

SNEC External Cladding Replacement

A Collaborative Proactive Risk Management Effort



SINGAPORE NATIONAL EYE CENTRE (SNEC) Mr Albert Tan Ms Cheryl Ong

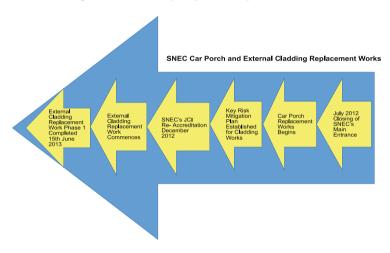
AIM

To showcase SNEC's proactive risk management effort in carrying out the building's external façade cladding replacement project and ensuring timely completion of project with zero adverse event, maintaining quality workmanship and no disruption to patient care.

BACKGROUND

The existing aluminum cladding of SNEC's podium block, installed in year 1990, has deteriorated over the years and required replacement.

This project had to be carried out from August 2012 to Dec 2013 and the project team faced several operating constraints during this project period: - 1) The SNEC's main entrance driveway had been scheduled for replacement and expansion from July to December 2012; 2) JCI accreditation audit scheduled in December 2012; 3) Major international conference co-hosted by SNEC scheduled in July 2013. The project team had to therefore tightly plan and schedule the sequence of all the main entrance expansion works as well as the cladding replacement works in order to ensure that the timeline was met with minimum interruptions / inconvenience to patients and staff as well as meeting SNEC's and JCI's quality and safety standards.



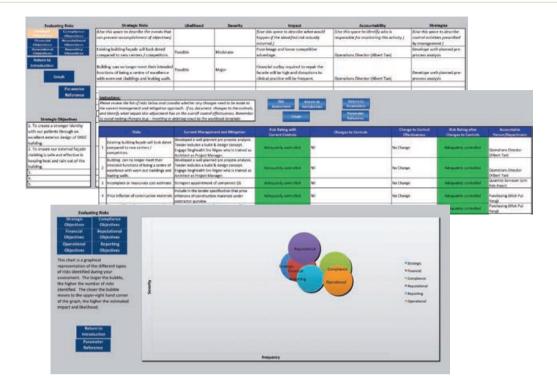
METHODOLOGY

Using the risk management process, a cross-functional team comprising representatives from SNEC Operations Department, SNEC Procurement Department, SingHealth Facilities Development and Campus Development was formed to proactively discuss, identify and assess potential risks prior to the start of the project.

Risks that would impact safety, project timeline and budget were thoroughly considered, these risks ranged from regulation compliance, safety, technical design, environmental control, patient service, financial, to SNEC's reputation.







The risks were then assessed and evaluated based on their existing controls. For risks that were deemed to be under-controlled, additional controls were identified and incorporated in the risk treatment plan. For example, interruption to project schedule due to insufficient amount of skilled labour on site resulting in poor workmanship and not completing the project on time. Additional measures taken to address this included factoring contingency plans to prioritise work and daily reporting of manpower deployment. Actions in the risk treatment plans were then implemented before or during the project. Parameters for assessing the effectiveness of these treatment plans were also determined for monitoring purpose.

RESULT

The external cladding replacement project was completed ahead of schedule. Patient care was not compromised throughout the entire execution process and there was no adverse site incident throughout the project period. Good feedback was received both on the expanded main entrance driveway and the external cladding works.

Despite the closure of the main entrance and the ongoing construction works, SNEC successfully completed the JCI audit and attained re-accreditation in December 2012.



CONCLUSION

This project demonstrated how key risk mitigation tools could be used to manage renovation projects to prevent adverse or unanticipated events and achieve set targets and safety goals. It also showed that managing risk should not be a silo effort but achievable through collaboration among the various teams within the institution and SingHealth Cluster especially for challenging multi-faceted projects.

