

OSH Best Practices in Construction Industry: MRT Projects in Singapore

National Seminar on Occupational Safety and Health in the Construction Sector
18 Dec 2014

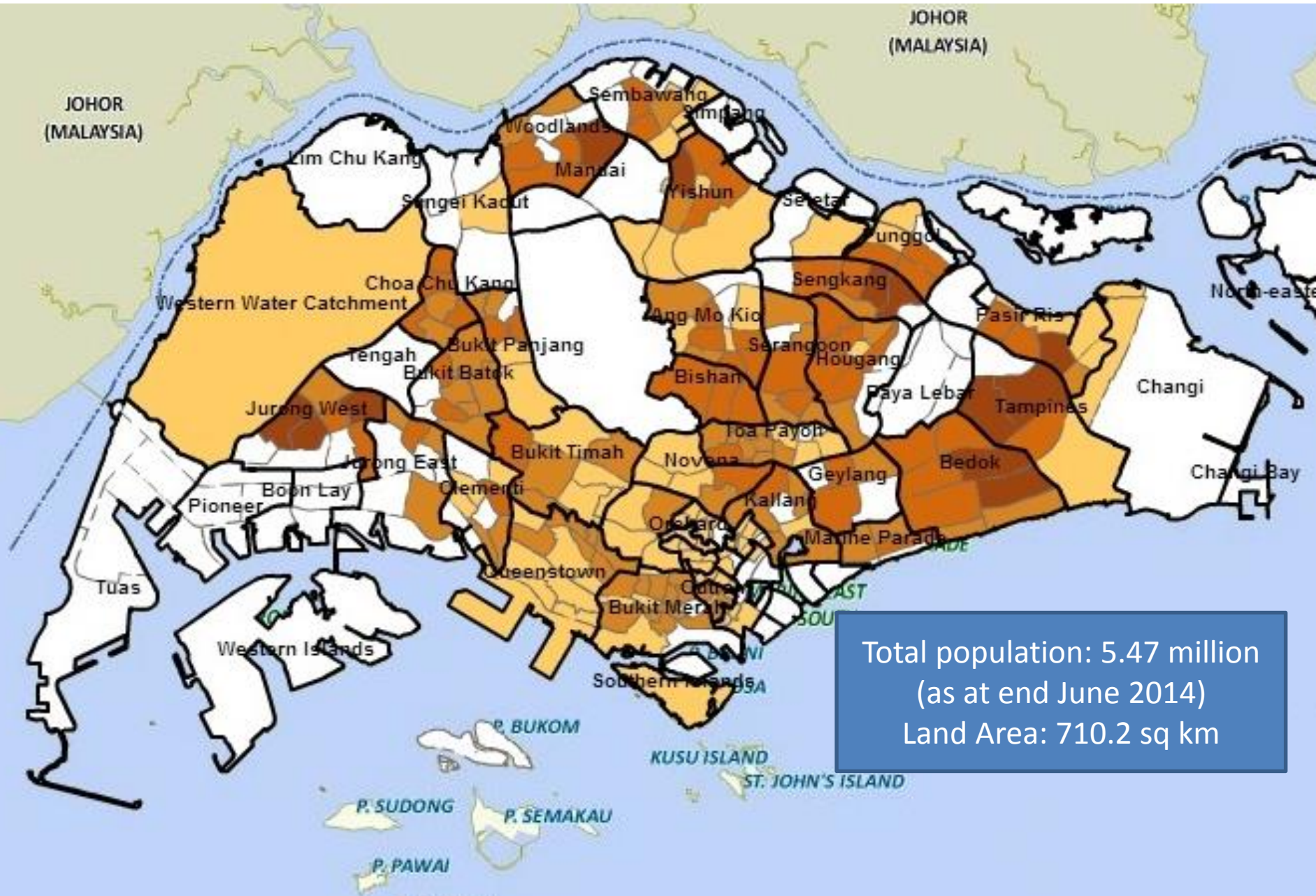
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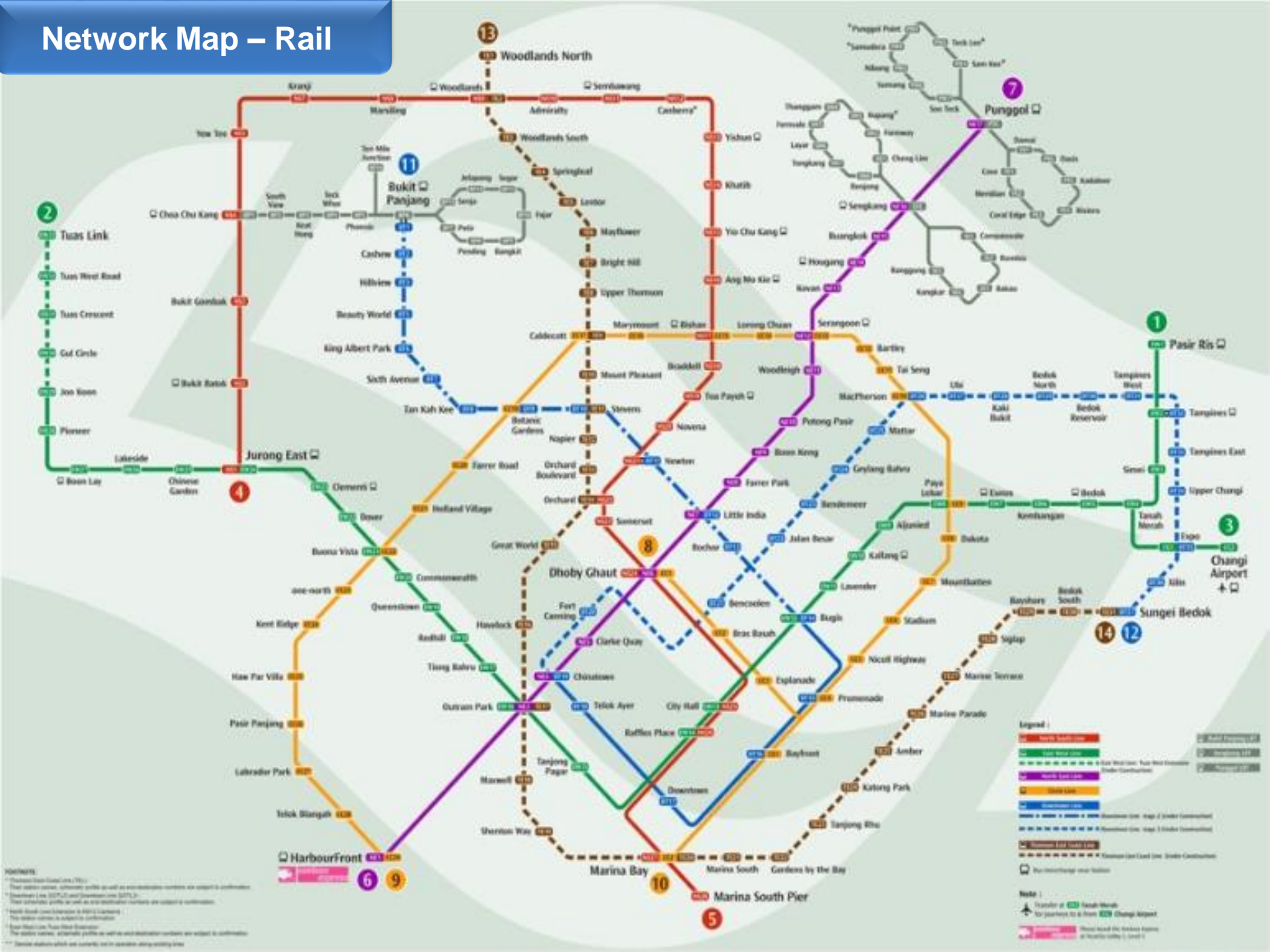
A Great Workforce A Great Workplace





Total population: 5.47 million
(as at end June 2014)
Land Area: 710.2 sq km

Network Map – Rail



- Workplace fatal injury rates reduced from 4.9 in 2004 to 2.9 in 2008 to 2.1 in 2013. National target set at 1.8 by 2018.
- Three traditional sectors contributed 71% of workplace fatalities.
- **Construction remains the sector of concern with the highest number of fatalities, while manufacturing and marine sectors are seen to have improved.**
- Number of workplace minor injuries increased from 10,469 (2012) and 11,467 (2013). Overall major injury rate rose from 384 (2012) and 403 (2013). This signals a need to keep injury data in track.

Workplace Safety and Health Report, 2013
National Statistics



2014 has started on sombre note with a spate of workplace fatalities in January.

Worrying trend of increasing construction accidents since July 2013

Situation unacceptable & stern action required. Irresponsible contractors who cut corners and put workers at risk will face harsh penalties

"Construction companies must recognise that work on projects bidded for must be done, but done responsibly as lives are at stake. There should not be any more grim reminders of the need for safe practices."

- Tan Chuan-Jin, Acting Minister for Manpower, in a blog post on 29 Jan 2014

The Manpower Blog

Thoughts On Labour Policies And People Matters

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29 January 2014

Update

I am appalled that there has been yet another serious accident involving formwork. This afternoon, a formwork structure collapsed at Sentosa, injuring 11 workers. One unfortunately died on the way to hospital. This must not continue. Construction companies must recognise that work on projects bidded for must be done, but done responsibly as lives are at stake. There should not be any more grim reminders of the need for safe practices.

We will investigate the accident thoroughly, and we will take strong actions to address these accidents. Irresponsible contractors who cut corners just to rush construction jobs will face harsh penalties under the law, including imprisonment.

Acting Manpower Minister Tan Chuan-Jin

2014 has started on a sombre note. To date, eight workers have lost their lives to workplace accidents. This is not tenable. It is an employer's basic responsibility to ensure that every worker returns home safely at the end of a hard day's work. Employers must do everything they can to fulfil this responsibility.

In my discussions with my colleagues from our Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSHD), I have found that in every case, the accidents could have been avoided. I have asked the OSHD to undertake thorough investigations to identify the circumstances that led to these accidents and recommend ways to prevent recurrences. We will not hesitate to take action against parties responsible for the lapses.

Accidents often result in serious injuries, and quite a number of them result in the loss of lives. In some cases, we were more fortunate: no serious injuries were reported. For example, over the weekend of 11 January, two accidents involving the collapse of formwork during concreting took place, but only a minor injury was suffered. We cannot depend on luck and take such accidents lightly. The Ministry issued an advisory to professional engineers on 15 January to remind them of their obligations to carry out proper design, inspections and supervision of formwork construction and concreting processes. This was followed by stepped-up inspections of construction sites from 20 January. In the past week, OSHD have conducted 42 inspections of formwork structures, and four have resulted in Stop-Work Orders that require occupiers to rectify safety lapses before resuming work.



MOM officers inspecting full government and high-rise construction sites, which are prevalent in Singapore.

Getting the involvement of Developers & Designers

Deputy Prime Minister Tharman Shanmugaratnam announced during the NWSH Campaign in May 2014 that the Government has decided to mandate the Design for Safety programme for all developers, in a bid to ensure better workplace safety and health risk management upstream. Currently, adoption of the programme, which aims to reduce safety and health risks through good design, is on a voluntary basis.



Photo: Reuters

Workplace safety and health performance in first three months of 2014 is of grave concern: Tharman Shanmugaratnam

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SINGAPORE — The Ministry of Manpower (MOM) is undertaking a further review of its regulatory penalties and the legislative framework for Workplace Safety and Health infringements.

Deputy Prime Minister Tharman Shanmugaratnam said this is to ensure that both the ministry and the courts



Guidelines on Design for Safety
in Buildings and Structures

Roles in DFS



Plan, monitor, manage & coordinate project



Hire competent personnel



Provide pre-construction information



Ensure Design Review Process is implemented



Allocate sufficient time & resources



Prepare & update the Dfs Register



The year-long campaign was launched on 20 May 2013 at The Cube, Asia Square by Guest-of-Honour, Prime Minister (PM) Lee Hsien Loong.

At the launch, 37 government agencies showed their support for WSH with a commitment to raise safety standards in public construction and development projects by setting and enforcing WSH rules.



The Zero Accident Movement was launched by Mrs Josephine Teo, Minister of State for Finance and Transport at the 14th Annual Safety Award Convention on 18 September 2012. As of now, many major construction companies have pledged their commitment to the movement.



Cut and Cover Tunnels



Tunneling Works



Deep Excavation Works



*Underpinning Works / Works
under Existing Railway*



Heavy Lifting



- ✓ **Identify major risks and address them**
- ✓ **Reduce risks at source**
- ✓ **Protect the safety and health of people involved in construction, operation and maintenance and the general public**
- ✓ **Review of risks by independent parties**

Scope of practices covered:

Processes:

- Price Quality Method
- Project Safety Review (Safe to Build) & (Safe to Use)
- Behaviour Based Safety
- Safety Performance Scheme

Implementation:

- Project Specifications
- Engineering Controls
- Good Practices by Rail Contractors
- PSR Process Revisited
- Training and Education
- Enforcement
- Continual Improvement

Price Quality Method or PQM is used to provide a more structured framework for such non-price criteria to be assessed alongside price. In effect, PQM translates the qualitative attributes into quantitative scores which, when combined with the price scores, will enable the most suitable firm that provides the best offer to be selected for award.

Principles

Firm with best price and quality scores would be awarded the project

The weightages, attributes, maximum points assigned, and scoring method made known upfront in the tender

The principles of transparency, openness and fairness & value for money in procurement

Tenderers can request for their rankings derived from the combined scores after tender award

QUALITY SCORE				Preliminary Score (B)							
Criteria & Weightage	Key Aspects	Weightage	Detail Criteria	Tenderer A	Tenderer B	Tenderer C	Tenderer D	Tenderer E	Tenderer F	Tenderer G	Tenderer H
Task Research & Performance (10%)	a. Task Research	20	Similar project undertaken by firm (including past experience) within the last 3 years								
	b. Performance (Project)	20	Performance record of firm (including sub-projects) for previous projects								
		100	Task Research & Performance (Weighted Score: A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial (40%)	a. Key Personnel in Project	10%		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(i) Organisation Chart	10	Complete resume of key personnel								
	(ii) Personnel Experience	20	Category of project being proposed to be developed for the project in full the scope of services								
	(iii) Commitment to Project	20	Ability to demonstrate commitment of key personnel to the project								
	b. Management & Distribution	10	Overall category of the project resources to be used for the assigned management of the project in real programme / in financial / distribution								
		100	Financial (Weighted Score: B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Approved (40%)	a. Understanding Requirement & Project Constraints	10%	Based on tenderer's proposal including: a) task appreciation b) programme of work to meet requirements c) ability to complete project within the 24-month period d) overall project management and control e) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period f) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period g) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period h) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period i) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period j) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period k) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period l) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period m) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period n) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period o) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period p) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period q) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period r) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period s) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period t) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period u) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period v) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period w) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period x) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period y) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period z) ability to complete the project within the 24-month period	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		100	Approved (Weighted Score: C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		100	Weighted Quality Score (A + B + C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINAL WEIGHTED QUALITY SCORE (20%)				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Safety criteria are included in the tender assessment as part of the attributes assessed in the tender.



Project Safety Review

- A systematic and effective risk management approach to manage major hazards from as early as feasibility stage right through concept, design, construction and maintenance phases of a project.
- Hazards are identified and addressed through this process.
- PSR committee comprises experienced members of different back grounds

PSR Civil Process

CFSS

Civil Feasibility Safety Submission

CCSS

Civil Concept Safety Submission

CDSS

Civil Design Safety Submission

CNSS

Civil Construction Safety Submission

CHSS

Civil Handover Safety Submission



GUIDE 1

GUIDE 2

GUIDE 3

For Rail Projects, there is also a PSR 'Safe to Use' process to ensure the safety of staff and commuters before any rapid transit system project is opened to the public.

LTA embarked on BBS through a pilot programme on a rail and a road project. BBS programme is currently implemented in all our major rail and road projects.

To facilitate the implementation of BBS, “Train-The-Trainer” programs are provided as well as the use of an online platform for input of site observations and analysis of behavioural trends.



The contractor would have to conduct a Safety Culture Survey through questionnaires and appoint observers for the process.

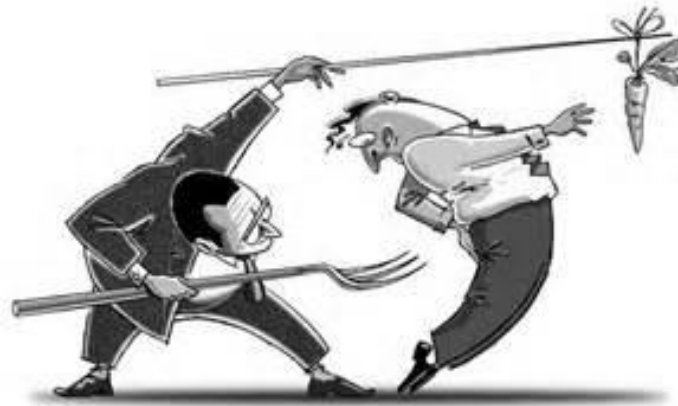


For more info, refer to <https://www.wshc.sg/culturesafe>

The “Safety Performance Scheme” or SPS comprises of bonus and discount elements is set up to motivate contractors to improve the safety performance on site. This provision is covered under an Option Module, and would be implemented for selected projects.

The Contractor is required to conduct a monthly assessment using a prescribed form on the Contractor’s ESS provisions.

Contractors with good ESS performance will be rewarded, while those with poor performance will be penalised.



Confined Spaces:

LTA classifies all **manholes, enclosed formwork, culvert drains, excavations more than 4 meters deep, partially enclosed excavations and tunnels** as confined spaces and apply all legislative requirements of confined spaces to these areas.

-Gas monitoring requirements are increased from 6 hour frequencies as specified in SS568:2011 (Code of Practice for Confined Spaces), to 4 hour intervals.

Access and Egress:

Proper walkways are specified to be required on struts and walers for access and egress. Walkways are also to be provided on planned emergency escape routes.



Use of RFID for personnel tracking:

RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) based personnel tracking system is specified for all deep excavation works, underground stations and tunnels on site. The system tracks the movement of workers going in and coming out of these areas.

Excavators:

Excavators within the excavation pit are required to have suitably reinforced cabin roofs capable of withstanding impact from falling objects from the top of the excavation.



Protruding Objects:

Capping on all protruding starter reinforcement bars with individual plastic/ rubber caps or with hose/ tube are required.



Lifting Operations:

No lifting operation will be allowed using the auxiliary hook of a mobile crane unless the SWL of this is shown on the LM certificate in addition to that of the main hook block, and is not exceeded.