Unit 2

STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

Chapter 2.4

<u>Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis- code of practice IS 15656:2006</u>

As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, I don't have specific information about IS 15656:2006. However, I can provide general information about hazard identification and risk analysis in the context of occupational health and safety.

In the field of occupational health and safety, hazard identification and risk analysis are fundamental processes for assessing and managing workplace risks. Organizations often follow established standards, guidelines, or codes of practice to ensure a systematic and effective approach to these processes.

Here are common steps involved in hazard identification and risk analysis:

1. **Hazard Identification:**
   - The process of identifying and documenting potential sources of harm or danger in the workplace.
   - Involves identifying various types of hazards, including physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic, and psychosocial hazards.
   - Sources for hazard identification may include workplace inspections, incident reports, employee feedback, and reviews of work processes and equipment.

2. **Risk Analysis:**
   - The process of evaluating the identified hazards to assess the level of risk associated with each.
   - Involves considering the likelihood of an event occurring and the potential consequences if it does.
   - Risk analysis helps prioritize hazards based on their level of risk, enabling organizations to focus resources on the most significant risks.

3. **Risk Assessment:**

- Combines hazard identification and risk analysis to assess the overall risk in the workplace.
- Involves assigning a risk level to each identified hazard, considering factors such as severity, probability, and exposure.
- Risk assessments help organizations develop strategies for risk control and mitigation.

4. **Control Measures:**

- After identifying and assessing risks, organizations implement control measures to minimize or eliminate the risks.
- Control measures may include engineering controls, administrative controls, and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

5. **Monitoring and Review:**

- Ongoing monitoring of the workplace to ensure the effectiveness of implemented control measures.
- Regular reviews of hazard identification and risk analysis processes to account for changes in the workplace, work processes, or external factors.