Occupational factors e.g. work risks
 - Environmental factors e.g. workplace noise
 - Superstitious factors e.g. walking under ladders, black cats etc.
 - Human factors e.g. error or haste
2. Which of the following is not a type of health hazard?
 - Chemical
 - Biological
 - Magical
 - Ergonomic
3. What is the most important reason why all accidents should be investigated and recorded?
 - Prevent similar accidents in the future
 - Satisfy the enforcement officer
 - Comply with health and safety law
 - Something to read on the look
4. What is the best way to protect an employee working at a noisy machine?
 - Allow the machine to only be used for short periods of time
 - Provide a pair of ear defenders
 - Reduce or eliminate noise from the machine
 - Shout really loudly at them when they do something wrong
5. Under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, an employer must:
 - Provide a bright, cheerful place to work
 - Safeguard the safety and health of all employees
 - Give everyone their very own copy of company safety policy
 - Provide personalized hard hats in a variety of colors
6. What is the recommended minimum temperature for office work and similar non-physical activities?
 - 20 degrees centigrade
 - 16 degrees centigrade
 - 13 degrees centigrade
 - 100 degrees centigrade
7. What is a CE mark?
 - An indication that equipment complies with european standards for design and manufacture
 - A bar code
 - Information about the number of calories in food
8. Which of the following is not a way in which machines can cause injury?
 - Entrapment
 - Impact
 - Entanglement
 - Boredom
9. What is the best way to prevent injury at work?
 - Remove the hazard or redesign the task
 - Restrict access to the hazard
 - Provide gloves and a bobble hat
10. What is ergonomics?
 - The biology of the relations and interactions between organisms and their environment
 - The interaction between people, equipment and their environment.
 - A study of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services

PICTURE SLOGAN FOR ISSUE 32

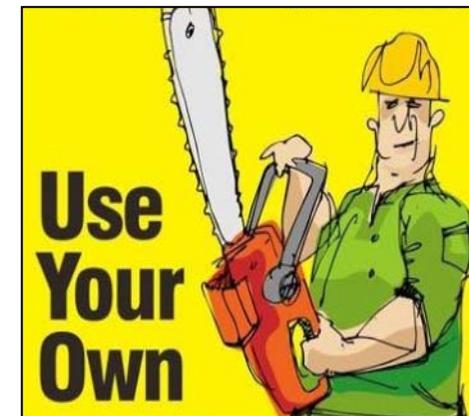


PARTICIPATE AND WIN EXCITING PRIZES

Send your Caption for Picture of the Month. We will select the Best Safety Caption and mention the name of the person in the next HSE Newsletter issue.

Send your Safety Quiz Answers. We will select the Winner and mention the name of the person in the next HSE Newsletter issue with right answers.

ratheeshri@galfaremirates.com



SAFE MAN AND SAFE DRIVER AWARD DISTRIBUTION (JAN 2017 TO MARCH 2017) AT HABSHAN CAMP



Project: Construction of Flow lines & Wellhead Installation of Typical Works in ADCO's Fields. (Package "C" - BuHasa/ Huwaila/ Bida Al Qemzan Fields)

Project Manager and Construction Manager congratulated award winners and concluded the meeting by requesting all to continue the team work, comply with the safety rules, standards and procedures in order to make the project a successful one. He reminded everybody that reporting all kinds of hazards/unsafe conditions and near misses is everybody's responsibility and more over it is the main criteria for deciding safe man every month.

SAFE ELECTRICAL BONDING AND CARE & MAINTENANCE OF EEBA TRAINING



Project: Construction of Flow lines & Wellhead Installation of Typical Works in ADCO's Fields. (Package "C"- BuHasa/ Huwaila/ Bida Al Qemzan Fields)

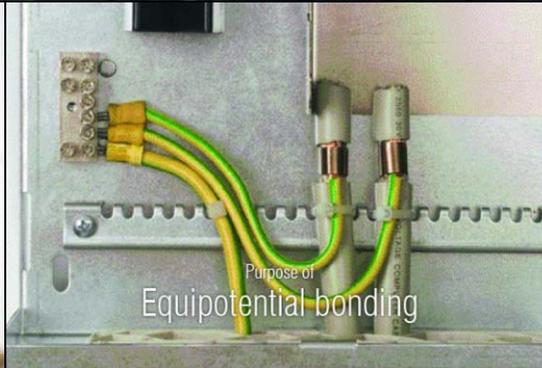
Sr. Safety Engineer commenced the function by welcoming all members of the project. He congratulated all for working safely and requested all to maintain the same spirit and continue adopting safe work practices to avoid accidents.

A training session was conducted on the importance of reporting near miss including a theme based awareness session on hazards reported in the first quarter of 2017.

Safe Electrical Bonding and Care & Maintenance of EEBA (Emergency Escape Breathing Apparatus) were the themes selected for training as improper earthing to electrical equipment and poor conditions of EEBA were the most repeated observations from site.

A practical demonstration of correct donning procedure of EEBA has been done, explained how a breathing apparatus can effectively be used at site by facilitating a prompt escape from the location in case of an emergency; and care and maintenance of EEBA.

Briefing given on difference between of hazard and near miss, hazard/near miss reporting procedure, importance of proper electrical bonding etc.



ADCO LIFE PROTECTION RULES ROLL OUT CAMPAIGN IN HABSHAN CAMP

قواعد حماية الحياة The Life Protection Rules



Project: Construction of Flow lines & Wellhead Installation of Typical Works in ADCO's Fields. (Package "C" - BuHasa/ Huwaila/ Bida Al Qemzan Fields)

Galfar organized a LPR Roll-out campaign on 06.03.2017 to extend our commitment and compliance on ADCO Life Protection Rules (LPR). The program was inaugurated by Sr. CE, ADCO (P & C) Mr. Mohamed Shakeel by introducing newly developed LPR-10 on PPE & RPE and explained the importance of Life protection Rules. Mr. Abdul Saleem, Safety Engineer(ADCO P & C) presented the implications of violating LPRs and instructed all employees to ensure 100% compliance at site. A total of 305 employees attended the campaign and signed the new LPR declaration form.

SAFE MAN AND SAFE DRIVER AWARD DISTRIBUTION (JAN 2017 TO MARCH 2017) AT ASAB CAMP



Project: Construction of Flow Lines & Well Head Installation of Typical Works in ADCO'S Fields. (Package "A" SE Abu Dhabi [Asab, Sahil, Shah, Qusahwira & Mender] Fields) ADCO CONTRACT NO : 15536.01 / EC 10851

As part of Employee Welfare Safe Man and Safe Driver certificates / Awards were distributed for the first quarter. Construction Manager and Sr. Safety Engineer congratulated award winners and concluded the meeting by requesting all to continue the teamwork, comply with the law, standards and procedures in order to make the project a successful one. He reminded everybody that reporting all kinds of hazards/unsafe conditions and near misses is everybody's responsibility and more over it is the main criteria for deciding safe man every month.

ADCO LIFE PROTECTION RULES ROLL OUT CAMPAIGN IN ASAB CAMP



قواعد حماية الحياة The Life Protection Rules

Project: Construction Of Flow Lines & Well Head Installation Of Typical Works In ADCO'S Fields. (Package "A" SE Abu Dhabi [Asab, Sahil, Shah, Qusahwira & Mender] Fields)

ADCO CONTRACT NO : 15536.01 / EC 10851

Galfar organized a LPR Roll-out campaign on 25.03.2017 to extend our commitment and compliance on ADCO Life Protection Rules (LPR).

The program was inaugurated by Galfar Construction Manager and Sr. Safety Engineer by introducing newly developed LPR-10 on PPE & RPE and explained the importance of Life protection Rules. An awareness session conducted on LPR Newly Added LPR-10 and explains the Importance of LPR while working in ADCO fields.

Reminded JPs/Safety Officers/Supervisors on their responsibility to ensure to follow the Safety Rules and Regulation and provide adequate welfare amenities such as cold drinking water, sanitation facilities are always available at site.

A total of 198 employees attended the campaign and signed the new LPR declaration form.





SAFETY ALERT: Any accident foreseen in this frame?



An operator worker is taking down junk cars from a truck at a junk car demolition yard, using a lift truck. Just when he loaded a few junk cars on the lift truck, there was a phone call to him. He is about to get off the lift truck without switching off the engine so as to answer the phone call in the office. Now what accident do you foresee occurring in this frame?

This is the accident resulted!

Immediately after the operator left the lift truck, it began to slowly move backward on a ramp. He was surprised to see it and jumped on the vehicle to stop it. But then he unwittingly grabbed the steering wheel to support him, causing the vehicle to turn in the left direction. As a result the vehicle lost balance and rolled over sideways. He was thrown under the overturned vehicle and crushed to death.

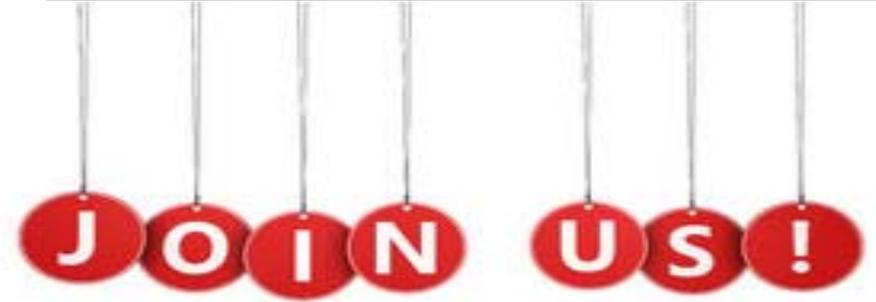
TIPS FOR PREVENTING SIMILAR ACCIDENTS

- ✓ Lower the forks to the ground.
- ✓ Apply the parking brake.
- ✓ Stop the engine.
- ✓ Remove the engine starting switch key.



Health & Safety

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2017 UPCOMING CAMPAIGNS

