Petrochemical Corporation of Singapore (Private) Limited

VISION ZERO Jurong Island

SECURING THE SAFETY AND HEALTH OF OUR WORKFORCE SAFEGUARDING OUR COMMUNITY

RESPONSIBLE CARE®
OBJECTIVES & TARGETS 2020

Er. Bernard Leong LW
Health, Safety & Environment cum Quality Control Manager

Annual PCS-Contractors HSE Meeting 2020
21 January 2020

Responsible Care®

1. **global chemical industry's commitment**
2. **continuous improvement in health, safety and environmental performance**
3. **open and transparent communication**

- signatory since October 1999
- PCS RC Policy* spells out **philosophy and principles**
  - ➔ governing all decisions related to health, safety and environment, in all business activities
- applies to all employees and contractors
- mindset of identifying and removing hazards at workplace

PETROCHEMICAL CORPORATION OF SINGAPORE (PRIVATE) LIMITED

RESPONSIBLE CARE® POLICY

PCS regards the Health and Safety of our employees, contractors, customers, distributors, suppliers, neighbours, the Public and protection of the Environment as the top priority in its operations. PCS is committed to:

- Health — ensure a healthy workplace, by preventing occupational health hazards
- Safety — ensure a safe workplace, by preventing injuries, incidents, property damage and excel in process safety management
- Environment — minimise the impact of its activities, products and services on the environment, by using material and energy efficiently, minimising waste, and preventing pollution by reducing emission to air, discharge to water and to soil to the practical minimum
- Products — ensure a clear commitment of product stewardship to minimise any impact of our products throughout their life cycle

These are done through a continual improvement process of Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle and also by subscribing to the Responsible Care® principles for the management system in production, handling, use, transport and disposal of products that PCS produces through:

- allocating sufficient resources to develop, operate and maintain the HSE Management System
- openness to employees, contractors, customers, distributors, suppliers, officials and the community
- assurance of Health, Safety and the Environment (HSE) related quality and safety of our products and processes
- providing feedback to and cooperation with the Government and relevant Bodies regarding Singapore HSE legal framework and Responsible Care® practices
- assisting our contractors, customers and distributors to understand the hazards of our products
- sharing of HSE experience and offering HSE assistance to others including suppliers, neighbours and the Public

These are also done by:

- regarding HSE as a direct line management responsibility
- communicating the appropriate HSE consideration to contractors, customers and distributors
- maintaining good customer relationship to foster safe use and handling of our products
- assisting customers and distributors in the transmission of product stewardship information
- ensuring compliance with applicable legal and other requirements
- setting targets for improvement, measurement, benchmarking, appraisal and performance reporting
- training and motivating employees and contractors to enhance HSE awareness and to promote best HSE practices
- carrying out incident investigation and taking measures to prevent recurrence
- requesting contractors working at PCS to adopt the same HSE principles of this policy
- having an effective emergency response system to minimise any property and HSE damage arising from an emergency situation

AKIRA YONEMURA
MANAGING DIRECTOR

18 MAY 2018
REVISION DATE

** Responsible Care® Policy is PCS' manifestation of generic "Health, Safety & Environment Policy", as PCS is a signatory of Responsible Care®*

Objectives & Targets

Responsible Care® → HSE (Health, Safety & Environment)

- Responsible Care® launched in 1985 in Canada
- International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) is the Steward
  - ➢ world body representing chemical manufacturers and producers
  - ➢ initiative that drives continuous improvement in HSE performance
  - ➢ lead in promoting and implementing Responsible Care® initiatives
- ➢ PCS' Responsible Care® Objectives and Targets encompass HSE objectives and targets
- ➢ as signatory, PCS is committed to improve HSE & Security performance through Responsible Care®

PETROCHEMICAL CORPORATION OF SINGAPORE (PRIVATE) LIMITED

RESPONSIBLE CARE® OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS FOR 2020

Objectives	Targets
1. Maintain a Healthy, Safe Workplace and best in class Environment	1.1 Zero Lost Time Incident 1.2 Total Recordable Case Frequency ≤ 1.4 (TRCF per million hours worked) 1.3 Zero Environmental Incident (RAM Consequence ≥ Rating of 3) 1.4 Zero Hazardous Exposure leading to Occupational Diseases 1.5 Zero Process Safety Incident (RAM Consequence ≥ Rating of 3)
2. Maintain Good HSE Performance and Management System	2.1 Maintain zero major non conformity in external and internal HSE audits 2.2 Enhance Contractor Companies bizSAFE capacity building through PCS Maintenance Contractors HSE Committee's (PCC) championship as bizSAFE Mentor 2.3 Ensure Safety Case written presentation as a live document and propagate its purpose as knowledge management and retention, and competency development 2.4 Propagate HSE ownership culture on workforce from management leadership, embrace established HSE programmes for learning lessons and eliminating incidents 2.5 Promote technology-enabled HSE; create possibilities for workplace HSE management, and HSE training where it is shown effective 2.6 Embrace Vision Zero, centred on a belief that all work related injuries and ill health are preventable
3. Ensure a HSE competent Workforce	3.1 Review critical competency-based processes to determine / develop knowledge management framework for preservation and succession planning; document and maintain organisational, operational and HSE strategies 3.2 Refine framework for e-learning portal and knowledge retention; provide ample "network attached storage" as common information repository, and ensure seamless and easy access for competency development beyond HSE 3.3 Strategise to increase human interaction with process to reduce transient operations human error; raise awareness of measures to promote workforce health and well-being 3.4 Sustain level of HSE participation and competency development across Commercial Functions
4. Strengthen Responsible Care® Practices	4.1 Continue outreach activities sharing practical and sustainable approaches in Responsible Care® programmes as Responsible Care® Leader; embed Responsible Care® in marketing collateral and outreach programmes 4.2 Active support and participation in national workplace health and safety initiatives 4.3 Review principles, policies and processes to drive continuous improvement in carbon emission and waste management 4.4 Improve manufacturing efficiency through equipment and process enhancements to further reduce energy consumption; continue to adopt energy efficiency opportunities through assessment approach 4.5 Active outreach / sharing of HSE experience / expertise, within Complex, and through SCIC / industry avenues
5. Ensure Compliance with Legal and Other Requirements	5.1 Ensure workplace health and safety awareness and compliance through regular site inspection; identify and correct potential risk situations to eliminate injuries 5.2 Ensure continued compliance to Globally Harmonised System requirements 5.3 Ensure Contractor Companies demonstrate commitment to, and competence in, the proper management of HSE, as an essential factor in their selection and continued participation 5.4 Ensure relevant workforce have a clear understanding of policies and procedures, and the importance of putting them into practice 5.5 Continually improve the effectiveness of quality planning and management system
6. Achieve Safe and Successful Execution of Projects	6.1 Ensure safe execution and completion of rejuvenation projects including small Capex projects 6.2 Ensure ongoing communication on HSE issues, coordination of activities and proper work interface 6.3 Ensure contractors / subcontractors possess adequate knowledge and competency levels through training and mentoring system

Akira Yonemura
Managing Director

01 December 2019

Objectives & Targets 2020 - 1

1. **Maintain a Healthy, Safe Workplace and best in class Environment**
   - Zero Lost Time Incident
   - Total Recordable Case Frequency ≤ 1.4

     (TRCF per million hours worked)
   - Zero Environmental Incident

     (RAM* Consequence > Rating of 3) *see slide 5*
   - Zero Hazardous Exposure leading to Occupational Diseases
   - Zero Process Safety** Incident

     (RAM Consequence > Rating of 3) **see slide 6*

Risk Assessment Matrix

Potential Consequence					Probability of Occurrence				
					A	B	C	D	E
					Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Likely	Occasional	Routine
Rating	People	Asset	Environment	Reputation	Never heard of in our industry	Heard of in our industry	Has occurred in PCS	Occurred several times per year in PCS	Occurred several times per year in PCS
0	No injury	No damage	No effect	No impact					
1	Slight injury	Slight damage	Slight effect	Slight impact					
2	Minor injury	Minor damage	Minor effect	Limited impact					
3	Major injury	Localised damage	Localised effect	Considerable impact					
4	Single fatality	Major damage	Major effect	Major national					
5	Multiple fatalities	Extensive damage	Massive effect	Major international					

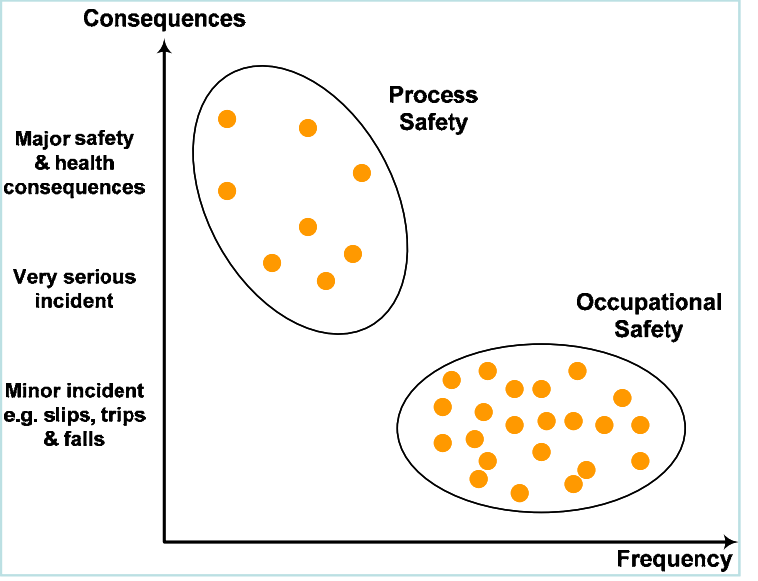
ZONES - LOW RISK | MEDIUM RISK | HIGH RISK

HARM TO PEOPLE

RATING	DESCRIPTION
0	No injury or health effect.
1	Slight injury or health effect (including First Aid and Medical Treatment cases) - not affecting work performance or causing disability.
2	Minor injury or health effect - affecting work performance, such as restriction on activities (Restricted Workday Case). Limited health effect, which is reversible, eg. skin irritation, food poisoning.
3	Major injury or health effect - affecting work performance, such as Lost Time Injury, or a need to take a few days to recover. Irreversible health damage without loss of life, eg. noise induced deafness, chronic back injury.
4	Single fatality or Permanent Total Disability (including Permanent Partial Disability) - from an incident or occupational illness, eg. poisoning, cancer.
5	Multiple fatalities - from an incident or occupational illness, eg.poisoning, cancer.

Process Safety

- What
  - engineering and management skills focused on preventing catastrophic accidents, associated with use of chemicals
  - appropriate process technologies to manage hazards of chemical plant (processing activities) by elimination / control
- distinction between personal (occupational) and process safety
  - process safety hazards are those arising from processing activity
  - personal safety hazards affect individuals but less impact to processing activity
- promote Process Safety without sacrificing effort on personal safety



Objectives & Targets 2020 – 2a

2. Maintain Good HSE Performance and Management System

- Maintain zero major non-conformity in external and internal HSE audits
- Enhance Contractor Companies bizSAFE capacity building through PCS Maintenance Contractors HSE Committee's (PCC) championship as bizSAFE Mentor
- Ensure Safety Case* written presentation as a live document
  - ✓ propagate its purpose as knowledge management and retention
  - ✓ competency development

*see slides 9 & 10

Objectives & Targets 2020 – 2b

2. Maintain Good HSE Performance and Management System

- Propagate HSE ownership culture on workforce from management leadership
  - ✓ embrace established HSE programmes for learning lessons and eliminating incidents
- Promote technology-enabled HSE
  - ✓ create possibilities for workplace HSE management, and HSE training where it is shown effective
- Embrace Vision Zero*, centred on a belief that all work related injuries and ill health are preventable

*see slides 11 & 12

Safety Case

- MOM announced on 9 March 2015 that Singapore would introduce a Safety Case Regime for Major Hazard Installations (MHIs)
- While likelihood of major accident is low for MHIs, complex operating environment and large volumes of highly hazardous chemicals mean that any accident can potentially result in catastrophic consequences
- Core feature of Workplace Safety and Health (MHI) Regulations is Safety Case Regime
- Under Safety Case Regime, MHIs are expected to:
  - ✓ take on greater responsibilities
  - ✓ proactively identify and manage Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) risks through integration of all HSE protocols
  - ✓ demonstrate to regulators that their risks are as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)

Why Safety Case ?

- argument why an activity is as safe as it needs to be
  - ✓ sufficiently rigorous and systematic process
  - ✓ link between measures taken and major accident scenario
  - ✓ evidence that necessary measures have been taken
- SC regime places onus on Owner to find ways of operating safely
  - ✓ simulates considerable thought
  - ✓ workforce involvement / participation; higher level of "**ownership**"
  - ✓ better workforce communication, understanding and co-operation on safety issues

✓ *PCS submitted its Safety Case written presentation to MOM on 27 August 2018*

✓ *Safety Case Conclusion Meeting was held on 12 June 2019, marking the completion of the Initial submission of the Safety Case*

Vision Zero

"A movement that aims to inculcate a mindset that all injuries and ill health at work are preventable and a belief that zero harm is possible."

Jurong Island Vision Zero Cluster

- Jurong Island Vision Zero Working Group formed in Jan 2018, under the Workplace Safety and Health Council (Chemical Industries) Committee; led by industry
- target for companies on Jurong Island to have unified culture for Workplace Safety and Health (WSH)
- leadership and commitment key to creating robust WSH culture
- Jurong Island community first in Singapore to form Vision Zero cluster; launched on 23 Nov 2018

Vision Zero

Pledges to uphold five key attributes

1. adopting **mindset that all incidents are preventable**, opposing to statistical occurrences
2. implementing **pre-emptive measures rather than just responding when incidents happen**
3. coming up with **comprehensive solutions** for prevention **besides looking at the root cause**
4. including all within the company's **supply chain in cultivating WSH culture**
5. **going beyond basic compliance with regulations**, for instance, to implement a holistic management system

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Jurong Island

Objectives & Targets 2020 – 3

3. Ensure a HSE competent Workforce

- Review critical competency-based processes
  - ✓ determine / develop knowledge management framework
  - ✓ preservation and succession planning
  - ✓ document and maintain organisational, operational and HSE strategies
- Refine framework for e-learning portal and knowledge retention
  - ✓ ensure seamless and easy access for competency development beyond HSE
- Strategise to increase human interaction with process to reduce **transient operations human error*** *see slide 14*
  - ✓ raise awareness of measures to promote workforce health and well-being

Human Error in Process Safety

- Human error led to two of most significant incidents

✓ Piper Alpha (1988)
  - ➢ failure to fit blind correctly
  - ➢ shift changeover
  - ➢ contractor failed to report status of work

✓ BP Texas City (2005)

(underlying problems)
  - ➢ historical deviations of startup
  - ➢ lack of communication
  - ➢ fatigued operators

Classification

✓ Learning gap
[don't know]

✓ Memory gap
[know but don't remember]

✓ Inconsistency
[have knowledge but variability in method]

✓ Application
[know but incorrect action]

✓ Omission
[know but missing step or action]

✓ Decision
[wrong decision in a given situation]

Objectives & Targets 2020 – 4a

4. Strengthen Responsible Care® Practices

- *Continue outreach activities, sharing practical and sustainable approaches in Responsible Care® programmes as Responsible Care® Leader*
  - ✓ *embed Responsible Care® in marketing collateral and outreach programmes*
- Active support and participation in national workplace health and safety initiatives
- Review principles, policies and processes to drive continuous improvement in carbon emission and waste management

Objectives & Targets 2020 – 4b

4. Strengthen Responsible Care® Practices

- Improve manufacturing efficiency through equipment and process enhancements to further reduce energy consumption
  - ✓ adopt energy efficiency opportunities through assessment approach
- Active outreach / sharing of HSE experience / expertise, within Complex, and through SCIC / industry avenues

Objectives & Targets 2020 – 5a

5. Ensure Compliance with Legal and Other Requirements

- Ensure workplace health and safety awareness and compliance through regular site inspection* *see slide 19
  - ✓ identify and control potential risk situations to eliminate injuries
- Ensure continued compliance to Globally Harmonised System (GHS) requirements
- Ensure Contractor Companies demonstrable commitment to, and competence in, the proper management of HSE
  - ✓ essential factor in selection and continued participation** *see slide 20

Objectives & Targets 2020 – 5b

5. Ensure Compliance with Legal and Other Requirements

- Ensure relevant workforce have a clear understanding of policies and procedures
  - ✓ importance of putting them into practice
- Continually improve the effectiveness of quality planning and management system

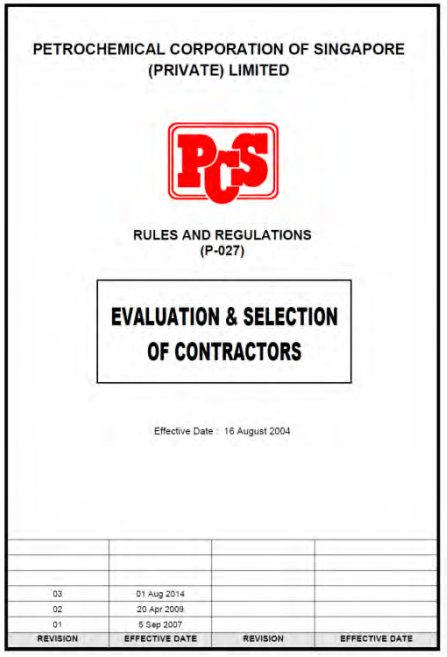
Formal inspections

- Monthly
  - √ Management Team
  - √ Safety & Health Working Committee
  - √ PCS Maintenance Contractors HSE Committee (PCC)
- Bi-weekly
  - √ HSE Officer, support functions (Technology & Optimisation, Maintenance, Contractor)

Evaluation, Selection, Audit

- Regulations for Evaluation & Selection of Contractors

- Procedure for conducting HSE Audits on Maintenance Contractors



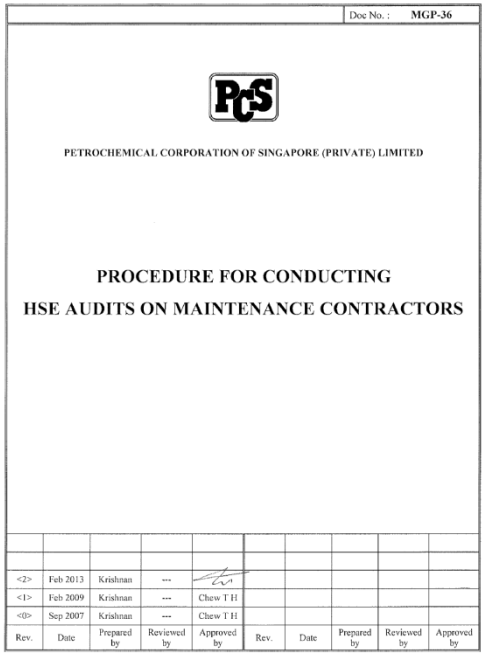
PETROCHEMICAL CORPORATION OF SINGAPORE (PRIVATE) LIMITED

RULES AND REGULATIONS
(P-027)

EVALUATION & SELECTION OF CONTRACTORS

Effective Date : 16 August 2004

REVISION	EFFECTIVE DATE	REVISION	EFFECTIVE DATE
03	01 Aug 2014		
02	20 Apr 2009		
01	5 Sep 2007		



Doc No. : MGP-36

PETROCHEMICAL CORPORATION OF SINGAPORE (PRIVATE) LIMITED

PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCTING
HSE AUDITS ON MAINTENANCE CONTRACTORS

Rev.	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by	Rev.	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
<2>	Feb 2013	Krishnan	---						
<1>	Feb 2009	Krishnan	---	Chew T H					
<0>	Sep 2007	Krishnan	---	Chew T H					

7.2 Contractors failing to achieve the minimum score of 75% may be subjected to <u>one or more actions</u> as given below, as decided by the Maintenance Manager –

- Re-audit within three months (only if there is reason to believe that the failure was due to administrative discrepancies and not due to inadequacy of their HSE Management System)
- Eviction from PCS facilities (land, office or store)
- Not considered for any new work under PCS Maintenance
- Termination of contract and/or removal from the 'Approved contractor list' (this shall be on consultation with the Purchasing Manager)

Score in previous audit	Status	Audit
Score ≥ 85%	Star	4 years
85% > Score ≥ 75%	Passed	3 years
Score < 75% (Failed in 1st attempt)	Failed	1 year

Objectives & Targets 2020 – 6

6. Achieve Safe and Successful Execution of Projects

- Ensure safe execution and completion of rejuvenation projects, including small Capex projects
- Ensure ongoing communication on HSE issues, coordination of activities and proper work interface
- Ensure contractors / subcontractors possess adequate knowledge and competency levels through training and mentoring system*

*see slide 22

  - ✓ requirement of **bizSAFE Level 3** (minimum) for sub-contractors

Knowledge & Competency

- Apply Workplace Safety & Health in Process Plant (AWSHPP) #
- Complex Safety Induction Training (CSIT) [site specific safety and health awareness] #
- basic language/communication (conversational English)
- where applicable
  - ✓ Work-at-Height Course for Workers
  - ✓ Perform Work in Confined Space Operation #
- trade/skill-based training
- behavioural / culture assimilation
  - ✓ SOS, STAR, BBS

 # appeal to all Contractors to send their workers (esp. those working in Complex) for courses at PCS ATO (administered by PCCA) – all fees collected channelled back for workforce HSE promotion and well-being

Collaborative Partnership

RECOGNITION: SCIC RC Award 2018

Collaborative Partnership

VISIBILITY: NWSH Campaign 2019

Collaborative Partnership

CCPS GLOBAL SUMMIT ON PROCESS SAFETY

COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT: 5th CCPS Global Summit on Process Safety

Collaborative Partnership

OUTREACH: BBS sharing with Changi Airport Group

Recent news and concerns

- National statistics - high number of accidents and fatalities in Nov / Dec 2019
  - √ Vehicular, crane and related accidents
  - ❖ 4 Nov - Worker killed during lifting operation
  - ❖ 7 Nov - Worker electrocuted and fell from height
  - ❖ 14 Nov - Worker fell through partition board
  - ❖ 21 Nov - Worker fell with work platform
  - ❖ 22 Nov - Worker caught between crawler crane and metal barricade
  - ❖ 22 Nov - Worker struck by fallen brick wall
  - ❖ 26 Nov - Worker fell within cargo hold of vessel
  - ❖ 20 Dec - Worker found lying near excavator
  - ❖ 22 Dec - Worker fell from aircraft during maintenance work
  - ❖ 23 Dec - Worker struck by falling objects at warehouse

**source: WSH Council*

Recent news and concerns

Singapore

8 fatal workplace accidents in November, MOM to step up checks

Minister of State for Manpower Zaqy Mohamad said the ministry takes every workplace fatality very seriously. (Photo: Facebook/Zaqy Mohamad)

SINGAPORE: The Ministry of Manpower (MOM) will step up enforcement on high-risk workplaces following the deaths of eight workers while on the job in November.

This number is the highest in a month for this year. MOM data shows that a total of 25 workers died on the job from January to September this year.

Video - Safe Driving

*source: WSH Council

In-situ Risk Assessment

13. IN-SITU RISK ASSESSMENT (iRA)

Kiken Yochi Training (KYT) (Japanese 危険予知訓練)

Hazard prediction training
K: kiken – hazard
Y: yochi – prediction
T: training

1. Prior to performing work, discuss in small group, hazardous factors in workplace and work conditions (unsafe conditions and unsafe behaviour that may lead to incidents)

2. Discuss, think about, and understand (or ask yourself) type of incidents that may arise

3. Determine danger points and kind of action to take, confirming these with pointing and calling

KYT 4-Round Method ("Finger Pointing")

Round 1: What are the hidden hazards? (understand the situation)
Round 2: These are the danger points (investigate the reality)
Round 3: What would you do? (establish countermeasures)
Round 4: These are the danger points (set targets)

In-situ Risk Assessment (iRA)

Situation Awareness

Situation Awareness

5. SITUATION AWARENESS

You must always be alert in every situation.

1. **Perception**
   You must **SEE**. In every situation, you must see what is around you.

2. **Comprehension**
   You must **UNDERSTAND**. If you see or hear anything you do not understand, you must ask.

3. **Projection**
   You must **THINK AHEAD**. Before you do anything, you must think about what will likely happen next.

Chronic Unease

Important state of mind – awareness of the situation for behavioural adjustment

Chronic Unease is a preoccupation with failure
- very mindful of risk
- proactive to reduce risk
- aware that small failures are signs that something needs to be fixed to reduce risk

Being Chronically Unease means being sensitive to the risks and accidents that could happen, and always ready to manage all risks

Video – Blind Spot

A word on Housekeeping

- A time for “spring cleaning” for Chinese celebrating Lunar New Year
- Process plants, workshop, office, work area also require regular housekeeping
- CCPS Process Safety Beacon (January 2020 issue)
  - *Housekeeping is more than “pretty” – it’s about safety*
  - Plugged chute created dust cloud that ignited – 14 killed, 38 injured
  - Spills and leaks, metals as dust or filings are fire hazard
  - Accumulated materials become fuel in event of fire

CCPS Process Safety Beacon

This issue sponsored by ioMosaic

Messages for Manufacturing Personnel

Housekeeping is more than “pretty” - it’s about safety

January 2020

What happened?

A sugar mill had been operating for over 100 years; poor housekeeping procedures allowed sugar to accumulate around equipment and on structures.

A plugged chute created a dust cloud that ignited and caused other explosions and fires. 14 people were killed, 38 were injured, and the plant was destroyed.

Why did it happen?

Sugar is combustible; while it is hard to ignite, explosions provide more than enough energy to cause damaging explosions and fires.

The initial explosion created additional explosions fueled by sugar residue left in the process areas. The first event would have been severe, but the presence of accumulated sugar allowed secondary explosions and fires that greatly increased the impact. Housekeeping practices at that site were not well followed. Over years, a number of fires had occurred that were reported, but corrective actions were not effective nor sustainable.

(Ref CSB Investigation -Imperial Sugar Fire & Explosion 02/07/2008 report 2008-05-I-GA-6 - 09/24/2009)

Did you know?

- Accumulated materials, from your process and also packaging materials (plastic, paper/cardboard, wood), become fuel in the event of a fire or explosion. Minimizing it through housekeeping is essential.
- Safety systems such as fire protection may not be designed for extra fuel, including dust or other spilled materials.
- Spills & leaks of raw materials, process intermediates or finished products also represent lost material decreasing the process yield.
- Housekeeping is more than removing spills; other clutter such as unused equipment and packaging need to be properly stored.
- Metals as dust or filings are also fire and explosion hazards. They need the same level of care as other combustible materials.

What can you do?

- Know the housekeeping expectations for your area and follow them.
- Ensure that proper handling and disposal methods are applied for materials that are collected during housekeeping activities.
- Metallic wastes are a unique hazard that requires special disposal methods; find out what they are and follow them.
- Also, if the material source is unknown, consult with safety personnel about proper PPE for clean-up.
- Note substandard housekeeping during rounds and report this to your supervisor. Better still, clean them up then and there while applying proper safety methods.

Keeping areas clean makes them safer!

Keeping it in place

Poor Housekeeping

Industry Examples

Corridor

Outdoor storage

Workshop

Storeroom

Source: Ministry of Manpower

Keeping it in place

PCS Contractors Health & Safety Guide

10. HOUSEKEEPING

General housekeeping practices

1. Do not block passageway, staircase or exits; ensure passageway is clear for movement
2. Do not put things within 2 metres of fire fighting equipment; do not block the way to access the fire fighting equipment
3. Perform housekeeping in-between work, upon work completion and at end of workday
4. Perform Post-Job Inspection to ensure that all waste / unwanted material, *like used gaskets, empty silicone tubes, concrete waste, etc,* are removed from work area
5. If there is an oil spill on the floor, remove the oil and clean the floor immediately
6. Have rest and meals at proper places that have been authorised and designated for you

Keeping it in place

Video – Housekeeping

On-going HSE Initiatives

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Open Communication/ Sharing

Speak Out for Safety (SOS) programme
Promote open communication channel on occupational safety and process safety issues

Empowerment/ Intervention

STop And Report (STAR) programme
Intervene / Report on unsafe situation

Peer-to-Peer

Behaviour Based Safety (BBS) programme
Peer observation and feedback; cultivate safe work behaviour

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THANK YOU