

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is centered in the middle of the slide.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE IN BUILDING

DEFINITIONS:

HAZARD: anything (e.g. condition, situation, practice, behavior) that has the potential to cause harm, including injury, disease, death, environmental, property and equipment damage.


HAZARD IDENTIFICATION: it is the process of examining each work area and work task for the purpose of identifying all the hazards which are “inherent in the job”.

RISK: the likelihood, or possibility, that harm (injury, illness, death, damage etc) may occur from exposure to a hazard.

RISK ASSESSMENT:

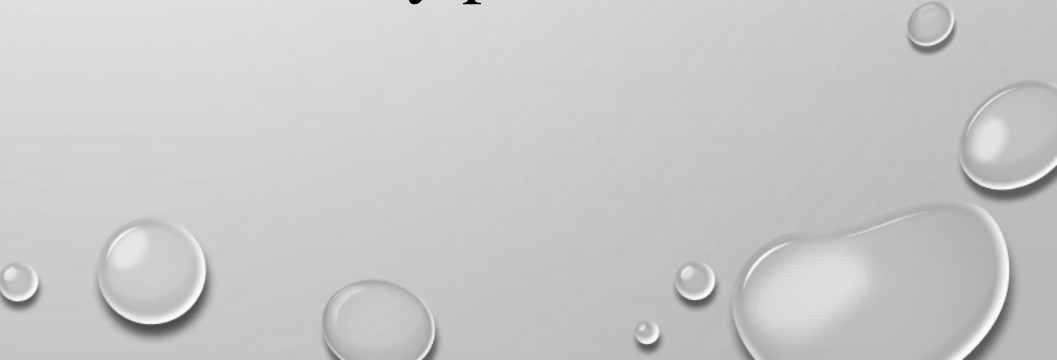
defined as the process of assessing the risks associated with each of the hazards identified so the nature of the risk can be understood.

This includes the nature of the harm that may result from the hazard, the severity of that harm and the likelihood of its occurring.



RISK RATING: The overall judgment of the level of risk which may arise from the hazard, based upon the likelihood of the event occurring and the potential severity of the consequence.

RISK CONTROL: Taking actions to eliminate health and safety risks so far as is reasonably practicable.



OUTCOME: A description of how someone could be hurt or damage could occur as a result of interacting with the hazard.

CONTROL MEASURES: method used to reduce or control risks arising from identified hazards.

RESIDUAL RISK: the level of risk remaining once control measures have been applied to reduce risks so far as is reasonably practicable.

Where risks cannot be eliminated, then implementation of control measures is required, to minimise risks so far as is reasonably practicable.

A hierarchy of controls has been developed and is described below to assist in selection of the most appropriate risk control measure/s.

MONITORING AND REVIEW: This involves ongoing monitoring of the hazards identified, risks assessed and risk control processes and reviewing them to make sure they are working effectively.

THE PURPOSE:

○ The purpose of risk assessment is to:

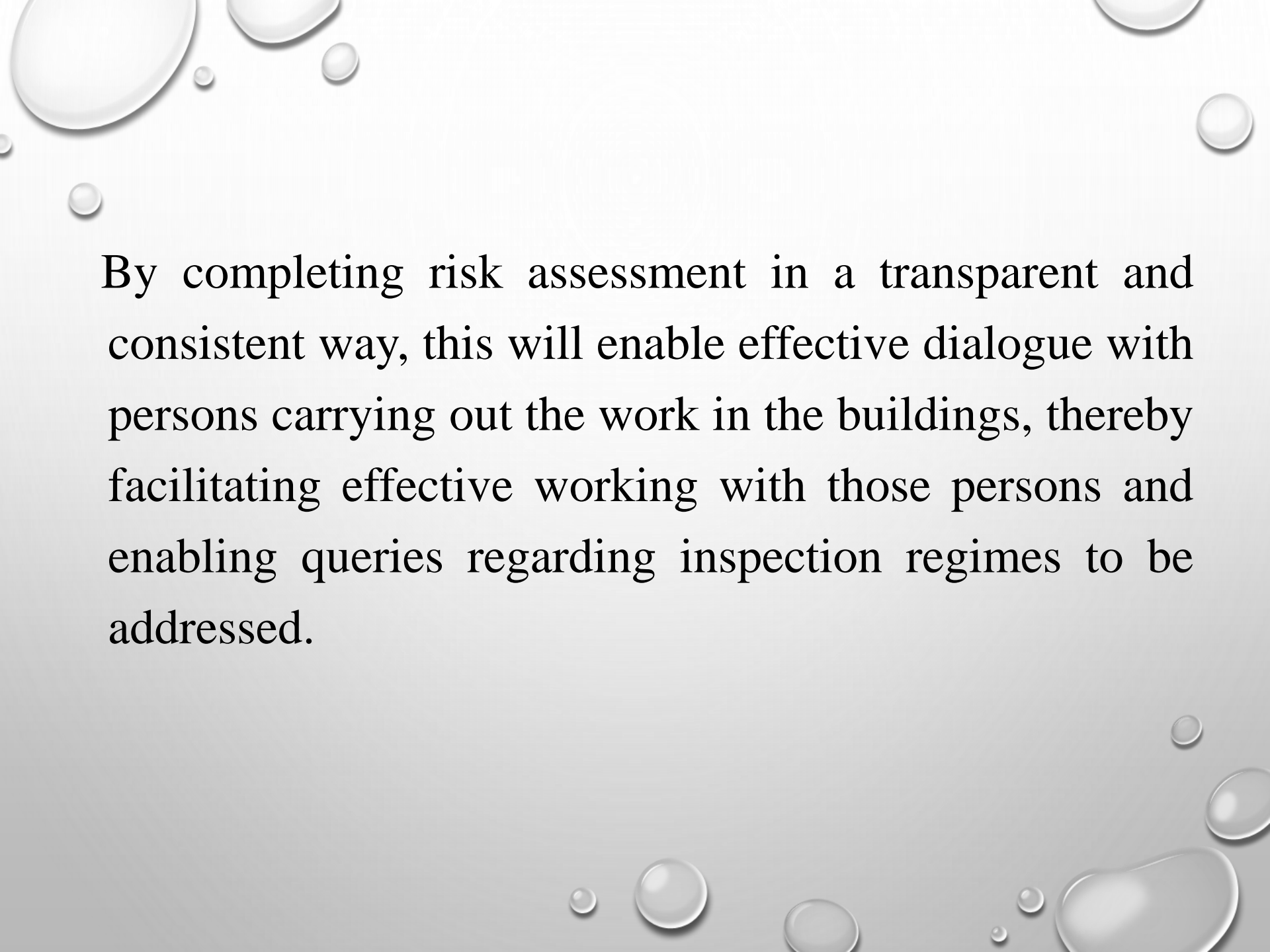
1- Identify hazards and evaluate any associated risks to health and safety arising from the occupant activities, enabling informed decisions to be taken to eliminate or minimise any risk of harm to those who may be affected.

2- To ensure that there is a formal process for hazard identification, risk assessment and control to effectively manage workplace and safety hazards.

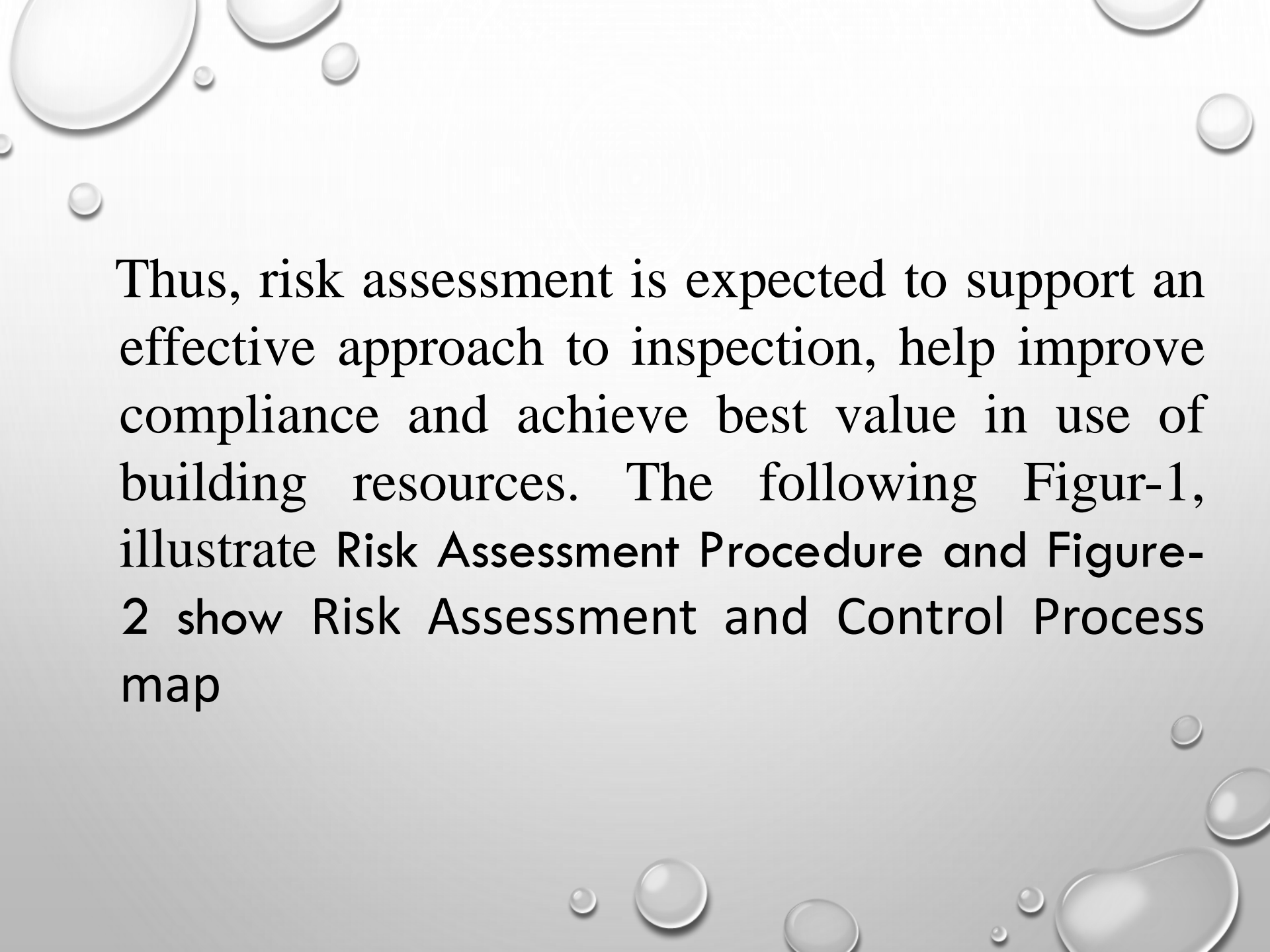
BENEFITS OF RISK ASSESSMENT

The benefit of application risk assessment in buildings is to:

- 1- reducing the number of accident to the occupiers,
- 2- make the building environment safer,
- 3- give an idea to the occupiers on how to prevent such risk in the future,
- 4- reducing cost of damage to buildings and to occupant health,



By completing risk assessment in a transparent and consistent way, this will enable effective dialogue with persons carrying out the work in the buildings, thereby facilitating effective working with those persons and enabling queries regarding inspection regimes to be addressed.



Thus, risk assessment is expected to support an effective approach to inspection, help improve compliance and achieve best value in use of building resources. The following Figur-1, illustrate Risk Assessment Procedure and Figure-2 show Risk Assessment and Control Process map

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

Risk Assessment Procedure can be illustrated in the following process.



Risk Assessment and Control Process Map

