

AGENDA

Time	Contents	PIC
9:00AM - 9:15AM	LABS Program Overview– 15'	LABS
9:15AM - 9:35AM	LABS Assessment & Remediation Review – 20'	LABS
9:35AM - 9:45AM	Helpline Updates – 10'	LABS Helpline Team
9:45AM - 10:30AM	Good Practices Sharing – 45'	LABS/Factories
10:30AM - 10:40AM	LABS Graduation – 10'	LABS
10:40AM – 11:00AM	Q&A – 20'	LABS/Factories









PARTICIPANTS

REPRESENTATIVES OF:

- MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION (MOC)
- VIETNAM TEXTILE AND APPAREL ASSOCIATION (VITAS)
- VIETNAM LEATHER, FOOTWEAR AND HANDBAG ASSOCIATION (LEFASO)
- LABS PARTICIPATED BRANDS (GAP, WALMART, VFC, TARGET)
- LABS PARTICIPATED FACTORIES
- LABS ASSOCIATED FIRMS (INSPECTION FIRMS, QA FIRM, TRAINING FIRMS)
- LABS VIETNAM









Fire in a shoes factory on 5 June and 17 October 2022





** Source: https://vtc.vn/chay-ngun-ngut-o-nha-may-dong-cong-nhan-nhat-dong-nai-ar707834.html





Life and Building Safety Initiative (LABS)

LABS is a collaborative program by a group of brands focused on shared assessments and a shared standard for Life and Building Safety.















Overall Operations Overview

	Overell Discourses	Progress achieved	India	Vietnam	Cambodia
Process	Overall Progress (Till Date)	(specifically in 2022)	Overall Progress	Overall Progress	Overall Progress
Factories Onboarded	411	134	128	213	70
Assessments Conducted	409	147	129	214	66
Follow-up visits conducted	685	367	223	433	29
Safety Trainings Conducted	640	326	179	406	55
Workers Reached	837,819	258,325	163,780	505,312	168,727
Total People Trained	12,090 [Men: 7,246 (60%); Women: 4,784 (40%)]	8,070 [Men: 4,410 (54%); Women: 3,600 (46%)]	3,882 (Men: 2,668; Women: 1,154)	7,700 (Men: 4,460; Women: 3,240)	1,030 (Men: 398; Women 632)
Remediation Rate Achieved	76%	11%	70%	81%	-



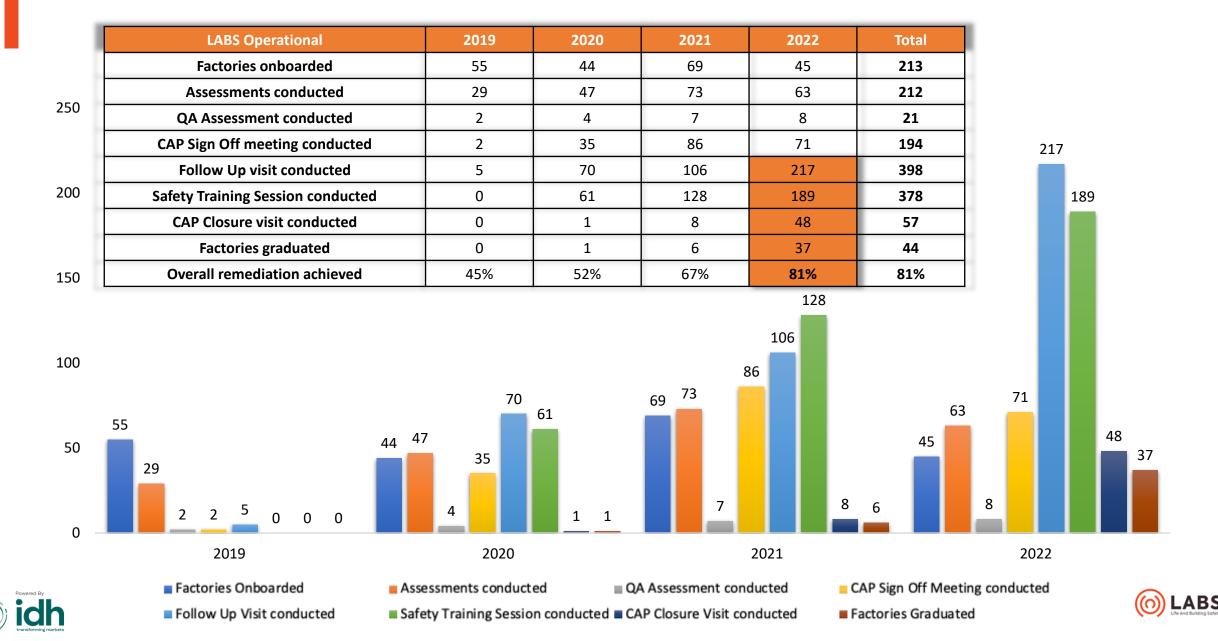








Year-wise Operational Progress – LABS Vietnam



LABS VIETNAM SUCCESS STORY



Almost **6,420** Electrical, Fire and Structural Safety Issues found in **209 factories**

94% of priority 1 safety issues and 81% of total issues have been remediated



406 LABS Safety Training Sessions provided for **7700 members (4460 men and 3240 women)** of Factory OHS Committees to strengthen Factory Safety Management Systems



213 factories promoted LABS Helpline for over **505,312 workers** to raise their concerns regarding working place's safety



63 factories have completed and graduated program to ensure the Safety working conditions for **171,577 workers**

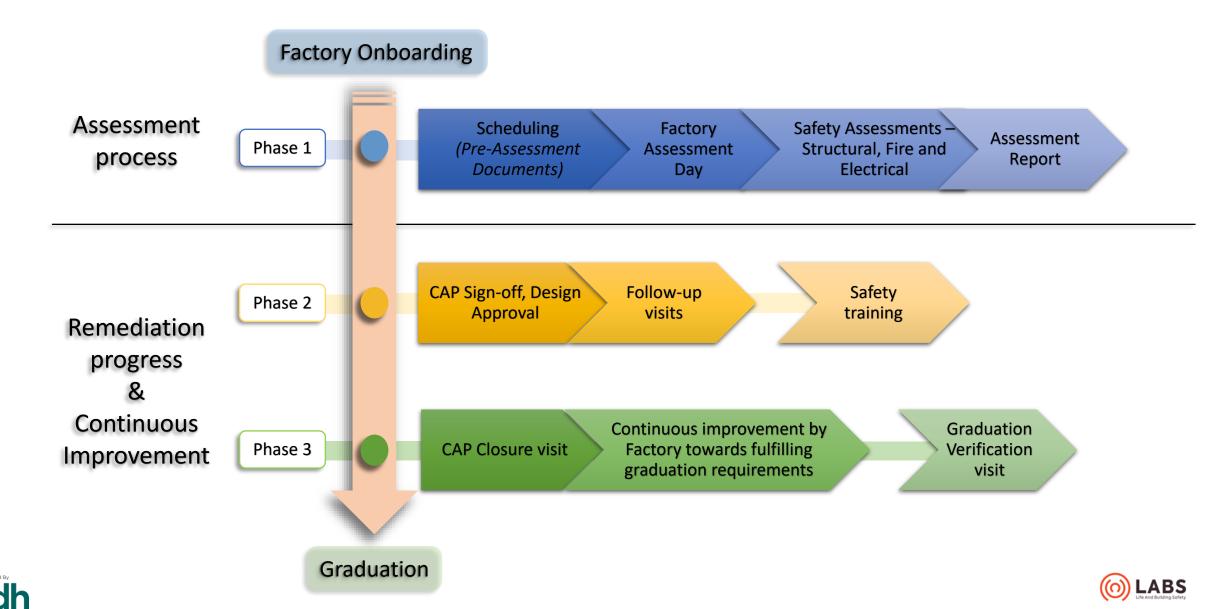




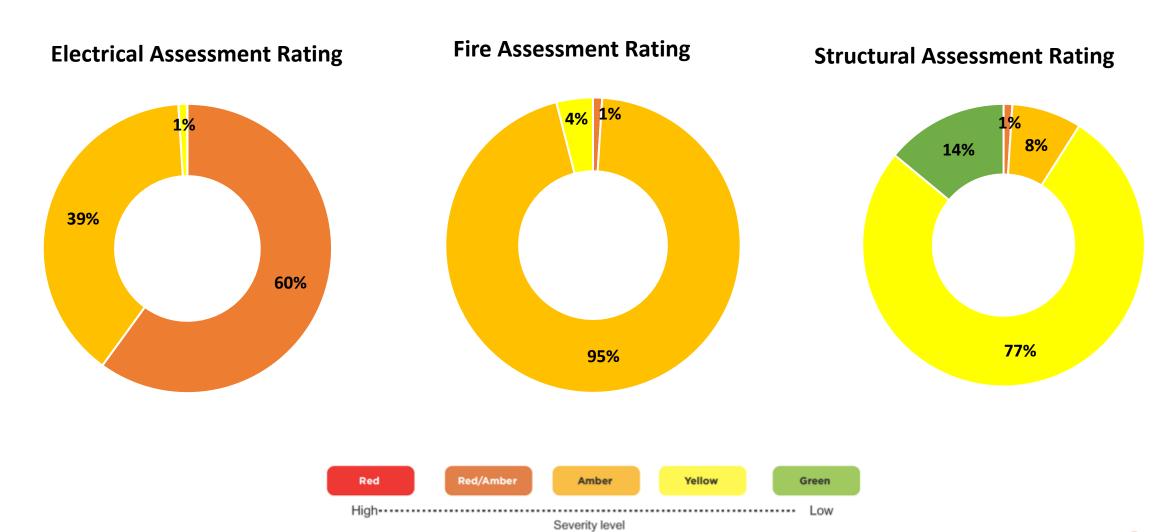




Assessment & Remediation phases



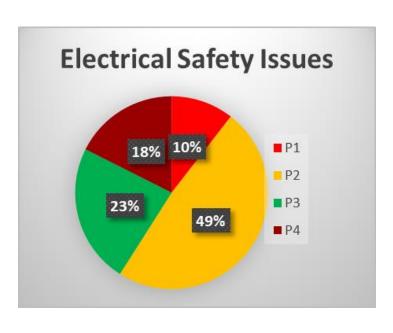
LABS ASSESSMENT RATINGS







LABS ASSESSMENT – ELECTRICAL COMMON ISSUES



P2

Immediate

2 weeks

4 weeks

• Temperatures higher than 70°C observed in the Electrical panels

• Backup Power of Fire Control Panel not working during testing

• Temperatures higher than 60°C observed in the Electrical panels

- No Protective Earth (PE) connection or small size of PE conductor using
- Inadequate coordination between cable, load and protection devices
- No cable sockets was used for cable with cross-sectional area from 6mm2 and above

• Phase, Neutral and PE conductors were not distinguished clearly and consistently

- No Emergency first aid signage and equipment at the Substation areas
- No oil soak pit of Transformers was observed
- Lint & dust was observed inside Electric Panels
- Incorrect type of insulating mat / no mat was used for panels

P4

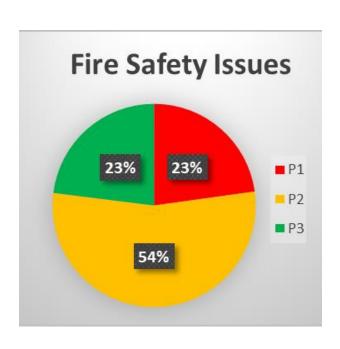
- No Single Line Diagram was available for review
- No Lightning Protection System (LPS) protection zone layout was available
- No maintenance records for Transformer substations and Generators
- Thermographic scanning has not been done periodically

2 months





LABS ASSESSMENT – FIRE COMMON ISSUES





- Locking mechanism was observed on the exit doors
- Exit doors not side hung to swing correctly in direction of escape
- Escape paths not clear of temporary obstacles
- Emergency lighting and exit signages were not working properly
- Inadequate battery back-up was observed in Fire Alarm Control Panel
- Fire Detection and Alarm system was not working during testing
- Combustible materials were observed near heat sources



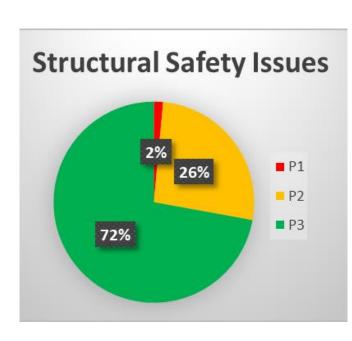
- Inadequate escape path width observed
- Excessive travel distances were observed
- Overhead signage was not provided at the end indicating changes of directions
- The exterior stair not completely separated by exterior wall from the building
- High-risk areas were lacked fire separation (Generator, Boiler, Transformer, Chemical room, Liquefied or compressed flammable gas cylinders and compressor room)
- Lack of fire separation between storage area and production area
- No Self-closing fire rated doors to protect exit stairs
- The materials were stocked close to sprinkler heads

- Handrails are not provided on both sides of the stairway
- Improper layout of the in-process storage
- Solid shelves were applied in the storage
- The sprinkler system were far below the ceiling
- The coverage of fire hose was inadequate





LABS ASSESSMENT – STRUCTURAL COMMON ISSUES





- Severe corrosion on the steel structures may lead to the damage
- Severe cracks observed on the concrete beams, slabs, columns

- No available load posted at place on the floors
- Missing of lateral column bracings, roof bracings in the steel buildings
- Cracks observed on the Structural members (concrete beams, slabs, columns)
- The non-engineered structural additions were observed

6 months

weeks

9

P3

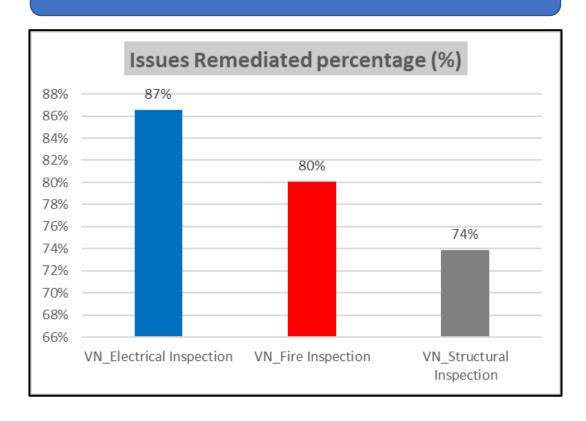
P2

- No as-built document for review
- Sagging column bracings
- Cracks observed on the Non-Structural members (walls)
- Lack of maintenance works (corrosions)
- Dampness marks are observed on the external & internal walls

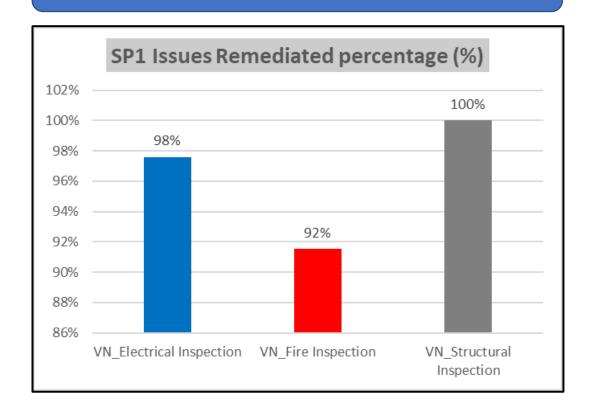




81% issues have been remediated



94% P1 issues have been remediated

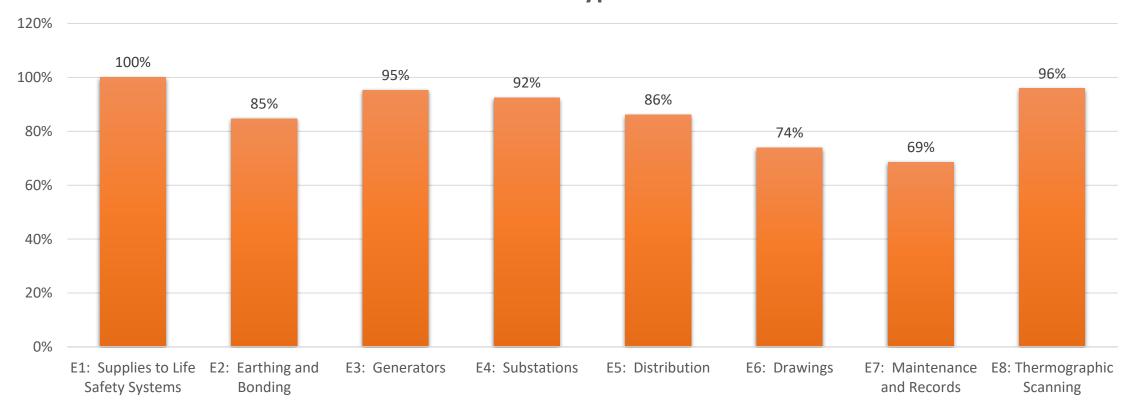


Note: - Remediation data is based on the observations during the Follow up visits conducted by LABS team.





Electrical Remediated Percentage Issue Types

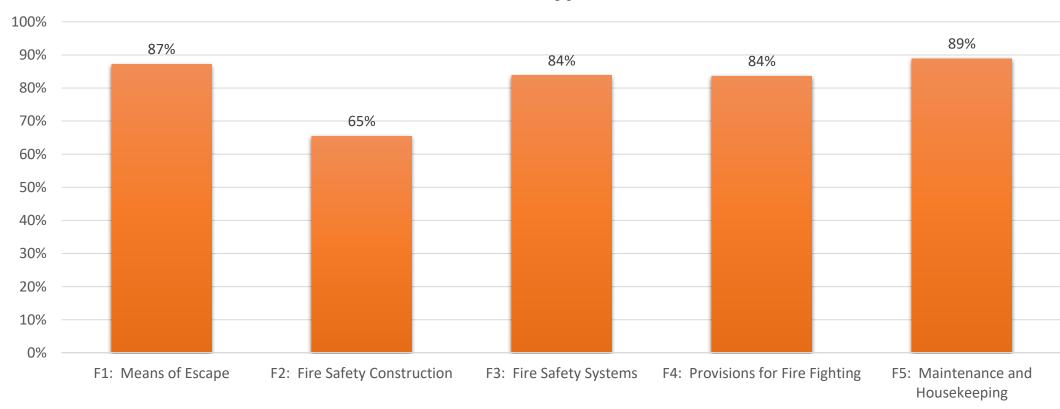


Note: - Remediation data is based on the observations during the Follow up visits conducted by LABS team.





Fire Remediated Percentage Issue Types

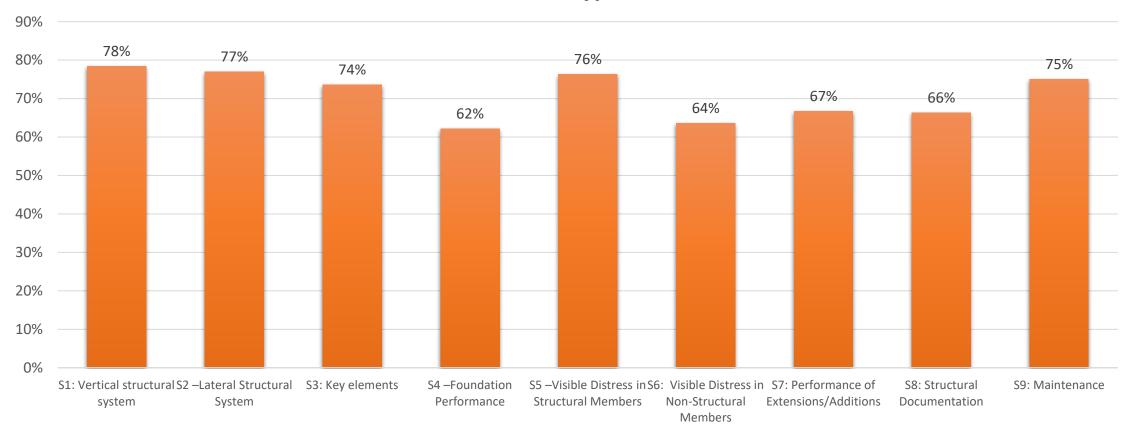


Note: - Remediation data is based on the observations during the Follow up visits conducted by LABS team.





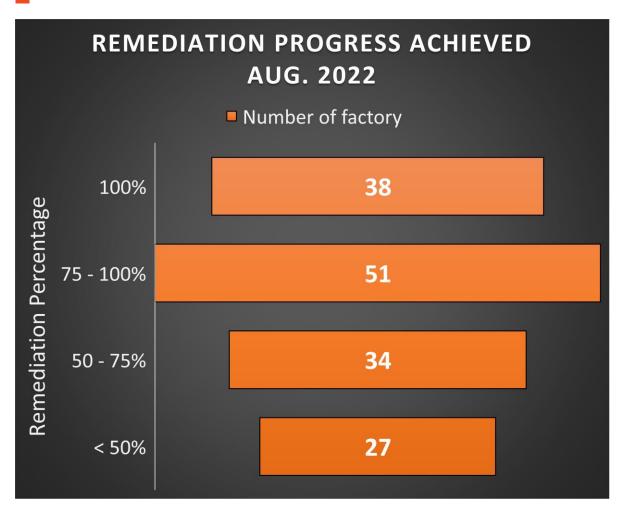
Structural Remediated Percentage Issue Types



Note: - Remediation data is based on the observations during the Follow up visits conducted by LABS team.









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Safety Training & Building Safety Helpline



Through associated safety training firms, LABS trains staff members and key safety personnel to build up their skills around flagging safety issues, evacuation, and create additional awareness around structural, electrical, and fire safety proficiency



LABS Helpline provides an opportunity to workers to directly report issues related to fire, electrical and structural safety issues in their workplace.











LABS Helpline - ChatBot Inclusion







Electrical Safety Structural Safety Fire Safety









Description	LABS Standard
Replace locks on the exit doors with locking mechanisms that allow easy opening from inside without the use of a key	6.9.4















FACTORY SHARING – TAN DE 1 Locking mechanism on the exit doors



Highlights:

- 1. LABS Standard 6.9.4: Doors shall not be locked in the direction of egress under any conditions. All existing hasps, locks, slide bolts, and other locking devices shall be removed.
- 2. Challenges
- 3. Remediation quantity and cost
- 4. Remediation timeline



Description	LABS Standard
Replace sliding/rolling doors with side-hinged swinging that open in the direction of escape	6.9.1













Description	LABS Standard
The minimum door width should be 810mm	6.5.6.1













Description	LABS Standard
The pathways on the exit routes must be clear of all temporary storage and other obstacle	6.3.9







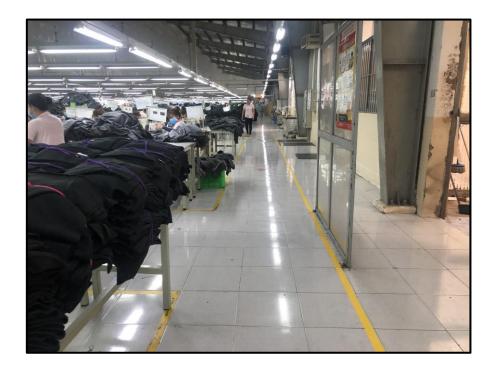






Description	LABS Standard
Aisles shall be provided with a minimum unobstructed clear-width of 915mm	6.5.1













Description	LABS Standard
The total capacity of the means of egress shall for any story, floor, or other occupied space shall be sufficient for the occupant load. The capacity factors as below	6.5.4

Table 6.5.4 Capacity Factors

Area	Stairways (mm / person)	Corridors, doors, other level components and ramps (mm / person)	
All others	7.6	5	
High Hazard Contents	18	10	
Board and Care	10	5	

Minimum numbers of exits

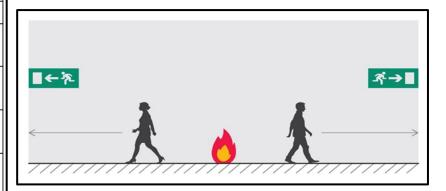
- 500 people or less minimum of 2 exits
- 501-1000 people minimum of 3 exits
- More than 1000 people minimum of 4 exits





Description	LABS Standard
Travel distance to reach an exit for new or existing building shall not be exceed the values listed as below	6.7

Table 6.7 Common path, Dead-End and Travel Distance Limits (by occupancy)						
Occupancy Type	Common Path Limit		Dead-End Limit (closed		Travel Distance Limit	
	(single	way)	corridor	branch)	(alternate ways)	
	No auto suppression system	Automatic suppression system	No auto suppression system	Automatic suppression system	No auto suppression system	Automatic suppression system
Industrial - General	15 m	30 m	15 m	15 m	61 m	76 m
Industrial - Special Purpose	15 m	30 m	15 m	15 m	91 m	122 m
Industrial - High Hazard	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	23 m
Storage - Low Hazard	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted
Storage - Medium Hazard	15 m	30 m	15 m	30 m	61 m	122 m
Storage - High Hazard	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	23 m	30 m
Parking - Open	15 m	15 m	15 m	15 m	91 m	122 m
Parking - Enclosed	15 m	15 m	15 m	15 m	46 m	60 m
Other	Refer to NFPA 101 (2015) Table A.7.6					







Description	LABS Standard
Provide handrails on both side of staircase	6.10.2.4









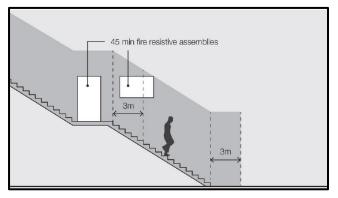


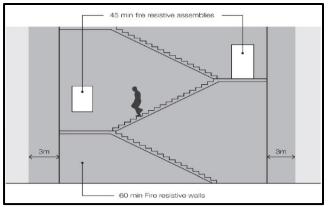


Description	LABS Standard
Ensure exterior exit stairs separated from building interior 3.1 m beyond the ends of the stair structure	6.10

















FIRE SAFETY PRACTICES Means of Escape

Description	LABS Standard
Provide illuminated signage at end of long aisles, or provide adequate overhead signage to indicate direction change in escape route to nearest floor exit	6.12













Description	LABS Standard
Provide fire rated protective enclosures to the exit stairs	4.8, 4.10 ,6.14



















FACTORY SHARING – PRO KINGTEX VIETNAM Fire rated enclosure of exit stairs

Identified





Inadequate fire rated enclosure of stairs for the multiple floors building







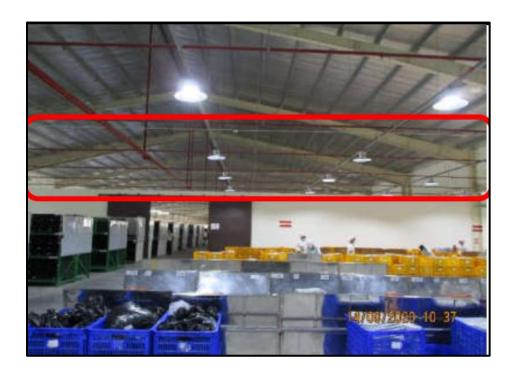
Highlights:

- 1. LABS Standard 6.3.1.2: Exit stairs connecting three or fewer stories shall be enclosed with a minimum 1-hr fire-resistance rating and Exit stairs connecting four or more stories shall be enclosed with a minimum 2-hr fire-resistance rating.
- 2. Challenges
- 3. Remediation quantity and cost
- 4. Remediation timeline





Description	LABS Standard
Separate storage areas from adjacent areas by means of 1-hour fire rated construction	3.10 & 3.11



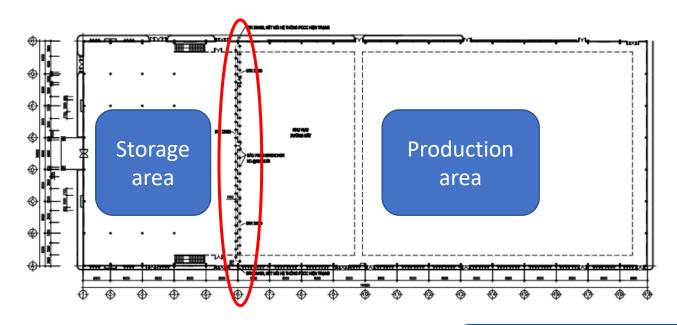


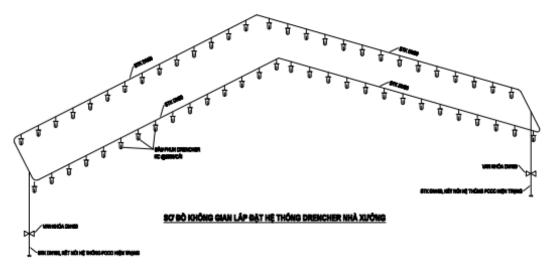






Description	LABS Standard
Separate storage areas from adjacent areas by means of 1-hour fire rated construction	3.10 & 3.11



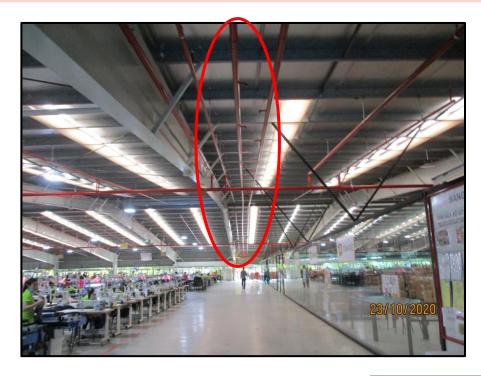


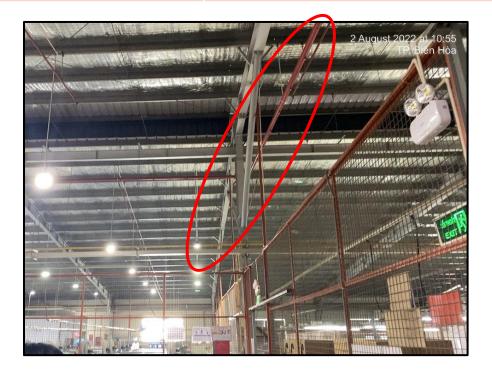
Alternative Option
Drencher System Installing





Description	LABS Standard
Separate storage areas from adjacent areas by means of 1-hour fire rated construction	3.10 & 3.11











Identified

FACTORY SHARING – TAN DE 1

Fire rated separation between production and storage areas



No Fire rated separation between production and storage areas

Remediated



Drencher system has been installed between the production and storage areas

Highlights:

- 1. LABS Standard 3.10 & 3.11: Separate storage areas from adjacent areas by means of 1-hour fire rated construction.
- 2. Challenges
- 3. Remediation quantity and cost
- 4. Remediation timeline







Description	LABS Standard
To restrict the spread of fire, the in-process temporary storage (<25% floor area) should be arranged in order to compliance with LABS standard	3.11.5.6





Non-Sprinkler area

Sprinkler area





Description	LABS Standard
To restrict the spread of fire, the in-process temporary storage (<25% floor area) should be arranged in order to compliance with LABS standard	3.11.5.6













FACTORY SHARING – YOUNGONE HUNG YEN YOUNGONE YOUNGONE HUNG YEN COMPANY LIMITED





FACTORY SHARING – YOUNGONE HUNG YEN Fire rated separation between production and storage areas

Identified





No fire rated separation of production and storage areas (Storage area = 45%)

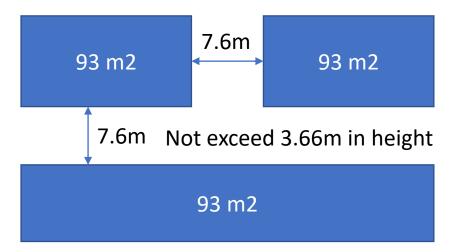
Remediated





Highlights:

1. LABS Standard 3.10 & 3.11: Separate storage areas from adjacent areas by means of 1hour fire rated construction or the storage needs to be re-arranged blocks by blocks as per LABS CL 3.11.5.6







FIRE SAFETY PRACTICES Fire Safety Systems

Description	LABS Standard
Automatic and manual fire alarm and detection systems shall be provided throughout all new and existing buildings, regardless of occupancy type	5.9.3













FIRE SAFETY PRACTICES Fire Safety Systems

Description	LABS Standard
Test decibel levels of alarm sounders in all areas. Add sounders for all areas where the alarm decibel level is not sufficient	5.9
Note: Minimum sound level usually around 65dB throughout the building but importantly 5dBA above any background noise	5.5













FIRE SAFETY PRACTICES Fire Safety Systems

Description	LABS Standard
Emergency illumination shall be provided for not less than 90 minutes in the event of failure of normal lighting	6.8.3









Escape lighting luminaires should be sited to cover the following locations:

- Near each intersection of corridors
- At exits and at each exit door
- Near each change of direction in the escape route
- Near each staircase so that each flight of stairs receives direct light
- Near any other change of floor level
- Outside each final exit and close to it
- Near each fire alarm call point
- Near firefighting equipment

For the purpose of above clause 'near' is normally considered to be within 2m measured horizontally.





Description	LABS Standard
Provide adequate fire water pumps and water storage tanks with capacity required by Cl.5.7 of the LABS standards.	5.7





Notes:

- Two pumps of equal capacity are to be provided
- These two pumps shall operate in a "run and standby" arrangement
- The run pump shall be electric
- The standby pump may be electric also, but must be supplied with an emergency power supply (emergency generator or diesel engine drive pump)









Description	LABS Standard
To ensure the protection coverage of sprinkler for materials, all storage shall be maintained with 460 mm minimum clearance from the top of storage to sprinkler deflector	5.3.8













Description	LABS Standard
Unless in-rack automatic sprinklers have been designed and installed, solid shelf racking shall not be used	5.3.8.2













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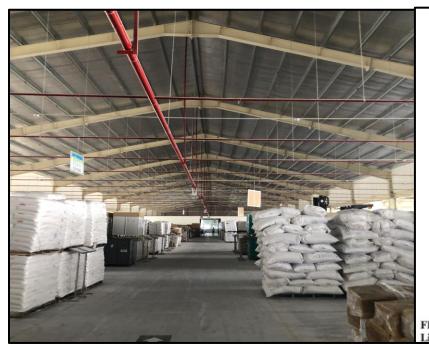


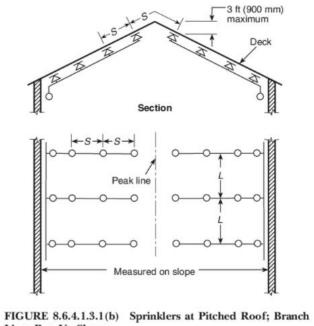






Description	LABS Standard
The distance between the sprinkler deflector and the ceiling shall be from 1 in. (25	5.3.4
mm) to 12 in. (300 mm) throughout the area of coverage of the sprinkler	TCVN 7336:2003 (CI 6.6)















Description	LABS Standard
The distance between the sprinkler deflector and the ceiling shall be from 1 in. (25	5.3.4
mm) to 12 in. (300 mm) throughout the area of coverage of the sprinkler	TCVN 7336:2003 (CI 6.6)













Identified

FACTORY SHARING – TAN DE 1 The sprinkler heads were far away the ceiling

5.3m 3.3m



The sprinkler heads were far away ceiling 3.3m to 5.3m

Remediated





The sprinkler heads have been installed close to the ceiling under 400mm

Highlights:

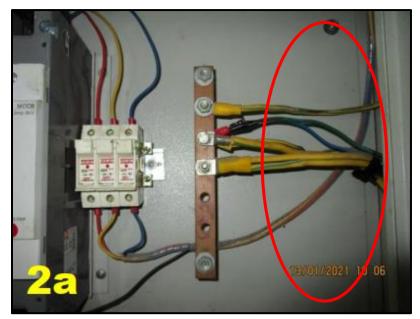
- 1. According to NFPA13 CL8.6.4, TCVN 7336-2003 Cl 6.6 the distance between the sprinkler deflector and the ceiling shall be a mini- mum of 1 in. (25 mm) and a maximum of 12 in. (300 mm) throughout the area of coverage of the sprinkler.
- 2. Challenges
- 3. Remediation quantity and cost
- 4. Remediation timeline





ELECTRICAL SAFETY PRACTICES Earthing and Bonding

Description	LABS Standard
Electrical panels, motors and metal frames should be connected to Earth Minimum Cross-sectional Area of Earth conductor should be followed as IEC 60364-5-54 Table A54.7	10.25.2.2 and 10.32.1 10.33.2.5





Cross-sectional area of line conductors	Minimum cross- sectional area of the PE
(mm²)	(mm²)
S<=16	S
16 <s<=35< td=""><td>16</td></s<=35<>	16
S>35	S/2









Description	LABS Standard
Post first aid signage and provide first aid equipment in Main distribution panel room	10.7.6













Description	LABS Standard
Transformers having large oil content (more than 600 liters), soak pit should be provided	10.7.7









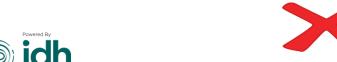




Description	LABS Standard
Post adequate warning/danger, voltage level signage & also it should be legible at transformer/substation areas	10.7.6







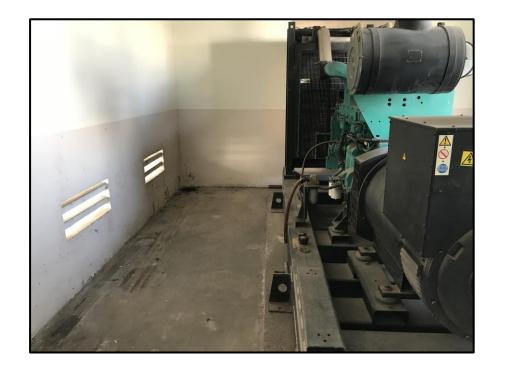






Description	LABS Standard
All material should be removed from the substation	10.6.3













Description	LABS Standard
Remove dust /lint inside the panel board	10.11.1.2













Description	LABS Standard
Cable should be on the cable tray/ladder	10.16.4





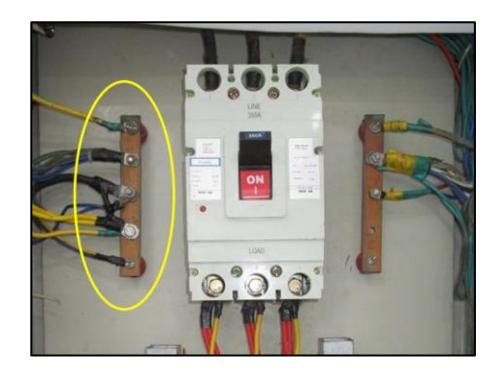


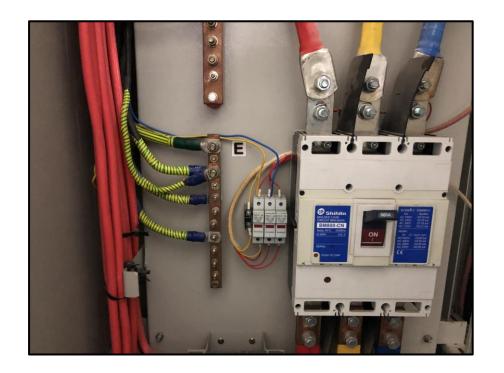






Description	LABS Standard
PE and Neutral cable should be identified with proper installation	10.15.1.4













Description	LABS Standard
The circuit should be protected by suitable Protective Devices	10.27.1 and 10.29







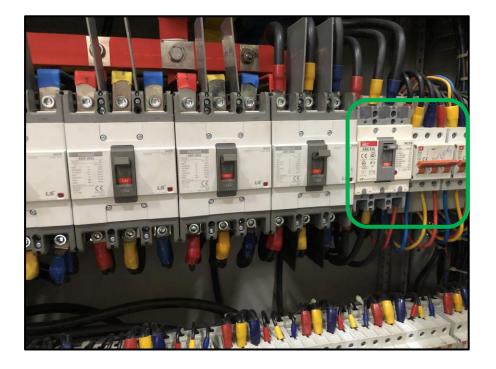






Description	LABS Standard
The small cable should be separated with the suitable Protective Device	10.27.1 and 10.29













Description	LABS Standard
Insulation mat should be used for panels	10.5.2.1





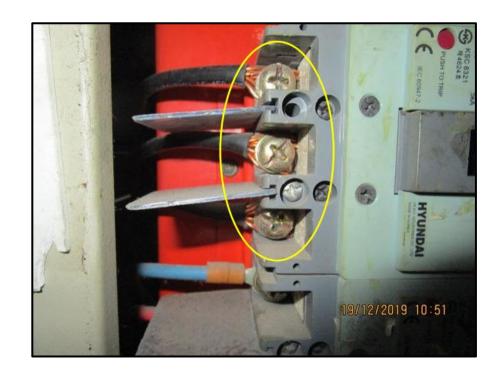


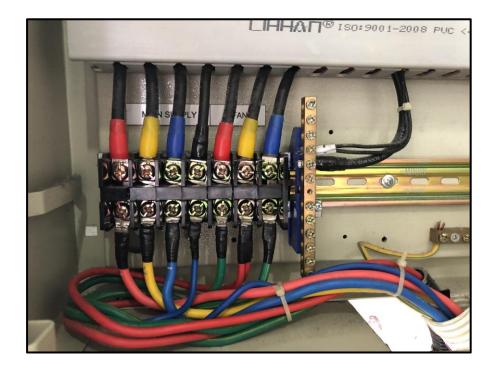






Description	LABS Standard
Cable sockets/ferrules should be used for cable with the cross-sectional area from 6mm2 and above	10.15.3







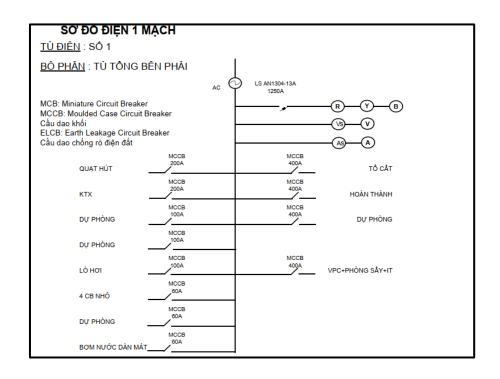


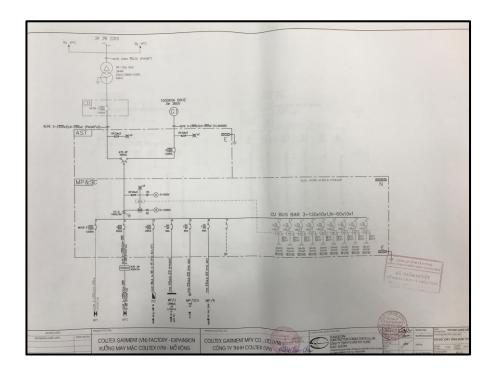




ELECTRICAL SAFETY PRACTICES Drawings

Description	LABS Standard
Single Line Diagram drawing should be updated continuously and posted in Electrical room	10.22













ELECTRICAL SAFETY PRACTICES Thermographic Scanning

Description	LABS Standard
Thermographic inspection of electrical equipment shall be provided on a tri-annual basis	10.38.2.2









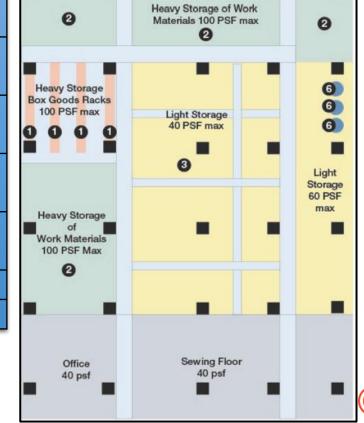


STRUCTURAL SAFETY PRACTICES Vertical Structural System

Description	LABS Standard
Appoint Structural Engineer to produce safe load plans for all mezzanine/ second floors, giving consideration to floor capacity and column capacity.	8.8, 8.9 and 8.10

No	Туре	Item	Max PSF Load	Description
1	HS	Box Goods Rack	120	W36" x H72", Max 6 boxes high, 15kg/box
2	HS	Denim Rolls Storage	150	13" dia, 72" long, 150kg/roll, 6 high max
3	LS	Bundled Box Storage	40	Max 48" high, 24" aisle each bay
4	Light	Office	40	W36" x H72", Max 6 boxes high, 15kg/box
5	Light	Sewing Tables	40	Typical sewing tables
6	Special	Water Tanks	N/A	4000 lbs, 60" dia, 84" tall, 5000 gal

Notes: Floor x Load Plan HS – Heavy Storage Factory name:.... Prepared by: Light Storage Date Approved:..... Approved by:







STRUCTURAL SAFETY PRACTICES Vertical Structural System

Description	LABS Standard
Appoint Structural Engineer to produce safe load plans for all mezzanine/ second floors, giving consideration to floor capacity and column capacity.	8.8, 8.9 and 8.10













STRUCTURAL SAFETY PRACTICES Lateral Structural System

Description	LABS Standard
Installing the missing or sagging column/roof bracings in the steel buildings	8.18













STRUCTURAL SAFETY PRACTICES Lateral Structural System

Description	LABS Standard
Installing the missing or sagging column/roof bracings in the steel buildings	8.18













FACTORY SHARING – HIGH ROCK RECREATION PRODUCTS CO., LTD

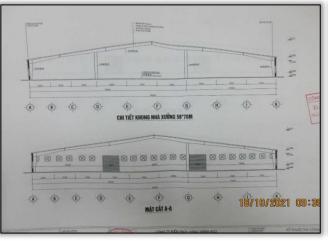


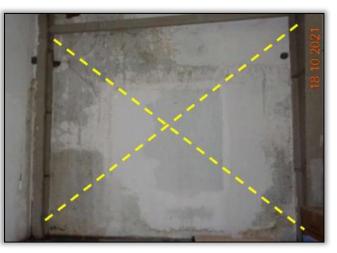




FACTORY SHARING - HIGH ROCK RECREATION PRODUCTS CO., LTD Missing column bracings

Identified





Missing column bracings in the production buildings

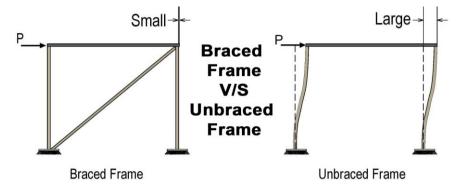
Remediated





Highlights:

- **1. LABS Standard 8.18.1**: Every building, structure or portions thereof shall be designed to resist lateral loads due to notional, wind seismic loads in compliance with the forces, Load Factors and Load Combinations as stated in the Vietnam National Construction Regulations.
- Challenges
- Remediation quantity and cost
- Remediation timeline







STRUCTURAL SAFETY PRACTICES Visible Distress

Description	LABS Standard	
Appoint Structural Engineer to study the cracks and propose the remedial	8.5	
measures	0.5	











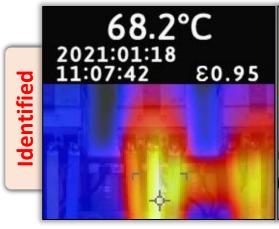








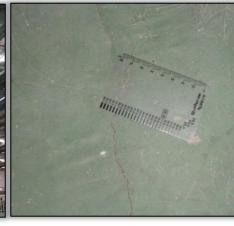
FACTORY SHARING – UNISOLL VINA CO LTD Remediation Achievements











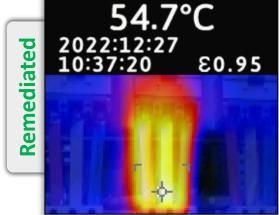
High temperature were recorded inside the electrical panels

Small cables 2mm2 connected to MCCB 250A

Openings next to the external exit stairs

The sprinkler heads were far away ceiling

Cracks on the mezzanine floors



The temperature has been controlled under 60°C



Suitable CB has been provided for small cables



Openings have been covered by the fire rated material



The sprinkler heads have been installed close to the ceiling under 400mm



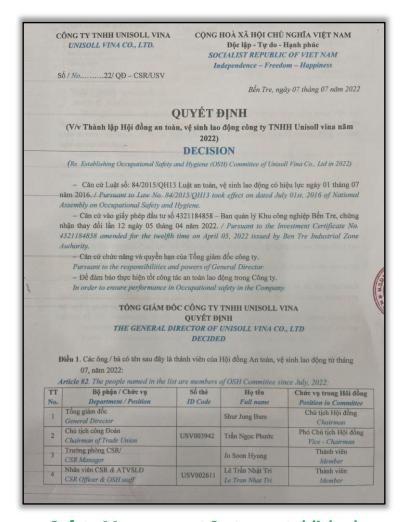
Cracks have been remediated by contractor

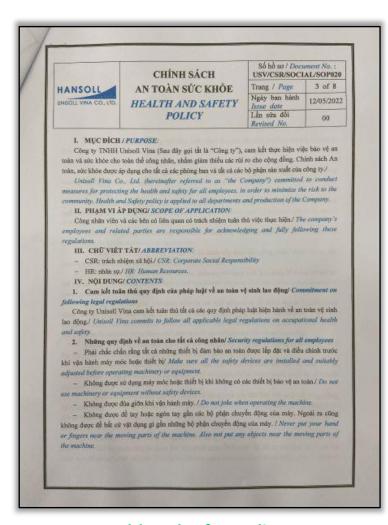
LABS

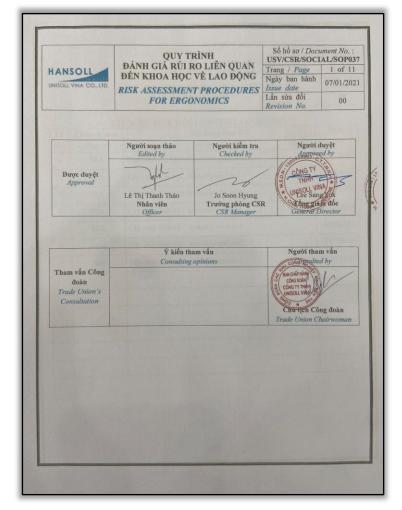
LABS



FACTORY SHARING – UNISOLL VINA CO LTD Safety Management System – Procedures & Manpower





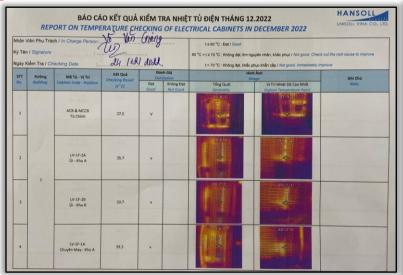


Safety Management System established

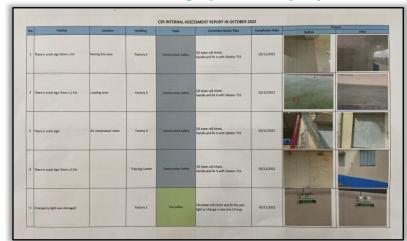
Health and Safety Policy

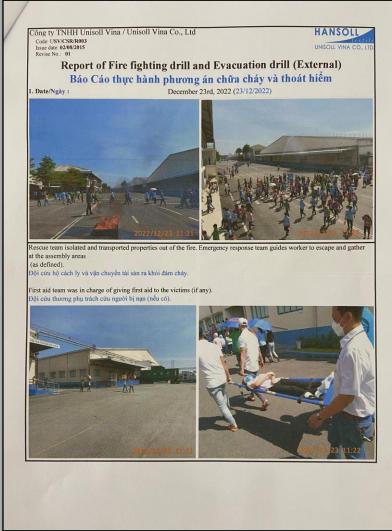


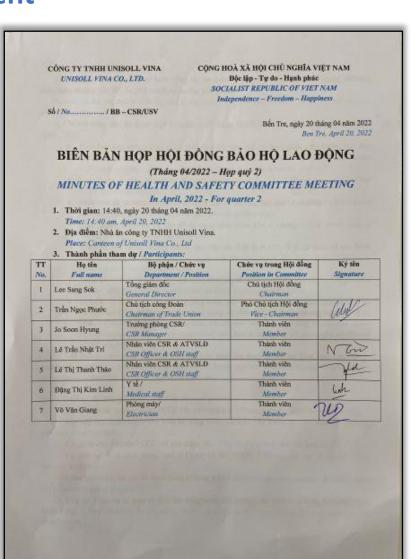
FACTORY SHARING – UNISOLL VINA CO LTD Safety Management System – Implementation & Improvement



Electric thermographic survey report













LABS GRADUATION CRITERIA

Key requirements for factory graduation:

- 1. All issues have been remediated as per LABS Standard guideline and confirmed with the CAP Closure report by the Inspection Firm (IF)
- 2. Basic Safety Training, Advanced Safety Training Level-1 and Advanced Safety Training Level-2 have been completed
- 3. OHS Committee has been established and the LABS mandated trainings are further being conducted with a process established to cover 100 % workers and record participation rates
- 4. Dedicated safety manager is available in the factory
- 5. No infrastructural changes made to the building after the CAP Closure visit
- 6. No more than 30% increase of workers within the factory after the CAP Closure visit
- 7. Factory supports that the Helpline is operating and functioning well
- 8. Demonstrated capacities to maintain Structural, Fire and Electrical Safety





NEXT STEPS

Key parameters of Safety Management System to be ensured in a factory for managing safety are as per below:

- > Safety procedures and instructions should be displayed at workplaces
- > Workers comply with safety procedures and instructions relevant to their work and/or about which they have been trained or notified.
- > Ensure workers know what to do if an emergency occurs at their place of work.
- ➤ Identify safety hazards and manage/control risks arising from work and factory routines and planned operations, activities and services.
- > Report all incidents, accidents and near misses, including thorough investigation, follow-up and communication of lessons learned.
- Factory management have overall operational responsibility for safety at factory location.
- Establish and maintain an appropriate safety work management system for the factory and their teams, including the appointment of committees, managers, competent experts and a system for gathering employees, channels for employees to raise their concerns/inputs.
- > Regularly review and comply with all applicable local and LABS Safety Standards, including relevant organizational safety policies.





Q & A

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LABS Website: https://labsinitiative.com/









Remediation TOOL BOX





ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- FIRE RATED SELF CLOSING DOORS

Requirement of fire door -

Fire rated door is an important safety component in any premises. It prevents fire and smoke from spreading across the building and contains fire to the demarcated compartment of the building. Fire doors are used as a part of lift lobby, staircase, corridors and other areas which are prone to fire hazards. Fire door enables safe evacuation for employees in case of fire.



Process for Remediation-: Before submission of draft CAP (Corrective action Plan) factory needs to consult with their remediation firm for design of fire doors, or factory can check with fire door supplier and procure the test certificates to get CAP approval and subsequently get the design approval form the Inspection Firm

LABS standard reference-:

4.5.2.1-Fire doors assemblies shall conform to IS 3614 Part 2: 1996 or NFPA 252. Also refer standard 4.5(Page no -25) for more details about fire doors.

Remediation-

- Installed fire rated door should be certified for providing required fire resistance.
- Fire rated door must be installed by competent person/authority in accordance with manufacturer guidelines.
- Fire rated door must be inspected for smooth movement of its hinges, latches, smoke seals, fire rated glass or any alteration.

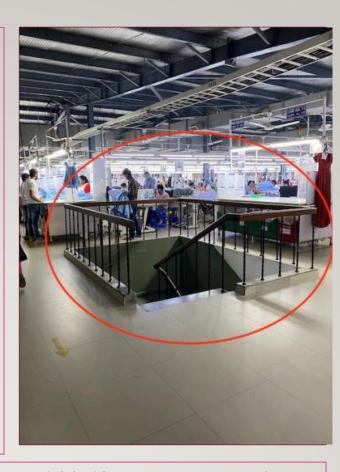


ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- FIRE RATED COMPARTMENTATION FOR STAIRCASES

Purpose of Remediation

Fire compartmentation is proposed in staircase to provide enclosure that separate staircase from vertical opening between floors using fire rated/non combustible material.

- It is provided for life safety purpose to protect internal staircase escape route from fire.
- Fire compartmentation provides occupants of building additional time to safely evacuate.
- Fire compartmentation is provided to protect property by preventing or limiting spread of fire from one floor to another.

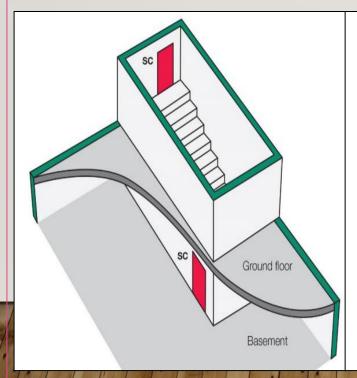


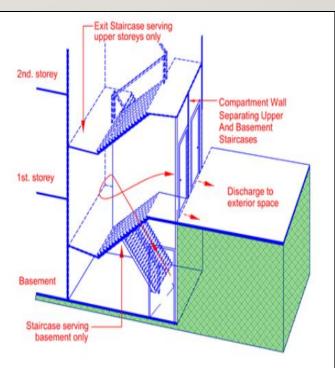
Process to remediate issue-: Before submission of CAP(Corrective action Plan) factory needs to consult with their remediation firm for design of compartmentation along with material to be used and get cap approval & design approved during design sign off by inspection firm before commencing remediation.

LABS standard reference-: Refer Part 4 fire protection construction(Pg 23)

Remediation

Fire stairs compartmentation is achieved through the provision of fire resisting wall around staircase and will include measure to address any opening in the compartment such as service line doors.





ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- FIRE RATED SEPARATION IN STORE

Purpose of Remediation

Storage segregation is proposed to prevent chances of fire in store by separating fire hazards due to machinery, electrical fixture and chemicals used in shop floor, It also prevent spread of fire from store to other areas or vice versa. Storage segregation is not required if factory has installed fire sprinklers & incidental to other occupancy.

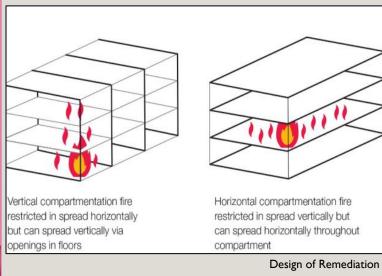


Process to remediate issue:- Before submission of CAP (Corrective action Plan) factory needs to consult with their remediation firm for design of compartmentation along with material to be used and get Cap approval & design approved during design sign off by inspection firm before commencing remediation.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 3.13 & 3.14 Use and Occupancy (Pg 14)

Remediation

Compartmentation is achieved through the provision of fire resisting wall that separate two area completely and will include measure to address any opening in the compartment.





ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- IN RACK SPRINKLERS

Purpose of Remediation

In-rack sprinklers are design for protection of storage racks in case of fire. Ceiling mounted sprinklers will not be able to extinguish fire inside solid shelved storage racks as there is no space available for water to percolate in between racks where as in-rack sprinkler ensure fire that begin in the middle of the rack can be extinguished.



Process to remediate issue: Before submission of CAP(Corrective action Plan) factory need to consult with their remediation firm for design of in rack sprinkler along with connection to water resource and get Cap approval & design approved during design sign off by inspection firm before commencing remediation.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 5.3.9.3 Racks(Pg 30)

Remediation

- Sprinklers pipe line can be designed inside material storage rack or could be design parallel to rack beam.
- Sprinkler detector need to be placed within close proximity to stored materials and equipment with minimum clearance of 6 inches.





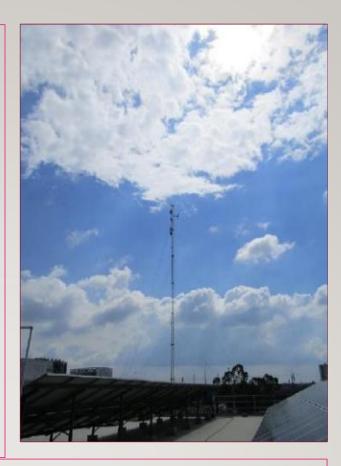
Design of Remediation

ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- LPS (LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM)

Purpose of Remediation

The purpose of installing lightning protection system is to transfer a lightning strike surge safely into earth. It protects building structure, Electronic system and people from effects of a lightning current. Lightning strike can cause electrocution, fire, explosion and failure to mechanical and electrical equipment's.

LPS is installed on highest point of building based on the calculations as per the design of the particular Air terminal.

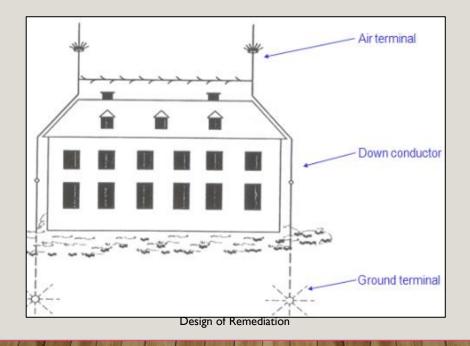


Process to remediate issue: Before submission of CAP (Corrective action Plan) factory needs to consult with their remediation firm for design of LPS system, type of LPS, requirement calculations and get Cap approval & design approved during design sign off by inspection firm before commencing remediation.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 10.26 Lightning Protection system(Pg 85)

Remediation

- Lightning protection system to be installed under supervision of competent person, all its components should be installed as per calculation.
- LPS down conductor must be insulated from building structure.
- LPS earthing should be kept separate.
- Commissioning certificate to be submitted post installation

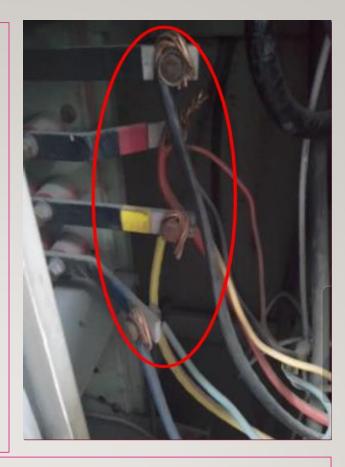


ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- USAGE OF LUGS & GLANDS

Purpose of Remediation

A stranded cable if inserted into a terminal, the screw used to tightening cable will push some strands aside leaving few strands making contact and reducing the current carrying capacity which in turn means that the actual load could cause over heating of cable leading to fire

The purpose of installing cable lugs allows supply and distribution of electric current uniformly without any hindrance between electrical cables



Process to remediate issue: Factory team need to ensure that each cable terminating into electrical panel or MCB must have provided with lugs/thimble. Factory team can introduce SOP for wiring which include use of Lugs for wire termination

LABS standard reference-: Refer 10.8.15.2 Wiring of distribution board (Pg 77)

Remediation

- Select proper Lugs as per size of wire
- Outgoing cables shall be connected to terminals only by soldered or welded lugs
- Provide sleeves over remaining part of lugs



Design of Remediation

ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- USAGE OF GLANDS IN ELECTRICAL PANEL

Purpose of Remediation

Cable Gland are proposed as they act as a seal and terminating device to ensure the protection of electrical equipment inside junction boxes. It prevents entry of rodents, dust & vapor from entering in electrical panel. Dust & rodent entry into panels may led to short circuit and fire.

Glands provide additional support to cables in electrical panel.

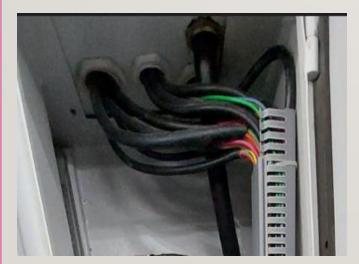


Process to remediate issue: Factory team need to ensure that all unused openings in such equipment's to be closed/concealed properly. Factory team can introduce SOP for wiring which include use of glands and sealing of openings after use.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 10.8.8 Switchgear (Pg 75)

Remediation

Opening in the panel could be closed by providing glands over electrical cables or by putting sealant into them however glands are advised for better maintenance.





Design of Remediation

ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- INSULATIVE RUBBER MATS

Purpose of Remediation

Insulation rubber mats are special rubber mats that are designed to prevent electric shock by enabling high insulation between ground and person standing above it. Rubber mats are used in front of high voltage equipment's. Electrical panel are advised to be kept in 3ft clearance area of panel for effective movement of maintenance personnel working on panel.

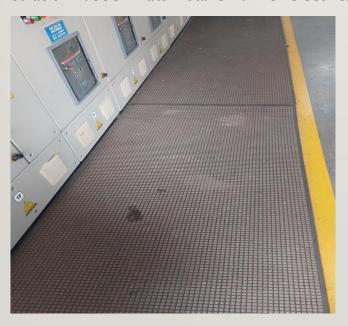


Process to remediate issue: For obtaining maximum practical safety in adverse working conditions, the mat should be permanently pasted, All joints and comers shall be filled/covered with insulating material of matching color. Wherever the floor is porous in nature and attracts moisture, waterproofing compound is recommended to be used to protect insulating and electrical properties

LABS standard reference-: Refer 1,5.5.11,10.5..4.6 of LABS standard

Remediation

Insulation rubber mats installed under electrical panel





Design of Remediation

ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- SURGE PROTECTION DEVICE

Purpose of Remediation

Surge protection device is used to limit voltage surge in normal electrical system to protect electrical installation from over voltages.

An electric surge is caused due to spike in voltage of ac current which could damage your live equipment. At the time of surge, Surge device can absorb this spike and release it in the form of heat or divert the current to earth.

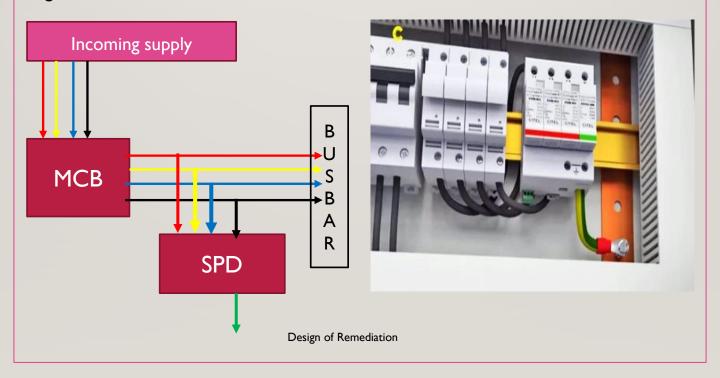


Process to remediate issue: Factory team/Remediation firm need to layout design of power supply distribution with SPD install such that current is passing through SPD into machine installed.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 10.23 protection of circuits (Pg 83) of LABS standard

Remediation

SPD is connected to the conductor before it enters the equipment. The surge arrester is also connected to earth and functions by routing energy from an over-voltage transient to ground if one occurs.



ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- LAYING OF CABLE THROUGH CABLE TRAY

Purpose of Remediation

Cable tray are used to provide support to electrical cables for power distribution to prevent open wiring or conduit wiring system.

Cable tray allowed efficient heat dissipation, identification and easy maintenance and repair of electrical cables.



Process to remediate issue: Factory team need to lay cable on cable tray affixed on wall or suspended through ceiling .

LABS standard reference-: Refer 10.11.4 installation of LABS standard (Pg78)

Remediation

Installed electrical cable on cable tray, to be clear from the gas/fuel/water pipelines





Design of Remediation

ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- DAMPNESS/WATER INGRESS

Purpose of Remediation

Dampness tends to cause secondary damage to a building. The unwanted moisture enables the growth of various fungi in wood, causing rot or mould health issues. Dampness along with warmth and darkness germs of dangerous diseases such as tuberculosis, neuralgia, rheumatism etc.



Process to remediate issue: The most effective way of preventing dampness problems in buildings, including those resulting in damp masonry at the foot of walls, is to minimize moisture sources and provide adequate passive moisture sinks to dissipate any penetrative moisture so as to make the system fail safe.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 8.25 of LABS standard (Pg 63)

Remediation

Dampness prevention and control.





ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- STRUCTURAL STEELWORK CORROSION

Purpose of Remediation

The surface of a reactive metal slowly reacts with the moisture and air present in the atmosphere; as a result, a brownish compound is formed on the surface. The compound formed on the surface makes the metal appear dull and deteriorate which results in the structural integrity fail (Load Bearing capacity) this leads to injuries and metal structure collapse accidents.



Process to remediate issue: The rusting of metal can be prevented by greasing, painting, galvanizing, anodizing.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 8.25 of LABS standard (Pg 63)

Remediation

Corrosion prevention and control.



ISSUE DESCRIPTION:-VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE BUILDING & STRUCTURES

Purpose of Remediation

Physical examination of the building & structures to identify visual signs of subsidence, cracks on walls/ beams/ columns/ slabs, exposure of reinforcements, corrosion of steel structural, roof top water proofing conditions, buckling/ bending of members, seepages/ leakages, etc., or any other structural distress, including inaccessible areas. Such inspection to be carried out once in 3 years by a competent Civil Engineer with sufficient experience in inspection.



Process to remediate issue: Conducting Structural Inspections to determine the current condition of the structure. To specify type; cause; and extent of deterioration, the rate of deterioration, and whether deterioration is active or not. To estimate the remaining time before repair or replacement.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 12.7.4 of LABS standard (Pg 90)

Remediation

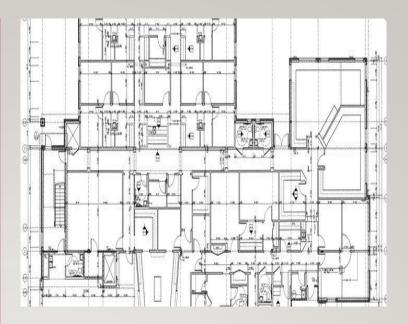
Visual Inspection of structure



ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- REQUIREMENTS FOR AS-BUILT DRAWINGS.

Purpose of Remediation

Purpose of an as-built drawing is to record any modification made during the building process that deviates from the original design. The drawings that are first completed for a planned construction project are not the ones that are needed once the project is finished. Instead, the contractor needs to submit the as-built drawings.

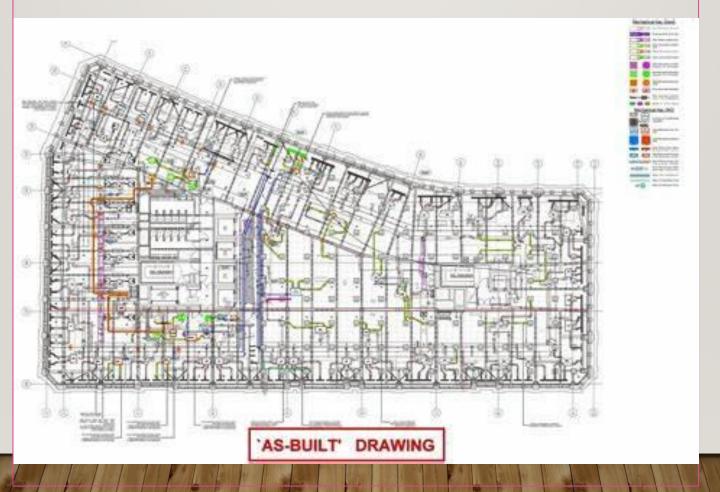


Process to remediate issue: As-built documents shall serve as the basis for any detailed fire safety analysis performed to confirm the adequacy of the fire safety measures provided.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 3.10vof LABS standard (Pg 11)

Remediation

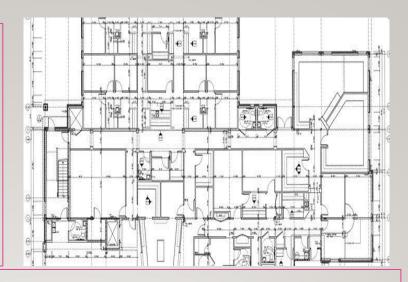
Drawings should use the architectural plan documents as background and should show, for every floor and roof level.



ISSUE DESCRIPTION:- FLOOR LOADING PLANS AND FLOOR LOAD MARKINGS.

Purpose of Remediation

Floor loading is the load that a floor (as of a building) may be expected to carry safely if uniformly distributed, it is usually calculated in kilonewtons per square meter or kN/m2. It is also known as live load.



Process to remediate issue:

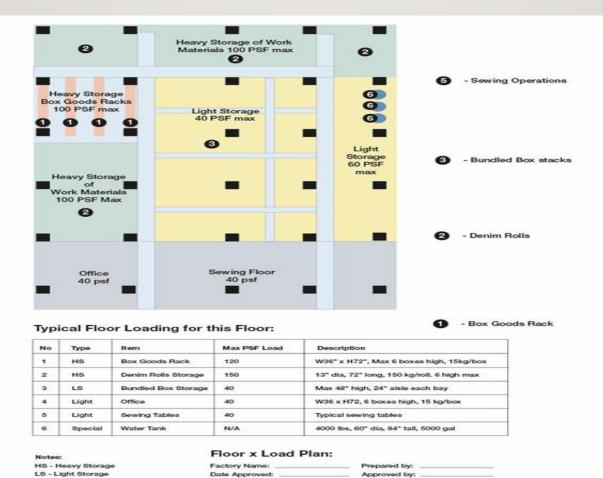
In every factory building, Safe Load Plans shall be prepared, by a QSEC, for each suspended floor and roof level (if roof is accessible).

In areas of factory buildings used for storage of work materials and work products, walls, columns, and floors shall be clearly marked to indicate the acceptable loading limits as described on the relevant Safe Load Plan.

LABS standard reference-: Refer 8.9.3 & 8.9.4 of LABS standard (Pg 55)

Remediation

The Factory Owner shall ensure that the live load for which a floor or roof is or has been designed, will not be exceeded during its use.



REFERENCES

- 1. <u>https://www.scdf.gov.sg/firecode/table-of-content/chapter-2-means-of-escape/clause-2.3</u>
- 2. https://alesayistorage.com/products-solutions/in-rack-sprinkler-systems/
- 3. <u>https://www.damotech.com/contact-us-geo-lp?utm_source=google.com&utm_medium=organic</u>
- 4. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Fig-1-Lightning-protection-system-for-houses-proposed-most-likely-by-G-Ch fig2 267302676
- 5. https://law.resource.org/pub/in/bis/S05/is.15652.2006.pdf
- 6. <u>https://electrical-engineering-portal.com/download-center/books-and-quides/electrical-engineering/surge-protection-devices</u>
- 7. https://theconstructor.org/concrete/inspection-concrete-structures-2/7719/