

Based on the investigation conducted Referring to Figure 1, most of observations by the Department Occupational Safety & Health (DOSH), it was found that during their investigation process showed that, the contributing factors are lack of awareness or competency, absence of risk assessment documents, as well as and absence of do not have Safe Work Procedure. It is was thus cleared that, the Employers of the organisation should play their roles in ensuring to ensure a safe working environment in a confined space by providing competency training to all workers, and acquiring purchase safety equipment and atmospheric measuring devices (Tony Wilkinson, 2012). Furthermore, another primary contributing factor is that the Risk Assessment method under the ICOP (2010) prior to entering a confined space is too rather generic, which resulted resulting in it would lead to overlooking of important elements to be assessed such as configuration of the confined space, specific hazards and its their potential risks, tools and equipment to be used, and as well as numbers of occupants which that that may might affect reflect the entire rescue plan (D. Burlett-Vienney et al. 2015).

In the process of risk assessment process, the main primary elements of risk assessment which need to be prioritized are such as risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation. Risk treatment is an additional process which that is required to be carried out to ensure that the action plan is appropriate (ISO 31010:2010). In respect of for a 'hazardous' confined space entry activities, the assessment of risk is vital, and the process required is specific to the type of working environment. Additionally, reviewing of the effectiveness of risk assessment is highly recommended, especially when there are exists a relatively high numbers of incidents related to a particular working environment. An example One approach that could possibly be used employed is by referring to the actual incident scenario where the information gathered and the incident environment is genuine. A Checklist, Risk Scale, Risk Calculation and Ishikawa 5 Steps Risk Assessment are these a main Risk Assessment Tools which were have been studied and developed by referring to the Confined Space incident scenario (D. Burlett-Vienney, 2015). Every Risk Assessment tools washave been properly analysed and critically reviewed on its suitability to be implemented and opportunity to enhance. According to A. Moatari-Kazerouni et al. (2006), the development of Risk Estimation tools being develop wereas resulted from the manufacturing-system process, which involvesing machinery. It focused on the Risk Analysis process where the new method in determining the risk level is proposed first-initially, and before prior-prior to obtaining the risk value and percentage of exposure to machinery. The Flexible Risk Assessment (FRA) that being proposed by K. Reinhold et al. (2015) is to overcome safety issues in Small-Small-Medium industries. It is a simple Risk Assessment tool of which the results of the assessment areis easy to interpret based on its risk contributor. The risk evaluation rangesis extended from High Risk, consistings of Intolerable, Inadmissible and Unjustified Risk; to Low Risk, consistings of Justified Risk and Tolerable Risk. The Bow-tie risk assessment tool for falling objects washas been proposed by O.N. Aneziris et al. (2014). The Bow-tie analysis is divided into two parts, namely, which is Threat (Preventive Measures) and Consequences (Mitigation Measures), and it covered the entire overall process of risk assessment. This analysis is widelycommonly being used applied widely in industries, either for conducting risk assessment, or accident investigation of accidents. The Hybrid Risk Assessment Process (HRAP) which being proposed by P.K. Marhaviyas et al. (2011) is a comprehensive-type of Risk Assessment tool, where it is a combination-fusion of this method is combining a both qualitative- and quantitative assessment methods. The phases of HRAP is consistss of Identification of hazard sources, Risk consideration-/Estimation, Risk Evaluation and Risk assessment. The Construction Job

Safety Analysis (CJSA) ~~which being~~ proposed by O. Rozenfeld et al. (2010) is another method ~~of a Risk Assessment tool being that is used~~ widely used in ~~the industries many industries,~~ especially in the construction industry. The approach ~~of a~~ CJSA is straight forward, where ~~by~~ it basically focuses ~~on aims to~~ the specific job activities and the identification of hazards is through the sequence of jobs. The Risk Assessment Model (RAM) ~~which was~~ proposed by I.W.H. Fung et al. (2009) is commonly ~~adopted implemented in by~~ the construction industry. All the input data related to incidents are collected and analysed ~~in order~~ to obtain a severity rate and, ~~subsequently and~~ it ~~can~~ subsequently be used to identify the most hazardous work trade.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

~~In The process of~~ identifying potential gaps ~~under the of~~ ICOP 2010, the review is carried out by describing the Risk Assessment process ~~under from the~~ ISO 31010 and Risk Assessment elements ~~under the from~~ ICOP 2010. ~~Thereafter Once completed,~~ the mapping process ~~by means of matrix table~~ between both of the methods ~~by way of matrix table will be is conducted done~~ to identify which particular phases of ISO 31010 ~~is~~ correspondings to ICOP 2010. ~~It will be then~~ This is followed by a mapping of the list of Risk Assessment tools proposed by the selected ~~ijournals, in order which will takes place in the matrix table~~ to recognize the Risk Assessment tools ~~of at~~ each Risk Assessment process ~~under the of~~ ISO 31010 ~~in the matrix table~~.