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In 2008-2017, 376 people died in fatal accidents that could have been prevented under one of the IOGP's life-saving rules. Following a review of the 459 report, IOGP launched a simplified set of life-saving rules to provide industry workers with actions they can take to protect themselves and their colleagues from loss of life. Download 459 now NEW! Rule-in-minute animations are now in 13 languages, selected from a review of data reported by IOGP Choice topics tested against ARPEL, CONCAWE, NIOSH and OSHA data focused on things the person has control over to help us all remember what can keep us alive Contact us to learn more about the supporting tools and materials that we are still working on , or give us your feedback on the rules and related materials Get in touch No Text! GOLDEN RULES OF SAFETYGOLDEN RULES OF SAFETYThe health and safety of our employees is at the forefront of our operations, and ADNOC strives to build a zero-injury workplace culture. The message from DIRECTOR GENERAL Identify the risks faced by this debt and the energy and petrochemicals industry responsibility underlines the importance of our all working on affordability to protect ADNOC and its colleagues in the operating company. Accidents do not defy the unsafe, but they can be prevented by action and unsafe by creating a strong safety culture in the workplace. The ADNOC Gold Safety Rule has been developed as a workplace safety measure, taking into account the controls that need to be in place before conducting and at the same time performing critical tasks. Everyone who works, or on behalf of ADNOC and its operating companies, is responsible for their safety and the safety of those around them. We expect our employees and contractors to guide and demonstrate compliance with these golden safety rules, applicable laws and codes of practice, which will fundamentally contribute to the prevention of accidents in our own icontract activities. Abdullah Nasser AlSuwaidiDirector, ADNOCGENERAL RULESOF SAFETY Be aware of all the dangers and controls before starting work. Authorized tools and equipment must be safe and proven to be fit for purpose before they are used.Emergency response plans must be in place before starting work and all personnel are aware of the requirements, conditions and incidents immediately. Demonstrate compliance and work in accordance with the requirements of the relevant HSE procedures and guidelines.01 Get a valid work permit (PTW) to PERMIT TO WORK, starting work as needed. PERMIT TO WORK Work Permits describe steps you need to take to stay safe. This includes work that includes limited space entry, ground violations, work on energy systems, hot work and any work that requires permission. Work requiring permission continues if: - The amount of work and duration is clearly defined. The necessary competencies, roles and responsibilities are clearly defined in the cycle of work. Permission is authorized by the responsible person and/or the district authority. - dangers have been identified, risks assessed and controls and verified have been introduced. The terms of the work permit are effectively communicated to all participants or those affected by the activity. Simultaneously, simultaneous activities or related work permits have been identified and properly managed. Changes in working conditions or coverage have been revised and the permit revised. Permits are issued before work begins and for the duration of the permit.02 Obtaining a permit before entering the limited SPACE OF THES. FOR personal security, SPACE ENTRY must be allowed to access a limited space. Entry to work or work in a limited space IS SPACE ENTRY continues only if: - A valid work permit is issued by an authorized person and requirements are established. The terms of the permits were brought to the attention of the working group. Emergency response and rescue measures are being taken before work begins. All energy sources have been isolated, blocked and labeled. This includes a shovel insert and coil removing all directly related source of the process and utility fluid from the vessel or limited space. Closing valves is not an acceptable method of insulation for the purpose of entry. Atmospheric tests of oxygen, toxic gas (e.g. H2S) and flammable gases were conducted by a competent gas tester before entering, tested and repeated, as defined under the permit. A competent reserve person/accompanyor controls the entrance to/from a restricted space at any time and is trained to intervene if necessary. Rescue should be undertaken only by competent and authorized personnel.03 Check insulation before starting ENERGY ISOLATION and use the specified Equipment. ENERGY ISOLATION Some work can only be done after energy sources are isolated, such as mechanical, electrical, process and hydraulic. Isolation of energy systems occurs when: Isolation plans are developed, verified and implemented by a competent and authorized person. The necessary competences are developed among the staff involved in energy insulation activities. Isolation is checked into place and the energy is safely dumped. The lock and tag system is used to clearly identify insulation points. Before the breach of deterrence, a test is carried out to ensure the efficient discharge of any hazardous materials/stored energy. The efficiency of insulation is regularly checked.04 Getting permission before overriding or disabling EQUIPMENT and SYSTEMS Critical security systems. OVERRIDE Equipment/systems that are critical to safety include (but not limited to): emergency shutdown valves, lock/switching tags, EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS OVERRIDE assistance valves, fire and gas alarm systems, level control systems and vehicle monitoring systems. These types of equipment should work properly to keep you safe. The disabling or bypassing of security systems must be authorized only by the competent person in charge, using a valid work permit and/or insulation certificates. Alternative prevention and mitigation measures need to be evaluated and taken to monitor the cancellation of the system. The overrides should be documented and communicated to affected personnel, including shifts. Regular reviews of system overrides should be carried out.05 Use of this fall protection equipment WORKING when working at altitude. AT HEIGHTS Work above 2 meters should only continue if appropriate fall arrest equipment is used, which consists of a seat belt, an appropriate attachment point and a strike absorption system that limits the drop to 2 m or less. Visual pre-screening of the autumn arrest system and equipment, ensuring its integrity. All scaffolding is designed, built for intended use and regularly inspected only by competent and trained personnel, a labelling system is used. Changed scaffolding must be re-inspected by a competent and authorized person before using them for work. A fixed platform with fences or handrails is used and checked by a competent person. Tools and equipment are protected and organized properly to avoid falling objects to the level below. Staff are trained and competent to carry out this activity Use equipment to prevent falls and autumn arrest. Follow the 06 prescribed lift plan and stay away from LIFTING suspended loads. OPERATIONS LIFTING OPERATIONS Lifting operations using cranes, lifts or other mechanical lifting equipment equipment If: - The lift has been evaluated and the lift plan is developed by a qualified and competent person. - Lifting machines, equipment and safety devices have been inspected, identified and certified for use. - Competent personnel have been appointed for lifting, falsification and alarm. Staff are trained and certified to operate special equipment (e.g. cranes, loaders, loaders). The load that needs to be lifted does not exceed the safe workload (SWL) of the lifting equipment. Effective communication is established and maintained throughout the operation of the elevator. - The lift zone has been marked/barricaded in order to deny access and to warn staff that they will stay away from suspended loads. If the ascent over living objects is not avoided, it is necessary to provide appropriate protection against the impact on the equipment. Gas tests 07 as needed. Hydrogen H2S facilities must operate a permit to operate the SULPHIDE (H2S) system. Work permits are issued only after a preliminary check, which includes: risk assessment tasks, adequate SAFETY insulation, appropriate controls/SIS, buddy system and HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H2S) SAFETY requirements for continuous monitoring. Staff involved in H2S operations/locations must be competent and authorized to do the work. They should also be familiar with emergency response procedures, evacuation routes and H2S GREEN, YELLOW, AMBER, RED zones. Gas tests must be carried out before entering or working in dangerous areas or restricted areas. Gas tests should be carried out by a qualified gas tester using certified test equipment. When entering the H2S danger zones, you must wear a personal H2S detector with a valid inspection tag. Long-term operations that risk exposure to H2S should use an airway-powered breathing apparatus. Such operations include: deterrence, sampling, drilling, ventilation and limited access to space. TRANSPORTATION Follow the established transportation management plan 08. TRANSPORTATION work permits describe steps you need to take to stay safe. Providing training personnel for sea/sea survival this includes work that includes limited space entry, ground-based techniques and that emergency disruptive response, work on energy systems, hot work and any work that is in place during maritime operations. requires permission - Ensuring compliance with the regulatory requirements of the land: to prevent collisions at sea. Special measures Must be - Drivers must understand and comply with those accepted for navigation in operational areas with platforms and associated pipelines. requirements of a safe travel management plan. All categories of vehicles must be operated by competent air. - follow the instructions of only the helicopter landing officer and certified drivers of drivers a certain class of vehicle. Make sure the vehicles are checked and determined to be in shape where the pilot can see you and stay away from the tail rotor. Do not carry loose items or wear loose clothing on a helicopter. For purposes and safe to use. The loading and unloading of luggage must be carried out by drivers who must comply with the rules of road safety, observe only the speed assigned by the staff. restrictions (on and off the spot) and ensure passengers wear seat belts. Manual and portable communication devices should not be used while driving. Ensure that all vehicles operating in hazardous areas are assessed for this purpose. Marine Corps: - Follow the prescribed instructions on marine operations and approved work permit. Ensuring that ships and naval personnel entering ADNOC-controlled areas are allowed to enter. Pay attention to traffic routing systems in operational areas. Vessels must be operated by experienced, skilled personnel. Provide life jackets worn by staff on board, especially when weather conditions can potentially pose a danger. Use SIS in accordance with 09 with mandatory site requirements and tasks. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE To ensure that PPP is in place, you must: EQUIPMENTPERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT - wear basic SIS in production/work areas. These can include: overalls, protective helmet, protective shoes, goggles, gloves and life jackets (when working overboard on an offshore platform). Wearing tasks specific to SIS as found in risk assessments allows you to work, such as: facial shields, autonomous breathing apparatus, portable H2S detector, seat belt, radiation dosimeter icon, etc. - Know the right SIS for your task and how it should be worn and maintained. Make sure you have been trained to use specialized SIS, such as: seat belt, breathing apparatus and evacuation kits. Inspect the SIS for any damage and replace the faulty equipment. Personal protective equipment must be maintained in good condition and be checked to be fit for purpose. Keep up to date with the 10 dangers site and maintain good household practices to work SITE to avoid accidents. HAZARDS - Be aware of the dangers in the workplace and maintain good household practices to avoid accidents. WORKSITE HAZARDS - HOUSEKEEPING - Make sure you are aware of all the dangers and workplace controls before you start work. Access to the workspace should be clear and unhindered. - Identified and immediately cleared of the dangers of sliding and Use designated storage spaces for tools, materials and waste. Flammable, combustible, toxic and other hazardous materials should be stored in approved containers and only in designated locations. Any unsafe conditions, faulty equipment, damaged containers and spills should be immediately reported to the supervisor, and action must be taken taken to avoid accidents. Potential points of hand injury must be identified and clearly marked. Make sure all loads are clearly marked to avoid excessive stress when handling. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company P.O. Box: 898. 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