

Unit IG2: Risk assessment

Declaration: By submitting this assessment (Parts 1 – 4) for marking I declare that it is entirely my own work. I understand that falsely claiming that the work is my own is malpractice and can lead to NEBOSH imposing severe penalties (see the NEBOSH Malpractice Policy for further information).

Important note: You must refer to the document 'Unit IG2: risk assessment – Guidance and information for learners and Learning Partners' while completing all parts of this assessment. Your Learning Partner should provide you with a copy, but it can also be downloaded from the relevant resources section for this qualification on the NEBOSH website.

Part 1: Background

You should aim to complete this section in 150 - 200 words.

Topic	Comments
Name of organisation*	HR CONSTRUCTION
Site location*	Karnataka, India
Number of workers	200
General description of the organisation	HR CONSTRUCTION is one of the leading building construction companies in India. Having completed more than 35 projects including water towers, bridges and malls across the state. Currently the company is focusing on the second phase of the Kochi metro rail project in collaboration with the Government of Karnataka. The second phase rail project which is about 11km long, has three metro station to build. Construction phase include site preparation, excavation for foundation, masonry, concrete mixing, electrical, plumbing and fabrication work which includes welding, cutting activities. Painting and plastering works are also going on. The site follows a single shift pattern of 8hours, starting at 9.30am and ending 5.30pm. Workers have 1day off per week. A temporary office building of the company is located 500meters from the construction site. Break room and other facilities for the workers are set up here.
Description of the area to be included in the risk assessment	Construction site of one metro station is covered for the risk assessment. There is a separate risk assessment for the office building and other station.
Any other relevant information	Safety officer of the company is responsible for the Health and Safety affairs. They directly reported to project manager.

* If you're worried about confidentiality, you can invent a false name and location for your organisation but, all other information provided must be factual.

You should aim to complete this section in 100 - 200 words.

Note: this section can be completed after you have completed your risk assessment.

Outline how the risk assessment was carried out this should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sources of information consulted; • who you spoke to; and • how you identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the hazards; - what is already being done; and - any additional controls/actions that may be required. 	<p>Before undertaking the risk assessment, I checked the ILO codes of practice. I got informations about guidelines to manage Health and Safety and legal requirements.</p> <p>I had a meeting with the Safety Engineer and Safety Officer in charge of the safety affairs of the metro construction site. After that interview meetings were held with the personal involve in each work. A walk-through of the construction site was conducted and the effectiveness of the control measures in the place was checked. Along with this, accident investigation records, near miss reports and service history of the equipment and machinery were also examined. I noted the hazards and existing control, evaluated risk and came to know that some areas required further controls.</p> <p>I identified the additional control measures from my previous experience and in addition to it, I had checked the IG1 and IG2 textbooks and Health and Safety Guidance (HSG)</p>
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Part 2: Risk Assessment

Organisation name: HR CONSTRUCTIONS

Date of assessment: September 8 2024

Scope of risk assessment: This risk assessment covers one metro station construction site.

Hazard category and hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further controls/actions are required?	Timescales for further actions to be completed (within ...)	Responsible person's job title
1.SLIPS AND TRIPS.	All workers, visitors People may trip or fall in the walkway due to poor	Induction training must be given to all workers and visitors at the time of entry.	On a regular basis debris must be cleaned.	1week	Site supervisor
				3weeks	Engineer

Hazard category and hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further controls/actions are required?	Timescales for further actions to be completed (within ...)	Responsible person's job title
Materials like wooden pieces and debris from steel bar cutting are cluttered on walkway	housekeeping at the site which causes injuries, cut, fractures and laceration.	Posters on good housekeeping must be placed in different location. Safety shoes with fine grip has been given to all workers.	The work site should be illuminated throughout, especially in gloomy regions.		
			All areas to be cleaned by housekeeping in a quality way, especially in the walkway.	2weeks	Site supervisor
			All workers must be aware of importance of housekeeping at site.	2weeks	HSE Officer
2.WORKING AT HEIGHT. Workers doing painting, masonry and fabrication works from heights on which all materials and equipment's are placed on the scaffolds itself.	Workers who are constantly engaged in work from heights and workers working below are also affected. Workers working from heights can fall and break bones such as wrists, hand and ankles. Head injury and hip fractures may occur too. Also, when the materials, tools that required for work fall down, workers working under them suffer cuts and broken bones.	Scaffolds are provided. Barricades are setup within the floors and directly below the floors. Safety tags are clipped to the scaffolds.	Install guardrails in addition to scaffolds.	1week	Project Manager
			Tie down safety nets to avoid accidents causing by falling material and equipment's.	1week	Site Supervisor
			Provide toe board to prevent fall of tools, materials and tool lanyard for proper tool storage.	1week	Project Manager
			Renew safety tags once a week.	1week	Site Engineer
			Provide leather bags for shifting materials.	3weeks	Finance Manager
			Provide full body harnesses.	1week	Finance Manager

Hazard category and hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further controls/actions are required?	Timescales for further actions to be completed (within ...)	Responsible person's job title
3.FIRE Hot works like welding and grinding near the ignitable materials causing fire.	Welders, Helpers, Workers near by The hot particles from activities like welding, grinding may come into contact with ignitable materials and causes burn injury, irritation to nose, eyes, throat and lungs. The smoke while produced from this cause difficulty in breathing and even cause death.	Fire extinguishers are provided and maintained in every possible location. To perform these tasks skilled workers were used. PPEs like face shield, Gloves are provided to workers and make sure they are wearing in properly.	The ignitable materials should be kept in a safe area.	1week	Site engineer
			Implementing permit to work system for hot works.	2weeks	HSE officer
			A trained person should always be recruited as a fire watch.	1month	HSE officer
			All workers must be aware about the emergency measures to be taken and they need to be skilled.	3weeks	HSE officer
			To face such emergency situations, conduct mock drill periodically to ensure the confidence of the workers.	3weeks	HSE officer
4. HEALTH, WELFARE AND WORK ENVIRONMENT. The workers are exposed to extremely high	All employees working outdoor. Exposure to extremely high temperature causes illness like heat stroke or heat stress, heat cramps, heat rashes and may	Suitable shelters were provided. Water coolers were placed in different locations.	Increase the manpower to reduce the workload.	1month	Project manager
			Provision of change of work shift to cooler hours.	2weeks	Project manager
			Increase the break time in summer season, provide recess break in between.	1week	Project manager

Hazard category and hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further controls/actions are required?	Timescales for further actions to be completed (within ...)	Responsible person's job title
temperature and high level of humidity.	result in sweaty palms, dizziness, heat syncope.		To avoid heat exposure, job rotation is implemented.	1week	Site engineer
			Employees must be aware of the consequences, effects, and precaution to be followed while working in summer season.	2weeks	HSE officer
5.MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE AND VEHICLES IN THE WORKPLACE . The movement of vehicles for shifting of materials at work site and worker are also using the same pathway.	All workers, visitors, nearby people. The vehicles may collide, it causes severe cut injuries, fractures and even death.	To operate vehicles, they need valid driving license. Flagman is deployed to assist. All the workers were using high visible vest.	Separation to be provided to keep the walkway and car lanes separately.	1month	Project manager
			Signage board to be placed to display speed limit of 10km/hr	1week	HSE officer
			To avoid collision convex mirror should be placed all over the bended area.	1month	Purchase manager
6.LONE WORKING	Security staff The security staff who works at night shift may	Provide proper training and instructions to handle violent situations.	To prevent working alone, a buddy system can be implemented.	2weeks	Purchase manager
			Proper communication system to be	1month	Purchase manager

Hazard category and hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further controls/actions are required?	Timescales for further actions to be completed (within ...)	Responsible person's job title
During night shift, security staff will be alone.	feel unhealthy and encounter violence from others and cause fractures, injuries and even death.		implemented by purchasing walkie talkie.		
			Installation of CCTV for surveillance of worksite.	1month	Purchase manager
			Provide warning devices like panic alarm system, automatic distress message etc	2months	Purchase manager
			Make sure good supervision to be provided.	1week	Project manager
7.WORK EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY. Usage of handheld power machineries like cutter without safety guard.	Worker who operates and workers nearby. Using of handheld cutter without proper safety guard may cause cut injury or amputation if they accidentally touch the wheel. Also have chances of getting cut injury to the workers nearby if the wheel comes off unexpectedly.	Only skilled person is allowed to use handheld machineries. TBT has been given to these workers who operates handheld machineries. PPEs like goggles, hand gloves, safety shoes are provided to the workers.	Adequate safety guard should be purchased.	1month	Purchase manager
			Make sure appropriate illumination in the site.	1week	MEP engineer
			All equipment and tools are well maintained on a regular basis and conduct third party inspection.	1month	Project manager
			Provide proper training on safe operations of the machineries.	2weeks	HSE officer

Hazard category and hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further controls/actions are required?	Timescales for further actions to be completed (within ...)	Responsible person's job title
8.ELETRICITY. Found that cables of the power tools and electric distribution were damaged.	Persons who accessing the electricity, power toll operators, electrician, nearby workers. People can get electrocuted by conducting these damaged cables and may cause burn, fatality, cardiac arrest due to muscle nerves, tissues and heart wave.	Installation of Residual Current Device to prevent fatal electric shock. Skilled workers oversaw electrical maintenance. Proper training is given to all the workers regarding electrical safety. All workers have electricity resistant gloves.	Double insulated electrical cables to be purchased for power tools and electrical distribution.	2weeks	Purchase manager
			Follow permit to work system for electrical works.	1month	HSE officer
			Proper training should be given to workers about the location and operation of switching off.	1week	HSE officer
			Provide adequate signage board for electrical safety to be placed on prominent location.	1week	HSE officer
9.NOISE. The concrete mixer produces	Concrete mixer operates, helpers, workers nearby. Workers exposed noise more than 85DB may	Training and awareness classes are arranged to workers about noise related risks.	To reduce the noise produced from concrete mixer, adequate maintenance can be provided.	1month	Site engineer
				1month	

Hazard category and hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further controls/actions are required?	Timescales for further actions to be completed (within ...)	Responsible person's job title
highest noise than 90DB. People exposed to noise.	cause hearing loss, tinnitus and hypertension.	PPEs like earplug has been provided to all workers.	Installation of silencer for the concrete mixer to reduce noise.		Purchase manager
			Restrict number of workers working nearby.	1week	Site engineer
			Give regular intervals to avoid prolonged exposure from noise.	1week	Project manager
			To avoid continues exposure, shift can be implemented.	1week	Project manager
			Installation of warning signages of high-level noise.	2weeks	HSE officer
10.VIBRATOR Jack hammer using to break down concrete walls and other demolition. The osulation transfer to the body.	Handheld power tool operators. Continuous exposure to vibration cause damages to nerves, blood vessels, muscles, joints of the hand, wrist and arm causing Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS).	Skilled supervisors are deployed to monitor the work. Before starting work, TBT has been given to the workers.	Regular and proper maintenance to be done for handheld power tools.	2weeks	Site engineer
			New tools must be replaced for old tools which produce excessive vibration.	1month	Purchase manager
			Provide regular interval break for operators to avoid exposure to vibration.	1week	Site supervisor
			Provide training for aware the safe system for using handheld power tool.	1week	HSE officer

Hazard category and hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further controls/actions are required?	Timescales for further actions to be completed (within ...)	Responsible person's job title
11. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. Workers are exposed to substances like cement, dust etc	All workers, visitors, staff, clients. Significant number of substances like dust, cement etc are covered all-over the site, it may cause skin and eye problems, lung diseases etc.	Regular housekeeping has been provided. Proper training about safety measures from hazardous substance were given to all workers. PPEs like coverall, goggles, mask are provided to the workers.	Spray water to site for suppression of dust.	1week	Site supervisor
			Purchase of ready-mix concrete instead of site mixing of concrete.	1month	Purchase manager
			Provide handwash and eyewash facility in the prominent locations.	2weeks	HSE officer
			MSDS should be requested for all the materials and have access to all people over the site.	1month	Purchase manager

Part 3: Prioritise 3 actions with justification for the selection

Suggested word counts

Moral, general legal and financial arguments for all actions: 300 to 350 words

For EACH action:

Specific legal arguments: 100 to 150 words

Likelihood AND severity: 75 to 150 words

How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk: 100 to 150 words

Moral, general legal and financial arguments for ALL actions

Moral, general legal and financial arguments	<p>MORAL</p> <p>HR CONSTRUCTIONS is a company who upholds high standard of safety to all the employees and workers. Every person who works here is with an intention of making money so that may help to improve their life and families were entirely depending on their incomes. If an employee is injured and unable to return to the home safely, it may immediately affect their family. Workplace accident may lead to severe repercussion for both the victim and bystanders who saw. The morality of a worker can be influenced by the worksite conditions. If there is any several accidents or health problem that arise will reduce the morality of the worker. It will affect the productivity and quality of the work. For safeguarding their employees, the business must offer high quality safety and appropriate control measures.</p> <p>LEGAL</p> <p>It is legally required of the employer to provide safe workplace. According to ILO recommendation 164(R164) article 10 and ILO convention 155 article 16(c155 article 16), employer must make sure that to the extent, it is practically practicable, the workplace, machinery, equipment and process under their control are safe and they don't pose any risk to the employee's health. According to article 13 of the ILO convention 167 states that all are reasonable measures must be taken to guarantee that workplace is safe and free for any hazard to employee health and safety. If these laws are broken and an accident results, enforcement action will be taken, and noncompliance of law can lead to verbal warning from the authorities, an improvement notice, or they can stop the</p>
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	<p>work by a prohibition notice which states the potential to harm the workers or prosecution in court resulting imprisonment, fines, restriction on business or ban in the business etc.</p> <p>FINANCIAL</p> <p>The company is compromising on many of the safety precautions to be provided to the employees, which may lead to illness and other health problems among them. If an accident occurs in a workplace, a certain loss of financial loss arises. The financial loss occurred will be divided as two, Direct cost and Indirect cost. A good safety management system can be implemented to reduce the accident which cost less than the cost arises from accident. The direct cost after an accident includes production loss, loss of materials and equipment, loss time works, sick pay for the employees, emergency medical expenses, workers compensation, fine imposed by legal authorities if there is any violation in law.</p> <p>When we consider direct cost, indirect cost is merely the tip of iceberg. The indirect cost includes of loss of the company's reputation and public image, time and expense for recruiting and training of employees, expense for investigation procedure and court proceedings, loss of new project, damage of industrial relations due to industrial actions. Reduction in staff moral have impact on productivity, quality, efficiency. Indirect cost amounted to eight times higher than direct cost. In direct and indirect cost, there are both insured and uninsured cost. Insured cost includes damage of property like building, plant, equipment, worker compensation, medical expense, legal fees with respect of any legal claims for compensation. Uninsured cost includes loss in production time and delay, loss of raw materials due to accidents, criminal fines and legal fees, sick pay for injured workers, overtime to make up for lost production, recruiting and training to new employees and damage to company's reputation.</p>
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Justification for action 1

Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)	Separation to be provided to keep the walkway and car lane separately. (Hazard category: Movement of people and vehicles in workplace)
Specific legal arguments	It is legal responsibility of employers of offer the workplace safe to the employees. According to ILO convention 155 on Occupational Health and Safety conventional article 16 states that employers

	<p>shall make sure the safety of the workers and free from health risk from machinery, equipment and process under their control.</p> <p>According to ILO convention 167 article 16 transport, earth-moving and materials-handling equipment states that all construction site involving using of car, earth moving equipment or materials-handling equipment are used safe and have safe access route, traffic must be organized and managed for the safe functioning the equipment. If there is any violation in above mentioned laws, serious enforcement measures will be taken.</p>
<p>Consideration of likelihood AND severity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • types of injury or ill health • number of workers at risk • how often the activity is carried out • how widespread the risk is 	<p>LIKELIHOOD</p> <p>It can be categorized as four; low, medium, high and very high.</p> <p>Likelihood of accident like vehicle collision with workers is regarded as quite high because of large number of vehicles arrived at the site for loading and unloading materials. Daily more than 100 workers are working outdoor at the site almost 8hours a day. Heavy vehicles like trucks, earth moving equipment, etc are all essential and necessary on the construction site at the same time they pose risk to the safety of the workers. Those who work close to these heavy vehicles at the construction may threaten their lives. Both the employees and visitors are affected.</p> <p>SEVERITY</p> <p>Severity of injury/damage that associated with each level is considered as shown below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal: No injury or damage may occur. • Minor: Injuries required first aid and repairing damages of plant, equipment, building. • Major: Severe damage to property, machinery or building, or required necessitating hospitalization. • Catastrophic: Death or permanent harm to structures, machineries or plant. <p>Workers injuries from vehicles collisions can include serious cut, fractures and in some cases even death. In the cases of vehicle collide with any structure at the worksite and it can lead to property damage and can cause harm to the person working at the site.</p> <p>As a result, severity is considered as catastrophic.</p>

<p>How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the intended impact of the action; justification for the timescale that you indicated in your risk assessment; and whether you think the action will fully control the risk 	<p>The provision for segregate vehicle and pedestrian way will reduce the likelihood of collision of vehicle with workers at the worksite. The provision for segregate vehicle and pedestrian way reduces the likelihood of workers from entering the vehicle area and considerably risk is reduced.</p> <p>Due to the fact that the project manager needs to plan, procure materials and labours to finish the work and allotted time of one month to implement this control measures.</p> <p>The risk cannot be completely controlled by the above-mentioned activities alone. In addition, risk will be completely controlled by implementing further control measures like setting site speed limit of 10km/hr, provide convex mirrors at the bended areas accesses and provide instructions to drivers and workers for safe mobility.</p>
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Justification for action 2

<p>Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)</p>	<p>Double insulated cables are required for power tools and electricity distribution boxes. (Hazard category: electricity)</p>
<p>Specific legal arguments</p>	<p>According to article 26 of ILO convention 167 Safety and Health in construction convention 1988 states that, "Adequate steps shall be taken to ascertain the presence of and to guard against the danger to workers from any live electrical cable and apparatus which is over or on the site" before commencing the construction and during the project.</p> <p>As a result, using electrical cables without double insulation it may cause getting electric shock to the workers at the worksite. It may result in enforcement actions if the above-mentioned laws are violated at the worksite. The only way to reduce the chance to electric shock and make sure the above-mentioned measures are being followed by using double insulated electric cables in the site.</p>
<p>Consideration of likelihood AND severity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> types of injury or ill health number of workers at risk how often the activity is carried out 	<p>LIKELIHOOD</p> <p>Kindly refer justification 1 for likelihood categories.</p> <p>Electricity is one of the important, inevitable and crucial resources at any worksite and it is need at every stage of the project. In this worksite lot of electric equipment like hard drills, angle grinders, welding machine, chainsaws and other supporting tools were using in locations like first, second,</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how widespread the risk is 	<p>third and fourth floor are utilized for electrical cables and equipment. More than 30 workers are using this equipment for over eight hours every day. If the electrical distribution and cables of these equipment are not double insulated, there is a very significant amount of risk is involved to get electric shock.</p> <p>SEVERITY</p> <p>Kindly refer justification 1 for likelihood categories.</p> <p>Any workers come in contact with damaged cables may cause electric shock, damage to muscle nerves, myocardial necrosis, tissue destruction and burn injury. The most serious arrhythmic complications are Asystole and Ventricular fibrillation. Sometimes may cause death, so the level of severity is considered as the catastrophic.</p>
<p>How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the intended impact of the action; • justification for the timescale that you indicated in your risk assessment; and • whether you think the action will fully control the risk 	<p>Using double-insulated cables provide additional protection by preventing electric leaks and preserves the wire material. The only method to stop these damages from occurring is to use double-insulated cable all over the site. By frequent use, bending and harsh use of cables will damage the cables at site. Therefore, the overall risk will reduce if the likelihood of occurring electric stock.</p> <p>The purchase manager needs to 2 weeks to purchase the good quality double-insulated cables and to be used in site.</p> <p>This action alone does not eliminate the risk by combining it with other recommend and control measures like follow permit to work system for electrical works. Give instructions to the workers about the location and operation of shut off switches and place signage board of electrical safety in prominent locations and we can reduce the risk to manageable level.</p>

Justification for action 3

<p>Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)</p>	<p>Install guard rails in addition to scaffold. (Hazards: working at height)</p>
<p>Specific legal arguments</p>	<p>Legal responsibility of the employer is to provide safe workplace. According to ILO recommendation 175 Safety and Health in construction recommendation 1988 Scaffolds says that "Every scaffold and part thereof should be suitable and sound material and of adequate size and strength for the</p>

	<p>purpose for which it is used and be maintained in proper condition. The working platform gangways and stairways of scaffolds should be of such dimensions and so constructed and guarded as to protect persons against the falling or being endangered by falling objects”.</p> <p>According to ILO C167 Safety and Health in construction convention 1988, Article18 WORK AT HEIGHTS INCLUDING ROOFWORK states “The preventive measures shall be taken against the fall of workers, objects or materials where necessary to guard against danger or where the height or slope which exceeds the national laws or regulations”.</p> <p>According to the law, the employer must provide toe board for the scaffold, if any of these violates it will result in enforcement action.</p>
<p>Consideration of likelihood AND severity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • types of injury or ill health • number of workers at risk • how often the activity is carried out • how widespread the risk is 	<p>LIKELIHOOD</p> <p>Kindly refer justification 1 for likelihood categories.</p> <p>The likelihood of accident while working without toe board, since there are two scaffolds, where more than 30 workers were working on the top and bottom of the scaffold for about 8hours every day. Scaffolding safety is crucial for workers who working on height. Additionally, other construction workers are in danger of getting hit by bricks, paint and other tools can fall from the top. Almost 30% of works has completed like masonry and plastering, if the scaffold does not have toe board, then the possibility of falling materials from top is high. The scaffold is placed along with the wall outside the building so the risk is limited to confined areas.</p> <p>SEVERITY</p> <p>Kindly refer justification 1 for severity categories.</p> <p>Objects falling from top will cause bruises, head injuries, fractures or even death. The severity is dependent upon the weight of the material and height. For example, a brick is falling from the top and cause deadly injuries and even death. So, severity is catastrophic.</p>
<p>How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the intended impact of the action; • justification for the timescale that you indicated in your risk assessment; and 	<p>Protective barriers known as toe board to eliminate from objects that fall from the top of the scaffold. Toe board are adequate to stop anything from falling off, rolling or being thrown off the edge of the platform. Additionally, it prevents workers from falling off elevated walking-working surfaces.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> whether you think the action will fully control the risk 	<p>For the purchase of sufficient toe board, tool lanyard needs 1week for the purchase manager to deliver these items.</p> <p>Provide training, placing signage board to prominent location will completely control the risk.</p>
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Part 4: Review, communicate and check

Suggested word counts for each section:

- Planned review date or period and reasoning for this: **50 - 100 words**
- How the risk assessment findings will be communicated and who needs to know the information: **100 - 150 words**
- Follow up on the risk assessment: **100 - 150 words.**

Planned review date/period with reasoning	Risk assessment should be reviewed annually in accordance with the organization's health and safety policy. So I decided to set the next risk assessment date as September 7 2025. Prior to this risk assessment is carried out in case of any important accidents or changes in legal matters in the company.
How the risk assessment findings will be communicated AND who you need to tell	I will schedule an official meeting with the project manager, who is at the top management position in the company. After taking their comments and suggestions into account, I will convene a safety meeting. Finance manager, site engineers, safety engineers, safety officers and workers representatives will be present in the safety meeting. In the meeting, the findings including severity, control measures for each potential hazards, I have made from the assessment are discussed. The newly adopted processes and procedures will be included it TBT and as a permanent remainder, it will be attached to the notice boards that everyone can see it. A part from this, such matters will also be covered in the induction training.
How you will follow up on the risk assessment to check that the actions have been carried out	I will meet the in-charge of the respective actions to understand the progress and create a spreadsheet for updating the progress of each activity. Punctuality in the work will be appreciated and if there is a lapse, the proper will be sought. The resources required will be noted. I will convene a safety meeting every 10 days and collect their feedback. After checking the relevance of requirements, it will be discussed with Project Manager and Finance Manager. Legal action will be initiated against those who do not complete the work within the stipulated time.