IJC IN-HOUSE MAGAZINE

SAFETY LEADER

ISSUE # 1

JANUARY - MARCH 2019

FROM THE DESK OF GENERAL MANAGER

Dear Colleagues,

A very warm Greetings!!!

Yet another year..... new beginning..... new ideas..... new hopes..... the process continues..... good feelings for the fresh start As we decide to resume our in-house safety news magazine "Safety Leader" after an insignificant pause.

Dear Colleagues, 2018 was a year of transition for IJC, we have achieved many milestones in the year 2018 with the continuous contributions from each one of you. Few of the achievements are listed below:

- Production Volume up by 16% than 2017.
- Sales Volume up by 12% than 2017.
- Sales Value up by 51% than 2017.
- Highest ever Net Profit in the history of IJC.
- Second Highest yearly PhosAcid Production of 238,382 MT of against the ever highest production of 250,442 MT in 2002.
- Third Highest yearly Sulphuric Acid Production of 730,160 MT after 748,274 MT in 2002 and 732,500 MT in 2005.
- Second Highest Power Generation in day wise (309MWH), month wise (8,787MWH) and year wise (86,390MWH).
- Second Highest Power export of 37,765 MWH against 44,718MWH in 2002.
- Capacity Utilization Achieved @ 106% against the rated capacity which is second time ever from the commissioning of plant.
- Ever lowest of 4.6 % of Gypsum diversion for the year since commissioning.
- Third Lowest power spec of 220KWhr/Ton of P2O5 for the year.

We are into the New Year 2019.... Major changes have occurred both within our walls and across the industry.

The global economy is showing a gradual overall recovery, even though there are still many uncertainties.

The challenge now is for IJC to implement a growth strategy that turns these expectations into reality.

We all need to make the effort to step up to the next level, because this is what will lift the competitiveness of our entire company.

If we want to succeed and achieve our business goals, we need to understand the importance of growth for which each and every member of our team has to play their important role.

"The power comes from inside."

This simple phrase familiar to every IJC employee conveys a powerful truth. Any company is only as strong as the people who bring it to life.

Companies do not create products, deliver services or solve problems; people do. And the people who work at IJC are facing major evolutions that are changing the global Fertilizer industry as we know it today.

Congratulations to all for winning the International Safety Award 2018, It is really a wonderful & pride moment for us; this award reflects IJC's continued commitment to excellent safety performance and a true appreciation to our consistent establishment of Excellence of Best Practices in Work Place, Health and Safety.

Abdel Wahab AlRowwad

General Manager

BRITISH SAFETY COUNCIL AWARD

INDO-JORDAN CHEMICALS CO. LTD., (owned by Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. PLC) is proud to announce that the Company has once again recognized by British Safety Council International Award for its best Practices and Achievements towards Safety, Health & Environment commitments for the year 2018

This indicates IJC's Commitment with Corporate Social Responsibility and a promising encouragement for the best work culture followed in the Company and passing it on to the society

The Management of the Company takes this opportunity to express sincere thanks to all Staff members and supporters for their successful contribution for achieving the prestigious International awards

Won the prestigious International Safety Award for 16 years (of which 12 years consecutively) from the British Safety Council.

International Safety Award
Winner
— 2019 —

This is to certify that

INDO-JORDAN CHEMICALS CO. LTD

has achieved an International Safety Award for demonstrating a strong commitment to good health and safety management during 2018.

Lawrence Waterman OBE
Chair of The Board of Trustees
5 April 2019

Mike Robinson
Chief Executive
5 April 2019

British Safety Council (Company Limited by Guarantee) Registered in England and Wales No. 4618713. Registered Charity No. 1097271 and OSCR No. SC037998.

BRITISH SAFETY COUNCIL
International Safety Awards 2019

Certificate number
AW-0005472

AFA Technical Conference, Muscat, OMAN

Mr. Maen Matrook and Mr. Shadi Hrishat attended 32nd ARAB FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION TECHNICAL CONFERENCE at MUSCAT, OMAN as invited professionals.

SAFETY TRAINING COURSES

Our IJC employees were provided with Safety Refresher and First Aid Training courses every year on continuous basis to enhance the knowledge and awareness of Safety.

The Following employees were recognized by IJC Employees Union for the lowest Medical Expenses for the Year-2018.

1. Ramzi Husni Abd Rahman Al Etaibe
2. Abdullah Abed Rabou Ali Salah
3. Ibrahim Shaukt Khader Radi

REVAMP OF SUGGESTION `SCHEME

The Suggestion Scheme have been revamped In order to achieve and sustain superior standards of technical excellence and to meet the emerging challenges.

Good participation in the Suggestion Scheme from all the employees by offering valuable suggestions by channelizing their ideas with creative thinking with an aim to enhance productivity / profitability of our organization.

Following Employees awarded the with Appreciation Certificate along with JD5 for each suggestion contribution.

Murali Palanivel
Bhavesh Padmani
Shaban Abu Maal
Younis AlRararjeh
Mohamad Ali Freaj
Majdi Mohammed Al-Omari
David Cruz Alexander
Tariq Mohmoud AlDmoor
Ramzi Abdullah
Nipul Gudka
David Cruz
Mo'taz Ahmad Al Manajreh

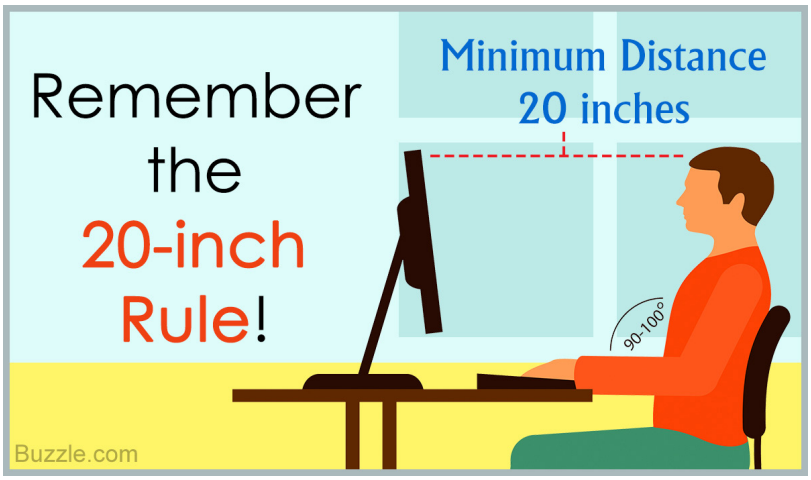
RECREATION AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

As a part of Employees Welfare and Recreation improvement a monitoring committee have formed and following activities carried out:
Revamp and Recreation of employees GYM facilities and inaugurated by IJC Chairman Dr. Eng. Abdel Fattah Abu Hassan.

Renovated Medical Centre facility was inaugration by Dr. Eng. Abdel Fattah Abu Hassan.

DON'T IGNORE SAFETY ALARMS – THERE MIGHT REALLY BE A "WOLF"!

EMPLOYEES PARTICIPATION



What does the research say?

The American Academy of Ophthalmology explains that looking at digital devices won't necessarily damage your eyesight. But it can cause strain and unpleasant symptoms. Humans normally blink around 15 times each minute. When staring at screens, this number decreases to a half or third that often. That can lead to dry, irritated, and tired eyes.

What are the symptoms of eye strain?

Dry eyes, watery eyes, blurred vision, doubled vision, headaches, soreness in the neck, shoulders, or back, sensitivity to light, trouble concentrating, difficulty keeping eyes open

What are other ways to prevent eye strain?

-Sit farther away from your computer screen. A good rule is to be at least 25 inches, or roughly an arm's length, away. While you're at it, move the screen so you have to look slightly downward at the screen. Consider using a matte screen filter to reduce your screen's glare.
-Try your best to remember to follow the 20-20-20 rule. Set a timer to remind you to look away every 20 minutes at an object that is about 20 feet away for a full 20 seconds.
-Buy some artificial tears at your local drugstore to use when your eyes feel dry. A humidifier can also help.
-Blink often to help replenish your eye's own tears.
-Dim your screen if it's much brighter than the rest of the light in the area. You could also adjust the room lighting so the contrast is lessened.
-Keep your screens clean. Dirty screens with fingerprints and other debris can strain your eyes even more.

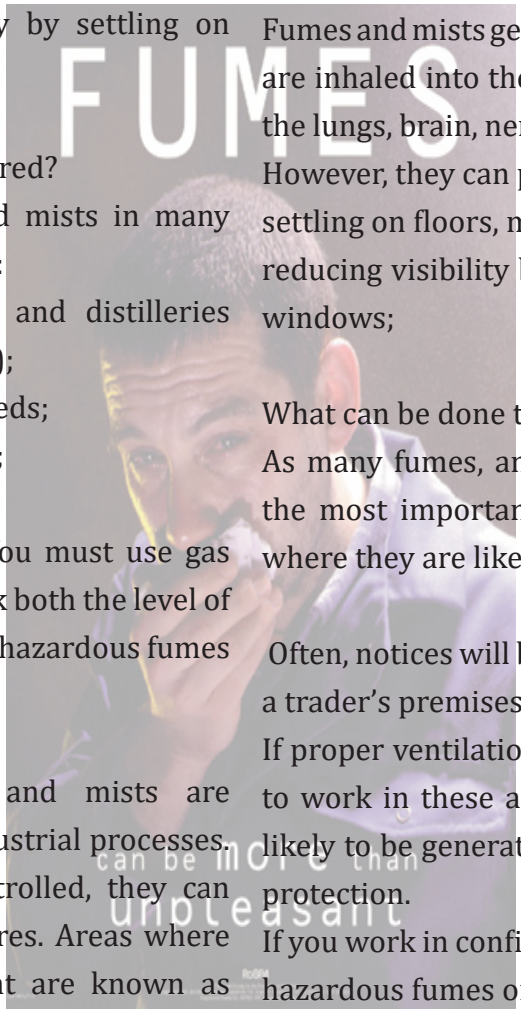
LUAI QASEM
IT DEPARTMENT

MANAGERS PARTICIPATION

What are they?

Fumes are given off by substances when processes are being carried out on them (e.g. when they are being heated). Some fumes are merely irritants, whereas others can be toxic.

Mists are particles of substances which are carried through the air in droplets (usually of water). They can settle on floors, making them slippery, and reduce visibility by settling on windows and light fittings.



Where might they be encountered?

You can encounter fumes and mists in many areas, the most common being:

carbon dioxide at breweries and distilleries (given off during fermentation);

carbon monoxide in vehicle sheds;

acetone at food manufacturers;

benzene at oil installations;

methanol at distilleries and You must use gas monitoring equipment to check both the level of atmospheric oxygen and if any hazardous fumes are present.

Flammable atmospheres

Flammable gases, vapours and mists are produced or used in many industrial processes. If they are not properly controlled, they can cause serious explosions or fires. Areas where such atmospheres are present are known as hazardous zones and are classified as:

zone 0 if an explosive gas/air mixture is always present;

zone 1 if an explosive atmosphere is likely to be produced; and

zone 2 if an explosive atmosphere is not likely to be produced, but could be for short periods.

The main requirement in these zones is to prevent any chance of the atmosphere being ignited, by excluding all potential ignition sources.

oil installations; ethyl alcohol at distilleries and breweries.

Remember: fumes can remain in vats, tanks, drums, etc. long after the contents have been removed.

What damage can they cause?

Fumes and mists generally cause damage after they are inhaled into the respiratory system, attacking the lungs, brain, nervous system and other organs. However, they can pose other dangers by:

settling on floors, making them slippery;

reducing visibility by settling on light fittings and windows;

What can be done to reduce the risks?

As many fumes, and some mists, are not visible, the most important thing is to know when and where they are likely to arise.

Often, notices will be displayed in danger areas on a trader's premises.

If proper ventilation is not provided but you have to work in these areas when mists or fumes are likely to be generated, you must wear respiratory protection.

If you work in confined spaces, such as on a vessel, hazardous fumes or gases could be present. **What does 'intrinsically safe' mean?**

Intrinsically safe equipment is 'equipment and wiring which is incapable of releasing sufficient electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmospheric mixture in its most easily ignited concentration.'

Samer Al Sawaeer
MANAGER - A&P

OTHERS FAULT - OUR LEARNING

ARE YOUR ALARMS ALARMING ???

Do you know Aesop's Fable "The Boy Who Cried Wolf"? A shepherd boy repeatedly tricked villagers by calling for help because a wolf was attacking the sheep, when there was no wolf. After a while, the villagers ignored the boy. One day there really was a wolf (1). When the boy cried for help, everybody assumed it was another false alarm. Nobody came, and the wolf had a sheep dinner. In some English versions of the fable from the 15th century, the wolf also ate the boy – perhaps an appropriate analogy for the potential consequences of ignoring alarms in the process industries! Do you have alarms in your plant which are unreliable, frequently giving a "false alarm" because of faulty sensors or because they are set too close to normal operating conditions? Would you notice if one of these unreliable alarms warned of a real, important deviation which requires action? Or, do you have "nuisance alarms" which indicate minor process deviations which do not require any response?If you get a lot of these, you might fail to notice a "real" alarm!

The US Chemical Safety Board (CSB) investigated a 2010 incident at a plant in West Virginia in which an alarm was ignored resulting in a chemical release into a process building (2 and 3). A rupture disc on a reactor containing methyl chloride, a toxic and flammable gas, burst releasing methyl chloride to a vent line. The rupture disc was designed to provide an alarm when it burst, and this alarm worked. However, there was a history of false alarms, signaling a burst disc when it was actually intact. Operators were not aware that the device had been upgraded, and assumed it was another false alarm. There was a drain line with a weep hole on the vent, inside the process building. Methyl chloride was released through the hole into an area of the process building where people were not frequently present.

The release went on for 5 days before a gas detector designed for another chemical was triggered. It is estimated that about 2000 pounds (900 kg) of methyl chloride was released.

What can we do?

- Never ignore safety alarms. Safety alarms should have specificresponse procedures, and you should always follow these procedures. Make sure you understand the response procedures and have been trained on them.
- If you have nuisance alarms, especially safety alarms, which "chatter" or remain in the alarm condition, report the problem to your instrument and automation engineers and management and work with them to fix the problem.
- If you have alarms that do not require a response, work with your engineers and management to eliminate them. Do not change alarm set points unless authorized. Make sure that any changes to alarm design and equipment, alarm set points, or alarm response procedures, are thoroughly reviewed using your plant management of change procedure.