

# **Notice of Guangzhou Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on the Issuance of the Graded Risk Inspection Standards for Construction Project Quality and Safety in Guangzhou**

To all parties concerned:

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Notice on Issuing the Trial Implementation Plan for the Reform of the Review and Approval System for Construction Projects in Guangzhou* (Sui Fu [2018] No. 12) issued by the municipal government, in order to further deepen reforms that delegate power, improve regulation and upgrade services, continue optimizing the business environment, establish risk-based differentiated oversight mechanisms, and enhance construction quality and safety in Guangzhou, Guangzhou Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau has enacted the *Graded Risk Inspection Standards for Construction Project Quality and Safety in Guangzhou*. These Standards are hereby issued for your due implementation in conjunction with actual work.

The above information is hereby notified.

Guangzhou Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau

August 10, 2020

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# Graded Risk Inspection Standards for Construction Project Quality and Safety in Guangzhou

In order to further optimize the business environment, establish risk-based differentiated oversight mechanisms, improve the standard of construction quality and safety, and thoroughly implement the provisions of the *Notice on Issuing the Trial Implementation Plan for the Reform of the Review and Approval System for Construction Projects in Guangzhou* (Sui Fu [2018] No. 12), these Standards are enacted based on the *Construction Project Quality Management Provisions, Engineering Quality and Safety Manual (Trial)*, *Notice from Guangzhou Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on Enhancing Graded Quality Risk Management for Construction Projects* (Sui Jian Zhi [2020] No. 21) and *Notice from Guangzhou Municipal Housing and Urban-Rural Development Bureau on Enhancing Graded Safety Risk Management for Construction Projects* (Sui Jian Zhi [2020] No. 22), and in conjunction with the realities in Guangzhou.

## 1. Risk Grades

1.1. Significant risks are the highest-graded risks labeled red. These involve significant difficulties in on-site construction quality and safety management, while such risks may lead to extremely severe consequences, given their significant likelihood of causing major (or worse) quality safety incidents, major economic losses, or adverse social impacts.

1.2. Major risks are risks of a relatively higher grade labeled orange. These involve relatively great difficulties in on-site construction quality and safety management, while such risks may lead to severe consequences, given their significant likelihood of causing general quality safety incidents or general economic losses.

1.3. General risks are risks of a general grade labeled yellow. These involve general difficulties in on-site construction quality and safety management, while such risks may lead to consequences of a general level, given their possibility of causing serious injury to a relatively large number of personnel or a certain level of economic losses;

1.4. Minor risks are risks of a minor grade labeled blue. These involve minor difficulties in on-site construction quality and safety management, while such risks may lead to consequences of a minor level, given their possibility of causing serious injury to a relatively small number of personnel or a lower level of economic losses.

## 2. Evaluation of Risk Grades

The evaluation of risk grades is determined by a matrix that incorporates the grading of risk sources (quality, safety) and the comprehensive risk management grading. Risk grades are classified as Grade I, II, III, and IV in decreasing order of severity. Quality risk grades are determined by a matrix that includes quality risk source grading (see Annex 1 for details) and comprehensive management risk grading (see Annex 3 for details). Safety risk grades are determined by a matrix that incorporates safety risk source grading (see Annex 2 for details) and comprehensive management risk grading (see Annex 3 for details). Risk grades are determined per the following table.

### Quality and Safety Risk Grading Matrix

Risk Grades		Comprehensive Management Risk Grading			
		I	II	III	IV
Risk Source Grading	I	Significant Risk (red)	Significant Risk (red)	Significant Risk (red)	Significant Risk (red)
	II	Significant Risk (red)	Major Risk (orange)	Major Risk (orange)	Major Risk (orange)
	III	Significant Risk (red)	Major Risk (orange)	General Risk (yellow)	Minor Risk (blue)
	IV	Significant Risk (red)	Major Risk (orange)	General Risk (yellow)	Minor Risk (blue)

### 3. Reporting of Risk Grades to Higher-Level Departments

Risk grade evaluations shall be completed by the construction contractor, construction supervision company, project surveying company, and project design company under the direction of the project developer before the commencement of works, and thereafter updated monthly. Quality and safety risk grades will be reported to the authority in charge by the construction supervision company through monthly quality supervision reports and weekly safety reports (first week of each month).

### 4. Graded Inspection Standards

Participating companies and the authority in charge shall implement graded risk inspections (see Annex 4 for details).

### 5. Dynamic Risk Management

Based on graded quality and safety management, risk grades are dynamically managed. Where any of the following circumstances apply, risk grades will be elevated:

5.1. Extreme weather conditions (strong winds, lightning, storms, high temperatures, etc.);

5.2. Companies participating in the project have failed to implement quality management accountability systems, have lax quality and safety awareness, and possess poor management capabilities;

5.3. Project managers are often absent;

5.4. Construction materials are found not meeting specifications during site inspections or actual engineering tests;

5.5. Improper sub-contracting management;

5.6. The project has been subjected to repeated dynamic point deductions by competent construction authorities or quality and safety oversight agencies, or has been recorded as having engaged in malpractice or acts in contravention of regulations;

5.7. Other circumstances that affect the risk grade.

Annexes:

1. Standards for Grading Construction Project Quality Risk Sources
2. Standards for Grading Construction Project Safety Risk Sources
3. Standards for Grading Construction Project Comprehensive Management Risks
4. Graded Inspection Standards for Project Participating Companies and Competent Authorities

## Annex 1

**Standards for Grading Construction Project Quality Risk Sources**

Risk Grade	Category of Risk Source	Name of Risk Source	Description	Level of Impact
I	Foundations and foundation engineering	Geologically complex foundation bearing strata	Where there is a severe impact on the selection and construction quality and safety of pile foundations due to complex geological conditions, such as soil caves, karst (karst caves, karst trenches, karst troughs), development of structural zones (faults, fissures), weak layers, abundance of groundwater or even subterranean river channels, especially with respect to the foundations of large built structures, leading to significant quality and safety risks.	Severe impact on structural safety or building function; demolition and reconstruction required
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Misalignment or fracturing of prefabricated piles or sunk piles	Relatively severe bending of foundation piles during the process of construction; repeated effect of concentrated loads causes pile caps to deviate from their longitudinal axes, leading to fractures when the pile can no longer bear flexural stress.	
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Misalignment or fracturing of concrete cast-in-place piles	Relatively severe perpendicularity misalignment of cast-in-drilled-hole piles after boreholes are formed; presence of soil in the concrete of cast-in-place concrete piles causes piles to break.	
	Concrete structures	Severe deficiencies in concrete strength	Concrete that has been graded as unqualified due to factors related to raw material or construction works, that fails to meet design specifications after design review or expert verification, and must be demolished and reconstructed.	
	.....	.....	.....	
II	Foundations and foundation	Soaking of foundation pit	Soaking of foundation pit after excavation has begun, causing foundations to weaken, reducing their load-bearing capacity, and leading to foundation sinking.	Impact on structural safety

	engineering			or building function; may be remedied by construction rework or reinforcements
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Excessively thick sedimentation layer at the bottom of concrete cast-in-place piles	Excessively thick sedimentation layer at the bottom of concrete cast-in-place piles caused by inadequate cleaning of boreholes or soil falling into the bottom of piles caused by contact with the walls of the borehole during the improper placement of rebars.	
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Poor concrete quality in foundation piles	(a) Honeycombs and cavities in the surface of the foundation pile; (b) soil in the structural body; (c) uneven gradation across sections; (d) excessive cement slurry at the top of the pile after pouring concrete.	
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Flaws in the concrete used in the top of prefabricated foundation piles	Emergence of spalling, fragmentation, collapse, or even complete exposure and damage to the rebars at the top of precast concrete piles when being driven into the ground.	
	Concrete structures	Elevated basement slab	Severe waterlogging during the monsoon season causes elevation of the basement slab due to poor design considerations and inadequate construction measures, leading to severe structural damage.	
	Concrete structures	Cracking in mass concrete structures	(a) Extensive cracking in concrete surfaces; (b) cracks across an entire cross-section.	
	Steel structures	Cracks in the welds of steel structures	Emergence of solidification cracking, liquation cracking, reheat cracking, hydrogen-induced cracking, or the like in steel structure welds after welding. Weld cracks are the most dangerous type of defects in welding joints, and the main cause of structural cracks.	
	Curtain walls	Breakage of glass in glass curtain walls	(a) Spontaneous glass breakage due to poor material quality or glass processing techniques; (b) poor installation of beams or columns leading to glass breakage due to added stress.	

	Underground waterproofing	Extensive basement water seepage	(a) Cracks in basement slab leading to extensive water seepage; (b) after the completion of external basement walls, severe seepage occurs at horizontal construction joints when subterranean water levels are higher than the horizontal construction joints of external basement walls.	
	Renovation works	Extensive spalling of facing bricks on exterior walls	Extensive spalling of facing bricks on exterior walls due to hollow plastering layers, cracks in plastering layers, or weak mortar.	
	Fire protection engineering	Large fires	Failure of such materials as fire protection products, flame retardant materials, and fire-resistant structural elements to meet fire resistance standards, causing a likelihood of large fires.	
	Installation of building facilities	Electric shocks	Failure of lightning protection earthing or electrical grounding resistance to meet regulatory standards, leading to a significant likelihood of electric shocks.	
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III	Foundations and foundation engineering	Subsidence after backfilling	Subsidence of backfilling in the surface of the ground floor, leading to hollowing, cracking, or even collapse of the ground floor.	Minor impact on structural safety or building function; may be remedied by repairs
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Common quality issues in cast-in-drilled-hole piles	(a) Collapse in borehole walls; (b) difficulties in drilling; (c) borehole narrowing; (d) borehole misalignment; (e) seepage of cement slurry from borehole; (f) misalignment of rebar cages; (g) deformation of rebar cages; (h) “up-floating” of rebar cages.	
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Defects in welding joints of prefabricated pipe piles	(a) Discontinuous or inadequately welded welding joints; (b) flaws such as the presence of welding slag or air bubbles in welding joints.	
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Insufficient length of anchoring steel bars in pile	Lengths of anchoring steel bars in pile foundations fail to meet regulatory specifications.	

		foundations		
	Concrete structures	Common quality issues in concrete structures (severe)	(a) Cracks at the root of cantilever slabs; (b) slag inclusions in concrete column heads or stair construction joints; (c) surface concrete cracks in basement slabs; (d) irregular cracks on the surface of concrete slabs; (e) presence of honeycombs, pitted surfaces and exposed rebars at column (wall) interlayer joint or formwork joint; (f) structural perpendicularity misalignment in excess of specifications; (g) axial misalignment between the concrete wall and the column layer; (h) inappropriate treatment of concrete structure construction joints and post-cast strips leading to seepage; (i) inappropriate installation or illegal removal of post-cast strip formwork; (j) loosely connected rear anchor bolts in concrete structures; (k) cracks in concrete roof slab; (l) cracks in other reinforced concrete columns, slabs, walls or beams.	
	Steel structures	Common quality issues in steel structures (severe)	(a) Types, specifications, or performance of steel used in the construction site fail to meet design specifications; (b) torque coefficient of high-strength bolts fails to meet design specifications; (c) deformation of components during the process of transportation, stacking, or pre-assembly; (d) excessive positional deviation of anchor bolts for steel columns; (e) excessive deviation in the post-machining size of bolted spherical joints or welding balls in steel structure grids; (f) poor quality of steel structural welding.	
	Curtain walls	Common quality issues in curtain walls (severe)	(a) Loose pre-embedded and post-embedded components in curtain walls; (b) uneven and positionally misaligned aluminum columns and beams of stick curtain walls; (c) poor quality of sealant used in curtain walls.	
	Waterproofing works	Common seepage issues in waterproofing works (severe)	Seepage in exterior walls, roofs, or toilets.	
	Masonry works	Common quality issues in masonry works (severe)	(a) Cracks in the joints between walls and beams or slab; (b) cracks in walls caused by the insufficient length of lintels at the openings of doors and windows.	

	Roofing works	Common quality issues in roofing works (severe)	(a) Water seepage in ceilings caused by failure to leave drainage and exhaust outlets in thermal insulation layers of the roof as required by regulations in roofs with exhaust requirements; (b) failure to leave a gap at the expansion joint of parapet walls that affects their flexibility; (c) bulging of the overhead thermal insulation layer; (d) cracks or seepage in roof flashing.	
	Renovation works	Common quality issues in renovation works (severe)	(a) Hollowing or spalling of ceilings in concrete floors; (b) hollowing or cracks in external wall plastering; (c) ash explosion in the plastering layer; (d) failure of guardrail heights or protective structures to meet mandatory specifications; (e) seepage in external windows.	
	Building energy conservation works	Common quality issues in building energy conservation works (severe)	(a) Cracks in thermal insulation layers of external walls; (b) hollowing or spalling of facing bricks in external walls with a thermal insulation layer; (c) water retention, bulging, or cracks in thermal insulation layers of the roof.	
	Raw materials, components, equipment	Failure to pass on-site inspections	Failure of construction materials and electrical equipment, such as rebars, concrete, waterproofing materials, thermal insulation materials, anti-corrosion coating materials, flame-retardant coating materials, electrical wiring, and electrical cabling, to pass site inspection, or selection of types that do not meet design specifications or regulatory standards.	
	Fire protection engineering	Fire hazards	Failure of fire protection products, flame retardant materials, or fire-resistant structural elements to meet design specifications or regulatory standards, causing a likelihood of fire hazards.	
	Installation of building facilities	Common issues related to electrical safety and building function	(a) Failure of electrical wiring or cabling to meet design specifications; (b) failure of lightning protection earthing or electrical grounding resistance to meet regulatory standards; (c) poor installation of building facilities.	
	.....	.....	.....	
IV	Concrete structures	Common quality issues in concrete	(a) Minor vertical misalignment of wall or column rebars; (b) minor inadequacy in the thickness of concrete cover of rebars.	No impact on structural safety but minor impact

		structural engineering (minor)		on building function; may be remedied through repairs
	Steel structures	Common quality issues in steel structures (minor)	(a) Uneven coating of steel structures; (b) flaking of the coating of steel structures; (c) wide cracks on the coating of steel structures.	
	Curtain walls	Common quality issues in curtain walls (minor)	(a) Minor misposition of pre-embedded components of curtain walls; (b) minor misalignment in the location of post-embedded components.	
	Masonry works	Common quality issues in masonry works (minor)	(a) Poor construction of tie bars in walls and concrete columns (walls); (b) improper installation of joints between two walls; (c) inadequately filled mortar joints.	
	Roofing works	Common quality issues in roofing works (minor)	(a) Insufficient roof drainage gradient; (b) clogging in drainage outlets.	
	Renovation works	Common quality issues in renovation works (minor)	(a) Uneven plastering surface, tilting façade, or non-perpendicular inner/outer corners; (b) anchoring methods for handrails and guardrails or construction methods for sections that traverse expansion joints fail to meet specifications.	
	Installation of building facilities	Common electrical safety issues	Errors in socket wiring or failure of installation techniques to meet regulatory specifications, leading to possible electric shocks.	
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## Annex 2

## Standards for Grading Construction Project Safety Risk Sources

Risk Grade	Category of Risk Source	Name of Risk Source	Description
I	Foundations and foundation engineering	Collapse of side slopes during the excavation of foundation pits	Partial or extensive collapse or slumping of the earthwork in the foundation pit (trench) during or after excavation due to deep excavation, insufficient slope gradient, excessive loads on the top of the slopes, or the impact of external vibrations (such as from vehicles).
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Side slope landslides during earthworks	In slope sections, gravity pulls large amounts of soil or rock in the slopes downwards along certain weak structural planes (zones) due to the impact of water bodies (surface water, groundwater), human activities, or earthquakes, which results in the destruction to cabling or cracks, tilting, slippage or even collapse of built structures. Such phenomena are highly hazardous.
	Foundations and foundation engineering	Discovery of cracks in nearby buildings after the removal of foundation pit supports	With respect to deeper foundation pits, cracks are discovered in nearby buildings after foundation pit supports are removed (none have been discovered before pit excavation or installation of supports), leading to the risk that such buildings may collapse.
	Deep foundation pits	Excavation of foundation pits	Earthworks, supporting structures, and waterproofing for foundation pits (trenches) with an excavation depth of 5 meters or more.
	Formwork and falsework	Various forms of “tool-type” formwork	Including slip formwork, climbing formwork, flying formwork, and tunnel formwork.
	Formwork	Falsework for	Falsework for concrete formwork with an erected height of 8 meters or above, a span of 18

	and falsework	concrete formwork	meters or more, a total construction load (designed value) of 15 kN/m <sup>2</sup> or greater, or a concentrated line load (designed value) of 20 kN/m or greater.
	Formwork and falsework	Load-bearing falsework	Full supporting falsework such as that for installation of steel structures with a single-point concentrated load of 7 kN or above.
	Installation and disassembly of hoisting and lifting machinery		Hoisting and lifting processes that involve unconventional lifting equipment or methods, and that involve individual loads of 100 kN or greater.
	Installation and disassembly of hoisting and lifting machinery		Installation or disassembly of lifting machinery with a lifting capacity of 300 kN or above, or a total erected height of 200 meters or above, or a foundation elevation of 200 meters or above.
	Scaffolding		Free-standing steel pipe scaffolding that is 50 meters or above in height.
	Scaffolding		Attached elevating scaffolding or attached elevating operation platform with an elevation of 150 meters or above.
	Scaffolding		Cantilevered scaffolding with sections of a height of 20 meters or above.
	Demolition works		Demolition of wharves, bridges, overpasses, chimneys, water towers, or demolition of special buildings or built structures where demolition has the potential to release toxic/hazardous gases or liquids, cause the diffusion of dust particles, or result in fire or explosion hazards.
	Demolition works		Demolition of buildings designated as cultural monuments, valuable historic buildings, or demolition works that may affect a designated historical/cultural zone.
	Subterranean excavation		Tunnel or cavern projects that use the mine tunneling method, shield tunneling method, or pipe jacking method.
	Others		Installation of curtain walls involving works at the height of 50 meters or above.
			Installation of steel structures with a span of 36 meters or above, or grid structures or tensile membrane structures with a span of 60 meters or above.
			Hand-dug pile boreholes of a depth of 16 meters or more.
			Underwater construction works.
			Construction techniques involving the lifting, horizontal shifting, or rotation of entire large structures with a weight of 1,000 kN or above.
			Subprojects involving the use of new technologies, new techniques, new materials, or new equipment which may affect construction safety, for which there are no relevant state, industry, or local technical standards.

II	Foundation pits		Excavation, falsework, and dewatering of foundation pits (trenches) with a depth of 3 meters or more.
	Foundation pits		Excavation, falsework, and dewatering of foundation pits (trenches) less than 3 meters in depth, but which have complex geological conditions, surrounding environments, or underground piping networks, or may affect the safety of nearby buildings or built structures.
	Formwork and falsework	Various forms of “tool-type” formwork	Including slip formwork, climbing formwork, flying formwork, and tunnel formwork.
	Formwork and falsework	Falsework for concrete formwork	Falsework for concrete formwork with an erected height of 5 meters or above, a span of 10 meters or more, a total construction load (designed value of the basic load combination, hereinafter referred to as “designed value”) of 10 kN/m <sup>2</sup> or greater, a concentrated line load (designed value) of 15 kN/m or greater, or relatively independent falsework for concrete formwork with a height greater than the horizontal project width of the support and without connecting components.
	Formwork and falsework	Load-bearing falsework	Full supporting falsework such as that for installation of steel structures.
	Installation and disassembly of hoisting and lifting machinery		Hoisting and lifting processes that involve unconventional lifting equipment or methods, and that involve individual loads of 10 kN or greater.
	Installation and disassembly of hoisting and lifting machinery		Installation works carried out using heavy machinery.
	Installation and disassembly of hoisting and lifting machinery		Installation or disassembly of lifting machinery.
	Scaffolding		Free-standing steel scaffolding that is 24 meters or above in height (including scaffolding for lightwells or elevator shafts)
	Scaffolding		Works involving attached elevating scaffolding, cantilevered scaffolding, suspended work platforms, unloading platforms, operating decks, or scaffolding with diagonal bracing.
	Demolition works		Demolition works that may affect the safety of pedestrians, transportation, power facilities, communications infrastructure, or other buildings and built structures.
	Subterranean excavation		Tunnel or cavern projects that use the mine tunneling method, shield tunneling method, or pipe jacking method.

	Others	Installation of curtain walls.
		Installation of steel structures, grid structures, or tensile membrane structures.
		Hand-dug pile boreholes.
		Underwater construction works.
		Installation of precast concrete components in prefabricated buildings.
		Subprojects involving the use of new technologies, new techniques, new materials, or new equipment which may affect construction safety, for which there are no relevant state, industry, or local technical standards.
III	Construction activities or equipment likely to cause injury/death or property damage	
IV	Construction activities or equipment that may cause injury/death or property damage	

Annex 3

**Standards for Grading Construction Project Comprehensive Management Risks**

Risk Grade	Comprehensive Management Risks
I	(a) Projects exceeding height limits, regulatory limits, or limits for roof systems; construction projects with a height exceeding 100 meters.
	There has been one quality safety accident graded major or above or two graded general in the recent year within the construction cycle of the project.
	There are significant accident risk hazards that may severely affect public safety, lead to serious social impacts, and are unable to be timely dealt with identified during supervisory and law enforcement inspections by oversight departments.
	There is significant risk as evaluated by a third party.
	There are significant accident risk hazards reported by the public or revealed by the media, which have been verified by relevant supervising departments on-site.

	<p>There are significant accident risk hazards that are unable to be timely dealt with by project participant companies (or other responsible parties) themselves.</p>
	<p>There are significant accident risk hazards that have not been completely rectified within the time limit for no valid reasons.</p>
	<p>There are significant accident risk hazards assigned or handed over by superior departments involved in the project.</p>
	<p>Others:</p>
II	<p>Construction projects with a height between 54 and 100 meters.</p>

	<p>There has been one quality safety accident graded general in the recent year within the construction cycle of the project.</p>
	<p>There is major risk as evaluated by a third party.</p>
	<p>There has been an emergency report from the supervisor indicating significant quality defects in parts or subordinate projects that affect key sections or procedures of the project.</p>
	<p>There are confirmed complaints regarding quality safety issues of the project.</p>
	<p>The project has been transferred, assigned to an affiliated entity, or illegally subcontracted.</p>

	<p>The project is subject to an administrative penalty or a notice of criticism is circulated.</p>
	<p>Others:</p>
<p>III</p>	<p>(a) Construction projects with a height between 24 and 54 meters; (b) public buildings with a constructed area between 10,000 and 20,000 square meters in one building or below 100,000 square meters in a building complex; (c) residential quarters with a constructed area between 10.000 and 50,000 square meters.</p>
	<p>There is general risk as evaluated by a third party.</p>
	<p>Others:</p>
<p>IV</p>	<p>Construction projects with a height below 24 meters and a constructed area below 10,000 square meters in one building.</p>
	<p>There is minor risk as evaluated by a third party.</p>
	<p>Others:</p>

Annex 4

**Graded Inspection Standards for Project Participating Companies and Competent Authorities**

Risk Grade (color)	Graded Inspection Standards for Project Participating Companies	Graded Inspection (Oversight) Standards for Competent Authorities
Significant Risk (red)	<p>Project developers (construction supervision companies) shall inspect the implementation of the quality safety risk management system and measures by the construction contractors at least once a month.</p> <p>Construction contractors shall organize special inspections on the implementation of risk management measures in different frequencies for various levels of their executives. The highest-ranking principal officers of the construction contractors shall participate in such inspections at least once every six months; the persons in charge of safety at the construction contractors shall participate at least once every quarter; the safety departments of the construction contractors shall do so at least once per month; the project leaders of the construction contractors shall conduct scheduled and non-scheduled inspections.</p> <p>Rectifying measures and reviews shall be timely implemented regarding problems found in the above inspections, with inspection records formed.</p> <p>Any significant quality risk accidents occurring during construction must be reported to the administrative authorities for construction with jurisdiction according to regulations.</p>	<p>Authorities overseeing construction quality and safety shall conduct oversight inspections at least once per month.</p> <p>Administrative authorities overseeing construction shall conduct monthly random inspections on projects with significant risks within their jurisdiction, and supervise the handling of quality accidents with significant risks each month.</p>
Major Risk (orange)	<p>Project developers (construction supervision companies) shall inspect the implementation of the quality safety risk management system and measures by the construction contractors at least once a month.</p> <p>Construction contractors shall organize special inspections on the implementation of risk management measures in different frequencies for various</p>	<p>Construction quality and safety oversight agencies shall conduct oversight inspections at least once every two months.</p> <p>Leaders of construction quality</p>

	<p>levels of their executives. The highest-ranking principal officers of the construction contractors shall participate in such inspections at least once every six months; the persons in charge of safety at the construction contractors shall participate at least once every quarter; the safety departments of the construction contractors shall do so at least once per month; the project leaders of construction contractors shall conduct scheduled and non-scheduled inspections.</p> <p>Rectifying measures and reviews shall be timely implemented regarding problems found in the above inspections, with inspection records formed.</p> <p>Any major quality risk accidents occurring during construction must be reported to the administrative authorities for construction with jurisdiction according to regulations.</p>	<p>and safety oversight agencies in charge of the matter shall conduct bimonthly random supervision on projects with major risks within their jurisdiction, and supervise the handling of quality incidents (issues) with major risks each month.</p>
<p>General Risk (yellow)</p>	<p>Project developers (construction supervision companies) shall inspect the implementation of the quality safety risk management system and measures by the construction contractors at least once a month, with reviews to check the progress of the rectification of problems and inspection records formed.</p> <p>The project leaders of construction contractors shall conduct scheduled and non-scheduled inspections, with inspection records formed. Rectifying measures shall be formulated regarding problems found, and the project developer (construction supervision company) shall be informed after the completion of rectification for them to conduct reviews.</p> <p>Any general quality risk accidents occurring during construction must be reported to the administrative authorities for construction with jurisdiction.</p>	<p>Construction quality safety oversight authorities shall conduct oversight inspections at least once every quarter.</p> <p>Construction quality and safety supervisors must track the completion of handling for quality or safety problems.</p>
<p>Minor Risk (blue)</p>	<p>Project developers (construction supervision companies) shall inspect the implementation of the quality safety risk management system and measures by the construction contractors at least once a month, with reviews to check the progress of the rectification of problems and inspection records formed.</p>	<p>Apart from the first oversight inspection, there should be one oversight inspection during the construction process (to be</p>

	<p>The project leaders of construction contractors shall conduct scheduled and non-scheduled inspections, with inspection records formed. Rectifying measures shall be formulated regarding problems found, and the project developer (construction supervision company) shall be informed after the completion of rectification for them to conduct reviews.</p>	<p>conducted after the completion of the main structure or before renovations; for irregularities or non-conformities found during construction quality inspections, there should be random inspections on the progress of their rectification).</p>
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