

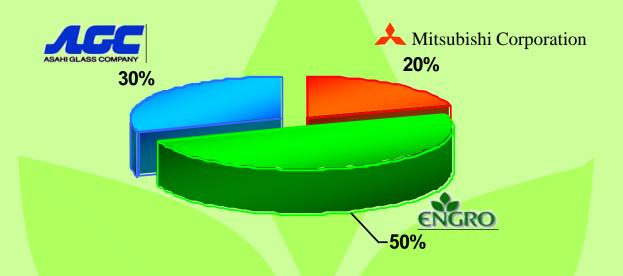
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- Introduction to the organization.
- Why Safety??
- Safety management system
- Demands of the leadership
- Safety performance measurement
- Leading indicators model at EAPCL.



Manufactures and sells PVC resin



Established

Plant location

Plant Area

Production date

Capacity

: October 20, 1997

: Bin Qasim

: 30 Acres

: November 14, 1999

: 100,000 tons/year



ACCREDITATIONS RECOGNITIONS

- ISO-14001 since 2001.
- ISO-9002 since 2000.
- Investor's In People (IIP) recognized in 2005

 First Company in the region.
- Won the Export Trophy twice.
- Won the best Environmental performance Award-2004 announced by NFEH.





- PVC & Utilities units
- Bagging & Shipment lines
- Chemical and general ware houses.
- Product warehouses in Karachi & Lhr.
- Main office Bahria Complex.
- Regional offices in Lahore & Quetta.

AND





Petrochemical plants are not safe for common people.

- •Explosive vapors:
 - Vinyl Chloride Monomer (VCM).
 - Natural gas.
- •Acid, caustic, Organic peroxides etc..
- •Pressures, temperatures, heights.
- •High Voltage power generation & distribution.

&

Humans – prone to make mistakes and at times create un-safe situations.



• Take care of the most valuable asset - Employees.

Protect property and community.

Forms basis for business continuity.

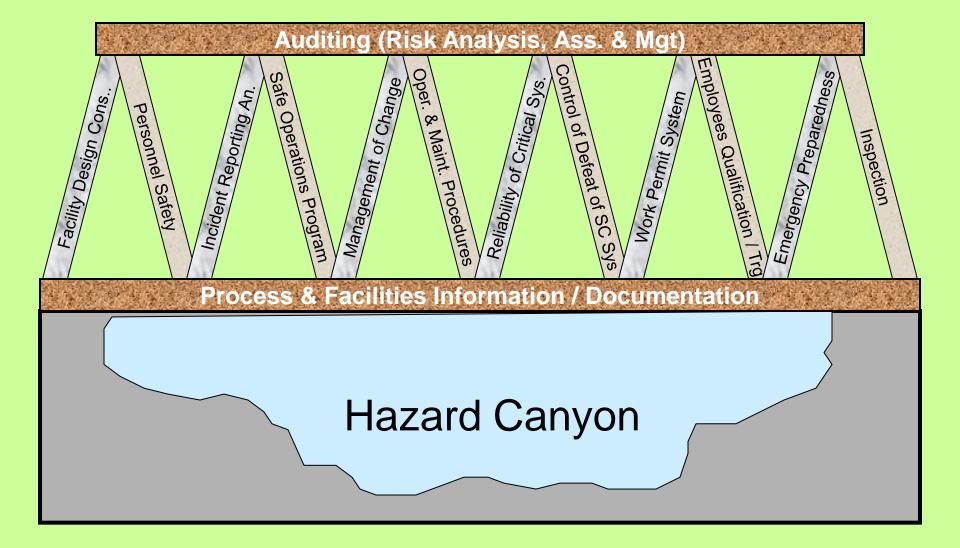


Management Commitment to the process is the single most important factor in determining the success of any program. It's the commitment which will take an organization to better levels of safety performance through <u>leadership</u>.

- All injuries are preventable.
- Training to work safely is essential
- Managers are responsible to prevent injuries
- Employee Involvement is necessary.
- Working safely is a condition of employment
- All operational exposures can be eliminated.
- Prevention of incidents is good business



EAPCL PSM MODEL





SAFETY ORGANIZATION

Policies, Philosophies

Manufacturing Safety Management system

Safe Operations Committee

Services Safety Committee

Dept. Level Committees

Grass root level Committees **Incident Reports Review Comm.**

SUB Committees

- Process
- Mechanical
- •I&E
- •I.H.



SAFETY LEADERSHIP DEMANDS

- Investing time discussing safety concerns.
- Giving Frequent feedback to workers.
- Gaining buy-out on decisions.
- Stewarding and Benchmarking.
- Management by Objectives (MBO).
- Rewarding and Recognizing.





WHY PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT?

- Measures effectiveness of the systems.
- Assists in business / objectives planning.
- Provides opportunity to "re-calibrate".
- Gives opportunity for feedback.
- Prevents Injuries.



HOW TO MEASURE PERFORMANCE?

- Traditional: Lost time injury, Frequency rates,
 & budget to remedy hazard.
- Transitional: Injury Trend analysis and savings achieved through prevention

These are lagging Indicators.

- Lagging Indicators would not tell the whole story.
- They do not restrict injury rates.
- Leading Indicators are Essential.

LEADING INDICATORS

- Define safety rules for the site
- Make sure people understand them.
- Define responsibilities clearly.
- Empower and make line management responsible.
- Develop "Leadership Training" for management.
- Develop criteria that evaluates conditions.
- Benchmark and steward performances regularly.
- Streamline processes &
- Continuously Improve them...



The ratios - 1-29-300- show that in a unit group of 330 similar accidents occurring to the same person, 300 will result in no injury, 29 will produce minor injuries, and 1 will cause a serious injury.

Minor Injuries

29

300 NO - INJURY ACCIDENTS

UNSAFE PRACTICES

?000 - - - 000?

UNSAFE CONDITIONS

00.3 per cent of all accidents produce major injuries

08.8 per cent of all accidents produce minor injuries

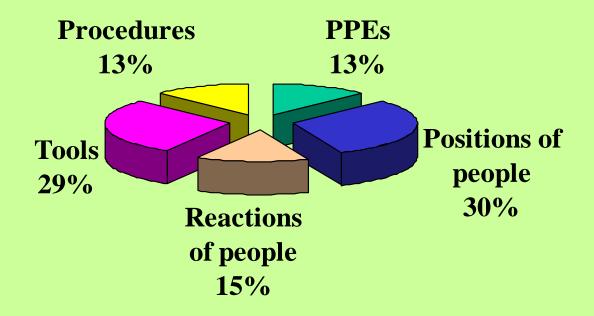
90.9 per cent of all accidents produce no injuries



WHY INJURIES OCCUR???

88%-96% of all injuries are caused by unsafe acts – Dupont international study.

Causes of Lost Workday and Restricted Workday Injuries: Results of a 10-year DuPont Study shows following break up of reasons:





MANAGEMENT SAFETY AUDITS

Our behaviors set us to some level of safety: So keep a watch on it.

- Systematic inspections of the workplace.
- Employees observe Employees.
- Establish contacts.
- Share Observations with a view to improve, not to fix blames.
- Gain acceptance on in-compliances.
- Entrust for compliance in future

BENEFITS??

- Prevent injuries and property loss
- Reinforce positive safety behaviors
- Raise safety awareness
- Establish standard & tests understanding.
- Ensure compliance with standards.
- Identify weaknesses in safety system
- Identify and correct unsafe situation
- Motive people

- Improvement will come in if right set of parameters are chosen and
- They are made Measurable.

THINGS THAT GET MEASURED, GET IMPROVED.



SOME EXAMPLES

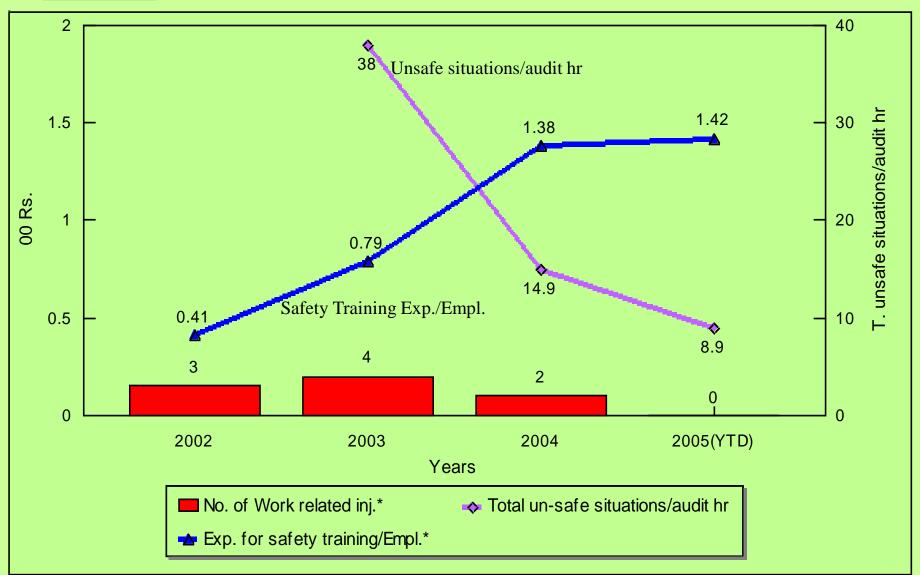
Parameters	Weightage	Scores
Management Safety Audit Compl.	10%	
Observations/audit hr	10%	
Serious observation rectification	5%	
Safety meetings compliance	5%	
Effectiveness scores	5%	
Work permit procedure compliance	10%	
Incident Reports quality scores	10%	
Incident Report Recc. Compliance	10%	

Example Continued...

Parameters	Weightage	Scores
Inspection program compliance	5%	
Inspection Recc. compliance	5%	
Pre-Start up Reviews recc. Compliance	5%	
Plant housekeeping	5%	
HAZOP recc. compliance	10%	
Risk Management audit compl.	5%	
Debits (FACs, control of change	-3% for	
violations, PSSR violations etc	each.	
Totals		YYY%



EAPCL EXPERIENCE





- It is only a "Beginning" not the "End".
- Continuous Improvement is the only way of survival.

SO

Keep challenging the status quo and keep improving.



