Swabbing Rig Fatality

Hazards are Always Present

Presenter – Blake McEnany
Assistant Area Director
Charleston Area Office
• Oil and Gas Regional Emphasis program in place since 2005.

• Inspections are performed from the emphasis program, complaints, referrals from media and other sources, and reports of fatalities and catastrophes.
Reporting - Update

• As of January 1, 2015, all employers must report
  – All work-related fatalities within 8 hours.
  – All work-related inpatient hospitalizations, all amputations and all losses of an eye within 24 hours.

• Report to OSHA by;
  – Calling OSHA's free and confidential number at 1-800-321-OSHA (6742).
  – Calling your closest Area Office during normal business hours.
  – Charleston Area Office – (304) 347-5937
OSHA Top Ten most cited standards

• The preliminary list, which covers fiscal year 2015, is:
  1. Fall Protection (1926.501)
  2. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
  3. Scaffolding (1926.451)
  4. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
  5. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)
  6. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
  7. Ladders (1926.1053)
 10. Electrical – General Requirements (1910.303)
Fatality and Catastrophe Investigation Summaries

Fatality and Catastrophe Investigation Summaries, also known as Accident Investigation Summaries (OSHA 170 form), are developed after OSHA conducts an inspection in response to a fatality or catastrophe. The summaries provide a complete description of the incident, generally including events leading to the incident and causal factors. These summaries can be easily searched by keyword, text in the summary or accident description, event date, and industry (SIC). Information may also be obtained for specific investigation(s), (Insp Nr). Summaries currently available include completed investigations from 1984 through 1 year earlier than today's date. Summaries for later dates are not included to provide time for OSHA staff to complete the investigation and revise the summary as necessary. Furthermore, summaries must undergo a process for screening personal information and adding keywords that may cause some additional delay in posting.

See also instructions for entering search parameters.

⚠️ Note: Please read important information below regarding interpreting search results before using.
Various types of accidents

http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/accidentsearch.html, Fatality and Catastrophe Investigation Search enter 13 in SIC block
Areas of concern

• Fires/Explosions from ignition of natural gas and crude oil vapors and condensate
  – Separators
  – Storage tanks
  – Pigging/line cleaning
  – Frac tanks
  – Well bore

• Falls
  – Lack of guardrails
  – Improper or no fall protection
Areas of Concern (cont.)

- **Struck-by**
  - Moving vehicles (Construction vehicles used in a General industry setting)
  - Equipment (moving pipe and parts)
- **Caught by**
  - Improper or no machine guarding of moving parts
- **Rig Collapse**
  - Overloading beyond rig capacity
  - Improper anchor and guying
- **Hydrogen Sulfide Exposure**
  - Release during drilling, swabbing, perforating operations, etc.
Web Resources

Web Resources

http://www.osha.gov/oilspills/index.html
Web Resources

OSHA

Occupational Safety & Health Administration

We Can Help

eTools

Oil and Gas Well Drilling and Servicing eTool

The oil and gas industry employs hundreds of thousands of people and is a vital component of the national economy. Worker safety and health are important to this industry. This eTool identifies common hazards and possible solutions to reduce incidents that could lead to injuries or fatalities.

Each drilling and servicing company has its own safety program. This eTool is not a replacement for those programs nor does it establish any industry consensus standards (industry disclaimer). Rather, it can be used as a resource in identifying workplace hazards and providing possible solutions that may be relevant to their safety programs. This eTool does not purport to identify all hazards and solutions. This eTool focuses on land based operations.

Worker safety awareness is necessary for injury prevention during all phases of drilling and servicing operations. Procedures and processes will include safety meetings, Job Safety Analyses, and general and task-specific training. At the end of each section, resources are identified that provide more details for establishing safe work practices and procedures.

A key element of any effective safety program is the Job Safety Analysis (JSA). This eTool may be useful in preparing JSAs for your worksite.

• Remember hazards are always present!