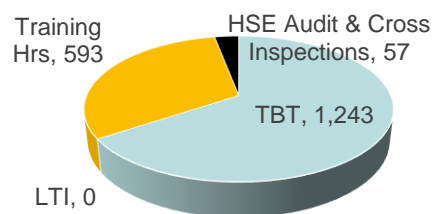


HSE Statistics Report – Jan 18



■ TBT ■ LTI ■ Training Hrs ■ HSE Audit & Cross Inspections

Spetco Jan 2018 Winners

Awards	Name	Remarks
Best Drivers of the Month	Jamilur Rahman (1036)	WT
	Robin Baby (2036)	NK
	Sathish Rajendran (2039)	WK
	Ahmad Elsayed (1970)	SRP
Spot the Hazard	Manikandan (1234)	EPF
Best SOS	Bhadresh (1517)	GCP
	Asif (2104)	GRIP
	Johnson (1292)	EPF
	Rashid (2120)	GSF
	Ajeesh (2373)	JPF
	Jacob (2391)	SRP
	Mohamed Korani (2061)	WT

Spetco TBT



Defensive Driving

Mobile phones:-

- Using mobile while driving clearly increases 'brain strain', which in turn increases the risk of accident.
- Kuwait statistics clearly indicate that most of the traffic accidents are related to excessive speeding and use of mobile phones. In 2016, 424 fatalities recorded in motor vehicles accidents.

The following factors show that when a driver is distracted:-

- He takes longer to react to unanticipated events.
- The vehicle tends to drift or swerve from a lane.
- He instinctively slows down, which can be dangerous in heavy traffic.
- There is a change in the driver's visual behavior (he fixes his gaze on a point immediately in front of him, and his field of vision is narrowed). (Note that 90% of the information required for driving is assimilated visually).
- These harmful effects have been observed even where 'hands free' mobiles are used.

Seat belts:-

- Where seat belts are used, the number of deaths among drivers is halved, while passenger deaths are three times less likely.
- It is six times more dangerous to be thrown from a vehicle than restrained by the seat belt.
- Fire is not a common occurrence (1 in 3,000 cases), and rarely breaks out immediately (Usual justification for not wearing seat belt)
- In many cases driver or buckled up passengers are killed by impact of a non buckled up passenger being thrown onto them during the accident.
- Seat belts are also effective at low speeds (less than 50 km/h). It should be noted that the majority of serious accidents occur at impact speeds of between 50 and 80 km/h.

The following facts should be remembered :

- A collision at 50 km/h has the same effect as falling from the fourth floor of a building
- Even in low impact accidents (30 km/h), the driver cannot hang on to the steering wheel because he is subject to such force that his weight is multiplied 4 to 5 times.



Fatigue Management

- Job planning by Supervisor shall take account of journey time of the day and Fatigue Management rules to be followed while assigning task. Minimum 8hrs of sound sleep is required before starting first journey of the day.
- Driver shall take 15mins rest for every 2hrs of continuous driving.
- Supervisor and Driver should avoid Night driving trips between 10pm to 4am by proper planning. Only emergency & or client authorized trips shall be allowed.
- Drivers must comply with company's substance abuse policy.
- Driver should inform immediate supervisor about the medications or suffering from any health related issues.
- Comply with all Client/ local laws & regulations.

- Behavior & attitude account for 96% in the main causes of car accidents.

