



**State of Israel**  
**Ministry of National Infrastructures, Energy, and Water Resources**  
**Administration of Natural Resources**

**Petroleum and Gas**

Sivan 22, 5776

June 28, 2016

NFT\_501\_2016

**Re: Occupational safety guidelines for petroleum and natural gas drilling and production activities**

Exploration and production activities are a complex engineering operation composed of many activities from diverse disciplines that are conducted by many different professionals.

These guidelines are intended to clarify the Ministry of National Infrastructures, Energy, and Water Resources views correct practices for companies in this area.

- a. The operator, as defined in the Regulations derived from the Petroleum Law, is responsible for all professional activity in the petroleum right. The operator is the professional authority who prescribes the manner of performing professional activities in the petroleum right, to all professionals employed on operator's behalf, both direct employees and subcontractors. The operator is responsible for submitting all reports and data, in compliance with these guidelines.
- b. The operator is required to comply with the all safety requirements in compliance with all laws, and this includes complying with any requirement, as it is listed, explicitly or by implication, in the lease contract and terms of the granted lease; operator must also comply with any requirement imposed from time to time in this context by the appropriate parties in the Ministry of Energy.
- c. In addition, and without detracting from the above, the operator is required to comply with the all safety requirements as listed in these guidelines, as follows: the operator is required to comply with the Israeli safety regulations as they are defined in the 2013 Ministry of Economy document from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (referred to as Appendix A) and in the safety requirements of rights contracts (license and lease). As well as in any law, according to the following list:

1. The Ordinance for Safety in the Workplace, 5730 - 1970 and its regulations;
  2. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Personal Protective Equipment), 5757-1997
  3. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Tower Cranes), 5727-1966
  4. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Safety Devices at a Pressurized Facility), 5756-1995
  5. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Safety Devices in Steam Boilers), 5747-1987
  6. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Testing Pressure Installations) 5727-1967
  7. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (First Aid in Workplaces), 5748-1986;
  8. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Electricity), 5750-1990;
  9. Organization of Labor Inspection Law , 5714-1954 and its Regulations;
  10. Youth Labor Regulations (Prohibited Work and Restricted Work), 5756-1995
  11. Women Labor Regulations ( (Prohibited Work, Restricted Work, and Hazardous Work), 5761-2001;
  12. Occupational Accidents and Diseases Ordinance (Notice) - 1945 and its Regulations;
  13. Business Licensing Regulations (Storing Petroleum), 5737-1976;
  14. Organization of Labor Inspection Regulations (Safety Management Program), 5773-2013.
- d. Part of the operator's duties is to prepare a Safety Management Program for the entire right period starting with the installations' planning and establishment stages and ending with the abandonment stage; adequately addressing the safety, health, and well-being of those employed in these activities, and of others who are legally on site of the activities or near it, and as required by law.
- e. The operator is entitled to select recognized international norms such as regulations, standards, guidelines, and recommended practices in the petroleum industry, and engineering practices, to prepare a safety management program, while maintaining a level of risk that is as low as possible (based on the [ALARP](#) principle) and applying best available safety technologies ([BAST](#)). These norms must be good oilfield practices and

must not detract from Israeli law, including Israeli safety regulations. Before preparing the safety management program, the Commissioner's approval must be obtained for the safety norms that the operator wishes to apply.

Below are listed recommended sources for preparing a safety management program:

#### REGULATIONS

**UK / The Borehole Sites and Operations Regulations 1995:** BSOR is a regulation on health and safety management of sites for onshore wells; it does not apply to offshore installations and to activities related to bituminous shales.

**UK / The Offshore Installations (Offshore Safety Directive) (Safety Case etc.)**

**Regulations 2015:** SCR 2015 is a regulation that applies to all offshore oil and gas installations and operations within the UK continental shelf; it aims at reducing hazards to personnel working offshore.

#### INDUSTRY BEST PRACTICES GUIDELINES

**IADC Health, Safety and Environment Case Guidelines for Mobile Offshore Drilling**

**Units:** industry guideline for preparation of safety cases for offshore drilling.

**IADC Health, Safety and Environment Case Guidelines for Land Drilling Contractors:**

industry guideline for preparation of safety cases for onshore drilling

**OGP Guideline for managing marine risks associated with FPSOs:** industry guideline presenting common marine hazards to personnel, operators and managers of floating structures for petroleum production, storage and offload.

#### STANDARDS

**Norway / Z-013 - Risk and emergency preparedness assessment:** standards for planning, execution and use of risk and emergency preparedness assessment; it does not apply to onshore facilities.

**Norway / NORSOK S-001 - Technical safety:** standards for development of safety design of offshore production installations; it does not apply to onshore facilities.

- f. The main goal of the safety management program is to prevent unsafe acts associated with petroleum activity; these include any act or omission which may endanger the life, organs, or health of any person at the operator's work sites and installations.
- g. Applications for drilling permits or any application concerning field development must be submitted together with the safety management programs, respectively. At the same time, note that the holder must submit the prepared plan to the Commissioner no later than two months (60 days) from the date the development plan was approved, and all revisions must be submitted within 7 days of implementation.
- h. The Commissioner will evaluate the submitted safety management program, and will examine its compatibility with performing the required petroleum activities with due

diligence, skill, and efficiency, as would be expected from any international operator who follows good oilfield practices.

Link to Ministry of Economy guidelines for preparing a safety management program:

<http://www.economy.gov.il/Employment/SafetyAndHealth/SafetyManagement/SafetyManagementProgram/Pages/SafetyManagementProgram.aspx>

- i. A central part of preparing a Safety Management Program is devoted to risk identification and assessment, including risks arising from the process. In other words, the Regulation also contains the components of operational/process safety, which must be handled using one of the advanced risk analysis methods, such as probabilistic risk assessment (PRA), hazard and operability study (HAZOP), fault tree analysis (FTA), and other advanced methods.
- j. This document instructs the de-facto site operator to appoint a safety officer who will be employed at the tenure required by the procedure Employment Tenure for Safety Officers published in the Ministry of Economy's website :  
<http://www.economy.gov.il/employment/safetyandhealth/mafar/mafarinstructions/safetyandhealthp009.pdf>
- k. At the time that applications for drilling permits are submitted, the operator must deposit with the Commissioner the drilling contractor's internal safety document that the platform workers apply and use as a guide, the bridging safety document between the operator and the drilling contractor, and the operator's safety management program; also listing the manner in which the operator will oversee safety arrangements on the drilling platform specifically, and throughout the project in general. The bridging document must explicitly state which of the parties is responsible for implementing the safety requirements derived from the Israeli legislation.
- l. If any activity is conducted in the petroleum right before these guidelines go into effect, and a safety management program has not been submitted to the Commissioner as specified in Section (h), such a plan must be submitted to the Commissioner immediately. In addition, and without detracting from the above, whenever there is a change in the organization's safety management program the operator must deposit the revised version of the plan with the Commissioner.

- m. The right holder and the operator must follow the safety management program and maintain all provisions of the safety management regulations and occupational safety legislation as long as the right is in force, starting with the planning and establishment of the installations and including the abandonment stage; on demand of the Commissioner, the right holder and/or the operator must submit to the Commissioner any document and information associated with the program, with fulfilling its provisions, and performing the safety management regulations.
- n. The right holder and operator must establish, operate, and maintain the installations using parties who have suitable knowledge and experience in the area of establishing, maintenance, or operations of petroleum and natural gas installations, as appropriate, with the appropriate care and diligence, and in compliance with the safety program and the law.
- o. The operator, including via an overseeing company, must conduct annual inspections of safety and the safety management system at the installations, the inspections must be conducted according to the safety management program, the occupational safety legislation, and good oilfield practices. The operator must submit to the Commissioner all inspection results within 12 days of receiving the results and findings. If any irregularities are discovered, the lease holder must report the irregular findings to the Commissioner immediately.
- p. The operator/right holder must report to the Commissioner compliance with the targets established in the safety management program, including matters associated with process/operational safety.
- q. The Commissioner is entitled to order the operator/right holder to conduct additional safety tests over the ones conducted, and the right holder/operator must act in this matter as instructed by the Commissioner.

## Appendix 1: Safety Requirements for Petroleum/Gas Exploration and Production Activities

### State of Israel Ministry of Economy Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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#### General Safety and Hygiene Requirements for Petroleum/Gas Exploration and Production Activities

##### Definitions

- 1.1. **Hoisting tackle**: Any device used or intended to be used, directly or indirectly, to connect a load to a hoisting device, and that is not permanently attached to the load, including a sling, chain, rope sling, ring, hook, hook sling, shackle, swivel, twist lock, triangular lifting eye, link, plate pliers, beam clamps, scissor clamps, receptacle for lifting materials or equipment, clamp bucket, eyebolt, hoisting beam, hoisting frame, and any similar device that is part of a hoisting device or means of hanging, including supporting a hoisting device with a pad or table;
- 1.2. **Dust** - Particles or solid mineral fibers of a substance that fly or are suspended in the air and are liable to penetrate the respiratory system during inhalation, and which are created in a natural process, when processing, handling, shaking, using or any performing any other action with the substance;  
**Harmful dust**: Dust that is liable to cause lung diseases known as pneumoconiosis or other injury to health originating from the material;
- 1.3. **Qualified inspector**: A person authorized in writing by a chief labor inspector to carry out examinations and tests as specified in the Safety in the Workplace Ordinance;

- 1.4. Qualified laboratory inspector: A person in an accredited laboratory who has been authorized by the Minister of Economy to conduct occupational environmental tests of concentrations of the harmful agents in the air at the site where the harmful agent is employed;
- 1.5. Harmful agent: A chemical, physical, or biological agent which may, directly or indirectly, cause acute or chronic injury to health of a worker, including any of those specified in the Safety in the Workplace Regulations, Occupational Hygiene and Employee Health;
- 1.6. LPG: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (cooking gas);
- 1.7. Steam boiler: A closed container in which steam is generated at a greater than atmospheric pressure for any purpose, including a collector used to heat the water supplied to the tank which heats the steam;
- 1.8. Safety devices: A permanent device, automated or combination, which safely protects any part of a machine, process, or other equipment which may constitute a danger to workers and persons present in the hazardous environment, and which complies with legal requirements in the matter, pertinent standards, manufacturer's instructions, accepted professional practices, or published professional procedures.
- 1.9. Highest permissible weighted exposure: Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted average (TLV-TWA) - The highest weighted level of chemical and physical agents in a worker's environment to which exposure is permissible for an 8-hour workday in 24 hours.
- 1.10. De-facto site operator, any one of the following:
  - 1.10.1. Employer;
  - 1.10.2. In a factory-the owner or occupier as specified in Sections 219 to 221 of the Safety in the Workplace Regulations (new version), 5730-1970;
  - 1.10.3. Owner of the workplace;

- 1.10.4. De-facto manager of the workplace;
- 1.10.5. A person under whose overseeing or supervision the workplace operates;
- 1.10.6. De-facto manager of a corporation, if the factory is owned by a corporation.
- 1.11. Occupational disease: A disease listed in the Addition to the Occupational Diseases Regulations (mandatory notification-additional record), 5740-1980 or some other disease which the provisions of Section 5 of the Occupational Accidents and Diseases Ordinance (Notice), 1945 apply.
- 1.12. Steam tank: A vessel in which pressure does not exceed atmospheric pressure, and through which steam passes at atmospheric pressure or close to atmospheric pressure, for heating, boiling, desiccating, evaporating, or similar purpose, excluding pipes for steam, or a coil for steam that has a permanent outlet into the atmosphere or the structure's open space.
- 1.13. Pressure installation: Steam boiler, steam receiver, or air receiver.
- 1.14. Machine: Any machine, device, equipment including mechanical devices and drive belts,
- 1.15. Lifting machine: Lifting device, including cranes, counterpoise lift, tripod, pulling device, crane excavator, pile driver, winch, forklift, pulley, chain pulley, cable pulley, guide pulley, overhead conveyor, cable railway, overhead cable, and any other machine that can use a hoisting tackle to lift, lower, or suspend a load.
- 1.16. Ministry of Economy accredited laboratory: A Ministry of Economy occupational hygiene laboratory or any other lab authorized by the chief labor inspector to conduct occupational environmental tests of concentrations of substances in the air in workplaces.

- 1.17. Employer: Including organized group of persons and the legal representative of a deceased employer, and including the holder or occupier of a workplace.
- 1.18. Lift: An installation for moving persons or goods between fixed levels, that has a chamber or platform which travels in a vertical or almost vertical path and its movement is restricted by a guide.
- 1.19. Factory: A factory is premises in or around which people perform manual labor in a process that serves to make, modify, repair, embellish, finish, clean, wash, dismantle, demolish, or prepare for sale, or anything associated with the above, a commodity or part of a commodity, and the following two conditions apply to the premises:
- The factory's action is by way of occupation or for wages purposes;
  - If salaried employees work there - the de-facto site operator has right of access or right of control;  
Including the factories listed in Section 3 of the Safety in the Workplace Ordinance [new version], 5730-1970.
- 1.20. Labor inspector: A person appointed under the Organization of Labor Inspection Law, 5714-1954 as labor inspector, assistant chief labor inspector, or chief labor inspector, as appropriate, and Regional Inspector, for a specific factory - a person appointed under the said law to be a regional labor inspector in the factory's region.
- 1.21. Confined space: room, chamber, tank, pit, passage for vapor, pipe or similar enclosed space.
- 1.22.
- 1.23. Dangerous incident: Any one of the cases listed in the Occupational Accidents and Diseases Regulations (Notice concerning dangerous incidents at workplaces), 5711-1951.

- 1.24. Biological monitoring: biological toxicology tests in employees who are exposed or about to be exposed to chemical and physical agents, conducted by a toxicology testing lab.
- 1.25. Environmental monitoring (environmental-occupational test): Testing for harmful agents by a lab tester who is authorized to determine weighted exposure level, short-term exposure level, and exposure ceiling at the workplace.
- 1.26. Petroleum: Any ignitable fluid or hydrocarbon gas, including LPG, natural-gas and any other ignitable substance that the Minister of Economy has declared to be petroleum for purposes of Business Licensing Regulations (Storing Petroleum), 5737-1976, excluding semisolid lubricants, lubricant oils and asphalt.

Working at heights: any work, including access to a workplace, that could bring about the fall of an employee to a depth greater than 2 meters, including work as noted, that:

- (1) Takes place over a work surface that has no standard-compliant fence or guardrail;
  - (2) Requires tilting the human body at an angle greater than 45 degrees over a work-surface's or pavement's fence or guardrail, as appropriate,
  - (3) That is conducted from a portable, vertical lift table, mechanized bucket or scaffold for lifting persons.
- 1.27. Working with an agent: Manufacturing, using, processing, handling, moving, or maintenance work;
- 1.28. Worker: including workers of staffing agencies, external contractor's workers, self-employed workers.
- 1.29. Worker working with harmful agent: Any worker who is exposed to one or more of the harmful agents at a concentration greater than the level of occupational environmental operation level, or a worker who comes in contact or is exposed, or potentially in contact or

exposed to an agent during work or one of the work processes specified in the Additions to the Occupational Hygiene Regulations, and is a full-time or part-time worker, with an 8-hour out of 24 hours workday, at a number of hours per year as listed in the Occupational Hygiene Regulations.

- 1.30. **Actions that are a petroleum goal:** As listed in the Petroleum Law, 5712-1952.
- 1.31. **Authorized physician:** A physician who is an occupational medicine specialist, as well as a physician at a qualified medical service, who has been authorized by the Minister of Economy, with approval of the Minister of Health, in matters of Occupational Hygiene Regulations.
- 1.32. **Occupational-environmental action level:** Half the weighted permissible exposure level for chemical harmful agents and a quarter of the weighted highest permissible exposure for talc, asbestos, crystalline silicon dioxide, mineral fibers, and hard metals from which level and up it is mandatory to supervise workers' health by environmental monitoring and biological monitoring.
- 1.33. **Harmful noise:** Noise louder than the permissible values listed in the Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to noise) 5744-1984 and that could harm health of a worker exposed to it in his or her workplace.
- 1.34. **Continuous noise:** Noise at a fixed or variable level lasting continuously for longer than 1 second, measured in dB(A) using a calibrated sound level meter set to the Leq position, and measuring for at least 30 seconds, or the duration of the noise, if the noise lasts less than 30 seconds.
- 1.35. **Impulse noise:** A noise for which the two following items apply:  
It has a continuous duration of less than one second;  
During noise measurement there is a difference greater than 20 dB(L)

or 20 dB (C) between the noise level meter reading when set to SLOW and the noise level meter reading when set to PEAK;

Such noise must be measured in dB(L) using a calibrated noise level meter set to: PEAK

dB(A), dB(C), dB(L) - noise reading states on scales A, C, or L which are the weighted scales defined to comply with the standard;

- 1.36. Qualified medical service: Ministry of Health regional or district health bureau, or HMO as defined in the National Health Law 5754-1994, or a medical institution that has been agreed by the Minister of Economy, with the consent of the Ministry of Health in matters of Occupational Hygiene Regulations.
- 1.37. Occupational accident: Any accident originating in any worker's work and that occurred during work time;
- 1.38. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Worker occupational hygiene and health): Any one of the following
- 1.38.1. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Environmental monitoring and biological monitoring of workers exposed to harmful agents), 5771-2011
  - 1.38.2. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Safety and occupational hygiene when working with harmful agents in medical, chemical, and biological labs), 5761-2001
  - 1.38.3. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health or workers exposed to noise), 5744-1984
  - 1.38.4. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to harmful dust), 5744-1984  
Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health or workers exposed to specific metals), 5753-1993 See Amendment 5762-2002
  - 1.38.5. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to benzene), 5744-1983

- 1.38.6. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to vinyl chloride), 5744-1983
- 1.38.7. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to lead), 5744-1983
- 1.38.8. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to mercury), 5745-1985
- 1.38.9. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to arsenic), 5745-1985
- 1.38.10. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to specific halogenic hydrocarbon solvents), 5751-1990
- 1.38.11. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to specific aromatic hydrocarbon solvents), 5753-1993
- 1.38.12. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to organophosphorus and carbamate pesticides), 5753-1992
- 1.38.13. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to ionizing radiation), 5753-1992
- 1.38.14. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to laser radiation), 5765-2005
- 1.38.15. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Occupational hygiene and health of workers exposed to isocyanates), 5763-1993
- 1.38.16. Organization of Labor Inspection Regulations (Safety Management Program), 5773-2013.

## **Conditions**

2.1. The de-facto site operator must properly comply with all provisions of the legislation pertinent to the type of occupation, work processes, harmful agents, equipment and machinery, well-fare conditions, etc as specified below:

2.1.1. The Ordinance for Safety in the Workplace, 5730 - 1970 and its regulations;

2.1.1.1. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Personal Protective Equipment), 5757-1997

2.1.1.2. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Tower Cranes), 5727-1966

2.1.1.3. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Safety Devices at a Pressurized Facility), 5756-1995

2.1.1.4. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Safety Devices in Steam Boilers), 5747-1987

2.1.1.5. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Testing Pressure Installations) 5727-1967

2.1.1.6. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (First Aid in Workplaces), 5745-1986;

2.1.1.7. Safety in the Workplace Regulations (Electricity), 5750-1990;

2.1.2. Organization of Labor Inspection Law, 5714-1954 and its Regulations;

2.1.3. Youth Labor Regulations (Prohibited Work and Restricted Work), 5756-1995

- 2.1.4. Women Labor Regulations ( (Prohibited Work, Restricted Work, and Hazardous Work), 5761-2001
- 2.1.5. Occupational Accidents and Diseases Ordinance (Notice) - 1945 and its Regulations;
- 2.1.6. Business Licensing Regulations (Storing Petroleum), 5737-1976;
- 2.1.7. Organization of Labor Inspection Regulations (Safety Management Program), 5773-2013.

## **2.2. Chapter 1: Health**

- 2.2.1. The de-facto site operator must maintain sufficient ventilation in every workplace, as well as removal of dust and fumes emitted during work;
- 2.2.2. The de-facto site operator must maintain sufficient and appropriate natural or artificial lighting in every part of the factory;
- 2.2.3. The de-facto site operator must maintain a reasonable temperature at every work station;
- 2.2.4. The de-facto site operator must conduct occupational environmental tests for harmful agents;
- 2.2.5. The de-facto site operator must conduct medical tests of workers who are exposed to harmful agents;
- 2.2.6. The de-facto site operator must have in possession and supply workers, at their request, safety data sheets (MSDS) for the hazardous materials present at the business place and maintain labels and marking;
- 2.2.7. The de-facto site operator must place marking and signs for hazardous processes, hazardous materials, etc.

## **2.3. Chapter 2: Safety**

- 2.3.1. The de-facto site operator must install safety devices on machines, equipment, and tools;
- 2.3.2. The de-facto site operator must ensure that machines or items are always sold or hired together with operating, maintenance, and safety instructions in Hebrew; for imported machines or items, ensure the existence of instructions also in English;
- 2.3.3. The de-facto site operator must ensure a safe workplace for workers and the existence of safe means of access to any place where a person must be present in;
- 2.3.4. The de-facto site operator must conduct periodic tests of elevators, lifting machines, hoisting tackle, and pressure devices, must be meticulous about routine tool maintenance, and must keep the test reports at the workplace;
- 2.3.5. The de-facto site operator must ensure that work in a confined space is conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Safety in the Workplace Regulations [new version], 5730-1970
- 2.3.6. The de-facto site operator must ensure that work at heights is conducted in compliance with the requirements of the Safety in the Workplace Regulations (working at heights)], 5767-2007;
- 2.3.7. The de-facto site operator must maintain free passages in the work room, ensure existence of fire escapes and their signs;
- 2.3.8. The de-facto site operator must maintain an electrical system that is in good working order and approved by

a qualified professional as specified in the Electricity Regulations (Licenses), 5745-1985;

- 2.3.9. The de-facto site operator must supply suitable personal protective equipment of sufficient quantity and compliant with the accepted standards, to each worker at the business, and will require every worker to use it, according to the work process.
- 2.3.10. The de-facto site operator must establish clear rules in writing regarding storing substances/tools/gas cylinders/raw materials/produce etc. as well as rules for transport and their implementation in the place of business;

#### **2.4. Chapter 3: Worker well-being**

- 2.4.1. The de-facto site operator must install appropriate and convenient water supply points for potable water of sufficient amount;
- 2.4.2. The de-facto site operator must establish washing arrangement for workers, including a supply of soap and clean towels or other means of wiping;
- 2.4.3. The de-facto site operator must construct separate changing rooms for work clothing and personal clothing;
- 2.4.4. The de-facto site operator must construct toilets in good working order, of sufficient number, separate for men and women;
- 2.4.5. The de-facto site operator must install suitable seating arrangements to allow workers who have a reasonable opportunity to do so to sit without disrupting the work;

- 2.4.6. The de-facto site operator must purchase and install at the place of business first aid boxes containing the items required in the Safety in the Workplace Regulations (First Aid in Workplaces), 5748-1988;
- 2.4.7. The de-facto site operator must establish a proper place for eating and rest that workers can use;

#### **Chapter 4: Preparing the safety arrangements**

- 2.4.8. The de-facto site operator must appoint a safety officer at the tenure required by the procedure Employment Tenure for Safety Officers published in the Ministry of Economy's website [http://www.moital.gov.il/NR/rdonlyres/8A6ED04E-5FA6-4F51-9786-6B82F19A0E23/0/noal\\_memunim.pdf](http://www.moital.gov.il/NR/rdonlyres/8A6ED04E-5FA6-4F51-9786-6B82F19A0E23/0/noal_memunim.pdf)), and will supply this person with all means necessary to performing his or her duties, including training programs to maintain a valid certificate of competence.
- 2.4.9. The de-facto site operator must notify the Director of Safety at the Ministry of Economy when work for a petroleum goal commences that is expected to continue for longer than 6 weeks, and of the appointment of a qualified labor manager who is qualified for all these operations;
- 2.4.10. The de-facto site operator must establish a safety committee and train safety supervisors;
- 2.4.11. The de-facto site operator must train and appoint other safety officials such as a foreman, steam boiler operator, lifting machine operator, crane operator (a,

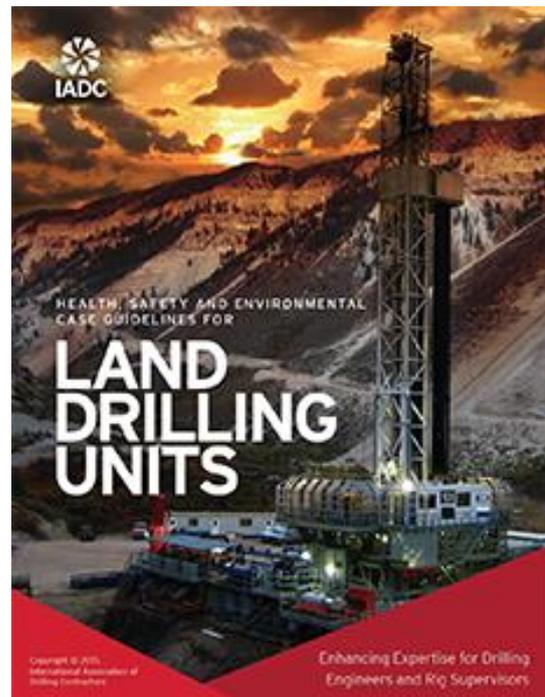
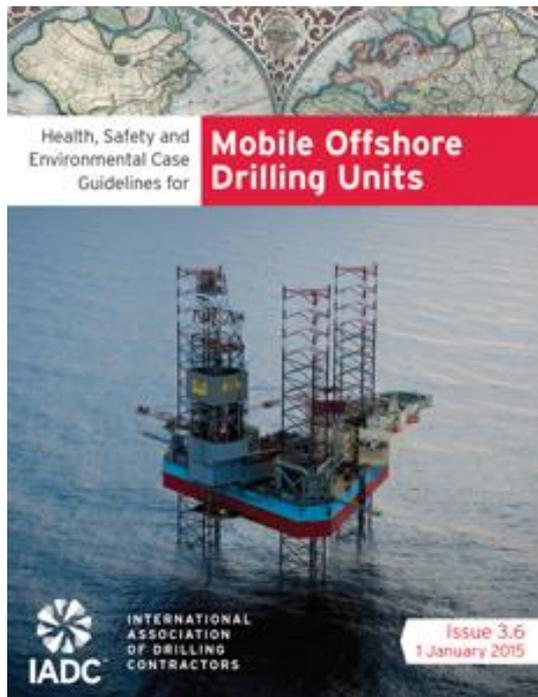
b, c, d, signalers) professional scaffolding builder, as appropriate;

- 2.4.12. The de-facto site operator must instruct workers about hazards that are present in the workplace, must submit written summaries of the information, and keep a training log;
- 2.4.13. The de-facto site operator must prepare procedures, and work and safety instructions at the workplace, and will update them and implement them;
- 2.4.14. The de-facto site operator must prepare and implement a Safety Management Program as required under the Organization of Labor Inspection Regulations (Safety Management Program), 5773-2013.

Reporting:

1. The de-facto site operator must send the Safety Commissioner at the Minister of Economy a report on every occupational accident when the injured person is away for longer than 3 days, any occupational disease or dangerous incident, in compliance with the First Addition to the Occupational Accidents and Diseases Ordinance (Notice), 1945  
(<http://www.moital.gov.il/NR/exeres/6CFB65A6-0198-4BFD-89EF-F1073F9F4F74.htm>)

Appendix 2: **Recommended Guidelines for preparing a "Safety Management Program"**



**ONLINE VERSION**

Version 3.6 – 1 January 2015  
**Download Latest Legislative Indexes**  
Version 3.6 – 1 January 2015

**ONLINE VERSION**

Version 1.0.1 – July 2009  
**Download Latest Legislative Indexes**  
Version 1.0.1 – July 2009

NORSOK Standard Z-013, Risk and Emergency Preparedness Analysis:

<http://www.standard.no/en/sectors/energi-og-klima/Petroleum/NORSOK-Standard-Categories/Z-Risk-analyses/Z-0132/>

<http://www.standard.no/en/webshop/search/?search=s-001>

The Offshore Installations (Offshore Safety Directive)(Safety Case etc) Regulations 2015. Guidance on Regulations

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l154.pdf>

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/osdr/safety-cases/index.htm>

HSE: A guide to the Borehole Sites and Operations Regulations 1995

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l72.pdf>

OGP, Guideline for managing marine risks associated with FPSOs

<http://www.ogp.org.uk/pubs/377.pdf>