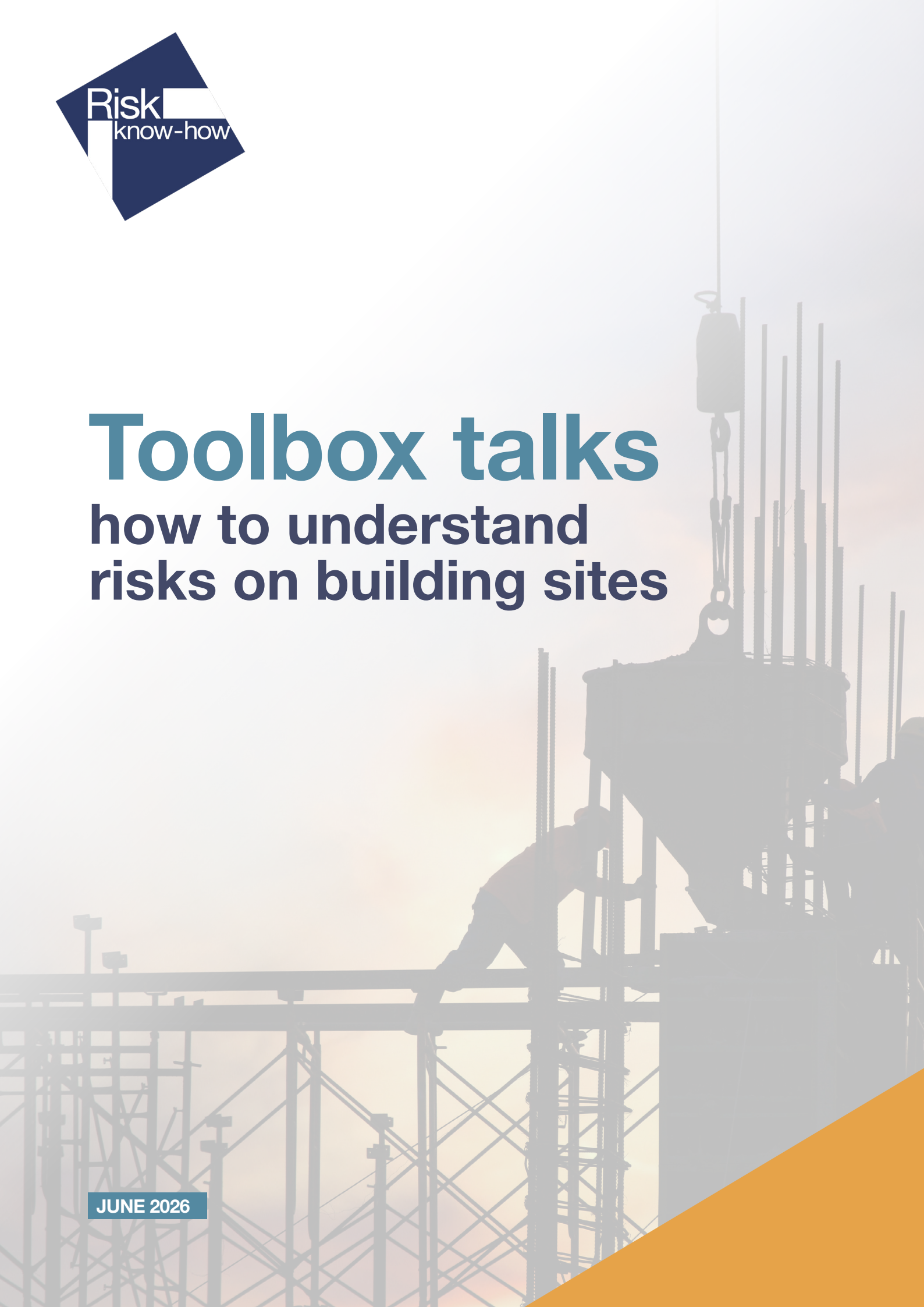
Risk know-how

Toolbox talks

how to understand risks on building sites



JUNE 2026

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Introduction

These toolbox talks aim to support construction workers with safer working practices and improve communication about risk. The talks have been designed to be practical and accessible, particularly for workers in resource constrained contexts.

It is intended that the toolbox talks will be delivered by safety advisers and other team members who are in a position to support construction workers to better understand and manage everyday risks on construction sites. Here are some **training techniques** to support you with delivering the toolbox talks.

The topics included are based upon discussions with people working in the construction sector about the risks that matter most to them in their daily work and are informed by concepts from the **Risk Know-How Framework**.

Each toolbox talk is designed to be accessible and short, with prompts in italics for delivery, and only taking 5 to 7 minutes per talk. You are encouraged to review the contents page and select the toolbox talks that are most relevant to your team's needs.

Please note that the talks do not need to be delivered in order.

An additional resource list is included to provide you with further information if you wish to explore any of the topics in more detail.





01

TOOLBOX TALK 01

Safety trade-offs and the risks of badly fitting PPE

Duration: 15 minutes

Purpose of talk:

- A safety trade-off is making a decision where you gain something, but lose something else.
- PPE which does not fit properly can reduce safety and increase risk of injury.

Resources needed:
Print out the handout at the end of this section to pass around workers. If not possible, describe the pictures.

Pass picture A around to workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture A



Photograph credit, Katy Robinson, 2026.

Ill-fitting hi-vis clothing can cause discomfort and difficulty when working – Katy shows the difference in fit.

Picture A

Read out loud to workers

Looking at this picture, what do you think are the problems that could happen from wearing a high-visibility jacket that is too big for you?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers

Read out loud to workers

A high-visibility jacket that is too big and doesn't fit properly could:

- **Make movement harder**
- **Catch on equipment**
- **Feel uncomfortable**
- **Reduce protection**

Pass picture B around to workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Read out loud to workers

Looking at this picture, what are the problems that could happen from wearing trousers that don't fit properly?

Picture B



Photograph credit, Katy Robinson, 2026.

Katy shows the comparison of ill-fitting and well-fitting trousers.

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

Wearing trousers that don't fit properly could cause:

- **Discomfort**
- **Restricted movement**
- **Loss of confidence**
- **Feeling excluded on site**
- **Lack of protection**

As well as impacting safety, badly fitting PPE can also impact someone's career and mental health. In a UK survey, almost half of the women surveyed said that their experiences with PPE had negatively impacted their careers and made them feel unprofessional, made site work difficult and uncomfortable, and made them not want to work in the construction industry.

Badly fitting PPE doesn't only affect women and pregnant workers; it can also affect men of smaller size and anyone outside of 'standard' sizes.

DID YOU KNOW

"PPE design is based on measurement data from military personnel in the 1950s and 1970s… It's outdated and inaccurate, failing to take into consideration the minority groups."

Katy Robinson, Most Influential Woman in Construction

Pass picture C around to workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture C



Construction workers in Nepal wearing scarves under their helmets.

Copyright: Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.

Read out loud to workers

What do you notice about the construction workers in the circles?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

They are wearing scarves under their helmets.

What are the good things (benefits) about wearing scarves or caps under your helmet?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

- **Feels more comfortable**
- **Reduces glare from the sun making it easier to see**
- **Less sweat dripping into eyes**
- **Religious reasons**
- **In cold weather it can keep us warmer**

What are the potential problems (harms) about wearing scarves or caps under your helmet?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

- **Hotter**
- **Feels heavier**
- **Helmet doesn't fit properly**

DID YOU KNOW

That wearing a scarf under your helmet can mean that your helmet doesn't fit as well and isn't as safe if you're hit on the head? This is a safety trade-off.

Pass picture D around to workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture D

PPE that doesn’t fit is a safety trade-off

You gain

+ Something to wear
+ Allowed to work
+ Short-term convenience



You lose

- Safe movement
- Proper protection
- Confidence

Read out loud to workers

But there may be other options available.

Using the example of sun protection, there is PPE that can be added onto the outside of your helmet which protects you from the sun but doesn’t change the safety of your helmet. Like these:

Pass picture E and picture F around to workers.
If not printed, describe the picture

Picture E



Back view of helmet with sun protection add on in Singapore. Copyright Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.

Picture F



Wearing a sun protection add-on to their helmet in Hong Kong. Copyright: Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.

Read out loud to workers

Be aware if you are making a safety trade-off.

- **Check the fit of your PPE every day before starting work**
- **Do not alter your PPE to make it fit**
- **If it doesn't fit and need a different size, ask for a replacement**

HANDOUT 01

Safety trade-offs and the risks of badly fitting PPE

Picture A



Ill-fitting hi-vis clothing can cause discomfort and difficulty when working – Katy shows the difference in fit.

Picture B



Katy shows the comparison of ill-fitting and well-fitting trousers.

Picture C



Construction workers in Nepal wearing scarves under their helmets.

Picture D

PPE that doesn't fit is a safety trade-off

You gain

+ Something to wear
+ Allowed to work
+ Short-term convenience



You lose

- Safe movement
- Proper protection
- Confidence

HANDOUT 01

Picture E



Back view of helmet with sun protection add on in Singapore. Copyright Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.

Picture F



Wearing a sun protection add-on to their helmet in Hong Kong. Copyright: Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.

02

TOOLBOX TALK 02

What does ‘safe’ or ‘unsafe’ mean to you?

Duration: 3 to 5 minutes

Purpose of talk:
Words mean different things to different people. What one person says is ‘safe’, someone else could say is ‘unsafe’.

Resources needed:
Print out the handout at the end of this section to pass around workers. If not possible, describe the pictures.

Read out loud to workers

Words don’t mean the same thing to everyone.

What one person may say is ‘safe’, someone else may say is ‘unsafe’.

Pass picture A around to workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture A

Working at height



It is unsafe because:

“It’s my first time doing this this”
“I haven’t been trained”
“My PPE doesn’t fit properly”
“I need to rush to meet the deadline”

It is safe because:

“I’ve done this job lots of times”
“Nothing’s happened before”
“There’s a ‘Safety First’ sign on site so I feel safe”

Read out loud to workers

Same site. Same job. Two people saying different things.

One person says the job is ‘safe’, the other says it is ‘unsafe’.

Don’t assume everyone has the same idea about what ‘safe’ or ‘unsafe’ means.

Using the example of working at height.

One person may say that this is ‘safe’ because:

- **They have experience doing it**
- **They haven’t had a bad experience**
- **They feel a sense of safety from the Safety first sign on site**

Another person doing the same job, might say it is ‘unsafe’ because:

- **They haven’t done it before and don’t have training**
- **Their PPE doesn’t fit properly so they feel uncomfortable**
- **Rushing to meet the deadline may mean taking shortcuts**

To increase safety we can talk about it:

- **If something feels unsafe to you — say it**
- **Don’t assume everyone has the same ideas about what is ‘safe’ and ‘unsafe’. Discuss what this means to each person**
- **Use clear language which explains specific risks**
- **Use translation when needed**

“If you are working in cross-cultural teams you may need to use translation. I’ve found that Microsoft Translator is really good for this.”

Environment Health and Safety Manager

HANDOUT 02

What does ‘safe’ or ‘unsafe’ mean to you?

Picture A

Working at height



It is unsafe because:

“It’s my first time doing this this”
“I haven’t been trained”
“My PPE doesn’t fit properly”
“I need to rush to meet the deadline”

It is safe because:

“I’ve done this job lots of times”
“Nothing’s happened before”
“There’s a ‘Safety First’ sign on site so I feel safe”

TOOLBOX TALK 03

Risk factors of heat stress

03

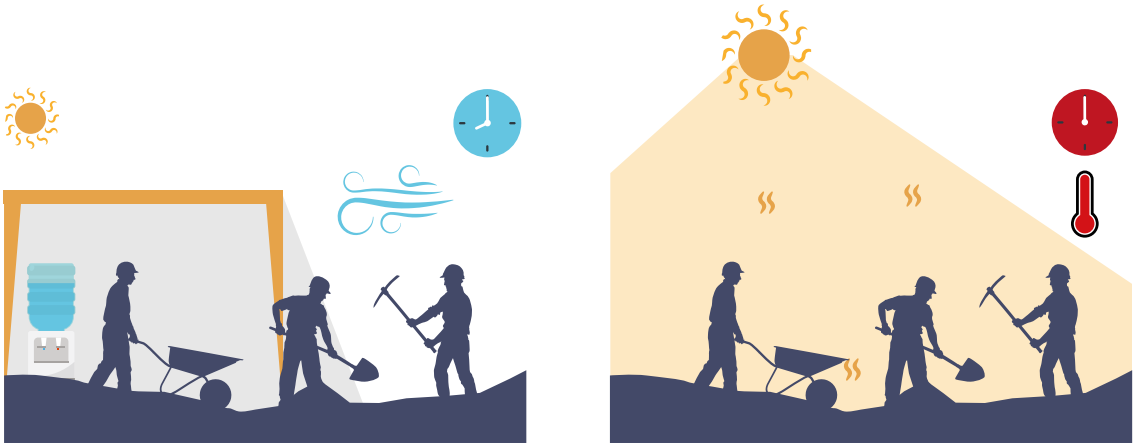
Duration: 5 to 7 minutes

Purpose of talk:
To know the risk factors of heat stress.

Resources needed:
Print out handout at the end of this section to pass around workers. If not possible, describe the pictures.

Pass picture A around to workers, and read the following section

Picture A



The same job in different conditions could result in different risk

Imagine that the job today is to dig a trench.

The first example is that you are:

- **Digging early in the morning, or in a place with shade**
- **The weather is cool, there is some breeze, and you can stop for water**
- **You are working steadily, not rushing, and your body can cool down**
- **In this situation, the chance of overheating is low**

The second example is that you are:

- **Doing the same job, digging the same trench, but it is midday, in strong sun, and it is hot and humid**
- **There is no shade and the ground is hot**
- **You are sweating a lot and feeling tired quickly**
- **If you keep digging without enough water and rest, your body cannot cool down, and your risk of overheating is high**

The same job done in different conditions can result in different risk.

Think about a time that you have worked in the hot sun for long hours. How did it make you feel?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

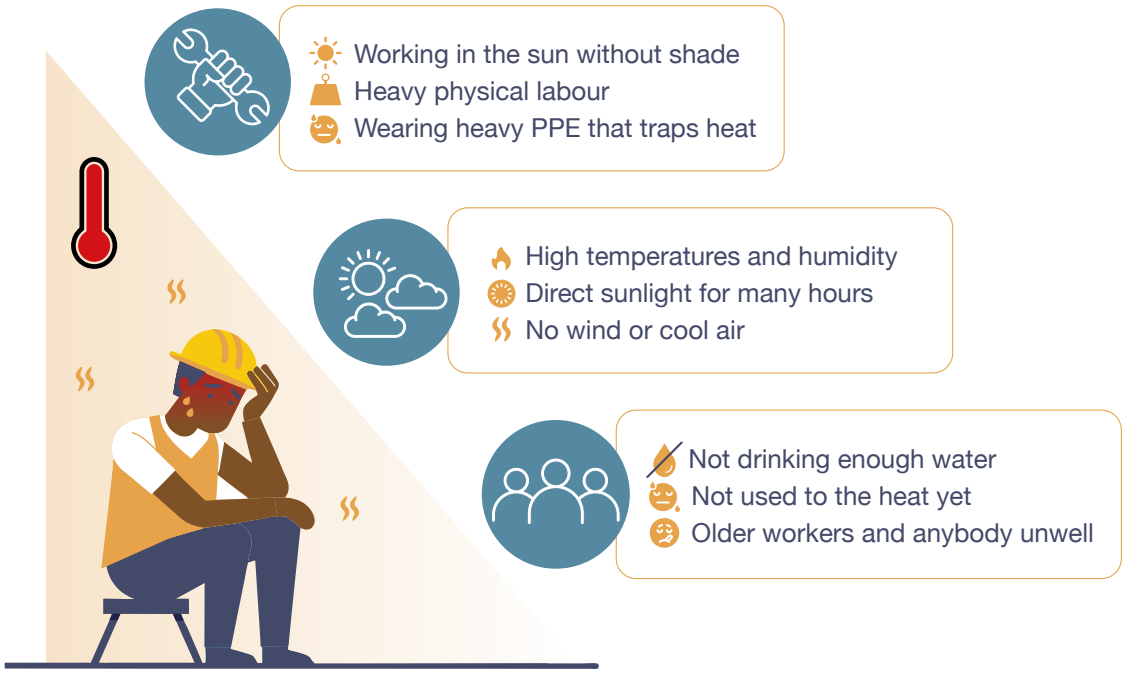
You may have had:

- **A headache**
- **Felt dizzy**
- **Sweated heavily**
- **Felt weak**
- **Burnt skin**
- **Suffered from heat stress, heat exhaustion or heat stroke**

What do you think are some of the things that can make the risk of overheating and heat stress more likely?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before passing around Picture B. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture B



Read out loud to workers

There are work factors, environmental factors, and people factors that can impact our risk of heat stress.

Work factors include:

- **Having to work in the sun without shade**
- **Physically demanding labour**
- **PPE that makes you feel very hot**

Environmental factors include:

- **It being hot and humid**
- **Working in direct sunlight**
- **No cool breeze or wind**

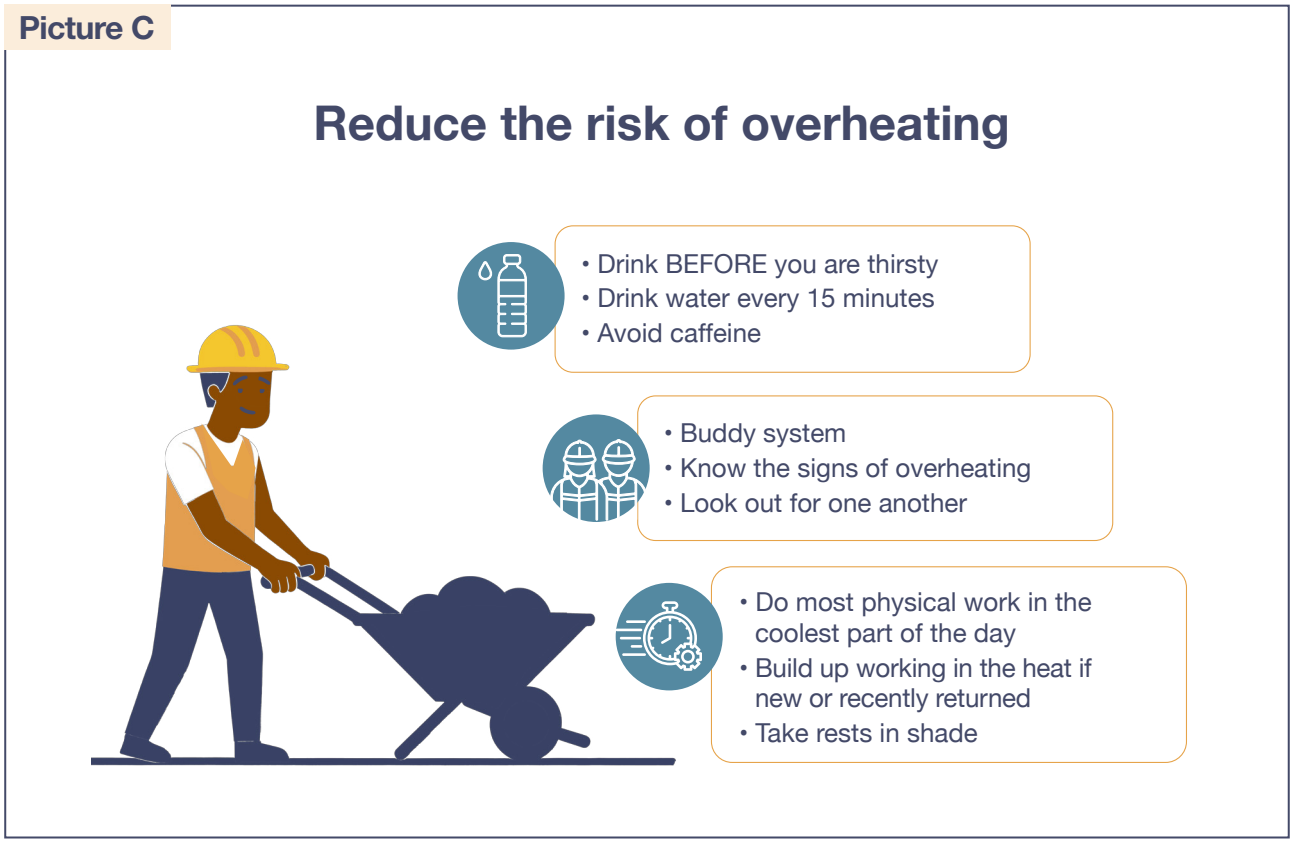
Personal factors include:

- **Not drinking enough water to keep us hydrated**
- **Not being used to the heat, perhaps you are new or have been on leave**
- **You are older or feel unwell**

But there are some actions that you can take to avoid heat stress

Pass picture C around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture C



Read out loud to workers

Keep hydrated:

- **Drink water every 15 minutes (at least 1 pint of water every hour)**
- **Drink BEFORE you are thirsty**
- **Avoid caffeine, as this can dehydrate you**

Buddy system:

- **Know the signs of overheating so that you can avoid it**
- **Be part of a buddy system – you watch out for a friend and a friend watches out for you**

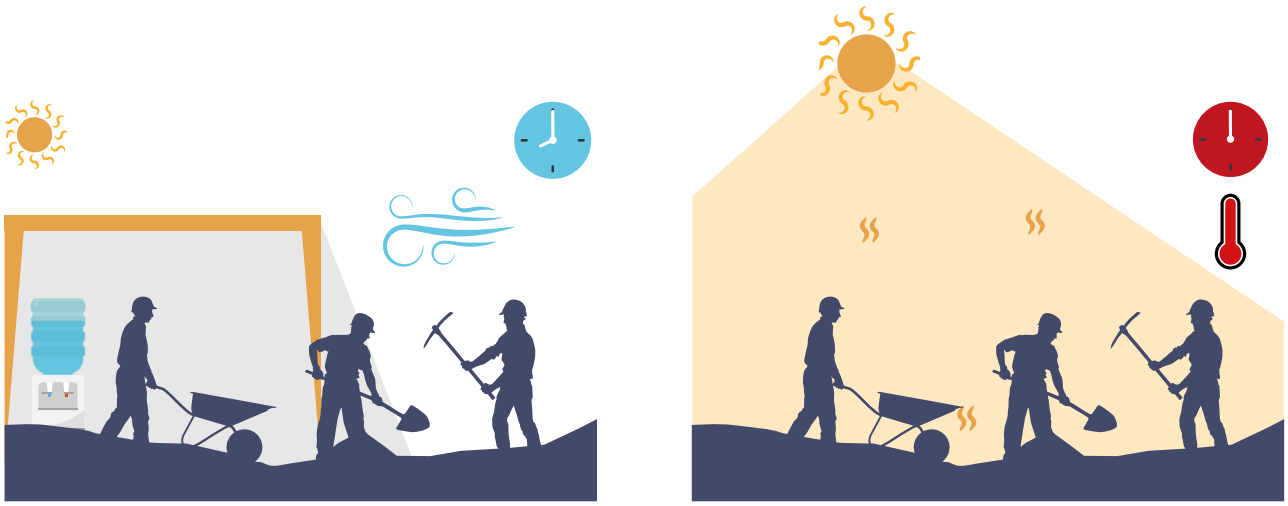
Working patterns:

- **Do most physically demanding work in the coolest part of the day**
- **If you are new or have recently returned from leave, build up to working in the heat**
- **Take regular breaks and rest in the shade**

HANDOUT 03

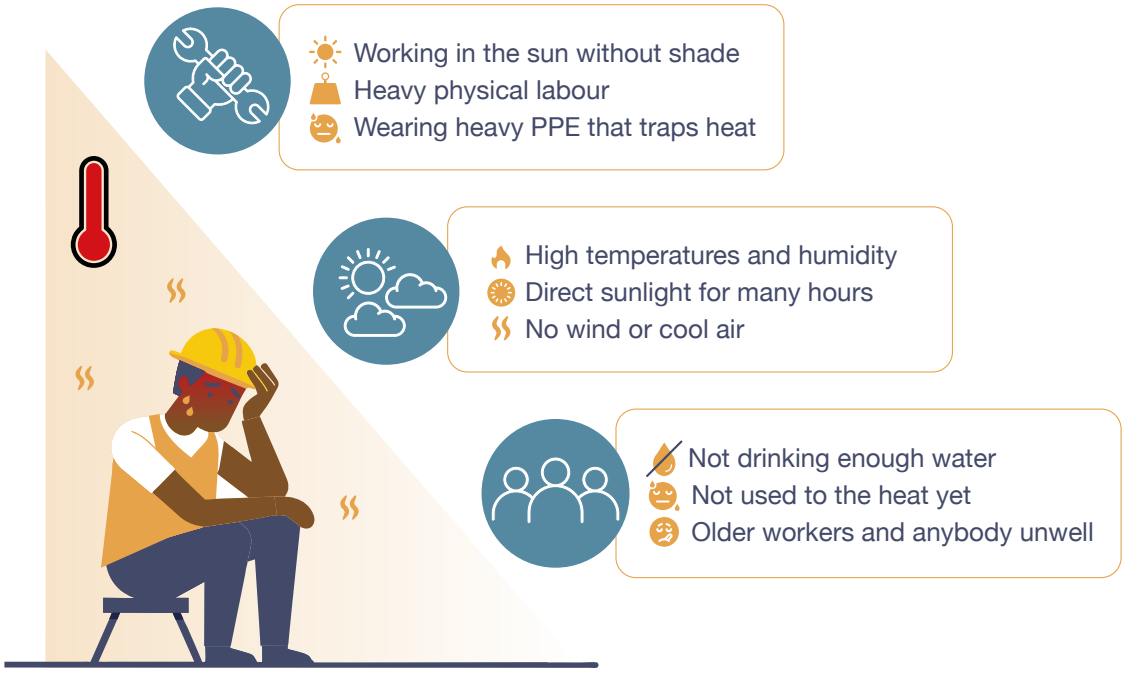
Risk factors of heat stress

Picture A

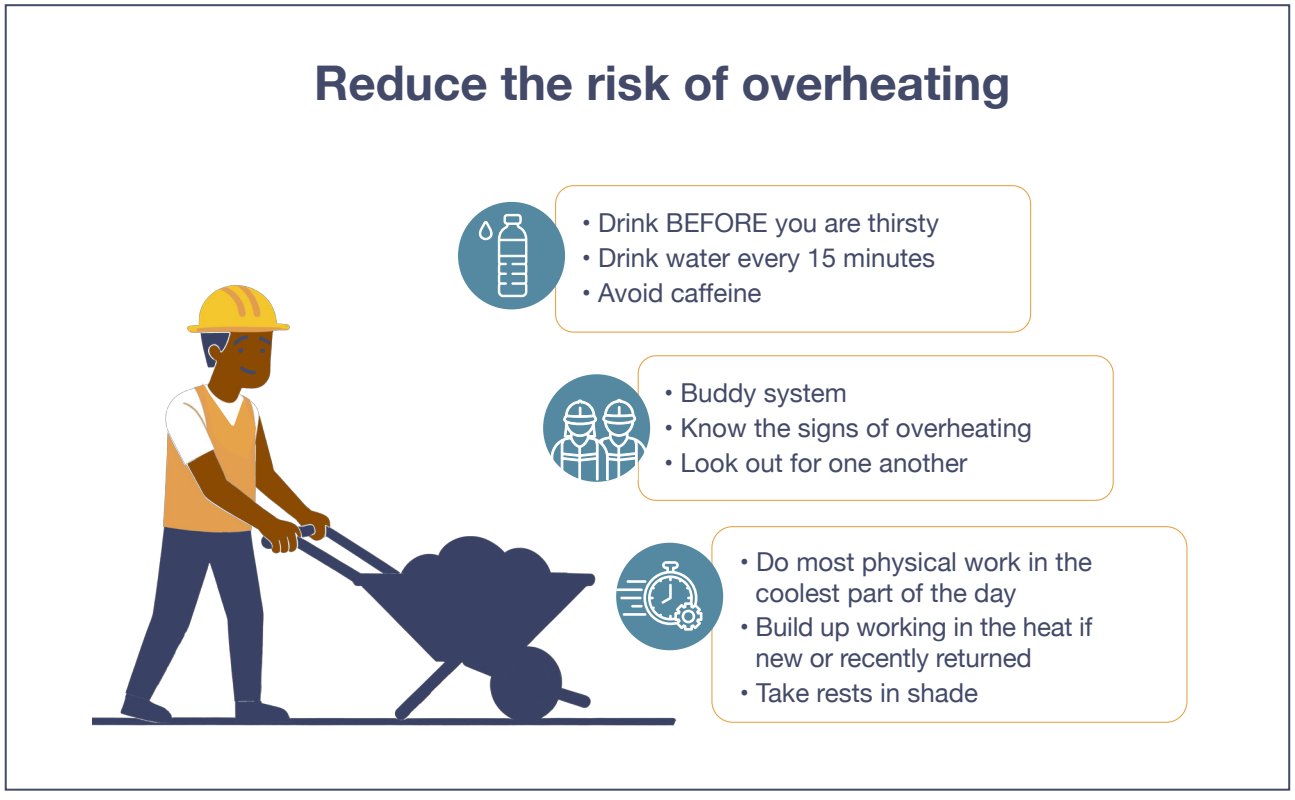


The same job in different conditions could result in different risk

Picture B



Picture C



TOOLBOX TALK 04

Who is at risk?

04

Duration: 5 to 7 minutes

Purpose of talk:
Risks can affect people who do not work on site, including children.

Resources needed:
If possible, print out handout at the end of this section to pass around workers.
If pictures are not available, describe the pictures to workers.

Read out loud to workers

When we think about who is at risk in construction, we often think about risk to ourselves as construction workers, but it's not just us who are at risk on a construction site.

Can you think of who else may come near, pass by, or enter the construction site?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

- **Passers by**
- **Visitors**
- **Contractors**
- **Family of construction workers**
- **Children**

Some of these people may not be aware or understand the risks of being on a construction site.

Pass picture A around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture A



Woman and baby on a construction site in Nepal. Copyright, Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.

Read out loud to workers

Who do you think this woman is?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

She could be a:

- **Construction worker**
- **Wife**
- **Community member**
- **Visitor**
- **Contractor**

But she is a wife of a construction worker who lives nearby. She is bringing her husband lunch. She is also interested to see how the construction is progressing. Her baby is very young so she's brought them with her rather than leave them at home alone.

But she may not be aware of the risks to herself or her baby that being on a construction site brings.

Construction sites are often near communities and children may see them as exciting places to explore and play.

Pass picture B around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture B



Children playing on machinery in Nepal. Copyright, Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.

Read out loud to workers

Why do you think children are playing on this?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

- **It's fun**
- **Interested to see machinery up close**
- **Want to climb and play on it**
- **There are no barriers to stop them**
- **They may not be aware of the risks**

Children are a high-risk population because they may not be aware or understand the risks of playing with machinery or coming onto a construction site.

If sites are not secured, unsupervised children might:

- **Play with tools or materials**
- **Fall, be hit by objects, or drown**
- **Become injured or even die**

This is why it is important that we:

- **Understand why children are coming to the site**
- **Inform local communities of the risks on site**
- **Secure tools and equipment when not in use**
- **Have barriers to stop children from coming on site**
- **If possible have someone on site at all times**

This is why it is important for us to think about who may be at risk, what can be done to reduce the risks for them, and how can we communicate these risks?

HANDOUT 04

Risk factors of heat stress

Picture A



Woman and baby on a construction site in Nepal. Copyright, Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.



Children playing on machinery in Nepal. Copyright, Safetyknot Ltd, 2026.

TOOLBOX TALK 05

05

Mental health challenges in construction

Duration: 5 to 7 minutes

Purpose of talk:
Mental health challenges are common in construction, which is why it is important to talk openly about mental health and support each other.

Resources needed:
Print out handout at the end of this section to pass around workers. If not possible, describe the picture.

Read out loud to workers

Today we will be talking about mental health in construction which is a topic some of us may feel uncomfortable talking about. In fact, research conducted in the UK found that out of a crew of 10, 9 team members may feel uncomfortable talking about mental health, and out of a crew of 100, 3 team members reported having suicidal thoughts. Having challenges with mental health in construction is common, and every working day in the UK and Ireland 2 construction workers take their own life.

Pass picture A around to workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture A



Read out loud to workers

This is why it is important to talk about the way we feel. Sometimes stigma or feeling embarrassed stops us from saying how we feel but talking to someone if we feel down or sad is important.

I'm going to tell you about a construction worker called Raju:

Raju had a tough weekend.

It's Monday and he needs a chat and support, but he doesn't know who he can talk to. Also, he feels a bit embarrassed to talk about it, and anyway, he needs to work!

Not being able to talk to someone about the way he is feeling means Raju's concentration is low and he isn't focusing on his job properly.

Raju sets up his work area poorly, and his exclusion zone is not fit for purpose. Pushpa enters Raju's exclusion zone and trips over a welding cable and cuts his head which needs medical attention.

Pushpa's injury was reported. Raju's manager thought that something may be wrong as Raju had been quieter than normal, and he was usually so careful about safety checks. So he decided to speak to Raju about how he was feeling.

Raju appreciated having the opportunity to talk to someone and opened up about some problems he was having in his relationship and money worries. These worries meant that he wasn't sleeping properly and was feeling pretty sad.

Having this conversation meant Raju didn't feel so alone, and his manager helped him find the support he needed.

If you're concerned about someone and think that they may be struggling, you can:

- **Find a good place to talk**
- **Listen**
- **Reassure them**
- **Be there for them**
- **Encourage them to seek support**
- **Let a manager know**

Remember, mental health challenges in construction are very common, so it's important to build an environment where we can start talking about it.

HANDOUT 05

Risk factors of heat stress

Picture A



06

TOOLBOX TALK 06

Don’t just count injuries – working at height

Duration: 3 minutes

Purpose of talk:
Using the example of working at ground level versus at height to explain why counting injuries alone can be misleading.

Resources needed:
Print out handout at the end of this section to pass around workers. If not possible, describe the picture.

Read out loud to workers

If we only base the risk of a job on counting the number of injuries, this can be misleading. This is because we also need to think about how often we do the job where injuries can happen.

Pass picture A around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture A



Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this before saying the below

Using the example of working at ground level and working at height, if we think about a normal working day:

- **We might spend 7½ hours working on the ground**
- **But only 30 minutes working at height**
- **Because we spend much more time on the ground, it is likely that more injuries will be counted there.**

But if we only look at the number of injuries, we might think that working on the ground is more dangerous than working at height.

But that is not correct.

Falls from height are a leading cause of death and serious injury at work.

Because we spend less time working at height, there are likely to be fewer injuries counted there.

But fewer injuries counted does not mean less risk of injury, or that the task is safer.

This is why it is important that we don't just count the number of injuries to decide how risky a task is.

We also need to think about:

- **How often we do the task**
- **The potential risks of the task each time we do it**
- **What actions we can take to reduce the risks**

HANDOUT 06

Don’t just count injuries – working at height

Picture A



07

TOOLBOX TALK 07

What is the ‘Monday Effect’?

Duration: 5 to 7 minutes

Purpose of talk:
Injuries are predictable and preventable. A combination of factors mean that more injuries happen at the start of a working week, but we can break this pattern.

Resources needed:
Print out handout at the end of this section to pass around workers. If not possible, describe the pictures.

Read out loud to workers

Construction is dangerous and has higher rates of workplace injuries than other sectors.

The most common construction injuries which cause workers to die are being hit by moving objects, and deaths after trips, slips and falls.

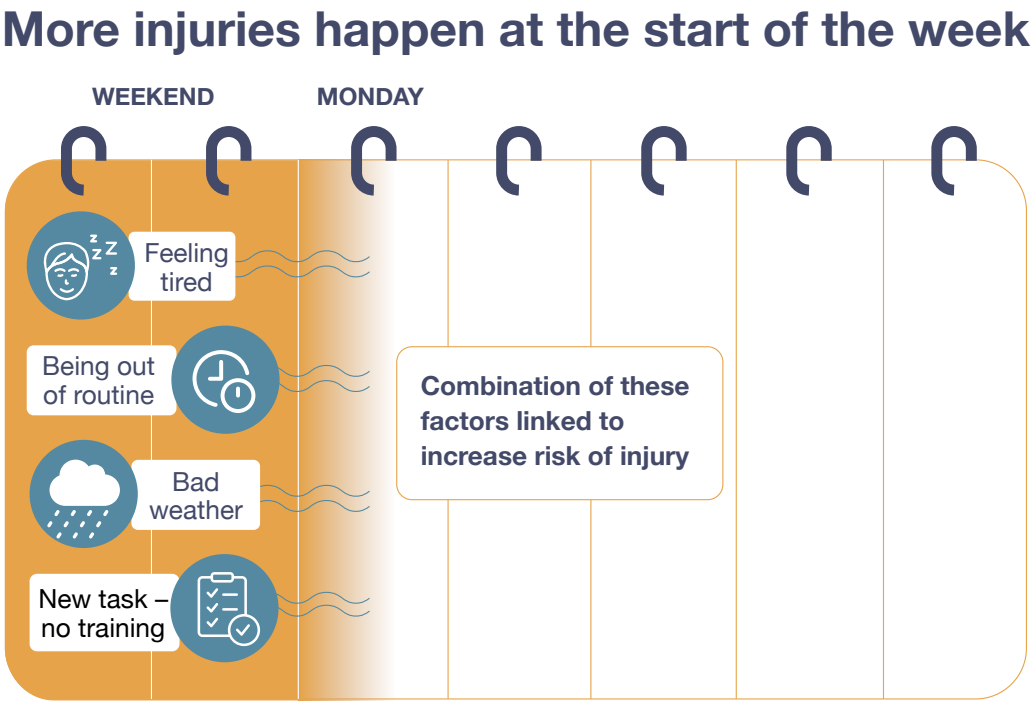
But did you know that more injuries happen at the start of the working week than on other days?

This pattern is called the ‘Monday effect’.

Why do you think more injuries happen on a Monday?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before passing around Picture A. If not printed, discuss the picture.

Picture A



Read out loud to workers

Although more injuries happen at the start of a working week, the day itself does not cause injuries.

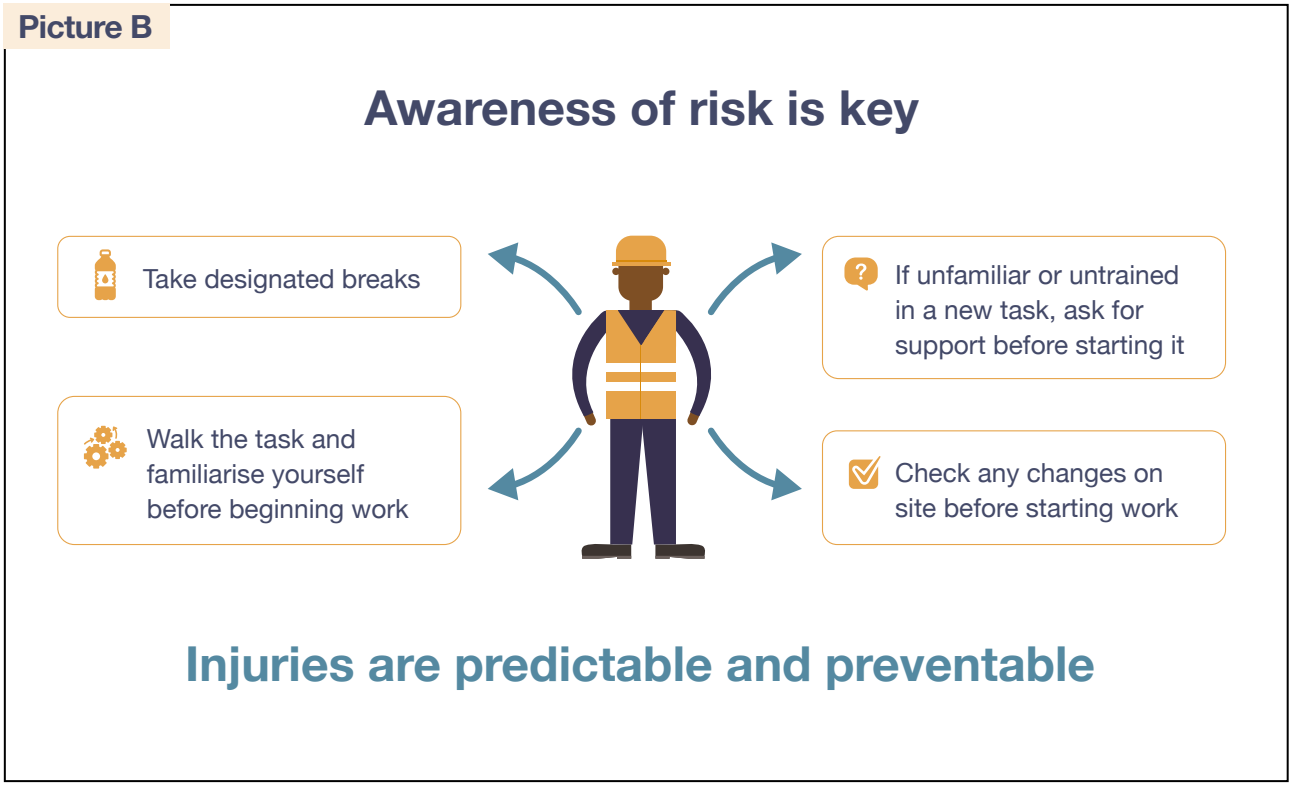
Instead, the start of a working week is linked to a combination of factors like:

- **Being tired after the weekend**
- **Being out of routine**
- **Starting new or unfamiliar tasks**
- **Changes on site which can happen over the weekend**

It is the combination of these things together that can increase the risk of injury.

Pass picture B around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture B



Read out loud to workers

Being aware of the risks means we can take action to prevent injury.

You can:

- **Get good sleep before work**
- **Check for changes on site after the weekend, such as changes to scaffolding or materials from bad weather**
- **Walk the task before starting**
- **Take time with new or unfamiliar tasks – ask for support if needed**
- **Speak up if you're unsure or something feels unsafe**

Injuries are predictable and preventable.

You should give extra attention at the beginning of the working week, after holidays or days off, when starting new tasks, or when you are tired or in a rush.

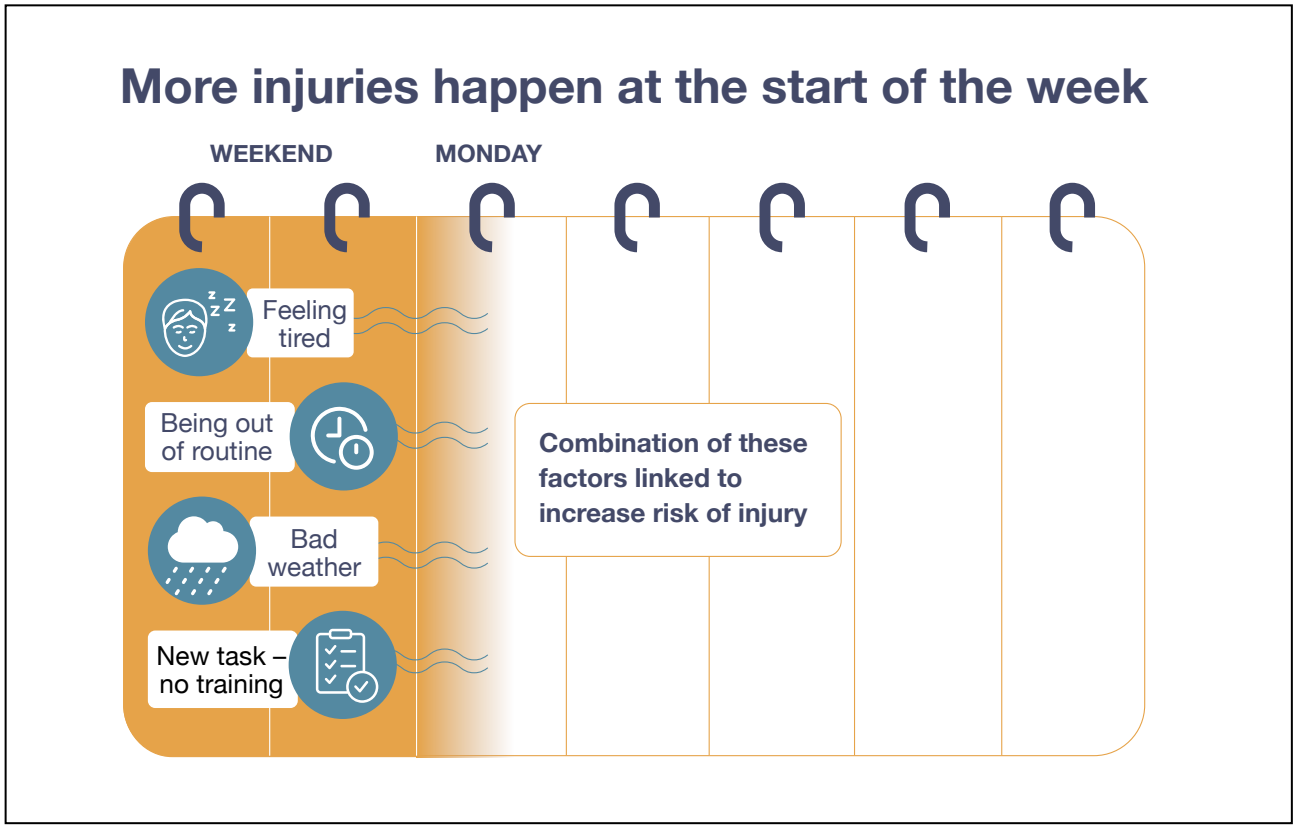
But remember, this does not mean that we should only work safely at the start of the week. Injuries can happen on any day!

Being aware of the risks mean that you can take action and break the pattern of injury.

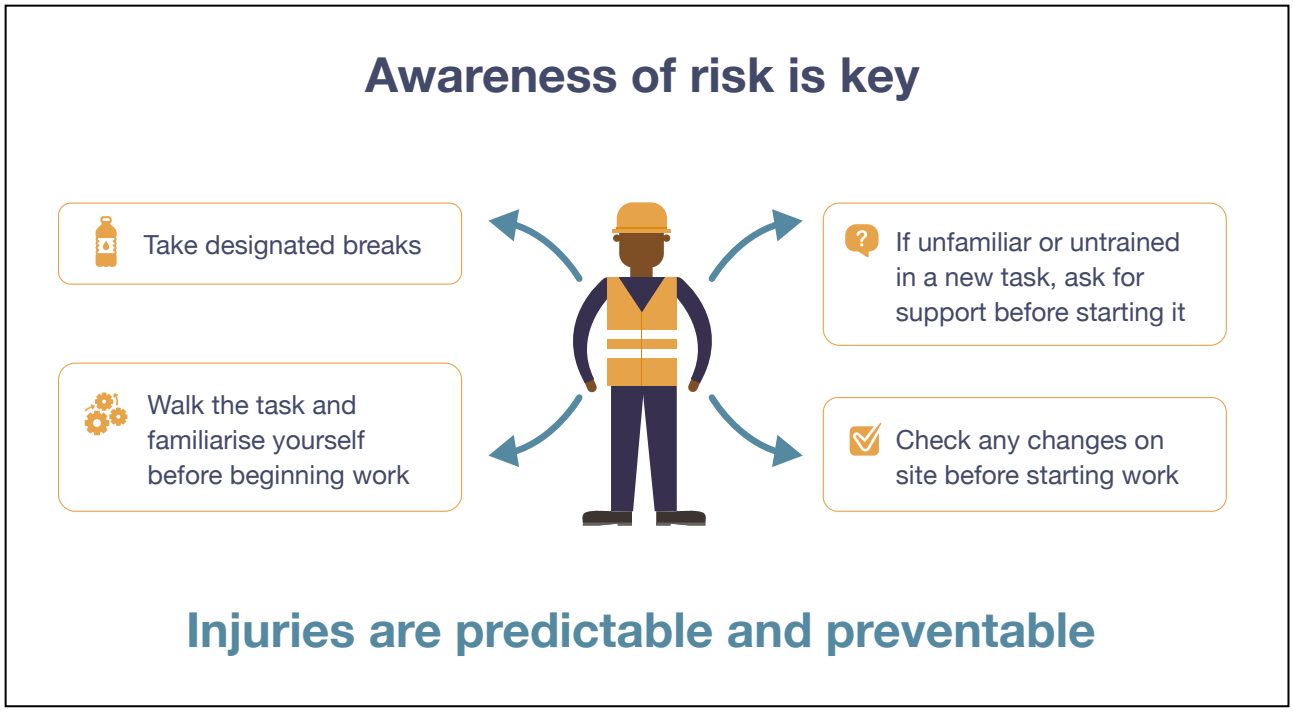
HANDOUT 07

What is the ‘Monday Effect’?

Picture A



Picture B



TOOLBOX TALK 08

How safe is your construction site?

Duration: 5 to 7 minutes

Purpose of talk:
Being better than another site, doesn't mean we are working safely.

Resources needed?
Print out handout at the end of the document to pass around workers.
If not possible, describe the pictures.

Read out loud to workers

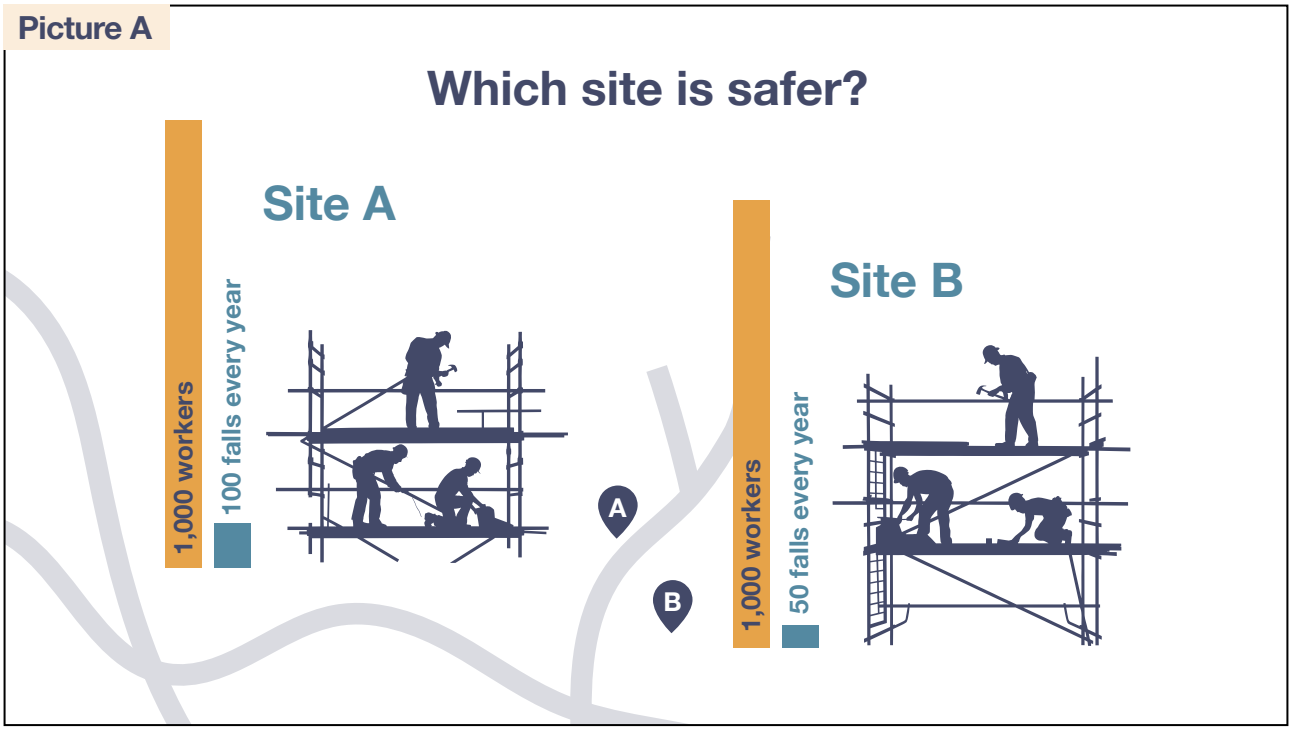
Sometimes we look at the construction sites near to us and think that because we have fewer injuries than our neighbours, we must be working safely.

But the site next door might have an awful safety record!

Don't think that just because our site isn't as bad as somewhere else, that this means we are working safely.

Pass picture A around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture A



Read out loud to workers

Site A and Site B have the same number of workers. On Site A, there are 100 falls every year, but on-site B, there are 50 falls each year.

Which site is safer, A or B?

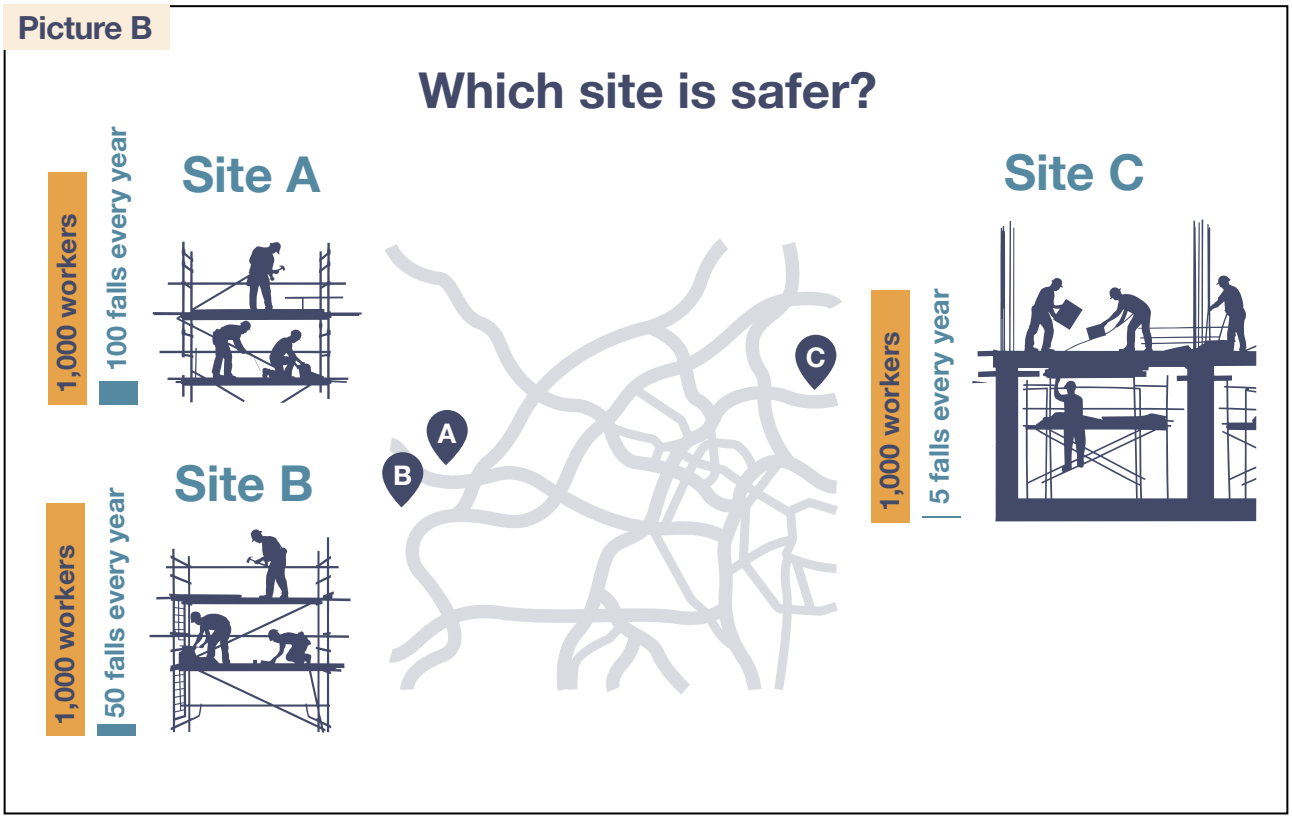
Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

Based on this information, Site B is safer as there are fewer falls. Site B has 50 falls a year, compared to Site A, which has 100 falls every year.

But! Sometimes only looking at neighbouring construction sites can be misleading, as it can make us feel safer than we actually are.

Pass picture B around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture B



Read out loud to workers

Looking at this picture all 3 sites have 1000 workers. Every year site A has 100 falls, site B has 50 falls, and site C has 5 falls.

Which site do you think is safer? Site A, B or C?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before saying the below

Based on the information provided, Site C is the safest because it has the fewest number of falls every year. Site C has 5 falls compared to Site A, which has 100 falls, and Site B, which has 50 falls.

Before we looked at this picture and saw Site C, we thought that site B was the safest site.

This example shows us that if we only look at our neighbours to gain a sense of how safe we are, this can be misleading.

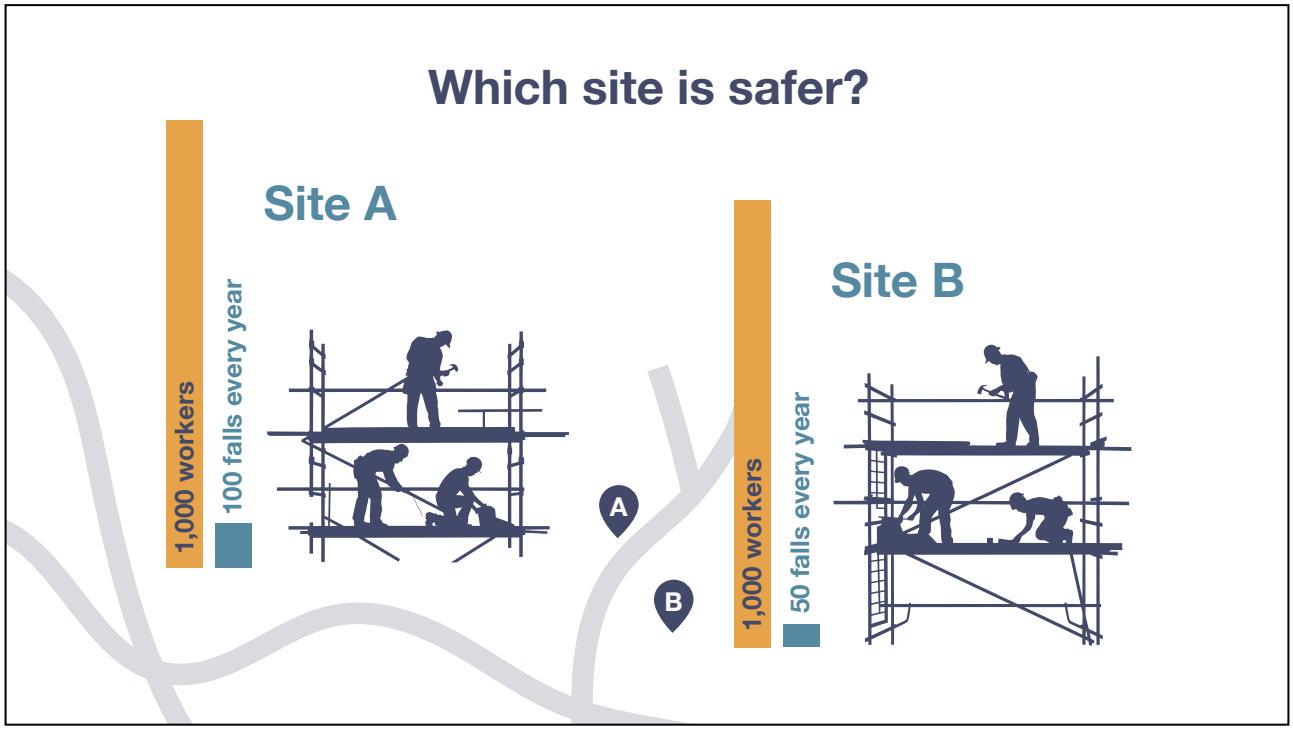
Our site could be the safest site in the area, but it could still be very dangerous compared to other sites in the country or around the world.

This is why we should always aim for the highest safety standards and not the lowest acceptable ones.

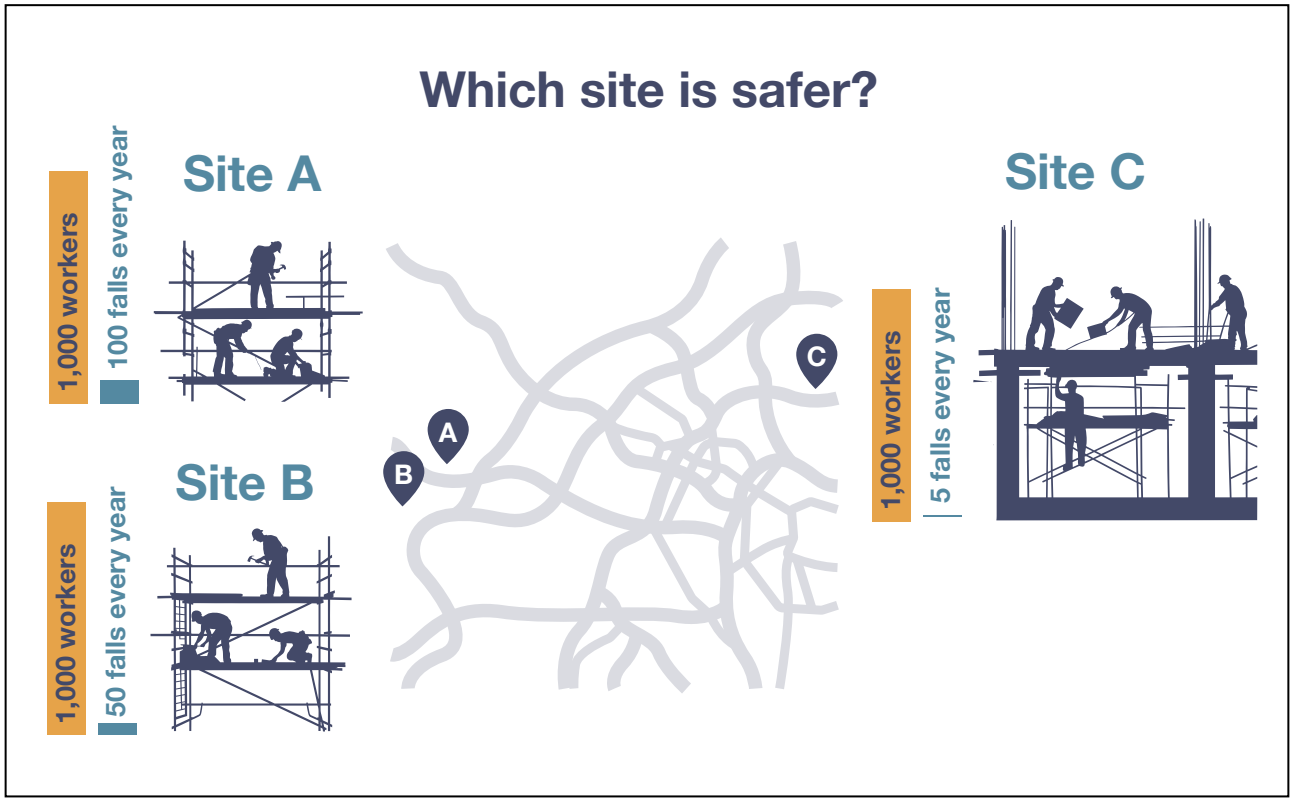
HANDOUT 08

How safe is your construction site?

Picture A



Picture B



09

TOOLBOX TALK 09

You can’t rely on your instincts

Duration: 3 minutes

Purpose of talk:
You can’t rely on your instincts. Just because it hasn’t happened yet, doesn’t mean it won’t. Just because something feels normal, doesn’t mean it is safe.

Resources needed:
Print out handout at the end of this section to pass around workers. If not possible, describe the picture.

Read out loud to workers

Today we will be talking about why you can’t just rely on our instincts.

- **Just because something hasn’t happened yet doesn’t mean it won’t**
- **It could happen later today, tomorrow, or at any time**
- **Feeling lucky, skilled or experienced doesn’t reduce the actual risk**
- **Doing the same job every day can make it feel normal, but just because it feels normal, doesn’t always mean it is safe**

Pass picture A around workers.

Picture A



Read picture A out loud to workers

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this before saying the below

You can't just rely on your instincts even if you feel they have kept you safe for years.

Your instincts may make you feel more confident, but they don't reduce the actual risk.

What you can do to increase safety:

- **Think through the risks every time before you start work, even on 'easy jobs'**
- **Don't skip safety steps, even if the job feels normal to you**
- **Speak up – if someone says "we always do it this way" remind them that just because that is the way they have always done it, doesn't mean it is safe and there are no risks**

Remember, feeling safe is not the same as being safe.

Know the risks so that you can take action and prevent injury.

HANDOUT 09

You can’t rely on your instincts

Picture A



TOOLBOX TALK 10

Major Injury, Eye

10

Duration: 7 to 10 minutes

Purpose of talk:
Know the risks, take action, avoid injury.

Resources needed:
Print out handout at the end of this section to pass around workers. If not possible, describe the pictures.

Read out loud to workers

If you are breaking rock by hand using a pickaxe, what PPE should you wear?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this before saying the below

- **Head protection – safety helmet**
- **Eye protection – safety goggles**
- **Hand protection – gloves**
- **Foot protection – safety boots**
- **Respiratory protection – if dusty**
- **Hearing protection – if in an enclosed space, or for a prolonged period of time**
- **High visibility jacket – if you need to be seen**

Pass picture A around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture A



I want to tell you about a construction worker called Ram. He was breaking rock using a pickaxe and was wearing all the PPE we have just discussed, apart from safety goggles.

Ram said:

> ***"My goggles were scratched and I couldn't see through them, so I didn't wear them. Also, they didn't fit properly, so the goggles did not provide 'actual' vision, and they sometimes made objects seem bigger or smaller, which I found confusing and I didn't like wearing them."***

Read out loud to workers

What could happen if you break rock using a pickaxe and don't wear safety goggles?

Wait a minute or two for workers to think about this and share any answers before passing around Picture A

Read out loud to workers

If you don't wear safety goggles, there could be:

- **Risk of near miss: almost being hit in the eye by a shard of rock, but it just missed the person and did not injure them**
- **Risk of minor injury: being hit in the eye by a shard of rock resulting in a small cut which can be treated on site**
- **Risk of major injury: being hit in the eye by a shard of rock resulting in a major injury which needs medical treatment by a doctor**
- **Risk of temporary disability after injury: being hit in the eye by a shard of rock resulting in temporary (passing) blindness in one or both eyes**
- **Risk of permanent disability after injury: being hit in the eye by a shard of rock resulting in permanent blindness in one or both eyes**
- **Risk of death: the chance of dying due to being hit in the eye by a shard of rock**

Ram was hit in his left eye with a shard of rock and he needed to go to the hospital for treatment. He was in a lot of pain. Ram became permanently blind in his left eye and he can no longer work as a construction worker.

This is why it's important to know the risks of the task you're doing, so that you can take action to reduce the risks of injury.

If Ram had done the same task but made one change and worn safety goggles the risk of injury could have been reduced and it may have resulted in a minor injury, or no injury at all.

Pass picture B around workers. If not printed, describe the picture

Picture B



Read out loud to workers

This is why it is important that before starting a task you ask yourself:

- **What are the risks of the task I'm doing?**
- **What could happen?**
- **Who could be injured and how badly?**
- **Can I make any changes to lower the risk?**
- **Is my PPE in good working order?**

Know the risks so that you can take action and prevent injury.

HANDOUT 10

Major Injury, Eye

Picture A



HANDOUT 10

Picture B



Risk know-how

Risk Know-How is an initiative by:

LR Foundation

SENSE about SCIENCE

NUS National University of Singapore | Lloyd's Register Foundation Institute for the Public Understanding of Risk

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