**Our Major H3SE Risks**

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| Reminders of this module's objectives:At the end of the module, participants:* Can explain what the H3SE is and the effects on quality.
* Will know the major risk areas specific to Total with associated examples illustrating the Group's risks.
* Will know how to measure our H3SE results and can explain what the TRIR is and what its purpose is.
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This document is the trainer guide. You can follow it because it contains all of the elements that will enable you to lead such a module, namely:

* instructions for the exercises,
* references to the accompanying Powerpoint and/or various resources such as films, e-learning materials, etc.
* questions to ask participants,
* exercises to be completed, if necessary.

**Estimated duration:** 1 hour

**Teaching methods:** In-class presentation.

**Prerequisites:** none

**Elements to be prepared:**

If you do not have access to the Group intranet during training, get up-to-date figures on the TRIR before starting.

**Welcome the participants:**

Welcome to this module.

To start with, let's look together at the objectives of this module and how it is rolled out.

**Show slide 2.**

**Ensure that the contents are clear to everyone.**

**Answer any potential questions.**

**5 minutes** **00:05**

**Sequence 1:**

***The aim of the sequence:*** *participants should understand what the letters of the H3SE acronym mean and be aware of the major H3SE risks related to the Total Group's activities.*

Since you arrived, have you heard about Hygiene-Health, Safety, Societal, Security and Environment.

In your experience, how would you define each sector and what kind of activities does it cover?

Let us start with Hygiene-Health. How would you define it and what activities does it represent?

**Let participants answer. If needed, guide them towards the right answer.**

**Then do the same for the other sectors: Safety, Societal, Security and Environment.**

**When Safety is approached, ask about the difference between Safety and Security.**

**Show slides 3 to 9.**

Slide 4 comments (hygiene/health):
**Chemical risks:**

* Certain substances cause serious, even fatal, illnesses
* The risk may be present on the site or off the site via emissions (health impact) or product sales
* The risk can be delayed: it can occur 5 to 30 years after exposure

**Physical/ergonomic risks**: Certain repetitive work, noise and radiations also cause long-term illnesses

**Biological risks:**

* Our lifestyle exposes us to pandemics
* We are established in tropical countries
* Specific industrial risks (legionella)
* Biotechnologies

Slide 5 comments (safety):

**Workstation safety:**

* Variable but generally limited severity
* A widely developed prevention
* A measurable outcome

**Safety related to the operation of plants and processes**

* The consequences can be catastrophic
* We are not protected individually
* The associated cost is high

Slide 6 comments (security):

**Danger or malicious threat:**

* Common crime, hold-up, theft, hacking
* Societal/political disturbances
* Terrorism
* Sabotage
* Espionage
* Fraud, cybercrime

Slide 7 comments (environment):

**Environmental risk related to the operation of plants and processes**

* Oil slicks, etc.

**Air/water emissions**

* Developed countries:
	+ Industrialists have made great strides, either willingly
	or under regulatory pressure
	+ Industrial pollution can be felt locally (disturbances more than pollution)
	+ The risk of accidental pollution is always present
* Developing countries:
	+ Industrial pollution is still a real problem

**Ground pollution**

* The problem is compounded when it is transmitted through the water
* The potential economic impact is very significant

**Waste**

* It is difficult to find waste treatment schemes in certain countries

Climate change

* Greenhouse gases have been an issue over the last few decades
* Planetary impact is very popularized through the media
* Important aspect for the Group
* 50 Mt CO2 eq legacy (≈1/1000th of world emissions)
* 600 Mt with the impact of our oil products (≈ 1/100th of world emissions)

Do you have any questions?

**Answer if necessary.**

**5 minutes** **00:10**

During the last module, we saw the HSEQ charter, which represents Total's commitment to all of these sectors.

To establish the link between these risks and your day-to-day activity, we will go around the table and each person will remind us where (s)he works, then will ask another colleague to identify the risks to which (s)he could be exposed. Who wants to start?

**Start the round table discussion, leaving the slide up.**

**Each person introduces themselves by saying, “I hold the position XX, which consists of… What do you think are my risks?”**

**Ensure that all participants have had the opportunity to speak and that each person is aware of the risks to which a colleague may be exposed. Some might not be aware of any, so ask the other participants to help them.**

**15 minutes** **00:25**

**Sequence 2:**

***The aim of the sequence:*** *participants should understand that the better we perform in terms of these risks and their control, the better the quality and the performance of the Group and the more long-term business opportunities there are.*

The Group aims to control and ensure the control of these different risks on a daily basis. The benefits are immediate, the most significant of which are: no deaths, no accidents, no pollution, etc. But there are also other (indirect) advantages to controlling our risks. What are they?

**Let participants reflect a few moments and answer.**

**After 3 minutes…**

At least 2 other advantages can be mentioned: improvement in our performances as well as being recognized worldwide, and seeing the trust confided in us in the form of new projects as a result of this recognition.

**Show slide 10.**

**Answer any potential questions.**

What do you think this might mean, specifically? Who can give us examples?

**Leave time to answer.**

**If needed, guide them towards examples, such as: safer facilities = better designed, therefore more efficient or stringent procedures = easier to carry out the activities by adhering to them, etc.**

**Ask them to think of others.**

**10 minutes** **00:35**

**Sequence 3:**

***The aim of the sequence:*** *participants should understand how to measure and follow H3SE performance.*

We have just seen the risks to which the Group is exposed through its activities and the challenges that represent good control over the risks. In this sequence, we will look at the way in which Total measures H3SE performance.

In your opinion, what resources are in place to measure these results? What kind of indicator would be useful? Or what type of indicators have you heard about?

**Leave time for answers and clarify participants' responses if you feel that it is not clear to the others.**

Several HSE performance indicators exist in the Group.

**Show slide 11.**

**Accidents with injury: deaths, permanent disabilities, lost time injuries, medical treatments, restricted work day.**

**Specify that there are others, such as indicators associated with the severity of accidents (lost days LTI) or with the frequency of first aid.** **But one of the principles is tracked.**

**LTIF**

**Lost Time Incident Frequency**

**This is the frequency rate of accidents with injury causing a shutdown, calculated by millions of hours worked:**

**Many accidents with injury have caused labor disruption**

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**Millions of hours worked**

**You can also mention the existence of other H3SE indicators and what they track (Environment, Hygiene/Health, Societal, etc.)**

Let's focus on the TRIR, which measures the number of accidents with injury (deaths, permanent disabilities, lost time injuries, medical treatments, restricted work day) divided by the number of hours (in millions) worked.

**Show slide.**

Let us take a few moments to see what that represents. In pairs, calculate the TRIR corresponding to your professional life and the TRIR for a site of 1000 people and for company of 100,000 employees.

**Show slide 12.**

**Let participants calculate.**

**If you feel that it is difficult, do the calculations together.**

* + - * + **Calculation 1: 1 / [(40x40x50)/1000000)]**
				+ **Calculation 2: 1 / [(1000x40x40x50)/1000000)]**
				+ **Calculation 3: 50 / [(100000x40x40x50)/1000000)]**

**After 5 minutes, go around the table so that each pair can answer. Write them on the board.**

What conclusion can you draw if the TRIR for Total is approximately 1?

**Let participants answer (the conclusion = “It is very low”).**

To finish, we will look at the results of the Total Group by accessing the intranet. Who can tell me how to access it? (see homepage). NB: If you do not have access to the intranet, show the results to date, which you collected beforehand.

**Look at the results on the intranet.**

**Then show slide 13 on the evolution of TRIR.** **Accompany it with the following comment: It was divided by 7 into 10 years, which shows Total's commitment to safety.**

**Later, we will look at the actions that lowered this TRIR and prevented accidents.**

Do you have any other questions about this module?

**Answer any questions.**

**Thank the participants and conclude.**

**20 minutes** **00:55**