OISD Activities
during January-March, 2012

External Safety Audits (ESA)

IOCL
• Coimbatore LPG Plant during 3rd-6th January, 2012.
• Madurai POL depot during 18th-20th January, 2012.
• Agra (Etamdpur) POL depot during 7th-10th February, 2012.
• CPCL-CBR refinery during 13th-16th February, 2012.

BPCL
• Karur POL depot during 18th-21st January, 2012.

HPCL
• Hazira POL depot during 7th-10th February, 2012.

ONGC
• Offshore drilling rig (Kedarnath jackup rig & P-16 platform rig) during 30th January, 2012 to 3rd February, 2012.
• Ankleshwar Asset (Onshore) during 13th-17th February, 2012.
• Ankleshwar-Vadodara Natural Gas and crude pipeline 10th-16th March, 2012.

GAIL
• Ankleshwar-Vadodara Natural Gas & crude pipeline during 10th-16th March, 2012.

OIL
• Duliajan Gas processing plant during 26th-28th March, 2012.

Pre-commissioning Audit (PCSA)

IOCL
• CPCL's crude oil pipeline from Karaikal port to crude oil jetty during 23rd-24th January, 2012.
• North oil jetty pipeline at Paradeep port during 20th-21st January, 2012.
• HGU at CPCL, Manali refinery during 18th-19th February, 2012.
• Viramgam-Kandla product pipeline (231 Km) during 15th-18th March, 2012.
• Chittoor pumping station of Chennai-Bangalore pipeline during 26th-27th March, 2012.

BPCL
• LPG Mounded storage on 29th February, 2012 at Mangalore LPG Bottling plant.
• Santa Cruz ATF pipeline (14.7 Km), Mahul during 23rd-24th March, 2012.
HPCL
- Additional tankage, Jaipur (Bagru) POL depot on 5th March, 2012.

GAIL
- Bawana-Nangal, NG pipeline section 3 & 4 (approx. 206 Km) during 5th-6th March, 2012
- Bawana-Nangal, NG pipeline section 1 & 2 (295 Km) during 20th-21st March, 2012. Subsequently the facility was inaugurated by Hon’ble Prime Minister on 23rd March, 2012.

ONGC
- CDU/VDU units of Phase-III project using 19th-20th March, 2012.

OIL
- Crude pipeline from Tengakhat to Shalmari (22 Km) during 18th-20th March, 2012.

Joint Venture - HMEL
- DHDT, VGO-HDT and MS Block units at GGS refinery, Bhatinda (Joint Venture refinery) during 23rd-25th January, 2012.
- FCC and PPU units, Bhatinda refinery during 1st-3rd March, 2012.

Joint Venture of NTPC & GAIL
- RGPPL’s (Ratnagiri Gas and Power (P) Ltd. LNG facilities of jetty, storage and re-gasification unit at Dabol during 1st-4th February, 2012.

Consent to Operate accorded

ONGC
- IC Complex, Mumbai High on 3rd February, 2012.
- MNW Complex, Mumbai High on 12th March, 2012.
- Modular Rig (MASE 805) of GSPC on 12th March, 2012.

Surprise Safety Checks (SSC) Audit

IOCL

BPCL
- LPG bottling plant, Mangalore on 1st March, 2012.

HPCL
Meetings

- OISD team visited under construction HPCL’s Telecon POL terminal to review the safety hazards.

- Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rajbhasha “Hindi Implementation” at OISD on 18th January, 2012.

- Secretary, P&NG reviewed the progress of implementation status pertaining to OISD-STD-116 & 117 on 16th February, 2012 with CH/CMD’s of oil companies and OISD officials at Ministry. Secretary advised to hasten up the implementation process.


- Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas reviewed the status on implementation of M8 Lai Committee recommendations on 29th March, 2012. Next meeting scheduled on 3rd April, 2012.

Training/ Seminar/ Workshop


- Regulators interaction on offshore structures & drilling issues held during 18th-19th January, 2012 between BSEE, USA and OISD at OISD office.

Presentation

- ED-OISD presented a paper on “Addressing Safety issues in Upstream Oil & Gas Industry” on 7th February, 2012 in a seminar organized by FICCI at Mumbai.

- ED-OISD delivered keynote address on “HSE Mission 2020” on 23rd February, 2012 in a seminar organized by PETROTECH at Bangalore.

- ED-OISD addressed HSE officers of IOCL, Marketing Division on “Safety in oil installations/LPG” at IOCL, Mumbai office on 21st March, 2012.
From the Desk of Editor

Rigorous and intensive review of safety measures in oil installations conducted at various levels was the highlight of this quarter. The Oil Companies, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas reviewed the safety issues including the implementation status of MB Lal Committee and OISD-standard 116 & 117 recommendations a number of times. Lot of progress has been made by the oil companies in implementing the recommendations although in respect of few procurement items there had been delay. OMCs reportedly faced impediments in procurement of equipment due to limited vendors, high quotes, vendors not meeting the PQ criteria that called for retendering but have indicated to catch-up and speed up the process of procurement. Besides some re-amendments proposed to be included in the extant OISD standards 116 & 117 based on Technical Expert Committee and Chairmen Committee recommendations were also deliberated.

I must mention that Joint Implementation Committee of Oil Industry set-up by MoP&NG for the purpose played its role. The monthly review meetings on progress, problems and prospects on implementation of OISD-117 & MB Lal committee recommendations including visit to OMC terminals to get first-hand experience on safety awareness level of the employees, attitude towards safety cult, healthiness of the equipment is a decent step towards enhancing safety management in the oil installations. Improvements have been noted in the terminals, yet more is required to be done and at a brisk pace.

Proliferation of information & knowledge in safety is vital for learning & mitigating unsafe acts and our goal of achieving zero accidents in Oil Industry. Towards this, I shared outlook on safety management issues and recent developments in the field with the officers of IndianOil’s Marketing division at Mumbai; FICCI conference, Mumbai and PETROTECH seminar, Bangalore.
An article written by Shri SL Chakraborty, Director (Process) titled “Using audits to re-examine safety procedure” has been published in prestigious Hydrocarbon Processing journal. Mentions Shri Chakraborty in his article: since accidental loss of containment can result in unacceptable process safety incidents such as fire, explosion or toxic release, a robust system for managing safety should be in place. Such a system should address safety vulnerabilities and employ focused safety audits that help identify physical conditions in need of corrective measures.

Our team along with technical committee members from OMCs, Reliance, EOL, BP, UL gave a final shape to OISD standard 244. The standard apropo public notification and vetting of Steering Committee would be put up to Safety Council for implementation. The standard deals with all the safety related issues of Marketing POL terminals. OISD team investigated some of the major incidents that took place. In this issue, we publish the root cause analysis and learnings from such incidents. The recommendations made by the investigation team upon implementation would strengthen the safety practices and would go a long way in avoiding recurrence.

We hope you would enjoy reading the articles and the news items. We look forward for your valuable comments and guidance for improvement.

Sincerely,

Hirak Dutta

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The Incident

A fire took place in one of the banks (Bank-D) of an overhead Air Fin Cooler of the Hydrocracker Unit (HCU) of a Refinery. This overhead cooler consists of four banks, A, B, C & D. The air fin cooler developed a leak during operation and hydrogen enriched hydrocarbon mixture started oozing out from the leaky area (towards the road from the eastern part of the AFC bank-D) resulting in fire. Within few seconds the fire engulfed the entire area. The disaster management plan was put into action immediately and the fire was put out in approximately three hours.

There was no fatality. Due to the fire, electric power & instrumentation cables got burnt and severely damaged. Visible damage in the allied piping was also noted. The HCU and HGU were shut down immediately. CDU/VDU was also shutdown as a precautionary measure.

Sequence of Events

- At around 6:40 pm, the fire broke out from the AFC of Hi-Temp Hi-Pressure separator drum located at the technological platform.
- Fire from AFC travelled to the adjacent road as flash fire engulfed the entire area.
- At around 6:40 pm, the disaster plan of the organization was activated.
- HCU and HGU were immediately taken under shut down; subsequently CDU, VDU and DCU were also put under shut down as a precautionary measure.
- Operating, Fire & Safety personnel fought the fire & fire was finally put off at 8:56 pm.

Observations

- The 1.1 MMTPA HCU was commissioned in June 2000. Subsequently the capacity of the unit was enhanced to 1.45 MMTPA.
- Due to non-availability of the feedstock the unit used to be operated at 55 to 95% of its design throughput.
- On the day of the accident, the unit was running at 55% design throughput with 74% VGO and 24% Coker distillate as feedstock.
- The metallurgy of AFC was upgraded to Duplex alloy steel from CS in June, 2010. The AFC is in operation with upgraded metallurgy since then.
- The design water injection is @ 9.9 M/1hr. at 1.45 MMTPA throughput level; the rate of water injection was found at 9.0-9.2 M/1hr. i.e. lower than the design.
- Water is injected upstream of AFC; distributed through eight loops to wash off the ammonium bisulphide to prevent tube plugging and corrosion.
- Equitable water injection to each of the loops is done manually through valves which is difficult to maintain.
- Careful examination of the water injection records revealed fluctuations in water injection flow to AFC and there were few instances of even no flow as well.
- The return outlet stream temperature measured by temperature gauge was observed most of the time at around 40 to 50°C against 60°C design.
- It is likely that the fire from AFC happened either from the rupture of AFC header box or from the weld seam area.
- The glass panel of the mechanical store room situated close to the plant was found broken; glass panel
of operator cabin was also found damaged.

- Sprinkler system is not provided in technological platform of AFC.
- There was no HC/H₂ detector.
- Maintenance store and operator cabin are located in the hazardous area.

**Root Cause Analysis of the Incident**

On the basis of Root Cause Analysis, the cause of this major fire could be attributed to either of the following:

A) **External Corrosion**
   - a) Failure of the header box of AFC
   - b) Failure of the weld seam
   - c) Corrosion due to improper wash water injection to the AFC.

- High concentration of Ammonium Bisulphide could have induced corrosion along the weld joint which might have resulted in failure of header box of AFC or the failure of the weld seam. This can be corroborated from the fact that the rate of wash water injection to dissolve the ammonium bisulphide accumulation on the AFC tubes surface was observed to be fluctuating & inadequate at times.

B) **Erosion Corrosion**
   - There were two rows of tubes on the effluent stream inlet and two rows of tubes on return stream of AFC prior to the revamp. In the present configuration of AFC, there are three rows on inlet side and two rows on the return. The velocity of fluid in the tubes needs to be checked as high velocity may result in erosion/corrosion.

- Provision should be made to check the velocity of fluid inside the tube high velocity may result in erosion/corrosion.
- Third-party certified Non-Destructive Test (NDT) of the pre-fabricated parts must be duly verified by the concerned organization personnel as well.
- Metallography must be done through a reputed agency for analysis of the exact nature of material failure/corrosion and appropriate action taken thereof.
- Sprinkler system with quartz bulb detector should be installed at AFC platform to initiate early action.
- Maintenance store and operator cabin must be located away from the blast zone/hazardous area.
- The location of the extant operator cabin needs to be relocated since the same is very close to the unit and is a safety hazard to the plant personnel occupying the cabin.

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**Recommendations/ Learnings from the Incident**

- Both water injection rate and quantity in each pass of AFC should be maintained as per design to avoid accumulation of ammonium bisulphide which is highly corrosive.
- The PMI should be carried out and based on the PMI report appropriate action should be taken for the other banks of AFC.

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**Less fresh water will be available**

If the Quelccaya ice cap in Peru continues to melt at its current rate, it will be gone by 2100, leaving thousands of people who rely on it for drinking water and electricity without a source of either.

Some diseases will spread, such as malaria carried by mosquitoes.
Explosion in an Exhumed Empty MS Storage Tank

The Incident
A fatal incident occurred in India due to explosion in an exhumed empty storage tank. The underground storage tank was in MS service in a retail outlet. It was exhumed, shifted and stowed away in an open plot of land earmarked by the concerned oil company for storing such exhumed empty tanks from retail outlets on 31.01.12. On 01.02.2012, i.e. day after the tank was kept, the exhumed tank exploded at around 17.20 Hrs. The impact was such that one of the dish ends of the tank blew up in the air and landed 150 meters away in an adjacent slum area. Two girls - aged 11 & 13 yrs. - who were playing on that ground was hit by the dish end. One girl died on the spot and the other girl died en-route hospital.

The Probable Cause
- Exhumed tank was not made gas free before shifting.
- The tank was not cleaned of sludge inside and the sludge might have emanated enough vapour due to temp rise in day time creating hydrocarbon rich atmosphere around the said tank.
- Source of ignition, either from smoking/ direct open fire/other source might have been provided by trespassing slum dwellers in the area thru’ damaged boundary wall.

Concerned Oil Company had constituted an internal committee for investigating the incident and on perusal of the report observed Root Cause of the incident; other contributing factors to the incident, Engineering lapses and recommended preventive measures are as under:

Root cause of the incident
- No work permit was issued to the contractor by the authorized oil company personnel to the contractor.
- Contractor entrusted with the job of exhuming & shifting the tank out from the retail outlet has not ensured degassing of the tank.
- There was also no mechanism of the concerned oil company in place to supervise the above activities of the contractor.

a) Other contributing factors
- Storage of exhumed tank in an area where boundary wall was broken at several places resulting trespassing from slum area.
- Ineffective security arrangement resulting lack in security and surveillance.
b) Procedural & Engineering lapses
- The work permit issuance system has not been followed as defined in clause 9 of OISD STD-225 i.e. Storage, Handling & Dispensing at Petroleum Retail Outlets.
- The storage area access control wall was breached and not repaired allowing free public access compromising the safety standards with hazardous petroleum vapour in the atmosphere.
- The tank was not having any manhole and this may have posed difficulties to the contractor in degassing and sludge removal of the tank.

**Recommended preventive measures**
- De-gassing and cleaning to be mandatorily practiced in case of exhumation of empty used storage tanks before exhumation irrespective of the fact whether hot work is to be performed or not.

- Adequate and effective measures for security and surveillance of area earmarked for storage of empty used storage tanks after exhumation from Retail Outlets.

- Sea levels are expected to rise between 7 and 23 inches (18 and 59 centimeters) by the end of the century, and continued melting at the poles could add between 4 and 8 inches (10 to 20 centimeters).
- Hurricanes and other storms are likely to become stronger.
Explosion in Floating Roof Tank

Introduction
A fire incident followed by explosion took place at a project site of a refinery while making holes on the channel for fixing the primary roof seal on tank, which was under construction.

Four contract workers got injured in the incident. Two contract laborers died in the episode one at the spot while other subsequently at Hospital. The helper of gas cutting operation died on the spot on the floating roof tank due to explosion.

OISD personnel was deputed to investigate the cause of the accident and suggest suitable remedial measures to prevent recurrence.

The Incident
The incident of fatality occurred while making holes on the channel for fixing the primary roof seal of floating roof tank. Due to explosion in the chamber of pontoon roof, one helper of gas cutting operation died on the spot with burn injuries. Other three workers who received burn injuries were shifted to hospitals for treatment and subsequently one of them succumbed to injuries later.

Investigation Modalities
Investigation was carried along with the Refinery Management as under:
- Site visit to the concerned refinery.
- Interview on the incident with the Sr. executives of the refinery, Contractor & its supervisor, Safety officer and other personnel.

Sequence of Events
Based on the interactions and site visit, the following sequence of events has been arrived at:
- A numbers of storage tanks were under construction.
- Works in the storage tank started as per practice in the morning.
- Painting in three chambers of pontoon of floating roof tank started in the morning. Simultaneously various other activities viz. gas cutting, drilling, seal job were also going on.
- After completing the painting job, the workers came out and were taking rest near shell of the tank. The containers containing paints were left near the chambers itself.

During the same time one gas cutter with his helper was making holes in the channel with the help of gas cutter.

Suddenly there was an explosion in the chamber of pontoon and paints got scattered on the floor. The helper got engulfed in the fire & died on the spot.

Four injured workers including gas cutter were removed from the site of incident & taken to hospital for treatment. One worker was released after first aid treatment and other workers were referred to city hospital.

The seriously injured gas cutter succumbed to his injuries subsequently.

Observations
- At the time of incident 21 people were working on the roof of the tank for various activities viz. gas cutting, painting, drilling, seal jobs.
- The Paints viz. Epoxy Primer and Epoxy Zinc Phosphate Primer, used are highly flammable in nature.
The thinner which is also used in the painting job is highly volatile and inflammable.

Application of the paint was done through paint gun i.e. spray painting in the confined space.

Since sufficient time was not given for paint to dry/aeration to dilute the atmosphere inside the confined pontoon chamber, the paint vapors formed an explosive mixture.

Three workers of painting contract were taking rest near the shell of tank after the painting job inside pontoon chamber. The containers used for painting were kept near the manhole of the chamber.

The gas cutter was making holes in the channel (situated very close to the chamber manhole) without knowing that it is dangerous to carry out hot job in presence of containers containing liquid paints which is flammable.

The extent of explosion after the fire resulted in rupturing the top plate of the pontoon chamber at two locations.

Root Cause of the Incident

As may be observed that many jobs were taking place simultaneously in the tank. Hot job was also taking place near to the pontoon chamber.

The series of events that resulted in fire and subsequent explosion is explained below:

- Sufficient time was not allowed for the wet paint to dry. Vapour formation took place and was confined inside the pontoon chamber.
- Thinner which is applied to the paint is highly volatile and inflammable. Normally mineral turpentine oil is used as thinner which is volatile and inflammable. Due to hot climate outside, the thinner got evaporated and formed explosive mixture.
- The hot job in the nearby vicinity acted as an ignition source and triggered the explosion.
- The casual labour did not have any knowledge on this phenomenon.
- Supervisor for the entire job was also lacking in knowledge.
- There was no tool box talk prior to commencement of the job.
- There was lack of coordination.

The escaping vapor from the container formed an explosive mixture and the gas cutting operation acted as ignition source. The ignition of mixture traveled to the pontoon chamber and resulted in explosion rupturing the top plate of the pontoon chamber along the weld of deck of floating roof (drawing enclosed showing the intensity of explosion). The impact also damaged the adjacent chambers’ beams.

Recommendations / Learnings from the Incident

- "Tool Box" meeting must be conducted by the Supervisor/Area in Charge at the site prior to start up of the work.
- Regular safety briefing to the workforce must be carried out prior to start of the jobs on each day both by Contractor and Consultant.
- Proper coordination is a must while so many activities are undertaken at a time.
- Permit for working in a confined space should be taken including that for carrying out the hot job.
- Supervisors should be trained adequately to handle critical jobs & emergency situations on day to day basis.
- Job safety analysis by a team of multidisciplinary personnel should be ensured for all critical jobs.
- Hot job should not be allowed unless ensuring the absence of explosive mixtures in the confined space.
Health Centre at OISD
inaugurated by Sh. V.S. Okhde, Director (Pipelines), IOCL

Oil Industry Safety Directorate (OISD), as a part of its HSE agenda as well as to promote health, safety and environment consciousness amongst the employees took a step, under the support and guidance of Shri Hirak Dutta, ED, OISD, and opened a Health Centre in its office at OISD, Noida on 20th April, 2012.

With the changing times, problems related to health have increased manifold which are mainly due to improper diet, nutrition and lifestyle diseases. The major part of our young life is spent in our workplace. The workplace related diseases in addition to sedentary lifestyle for long hours in office and before TV are playing a negative role on our health. A need was felt to have a Health Centre in office by ED, OISD to encourage the employees to utilize their time and exercise during lunch break or after office hours which will help them to stay fit; a healthy mind stays in a healthy body.

The Health Centre was inaugurated by the Chief Guest Shri V S Okhde, Director (Pipelines), IOCL on 20th April, 2012 in presence of ED, OISD, Directors, OISD and other senior executives of IOCL and OISD. Shri C Abhiram, GM, HSE, Dr Sandeep Sharma from Corporate HSE and Dr Aril Sharma from IOCL, Refineries were also present during the inauguration programme along with all the employees of OISD. Demonstration on proper use of equipment was made and shown to Director (Pipelines). The idea of setting up Health Centre was well appreciated by Director (Pipelines). He urged the members of OISD to utilize the facility so created and take maximum advantage of the gymnasium equipment provided at the Centre.

It was also decided that Dr. Sandeep Sharma would visit OISD office once in a fortnight to advice our employees on various health related issues. OISD acknowledges the cooperation extended by IOCL, CO, HSE towards the same.
Presentation on Healthy Lifestyle

“Health is like money, we never have a true idea of its value until we lose it”

On the occasion of inauguration of Health Centre in OISD’s Office at Noida by Shri V S Ohkde, Director (Pipelines), IOCL an opportunity was taken by all of us to assemble in the Conference Room and to listen to Dr. Sandeep Sharma’s lucid presentation on health related topics. During the occasion Shri C Abhiram, GM, HSE spoke on the benefits of various equipment provided at the Health Centre. He emphasized on the need of healthy lifestyle to combat health related problems and proper balanced diet and physical activity.

ED, OISD expressed gratitude and thanked Director (Pipelines) for sparing his valuable time for inauguration of the Health Centre and sharing his views on HSE.

He mentioned that HSE activities being part of our agenda, the gymnasium equipment provided at the Centre and its utilization by the employees would not only help better health management but also improve productivity of our employees.

A presentation was made by Dr Sandeep Sharma which highlighted the following useful points:

- Lifestyle modifications (right diet, physical activity, stress management and knowledge about disease) are like an opportunity for diabetics and pre diabetics to take charge of their health.
- Controlling high cholesterol, high blood pressure and weight management are major steps to maintain a healthy heart.
- Inculcating breathing exercises like deep breathing and meditation are useful in lowering High Blood Pressure.
- Physical active lifestyle, eating right according to your body type, cut down on calories are helpful in controlling obesity.

Director (Pipelines) in his speech emphasized the need for physical activities in our day-to-day life and articulated walking is a full-fledged exercise to keep all our parameters under control. He stressed that the equipment provided in the health centre must be utilized by the employees.

- Ice is melting worldwide, especially at the Earth’s poles. This includes mountain glaciers, ice sheets covering West Antarctica and Greenland, and Arctic sea ice.
- Researcher Bill Fraser has tracked the decline of the Adélie penguins on Antarctica, where their numbers have fallen from 32,000 breeding pairs to 11,000 in 30 years.
- Sea level rise became faster over the last century.
Interview with Shri Ambrish Mishra

Shri Ambrish Mishra, after 23 years of association with Oil Industry, superannuated on 30th April 2012 as Director Marketing Operations. A graduate in Mechanical Engineering from College of Technology, Paninagar, Shri Mishra joined IBP on 17th May, 1989 and rose to the level of General Manager. Sh. S.K. Nandy (SKN) on behalf of OISD News Letter spoke to Shri Ambrish Mishra (AM) on the eve of his laying down the office. An excerpt of the exit interview is produced below:

SKN: After graduation what motivated you to join Oil Industry?

AM: I had joined Oil Industry after serving Merchant Navy for seven years; and other Medium and Heavy Industry for seven years. Motivation to join Oil Industry was the conducive work environment of Oil Industry as well as my experience of working at Merchant Navy.

SKN: Tell us in brief about your work experience and the type of assignments you handled prior to joining OISD?

AM: I worked in light medium Industry in Design and Sales section of air conditioning plants in Delhi; moved to Merchant Navy wherein I travelled various parts of globe like USA, UK, Japan, Africa, Italy, Middle-East including 3 years stint in South Africa. Thereafter, I worked in Ranbaxy, a Pharmaceutical Company, in Delhi and Bharat Steel Tubes near Sonipat in Haryana. My Merchant Navy tenure besides others had a very peculiar shore assignment of handling the maintenance of ships in Mobile (USA) for more than one year for a UK based company. I joined IBP Chemical division in their grass root project for High intensity Explosives Manufacturing at Manesar (Gurgaon) in May 1989. I was transferred to Project of IBP-Oil Division at Delhi in Mid-1991. In IBP, I have served Project Operations, Safety in POL and LPG discipline.

SKN: Would you like to share your experience during your stay with OISD?

AM: I joined OISD in July 1994. Majority of my service period spanning 14 years in OISD had been wonderful and second home for me. OISD provided me an excellent opportunity to gain in depth knowledge, experience in every area of oil sector.

SKN: You have been part of many expert committees constituted by Government; would you like to share some of your experiences?

AM: I was member of many expert committees which were of National importance. These include appraisal of putting up a RORO (Roll-on / Roll-off) class LPG facility in a river at Raichak, near Kolkata, member of a committee set up by Government of West Bengal to enquiry into oil fire at IOCL’s Rajbandh terminal etc. The best
fulfill the training need of officers posted at OISD?

AM: There is a need to develop OISD’s own special cadre of officers. These officers need to be sent to IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, GAIL, ONGC and EIL for training for knowledge enhancement.

SKN: During your tenure as Head of Marketing Operations, you have tried to project OISD’s image…

AM: I have enjoyed the confidence of colleagues in Oil industry who were always my strength and would like to dedicate my services to them. OISD is well recognized as unique self-regulatory body & its work has been appreciated even in international forums. The codes and standards developed at OISD are not only of International Standards but are invaluable which gives us immense satisfaction.

SKN: Do you think that OISD should be made regulatory body and given more power to enforce compliance to Safety Requirements?

AM: Yes, OISD must be made regulatory body for effectively enforcing safety compliance/requirements of the Industry.

SKN: Do you think that there should be fixed tenure for employees on deputation working in Oil Industry Safety Directorate?

AM: No, OISD should have its own cadre.

SKN: Do you think that OISD Auditors should be accredited by a reputed agency?

AM: No.

SKN: Do you think that OISD should obtain ISO certification?

AM: I don’t think so.

SKN: Are OISD auditors capable to handle International Assignments in auditing?

AM: Yes, they are more than capable.

SKN: What is your plan after superannuation?

AM: I have not yet decided but freelancing is my choice.

SKN: Any advice that would further the image of OISD?

AM: OISD Officers have to be thoroughly professionals and unbiased. While working in OISD, if you favour your parent company on any aspect, you lose respect & this should be kept in mind.

We on behalf of OISD family sincerely thank Sh. Ambrish Mishra for sparing valuable time in sharing his views. OISD family also wishes him and his family a very happy and peaceful retired life.
Some butterflies, foxes, and alpine plants have moved farther north or to higher, cooler areas. Precipitation (rain and snowfall) has increased across the globe, on average. Spruce bark beetles have boomed in Alaska thanks to 20 years of warm summers. The insects have chewed up 4 million acres of spruce trees.