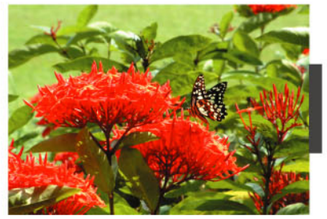
F. Safety Audit Planning and Results

1. CSC established OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System in April 2002 and was certified by British Standards Institution (BSi) in May 2002; the fourth follow-up (external audit) by BSi concluded in May 2004.
2. Introduce partner companies the OHSAS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management System. In phase I, 68 partner companies are certified; in phase II, 36 partner companies will be certified in October 2005. 141 companies are currently in the process of establishment.
3. Faults found in the internal audits fall in the categories of 4.3.1 Environmental Aspect / Risk Assessment and 4.4.6 Operation Control. This indicates that risk assessment and operation control need more improvement to further prevent accidents and show better performance on the overall safety and hygiene management.

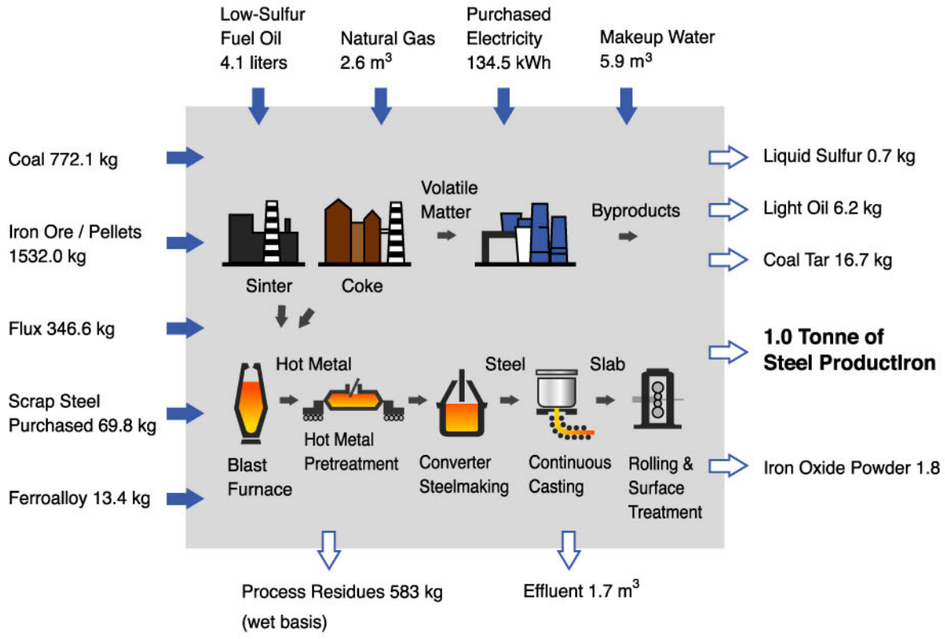
	Items	Non-conformance	Suggestion	Total
4.1	General Requirement	0	0	2
4.2	Environmental, Safety and Hygiene Policy	0	0	2
4.3	**Planning**			
4.3.1	Environmental Aspect / Risk Assessment	5	30	35
4.3.2	Legal and other requirements	0	5	5
4.3.3	Objectives and Targets	0	4	4
4.3.4	Environmental Management Action Plans	1	3	4
4.4	**Implementation and Functions**			
4.4.1	Structure and Responsibility	0	5	5
4.4.2	Training, Awareness and Capacity Building	2	13	15
4.4.3	Communication	0	6	6
4.4.4	Documentation of Management System	2	5	7
4.4.5	Document Control	1	6	7
4.4.6	Operation Control	4	24	28
4.4.7	Emergency Readiness and Response	2	13	15
4.5	**Check and Correction**			
4.5.1	Monitoring and Measurements	3	9	12
4.5.2	Nonconformance and corrective and preventive actions	0	1	1
4.5.3	Records	0	10	10
4.5.4	Audits of EMS	0	1	1
4.6	Management Review	1	1	2
	Total	**21**	**140**	**161**



Environmental Performance

>> Consumption and Conservation of Resources

The input of resources and output of products and byproducts in 2004 are shown below:



Major Inputs and Outputs & Flowchart (dry basis, for each tonne of steel product)

For the steel industry, resource conservation can be achieved through use of upgraded raw materials, optimized operation practice, improved process technology, recycling of process residues and water resources as well as rationalized plant management. At present CSC consumes 1,532.0 kg of iron ores/pellets, 772.1 kg of coal, 346.6 kg of fluxes, and 5.9 cubic meters of makeup water for each ton of steel product.