iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** VII **Month of publication:** July 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.73454

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue VII July 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies in EPC Construction Site

Yogesh Singh[1], Nishant Singh Kushwah[2]
[1]*Research Scholar,* [2]*Assistant Professor Vikrant University, Gwalior*

Abstract: ***Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) projects are the backbone of infrastructure development in India and globally.Their turnkey nature streamlines delivery but also centralizes risk responsibility under a single contractor, creating multiple points of failure across the engineering, procurement, and construction phases.From design errors and vendor issues to safety lapses and labor disruptions, these risks have the potential to derail timelines, escalate costs, and compromise safety. Despite the availability of international frameworks such as ISO 31000 and PMBOK, the application of structured risk management in Indian EPC firms remains inconsistent and often reactive. This study investigates critical risk categories in EPC projects and evaluates real-world mitigation strategies based on quantitative and qualitative data. A mixed-methods research design was adopted, involving 42 professional survey responses and five project case studies spanning sectors such as power transmission, metro depot infrastructure, and refinery expansion. Tools like Probability-Impact matrices, Composite Risk Index (CRI), and risk heat maps were employed to identify and rank high-risk events. Findings show that regulatory approval delays, vendor underperformance, and construction site safety violations are the top contributors to project inefficiencies. A five-stage Risk Management Framework (RMF) was developed and retrospectively applied to a metro depot case, demonstrating improvements in procurement planning, coordination, and reduction in rework. The study concludes with clear, actionable recommendations for institutionalizing risk management in EPC projects through digital tools, standardized reviews, and stakeholder accountability. These outcomes aim to empower EPC firms to enhance predictability, reduce losses, and embed a risk-aware culture in their operations.***

Keywords: EPC Projects, Risk Management, Risk Mitigation Framework, Composite Risk Index, Probability-Impact Matrix, ISO 31000, PMBOK, Safety Risks, Procurement Delays, Engineering Errors.

I. INTRODUCTION

Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) projects have revolutionized how infrastructure is delivered by integrating multiple disciplines under a single contractual framework.[1] This model accelerates decision-making, simplifies communication, and centralizes accountability. However, the same characteristics also introduce complex and multilayered risks. EPC contractors assume full responsibility for design, procurement, construction, and commissioning, making them vulnerable to any deviation in scope, schedule, or cost.[2]

Risks may originate in the engineering phase from poor design coordination or delayed regulatory clearances.[3] During procurement, issues such as vendor delays, cost fluctuations, and import restrictions often surface.[4] The construction phase brings its own challenges, including on-site safety violations, labor shortages, and poor workmanship.[5] These risks, if left unmanaged, result in project delays, legal disputes, budget overruns, and compromised safety outcomes.[6]

In the Indian context, despite an increasing awareness of these challenges, risk management continues to be treated as a compliance requirement rather than a proactive discipline.[7] Standards like ISO 31000 and PMBOK offer global guidance, but their penetration into mid-tier EPC firms is limited.[8] Firms either lack formal frameworks or underutilize tools such as risk registers, P-I matrices, or digital modeling techniques like BIM.[9] This study addresses this critical gap by collecting and analyzing data from active EPC professionals and real-world project experiences, with the goal of designing an actionable and tailored risk mitigation framework suitable for Indian EPC environments.[10]

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology followed a mixed-methods approach to integrate both statistical and experiential insights. The key components of the methodology are:

- Research Type: Applied, field-based
- Approach: Mixed-methods (quantitative + qualitative)
- Sampling Technique: Purposive sampling

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

A. Data Sources

1) Primary Data:

- Structured questionnaires (n = 42 EPC professionals)
- Semi-structured interviews (n = 5 project heads)
- Project documentation (risk registers, NCR logs, incident reports)

2) Secondary Data:

- Literature from ISO 31000, PMBOK
- Academic dissertations from Shodhganga
- Sectoral reports from Indian infrastructure ministries

B. Data Analysis Tools

- Probability–Impact Matrix
- Composite Risk Index (CRI)
- Risk Heat Maps
- Weighted Scoring Techniques
- NVivo/manual thematic coding
- Spearman's Rank Correlation (for risk impact vs. project delays)

Projects Analyzed (Case Studies)

Project ID	Sector	Value (₹ Cr)	Duration	Status
P-01	Power Transmission	350	18 mo.	Completed
P-02	Solar Power Plant	420	14 mo.	Completed
P-03	Metro Depot Infra	500	24 mo.	Ongoing
P-04	Substation Project	250	12 mo.	Completed
P-05	Refinery Expansion	800	30 mo.	Ongoing

III. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS / INTERPRETATION

This chapter presents and interprets the primary data collected through structured questionnaires, interviews, and case study evaluations. The focus is on understanding the nature, frequency, and impact of risks in EPC projects across different sectors and project phases. The analysis also highlights the practices followed by EPC professionals in mitigating these risks. The interpretation provided here helps draw meaningful conclusions and supports the development of the proposed Risk Management Framework.



Picture 4.8: Toolbox Talk KYT Training with MOC Board in progress

Respondent Profile

Sector	% of Respondents
Renewable Energy	33.3%
Power Transmission	28.6%
Industrial Infra	21.4%
Oil & Gas	16.7%

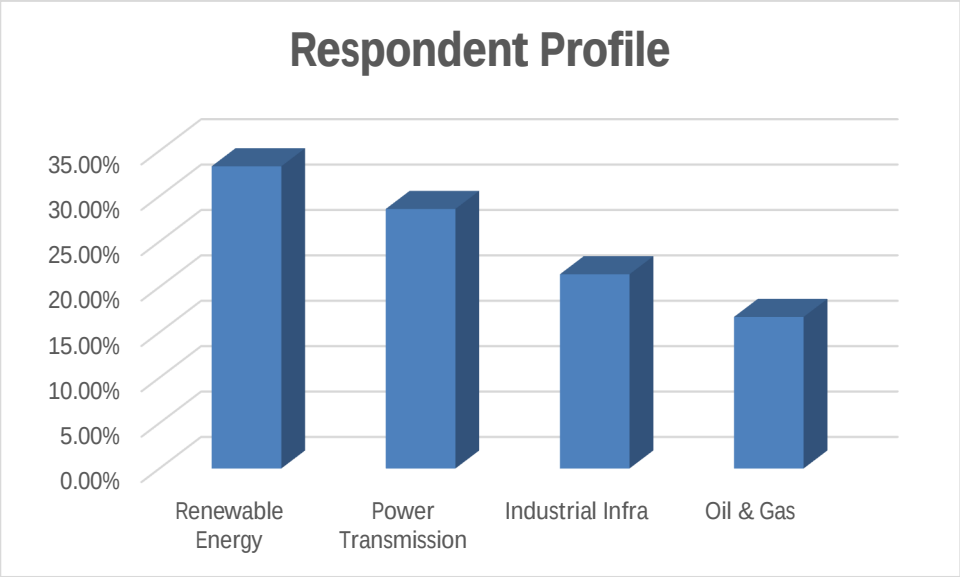


Figure 4.1: Respondent Profile

- Interpretation: The respondent pool ensures a diverse and representative sample. The dominance of renewable energy and power transmission professionals reflects the sectors' rapid growth. The high percentage of managerial and planning personnel ensures credible insights into project-level risks.

Phase-wise Risk Frequency

Risk Type	Engg.	Procurement	Construction	Total
Design Errors	24	–	–	24
Scope Creep	18	7	5	30
Delayed Approvals	22	6	–	28
Material Delays	–	21	–	21
Price Escalation	–	21	–	21
Safety Incidents	–	–	26	26
Labor Shortages	–	–	18	18

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

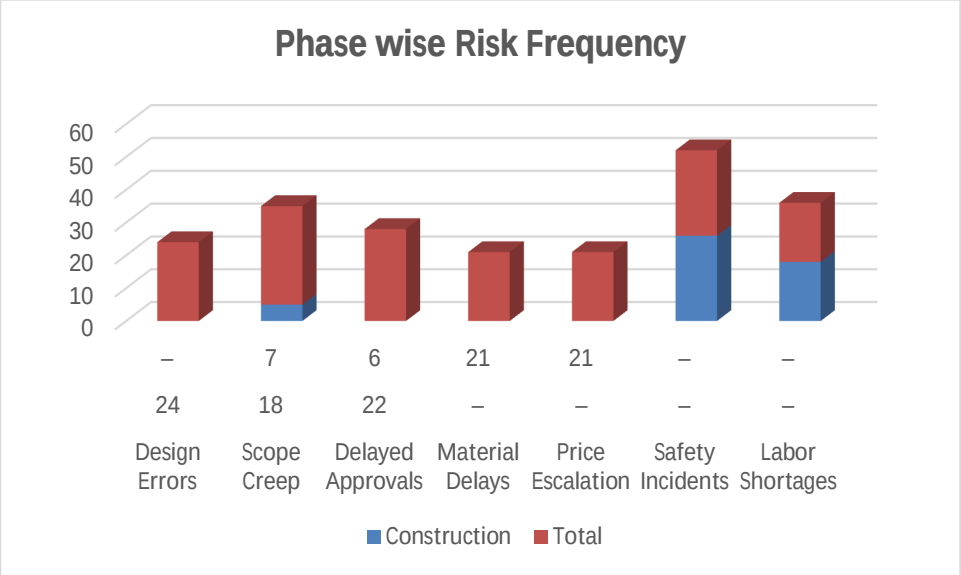


Figure 4.2: Phase wise Risk Frequency

- Interpretation: The engineering phase faces regulatory and design-related issues, while procurement risks are mostly operational. Construction-phase risks such as safety and manpower dominate field execution concerns. This pattern calls for risk-specific responses at each stage.

Composite Risk Index (CRI) – Top 5 Risks

Rank	Risk	Phase	CRI Score
1	Regulatory Approval Delays	Engineering	78.5
2	Vendor Performance Failure	Procurement	74.2
3	Safety Incidents on Site	Construction	70.4
4	Design Coordination Gaps	Engineering	66.3
5	Labor Shortages	Construction	64.5

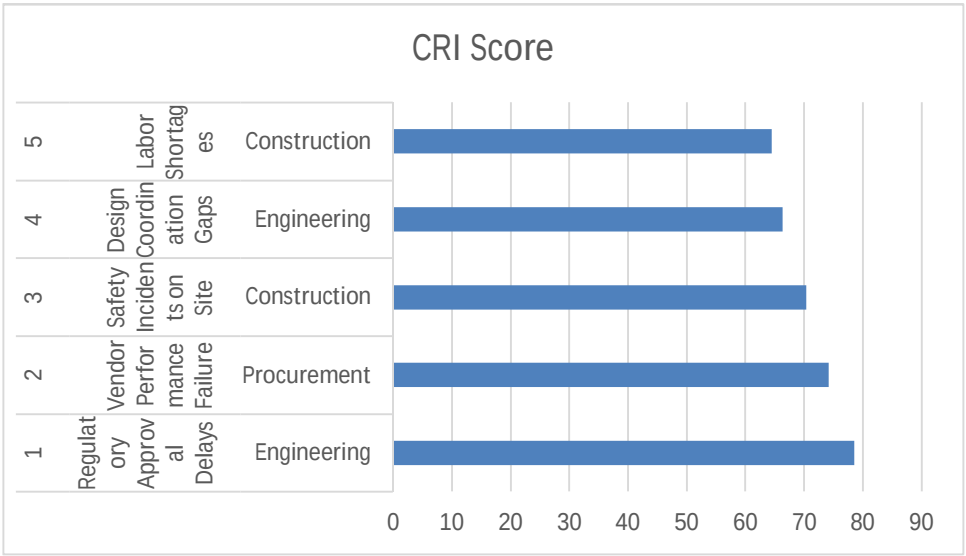


Figure 4.2: Composite Risk Index

- Interpretation: The engineering phase faces regulatory and design-related issues, while procurement risks are mostly operational. Construction-phase risks such as safety and manpower dominate field execution concerns. This pattern calls for risk-specific responses at each stage.

Case Study Insights

P-03: Metro Depot Infrastructure

- Problem: HVAC ducting clashed with civil beams
- Cost Impact: ₹18 lakh rework
- Lesson: BIM coordination was not used during design

P-05: Refinery Expansion

- Problem: Repeated welding defects
- Action Taken: Third-party QA agency introduced
- Result: 60% reduction in NCRs in two quarters

Interpretation: These cases illustrate preventable risks that caused avoidable rework and cost escalation. Early adoption of tools like BIM and independent QA reviews can significantly reduce technical and quality failures.

Mitigation Practices Observed

Phase	Technique	Usage %
Engineering	Multidisciplinary design reviews	71%
Procurement	Vendor prequalification	66%
Construction	Toolbox talks, safety drills	88%
All Phases	Risk registers and review meetings	52%

- Interpretation: Construction risks receive the highest mitigation attention. However, the usage of structured risk documentation is relatively low across all phases, suggesting the need for formal training and systemized risk tracking.

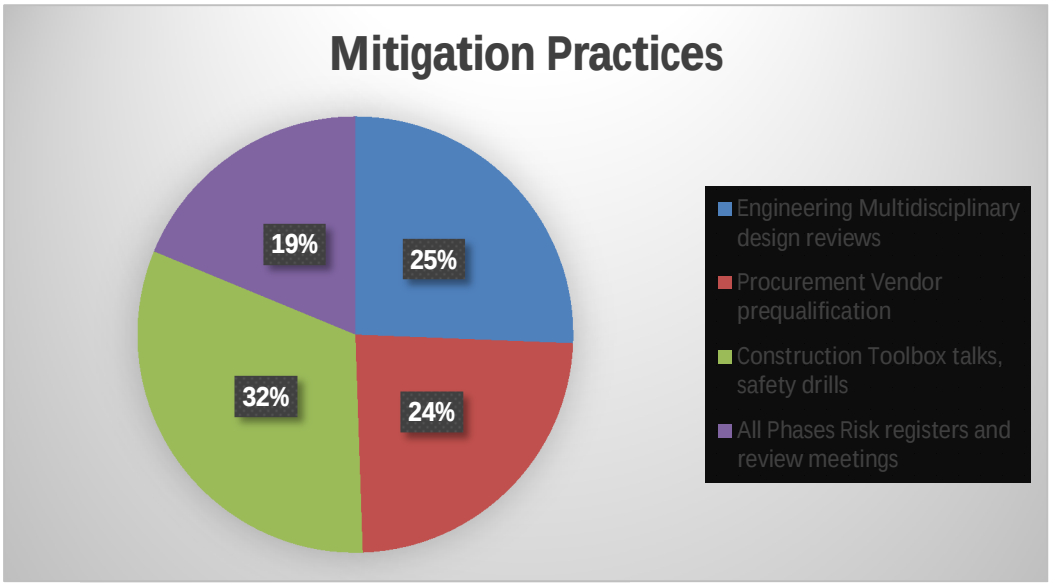


Figure 4.3: Mitigation Practices Observed

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This research provides a comprehensive examination of the risks commonly encountered in Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) projects and the techniques currently employed to mitigate them.[11] Through a methodical analysis of quantitative survey data from 42 professionals and five real-life project case studies, the study identifies that the most critical and recurring risks span across three primary domains: engineering coordination gaps and regulatory delays,[12] procurement bottlenecks such as vendor underperformance and material price escalation, and construction phase hazards such as labor shortages and safety incidents.[13] The Composite Risk Index (CRI) ranking revealed that engineering-related risks were the most dominant, with regulatory approval delays[14] (CRI 78.5) and design coordination gaps (CRI 66.3) being particularly disruptive to project schedules.[15]

Procurement-related risks like vendor failure (CRI 74.2) and construction-phase issues like on-site safety incidents (CRI 70.4) and labor shortages (CRI 64.5) were also found to significantly impact[16] timelines and budgets. Despite being aware of these risks, many EPC firms still rely heavily on informal practices such as undocumented verbal coordination,[17] incomplete risk registers, or last-minute firefighting. The case studies further validate that many of these risks could have been avoided or minimized[18] through early-stage interventions and structured controls. For example, Project P-03 faced major rework costs due to a design clash between HVAC and structural elements,[19] which could have been avoided with BIM usage. Similarly, Project P-05 saw a dramatic reduction in welding-related NCRs after the introduction of third-party quality audits highlighting the direct value of structured QA processes.[20] While some positive practices such as toolbox talks (88% usage in construction) and design reviews (71% in engineering) are widely adopted, the overall maturity of risk culture remains low. Only 52% of respondents reported using risk registers consistently, and digital integration such as BIM or ERP-based dashboards was largely absent.[21]

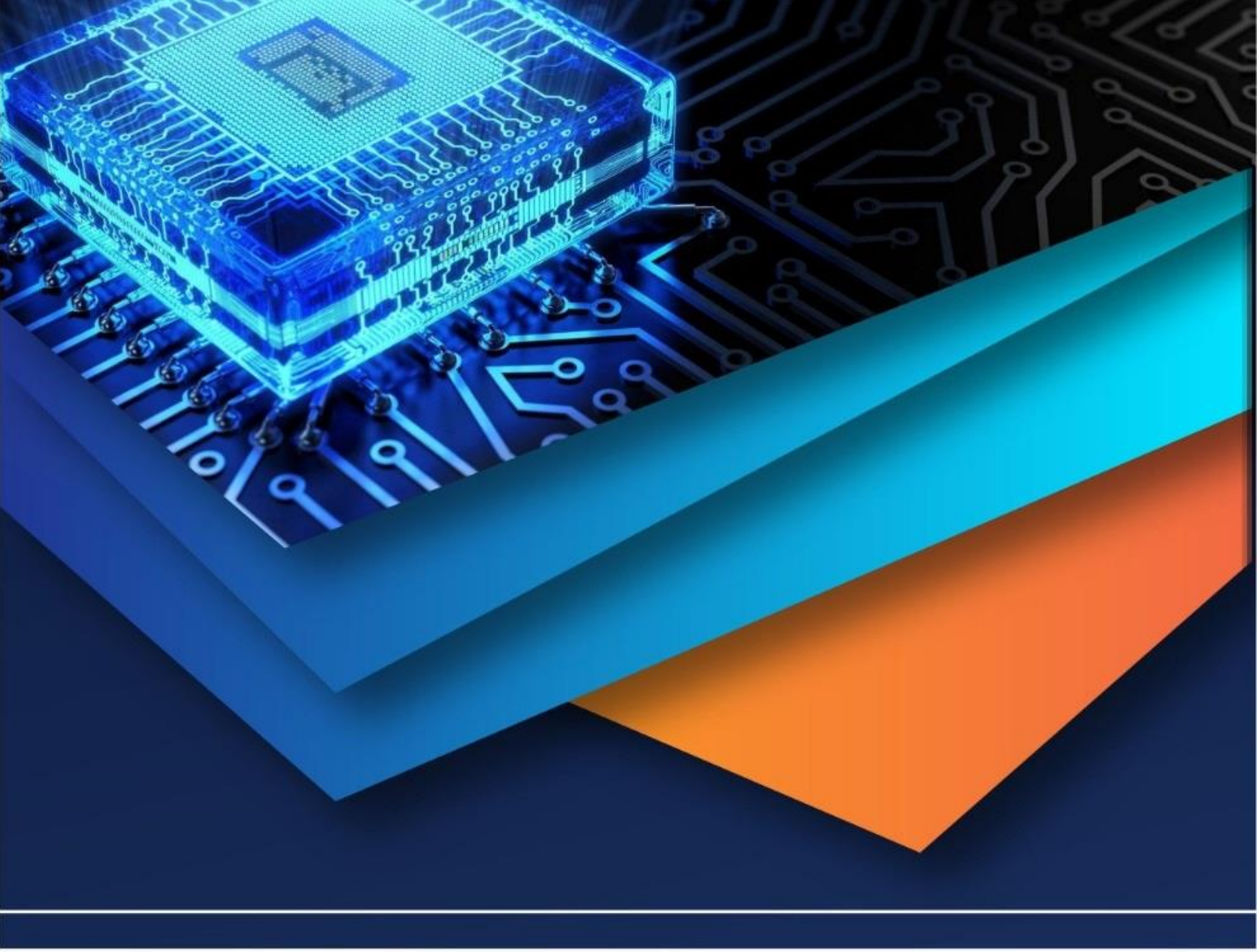
The study recommends that EPC organizations adopt a structured and formalized risk management framework that spans all project phases covering risk planning, identification, mitigation, monitoring, and communication.[22] This framework should align with standards such as ISO 31000 and PMBOK but be tailored to fit the operational[23] context of Indian EPC firms. The use of digital tools like BIM for design coordination and ERP systems for procurement and risk tracking should be encouraged[24] to reduce rework and enhance visibility. Maintaining centralized and regularly updated risk registers will help institutions document lessons learned and improve decision-making in future projects.[25] In procurement, risk can be mitigated by enforcing vendor prequalification, adopting multi-sourcing strategies,[26] and incorporating performance-based contract clauses. Construction risks, particularly those related to safety and labor, should be addressed through continuous HSE training, toolbox talks, and independent safety audits.[27] Capacity building through professional training and certification in risk management is essential to strengthen in-house expertise.[28] Additionally, public-sector EPC firms should actively engage with regulatory authorities to streamline approvals and minimize external delays.[29] Collectively, these measures aim to move risk management from a reactive process to a proactive, integrated function within EPC project execution.[30]

REFERENCES

[1] Huang, J., Fu, X., Chen, X., & Wen, X. (2024). Supply Chain Management for the Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) Model: A Review and Bibliometric Analysis. Sustainability, 16(22), 9748.
[2] introduce complex and multilayered risks. EPC contractors assume full responsibility for design, procurement, construction, and commissioning, making them vulnerable to any deviation in scope, schedule, or cost
[3] Baxendale, T., & Jones, O. (2000). Construction design and management safety regulations in practice—progress on implementation. International Journal of Project Management, 18(1), 33-40.
[4] Osoro, A. (2013). Analysis of the problems of vendor payment in relation to procurement procedures: a case study of the Ministry of Environment (Doctoral dissertation).
[5] Ekwuno, A. O. (2022). Research To Study The Damage Caused To The Construction Projects Due To The Lack Of Workers On Site. International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, 12(12), 361-382.
[6] Ansah, R. H., Sorooshian, S., Mustafa, S. B., & Oludapo, O. S. (2017). Constructions project management risks' framework. Calitatea, 18(158), 90.
[7] Greiman, V. A. (2013). Megaproject management: Lessons on risk and project management from the Big Dig. John Wiley & Sons.
[8] Vargas, D. B., & Campos, L. M. D. S. (2022). Risk Management: A parallel between ISO 31000 (2018) and the PMBOK Guide (2017). In Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Istanbul, Turkey, IEOM Society International, PAG (pp. 1474-14).
[9] Elnokaly, A., & Dogonyaro, I. (2024). Framework to assess connection of risk factors and management strategies in Building Information Modeling. Academia Engineering, 1(4).
[10] Huang, J., & Li, S. M. (2024). Data-Driven Analysis of Supply Chain Integration's Impact on Procurement Performance in International EPC Projects. Sustainability, 16(23), 10729.
[11] Kabirifar, K., & Mojtahedi, M. (2019). The impact of engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) phases on project performance: a case of large-scale residential construction project. Buildings, 9(1), 15.
[12] Ragab, M. (2024). Enhancing Resilience in Construction Procurement: Strategies and Technologies for Mitigating Risks and Improving Performance.
[13] Zhang, Y., Mao, P., Li, H., Xu, Y., You, D., Liu, H., ... & Yuan, J. (2020). Assessing the safety risks of civil engineering laboratories based on lab criticity index: a case study in Jiangsu province. International journal of environmental research and public health, 17(17), 6244.
[14] Lacey, T. J. (1975). The Maintenance of Internal Security in a Developing Country: A Case Study of Jamaica, 1960-70, in the Context of the Regional Security Arrangements. The University of Manchester (United Kingdom).
[15] Farooq, A. R. (2025). Construction Accident Factors That Can Be Addressed During the Design Phase (Doctoral dissertation, Manchester Metropolitan University).
[16] Farooq, A. R. (2025). Construction Accident Factors That Can Be Addressed During the Design Phase (Doctoral dissertation, Manchester Metropolitan University).
[17] Shen, W., Choi, B., Lee, S., Tang, W., & Haas, C. T. (2018). How to improve interface management behaviors in EPC projects: Roles of formal practices and social norms. Journal of Management in Engineering, 34(6), 04018032.

[18] Collier, Z. A., & Lambert, J. H. (2019). Principles and methods of model validation for model risk reduction. Environment systems and decisions, 39(2), 146-153.
[19] Meshksar, S. (2012). Cost and time impacts of reworks in building a reinforced concrete structure (Doctoral dissertation, Eastern Mediterranean University (EMU)).
[20] Kluse, C. (2013). Third-party Quality Management System audits: perceptions, limitations, and recommended improvements. Quality Issues and Insights in the 21st Century, 2(1), 28-45.
[21] AlMarri, M., Al-Ali, M., Alzarooni, M., AlTeneiji, A., Al-Ali, K., & Bahroun, Z. (2025). Enterprise resource planning systems for health, safety, and environment management: Analyzing critical success factors. Sustainability, 17(7), 2947.
[22] Greenberg, S., Gauvreau, L., Hnottavange-Telleen, K., Finley, R., & Marsteller, S. (2011). Meeting CCS communication challenges head-on: Integrating communications, planning, risk assessment, and project management. Energy Procedia, 4, 6188-6193.
[23] Hutchins, G. (2018). ISO 31000: 2018 enterprise risk management. Greg Hutchins.
[24] Zou, Y., Kiviniemi, A., & Jones, S. W. (2017). A review of risk management through BIM and BIM-related technologies. Safety science, 97, 88-98.
[25] Miller, R., & Lessard, D. R. (2001). The strategic management of large engineering projects: Shaping institutions, risks, and governance. MIT press.
[26] Chowdhury, A. R. (2025). A systematic review of risk-based procurement strategies in retail supply chains: Sourcing flexibility and vendor disruption management. American Journal of Advanced Technology and Engineering Solutions, 1(01), 466-505.
[27] Hassel, A. (2016). Implementation of HSE Management Practices at Construction Sites in Developing Countries (Master's thesis, NTNU).
[28] Olonilua, O., & Aliu, J. O. (2025). Assessing Workforce Training Strategies in Critical Infrastructure: Insights and Recommendations.
[29] Josefsen, A. X. (2020). EU Public Procurement: Contractual Implementation and Viability of EPC Contracts for Provisions on Marine and Offshore Infrastructures for the Public Sector.
[30] Pratap Chandran, S., & K. Purayil, P. (2020, November). Project Execution Success in an Epcm Environment by Ensuring Project Management & Project Controls Rigor During Pre Construction Phases. In Abu Dhabi International Petroleum Exhibition and Conference (p. D011S024R001). SPE.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)