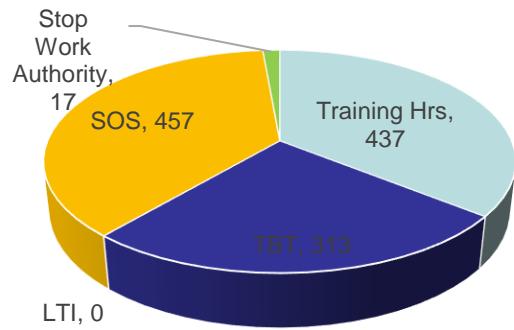


HSE Statistics Report – Nov 20



■ Training Hrs ■ TBT ■ LTI ■ SOS ■ Stop Work Authority

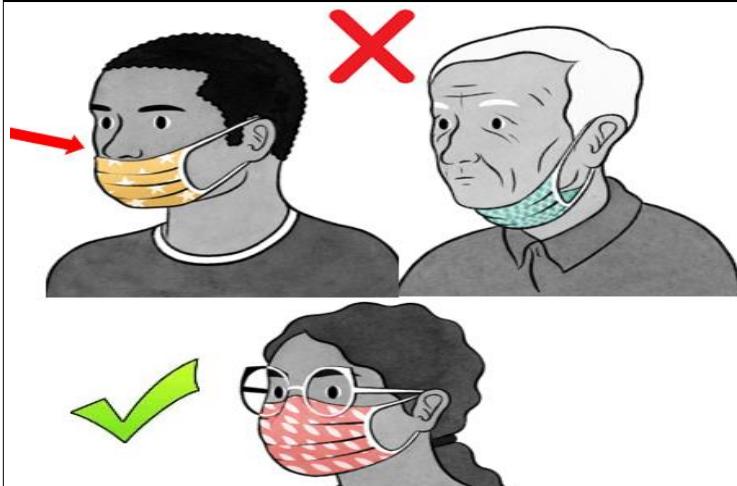
Spetco Nov-20 Winners

Awards	Name	Remarks
Best Drivers of the Month	Dilawar Hussain 2939	WS
	Amjad Bhatti 2394	Ahmadi
	Sujeesh Narmat 2581	NK
Best SOS	Mathew George 1129	WK
	Krishna Bahadur 2903	WS
	Shahin Joynal 2616	NK
	Yohannan 1066	Logistics

For more information on H2S Gas Safety please visit:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zl7VTtCpw9E>

Covid 19 – Correct way to use mask



H2S / SO2 Hazards

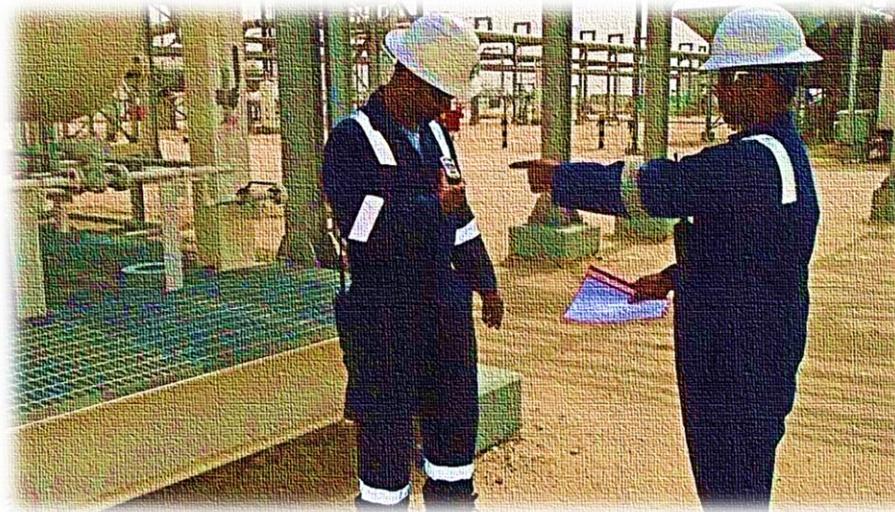
H2S (Hydrogen Sulfide) is highly toxic & flammable gas. **It can automatically ignite at 500-degree Fahrenheit. (Remember the temperature of end Cigarette lit is 1400-degree-Fahrenheit & Vehicle diesel exhaust is 600 to 2400-degree-Fahrenheit).** It reacts with iron to form iron sulfide which is called Pyrophoric. H₂S is known as the "silent killer". It's an insidious and invisible gas which smells a bit like rotten eggs at low concentrations. It quickly paralyzes the olfactory nerves (sense of smell) at about 100 part per million (ppm).

Many times, upon investigation of major incidents/fatalities, the concentration didn't go from zero to toxic, but simply hit the victim with a deadly concentration immediately.

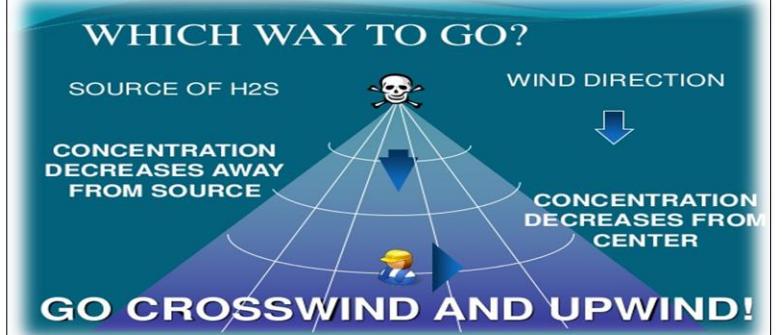
When H2S is burned it produce SO₂ (Sulphur Dioxide). SO₂ is a toxic gas & may cause heart, respiratory disorders. It is soluble in water & produce Sulphurous Acid.

Ventilation, Allocating competent workforce, Isolation, Eliminating ignition source, Awareness, Authorized entry, Knowing wind direction, Buddy System, Installation of calibrated F&G detectors, Availability of calibrated personal monitors & respirators, Emergency Plans are just few effective ways to reduce the hazards as minimum.

Gas	TLV-TWA	STEL	IDLH
H2S	10 ppm	15 ppm	100 ppm
SO2	2 ppm	5 ppm	100 ppm



Wind direction



Knowing wind direction is very important to evacuate during emergency:-

- ▶ Leave the area towards crosswind & upwind direction .
- ▶ Report to briefing area immediately.
- ▶ Do not return to the area until someone using detection equipment has re-evaluated the area & approved.
- ▶ Windsock, flags, sand or online data shall be used to know correct wind direction.

In rare situations, where modern instruments are not available, an index finger can be used to test the direction of wind. This is accomplished by wetting the finger and pointing it upwards. The side of the finger that feels "cool" is (approximately) the direction from which the wind is blowing. The "cool" sensation is caused by an increased rate of evaporation of the moisture on the finger due to the air flow across the finger, and consequently the "finger technique" of measuring wind direction does not work well in either very humid or very hot conditions.

Cardinal Directions

