

Preface

In 2000 CSC introduced OHSAS 18001, an international occupational health and safety management system, to integrate risk control specifications with its safety and hygiene management system; to systemize an operational cycle of planning (P), deployment (D), check and correction (C), and action (A); to improve health and safety conditions at workplace; and finally was certified by British Standards Institution (BSI) in 2002. To achieve higher levels of performance on occupational health and safety CSC initiated a zero-accident campaign in 2004. To achieve the goal, CSC has taken several concrete steps: examine health and safety management of partner companies, enforce health and safety projects in partner companies and help them meet OHSAS 18001 standards; practice hazard identification and risk assessment in contract projects; near-miss incident management; establish health and safety subcommittee; health care and management; check crane safety equipment; entry of heavy equipment permit management; on-site transportation improvement program; reinforced health & safety management consultation and strategic alliance program for subsidiaries, etc.



C. Objectives of Industrial Safety and Hygiene Management System (ISHMS)

CSC identifies the following targets:

1. Carry out an effective risk management system and identify potential hazards at workplace.
2. Continue to improve industrial safety and hygiene facilities and working environment to reduce risks.
3. Continue to improve operation processes to reduce risk during operation.
4. Enforce labor safety and health regulations.
5. Practice preventive maintenance on all equipment.
6. Provide education on safety and health education and increase awareness of safety and hygiene among employees.
7. Improve performance of industrial safety and hygiene inspections and increase awareness of industrial safety among all levels of management.
8. Ensure health and safety of all employees in CSC and partner companies.

Industrial Safety and Hygiene Management System



Planning

A. Health and Safety Risk

1. Each department conducts systematic hazard identification and risk assessment in terms of its workplace, operations or services, totaling 12,000 items of evaluation. The results are collected and reviewed by the Department of Industrial Safety, Hygiene and Environmental Protection (DISHEP). A result that crosses the 400-mark ceiling is considered a high-risk item and classified as unacceptable.
2. High risk items classified as unacceptable such as hot work, high elevation operations, work of hazardous gases and oxygen deficiency, rolling work and operations of large vehicles are put into a special management program.
3. Hazard identification and risk assessment shall be conducted before any construction work or short-term maintenance work to clearly classify and control the risks involved.
4. Partner companies that take CSC projects classified medium or high risk should be OHSAS 18001 certified.

B. Legal and other requirements

1. DISHEP has established a systematic method of compiling laws and regulations and remains well informed of the latest information.
2. DISHEP checks applicability of new regulations to CSC's present operations and disseminates information to concerned departments for compliance.

D. Action Plans of ISHMS

1. For those areas classified as unacceptable risks or violations, responsible departments shall submit a plan of management or draw risk control measures. Performance outcome is reviewed in the safety and hygiene examination meeting.
2. Establish health and safety subcommittee and hold regular meetings discussing related issues. Give suggestions for the Safety and Hygiene Committee's reference and make resolutions.
3. In the health care and management program, employees diagnosed with high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, high blood sugar after a checkup are provided health care and consultation service by National Cheng Kung University Hospital and CSC clinic. Employees learn to watch their health and prevent minor problems from developing into occupational hazards due to ignorance or stress.
4. Assist partner companies in establishing safety and hygiene management system and discipline; urge partner companies to monitor, manage and inspect performance of industrial safety.
5. Activate safety and hygiene performance control program among partner companies; ensure proper placement of safety and hygiene personnel; safety and hygiene personnel must collaborate with taskmaster and be familiar with every day's work and all potential hazards before daily operation begins.