

Risk Assessment for Uzun Construction and Real Estate Company in TRNC

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Abstract: To arrange unexpected actions which include big impression; the companies provide a risk management system in the work process following by risk assessments. A purpose is to have more consciousness, better get ready for negative events. Also, if possible keep away from certain bad events and get ready to avoid probable hazards. Subconsciously, the way in managing the risk is probably different relying on which country in the world you settled down. In this study, the data was taken from Uzun construction and Real Estate Company. This project started by visiting the company head office located in Salamis Street, Famagusta, Northern Cyprus to get as possible information about safety standards and regulations followed in the company. The projects' visit occurred to list and identifies the site hazards. Later by going through the checklists and each subsection of the work individually under construction building sponsored by Uzun Company. The next point of risk assessment is to recognize the persons mostly exposed to hazards. The setting up of checklists is to recognize the essential role of the employees in this part. Finally, to ensure which hazard type is more harmful in order to raise the flag for further actions and take necessary precautions, our research started to record the findings and implement the records by starting the analysis of these results in order to clarify the cause and effect of each hazard.

Keywords: Risk Assessment; Prediction of Risk Assessment; Identifying Hazards, Steps of Risk Assessment, Workplace inspection of hazards.

INTRODUCTION

Aim of the Research

The aim of this research is to investigate how the process of risk management is going on. This study is focusing on the Health, Safety, and Executive (HSE) implementation process related to Uzun Construction Company, one of the most competitive construction companies in Northern Cyprus. Also, listing in details all the good and bad practices catered by Uzun Company based on risk assessment survey held on (5/11/2015). Accordingly, a corrective measure must be taken into consideration by Uzun to avoid accidents and damages to the workforce and/or the projects.

The objective of the Project

The objective of the study is to:

- Describe the process of risk assessment and its application to Workplace Health and Safety
- Select the appropriate risk assessment criteria for workplace exposure
- Prioritize hazards relied on risk assessment standards
- Advocate the decisions depended on risk assessment principles
- List potential hazards for necessary corrective actions

The procedure of the project work

Firstly, we started the work with examining a company among construction industry companies in TRNC (online and through face to face interviewing with managers) in order to choose the most appropriate company in accordance with our project guidelines. As a result, we find out that Uzun construction and estate Agency Company is very applicant with our research requirements. The Uzun Company has been chosen due to their variance field of projects in construction and under construction projects. After that, we started explaining to staff what is our research project and our goals. Through receiving partial support and assistance from Uzun staff, we visited the buildings which are under construction to fill in the checklists. Subsequently, we examined the site deeply recognizing the drawbacks and good points of safety program requirements. Finally, many site photos had been taken to put them as evidences and indexes for our project work.

The prediction of Risk Assessment

Literature Review

Old-fashioned risk assessment in constructing is identical with probabilistic analysis. This methodology made actions' mutually exclusive,

independent and comprehensive. Consequently, individual investigative approaches had been progressed depending on historical info and the involvements of persons in the method, becoming the measure scale to construction projects' risk and willingness [1]. Scientifically, the way to identify, evaluate, analyze and manage the risks can be controlled. Definitely, the reliance on the experienced professionals within an organization/firm is highly considered.

Managing, relocating, removing and reorganizing hazards/risks ranking, have common features [2]. A general method improved in the UK is RAMP [3], which can be applied on all kinds of projects.

Civil engineers and actuaries institute in the United Kingdom formed the RAMP process, which firstly issued in 1998. The framework of project had been used in this system to categorize and reduce risks in having the acknowledged framework of risk documentation and work controller in order to improve the innovation system in the management of construction projects [4, 5].

The process concentrated on risks happened during the life cycle of projects. This impose the professionals to keep an eye on a systematic sequence of techniques, by enforcing the responsible procedure analysis with a specific time period, through the whole cycle of the project [2].

Risk Assessment Process

A risk assessment is a significant step in protecting your labors and your business, with fulfilling through the law. It assists you to concentrate on the risks which happened in the work site– the ones with the possibility to cause real harm. In many instances, direct events can readily control risks, for example confirming spillages are cleaned up promptly so people do not slip, or storeroom drawers are kept closed to certain individuals do not trip. Mostly, that illustrates easy, inexpensive and active actions to guarantee the maximum valued properties and workers are saved. We cannot eliminate all risk, but we are authorized to protect people as far as possible [6].

Five steps of Risk Assessment

Identifying any hazards

At the first, we should recognize that in which way individuals might be affected. During the daily work is easy to control many hazards. In our project we find out many hazards during our inspection to the construction site, Such as; No Personal Protective Equipment PPE (no hard hats, no gloves), Bad fixing of mesh protection, Extra rebar, Availability of materials that contain silica (Silicosis disease) etc.

Also, the construction site was full of unnecessary items including pieces of machines, scaffolding materials grouped, which provide the harmful workplace for the employees and workers. In addition, all machines were not guarded and there were nip points in parts of the machines which may cause pulling off clothes and cut off fingers. The following guides are some steps to identify the hazards [6]:

- Employers must ask the workers or their agent about their ideas. They might see stuff not directly clear to employers.
- Visiting the HSE website, it applied a leadership in places that hazards happened and the way of controlling them. There are enough info there on the hazards which may impact the work. Otherwise, calling HSE Infoline, which classifies publications which may direct you, or by contacting Workplace Health Connect, unpaid emergency help for manager and staffs of small and medium-sized enterprises offering health and safety service in the site of work.
- For the followers of a trade organization, do a communication. Lots of them make actual supportive guideline process.
- Check manufacturers' instructions or data sheets of equipment and chemical materials which are too much support in discovering the hazards and placing them in true viewpoints.
- Looking to the accidents and ill-health records – are supportive in recognizing the hazards.
- Never forget to think about long term hazards to health (for example, too much noise or disclosure to hurtful materials) together with safety hazards.

Identifying what control measures are already in place

For each hazard, who might be harmed should take in to a consideration; it helps you distinguish the favor approach in dealing the risk. The checklists preparing to aware the employees are very essential. In our project we find out that all staffs that are responsible for carrying out the construction site work in Uzun Company which will be harmed and badly affected, such as, skilled and manual labor, groups of carpenter, electrician, heavy equipment operators ironworkers, laborer, mason plasterer, plumber, pipefitter, sheet metal worker, steel fixer, also known as a rodbuster, and welder. Each group may suffer from different dangerous injuries and illnesses, For example, heavy equipment operator might undergo backbone damage by repeating in operating and lifting heavy equipment.

According to Health and Safety Executive, we should think of:

- A lot of labors have specific necessities, for example; young labors, expectant mothers and persons with disabilities may be at specific risk.

More concentration should be added to some hazards.

- Cleaners, guests, contractors, maintenance labors etc., which are not in the workplace may suffer from hazards.
- Members of the public, they might be injured during site activities
- During the distributing of the workplace, we will require thinking in the job disturbs, with clarifying how the work impact your staff, which can be solved by talking to them
- Questioning the staff if they know anyone has been missed.

Identifying the hazard is likely to cause harm

After the hazards were specified, then the decision on what should be done to these hazards is in a must. The law obligates us to do everything 'sensibly practicable' in saving the persons to not get harm.

The easiest way is to compare our achievements with good practice. Some good practices have been recognized. In our inspection to Uzun construction site, many hazards have been discovered and the precautions to these hazards are very essential compulsive. For instance, Scaffolding materials should be maintained and barricaded. Also all unnecessary items of machines, organs should be scrapped.

General housekeeping should be away from machines. All debris and extra cutting rebar should be removed. Additionally, building mesh protection should be re-fixed. Scrap nails should be removed. Especially, the materials which may cause silicosis must be stored as per vendor's specification as in [7]. Safety barricading materials must be used together with scaffoldings. Together, should be dismantled and re-erected by covering all gaps and arrange emergency access.

PPE must be used (Safety Shoes, Glasses, and Hardhat). Moreover, guarding should be provided to machines during constructing work. Labels should be provided to machines. Furthermore, the appropriate plug should be covered and prevented from falling into water. The toilets were flammable and may cause in fire accidents. No Sanitary and drain facilities, all these hazards should be manipulated as soon as possible regarding with OSHA requirements and standards.

Every company and industry should follow these points according to the following HSE guidelines:

- Focus on getting control of the hazards.
- Otherwise, controlling the risks without getting harmed. During the risk control, we have to get ride on the codes, if it is possible try a less risky option.
- Avoid the hazards entering (e.g. by guarding).

- Rearranging the job in order to decrease the hazard exposure (e.g providing the barriers between pedestrians and traffic).
- Using personal protective equipment (e.g. clothing, footwear, goggles etc).
- Provide safety services (e.g. first aid and washing facilities for removal of contamination)

Also, providing safety, not always require a costly method. For instance, holding a mirror on dangerous blind corner to avoid vehicle accidents

Record your findings and implement them

Practicing the risk assessment results will make changes when keeping an eye on the people and their business. Writing the results of the risk assessment and sharing them with the staffs will encourage the employees to go through it.

In our project, the inspections to Uzun construction projects been prepared. We recorded every finding and every hazard that may cause harm and serious illness to people and workers on the site. Then we start analyzing our records step by step to write who mostly expose to be harmed and injured. To determine the Risk Level, the Severity and Likelihood been calculated.

According to the HSE, if there are less than five workers we should not mention any thing down, however it is beneficial so that we may assess it in another time if, for example, something changes.

The HSE says that the risk assessment will not be perfect, but it should be agreed and satisfied. We must be ready to show that:

- A good investigation was prepared
- We requested who should be impacted
- We treated with urgent hazards, having the idea of number of people who might get harmed.
- The precautions are practical, and the residual risk is low; and
- We entangled the workforce or their representatives in the process.

Review your risk assessment and update if necessary

Limited place of work remain unchanged. Sooner or later, we will conduct in novel apparatus, materials, and actions that may resulted in new hazards. Meaningfully, so to assess what we are finding depending on a continuing basis. Yearly or so officially we must review wherever we are, in order to be certain that we still expanding, and not descending back. We have to update the risk assessment and be in alarm of that. Every year, if there is an important change we don't have to wait and, where essential, amend it. If possible, it is best to think about the risk assessment. When we're planning for any change in the method we leave ourselves more flexibility.

RESULTS

Housekeeping, PPE, Cutting the extra lengthen rebars, Falling Objects (Inappropriate Construction Mesh).

Poor housekeeping practices may cause accidents in the workplace and/or provide fuel for fires. It may also lead to slips, trips and fall to employees. The reason behind that is going back to the areas are not maintained, especially the outdoor spaces. Concrete residues, debris, nails and scrap scaffolding materials are scattered all over the place without any signage or barricade Dedicated. The necessary action must be done by dedicated hours to housekeeping activities by a qualified supervisor. The action should be carried out by a construction manager, having the medium priority and risk level 6 among the other hazards as in

level was 20 so it considered as an urgent action, open status in 5/1/2016 as a date of action to be started as in

Table-1, open status in 11/1/2016.

For PPE, in our research we resulted that all relevant employees may have body injuries such as (torso, arms, or legs), fall hazards when performing work on a surface with an unprotected side or edge, injury during chipping, sanding, or grinding/welding and foot injury by the exposure to chemicals or acids, welding or cutting, materials handling, construction, and electrical work.

PPE is not currently worn, only one worker was wearing a dust mask and HI-VIS, no safety shoes, no hard hats, gloves are not used, no safety glasses. The important action to be done is cost allocation to buy the necessary PPEs to all site personnel. The risk

Table-1.

The action should be accomplished by Uzun management staff. Furthermore, cutting the extra lengthen rebar is another distinct hazard in the workplace. The thin steel bars can stick out from construction projects and pose a hazard to workers who may cut or scratch themselves on the sharp ends. Workers that stumble or fall onto the exposed steel bars can be pierced or impaled on them, resulting in serious internal injuries and death. Also, it considered an urgent action with 20 risk level and should be manipulated by the site supervisor, open status in 5/1/2016. The reason around that is overlengthening rebar's is not being cut nor bent. Not covering the sharp end by a cap during the site work.

A specialized team must be assigned to cut the extra rebars and/or cover the sharp end by a cap. Moreover, Falling Objects (Inappropriate Construction Mesh) is a dangerous site hazard. During the site inspection, we find that the currently installed mesh is not covering all the building edges and might at any time cause injuries to the people passing under the building (employees/non-employees). As a result, the building mesh should be fixed well on all sides of the building. The risk level was 9 so it measured in medium priority level. Also, a specified team must be assigned to this task (make sure to have full body harness for the team who is going to do the task). This hazard is open status in 11/1/2016.

Table-1: Housekeeping, PPE, Cutting the extra lengthen rebars, Falling Objects (Inappropriate Construction Mesh) in the workplace

Activity	Results during the workplace inspection	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Necessary actions to be done	Action by	Priority	Due Date	Status
Housekeeping	1. Area is not maintained 2. Concrete residues, debris all over the place without any signage or barricade	3	2	6	Dedicated hours must be allocated for housekeeping activities by a qualified supervisor	Construction Manager	Medium Priority	11/1/2016 and Daily	OPEN
PPE	1. PPE is not currently worn, only one worker was wearing dust mask and HI VIS	5	4	20	Cost allocation to buy the necessary PPEs to the site	UZUN Management	Urgent Action	5/1/2016	OPEN
Cutting the extra lengthen rebars	1. Overlengthen rebars are not being cut nor bended. 2. Not covering the sharp end by a cap.	4	5	20	A specialized team must be assigned to cut the extra rebars and/or cover the sharp ends by a cap	Site Supervisor	Urgent Action	5/1/2016	OPEN

Falling Objects (Inappropriate Construction Mesh)	1. The current installed mesh is not covering all sides of the building	3	3	9	A team must be assigned for this task (make sure to have full body harness for the team who is going to do the task)	Site Supervisor	Medium Priority	11/1/2016	OPEN
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Granite material that contains silica, Fire Hazard (Flammable material), Material Manual Handling

Granite material used in the construction work kicks up a lot of dust, often invisible, fine. The toxic mixture of hazardous materials that can damage the lungs, leading to diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary, asthma and silicosis.

Therefore, simply issuing PPE is not enough, employers must have a duty to ensure that the protective equipment are actually used. The urgent action could be solved by preparing a safety team that arrange immediate safety training to all workers at UZUN Company. The risk level was 10, so the hazard comes in the high priority level, open status in 4/1/2016, considered the Uzun management responsibility.

Fire Hazard (Flammable material) may injure the people around the workplace especially during the summer time, because the material next to machinery may cause explosions. The workplace especially in the

summer due to high temperature, woolen blankets and flammable material should be kept under the shade and not exposed to the sunlight. The necessary action is that shades must be installed and material should be rearranged. The risk level was 4 and it is the construction manager responsibility.

Material Manual Handling is a distinguished hazard since materials and equipment are being constantly lifted and moved around on a construction site, whether manually or by the use of lifting equipment. It has a 4 risk level which considered a low priority level as in Table-2, open status in 15/1/2106. Adequate training must be carried out. Where lifting equipment is used, then adequate training must also be carried out but may involve some form of test, to confirm competency. Records of training must be maintained for verification. It is a construction manager responsibility.

Table-2: Granite material that contains silica, Fire Hazard (Flammable material), Material Manual Handling in the workplace

Hazard	Results during the workplace inspection	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Further Necessary action	Action by	Priority	Due Date	Status
Granite material that contains silica	1. Construction work kicks up a lot of dust, often invisible, fine, toxic mixture of hazardous materials that can damage the lungs, 2. leading to diseases such as chronic obstructive pulmonary, asthma and silicosis. 3. This can	2	5	10	Safety team must arrange immediate safety training to all workers	UZUN Management	High Priority	4/1/2016	OPEN

	damage the workers as well the neighborhood								
Fire Hazard (Flammable material)	1. Flammable materials are available in the site 2. It may cause explosion mainly during the summer	2	2	4	Shades must be installed and materials to be rearranged	Construction Manager	Low Priority	15/1/2016	OPEN
Material Manual Handling	1. No training is available in the workplace 2. Records of training are not maintained and verified	2	2	4	Adequate training must be carried out. - Some tests to confirm competency - Records of training must be maintained for verificatio	Construction Manager	Low Priority	15/1/2016	OPEN

Fall protection, Scaffolding, Machine Guards, Machine Grounding, Electrical cables

Falling from one level to another is a major workplace hazard and is the most common cause of death from traumatic injuries in construction. Fall hazards occur in all industries and most fatalities occur from a relatively low height. It is vital to secure the health and safety of workers by undertaking adequate risk management. During the inspection of job placement, we find that there is no safety signage, no barricading for the edge opening, no lifelines around the building, employees are not wearing safety harnesses.

These site drawbacks can be solved by 1) Adequacy of inspections and maintenance, for example, scaffolding; 2) Falling objects, where work is to be done in a higher level than workers level. 3) Weather conditions, 4) Ladders - where and how being used 5) Ladders must only be used when it is not reasonably practicable to use a safer method. 6) Adequacy of training to perform the task safely, 7) Adequacy of emergency procedures.

This problem can be solved by construction manager and considered as urgent action, open status from 5/1/2016 as in

Table 3.Scaffolding; falls of workers from height represent the most serious safety risks. Currently, the scaffolds are erected in an unorganized way and scaffolding blankets are not well fixed by couplings, no accessibility, no inspection tags, and no ladders maintaining the safety distance.

The following points should be solved in the site place.

- Ensuring that all affected employees follow the prescribed practices within this policy,
- Designating a qualified person to design and supervise during the erection, use and disassembling of scaffolding
- Ensuring that all inspections and maintenance practices for scaffolds are conducted by a competent person in accordance with policy and procedure
- Employees training for evacuation procedure and

- Accessibility management construction. This urgent action has a risk level of 25 and considered as urgent action, open status in 6/1/2106 and daily.

The construction manager considered the main responsible for this problem. Moving machine parts have the potential to cause severe workplace injuries, such as crushed fingers or hands, amputations, burns, or blindness. Safeguards are essential for protecting the workers from these preventable injuries. Any machine part, function, or process that may cause injury must be safeguarded. In the location of work, the machine's guards are not appropriate and the worker may easily access the rotating equipment and the belt, nip points exposed that will cause injuries. As a solution, safety guard must be installed and training to personnel must take place. The action has a medium priority with 6 risk level as in

Table-4, open status in 11/1/2016 and weekly.

The responsible person is the site supervisor. Ungrounded machines may cause arc flashes and electrocution to the machine and will immediately cause fatality accident to the operator. The reason behind this action is due to no grounding for all machines and equipment and can be solved by installing the grounding with training. Site supervisor is the responsible person having 10 risk level

considered as high priority hazard, open status in 5/1/2016.

Cables running electrical cords or cables across walkways in the workplace are considered high risk tripping hazards and electrical shock hazards for employees. In our project study, No plugs, cables are run all over the area and in some places submerged in a water tank. Avoiding accidents in workplaces and at the same time protect cables and cords by covering them up with cable protector and do the right connection with appropriate site plugs. The risk level was 4 so it considered as low priority task, open status, 16/1/2016 in a time of action.

Unavailability of toilets may push the employees to use inappropriate ways and do their things around the project site. This will cause the health risk to the employees due to gases and bad odors. Poorly kept toilet facilities, unprofessional toilets, Usage of water bottles are some reasons for causing this type of hazard. The controlling will be by providing toilets for employees and cleaned regularly. The risk level was 15 which measured as urgent action as in

Table-4, open status with 9/1/2016 the time of action. The Uzun management staff is a responsible for this hazard

Table 3: Fall protection, Scaffolding hazards in the workplace

Hazard	Results during the workplace inspection	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Further Necessary action	Action by	Priority	Due Date	Status
Fall Protection	1. No safety signage, no barricading for the edge opening, 2. no life lines around the building, 3. Employees are not wearing safety harnesses, 4. Opening all around the site	5	5	25	1. Adequacy of inspections and maintenance. 2. Adequacy of training to perform the task safely	Construction Manager	Urgent Action	5/1/2016	OPEN

Scaffolding	1. The scaffolds are erected in unorganized ways 2. Scaffolding blankets are not well fixed by couplings, 3. No accessibility, no inspection tags, no ladders are maintaining the safety distance	5	5	25	1. All inspection and maintenance G45 practices for scaffolds are conducted by a competent person in accordance with policy and procedure 2. Training for employees for evacuation procedure 3. Accessibility Management	Construction Manager	Urgent Action	6/1/2016 and Daily	OPEN
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Table-4: Machine guards, Machine grounding, Electrical cables in the workplace

Hazard	Results during the workplace inspection	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Further Necessary action	Action by	Priorty	Due Date	Status
Machine Guards	1. The machines guards are not appropriate 2. The worker may easily access the rotating equipment 3. and the belt, nip points are exposed that will cause injury	3	2	6	1. Safety guard must be installed 2. Training to personnel must take place	Site Supervisor	Medium Priority	11/1/2016 and weekly	OPEN
Machine Grounding	No grounding for all machines and equipment's	2	5	10	1. Grounding must be installed 2. Training to take place	Site Supervisor	High Priority	5/1/2016	OPEN
Electrical Cables	1. No plugs, cables are run all over the area 2. In some places, the cables are submerged in the water tank.	2	2	4	1. Avoiding accidents in your workplace 2. Protect your cables and cords by covering them up with cable Protector 3. Do the right connection with appropriate plugs	Site Supervisor	Low Priority	16/1/2016	OPEN
Toilets	1. Poorly kept toilet facilities 2. Usage of water bottles	5	3	15	1. Toilets must be provided for employees 2. And cleaned regularly.	UZUN Management	Urgent Action	9/1/2016	OPEN

Washing facilities, First aid facility, Safety signs, Ladders

The employers must provide adequate washing facilities to employees engaged in the application of paints, coatings, herbicides, insecticides, or in other operations where contaminants are harmful to the employees. It has a risk level 15 which considers as an urgent action. In case of an accident, a facility should be there to ensure treating the employees on the spot. This will even decrease the cost of the company.

Instead of sending the employees to the hospital for the small injury, it can take place on the job site. It has a 5 risk level having a medium priority among others, open status in 4/1/2016 at the time of action.

Safety signs are necessary to enlighten the people around, and the employees at certain areas of the construction site available only at the entrance of the project, nowhere else. The safety signs should be distributed where needed. It considered as a very low

priority hazard with a risk level 1 and open status in 22/1/2106 as time of action. Site Supervisor is a responsible person in overcoming this hazard. Ladders and stairways are observation for injuries and fatalities among construction workers. Ladders and stairways are observation for injuries and fatalities among construction workers.

The current situation in the workplace is that the ladders and stairways are available but not installed on site. The steps in forbidding this hazard are to

- Use the correct ladder for the task.

- Have a competent person to inspect a ladder before use for any defects.
- Paint or stickers (except warning labels) that could hide possible defects.
- Make sure that ladders are long enough to safely reach the work area.

It has a 14 risk level considering it one of the urgent actions and must be solved by a site supervisor with open status in 5/1/2106.

Table-5: Washing facilities, First aid facility, Safety signs, Ladders in the workplace

Hazard	Results during the workplace inspection	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Further Necessary action	Action by	Priority	Due Date	Status
Washing Facilities	Not Available	5	3	15	To be installed	UZUN Management	Urgent Action	4/1/2016	OPEN
First Aid Facility	Not Available	5	1	5	To be studied	UZUN Management	Medium Priority	12/1/2016	OPEN
Safety Signs	Available only at the entrance of the project, nowhere else	1	1	1	To be distributed where needed	Site Supervisor	Very Low Priority	22/1/2016	OPEN

Ladders	Available but not installed	4	4	16	1. Use the correct ladder for the task. 2. Have a competent person to visually inspect a ladder before use for any defects. 3. Paint or stickers (except warning labels) that could hide possible defects. 4. Make sure that ladders are long enough to safely reach the work area.	Site Supervisor	Urgent Action	5/1/2016	OPEN
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Barricading, administrative control, Site safety personnel control

The utilizing of warning tapes and hard barricading is essential to alarm the employees about openings, excavations, sensitive materials, etc. The Materials are available at the worksite but not installed

The hazard will be removed by installing the needed materials. It considered a low priority hazard with 4 risk level managed the site supervisor; the action date of the task was 7/1/2016 with a weekly check and open status. Administrative control is orders, procedures or documented workplace practices which must be followed in order to make a task 'safer'. Safe

work method statements are an example of administrative controls which are often coupled with an engineered control and the use of personal protective equipment. It has a 1 risk level must be controlled by Uzun management, open status in 5/1/2016. Site safety personnel control is applying the procedures set by the company on the employees and making sure the workplace is safe and as per Standards. No safety people was been see there, therefore, the site controlling will be by adding a dedicated qualified team for safety. It has a 1 risk level must be supervised by Uzun management; the date of action is in 4/1/2016 and open status.

Table-6: Barricading, Administrative control, Site safety personnel control in the workplace

Hazard	Results of the hazard	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level	Further Necessary action
Barricading	Material is available but not installed	2	2	4	To be installed
Administrative control	Not seen	1	1	1	To be implemented

Site safety personnel control	No Safety people are there	1	1	1	A dedicated qualified team for safety to be assigned
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Risk likelihood and Severity

Up to back experiment information, recognizing the risky and un-risky accidents is essential and the judgements taken are impacted by managements' outlook of the future together with preventing the bad performance. The decisions are based on the number of factors as in the

Table-1. The risk level subject is not a simple issue caused in doubt and vagueness. This difficulty performed from the separate opinions and inaccurate numeric quantifications of the likelihood and degree of exposure of several features of the project to risks. For instance, it is acquainted with management risk assessment project to create the affirmation that if the project definition is poor then the project risk is high. Both poor and high phrase in this assertion is vague and imprecise and not easy to express using conventional techniques.

Table-7: Likelihood and Severity Linkert Scales

Likelihood		
The likelihood of harm arising from a particular hazard is determined using the following criteria:		
Score		
Very Unlikely:	May occur only in exceptional circumstances.	1
Unlikely:	May occur given an unlikely sequence of events and/or multiple failures.	2
Possible:	Foreseeable under normal circumstances – a known past incident may have occurred.	3
Likely:	Easily foreseeable under normal circumstances.	4
Very Likely:	Inevitable under the circumstances – known past incidents may have occurred.	5
Severity		
The severity of harm arising from a particular hazard is determined using the following criteria:		
Score		
Insignificant:	No injury/pain or minor injury not requiring first aid.	1
Minor:	Minor injuries requiring first aid e.g. cuts and bruises. No lasting effects.	2
Moderate:	Up to 3 days absence, flesh wound, bruising etc.	3
Major:	Requires over 3 days off work or a hospital visit. Reportable to HSE.	4
Fatal:	Single or multiple fatalities, long term disability, loss of limb.	5

The value is obvious since such a rule would be taken from a project manager (10). Therefore, a common language for describing risk is likelihood and

severity which is necessary so as to achieve consistent quantification. The expressions for determining the likelihood may be well-defined as shown in

Similarly, one of the most important models is to categorize, prioritize and list hazards, based on references and experienced professional's inputs. This gives a well know output in risk assessment process bearing in mind the likelihood and hazard, which is fair and reasonable for all involved parties.

The attention was concerning Uzun Real Estate and Construction Company, one of the top leading companies in Turkey and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Uzun group has several businesses say by Real Estate, Car Rental, and Construction, etc. The research highlighted the application of safety standards in one of the construction projects located in Magusa, that shows the good and bad practices performed. Unexpectedly, in most of the cases, the company was deviating to unsafe work manner, that may cause harm, damages, accidents to the employees, professional, visitors and neighborhoods.

In addition, the Uzun company report is not only theoretical, instead, it is supported by the real evidence of the good and bad practices that reflect the realistic image of the project itself and it followed safety standards. Furthermore, the risk assessment summary table is identifying the bad practices done, considering all the factors and what may latter caused by each hazard.

In light of the above, safety is no extra cost or act imposed on us; safety is everybody's responsibility to avoid fatalities, injuries and unexpected events that are potentially hazardous to us as professionals and to the rest of the population. This study presents a factual brief of how companies are controlling and monitoring safety. Similarly, it is presenting a real picture of how the minimum standards are being practiced. Unfortunately, this pathetic interpretation of safety is causing dramatically accidents that may happen to any of us.

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Table-5. The risk severity is considered so near to moving the objectives during the assessment time. Risk severity is a severity of injury determined from a specific hazard. By determining the likelihood and severity of a hazard, then a risk level can be determined by multiplying either values or use the matrix. Then, decide on further action, as illustrated

Table-6.

CONCLUSION

By revisiting the research sequence, we first identified the risk assessment process implemented at Uzun Company say, Introduce, Identify, List, and Analyze and put in words. A major task and prerequisite were to categorize the main reasons and objectives of this report that allowed us to undertake all unexpected limitations to have clear and good results. The mutual objective is to highlight what needs better implementation within Uzun Company and to describe the hazards considering professional and fair criteria. In the end, setting the priorities based on the relevant principles.

Defining the key elements of the project started by hazard, likelihood, severity, risk program, assessment, management, and analysis, which was collected from different reputable sources. On the other hand, this report brought up a summary of risk assessment's literature review starting by the early stages to date. Through listing the adequate processes that must be followed with the consideration of different sources and interpretations, the results were determined.

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