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# Risk Assessment Report for the Production Company of Fibre and Yarn

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## 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*	Mehdvi Textile industry (PVT) limited
Site location*	Lahore Punjab Pakistan
Number of workers	Number of total workers are 800 Three shifts per day (Frequently)
General description of the organisation	The main production of the company are Fiber and yarn, situated in Lahore Punjab province of Pakistan, incorporated in 1978. The mills produce quality and cost effective textiles products such as satin, poplin, crocheting, knitting, and cords for home furnishing. The mills is partially engaged in three different components including textile manufacturing, dyeing and furnishing, and weaving and energy. The company also have another different production lines for the household textile, and hospitality textile. Each product region is equipped with different type of machinery for cutting, dyeing, stitching, weaving, rolling and packing etc. During my visit to the company workers were engaged in different types of activities such as snitching, welding, washing, dyeing, weaving and working at hight etc. There were three frequently working shifts per days, in which the workers have to do continuous work. The first shift was 6:00 to 14:00, the second shift was from 14:00 to 22:00 and the third shift was from 22:00 to 6:00. The workers was more flexible, energetic and young. However, there were also some female workers who were engaged in different task like snitching, washing, designing, and administrative office.
Description of the area to be included in the risk assessment	The area that should be included in the risk assessments involves Fibre processing section, designing section, production hall, storage area, generator room and dyeing area.
Any other relevant information	The HSE manager together with his team will be responsible for health and safety at this workplace, who are obeyed to report directly 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 completed your risk assessment.

<p>Outline how the risk assessment was carried out this should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• sources of information consulted;</li><li>• who you spoke to; and</li><li>• how you identified:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- the hazards;</li><li>- what is already being done; and</li><li>- any additional controls/actions that may be required.</li></ul></li></ul>	<p>Before executing my risk assessment, I reviewed numerous resources, like the HSE (Health and Safety Executive) and many UK-based websites. These websites gave an extensive amount of data on workplace safety, however I was mainly looking for further details about the industry of textiles. In addition, I examined the International Labour Organisation (ILO) website, which contained helpful details on health and safety management in the textile industry, comprising important codes and practices. The websites I relied on as references are given below.</p> <p><a href="https://www.hse.gov.uk/textiles/fire-explosion.htm">https://www.hse.gov.uk/textiles/fire-explosion.htm</a> <a href="https://www.ilo.org/global/industries">https://www.ilo.org/global/industries</a> <a href="https://www.iloencyclopaedia.org/part-viii-12633/safety-applications/item/958-">https://www.iloencyclopaedia.org/part-viii-12633/safety-applications/item/958-</a></p> <p>Later it, I headed to the textile plant and made actual observations to determine the various hazards present there. To get details about hazards, I talked to the textile mill's management, engineers, operators, and HSE supervisor about their concerns regarding health and safety practices. They were very knowledgeable regarding work risks and control procedures. I also investigated their audit reports, previous inspection reports, ill health records, accident and incident reports, and discussed with stack holders to gain insight into the different kinds of incidents that had happened over the previous six months, as well as whether any of these accidents had happened at the same location. I also questioned workers' leaders and local supervisors with respect to health and safety trainings, PPE provision, and other health and safety problems.</p>
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## Part 2: Risk Assessment

Organisation name: Mehdivi Textile Industry (PVT) Limited

Date of assessment: 03/08/2024

Scope of risk assessment: Fibre processing section, dyeing section, designing section, production hall, generator room, and storage area.

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
<p><b>Electricity</b> Damaged electric socket and cable in designing section</p>	<p>Workers inside the design areas are at danger of injury due to broken electrical sockets and defective power cables connecting to some of the computers. The broken insulation on these wires escalates the possibility of electrical risks. Workers might come into contact with these hazards while connecting or unplugging computers and different electrical equipment. This might lead to</p>	<p>Gave training to workers on the electrical hazard and their control measures. Safety and warning sign were placed.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arranged group talks for workers.</li> <li>2. Conduct a toolbox discussion for all employees.</li> <li>3. Verify that every electrical task is done under a permit-to-work system.</li> <li>4. First-aid specialists should be available during electrical maintenance practices.</li> <li>5. Change all broken sockets and power cables across the design area.</li> <li>6. Frequently check and repair all wiring, switches, and sockets to guarantee their safety.</li> </ol>	<p>One day</p> <p>One week</p> <p>One day</p> <p>One week</p> <p>One day</p> <p>Daily</p>	<p>Finance director</p> <p>HSE officer</p> <p>Activity supervisor</p>

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
	electrical shocks, resulting in burns across their hands or likely cardiac challenges.				
<b>Ergonomics</b>  Frequently work in designing are in front of display screen	Possible damage to the workers working in designing section  Continue work in front of display screen may effect the physical health of workers such as back pain, eye strain etc.	No action were taken	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Guarantee whether the Display Screen Equipment (DSE) system is ergonomically built.</li> <li>2. Raise the lighting levels (lux) in the design region.</li> <li>3. Provide health monitoring for staff members, including prevalent inspections of the eyes.</li> <li>4. Implement shift work and periods of rest for employees.</li> <li>5. Establish adequate safety signs throughout the workplace.</li> <li>6. Provide individuals with ergonomic and safety training.</li> </ol>	3 days  3 days  2 weeks  2 days  One day  3 weeks	Finance Director  HSE offer  Activity 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
<b>Fire</b> Raw material and cigarette buds in the storage	Workers at the site suffer significant hazards. Smoking was found around the storage area carrying extremely dangerous fibrous raw materials. If a cigarette butt is erroneously dropped, it might burn the stored materials, which causes an extensive fire. This could lead to serious property damage and even catastrophic burn injury to workers.	Fire extinguishers were placed. The workers were given training related to fire hazards.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build specific smoking areas for employees.</li> <li>2. Adopt restricted smoking limitations, enabling smoking only in particular areas.</li> <li>3. Build fire safety terminals in crucial places.</li> <li>4. Guarantee that cigarette butts are immediately taken from places surrounding the storage site.</li> <li>5. concentrate an eye toward sparks and other possible causes of ignition.</li> <li>6. Establish an extensive housekeeping strategy throughout the factory.</li> </ol>	3 weeks  3 days  3 weeks  4 days  2 days  One week	Finance Director  HSE officer
<b>Slips and trips</b> Slippery floor of dying section	Workers of dying section could be harmed. The floor of the dying section was slippery due to the irregular use of water and leakage of dying agents. Workers can be slip due to the	The workers were provided with slip resistant shoes. Safety signs were installed in slippery areas.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Arranged toolboxes talk to the workers at spot.</li> <li>2. Continue cleaning of floor</li> <li>3. Lux level of the dying section should be increased.</li> <li>4. Installation of spill kits and the worker must be given</li> </ol>	One day  Regular basis  2 days  3 weeks	Finance Director  HSE officer  Activity 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
	slippery floor and can suffer a serious injury of head or external and internal body injuries.		with using training of these kits.		
<b>Manual Handling</b> Loading of trucks with finished products by manual handling	The workers engaged in manual handling could be harmed. Workers who During manually placing sacks and rolls of finished goods inside trucks, workers fail to utilise proper lifting techniques. Incorrect positioning during lifting and putting boosts the risk of injuries and illnesses such as work-related upper limb diseases (WRULD), back pain, muscular tension, and even muscle injury.	Installed safety signs in specific areas  Fresh water was available.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Train workers on safe lifting techniques.</li> <li>2. Give handling aids like sack trucks and trolleys.</li> <li>3. boost the number of workers to encourage with lifting tasks.</li> <li>4. Set up conveyor belt systems to minimise manual handling.</li> <li>5. Execute job rotation and usual rest breaks for workers.</li> </ol>	3 weeks  One week  2 weeks  One month  2 days	Finance Director  HSE officer

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
<b>Hazardous Substance</b> High amount of fibre particles in fibre dust throughout fibre processing section	The workers working in fibre processing section could be harmed. The fiber processing area contains a significant amount of fine dust particles. Workers weren't given personal protective equipment (PPE) and breathed in dust. This contact puts them to substantial health risks such as asthma, lung cancer, and other respiratory diseases.	Masks were provided to workers Training were give to workers related to hazardous substances and control measures.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. place up a local exhaust ventilation (LEV) system within the fiber processing area.</li> <li>2. Execute periodic repairs on the LEV system for optimal efficiency.</li> <li>3. Construct a special change and washing location for workers.</li> <li>4. Implement shift change and rest breaks to lower workers' contact with dust.</li> </ol>	3 weeks  3 weeks  One month  2 days	Finance Director  HSE officer  Activity Supervisor
<b>Working at height</b> The safety rails were missing from the steps leading to second floor	Workers that use these stairs possess a risk of injury. The lack of guardrails boosts the probability of falls, which may result in serious wounds such as head	Placed safety and warning signs at specific locations. The workers were give with adequate training, supervision and instruction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construct guardrails at all prone sides of the staircase.</li> <li>2. Install warning signs limiting using stairs until it is considered safe.</li> <li>3. Verify that any non-routine tasks receive</li> </ol>	Two month  3 days	Finance Director  HSE officer  Activity 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
	trauma, bone fractures, and both internal and external traumas from falling from a height.		<p>sufficient oversight.</p> <p>4. Consider implementing a conveyor belt system as a substitute method of dragging items to higher levels.</p> <p>5. Develop and carry out a safe work structure for activities requiring heights.</p>	<p>One day</p> <p>One month</p> <p>One month</p>	
<p><b>Work equipment and machinery</b></p> <p>The cutting machine was found without safety guard</p>	<p>Workers who operate the cutting machinery are at threat of injury. Their hands might come into contact with the sharp, moving blades, which might cause serious injuries.</p>	<p>Safety and warning signs were placed</p>	<p>1. The cutting machinery was equipped by new safety adjustable guard.</p> <p>2. Give training to the newcomers on safe working procedures.</p> <p>3. Provide necessary PPE to the workers.</p>	<p>2 weeks</p> <p>3 weeks</p> <p>One week</p>	
<p><b>Noise</b></p> <p>The was a high frequency sound in production hall due to heavy machinery</p>	<p>Workers working nearby noise-producing machinery are at risk. Machinery in the production hall, such as stitching and</p>	<p>Training related to noise hazards were given to the workers. Ear plugs were available but some of workers weren't using.</p>	<p>1. Place silencers on noisier machinery.</p> <p>2. Install acoustic foam surrounding noise-generating places.</p> <p>3. Must have the use of PPE</p>	<p>Two weeks</p> <p>Three weeks</p> <p>One week</p>	<p>Finance Director</p> <p>HSE officer</p> <p>Activity Supervisor</p>

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
	rolling machinery, produces loud noises to which workers endure for extended periods of time. Long-term exposure to this noise may lead to a number of hearing problems, involving ringing in the ears, tinnitus, and noise-induced hearing loss.		for employees in high-noise situations. 4. Place warning signs addressing noise hazards. 5. To minimise noise levels, conduct periodic checks on machinery, such as lubricating them.	3 days  Regular basis	
<b>Health welfare And Work Environment</b> The high temperature in production hall and utility area	Workers in the handling section are at risk of being subjected to high temperatures, especially in the utilities section and production hall. Long-term exposure to these high temperatures may result in heat stroke, dehydration, and	The worker was given with supervision, instructions and training. The freshwater facility was also Available.	1. Energy drinks were provided to the workers. 2. Install cooling fan at different places. 3. To facilitate workers, washing places must be constructed. 4. Heat resistant cloth and other PPE must be provided to workers.	Regular  2 weeks  One month  One day.	Finance Director  HSE officer  Activity 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
	exhaustion.				

### 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	<p><b>Moral Arguments</b></p> <p>The company holds a moral responsibility for guaranteeing the well-being of its employees. Workers come to make a living for their loved ones and not to get ill or injured. Poor health may result in devastating effects on people's life. Employers having an ethical obligation to preserve the mental and physical safety of workers as they carry out their duties. Accidents may result in an adverse effect on both physical and emotional health. Employers are additionally needed to give welfare and emergency services, including a first aid, in the instance of an accident. An accident carries broad repercussions for the injured worker's family and colleagues. By executing these duties, the organisation may enhance health and safety efficiency, displaying its moral commitment.</p> <p><b>General Legal Arguments</b></p> <p>Similarly, an organization is obligated by law to give its staff with a secure place to work, equipment, and machinery. In the case of an accident, legal actions may be carried out, resulting in work interruptions and enormous penalties. This might negatively impact the organization's credibility. Based on the ILO Convention of 1988 (C167, Article 13), "All necessary measures must be taken to guarantee that all</p>
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	<p>workplaces are safe and beyond risk of injury to the safety and health of workers."</p> <p><b>Financial Arguments</b></p> <p>Accidents and accidents may influence the financial status of an organisation. Failing to carry out safe practices may result in unexpected results. Economic losses can be classified as direct, indirect, insured, or uninsured.</p> <p>All of these costs could occur as the consequence of accidents. Adopting the suggested approaches is both safer and more affordable. This prevents the workplace from these expenditures, as preventative measures are considerably cheaper. As a result, employing the suggested safety measures will assist the company avoid significant costs.</p>
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### Justification for action 1

Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)	<b>Heat retardant clothing's and PPE's must be given to the workers. (Hazard: Health, Welfare and work environment).</b>
Specific legal arguments	The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has put forward multiple agreements for safeguarding workers from the adverse effects of what they do at work. A specific convention is ILO C167 - Safety and Health in Construction, 1988 (No. 167), stating that if other means for giving sufficient safeguards towards accidents or health risks, including working in hazardous conditions, are not sufficient, employers must offer appropriate personal protective equipment and protective clothing. This equipment ought to be serviced and provided to workers at no cost to comply with national laws and regulations.
Consideration of likelihood AND severity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types of injury or ill health</li> <li>• number of workers at risk</li> </ul>	The elevated temperatures in the services area and production hall raise the risk of heat stroke, dehydration, and tiredness. Workers in these areas are faced with high temperatures, that placing them at risk for significant issues like heat strokes and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how often the activity is carried out</li> <li>• how widespread the risk</li> </ul>	<p>dehydration. Both workers and supervisors are at risk, while presenting mechanisms for control are not sufficient in avoiding these injuries. When giving recommendations, I classify risk severity into the following classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimal: no injury or damage happened.</li> <li>• Minor: injury happened requiring the first aid treatment and/or unimportant damage to the equipment and machinery.</li> <li>• Major: injury happened requiring the hospital treatment, requiring recovery time, and/or important damage to equipment and machinery.</li> <li>• Fatal: injuring which causing disability or death, and loss of equipment, machinery or Building</li> </ul> <p>This risk possesses a minor to serious severity grade because workers might have a number of symptoms, including stress and exhaustion, which might go away with no medical treatment, but they can also get heat stroke and dehydration, which might need hospitalisation.</p>
<p>How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the intended impact of the action;</li> <li>• justification for the timescale that you indicated in your risk assessment; and</li> <li>• whether you think the action will fully control the risk</li> </ul>	<p>Workers may limit their likelihood to be exposed to this hazard by using heat-resistant PPE and clothes. These clothing items will absorb a lot of the heat from the environment, decreasing the exposure of employees to high temperatures. The risk assessment suggested a two-week deployment timeline for this control measure, as authorisation from the managing director must be obtained to make the necessary preparations. This management action will additionally contribute to reducing the risks linked to the other hazards discovered during the risk assessment.</p>

## Justification for action 2

<p>Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)</p>	<p><b>All the sockets and power cables of the designing areas must be replaced. (Hazard: Electricity)</b></p>
<p>Specific legal arguments</p>	<p>Article 26 of ILO C167 - Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167) demands licensed engineers and service staff to set up and fix electrical</p>

	<p>devices and equipment with the objective to reduce occupational risks. Furthermore, ILO R175 - Safety and Health in Construction Recommendation, 1988 (No. 175) demands employers to carry out proactive measures for protecting personnel regarding electrical hazards in the workplace. All electrical equipment and systems must be established, installed, and repaired by qualified persons, and used safely.</p>
<p>Consideration of likelihood AND severity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types of injury or ill health</li> <li>• number of workers at risk</li> <li>• how often the activity is carried out</li> <li>• how widespread the risk is</li> </ul>	<p>The risk of electric shock is essential due to flawed electrical sockets in the design section and ragged power cables on some machines. Workers in this region are at threat to come into connection with these dangers when plugging or unplugging items, which might give rise to an electric shock. This may result in burns on the hands or, in severe circumstances cardiac arrest. Present control techniques are insufficient in minimising injury. This hazard can be categorised as "Major" since a powerful electric shock can result in serious injury, such as burns or cardiac collapse, both of which need quick medical attention. See Reason 1 for the severity category.</p>
<p>How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the intended impact of the action;</li> <li>• justification for the timescale that you indicated in your risk assessment; and</li> <li>• whether you think the action will fully control the risk</li> </ul>	<p>The likelihood of such hazard can be substantially lowered by changing any faulty electrical sockets and cables by fresh ones. Workers have become at risk due to insufficient insulation and damaged sockets; however this risk will be removed after the repairs are finished, substantially reducing the risk of electrical shock. A two-week schedule has been created to carry out this control action, as authorization from the managing director along with additional arrangements are needed. Changing all flawed electrical components will greatly decrease the danger related to this hazard.</p>

### Justification for action 3

<p>Action (Taken from column 4 of risk assessment)</p>	<p><b>Install local exhaust ventilation system in the fibre processing section. (Hazard: Hazardous substance)</b></p>
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<p>Specific legal arguments</p>	<p>The International Labour Organisation (ILO) generated many agreements and recommendations that protect workers towards hazardous materials. As per Article 12 of the ILO C170 - Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170), employers have to ensure that employees are not subjected to chemicals in excess of established limits of exposure or criteria determined by competent authorities or recognised bodies in line with national or international standards. Employers also have to track and record their employees' interaction with hazardous chemicals whenever required to protect their safety and health, or as directed by the responsible authority.</p>
<p>Consideration of likelihood AND severity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types of injury or ill health</li> <li>• number of workers at risk</li> <li>• how often the activity is carried out</li> <li>• how widespread the risk is</li> </ul>	<p>The processing area includes an excessive amount of fine fiber dust, thereby increasing the risk of illness. Workers aren't given with personal protective equipment (PPE) and consequently inhale the dust. This contact might result in serious health issues like asthma and lung cancer. Current regulations are inadequate for reducing these health concerns. This hazard has a "Major" severity rating since exposure to certain dangerous substances may result in serious illnesses such as asthma and lung cancer, both of which necessitate important medical treatment. Refer to Reason 1 for the severity category.</p>
<p>How effective the action is likely to be in controlling the risk. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the intended impact of the action;</li> <li>• justification for the timescale that you indicated in your risk assessment; and</li> <li>• whether you think the action will fully control the risk</li> </ul>	<p>Placing a local exhaust airflow system in the fiber manufacturing area drastically decreases the likelihood of this hazard. The equipment decreases the amount of airborne fiber particles in the production section, minimizing workers' exposure to this dangerous substance.</p> <p>A one-month schedule has been set to carry out this control measure in order in order to allow for managing director clearance and suitable arrangements. This step will also assist in reducing the risks related to the other control measures mentioned in the risk assessment.</p>

#### 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	The company's policy implies an annual evaluation of its risk assessment. As an outcome, I recommended a review date of 03/08/2025. The risk assessment need to be reconsidered when the number of personnel, shift patterns, processes, or the installation or modification of equipment and machinery varies.
How the risk assessment findings will be communicated <b>AND</b> who you need to tell	To address the safety problems, I am going to arrange an appointment with the General Manager and the Human Resources Manager. I am going to summarise the results and propose actions for the production area, CCR room, maintenance workshop, and other important portions. All managers, supervisors, engineers, and HSE officers will receive an extensive speech summarising these findings. Moreover, risk assessment results will be mentioned at the next open suggestion box gathering, with a summary gave to all people. To increase safety awareness, an in-depth overview of the risk assessment and execution processes will be published on the company's website and promoted through banners. All information will also be sent to staff via email.
How you will follow up on the risk assessment to check that the actions have been carried out	I will set a one-month notice before starting each activity and keep up with those who participated to check performance and compliance with the given measures. I will guarantee that every task is on track, identify any challenges or worries, and settle any unfinished assignments by contacting the appropriate individual to find out the root cause of delays and necessary changes. If any tasks are substantially postponed, I will consult with both employees and employers to find ideas for growth and more resources. The individual in charge will additionally counsel the employer on the steps required to address crucial delays and guarantee project completion.