**Safety: Deaths and Accidents**

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| **Reminders of this module's objectives:**  At the end of the module, participants:   * Will understand that death is not a fatality, that the norm is that there is never death in the Group and that this is invaluable for any individual in anything they do either close to or away from Total's activity. * Will understand that not all incidents are fatal incidents. * Will know the concepts of TRIR, HIPO and fatal incident. |

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:** TG 2.1, TCG 2.2

**Important points for preparing the sequence:**

Before beginning this module, we recommend you ensure:

* that the “film total review déces VOST FR” ("VOST FR Total film on reviews of deaths") film and interview are available.
* that you have the latest statistics on the number of days without a fatal incident for the entire Group (available on WAT)
* that the slide on the TRIR and fatal incidents is up to date.

**Welcome the participants:**

Welcome to this module.

First of all, let's look together at the objectives of this module and how it is rolled out.

**And establish the link with the 2 previous modules.**

Among the events at Total, some are incidents which are, alas, fatal.

The aim of this module to help you understand that such events do happen, albeit very rarely, and that they are unacceptable for Total.

**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 that TOTAL has a clear, ambitious and accessible objective => 0 fatalities.*

In this module, we will study the incidents and their consequences, which can, alas, lead to death.

There are, indeed, incidents each year, incidents which do not involve a death. However, some incidents do, unfortunately, have fatal consequences.

The Group has thus set 0 fatality objective across the board.

**Show slide 3.**

To start, let's look at two films on what we never want to happen again: the first is the list of deaths which occurred over one terrible year. The second is a moving testimony.

Watch these films carefully, then we will discuss the effect they had on you.

**Start the film on slide 4 ("VOST FR Total film on reviews of deaths")**



**Then start the video testimony on slide 5. (TOTALREVIEW2016\_Safety-moment\_video) explaining that this is the Subsidiary Director at Total Ethiopia.**

**After these 2 films, ask participants if they want to talk about what they have seen.**

How do you feel about these two films?

**Let them answer without requiring an answer. If nobody wishes to talk, continue on.**

**25 minutes** **00:30**

Within the Total Group, the intention is clear, and ambitious. 0 deaths.

And today, that made X days without fatality (refer to the figure on the WAT):

**Write this figure on the paperboard.**

Of course, there are types of accidents involving people other than fatal accidents, which you saw in the major HSE challenges. Total wants reduce all accident types as far as possible, but above all, Total wants for no-one, either employees, contracted personnel, or third parties, to die in the performance of their duties.

**Show slide 6 while re-reading and emphasizing article 1 “Safety: at the top of its priorities”. Remind them that it will be updated with “safety as a value”.**

**Then show slide 7.**

**5 minutes** **00:35**

I would like you to take a step back and to answer the following 3 questions.

**Show slide 8. And re-read the questions.**

**If necessary, help by giving specific cases (child crossing the road without looking, wearing a safety belt, drink driving, pan of hot water, domestic products, etc.).**

**Leave time for participants to answer.**

**After 5 minutes, go around the table and ask each participant to give an answer.**

**(Guide the discussion towards: their responsibility towards others, consequences of not complying with the regulations, etc. It is not enough that a regulation exists, it must be respected and others must also respect it).**

**10 minutes** **00:45**

**Sequence 2:**

***The aim of the sequence:*** *participants should understand that there was no connection between the TRIR and fatal incidents, and the precautions to be implemented.*

In this sequence, we will return to the indicators: The TRIR and the HIPOs (High Potential Incidents).

**Ask whether a participant can point them out to us.**

Let us look at the Group's statistics.

**Show slide 9. Comment on the TRIR curve, which goes down, and the figures for the number of deaths.**

**Ask a participant how they would analyze this graph linking TRIR and death.**

**In summary, press home that the TRIR was divided by 7 whereas the number of deaths remained roughly stable. There is no direct link between the two. Broadly speaking, just because a site/subsidiary has not recorded a sprain, cut, etc., this does not mean that an incident (HIPO) or a serious incident cannot occur.**

To prevent deaths, serious incidents, etc., you have an idea of the precautions that can be put in place.

Divide the group into pairs and ask them to list the main groups they can think of.

**Give them 3 minutes then ask the groups for their answers. Ask the other groups to add theirs as you go along.**

**As the trainer, try to group them into 2 categories: compliance with the regulations and human behavior.**

Prevention resides on 2 levels: respect for procedures and the human factor: man as the failing link.

**Show slide 10.**

In summary, Total is willing to work at reducing all incidents. Each one of us must contribute to it. Sometimes you might hear “it's fate”, or conversely, “it wasn't my time”. This is fatalism, and it does not have any place at Total.

On the contrary, we are convinced that all incidents can be avoided. And if they cannot, not fatalism, but tangible causes, will make it possible to identify and correct them.

If zero risk does not exist, **all incidents can be avoided.**

The key is stringent adherence to the regulations and safety procedures as well as systematic analysis and reporting of incidents and near misses, taking the human factor into account.

Thank everyone for attending.

**15 minutes** **01h00**