

QHSE

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What is QHSE, HES, HSE?



Зачем нам QHSE ?



Agenda

PPE / СИЗ

Policy and standards / Политики и стандарты компании

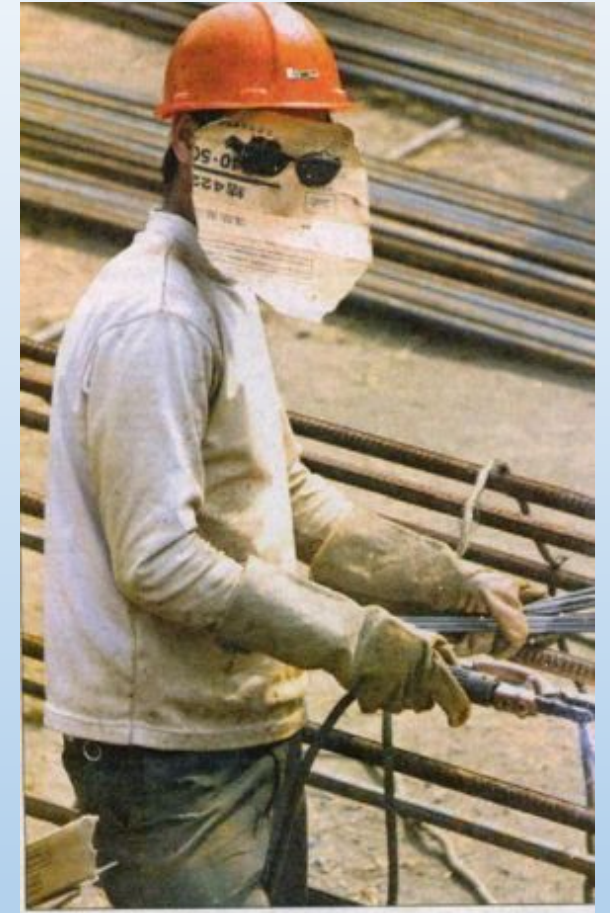
Personnel training / Обучение персонала

Event reporting , Investigation / Отчеты о происшествиях и расследования

Risk Identification reports / STOP cards/BBS cards / Определение риска, СТОП карты

Hazard analysis and Risk control / JHA / JSA - Анализ и контроль риска

Bad PPE examples



PPE / CM3

Mandatory:

Hard hat

Coverall

Safety glasses

HI gloves

Optional

R/A badge

Respirator

Ear Protection



Policy and standards

A **policy** is a statement of principles to guide decisions and actions.

Standard - mandatory action or rule designed to support and conform to a policy.

Procedure - who does what, when they do it, and under what criteria.

Guideline - General statements, recommendations, or administrative instructions



Example Policy and Standard (Examples)

Policies

- Sexual Harassment Policy
- Employment Practices Policy
- Business Ethics Policy
- Confidentiality Policy
- Conflict of Interest Policy

Standards:

- PPE
- Mechanical lifting
- Radiation
- Pressure

Personnel training

First Aid

Fire fighting

HUET/BOSIET

H2S



Event reporting / Investigation

HSE Event (accident)

An undesired event which results in:

- Harm to people (fatality, occupational injury/illness)
- Damage to vehicles, assets, facilities
- Damage to the environment

SQ Non-conformance

An undesired event which results in:

- Non productive time (NPT)
- Loss of revenue
- Failure in process delivery
- Failure of product
- Damage to reputation and potential loss of future work


All QHSE events and associated RWPs (remedial work plan) must be reviewed before closure by the appropriate line management as set in the following responsibility matrices.

Risk Identification reports / STOP cards/BBS cards

What is RIR / STOP card ?

Who writes it ?

Why do we need them ?



The STOP Safety Observation Cycle diagram shows a central 'STOP' sign with arrows pointing to 'DECIDE', 'REPORT', 'ACT', and 'OBSERVE'. 'OBSERVE' points to 'STOP', which points to 'DECIDE', completing the cycle.

STOP SAFETY OBSERVATION CHECKLIST

MARK IF ALL SAFE ☒ UN SAFE ☐ MARK IF ALL SAFE ☒

REACTIONS OF PEOPLE ☐

- ☐ Adjusting Personal Protective Equipment
- ☐ Changing Position
- ☐ Rearranging Job
- ☐ Stopping Job
- ☐ Attaching Grounds
- ☐ Performing Lockouts

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT ☐

- ☐ Head
- ☐ Eyes and Face
- ☐ Ears
- ☐ Respiratory System
- ☐ Arms and Hands
- ☐ Trunk
- ☐ Legs and Feet

POSITIONS OF PEOPLE (Injury Causes) ☐

- ☐ Striking Against Objects
- ☐ Struck By Objects
- ☐ Caught In, On, or Between Objects
- ☐ Falling
- ☐ Contacting Temperature Extremes
- ☐ Contacting Electric Current
- ☐ Inhaling
- ☐ Absorbing
- ☐ Swallowing
- ☐ Overexertion
- ☐ Repetitive Motions
- ☐ Awkward Positions/Static Postures

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT ☐

- ☐ Wrong for the Job
- ☐ Used Incorrectly
- ☐ In Unsafe Condition

PROCEDURES AND ORDERLINESS ☐

- ☐ Procedures Inadequate
- ☐ Procedures Not Known/Understood
- ☐ Procedures Not Followed
- ☐ Orderliness Standards Inadequate
- ☐ Orderliness Standards Not Known/Understood
- ☐ Orderliness Standards Not Followed

STOP SAFETY OBSERVATION REPORT

STOP SAFETY OBSERVATION REPORT

ITS OBSERVED
TAKEN TO ENCOURAGE
ED SAFE PERFORMANCE

SERVED
CTIVE ACTION
NT RECURRENCE

Date

11-B-04724

HAZARD and RISK / Опасность и Риск

A **hazard** is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone.

Basically, a **hazard** is the potential for harm or an adverse effect (for example, to people as health effects, to organizations as property or equipment losses, or to the environment).

Example : Wet floor (can cause Slips, falls), Electricity (can cause Shock, electrocution)

A **risk** is the chance of something happening that will have a negative effect. The level of risk reflects:

- the likelihood of the unwanted event
- the potential consequences of the unwanted event.

-20 ≥ R > -25	BLACK	EXTREME:
-10 ≥ R > -20	RED	HIGH:
-5 ≥ R > -10	YELLOW	MEDIUM:
-2 ≥ R > -5	GREEN	LOW:
-1 ≥ R > -2	BLUE	INSIGNIFICANT:

<div>MITIGATION</div> <div>Control Measures</div> <div>PREVENTION ← ● → LIKELIHOOD</div>		Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
		1	2	3	4	5
Light	-1	-1 1L	-2 2L	-3 3L	-4 4L	-5 5L
Serious	-2	-2 1S	-4 2S	-6 3S	-8 4S	-10 5S
Major	-3	-3 1M	-6 2M	-9 3M	-12 4M	-15 5M
Catastrophic	-4	-4 1C	-8 2C	-12 3C	-16 4C	-20 5C
Multi-Catastrophic	-5	-5 1MC	-10 2MC	-15 3MC	-20 4MC	-25 5MC

White arrow indicates decreasing risk





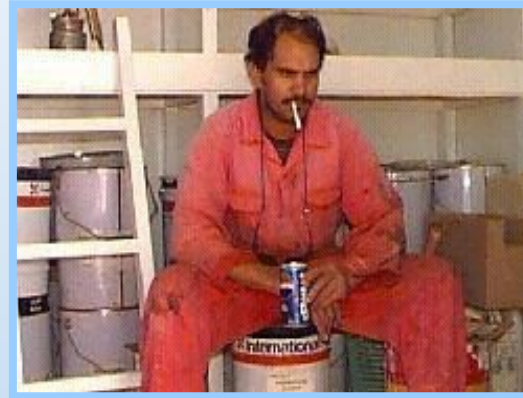




Hazard analysis and Risk control / JHA / JSA



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Causes



Leads to



Hazard analysis and Risk control / JHA / JSA

How do we reduce risk?

Step 1

Identify hazard

What are the hazards ?
What could go wrong ?

Step 2

Assess risk

How likely is it to cause an accident ?
How serious can it be ?

Step 3a

Implement prevention measures

Is there a better way ?
Can Hazard be eliminated ?
Can exposure be reduced ?

Step 3b

Implement mitigation measures

How do we limit effect ?
How do we regain control ?

Hazard analysis and Risk control / JHA / JSA

Example : Driving



Questions?