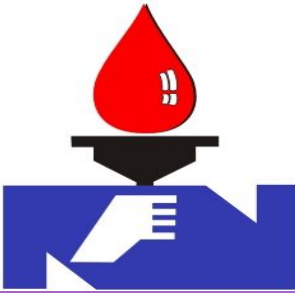


NATIONAL REFINERY LIMITED



HSE NEWS LETTER

December— 2017

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Permit to Work System at NRL Korangi & K.T

Permit is regarded as a written agreement between the person authorizing the work and the person receiving the permit to work. During working days in the morning several naked flame hot work permits were audited before issuance of various jobs at different locations inside Refinery by Sr. Engineer, Engineer and HSE / Fire Protection Officers along with respective area custodians. Following Permit to Work were issued in the Month of **December 2017** at Korangi & K.T.

KORANGI REFINERY		KEAMARI TERMINAL	
PERMITS	TOTAL QUANTITY (NOs.)	PERMITS	TOTAL QUANTITY (NOs.)
Hot Work Permit	242	Hot Work Permit	13
Confined Space Entry Permit	17	Confined Space Entry Permit	01
Excavation / Civil Work	13	Excavation / Civil Work	04
Radiography Permit	—	Radiography Permit	03
Crane Operation	11	Crane Operation	—
Cold Work Permit	—	Cold Work Permit	—
Scaffolding Permit	02	Scaffolding Permit	—

Question or concerns regarding this news letter may be directed to:

Manager HSE
National Refinery Limited (NRL), 7-B, Korangi Industrial Zone, Karachi-74900, Pakistan.
Email: mgrhse@nrlpak.com

Safe Man-Hours

NRL Safety Board is updated by second week of every month. Safety Board shows the number of Safe Man-hours worked by NRL MPT and Non MPT Staff. By the Grace of Al Mighty Allah and joint efforts by all of us, we have achieved **28.053505** millions safe man-hours with out Lost Time Injury as on **December 31st, 2017**. Let us all give top priority towards safety, as there is no job, which cannot be done in a safer way.



Fire Drill at NRL Korangi & KT

Live Fire / Dry drill is carried out every Thursday at 1000 hrs. sharp at NRL Korangi Refinery & Dry Drill is carried out every Wednesday at 1530 hrs. sharp at NRL Keamari Terminal. This drill helps in checking the fitness of fire fighting equipment & imparting training to Auxiliary Staffs as describe in Procedure to gain experience for combating / catering of live fire fighting. HSE department observes the response time during fire drill. Following are the status of Drills practices which were carried out in the month of **December 2017**.

S. No	Date	Team Leader	Nos. of Participant Attended	Nos. of Absentees	Nature of Drill	Response Time (min: sec)
Korangi Refinery						
01.	07-12-2017	Mr. Furqan Ahmed	12	01	Dry	03 min 55 sec
02.	14-12-2017	Mr. Furqan Ahmed	12	01	Wet	03 min 10 sec
03.	21-12-2017	Mr. Farrukh Kamran /Khalid Hussain	13	—	Wet	03 minutes
04.	28-12-2017	Mr. Bilal Muhammad Khan	10	3	Live	3 min 45 sec
Keamari Terminal (K.T)						
01	06-12-2017	Mr. Asif Bhatti	07	—	Dry	—
02	13-12-2017	Mr. Muhammad Abid	07	—	Dry	—
03	20-12-2017	Mr. Muhammad Abid	07	—	Dry	—
04	27-12-2017	Mr. Muhammad Abid	07	—	Dry	—

Hose Handling Drill Korangi

Hose handling drill is carried out every Tuesday at 1000 hrs. sharp at Fire station NRL Korangi Refinery. This drill helps in handling of fire fighting equipment to Auxiliary Staffs from Productions, Security, Quality Control and Oil movement departments to handle / cater emergency situation. Following are the status of Hose Handling Drills practices which were carried out in the month of **December 2017**.

S. No	Date	Team Leader	Nos. of Participant Attended	Nos. of Absentees
01.	05-12-2017	Khan Muhammad	06	07
02.	12-12-2017	Muhammad Israr / Iqbal Ali	09	04
03.	19-12-2017	Mr. Muhammad Naveed	07	06
04.	26-12-2017	Mr. Muhammad Arshad	11	02



INCIDENT / ILL HEALTH AND LOSS TIME INJURY

Near miss	A near miss describes incident where no property was damaged and no personal Injury sustained, but when given a slight shift in time or position, damage and / or injury easily could have occurred.
Incident	An incident is an unplanned, undesired event that adversely affects completion of a task.
Accident	An accident is an undesired event that results in personal injury, property damage and equipment damage.
Loss Time injury (LTI)	If any NRL employee on duty had on the job accident, which render the employee medically unfit to resume of his duty next 24 hours is considered to be lost time injury (LTI).

MONTHWISE STATUS OF INCIDENT & LOSS TIME INJURIES

Sr. No.	MONTH	INCIDENTS	LOSS TIME INJURIES
01.	January 2017	00	Nil
02.	February 2017	00	Nil
03.	March 2017	01	Nil
04.	April 2017	00	Nil
05.	May 2017	01	Nil
06.	June 2017	00	Nil
07.	July 2017	04	Nil
08.	August 2017	00	Nil
09.	September 2017	00	Nil
10.	October 2017	00	Nil
11.	November 2017	00	Nil
12.	December 2017	00	Nil
Total		06	Nil

INTERNAL MONITORING CONDUCTED BY HSE DEPARTEMENT

S.#	Testing	Locations	Date (NRL)	Date (K.T)
1	H ₂ S and VOC	Plant area, Storage tanks, Flare area, Management block parking, Q.C,Gantries & terminals.	11 th and 12 th Dec,2017	19th Dec,2017
2	Illumination	Control rooms, canteen & corridors.		
3	Noise Level	Plant area, Power generation & Pump house		
4	Drinking Water	Different locations in NRL	26 th Dec 2017	-
5	Rain Water Channel Monitoring	Inside NRL	8 th Dec 2017	-

Safety Article : Crane Operation In Work Place

First, let me define a “Crane” Generally speaking, A crane is a type of [machine](#) generally equipped with a [hoist rope](#), [wire ropes](#) or [chains](#), and [sheaves](#), that can be used both to lift and lower materials and to move them horizontally. It is mainly used for lifting heavy things and transporting them to other places A confined space has a restricted entrance or exit due to location, size or means. Following are the major types of cranes.



***)Truck Mounted Crane**



***)Mechanical Crane**



***) Hydraulic Crane**

What Are The Hazards In A Crane Operation:

- *)Structural Failure:** A crane component, including the boom, jib, hydraulic rams or wire rope could suffer structural failure without warning.
- *)Crane Overturning:** When crane is overloaded in the stability of its load chart or inadequate setup.
- *)Crane Collapse:** A crane may collapse if it becomes unstable from overloading or poor installation.
- *)Contact or collision with people, other plant and structures:** Where there is insufficient clearance between a mobile crane and pedestrian traffic routes or other plant and structures, including other cranes, concrete pumping booms, buildings and overhead electric lines.
- *)People / Falling Objects:** People / Objects falling during erecting and dismantling activities and the way loads are secured during lifting operations may create a risk to the people / structure.

Precautionary Steps While doing Crane Operation:

- *)No work permit will be issued without a “Joint site inspection”.** Work permit shall not be altered or tempered with, in any way. Request for permit (NRL-FAF-HSE-038) must be sends at least one day prior to HSE department.
- *)Only certified crane operator will operate the crane.** Crane operation will be carried out under supervision of a competent rigger.
- *)Permit holder has to stay at site till the completion of crane activity.** Crane operation permit should be valid where loading / offloading activity of material is carried out.
- *)Crane operation permit must be displayed at prominent location.** If the work is not started or is stopped for any period, due to safety consideration the issuing authority must revalidate the permit before the work is started or resumed. Crane must hold load with a defined load chart.
- *)Area must be cordoned off where the crane activity carried out.**
- *)Crane should be certified and having a valid certificate from reputable agency.**
- *)For execution of crane activity hot work permit must be obtained.**
- *)Crane should be parked in a safe location, If no activity is carried out from crane.**

To be continued...