

Workplace Safety and Health in Singapore Framework and Approach

Winston YEW
Deputy Director (Operations)
Occupational Safety and Health Division



MINISTRY OF
MANPOWER

A Great Workforce A Great Workplace

A Great Workforce A Great Workplace

About Singapore

GENERAL & EMPLOYMENT (2010)

Land Area	710 sq km
Total Population	5,076,000
Employment	3,310,000



Construction



Shipbuilding



Service Sectors



Manufacturing



Oil and Petrochemical



Transport and Storage

The Singapore WSH Model

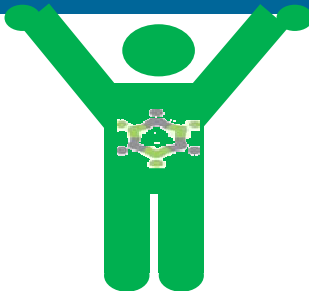
Progressing WSH in Singapore



OSHD

Occupational Safety & Health Division

REGULATOR
Policies, Legislation,
Compliance Assistance &
Enforcement



WSHC

Workplace Safety & Health Council

INDUSTRY PARTNER
Educating & Engaging
Stakeholders, Promoting
WSH, Setting Standards



WSHI

Workplace Safety & Health Institute

THINK-TANK
Charting New Grounds for
WSH Excellence and
Innovation



Employers



Employees



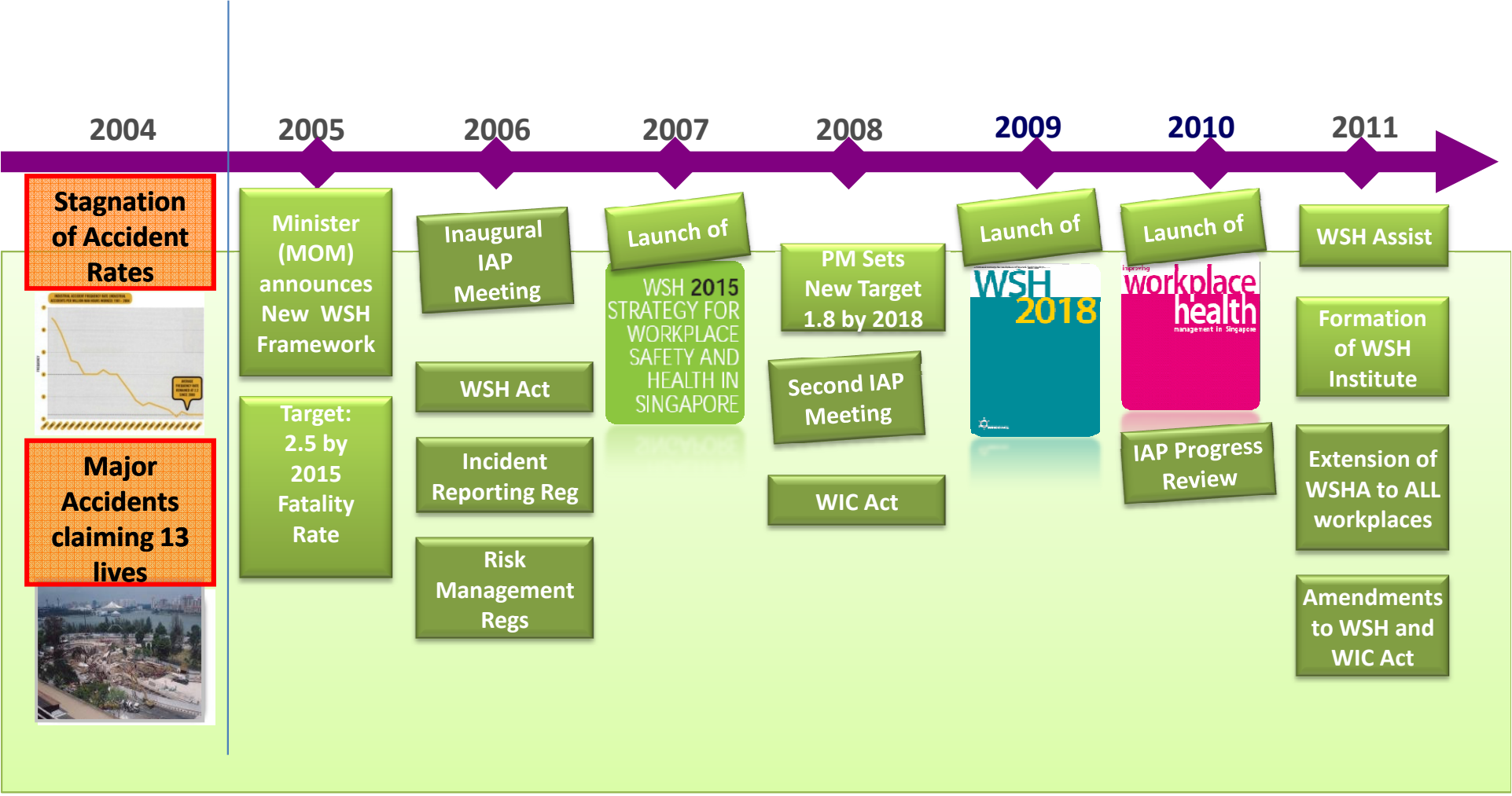
WSH Professionals



Industry & Unions



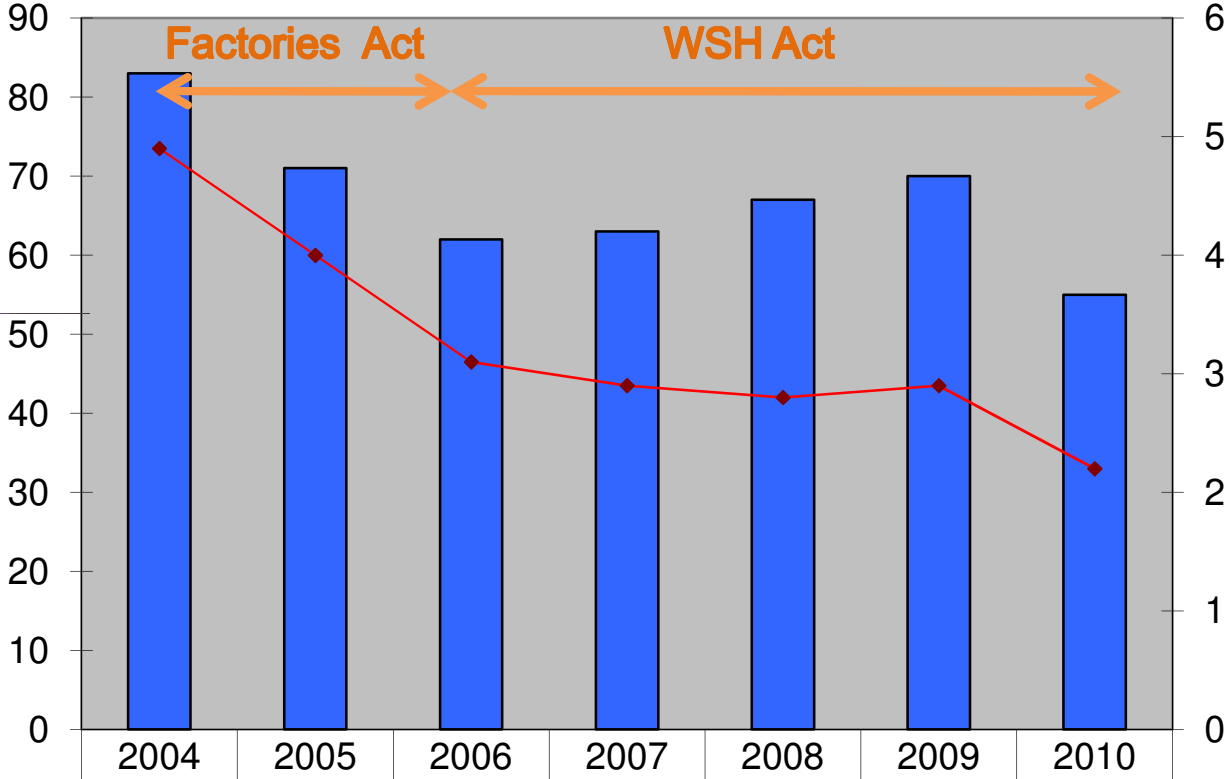
Our WSH Journey



Our WSH Journey

Workplace Fatality Rates (per 100,000 workers) for period 2004 - 2010

Singapore

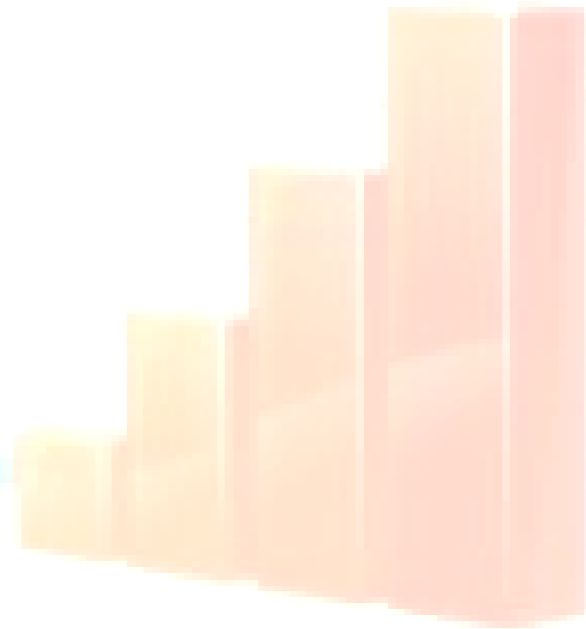


Workplace fatalities	83	71	62	63	67	70	55
Workplace fatality rate	4.9	4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.2

WSH statistics in Singapore

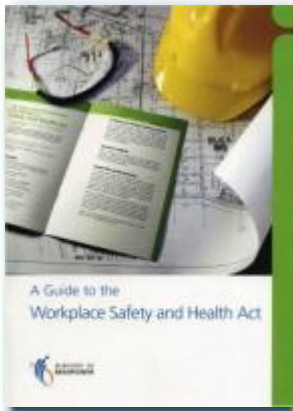
WORKPLACE INJURIES & OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (2010)

Workplace Fatality Rate (per 100,000 persons employed)	2.2
Workplace Injury Rate (per 100,000 persons employed)	411
Occupational Disease Incidence (per 100,000 persons employed)	17.2
Accident Frequency Rate	1.7
Accident Severity Rate	87



Workplace Safety and Health Act

The Workplace Safety and Health Act (WSHA) came into effect on 1 March 2006, replacing the former Factories Act



- From **prescriptive to Performance-based**.
- Focus on reducing risk at source through **Risk Assessment and Risk Management**.
- Assign **Liability to Duty-holders** who are in control of workplace risks.
- Strengthened **Personal Liability**.
- **Enhanced Penalties** to reflect the cost of accidents and poor safety management.
- **Enhanced Enforcement Powers** to deal with systemic weaknesses



Extension of WSH Act

Phase 1: All factories were included in WSH Act
 Phase 2: 6 New sectors were added in WSH Act
 Phase 3: All workplaces will be covered by WSH Act

Phase 2

1st March 2008

- Healthcare Activities
- Veterinary Activities
- Hotels, Restaurants, bars, canteens (F&B)
- Water Supply, Sewerage and Waste Management
- Landscape & Maintenance Services
- Services allied to Transportation of goods

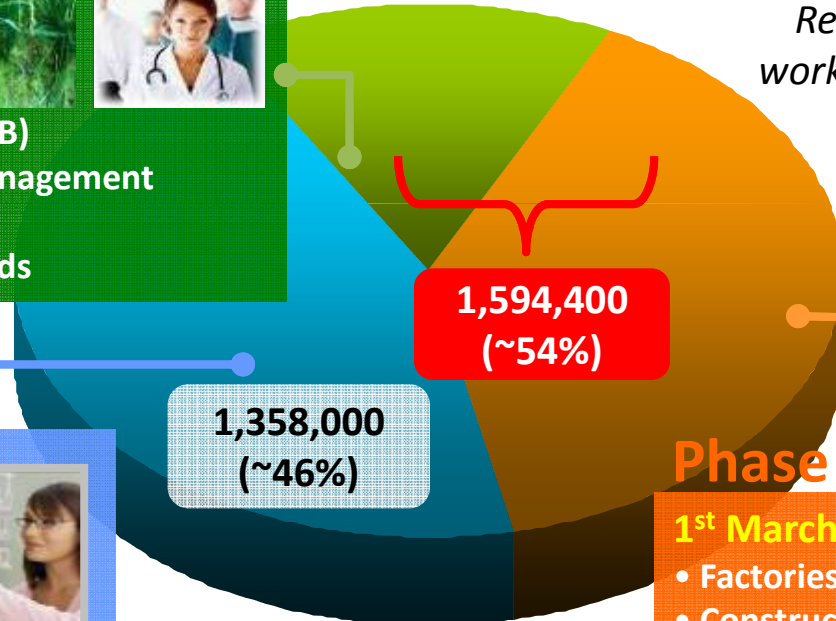


Note: WSH (Incident Reporting) Regulations applies to all workplaces since Mar 2006

Phase 3

1st September 2011

- Education
- Public Admin
- Business Services
- Agriculture & Fishing
- Wholesale & Retail Trade
- Finance & Insurance Activities
- Information & Communications
- Arts, Entertainment & Recreation



Phase 1

1st March 2006

- Factories
- Construction
- Shipyards
- Ship in Harbour
- Airport
- Docks, Wharf, etc
- Laboratories



Work Injury Compensation Act



Work Injury Compensation Act (WICA)

came into effect on 1 April 2008, replacing the Workmen's Compensation Act

Coverage expanded

Work Injury Compensation Act

The WICA was reviewed to ensure:

1. Continues to safeguard interests of injured employees
2. Deters non or delayed payment of compensation by irresponsible employers
3. Protects employers against fraudulent claims by errant employees

Revisions to Work Injury Compensation Act

- Providing a low-cost, simpler and quicker way to settle compensation claims
- Extending coverage from about 1.2 millions employees to more than 2.3 millions
- Raising the Compensation Quantum
 - E.g. For permanent incapacity, the compensation limit increased from \$147,000 to \$180,000.
- Improving efficiency and effectiveness of compensation process
- Enhancing penalties and offences – deterrence against non-payment and fraudulent claims



A National Strategy for WSH in Singapore

Vision

A Safe and Healthy Workplace for Everyone
and a Country Renowned for Best Practices
in Workplace Safety and Health



Strategic Outcome 1

Reduction in
Workplace Fatality
And Injury Rates



Strategic Outcome 2

WSH is an
Integral Part of
Business



Strategic Outcome 3

Singapore is Renowned
as a Centre of Excellence
for WSH



Strategic Outcome 4

A Progressive and
Pervasive
WSH Culture



Strategy 1

Build
Strong Capabilities
to Manage WSH



Strategy 2

Implement
an Effective
Regulatory Framework



Strategy 3

Promote
Benefits of WSH
and Recognise
Best Practices



Strategy 4

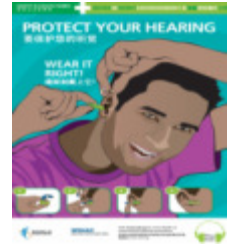
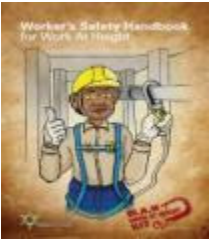
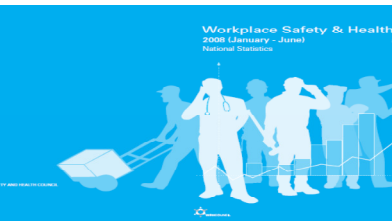
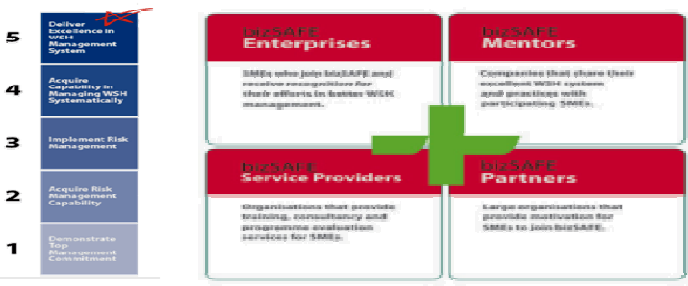
Develop
Strong Partnerships
Locally and
Internationally

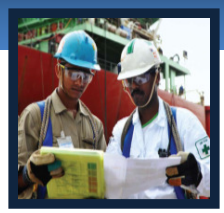
Strategy 1: Build Strong Capabilities to Manage WSH

- Driven primarily by the WSH Council
- Wide-ranging efforts
 - Enhancing competencies for WSH professionals
 - Developing competency-based training for all levels
 - Enhancing capabilities of SMEs through bizSAFE
 - Seminars, guidelines, technical advisories and other publications



bizSAFE



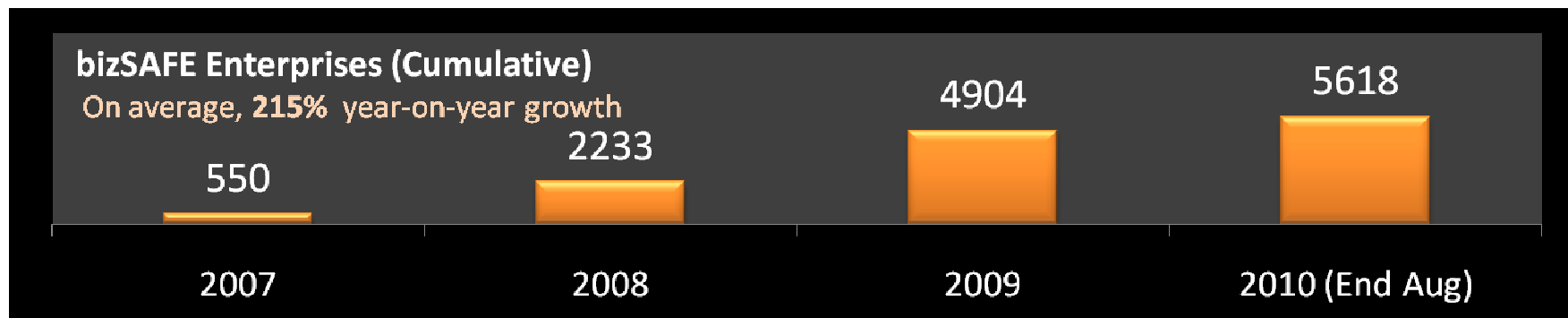


Build strong capabilities to better manage WSH

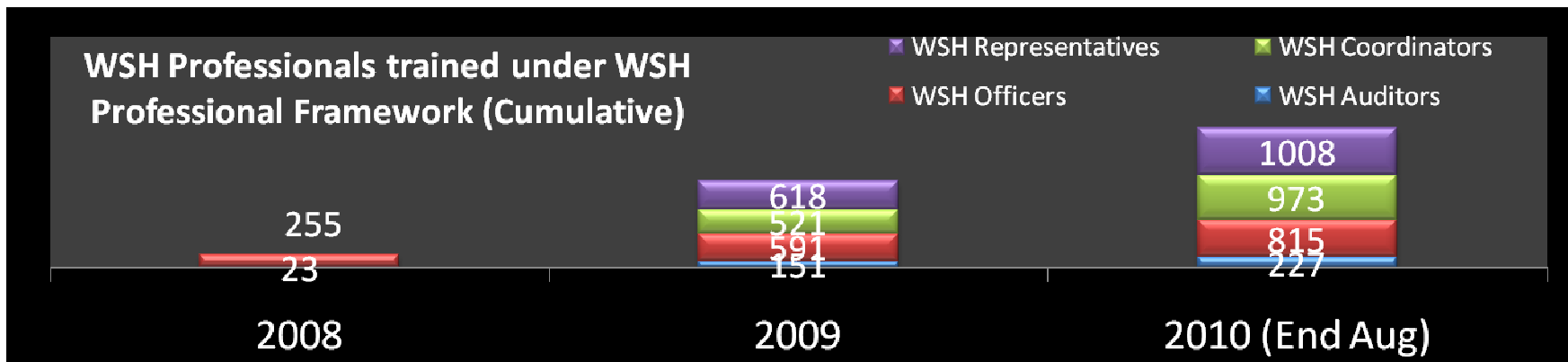
Risk Management

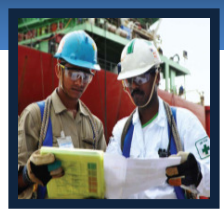
• Expanding the Participation in bizSAFE

- ▶ Increasing number of participating companies as bizSAFE enterprises



New WSH Professional Framework



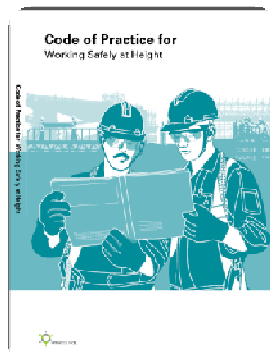


Build strong capabilities to better manage WSH

Practical Assistance

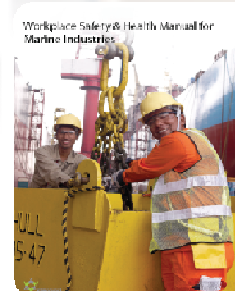
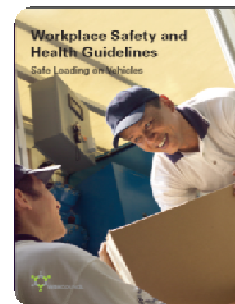
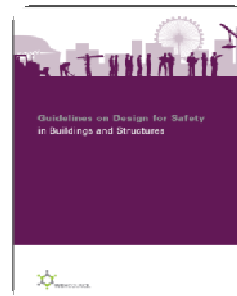
Approved Code of Practice (ACOP)

Set out standards or preferred work practices that industry practitioners are expected to adopt when managing workplace risks. Any Code of Practice issued directly by the WSHC would, by default, undergo official processes to be approved as an ACOP.



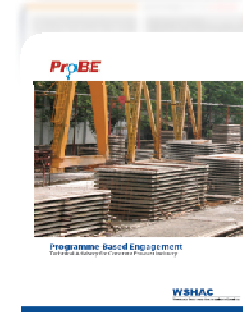
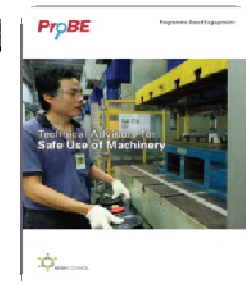
Guidelines (GL)

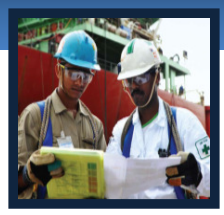
Provides guidance and advice on WSH programmes.



Technical Advisories (TA)

Provides detailed guidance on issues that are technical in nature or where engineering & scientific knowledge are necessary.

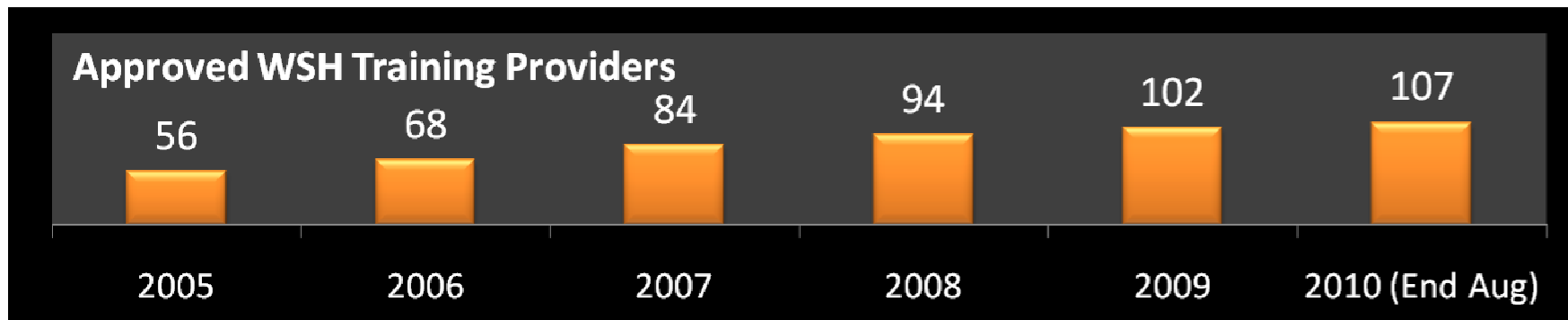




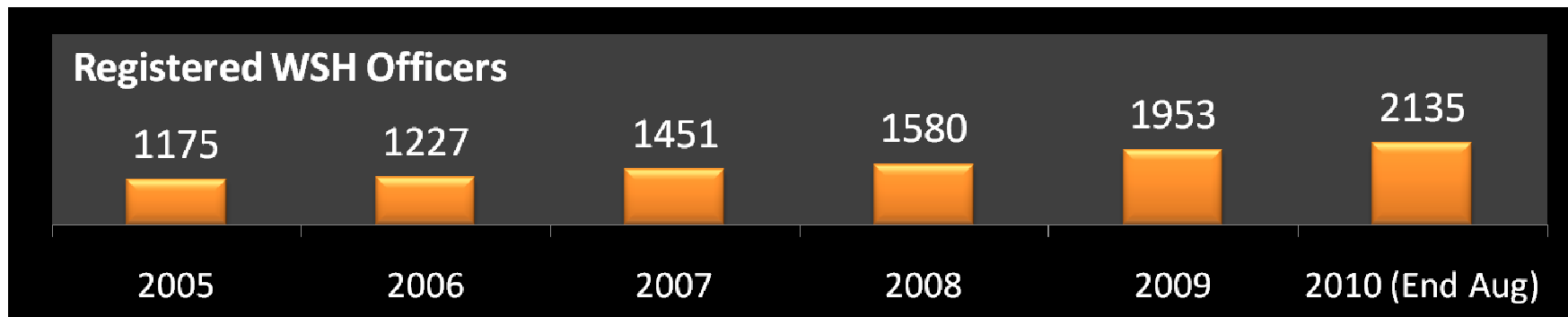
Build strong capabilities to better manage WSH

Expanding Singapore's WSH Ecosystem

- Approved WSH Training Providers



- Registered WSH Officers





Build strong capabilities to better manage WSH

Safety Compliance Assistance Visits (SCAVs)

A new initiative under the National WAH Taskforce supported by MOM and Workplace Safety & Health Council.



Objectives of SCAV:

- Compliance assistance: Enhance safe Working at Heights conditions and practices by identifying safety lapses through offering professional advice
- Raise awareness of safe Working at Height of supervisors and workers through site demonstration of proper Personal Protective Equipment usage and dissemination of promotional materials and guidelines



Strategy 2: Effective Regulatory Framework

Flagship Programmes

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Enablers

Strengthening Operational Capabilities:

- ✓ Core and specialised Inspector's Training & Development
- ✓ Engagement / Inspection protocol for new sectors
- ✓ Joint framework with SCDF/NEA and other agencies to better manage risks (e.g. the oil/process industry)

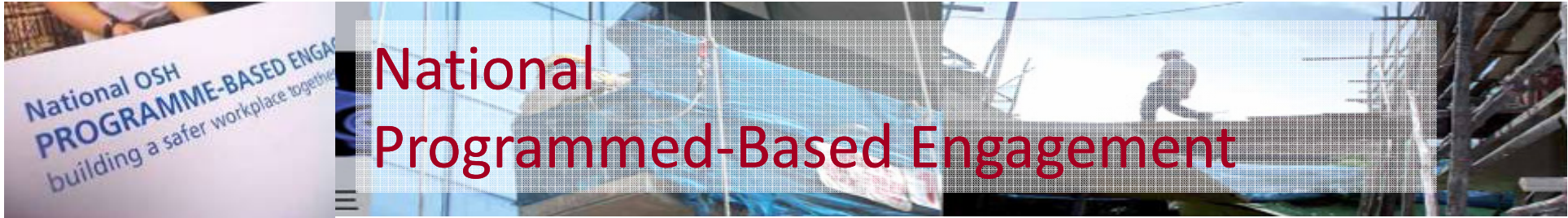
ProBE <i>Targeting where it matters</i>	BUS <i>"Bad boys club"</i>	Accident Investⁿ <i>Uncovering the cause/s of accident</i>	Complaint Investⁿ <i>"Leveraging on the eyes and ears on the ground"</i>
---	--------------------------------------	---	---

COPS <i>Cluster Operations geographical</i>	Ex SWIFT <i>Prompt & Rapid Operations</i>	OM & IH Surveillance <i>Workplace Health / Ind Hygiene inspections</i>
---	---	--

Mechanism
Inspect / Investigate / Engage / Licence
"We use the stick, carrot & whole lot of talking"

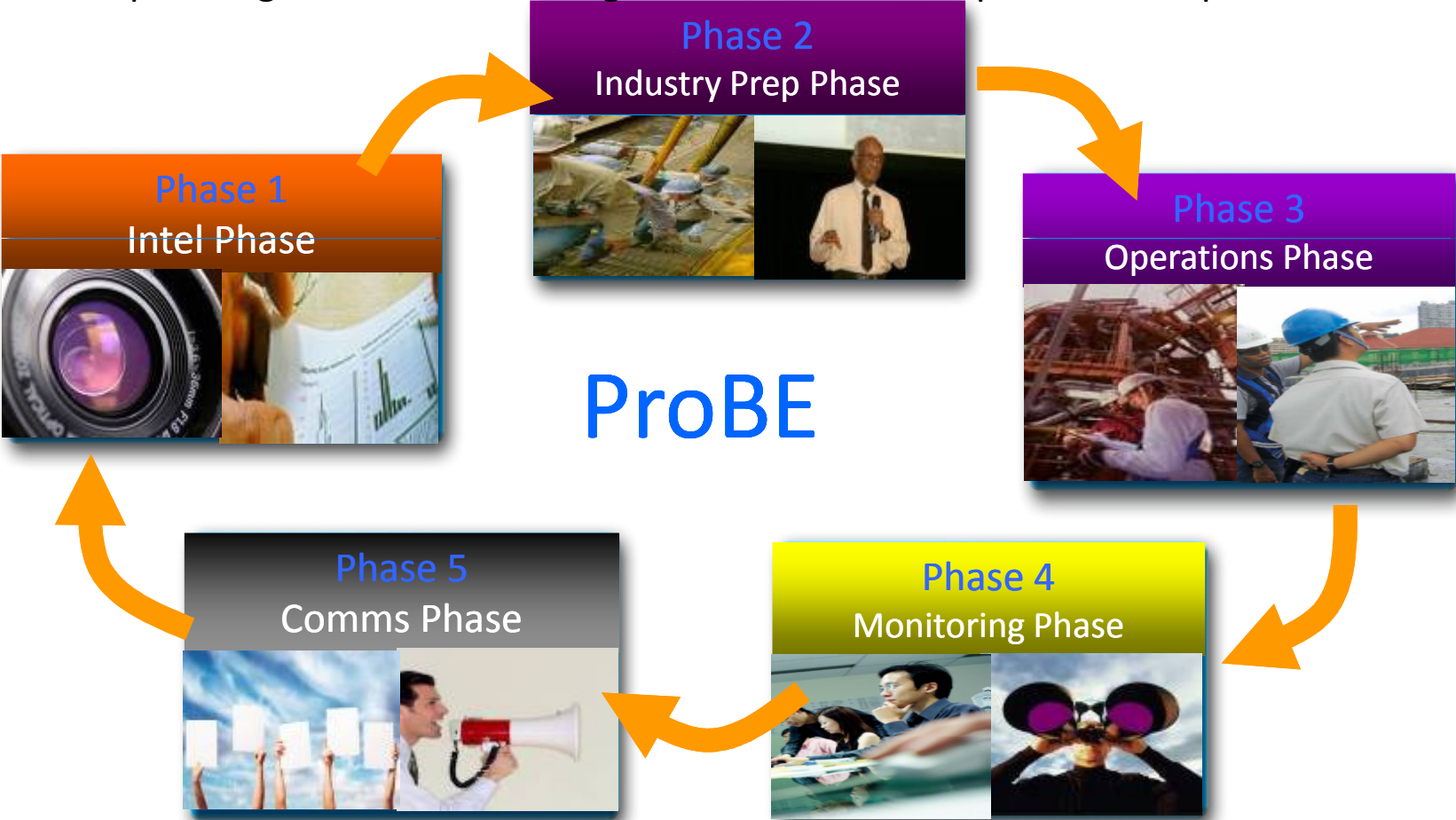
- Tools**
- ❖ Licence / Permit
 - ❖ Advisory Letter
 - ❖ Warning Letter
 - ❖ Notice of Non-Compliance (NNC)
 - ❖ Composition Fine (CF)
 - ❖ Stop Work Order (SWO)
 - ❖ Remedial Order (RO)
 - ❖ Legal Prosecution
 - ❖ Demerit Points
 - ❖ Leveraging on Media





Targeting where it matters

- hotspots, high risk industries, high accident rate workplaces / occupations



Compliance Assistance

Sharing Resources/
Setting the expectation...

roBE

National OSH PROGRAMME-BASED ENGAGEMENT (ProBE) Technical Advisory for Confined Spaces

Confined spaces in the workplace include any chamber, tank, pit, pipe, flue or enclosed space in which either or both of the following situations are possible:

National OSH PROGRAMME-BASED ENGAGEMENT (ProBE) Technical Advisory For Falling From Height

By the year 10 years, falling from height (FFH) has risen the number and cause of death of workplaces in Singapore. It has accounted for 34% of all fatal accidents between 2002 and 2009. In the construction sector, 20% of fatal accidents concerning industry workers falling from height has accounted for 57% of total fatalities for the industry in the past 10 years. We need to address this prime contributor to workplace fatalities in Singapore.

Key Requirements on the Measures to Prevent Falls

Provide as effective barrier for every open edge or opening to prevent falls.

Provide barriers to edge of mezzanine floor or platform etc. Place signs of barriers that may be opened for access to ensure that it is closed after use.

Reducing Accident

Accidents are well after 4th September, the first 15% of total accident statistics from 2002 to 2011 in Singapore were also in compliance with the regulations and safety on site.

Key Requirements (Scaffolds) Reg

What is a scaffold?

A: A scaffold is a temporary structure used to support workers and materials at various heights during the construction of a building or other structure.

What are the key requirements for scaffolding?

A: The scaffold must be erected, altered, dismantled, and used in accordance with the regulations and safety on site.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT (PRE-CAST)

Questions

Questions	0 (Closest to None Effective)	1	2	3	4	5 (Most Effective)
How effective is the identification and assessment of risks involved in all processes in your organisation?	0	1	2	3	4	5
How effective is the communication of the Risk Assessments conducted to all staff in your organisation?	0	1	2	3	4	5
How effective is the implementation of the necessary control measures prescribed in the Risk Assessment conducted?	0	1	2	3	4	5

Heightened Awareness



2 | UPFRONT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Safety push zooms in on scaffolds

steel and put together with metal joints, and with wooden planks as working platforms — are set up to provide access to high and hard-to-reach places like the external surfaces of buildings and ships. Workers climb on them to carry out facade works like painting, welding, or even just changing a light bulb.

The Manpower Ministry, which regulates workplace safety and carries out inspections, says poorly built scaffolds are a key problem. One of four scaffolds that its inspectors checked in the last six months was missing the guard rails required to keep workers from falling.

There are also careless workers who do not attach their harnesses to the scaffolds, a requirement for anyone working above a height of 3m.

In construction, about 80 per cent of scaffold deaths resulted after the workers fell themselves, and the rest were due to scaffolds collapsing. In shipyards, all the fatal falls occurred after workers fell.

Safety consultant Lim Boon Khoo said: "One of the main problems is that workers don't learn how to take care of themselves properly."

Even when they have harnesses, some workers just hook them on anywhere instead of at the proper anchor points, which are designed to take their weight when they fall.

At Transvert — one of about 200 local contractors specialising in building scaffolds — the week-long drill for workers is to ensure that they build the scaffolds properly, without falling in the process, said its executive director, Mr Jonathan Wan.

He had thought up the military-like drill himself, based on his national service experience.

And the training still goes beyond the legal requirement of a five-day theory and practical course at certified training schools like the Construction Industry Training Institute.



CARELESS: While poorly built scaffolds — such as those missing the guard rails required to keep workers from falling — are a key problem, there are also workers who do not attach their harnesses to the structures, a requirement for anyone working above a height of 3m.

"This is a very dangerous profession, and classroom courses don't give workers enough sense of the heights they need to work at," said the 29-year-old, who spent his first four years at the family-owned firm setting up scaffolds alongside his workers.

Workplace safety has become a national priority after a series of serious workplace accidents in recent years.

The Government has

made safety the responsibility of all staff, not just employers, and also enabled heavier penalties to be imposed on people who cause accidents.

Another tough step that the ministry took was the inspection blitz, appropriately dubbed Probe (Progression-based Engagement), which it started last September by concentrating its checks on sites more prone to accidents.

When a scaffold at a Changi construction site collapsed, killing a 23-year-old foreign worker and injuring eight others.

Preliminary investigations showed that the straps that secure a scaffolding to a building had been removed without permission, causing the collapse. The investigation is proceeding.

Some industry players also blame the lack of knowledge and awareness of those

who actually use the scaffold, namely the main contractors and their workers.

Main contractor Kinly Construction's senior project manager Mr T.J. Chao said how past accidents at his firm were due to workers' carelessness.

"Sometimes, workers try to take a shortcut by taking a plank from a scaffold to use

MAJOR CAUSE OF WORKSITE DEATHS

Falls from scaffolds caused the death of nearly one in every 10 construction workers in the last four years, while 13 per cent of marine workers who died perished the same way.

pledged to raise Singapore's workplace safety standards to the level of the topmost developed countries by 2015. About 700,000 workers die here each year, double the number in the safest countries like Britain and Sweden.

A new law, the Workplace Safety and Health Act, was put in place this March

Over 11 days last month, the Manpower Ministry inspectors visited 56 scaffold sites and issued 312 fines for infringements, totalling \$64,590. Four of these sites were flagged with stop-work orders.

Just three weeks after the new safety law came in force, the first major workplace accident occurred

somewhere else, and makes the scaffold do one to me," he said.

His company said deaths, but several workers had been injured.

Last December, a group of six scaffold contractors together to set up the J and Scaffold Industry Union to raise the industry safety standards.

The president, Mr. Tan, the director of J Scaffolding and Sery said the group has been fighting up members and has about 50 members quarter of the industry.

Its first major activity is a seminar to help find ways to improve the approach taken by the

人力部突击11工地 揪出29项安全违例

这是人力部至今展开的规模最大、最密集的工地夜间检查行动，遭突击的工地包括滨海湾金沙、圣淘沙名胜世界、滨海湾金融中心和F1赛道等。

杨紫发 报道

人力部到11个建筑工地展开夜间突击，对两个综合度假胜地以及F1赛道、圣淘沙名胜世界和滨海湾金沙等工地进行了突击检查。

每个违规项目，可被罚款600至5000元。

在突击行动中，稽查员发现这些工地的安全措施都出现漏洞，甚至基础的构造也不稳固。

人力部表示，在突击行动中，稽查员发现这些工地的安全措施都出现漏洞，甚至基础的构造也不稳固。人力部将会对他们采取严厉的行动，包括控上法庭。

工作场所安全及卫生理事会(建筑与园林设计)委员会主席叶吉

Business under Surveillance (BUS)

- Purpose of Surveillance is to engage the “company of interest” through **systemic intervention** so as to prevent incidents and improve the company’s WSH management and performance.
- Close monitoring / enforcement / engagement to influence the company to establish and sustain an effective system of controls to manage operational risks through a **clear and effective BUS action plan.**

Poor
workplace
condition



Poor control
of workforce

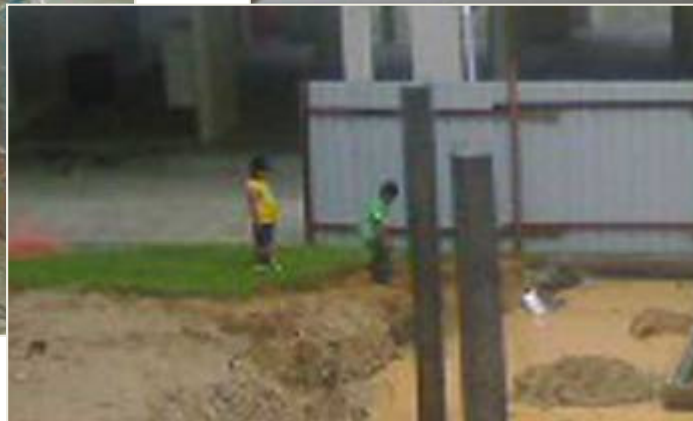


Fatal or
Serious
Accidents



Complaint Investigation

“Leveraging on public’s eyes and ears”



“What happens if one of the children gets injured? It's an accident waiting to happen.”

Photos taken by members of public sent via email / MMS

MOM Safety Hotline:
63171111

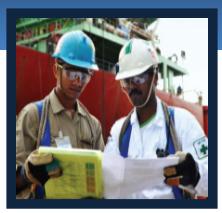
Cluster Operations

- Workplace inspection programme in which specific clusters of workplaces are selected over a specified period of time.
 - Selected worksites within cluster are notified prior to inspection
 - Guidelines, technical advisories and compliance assistance tools would also be provided to assist companies in their preparation for the workplace inspections.

Desired Outcome:

Employers will put in the necessary effort to improve their WSH conditions prior to our selective inspections.





Complementing with External Capacity

Auxiliary Enforcement Agency (AEA)

Extending Reach

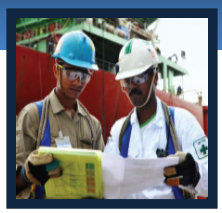


- ✓ Auxiliary Enforcement Agency (AEA) to complement our enforcement presence at more workplaces and to support the extended coverage of the WSH Act to all workplaces

Extending Depth – “Targeting where it matters”

- ✓ OSHD’s resources will continue to be deployed strategically at higher and medium risk areas that require greater intervention





Updating Rules

CONSTANT REVIEW OF WSH LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
WSH Act		WSH Act (Amendment) to include 6 new sectors			WSH Act (Amendment) to include all workplaces
WSH (General Provisions) Regulations	WSH (Construction) Regulations	Work Injury Compensation Act	WSH (Confined Spaces) Regulations	WSH (SHMS) & Auditing) Regulations	WSH (General Provisions) Regulations
WSH (Incident Reporting) Regulations		WSH (Registration of Factories)		Work Injury Compensation (Insurance) Regulations	WSH (Noise) Regulations
WSH (Risk Management) Regulations		WSH (Shipbuilding & Ship-Repairing) Regulations			WSH (Medical Examinations) Regulations

Strategy 3: Promote Benefits of WSH and Recognize Best Practices



National WSH Campaign



WSH Awards

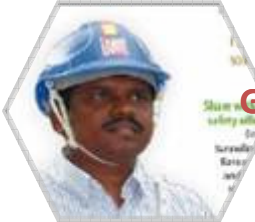


Strategy 4: Develop Strong Partnerships Locally and Internationally

National



Government



WSH Professionals



Industry & Unions



Employer



Employees



International



Construction Sectoral Plan

TARGETS



Where We Stand

- Fatality rate: 8.1
- Injury rate: 741

2009

Target

- Fatality rate: <3.4
- Injury rate: <390

2013

Target

- Fatality rate <1.8
- Injury rate: <200

2018



4 STRATEGIES

Building strong capabilities to better manage WSH

Developing a performance based regime

Promoting benefits of WSH & integrating WSH into business

Creating & building partnerships



Marine Sectoral Plan

TARGETS



Where We Stand

- Fatality rate: 11.1
- Injury rate: 417

2009

Target

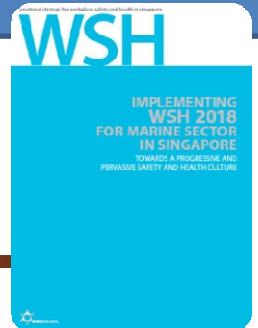
- Fatality rate: <4.6
- Injury rate: < 200

2013

Target

- Fatality rate: <1.8
- Injury rate: <100

2018



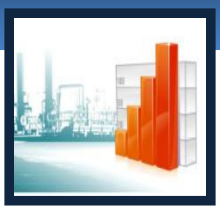
4 STRATEGIES

Driving implementation of effective RM

Enhancing WSH capability building

Developing and implementing intervention programmes

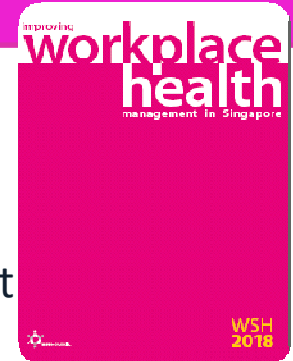
Strengthening stakeholder's involvement in WSH



Workplace Health Strategy

TARGETS (By 2018)

- **OD Incidence: <25.9 cases per 100,000** employed persons
- **NID cases: <472 cases**
- **Chemical-related illnesses : <68 cases**
- **≥ 95% of workplaces inspected** to have implemented WH hazard management programmes in compliance with legislative requirements



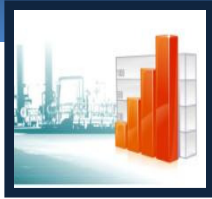
4 STRATEGIES

**Implementing
Targeted
Intervention
Programmes**

**Monitoring and
Intelligence
Gathering**

**Research and
Standards
Development**

**Promotion of
Good Practices**



Work At Height (WAH) Taskforce

TOR FOR WAH TASKFORCE

- Provide **industry leadership & work with MOM & WSHC to make recommendations** to improve the safety of crane operations;
- Provide **industry inputs** when developing the implementation plans for recommendations;
- Garner **buy-in & support from industry** for effective implementation of the recommendations to reduce fatalities & injuries involving incidents; and
- Represent as **industry spokesperson** at relevant engagement events

**24 FATALITIES
IN 2009**

**12 FATALITIES
IN 2010 (END AUG)**

**National Work at
Height Safety
Taskforce**



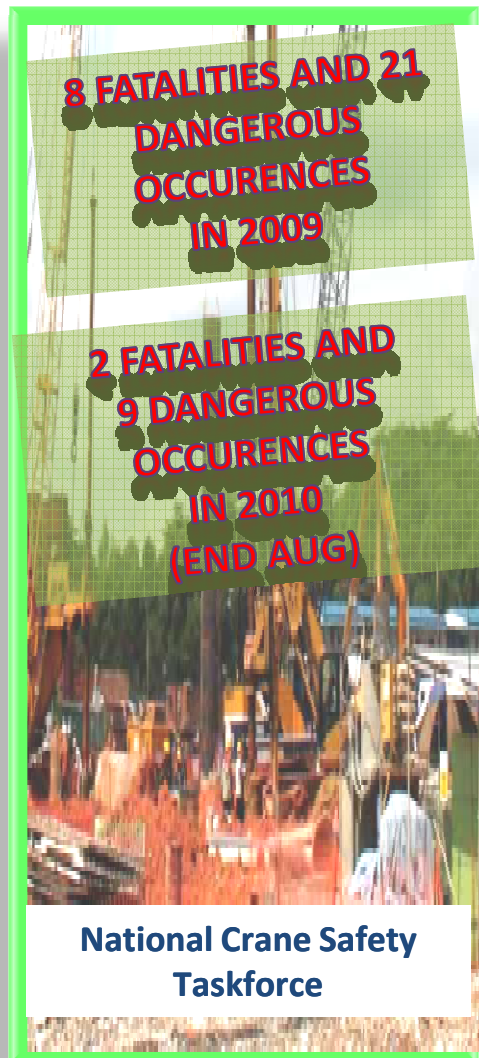
1. Building capabilities to
manage WAH

2. Promoting the benefits of
WAH Safety

3. Enhancing the
intervention framework for
WAH

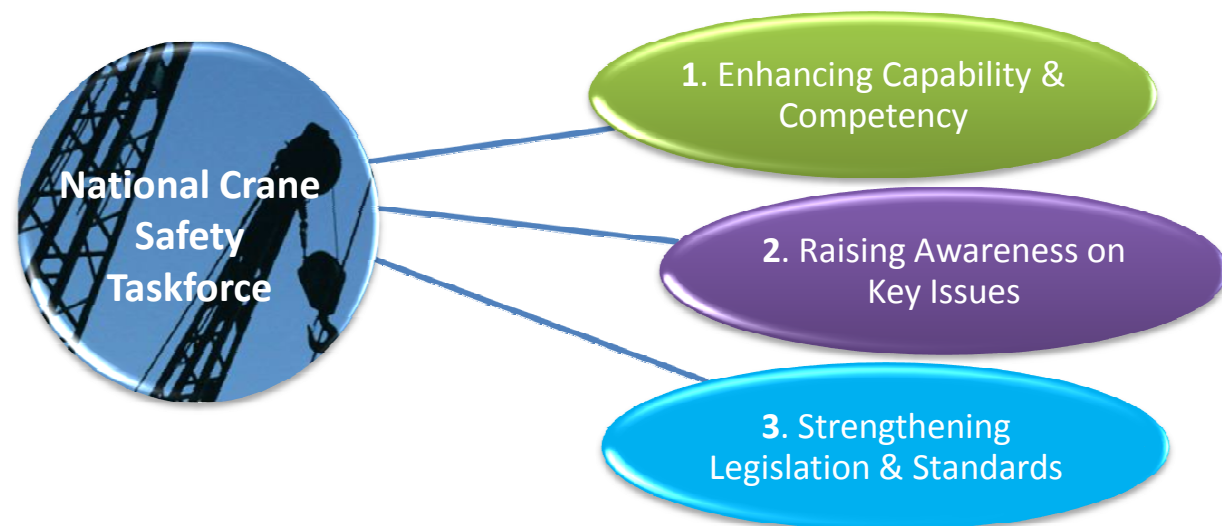


Crane Safety Taskforce



TOR FOR CRANE SAFETY TASKFORCE

- Provide **industry leadership** & **work with MOM & WSHC** to make **recommendations** to improve the safety of crane operations;
- Provide **industry inputs** when developing the implementation plans for recommendations;
- Garner **buy-in & support from industry** for effective implementation of the recommendations to reduce fatalities & injuries involving crane incidents; and
- Represent as **industry spokesperson** at relevant engagement events



WSH Resources

You can access to more information on MOM's new initiatives and programmes by visiting our webpage at <http://www.mom.gov.sg/oshd>



Search bar with a magnifying glass icon, a dropdown menu set to "Within MOM Website", and a "Search" button.

FAQS About Us Careers Sitemap Feedback Contact Us More

- Employment Practices
- Skills, Training & Development
- Foreign Manpower
- Workplace Safety & Health
- Statistics & Publications
- Services & Forms
- Newsroom
- Legislation

Home > Workplace Safety & Health > WSH Regulatory Framework

A A A Print Share

WSH Regulatory Framework

- > The Workplace Safety & Health Act: What it covers
- > Enforcement Framework
- > Liabilities & Penalties

The Workplace Safety & Health Act: What it covers

The Workplace Safety and Health Act (WSHA) is an essential part of the Workplace Safety and Health framework. The Act has four key features:

1. It places the responsibility for workplace safety on all

READ ALSO

- > The Workplace Safety & Health Council
- > International Advisory Panel for Occupational Safety & Health

WSH Resources

You can access to more information on WSH Council's new WSH initiatives and programmes by visiting its webpage at <http://www.wshc.gov.sg>

The screenshot displays the WSH Council website interface. At the top left is the WSHCOUNCIL logo. The main header includes the text "iWSH Portal Workplace Safety and Health Council" and navigation links for "Contact Us", "Feedback", and "Sitemap". On the right, there are login buttons for "Bulletin Subscribers" and "Council and Comm Members", along with a search bar. A horizontal menu contains "Home", "About WSHC", "Resources" (which is active and has a dropdown menu), "Events", "Gallery", "News Room", and "Useful Links". The "Resources" dropdown menu lists: "WSH Practices", "WSH Research", "Case Studies", "Statistical Reports", "WSHC Annual Reports", and "FAQ". The main content area features a "YOU ARE HERE" breadcrumb trail and a "Please download user guide here" link. Below this, there are three main sections: "WSH Practices" (describing published codes of practice and assistance), "Case Studies" (describing lessons learnt from incidents), and "Statistical Reports" (describing the biannual statistics report). On the right side, there are two lists of recent and popular content under the headings "Most Recent" and "Most Popular". On the left side, there is a "Browse WSH Resources" section with filters for "By Type" and "By Industry", a "WSH 2018" section with various sub-topics, and a "Subscribe" section for email updates.

WSHCOUNCIL

iWSH Portal
Workplace Safety and Health Council

Contact Us Feedback Sitemap

Bulletin Subscribers Login
Council and Comm Members Login

Please Select..... Search

Home About WSHC Resources Events Gallery News Room Useful Links

YOU ARE HERE : Home | Resources

Please download user guide [here](#)

WSH Practices

The WSH Council publishes Approved Codes of Practice, Compliance Assistance Checklists, Fact Sheets, Guidelines and Technical Advisories to provide guidance on recommended safety and health practices.

[View WSH Practices](#)

Case Studies

The Lessons Learnt Case Reports examines past workplace incidents and highlight learning points and recommendations to prevent repeat occurrences. Each report provides a summary of the event, and an analysis of the findings.

[View Case Studies](#)

Statistical Reports

The biannual WSH Council statistics report provides the latest findings on the workplace safety and health landscape in Singapore. The data used are based on incidents reported under the Factories Act (prior to 1 March 2006) and the Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting)

Most Recent

- Worker Pinned by Topped Forklift
- Time-out checklist
- Suffocation from Air-Fed Helmet
- WSH 2018
- WSH Alert - 09 Jun 2010
- OSHA Hospital e-Tool
- WSH Alert - 04 Jun 2010
- Workplace Safety and Health Guidelines - Safe Loading on Vehicles
- Thermal Environment Assessment
- WSH Alert - 01 Jun 2010

Most Popular

Browse WSH Resources

By Type
By Industry

WSH 2018

- Promote Safety and Health
- Set Acceptable Practices
- Build Industry Capability
- Tools and Applications
- Bouquets

Subscribe

To get News and Updates from **WSH Council**

YOUR EMAIL HERE SUBSCRIBE

[Edit Subscription](#) [Unsubscribe All](#)

WSH Resources

Subscribe to our **FREE WSH Bulletin** for instant updates on hottest local and international WSH news and happenings



iWSH Portal
Workplace Safety and Health Council

[Contact Us](#) [Feedback](#) [Sitemap](#)

[Bulletin Subscribers Login](#)

[Council and Comm Members Login](#)

Please Select.....

[Home](#) [About WSHC](#) [Resources](#) [Events](#) [Gallery](#) [News Room](#) [Useful Links](#)

Browse WSH Resources

By Type

By Industry

WSH 2018

[Promote Safety and Health](#)

[Set Acceptable Practices](#)

[Build Industry Capability](#)

[Tools and Applications](#)

Bouquets

Subscribe



To get News and Updates from **WSH Council**

YOUR EMAIL HERE

[Edit Subscription](#) [Unsubscribe All](#)

YOU ARE HERE : [Home](#) | [WSH Bulletin](#) | Working Safely at Height

Working Safely at Height

Jun 24, 2010

[Bookmark](#) [Save as PDF](#) [Print](#) [Recommend](#)

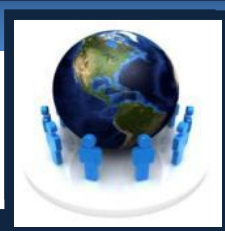


24 Jun 2010, Ref: 1011029

Working Safely at Height

Working at height is inherently hazardous, with falling from height and being struck by falling objects being the two leading incidents in such work. Unsafe conditions and inadequate attention on working at height may result in fatalities and serious injuries. To ensure that work at height is made safe, some of the measures to be taken include:

1. **Conduct risk assessment:** To ensure safe operations, thorough risk assessment and careful planning are required before commencement of work. Through the use of effective control measures, it is possible to remove or minimise the hazards of working at height.



End of Presentation



Thank You

