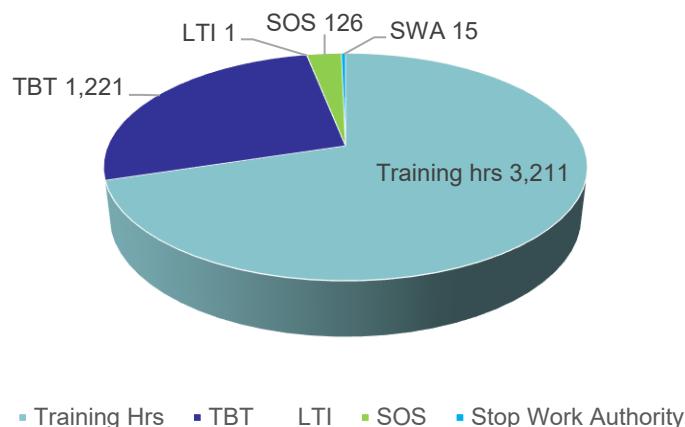


HSE Statistics Report Feb 26



SPETCO February 2026 HSE Winners

Awards	Name	Remarks
Best Drivers	Wahab Mohammed-2877	SRP
	Lovepreet Singh-3667	JPF-4
	Ahmed Hassan -3340	OFS-SLB
	Ahmed Marzouk-3216	FAB-KGOC
Best SWA	Dulip Ashoka-2602	JPF-3
	Dhangesk Kumar -3592	WT
	Vinu Vincent-3247	SRP
	Pramod Kumar-3434	FAB-KGOC
Answer of the Month	Pechalaiah Naidu -3877	Slickline



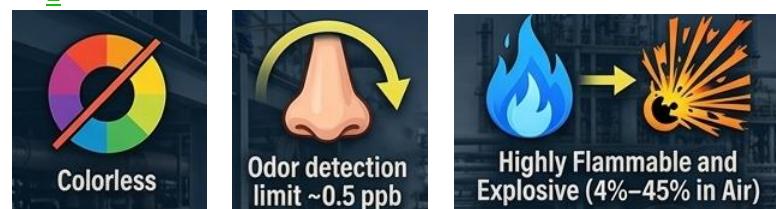
Mass Toolbox conducted at JPF-3 during Shutdown

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE (H₂S) AWARENESS

Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S) is one of the most dangerous gases encountered in the oil and gas industry. It is a byproduct of the decomposition of organic matter and is commonly found during drilling, production, and refining processes.

The primary danger of H₂S lies in its deceptive nature. While it initially has a strong "rotten egg" smell, it quickly deadens the olfactory nerves (your sense of smell), leading a person to believe the danger has passed when, in fact, the concentration may have reached lethal levels. This "olfactory fatigue" makes H₂S a silent, invisible threat that requires constant vigilance, calibrated monitoring, and strict adherence to safety protocols.

H₂S Properties



Control measures of H₂S:

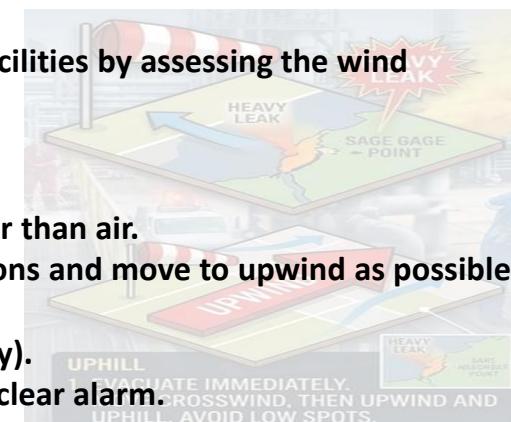
- Conduct H₂S awareness/SCBA training for all workers before starting work.
- Use personal H₂S gas detectors and ensure they are calibrated regularly.
- Install fixed gas detection and alarm systems in high-risk areas.
- Ensure proper ventilation in confined or enclosed spaces follow PTW system.
- Carry out gas testing before and during work in potential H₂S areas.
- Provide appropriate PPE, such as escape breathing apparatus (EEBA) or SCBA.
- Display H₂S warning signs and safety information in hazardous areas, Establish emergency evacuation procedures, drills and muster points.
- Maintain good communication systems to warn workers during gas release.

Key Hazards of H₂S:

- Highly toxic gas that can cause serious health effects or death.
- Loss of sense of smell at higher concentrations, making detection difficult.
- Causes rapid unconsciousness at high exposure levels (knockdown effect).
- Can lead to respiratory failure and suffocation.
- Eye and skin irritation at lower concentrations.
- Heavier than air, so it accumulates in low-lying areas and confined spaces.
- Flammable gas, which can lead to fire or explosion if ignited.
- Can cause dizziness, headache, nausea, and confusion.
- Corrosive to metals and equipment, potentially causing leaks or failures.

Evacuation During H₂S Emergency:

- Immediately leave the area and move upwind or the safest assembly point at the facilities by assessing the wind direction.
- Call emergency services immediately.
- Activate SSERP (Site Specific Emergency Response Plan).
- Avoid low-lying areas such as Excavations, pits, or lower areas because H₂S is heavier than air.
- Don't Stay at basement if leak happened near residential area. See the wind directions and move to upwind as possible.
- Follow instructions from emergency responders or local authorities.
- Seek medical attention if symptoms appear (headache, dizziness, breathing difficulty).
- Do not return to the leak area or work until authorities confirm it is safe or until all clear alarm.



For more information, please click this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-k0x-eNcGfw> & <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pOXJ2-0FS8g>