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*	Zimarah Company Ltd
Site location*	Lahore, Pakistan
Number of workers	400
General description of the organisation	ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD has become the industry leader in Pakistan thanks to their dedication to excellence in the manufacturing and marketing of processed frozen food. The company manufactures and markets a variety of goods, including sauces, pickles, frozen, dry, and refrigerated meals, confectionery, fruit drinks, and canned fruits and vegetables. The business purchases the products it needs from its own farms. Processing facilities come first, followed by hygienic packaging and storage. Construction and upkeep comprise the two elements of the structure.Automatic machines such as mixing and boiling machines are present in each sector, along with equipment for processing and packing. Workers frequently engage in high-risk tasks include operating machinery, handling and combining food, performing maintenance, welding, working at heights, and working with electrical and high-voltage systems. They are in danger from things like noise, electricity, and moving machines. There are two shifts for the workers: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. There are six hundred employees per shift. On the executive team, the majority of employees are young, with very few senior staff members.

Description of the area to be included in the risk assessment	The main emphasis of the risk assessment will be the mechanical workshop, storage rooms, and production areas for canned fruits and vegetables, sauces, pickles, jams, squash, and soft beverages.
Any other relevant information	All issues pertaining to the environment's health and safety are within the purview of the HSE Manager and Plant Manager, who submit daily reports to the Finance 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 competed your risk assessment.

Outline how the risk assessment was carried out this should include: • sources of information consulted; • who you spoke to; and • how you identified: - the hazards; - what is already being done; and - any additional controls/actions that may be required.	The ILO's standards of practices for production plants and health and safety executive sites, which contain a wealth of information about health and safety at fruit plants, were where I started. https://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco88/6112.htm ILO C068 - 1946 (No. 68) - https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C068 was also a good source of information related to health and safety of production plant. I also spoke with the company's HSE manager about the working conditions. After reviewing the facts about the workers' well-being, I went to every department of ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD. and enquired about their health and safety concerns. They were aware of their obligations and knew enough about their safety and well-being. I also examined their accident record book, previous risk assessment reports, and audit reports to see what accidents had occurred in the previous year and whether any of these incidents were recurring. In order to find any trends pertaining to illnesses and ill health, I also went over the sick leave justifications again. In order to determine the hazard and the existing control, I went to and read the previous paper. When examining the additional control methods, for instance, I cited legal requirements like ILO C155-Occupational safety and health convention, 1981(No.155) of electric safety https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/labour-administration-inspection/resources-library/publications/guide-for-labour-inspectors/electrical-safety/lang--en/index.htm

Part 2: Risk Assessment

Organisation name: ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD
Date of assessment: September 4, 2025
Scope of risk assessment: Production Areas (fruit drinks, canned fruits and vegetables, sauces, pickles, jams and squashes), storage area and mechanical workshop

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
Electricity In the production plant, the cable insulation was damaged which can cause electrocution.	Workers and any other people who can be there might be harmed. Workers can contact the damaged wire and this may prompt danger of electric stun and cause skin consume and demise. Electricity can cause genuine electric stun and at times bringing about death and furthermore it also can bring about muscle cramps, electric consumes, torment, shortcoming, appendage torment, deadness, shivering and	1. Electrical establishments are Set up. 2. Safety warning signs are placed	1. All the cables ought to be double insulated. 2. All the damage cables should replace with new cables, and routine inspection should be placed. 3. Safety inspection ought to be performed by the senior management. 4. All workers should train to reporting system and spot electrical damages in equipment and in workplace. 5. All workers should be aware of emergency arrangements.	1 week 1 month 1 month 2 weeks 2 weeks	Area supervisor Finance manager HSE manager HSE Supervisor HSE executive

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
	harm to sensory system, cognitive decline and constant quakes.				
Slips and trips oil is leaking from tank and making floor slippery which can cause slip hazard.	Workers, supervisors and visitors could slip from surface. Tank was damaged and oil was leaking from tank and floor was slippery and workers were working in this area and can slip and fall on the same ground. slip could lead muscles sprain, strain injury even broken bones and dislocation of vertebral discs.	1. Hygienic work to be placed at work place. 2. Trainings related to work were provided to the workers. 3. Competent workers to perform their work safely. 4. Area of workplace was well lit.	1. cleaning of floor and safety signs must place at floor. 2. Spills catch trays installation under tanks and absorbent mats for spillage. 3. Design Inherently slip resistance floor to make a safe place. 4. Spills and wet areas should be marked to reduce risk level. 5. Sweeping of debris from surface should be place on time. 6. Obstacles should be cleared from walkways.	1 week 1 week 2 months 2 weeks 1 week 2 weeks	HSE supervisor Finance manager Maintenance supervisor HSE officer Area supervisor Area Supervisor

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
Hazardous substance Due to damage of compressed air tube, Nh3 is leaking from it in the storage area	Workers, supervisor and visitors might be harmed. In the storage area there is damaged compressed air tube and NH3 was leaking from it and workers were working in this area that can exposed to NH3. Exposure to high concentration of NH_3 gas in air cause immediate burning of the nose, throat and respiratory tract. This can cause bronchiolar and airway destruction resulting in respiratory distress or failure. This will cause serious ill health effect and death in case of inhaling (500ppm).	1. PPEs like gloves and safety shoes were provided but not the provision of respiratory protection. 2. Safety warning signs were placed at the area.	1. Check from where NH3 is leaking. Start the maintenance work, and provide RPE to maintenance staff. 2. Routine inspection of freezers in storage area and train workers about emergency procedures. 3. Provide information to the workers about hazards of Gas and precautions. 4. Provide certified and top brand approved gas detector and sensors in whole workplace.	1 week 1 week 1 week 3 weeks	Maintenance supervisor HSE inspector HSE officer 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
Movement of people and vehicle in the workplace There was no segregation, and the arrangement of vehicles and pedestrian lanes was insufficient which can cause collisions.	All the workers that are working in the workplace and the workers who are passing by might be harmed. The separation of moving automobiles and pedestrians was extremely inefficient. There were no distinct paths for different purposes. There were no separated routes in certain plant zones, and crossing places were exceedingly dangerous. As a result, there was a high risk of accident between automobiles and trespassers or labourers. These concussions can result in severe injuries such as cuts, bruises, wounds, and shattered bones.	1. Safety warning signs were placed.	1. Set speed limit for vehicles within the plant area. 2. Mark and designate the entry and departure locations for vehicles that are distinct from those used by workers. 3. Use sturdy barricades to permanently isolate the area. 4. Nominate a warden for controlling vehicle movement inside the plant locality. 5. Provide traffic signals and proper crossing points for walkers. 6. Enforce rules and make drivers and walkers to strictly follow them.	1 week 2 weeks 1 Week 1 Month 2 Months 2 Months	Area manager Finance Manager Area Manager Area Manager Finance manager HSE 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
Work at Height working on a stair with no railing exterior which can cause fall of the person from height.	Workers, management staff, visitors and supervisor might be harmed. Workers were working on height using stairs with no railing exterior and there was not top rails and proper guard rails. Worker was not using fall protection system Worker can fall from height that it includes slight carelessness and uneven of the stairs. By falling from height, a workers may suffer from Result into death and extreme wounds, inability and basic mischance may be happened.	1. Responsible persons was present at work site. 2. Personal protective equipment provided to all workers. 3. Appropriate training was provided to the workers before work.	1. Install warning signage for not to use stair until it is safe to use. 2. Install guard rail for the protection of unprotected edge. 3. install conveyer belt system to carry load on to the top. 4. Supervision should be placed for all non-routine activities. 5. Safe working system must be developed and implemented for height work activities. 6. Check list system to ensure all protocols must be implemented. 7. Instructions, information and training should be maintained of all workers.	1 week 2 Weeks 2 Months 1 week 1 month 3 weeks 1 month	HSE officer Area supervisor Finance manager HSE supervisor HSE manager HSE officer HSE executive

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
Vibration working on platform of peeling station and station was producing high exposure of vibration due to mechanical issue.	Workers and shift supervisors might be harmed. peeling machine was producing high vibration due to lack of maintenance and lubrication and there was not placed proper shock absorption system and workers were working with it and can cause joint pain, damage soft tissues of brain (intervertebral discs), vertigo and abnormal growth of bones due to high vibration exposure.	1. Area was well lit. 2. Safety signs were installed.	1. Provide vibration absorbent mats. 2. Maintenance of machines should be done which creates excessive vibration. 3. Safe system of work to reduce exposure with vibration. 4. Provision of isolation of platform with springs and rubber absorbents should be placed. 5. Plan of work with rest breaks should be formed to reduce less exposure for workers. 6. Installation of vibration damping sheets in this area	2 weeks 2 weeks 1 week 3 weeks 3 weeks 4 weeks	HSE manager Maintenance supervisor HSE supervisor Finance manager Area supervisor Finance manager
Work equipment and machinery	Workers that are working on this station might be harmed. Operators were using un guarded bench	1. Machinery for safe work and environment. 2. Safety sign installed. 3. PPE's avail to all workers	1. There should be Installation of fixed and moveable guards on each machine.	1 month 1 week	Finance manager HSE supervisor

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
In mechanical workshop operating drill, bench grinder and heavy lathe machine, safety guards of machines were removed which can cause entaglement.	grinder and heavy lathe machine operators can drawing in into nip points, entanglement, cutting and abrasion by high-speed moving parts. This could lead to body injuries informs of muscles damage and broken bones		2. Do risk analysis of all working activities and equipment in mechanical workshop. 3. Develop and enforce safe system of work in all workplaces. 4. Information, instruction and training with competent of supervision are provided to workers. 5.Provide personal protective equipment to workers.	2 weeks 3 weeks 2 weeks	HSE supervisor HSE executive Admin Manager
Fire there was argon welding near gas pipes, as well as unanticipated combustible items such as wooden pallets and covering plastic sheets	Workers, Supervisor and management staff might be harmed. Workers were Welding near combustible material and there is no fire watcher and area was not covered and also not using fire blanket to cover the combustible material.	1. Safety Warning signs were placed. 2. Inspection of this area was performed 2 months ago. 3. Firefighting equipment like fire extinguisher was places at the area. 4. Training of use of fire extinguisher was provided to the workers.	1.. Designate safe and well-ventilated area for welding work. Provide fire watcher. 2.Train worker about Emergency procedure and safe working, and permit to work system for hot work 3. Provide refresher training to the workers on safe working procedures. 4. There should be arrangement of evacuate in case of emergency.	3 weeks 2 days 3 weeks 1 month	Finance Manager HSE executive HSE officer 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
which can cause fire.	The splashes of organ welding can drop on combustible material and this may lead to fire and cause burns, damage to property and death		5. Combustible material should be removed from working activity and there should be placed prohibition warning signs.	1 week	Maintenance supervisor
Work related upper limb disorder working constantly in front of display screen equipment to operate bottles filler star wheel which can cause WRULD	Workers and supervisor might be harmed. Workers were working on the display screen for printing item and shift was very long workers were constantly working on it and it could result into health hazard like stress, fatigue eye strain, back pain and WRULD	1. Ergonomics risk assessment was last carried out when the area was first set up (10 plus years ago) 2. Monitoring on regularly basis by the manager. 3. There were pan work routine and frequent breaks.	1. Carry out ergonomic risk assessment of work station to ensure comfort level required. 2. Walk and light exercise are useful for such workers, should be provided. 3.Provide eyesight tests and spectacles, if required 4. Height of screen should be adjustable to allow the comfortable head position. 5. Provide training to workers on risk and precautions. 6. Ensure lighting is appropriate to the task (brightness or lux level should be relatively for fine detail work)	1 week 3 days 2 days 1 week 1 week 3 weeks	HSE officer Area Manager Finance Manager Area supervisor HSE executive Area supervisor

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
			7. Provide information to users on the potential health risks of DSE use and the preventive measures, in particular ergonomic use of the workstation.	2 weeks	HSE officer
Noise High noise was producing from the Impeller blades of turbo generator in mechanical workshop	Workers and management staff might be harmed. Impeller blades of turbo generator in mechanical workshop were producing very high uncurbed noise because of outdated maintenance and poor lubrication system. Frequency of noise was greater than 85 dB and field operators which are present in the area without wearing suitable hearing aids were under danger. This is arising risk of hearing loss, tinnitus, temporary ringing bells, ear drum rupture,	The risk assessment of noise was carried out 3 months ago. Workers have a training on the effects of noise	1. Inform the supervisor of production about noise exposure. 2. Install mandatory hearing protection signs and provide satisfactory hearing aids to workers. 3. Give adequate maintenance to turbine and lubricate the impeller blades. 4. Implement system to maintain maintenance record of all moving equipment's.	1 week 2 weeks 1 Week 1 Month	HSE officer Finance manager Maintenance supervisor HSE 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
	psychological disorder and damage to hearing ability				
Manual handling shifting Heavy Packed carton by manually	Workers might be harmed. Workers were shifting Heavy Packed carton to the warehouse manually on their shoulders and no one is using trolleys and manual lifter. The weight of the carton was very high. Due to this workers can cause Musculoskeletal disorders, Neck and upper limb disorders, strain, sprain back pain and back injuries due to manual handling	1. Manual handling risk assessment was carried out after every 2 months. 2. Monitoring on regularly basis by the supervisor.	1. Use trolley for shifting of cartons and should be used manual lifter. 2. Manual handling risk assessment should be performed on weekly basis. 3. Proper manual lifting technique and posture Training/Induction should provide to workers. 4. Monitoring and supervision of manual handling activities should be performed. 5. Automating or mechanising the handling should be provided to eliminate the manual handling. 6. Ensure individual capabilities are matched to the activity.	1.week 1 week 2 weeks 1 month 2 weeks 3 weeks	Area supervisor HSE executive HSE officer Area Manager Finance manager Area supervisor

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	**Moral:** It is morally required of ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD to protect all workers at work. Workers come to work to get paid, not to risk getting sick now or in the future from their current job responsibilities. Some of the possible illnesses or injuries will have a major influence on the lives of the employees, as well as their friends and family. When our workers retire, long-term illnesses and injuries have a significant influence on their mental health, and they are now unable to hire other professionals to work for their company. It is the company's responsibility to ensure that workers have a safe and appropriate working environment that protects them from accidents and allows them to function properly. **Legal:** As one of the possible enforcement actions in relation to these activities, the regulator may send ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD improvement notices. ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD is legally obligated to protect its workers in compliance with the ILO's Safety and Health Convention (C155). The organization's finances would suffer significantly if these operations could not go as planned. The local government could also take steps to avoid work delays, and these efforts might restrict their capacity to become certified in all locations. ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD may lose contracts if something goes wrong because of the potential damage to its reputation. Legal fees would also be quite high, and the expected amount of compensation and civil claims could be significant. Additionally, I would like to draw attention to the fact that many of these expenses would not be covered by insurance.

	Financial: If an incident occurs, ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD may face any of these three types of financial consequences. costs associated with workers who have been hurt (such as medical expenditures, missed work, sick leave, and replacement worker pay), increased insurance premiums, the expense of civil litigation, the cost of enforcement authority, and the cost of training new hires. Thus, there is also a financial argument for implementing my workplace safety measures.

Justification for action 1

Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)	Provide certified and top brand and approved gas detector and sensors in whole workplace. (Hazard Category; Hazardous substance)
Specific legal arguments	According to Article 28 of the ILO C167 Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988, which addresses health hazards, workers must take appropriate precautions to avoid danger whenever they must enter an area that may contain dust or other hazardous materials, air shortages, or flammable atmospheres. Furthermore, the ILO's R177-Chemicals Recommendation, 1990 (No. 177) requires that "All appropriate and practicable measures should be taken to substitute harmless or less harmful substances, processes, or techniques for harmful substances, processes, or techniques, to prevent the liberation of harmful substances and to shield workers from harmful radiations, to carry out hazardous processes in separate places or buildings occupied by a minimum number of workers."
Consideration of likelihood AND severity • types of injury or ill health • number of workers at risk • how often the activity is carried out • how widespread the risk is	The **likelihood** of ill health is **high** because the storage area's freezers are leaking NH3 gas, which is used in storage refrigerators for chilling. If 500 ppm is inhaled, this will have a fatal consequence and create severe health effects. NH3 corrodes and irritates. When exposed to high levels of NH3 gas in the air, the nose, throat, and respiratory tract burn right away. This may lead to respiratory distress or failure by destroying the airways and bronchi. There is no way to prevent injuries with the controls in place. I set the category when suggesting the severity in following way: **Minimal:** nothing was damaged or hurt. **Minor:** an injury occurred that necessitated first aid care, and/or there was minor damage to machinery and equipment.

	Major: the accident involved hospitalisation, recuperation time, and/or significant damage to apparatus and equipment. **Fatal:** injury is one that results in disability or death, as well as the loss of machines, buildings, or equipment. The **severity** of risk occurring is set to **Major** and the worker's poor health is likely to necessitate hospitalisation. For instance, burning in the throat, nose, and respiratory system. There are twenty employees in this area that are in danger. There is always NH3 in the storage room and it leaks from freezers. Two shifts a day are worked by the employees in this area. There is a concern in the storage area, and it solely impacts employees that work there.
How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include: • 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	Certified, high end and approved gas detectors and sensors are installed across the entire workplace. By detecting gas leaks, the sensors will prevent mishaps before they occur. It allows the hazardous gas to be trapped, prevents it from mixing with the surrounding air, and prevents it from spreading across the entire work area. We can maintain the source of the leak after using a gas sensor to detect gas. The risk of inhaling will be reduced by a gas sensor. Limiting gas exposure is the main objective of employing gas sensors in order to safeguard workers from any negative health effects. I've provided a three-week timeline. I allotted three weeks because the finance department will provide the funding and senior management will approve the activity. In three weeks, this will be finished. As with the installation of gas leak sensors, the step will minimise the danger of major negative health effects. Complete risk control can be achieved by action with appropriate controls.

Justification for action 2

Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)	There should be Installation of fixed and moveable guards on each machine. (Hazard Category; Work equipment and machinery)
Specific legal arguments	The ILO C119 (Convention on the Protection of Machinery) of 1963 National laws or regulations must forbid the use of machinery with any harmful part, including the point of operation, that is not adequately guarded. Other equally effective measures must also be taken to prevent the use of the machinery; however, in situations where this prohibition cannot be fully implemented without making it impossible to use the machinery, it must be applied to the extent that using the machinery permits. The use of machinery with any dangerous part, including the point of operation, that lacks proper guards should be prohibited by national laws or regulations or prevented by other equally effective measures, according to ILO's R118-Guarding of Machinery Recommendation, 1963 (No. 118). However, if this prohibition cannot be fully implemented without preventing the use of the machinery, it should be applied to the extent that machine use permits. Protecting machinery should be done so as not to contravene national laws or standards for occupational safety and hygiene.
Consideration of likelihood AND severity • types of injury or ill health • number of workers at risk • how often the activity is carried out • how widespread the risk is	The **Likelihood** of serious personal injuries is **high** because without any personnel guards, the workers in the mechanical workshop were using a drill, bench grinder, and heavy lathe machine. Additionally, several machines had their protections removed. Entanglement, cutting, abrasion, and nip point exposure are just a few of the mechanical risks that workers may encounter. This may result in physical harm, including fractured bones and damaged muscles. Please see the justification of action 1 for severity chart. The **severity** of hazard is set to **Major** because it could need to be treated in a hospital. For instance, fractured bones. Six employees are in danger as they use a large lathe, drill, and bench grinder. Every day, workers operate these machines in two shifts. Workers who operate heavy lathes, drills, and bench grinders are the only ones at risk from these machines.
How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include:	Every machine should have both permanent and mobile guards placed in order to lower the amount of machine accidents. The installation of both fixed and removable guards has a

• 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	substantial impact because there is a decreased risk of severe injuries and broken bones, as well as a decreased probability of entanglement, cutting, and abrasion. Since the responsible party will determine the best course of action and allocate funding for the installation of both stationary and moveable guards on each machine, I have suggested a one month schedule. In a month, hopefully, this will be completed. By installing guards, the action will minimise the chance of a worker becoming entangled, cut, or abraded by the machine. The complete control of risk can be achieved by action with appropriate controls.

Justification for action 3

Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)	All the damage cables should replace with new cables, and routine inspection should be placed. (Hazard category: Electricity)
Specific legal arguments	Article 26 of ILO C167, Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167), states that "Electrical devices and equipment should be installed by competent engineers and also maintained by competent maintenance staff for removing any danger from workplace." The 1988 Safety and Health in Construction Recommendation (ILO R175; No. 175) additionally required that "Employers must take care of their employees and implement preventative steps to safeguard them against electrical risks in the workplace." Every electrical installation and piece of equipment needs to be planned, put in place, maintained, and operated safely by a qualified person.
Consideration of likelihood AND severity • types of injury or ill health • number of workers at risk • how often the activity is carried out • how widespread the risk is	The **likelihood** of serious personal injuries is **high** because the production machine for sauces had faulty cable insulation. If a worker touches a faulty insulated wire, they could be shocked by electricity. Workers can get in touch with the damaged link, which could put them at risk for electric shock as well as skin consumption and death. Real electric shock can be caused by electricity, and openness can also result in cramping in the muscles, electric shocks, pain, weakness, pain in the appendages, death, shivering, damage to the senses, cognitive loss, and intermittent shaking. Please see the justification of action 1 for severity chart. The **severity** of this hazard is set to **major** because hospital treatment will be necessary following the occurrence. such as

	severe shock and electric burns. Fifteen employees are at risk while working in the production plant. Every day, employees in this area work in two shifts. Only the personnel using this machine are impacted by the danger, which exists in the production unit.
How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include: • 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	It will make a big difference and lower the risk of electric shock and burn accidents if faulty wires are replaced with new ones. Deaths, burns to the skin, and electric shock will be less likely. Electric burn injuries will become less severe once damaged wires are replaced with new ones. This recommendation will result in a decrease in the accident rate. I've given you a month to make progress. Since the finance manager will allocate funding for it and the area manager will determine the course of action, I included this timeline. My goal is to finish in the longest amount of time possible. By replacing the wires at work with new ones, this measure will reduce the risk as much as possible. Complete risk control can be achieved by action with appropriate controls.

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**	ZIMARAH COMPANY LTD has a policy of reviewing their risk assessment every a year. I have therefore set up a review for a year from now. On September 4, 2026, the risk assessment will be evaluated. The review could be completed before the scheduled date. Significant workplace accidents result in building renovations, the addition of new machinery and technology, and variations in the frequency of employee complaints and other health issues.
How the risk assessment findings will be communicated **AND** who you need to tell	To schedule a meeting to go over and decide on the proposals I made in the risk assessment, I would let the finance department and HSE employees know about all the rule modifications and recommendations. (The meeting minutes will be shared with other staff via emails.) I would also provide the officials a thorough rundown of the particular

	results and control methods for each risk area. I will update the team on the significant findings of this risk assessment and provide them with guidance on possible controls at the TBT, which is regularly conducted before work starts. The results of risk assessment and control measures for all risks will be posted on the safety-related notice board. This will also be shared with other employees via the organization's intranet, which is used to disseminate all new information and controls and to keep all employees informed of new policies and procedures.
How you will follow up on the risk assessment to check that the actions have been carried out	Reminders will be sent out for 20 days before the action is completed. The Production Manager and HSE Manager will be given instructions by me to evaluate the progress of each section. I'll also monitor performance by ensuring that safety training, consultation committee meetings, and workplace inspections are all conducted on schedule. What issues or factors should prevent the task at hand from being completed, or should the activity be on track? I will talk to the Production Manager and the HSE Manager to determine if there are any additional resources available for the action if any of the actions are not meeting their goals. Very past-due actions will be forwarded to the employer through the Finance Manager.