

Course Book

Course Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- It can be defined industrial safety as the science concerned with preserving the safety and health of the human being, by providing safe working environments free of environmental pathogens, injuries, and occupational diseases, and in other words, it is a set of procedures, rules and regulations within the framework of Legislation aims to protect people from the risk of injury and to preserve property from the risk of damage and loss.-Introduce students to the impact of the oil industry on environment, the risks of not following it up, and find the necessary solutions And the root causes of the known oil pollutants and how to provide a safe work environment that would protect the production elements on their hands Spreading of occupational risks and perils.-To make sure that the safety and health concerns of all workers in working location.-Develops specific workplace standards and policies.-Provides training and educational programs.
Course objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- At the end of the school year, students learn:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1-Rights and duties of workers, Duties of employers and HSE Policy.2-The safety of personnel and the protection of the environment and facilities is a primary concern of any company.3-To ensure this concern is recognized, understood and accepted by all. All employees must become familiar with: HSE Policy, Procedures and management rules.4- to protect the spill over element from injuries resulting from the hazards of the work environment by preventing them from

	<p>being exposed to containers or occupational injuries and diseases</p> <p>5- Preserving the components of the water component represented in the facilities and the equipment and equipment they contain from damage and loss as a result of containers or</p> <p>6- Providing And implementing all occupational safety and health requirements that ensure the provision of a safe environment that achieves risk prevention for the two components.</p> <p>7- Safety as a scientific method aims to divide the safety and security in the hearts of workers while they carry out their work and to prevent bouts of anxiety and panic that they experience as they coexist by virtue of the necessities of life with dwellings, shelter, and machines in which there is a danger that begins. Their lives are under insecure conditions that expose their lives from time to time to immense dangers.</p>
<p>Student's obligation</p>	<p>1-Attendance – it is recorded at all lectures and also monitored</p> <p>2- Activities including discussions, quizzes and in class assignments in each lecture students will participate.</p> <p>3- Understanding students the course materials by quizzes are designed to assist and provide with examples of the type of questions that will be on the exams.</p> <p>4- homework problems, reports and questions are assigned to understand in home</p> <p>5- participation of students in groups will be optional cooperative learning</p>
<p>Required Learning Materials</p>	<p>1. All lectures are given to students containing details of the topics using power point presentation.</p> <p>2. Lecturer explains are subjected by a written on white board to become more understandable and useful.</p> <p>3. When lectures near to the end, allows students to ask their questions.</p> <p>5. The multigroup students work to prepare and submit a report for present a seminar in the next lecture.</p>

Evaluation	Task	Weight (Marks)	Due Week	Relevant Learning Outcome	
	Paper Review				
	Assignments	Homework	10	4	
		Class Activity	2		
		Report	6	2	
		Seminar	6	1	
		Essay	---	---	
		Project	4	1	
	Quiz	8	4		
	Lab.				
	Midterm Exam	24	1		
	Final Exam	40	1		
Total	100	14			
Specific learning outcome:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection of production elements and disclosure of hazards, especially for the spoiled element. 2. Prevention of occupational diseases. 3. Prevention of habits or work. 4. Firefighting and prevention of its danger. 5. Increasing production capacity and efficiency. 6. Increase awareness and professional culture. 7. Applying occupational health rules and taking protective measures against the possibility of non-communicable injuries. 8. Prevention of natural and climatic symptoms 9. Gain experience, awareness and skill with training, to support industrial safety in not being subject to error at work. 10. The use of modern technologies to increase producers' efficiency and work safety. 				
Course References:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- HSE Kar Group Book, by Wasfy Ismahel Jamel 2- National Examination Board in Occupational Safety and Health. 3- Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. 4- Occupational Safety and Health administration. 5- Internet Sites 				

Course topics (Theory)	Week	Learning Outcome
<p>بەشى يەكەم / سەلامەتى پېشەيى – كارەكانى بەشى سەلامەتى و راھىيان (HSE) Health Safety & Environment</p>	1	
<p>مۆلەتى كارکردن وچى بەجى کردنەكانى، ئەو كارانەى كە پېويستيان بە مۆلەتى كارکردنى نوسراو نيه، جۆرەكانى مۆلەتى كارکردن. ياسا سەرەكەكانى سەلامەتى گىشتى، راھىيانى كارمەندان، رى كارمەندان، رېنمايىيە گىشتىەكانى سەلامەتى پېشەيى لە پالاوگە.</p>	1	
<p>كەل وپەلى پارىزەرى كەسى. رېنمايىيە گىشتىەكانى بەكارھىيانى پارىزەرى كەسى . جۆرەكانى كەل و پەلى پارىزەرى كەسى. ۱- جىل و بەگى پارىزەرى كەسى ، جۆرەكانى جىل و بەگى پارىزەرى كەسى. ۲- كەل وپەلى پاراستنى سەر (كىلوى سەلامەتى) ۳- كەل وپەلى پاراستنى ھەستى بېستىن، آ- داخەرى گوى، ب- داپوشەرى گوى.</p>	1	
<p>۴- ئامىرەكانى پاراستنى ھەناسەدان، جۆرەكانى پارىزەرى ھەناسەدان، جۆرەكانى فلتەرى ئامىرى ھەناسەدان بەگوپەرى رەنگەكان. ۵- كەل پەلى پاراستنى دەستەكان، جۆرەكانى دەست كىش. ۶- پىلاوى سەلامەتى، جۆرەكانى پىلاوى سەلامەتى.</p>	1	
<p>۷- پارىزەرى دەم و چاۋ، جۆرەكانى پارىزەرى دەم و چاۋ. ۸- پىشتىنى دژەكەوتن. ۹- جىلو بەرگى پارىزەر لە پەلى گەرمى نزم. ئەو ئامىرانەى لە بەشى سەلامەتى بەكاردەيت، ۱- ئامىرى پىوانە كەردنى رىژەى گازەكان. ۲- ئامىرى پىوانە كەردنى ھىزى دەنگ (ژاۋەژاۋ).</p>	1	
<p>رېنمايىيە تايىبەتەكانى جگەرە كىشان لە ناۋ پالاوگە. رېنمايى تايىبەت بە سەلامەتى ئوتومبىلەكان لە ناۋ پالاوگە. پىكانەكان لەكاتى كارکردن (الاصابات المهنية) و جۆرەكانى. يەكەم- رېنمايىيەكانى ئەو پىكانانەى كە بەھوى كارکردن روودەدەن. دووہم- شىكردنەھوى ھۆكارەكانى پىكانەكان.</p>	1	
<p>ھۆكارى پىكانەكان ۱- بارى مىكانىكى يا فىزىيى نا تەندروست. ۲- كارکردنى نا تەندروست. ۳- كەس (كارمەندى) نا تەندروست. H2S ھەلمزىن و بۆنكەردنى گازى H2S. كارىگەرەكانى بەركەوتنى گازى H2S. رىگاكانى خۇپاراستن لە گازى H2S.</p>	1	
<p>خۇ پاراستن لە كەوتتە خوارە، مەترسىيەكانى كارەبا. جۆرەكانى مەترسى كارەبا. خۇپاراستن لە روداۋەكانى كارەبا. مەترسى ئامىرەكان جۆرەكانى روداۋەكانى كەركەردن لەسەر ئامىرەكان. تىمى رىزگار كەردن، رىزگار كەردنى كەسە برىندارەكان. رىگاكانى رىزگار كەردنى مروقى برىندار.</p>	1	

<p>بەشى دووهم / ئاگرو ئامىرەكانى ئاگر كوژىنەوہ. سەرچاومەكانى ئاگر (مادە ، ھەوا ، گەرمى ، كارلىكى كىمىيى) . جۆرەكانى ئاگر تاپىي (A,B,C,D,K) . جۆرى ئامىرەكانى ئاگر كوژىنەوہ دەستى. رىگاكان و ياسا گىشتىەكانى كوژاندنەوہى ئاگر.</p>	<p>1</p>	
<p>دابەش كردن و دانان و رىكخستى ئامىرەكانى ئاگر كوژىنەوہ. ژمارەى دەرچەى خۆرزگار كردن بە پىي ژمارەى كەسەكان. دابەش كردنى ئامىرەكانى ئاگر كوژىنەوہى دەستى.</p>	<p>1</p>	
<p>بەشى سىنەم / فرىاگوزارى سەرەتايى . كارامەيى كەسى بۇ فرىاگوزارى سەرەتايى.كەرەستەكانى فرىاگوزارى سەرەتايى. بنەما سەرەكىەكانى فرىاگوزارى سەرەتايى. پروسەى بوژاندنەوہى كوئەندامى ھەناسە. چۆنىەتى ئەنجامدانى فرىاگوزارى سەرەتايى بۇ بارە جىاوازەكان. سوتان و جۆرەكانى و چارەسەر كردنى. ژەھراى بوون و نىشانەكانى. لىدانى تەزووى كارەباى و فرىاگوزارى سەرەتايى بۆكەسى بەكەوتەى تەزووى كارەبايى.</p>	<p>1</p>	
<p>بەشى چوارەم / ژىنگە. سەرچاومەكانى تىكدانى ژىنگە، ۱- پىسبونى ھەوا، ۲- پىسبونى ئا، ۳- پىسبونى خاك، ۴- پىسبونى بىستىن (ژاوەژا و). رىژەى پىسبونى ژىنگە و زىانەكانى . رۆژى جىھانى پىسبونى ژىنگە لە كوردستان و عىراق، چۆنەتى پاراستنى ژىنگە ، رۆلى دامەزراومەكانى كۆمەلگا لەسەر پاراستنى ژىنگە</p>	<p>1</p>	
<p>Practical Topics</p>	<p>Week</p>	<p>Learning Outcome</p>

Questions Example Design

1- **Compositional:** In this type of exam questions usually starts with explain how, what are the reasons

1. *Compositional:* In this type of exam the questions usually starts with Explain how, What are the reasons for...?, Why...?, How....?

With their typical answers

Examples should be provided

2. *True or false type of exams:*

In this type of exam a short sentence about a specific subject will be provided, and then students will comment on the trueness or falseness of this particular sentence. Examples should be provided

3. *Multiple choices:*

In this type of exam there will be a number of phrases next or below a statement, students will match the correct phrase. Examples should be provided.

Extra notes:

External Evaluator