Hazards Identification and Risk Assessment in Metro Railway Line Construction Project at Hyderabad

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Abstract— The construction industry has the largest number of injuries compared to other industries. Thus, reducing accidents and determining construction risks are extremely important. One of the essential steps for construction safety management is hazard identification, since the most unmanageable risks are from unidentified hazards. This paper aims to rank the risk of construction hazards.

Keywords— Construction Industry; Metro Railway Line construction; Risk assessment; Hazard identification; risk matrix.

I. INTRODUCTION

In present scenario for any industry to be successful it should meet not only the production requirements but also maintain the safety standards for all concerned. The construction Industry is susceptible to a wide range of hazards in its various operational areas. In India the construction industry has contributed an estimated US$ 308 billion to the National GDP in 2015-16

Hazard identification and risk assessment is systematic approach to protect the health and minimize danger to life, property and environment.

This paper highlights report on HIRA applied in the construction site of Metro Rail Line project at Hyderabad. It includes the methodological steps to identify hazard related to materials, operations and conditions. Assess the risk level of the hazards and apply or suggest the possible remedies and corrective actions to reduce the risk.

II. METHODOLOGY

The main motto of hazard identification is to identify & evaluate the hazards & the unintended events, which could cause an accident. In hazard identification & quantification of probability of occurrence it is assume that they will perform as designed in the absence of unintended events (component & material failure, human errors, external event, process unknown) which may affect the process behavior.

The steps of hazard identification and risk assessment are:

Step 1 Hazard Identification
The purpose of hazard identification is to identify and develop a list of hazards for each job in the organization that are reasonably likely to expose people to injury, illness or disease if not effectively controlled. Workers can then be informed of these hazards and controls put in place to protect workers prior to them being exposed to the actual hazard.

Step 2 Risk Assessment
Risk assessment is the process used to determine the likelihood that people exposed to injury, illness or disease in the workplace arising from any situation identified during the hazard identification process prior to consideration or implementation of control measures. Risk occurs when a person is exposed to a hazard. Risk is the likelihood that exposure to a hazard will lead to injury or health issues. It is a measure of probability and potential severity of harm or loss.

Step 3 Risk Control
Risk control is the process used to identify, develop, implement and continually review all practicable measures for eliminating or reducing the likelihood of an injury, illness or diseases in the workplace.

Step 4 Implementation of Risk Controls
All hazards that have been assessed should be dealt in order of priority in one or more of the following hierarchy of controls
The most effective methods of control are:
1. Elimination of hazards
2. Substitute something safer
3. Use engineering/design controls
4. Use administrative controls such as safe work procedures
5. Protect the workers i.e. By ensuring competence through supervision and training, etc.

Each measure must have a designated person and date assigned for the implementation of controls. This ensures that all required safety measures will be completed.

Step 5 Monitor and Review
Hazard identification, risk assessment and control are an on-going process. Therefore regularly review the
effectiveness of your hazard assessment and control measures. Make sure that you undertake a hazard and risk assessment when there is change to the workplace including when work systems, tools, machinery or equipment changes. Provide additional supervision when the new employees with reduced skill levels or knowledge are introduced to the workplace.

The phase of risk identification is essential, because it establishes the bases of the risk analysis. Indeed, the data of risk identification will be the input of the evaluation and/or hierarchisation phases. Therefore, it is necessary to make an identification phase in an exhaustive way to get the best results.

III. THE PROCESS OF RISK ASSESSMENT (Figure 1)

IV. SITE DESCRIPTION
Hyderabad metro rail project is huge project. Its commencement date is 13th April 2012 and its completion date is 12th Feb. 2016, which is now extended due to some unavoidable reasons. The authority of this project is Hyderabad Metro Rail Ltd and Concessionaire is L&T Metro rail (Hyderabad) Ltd in which contractor is L&T Construction. This project contain three corridor, first corridor comprises of 29.29 km length and 26 stations, second corridor comprises of 15.43 km length and 16 stations and third corridor comprises of 27.29 km length and 23 station. The total length of project is about 72.02 km in length and 65 numbers of stations. The project also have planned living space, regular health check up camps, environment friendly ambience, RO plant for clean drinking water, The major EHS initiatives are Air quality monitoring, Eye checkup camps, blood donation camps, First aid awareness and health check up camps. The major construction work having potential hazards for workers in this construction site include Excavation, Underground piping, fabrication, and erection, Concreting, Rigging, Structural steel erection, Scaffolding erection and dismantling, Gas Cutting, Welding, Confined Space entry, Radiography works, Cable Tray Cable duct installation, Paving, Fixed and hinged leg replacement, Painting work at height.
V. METHODOLOGY

Standard Procedures can be used to find out hazard in Construction Site given in (Safety at Work 7th Edition by John Ridley and John Channing) using Job Safety Analysis. It is an accident prevention technique that should be used in conjunction with the development of job safety instruction; safe system of work; and job safety training. The technique of Job Safety Analysis (JSA) has evolved from the work study techniques known as method study and work measurement.

The method study engineers aim is to improve methods of production. In this they use a technique known as SREDIM principle:

Select (Work to be studied);
Record (how work is done);
Examine (the total Situation);
Develop (best method for doing work);
Install (this method into the company’s operation);

Maintain (this defined and measured method).

Work measurement is utilized to break the job down into its component part and, by measuring the quantity of work in each of the component parts, make human effort more effective. From experience standard times have evolved for particular components operation and these enable jobs to be given in a time.

The basic procedure for job safety analysis is as follows:

1. Select the job to be analysed. (SELECT)
2. Break the job down into its components parts in orderly and chronological sequence of job steps. (RECORD)
3. Critically observe and examine each component part of the job to determine the risk of accident. (EXAMINE)
4. Develop control measure to eliminate or reduce the risk of accident. (DEVELOP)
5. Formulate written and safe systems of work and job safety instructions for the job. (INSTALL)
6. Review safe systems of work and job safe practices at regular intervals to ensure their utilization. (MAINTAIN)

From a practical viewpoint, this information can be recorded on a job safety analysis chart of the sort shown in Figure 2. This is a typical job safety analysis chart. The detailed format with process is given in result analysis.

VI. JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS RECORD CHART (Evaluation in Construction) (Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Title:</th>
<th>Date of job analysis:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department:</td>
<td>Time of job observation:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyst/Reviewer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of Job:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident Experience:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Potential Loss:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Requirements:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant codes of practice/Guidance notes/Advisory Publication:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequences of job steps</th>
<th>Risk identified</th>
<th>Precautions advised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Suggested safe system of work: | |
| Suggested review date: | |
| Suggested job safety instructions: | |
| Suggested training program: | |
| Signed: | Date: |
| Department: | Function: |
Overall, the document is about the necessity of conducting risk assessments. A detailed risk assessment for lifting structural steel is described, as well as for cutting and erecting. The process involves identifying the tasks required to perform the job, listing the hazards those tasks could cause, and selecting risk control measures to eliminate or minimize the risk of injury.

The document mentions Job Safety Analysis for Lifting tools & tackles. It explains the selection of crane, securing & balancing load, crane position, and inspection of equipment and lifting accessories. It also includes safety precautions such as using insulated tools, rubber hand gloves, mask, goggles, and safety shoes.

Job Safety Analysis for Structural Steel Erection outlines the selection of crane, lifting tools & tackles, and the importance of evaluating about its safe lifting. Proper securing & imbalance load, and the proper hand signal to the operator are also highlighted.

Job Safety Analysis for Rigging mentions the importance of using the correct slinging procedure, load should be properly balanced, and risk control measures such as the SLI should be in working condition, crane load chart shall be posted in the operator's cabin.

Job Safety Analysis for Concreting explains the importance of using mechanical means to carry cement bags from godown to site, and using safety equipment such as safety shoes, hand gloves, hard hat, and safety glasses.

In conclusion, the document emphasizes the importance of conducting risk assessments for various jobs to ensure the safety of workers. The risk assessments include identifying the tasks, listing the hazards, and selecting risk control measures to eliminate or minimize the risk of injury.
5. Always store the cylinders in an upright position and chained.
6. The cylinders should be chained in the trolley also.
7. The cylinder should have valve cap/guard.
8. Fire protection and fire fighting system to be available.
9. No smoking board should be displayed.
10. Cylinders should not be rolled on the ground.
11. Cylinders should not be dropped down from the vehicle.
12. Gas cutting to be done by the trained gas cutter and not by helper.
13. Oxygen and acetylene cylinders shall be stored separately in upright position and well secured, with related signs, in weather protection shed.
14. Gas cylinders should have colour code.
15. Rubber hoses should have colour code.
16. Clamps/jubilee clips should be used for connecting hoses.
17. Cap/guard shall be fixed when the cylinder not in use.
18. Valve guard should be fixed when cylinders are in use.
19. Ensure ISI/CE marked flash back arrestors are installed to the cutting torch as well as cylinder side.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Safety Analysis for</th>
<th>Fire</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Welding to be done by trained welder, not by helper.
2. Ensure proper house keeping all the time.
3. Ensure proper earthing connections.
4. Ensure that all cables, electrode holder, electrode ovens are in good conditions.
5. Welding return to be connected with proper clamp to job as close as possible from the welding joint.
6. Ensure fire watch, adequate firefighting equipment and fire blankets are in place.
7. Ensure the welding machines are equipped with ELCB, DB.
8. Never place electrode oven on wooden surface when in use.
9. Electrode stubs shall be properly collected in containers, tins.
10. Toolbox talks before starting the job.
11. Weather protection shed to be provided for welding machine.
12. Welding cables should be coiled properly and to be routed away (segregated) from power cable.
13. Flammable material should be removed or covered with fire retardant blanket.

VIII. ASSESSMENT OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECT LEVEL RISK CATEGORIES

Table below shows that the controllable risk sources as identified in the study could be further broken down into seven sub-categories: design risks, external risks, environmental risks, organizational risks, project management risks, right of way risks, and construction risks which fall within the control of the project team.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table: Risk Categories</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories</td>
<td>1 (Rare)-5 (Very Frequent)</td>
<td>1 (Very low)-5 (Very High)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DESIGN RISK</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D1 Design errors and omissions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2 Design process takes longer than anticipated</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3 Stakeholders request late changes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4 Failure to carry out the works in accordance with the contract</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EXTERNAL RISKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex1 New stakeholders emerge and request changes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex2 Public objections</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex3 Laws and local standards change</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex4 Tax change</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En1 Environmental analysis incomplete</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>En2 New alternatives required to avoid, mitigate or minimize environmental impact</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Once the risks and probabilities are determined, the risk score can be calculated. Risk score is detailed in Table: Risk Categories. The probability and impact matrix (Figure: Risk Matrix) illustrates a risk rating assignment for individual risk factors in the identified risks categories. The risk matrix shows the combination of impact and probability that in turn yield a risk priority (shown by the red, yellow, and green colour). Qualitative risk analysis can lead to further analysis in quantitative risk analysis or directly to risk response planning. Twenty risk factors were established to be significant under the internal risks categories. Under the design risk category, design errors/omissions and design process delays were the most frequently mentioned risk factors attributed to the contractors. Under the project management risk category, scheduling errors and failure to comply with contractual quality requirements, were the most frequently mentioned risk factors. Under the construction risk category, construction cost overruns and technology changes were the most frequently mentioned risk factors attributed to the contractors. Respondents believed that these risk events are responsible for poor quality of work, delays and associated losses. Risks with high impact and high probability, such as D1 (design errors and omissions), C1 (construction cost overruns), and PM2 (scheduling errors, contractor delays) are required further analysis, including quantification, and aggressive risk management.

IX. CONCLUSION
In this paper effective Job Safety analysis approach is elaborated effectively, also the risk matrix is shown to represent different type of risk which is further categories into subcategory. An effective risk management process encourages the construction company to identify and quantify risks and to consider risk containment and risk reduction policies. Construction companies that manage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATIONAL RISKS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O1 Inexperienced workforce and staff turnover</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O2 Delayed deliveries</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O3 Lack of protection on a construction site</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT MANAGEMENT RISKS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM1 Failure to comply with contractual quality requirements</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM2 Scheduling errors, contractor delays</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM3 Project team conflicts</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIGHT OF WAY RISKS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1 Expired temporary construction permits</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2 Contradictions in the construction documents</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTRUCTION RISKS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 Construction cost overruns</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 Technology changes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: Risk Matrix

Once the risks and probabilities are determined, the risk score can be calculated. Risk score is detailed in Table: Risk Categories. The probability and impact matrix (Figure: Risk Matrix) illustrates a risk rating assignment for individual risk factors in the identified risks categories. The risk matrix shows the combination of impact and probability that in turn yield a risk priority (shown by the red, yellow, and green colour). Qualitative risk analysis can lead to further analysis in quantitative risk analysis or directly to risk response planning. Twenty risk factors were established to be significant under the internal risks categories. Under the design risk category, design errors/omissions and design process delays were the most frequently mentioned risk factors attributed to the contractors. Under the project management risk category, scheduling errors and failure to comply with contractual quality requirements were the most frequently mentioned risk factors. Under the construction risk category, construction cost overruns and technology changes were the most frequently mentioned risk factors attributed to the contractors. Respondents believed that these risk events are responsible for poor quality of work, delays and associated losses. Risks with high impact and high probability, such as D1 (design errors and omissions), C1 (construction cost overruns), and PM2 (scheduling errors, contractor delays) are required further analysis, including quantification, and aggressive risk management.

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risk effectively and efficiently enjoy financial savings, and greater productivity, improved success rates of new projects and better decision making.

Risk management in the construction project management context is a comprehensive and systematic way of identifying, analyzing and responding to risks to achieve the project objectives. The research results show that the above said Construction Company significantly differ from the construction companies in India in the adoption of risk management practices. To management the risk effectively and efficiently, the contractor must understand risk responsibilities, risk event conditions, risk preference, and risk management capabilities.

Qualitative methods of risk assessment are used in construction companies most frequently, ahead of quantitative methods. In construction project risk management, risks may be compared by placing them on a matrix of risk impact against a probability. Mitigation options are then derived from predefined limits to ensure the risk tolerance and appetite of the construction company.

The risk management framework for construction projects can be improved by combining qualitative and quantitative methodologies to risk analysis.

X. REFERENCES

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