

# Engagement Safety Trainings: Part 2, The True Journey



by Ir. Shum Keng Yan

*Ir. Shum Keng Yan is a chemical engineer and a certified accident prevention and safety practitioner. He advises on EHS in the chemical, fast moving consumer goods, heavy metal manufacturing and building services industries across Asia Pacific and beyond. He regularly delivers talks at conferences, forums and universities.*

Welcome back to “Our Journey” to transport our valued items from point A to B. Previously, the group was trying to figure out how to execute the project safely. That leads us to getting the group to the Acknowledgement Stage of the 3As (Awareness, Acknowledgement, Acceptance).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Let us map some of the group’s usual answers to the safety elements.

Table 1: Safety Elements in the Exercise

	Element	Group’s Consideration
1.	Hazard Identification / Risk Assessment / Risk Control	Route Planning, Weather Condition, Rest Areas, Driver Alertness
2.	Legal Requirements	Licences
3.	Proper Tools	Correct Type of Vehicle for the Journey
4.	Skilled Employees	Knowledge of the Route
5.	Proper Maintenance	Vehicle Inspection
6.	Additional Protection (PPE)	Securing the Artefact (Wrap, Box, Foam, etc.)
7.	Risk Transfer	Insurance

After the group members have presented their plan, review it with them by mapping the inherent safety considerations that they have listed. Do not reveal all of it. Instead, let the participants offer their thoughts on what they have considered and where it fits into the safety lesson.

Since the plan and the “mapping” are done by the participants, the group will be able to move towards Acknowledgement.

Now the last challenge is to move the group to Acceptance before the training ends.

At this stage, start to think about good role play stories that can help you drive safety in your organisation. To share your stories, contact me at: [pub@iem.org.my](mailto:pub@iem.org.my).

Stories have been shown to be a better way to convey a memorable message. Being part of a good story is even better. ■

*The safest risk is the one that you did not take. Often it is the gap in the risk perception that leads to a gap in risk control.*