

Risk Assessments

Keeping everyone safe



Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment is a key part of our Health and Safety Management System (HSMS). It helps us identify potential hazards, how likely and serious the risks are, and how to control them.

Element 2 of our Cemex HSMS contains full details (click here: [HSMS](#)). Please familiarise yourself with it, but contact your local H&S specialist for further advice and guidance if required.

WHAT IS A RISK ASSESSMENT?



- A simple but vital process to identify what could cause harm and decide how to control it.
- Prevents injuries, protects health, and ensures we all go home safe.

HAZARD VS. RISK



Hazard

Something with potential to cause harm (e.g., moving machinery, wet floors).

Risk

The likelihood and severity of harm occurring.

Examples:

Hazard – Wet floor.

Risk – Someone slipping and breaking a bone.

BENEFITS OF RISK ASSESSMENT



- Prevents injuries and incidents
- Builds trust and morale
- Improves efficiency
- Drives continuous improvement
- Ensures legal compliance
- Saves costs and resources

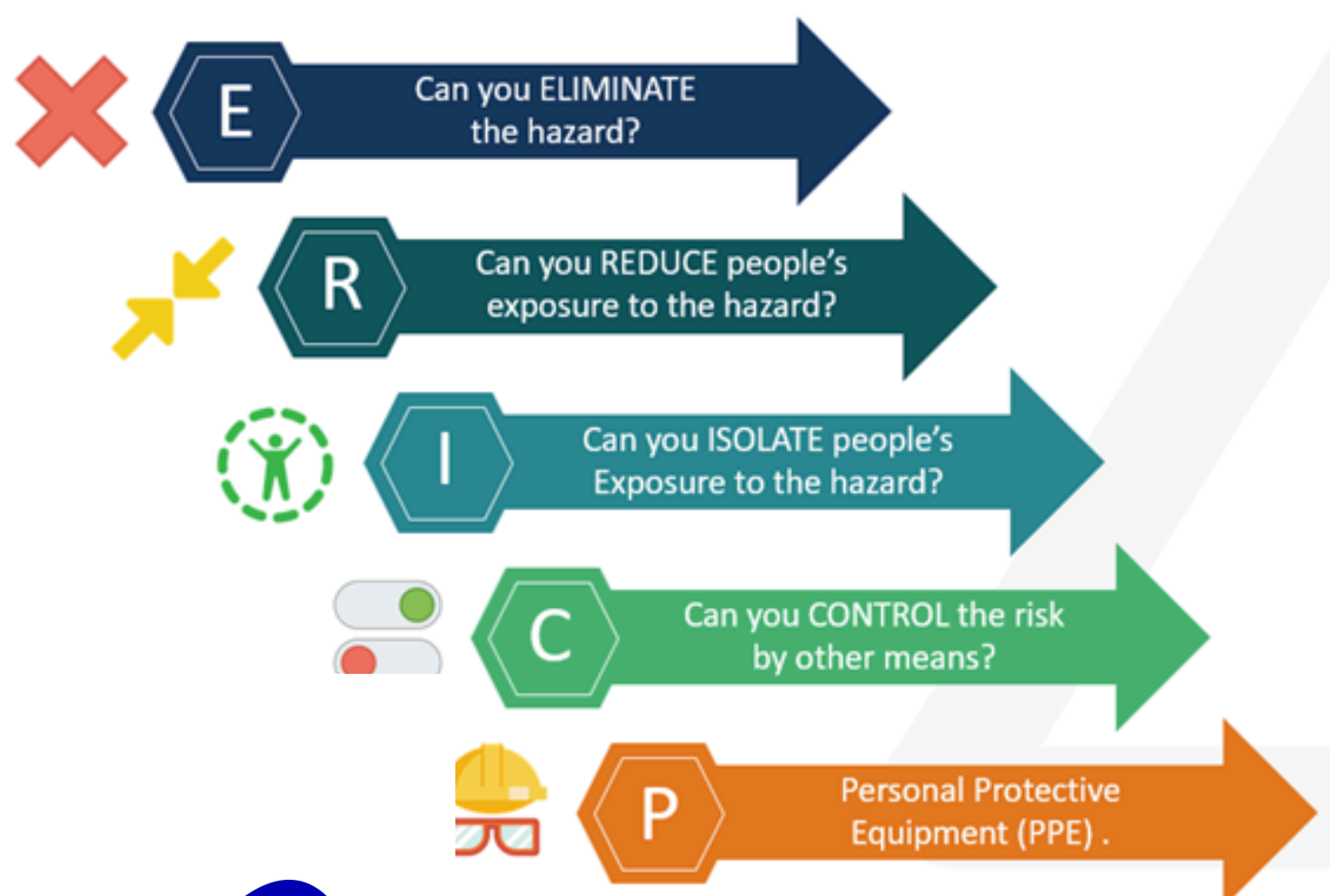
HOW TO DO A RISK ASSESSMENT

- 1 Identify hazards (has the potential to cause harm)
- 2 Decide who might be harmed & how
- 3 Evaluate the risk level (probability of harm occurring)
- 4 Apply the Hierarchy of Control (ERICP)
- 5 Record findings and implement measures
- 6 Review and Update Regularly

When We Do Risk Assessments?

They are carried out for Activities (e.g. lifting/maintenance), Tasks (e.g. grinding/welding), Specific job roles (e.g. forklift operators, cleaners)

HIERARCHY OF CONTROL (ERICP)



TAKE 5



Take 5 is your personal pre-task check before starting work:

WHAT IS TAKE 5 ?

1. Stop, Look, Walk Around
2. Think Through the Task
3. Identify Hazards
4. Control Risks
5. Do the Task Safely

- Stop, look around, and think about hazards in that moment.
- Take 5 does not replace the formal risk assessment – it complements it.



DURING TASK PLANNING PHASE:

Tasks should only be considered complete once the work area has been made safe and all equipment, tools and materials have been securely stored.

Particular attention should be given to identifying and managing any non-obvious risks that may arise during and following the planned works, ensuring potential hazards are properly considered and mitigated from the outset.



EXAMPLE

Effective and safe equipment storage

- During planning stage, requirements for effective and safe equipment storage should be clearly defined and incorporated.
- Practical arrangements for securely storing equipment when it is removed from service and the appropriate measures for safeguarding or isolating items as required.