1. INTRODUCTION

In order to ensure that the requirements of the Construction Regulations 5 (1)(a) are fulfilled, the South African Police Services appointed Health & Safety Agent has undertaken the baseline risk assessment for the construction of a proposed new Police Station situated approximately 20 kilometres northwest of Hibberdene town. The anticipated risks identified in this risk assessment and subsequent project OH&S Risk Profile have been reviewed, revised and incorporated in the Client construction OH&S Specification during stage 4, Tender Documentation and Procurement.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

NO	TERMS	DEFINITIONS
2.1.	**Hazard**	Source or exposure to danger or anything that has the potential to cause harm or may cause harm to people, equipment or the environment
2.2.	**Risk**	The probability that injury or damage will occur or the likelihood, chance or probability that harm may occur from a particular hazard. This is normally represented as a combination of the frequency, consequence and severity of a specified incident or potential incident
2.3.	**Risk Identification**	This has been achieved by a physical inspection of the various areas. The method used here was that of direct observation (physical inspection) interviewing, documentation review coupled with specialist judgment
2.4.	**Risk Evaluation**	The purpose of risk evaluation is to evaluate risk in a systematic and objective way. In this regard numerical calculations have been developed in a weighting and rating process. In the evaluation of risk, the severity, probability, legislation and frequency are taken into consideration, according to the criteria
2.5.	**Risk Rating**	= Severity + Frequency + Exposure
2.6.	**Baseline Risk Assessment**	This is the Client's assessment of risk and is a broad assessment and includes all activities taking place on site
2.7.	**Task Based**	This is the Contractor's assessment of risk based on the Client Baseline Risk Assessment and project activities
2.8.	**Issue Based Risk Assessment**	In the event that the method of the proposed works change, an incident/accident occurs then an issue-based risk assessment would be conducted
2.9.	**S.H.E.**	Safety, Health and Environment
2.10.	**Pure Risk**	This is the risk potential which exists prior to any controls being put in place to minimize the said risk or are those risks that offer only the prospective of loss
2.11.	**S**	Severity
2.12.	**F**	Frequency
2.13.	**E**	Exposure

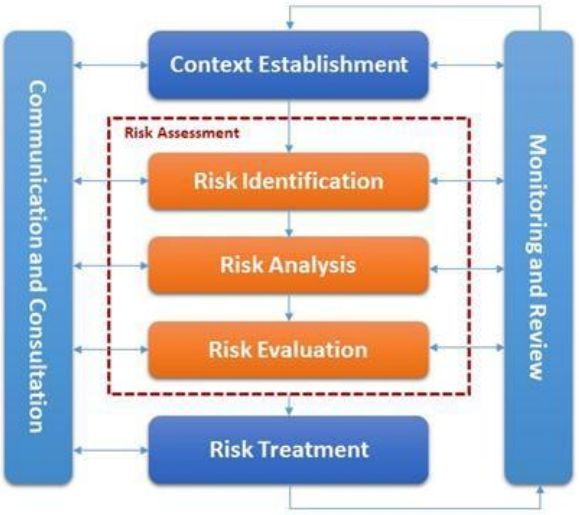
3. OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this document is to lay down the standardized methodology and parameters for all risk assessments conducted. This document is applicable to all the construction activities and processes.

4. METHODOLOGY

The Contractor shall adopt the following methodology when assessing the project construction risk: -

- **Step 1 -** Determine the scope of the assessment
- **Step 2 -** Identify the hazards
- **Step 3 -** Analyze the risk
- **Step 4 -** Evaluate the risk
- **Step 5 -** Determine control measures needed
- **Step 6 -** Set priority and administer controls
- **Step 7** - Monitor and Review Risk



5. RISK MATRIX CRITERIA

As a minimum the frequency, severity and exposure criteria has been adopted to evaluate the identified risk

5.1 Severity

This refers to the significance of the effect that the identified risks may have on a person/s should the risks not be adequately and effectively controlled.

SEVERITY CRITERIA			
Weight No	**Hazard Description**	**Environment**	**Safety/Health**
1	Insignificant	Low impact, natural rehabilitation	First Aid treatment required
2	Minor	Short-term ecological impact. Requires intervention	Minor injuries or exposure requiring medical attention
4	Moderate	Ecological disturbance, can be rehabilitated	Disabling injury or occupational illness
8	Major	Reversible ecological damage with potential long term impact	Fatality or number of disabilities/disabling diseases
16	Catastrophic	Irreversible ecological damage	Multiple fatalities due to injury or occupational disease

5.2 Frequency

This refers to the number of times a loss producing event occurs in a given period of time

FREQUENCY CRITERIA		
Weight No	**Hazard Description**	**Frequency**
1	Rare	Less than once every 2 years
2	Infrequent	Every 1-5 years
3	Frequent	Multiple times per year
4	Often	Monthly
5	Consistent	Weekly/Daily

5.3 Exposure

This refers to the number of times a loss producing event occurs in a given period of time

EXPOSURE CRITERIA			
Weight No	**Hazard Description**	**Environmental Exposure**	**Safety/Health Exposure**
1	Minimal	Incident site	A few of the workforce minimal time
2	Restricted	Localised	A few of the workforce, some of the time/some of the workforce minimal time
3	Local	Construction Site Wide	Some of the workforce, some of the time
4	Widespread	Immediate neighbours	Most of the workforce, some of the time/some of the workforce most of the time
5	Extensive	Community exposure	Most of the workforce, most of the time

5.4 Risk Prioritisation

This refers to the prioritisation of risk based on their rating from high to low risks

PURE RISK	
Total	**Priority**
20 - 26	High
12 - 19	Medium
3 -11	Low

RISK REF	ACTIVITY	POTENTIAL HAZARD	RISK	S	H	E	RISK EVALUATION			PURE RISK	CONTROLS MITIGATION	EFFECTIVE NESS OF CONTROLS	RESIDUAL RISK	RESIDUAL RISK RANKING
							S	F	E					
1.	**Site Access/ Early Works**													
	1.1 Accessing site using motor vehicles	a) Excessive speed in built up area	1.1 Vehicles driving at high speed may cause accidents resulting in damage to equipment or vehicles or severe injuries	☑			8	3	3	14	1.1.1 Only vehicles in a safe roadworthy state of repairs are to be utilized to access the site 1.1.2 The appointed professionals must be in possession and provide proof of a valid driver's license 1.1.3 All drivers of vehicles accessing the site must adhere to the speed limit within the area	60%	40%	23
		b) Excessive speed in built up area/roaming animals	1.2 Vehicles driving at high speed may cause accidents with roaming animals resulting in damage to vehicles, severe injuries or death of livestock	☑			8	3	3	14	1.2.1 Only vehicles in a safe roadworthy state of repair are to be utilized to access the site 1.2.2 The appointed professionals must be in possession and provide proof of a valid driver's license 1.2.3 All drivers of vehicles accessing the site must adhere to the speed limit within the area	60%	40%	23

	1.2 Surveys (Geotechnical, Environmental and Topographical)	a) Plant/Equipment mechanical failure	1.2 Damage/seizing of the drill shaft could result in damage to equipment and injury to personnel in close proximity	☑			8	1	1	10	1.2.1 The appointed professional must ensure that the Drilling Rig undergoes thorough inspections by a competent person and the results kept on file	60%	40%	17
		b) Soft soil or ground conditions/ foundation	1.3 Machine/ Equipment collapse could result in serious injuries	☑			8	2	2	12	1.3.1 The appointed professional must ensure that a soil density test is conducted prior to setup of the Drill Rig	80%	20%	15
		c) Exposure to biological vectors & poisonous reptiles (e.g. bats, rats, bees & ticks)	1.4 Bites or stings could result in allergic reactions and causing possible causing	☑			8	4	3	15	1.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that their emergency procedures include a response to biological vectors stings or bites	60%	40%	25
		d) Exposure to venomous snakes (eg. black mamba)	1.5 Poisonous snake bites	☑			8	4	3	15	1.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that their emergency procedures include a response to snake bites	60%	40%	25
		e) Steep terrain	1.6 Falls; trips resulting in severe injuries	☑			4	4	3	11	1.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the area to be worked in is firstly assessed and that the emergency response includes a response to falls	60%	40%	18

	1.7 Delivery of materials to site	a) Truck Mechanical failure	1.7 The truck could crash into personnel, other vehicles or any other structure resulting in critical injuries	☑			8	1	1	10	1.7.1 The Contract Manager must ensure that the truck is deemed road worthy, free of oil spills and the recent service and daily inspection records are in place	60%	40%	17
		b) Oil or petrol spills	1.8 Oil or petrol spills could result in ground contamination			☑	1	1	1	3	1.8.1 Ensure that the truck is deemed road worthy, free of oil spills and the recent service and daily inspection records are in place 1.8.2 Ensure that vehicles are equipped with a spill control kit	80%	20%	4
		c) Members of the Public	1.9 Contact with materials delivered to site could result members of the public being injured	☑			2	5	2	9	1.9.1 The Contract Manager must ensure that their risk assessment mitigation measures include reducing the interfacing of the Contractors employees and members of the public	60%	40%	15
		d) Medically unfit drivers	1.10 Utilizing medically unfit drivers could result in accidents	☑			8	2	3	13	1.10.1 Ensure that all employees undergo a medical examination by an Occupational Medical Practitioner	60%	40%	22
		e) Drivers' incompetence	1.11 Drivers' incompetence may result in accidents	☑			8	3	1	12	1.11.1 The Construction Manager must verify that all drivers accessing site must have valid South African drivers' license and specific Operator competency	60%	40%	20

		f) Load not secured	1.12 Loss of load can result in accidents and damage to property	☑			8	3	1	12	1.12.1 The Workshop Manager must ensure that all construction vehicles transporting materials and equipment to site are inspected before departure	60%	40%	20
														244
2.	**Site Establishment**													
	2.1 Placement of Containers/ Prefab Park Homes	a) Defective Lifting Machinery	2.1 The use of a defective lifting machine may result in the load dropping causing damage to equipment or property	☑			8	1	1	10	2.1.1 The Construction Manager must verify that the lifting machine utilized on site has a recent service inspection register and load test certificate and is signed off by the relevant Technical Manager	60%	40%	17
		b) Inadequate Welfare Facilities	2.2 Inadequate sheltered eating area may cause workers to eat in hazardous areas resulting in injuries	☑			4	5	5	14	2.2.1 The Construction Manager must provide a clean, maintained, safe and sheltered eating area	80%	20%	18
			2.3 Insufficient portable toilet may result workers utilizing Client facilities		☑		2	4	3	9	2.3.1 The Construction Manager must provide sufficient (1:30) portable, clean and maintained toilets in close proximity to the workforce 2.3.1 The Construction Manager must further ensure that the safe placement of the portable toilet	80%	20%	11

		c) Operator incompetence	2.4 Operator incompetence may result in accidents	☑			8	3	1	12	2.4.1 The Construction Manager must verify that all Operators have valid competency certificates issued as per the relevant SAQA unit standard	60%	40%	20
	2.5 Appointment of Personnel	2.5 Medically unfit employees	2.5 Medically unfit employees could result in accidents	☑			8	2	3	13	2.5.1 Ensure that all employees undergo a medical examination by an Occupational Medical Practitioner	60%	40%	22
	2.6 Unsafe Stacking and Storage Practices	2.6 Collapse of stacked or stored materials	2.6 Collapse of stored materials may result in injury to personnel	☑			4	2	1	7	2.6.1 The Contract Manager must ensure that that a competent Stacking and Storage Supervisor is appointed for the duration of the Contract	80%	20%	9
	2.7 Installation of Temporary Electrical Installations	2.7 Exposed Electrical Cables/Wires	2.7 Contact with exposed electrical cables may result in electrocution	☑			8	2	1	11	2.7.1 The Contract Manager must ensure that a specialist Contractor is appointed and a site-specific H&S Plan, risk assessment, lock-out and safe working procedures are developed for implementation	80%	20%	14
	2.8 Placement of Containers	2.8 Incorrect and or unsafe placement of Containers	2.8 Incorrect and or unsafe placement of Containers could result in injury or	☑			8	2	1	11	2.8.1 The Contract Manager must ensure that Containers are placed as per the site layout drawing with consideration given to visitors not having to walk through the site to access the Site Office	60%	40%	18
														128
3.	**Clear & Grub**													

	3.1 Use of Mobile Plant	a) Defective Tipper Trucks, Excavators/TLB's	3.1 The use of a defective Mobile Plant may result in accidents	☑			4	1	1	6	3.1.1 The Construction Manager must verify that all Mobile Plant utilized on site has a recent service inspection register in place and signed off by the relevant Technical Manager 3.1.2 NB> The Construction Manager must ensure that all Mobile Plant have all been assessed for noise levels by an AIA and that the readings are displayed on the vehicles	60%	40%	10
		b) The use of Incompetent Operators	3.2 The use of an Incompetent Operator may result in accidents	☑			8	3	1	12	3.2.1 The Construction Manager must verify that the Operators are deemed competent to operate the respective Mobile Plant and are medical fit	60%	40%	20
		c) Reversing into an open Excavation	3.3 Reversing into an open excavation may result in injury	☑			4	1	1	6	3.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that each driver is accompanied by a competent Banksman and designated safe areas for off-loading demarcated	80%	20%	8
		d) Uneven ground, soft soil, embankments prone to landslides	3.4 Damage to plant and equipment as well as crushing injuries or fatality	☑			8	1	1	10	3.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that each driver is accompanied by a competent Banksman when working in high-risk areas	80%	20%	13
		e) Inhalation of Dust	3.5 Inhalation of excessive dust may cause		☑		3	5	4	12	3.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that topsoil stored in stockpiles with mounds does not	80%	20%	15

			respiratory illness to adjacent locals								exceed 2m to prevent wind-blown dust			
		f) Plant and vehicle or persons interfacing	3.6 Plant and vehicle or person interfacing may result in critical injuries	☑			8	2	1	11	3.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that competent Supervision is on site, the site cordoned off, high visibility vest utilized by employee and all plant fitting with acoustics warning devices	80%	20%	14
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4.	**Construction of Access Roads**													
	4.1 Cutting to fill/spoil	a) Contact with underground services	4.1 Employees could be fatally injured, and plant damaged if these are not located in layout drawings	☑			8	5	3	16	4.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that where underground services are suspected, the use of detection equipment is utilized	60%	20%	27
	4.2 Placing layer works	a) The use of defective Tipper Trucks/ Excavators	4.2 The use of defective Tipper Trucks may result in accidents	☑			4	1	1	6	4.2.1 The Construction Manager must verify that all Tipper Trucks utilized on site has a recent service inspection register in place and signed off by the relevant Technical Manager 4.2.2 The Construction Manager must ensure that the Tipper Trucks have all been assessed for noise by an AIA and that the readings displayed on the vehicles	60%	40%	10

		b) Inhalation of Dust	4.3 Inhalation of excessive dust may cause respiratory illness		☑		3	5	4	12	4.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that topsoil stored in stockpiles with mounds does not exceed 2m to prevent wind-blown dust	80%	20%	15
	4.4 Compaction	a) Workers continuously exposed to vibratory equipment	4.4 Continuous exposure to vibration may result in white fingers or other associated disabling injuries		☑		8	1	4	13	4.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a rotation schedule is developed and implemented for the use of compaction machinery 4.4.2 The Construction Manager must ensure that all Operators of compactors have valid medical fitness certificate available	60%	40%	22
		b) Noise Pollution	4.5 Excessive exposure to continuous noise may result in NIHL		☑	☑	8	5	5	18	4.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all plant from plant hired companies (suppliers) or that of the PC are compliant with the Noise Induced Hearing Loss Regulations GNR.307 of 7 March 2003 and the Client OHS Specification	60%	40%	30
		c) Workers and Compactors interface	4.6 Workers and Compactors interfacing will result in serious injuries	☑			8	5	3	16	4.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the compaction equipment conforms to the requirements for mobile equipment and that the management of plant during the course of compaction is included in the H&S Plan. These may include the use of high-visibility vests, mobile plant rotation lighting, audible reverse sirens etc.	60%	40%	27

		d) Oil or petrol spills from compactor/s	4.7 Oil or petrol spills from compactor/s could result in ground contamination			☑	1	1	1	3	4.7.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the compactor/s are in good condition, free of oil spills and daily inspection records are in place 4.7.2 Ensure that the requirements of the Environmental Management Plan are adhered to	80%	20%	4
		e) Exposure to Radioactive Equipment (troxler)	4.8 Exposure to radioactive sources will result disabling diseases		☑		16	4	4	24	4.8.1 The Contract Manager must ensure that their troxler conforms to Code of Practice for the safe use of soil moisture and density gauges containing radioactive sources as published by the Department of Health: Directorate: Radiation Control Soil revised September 2001	60%	40%	40
	4.9 Manually handling of cement for stabilizing	a) Inhalation of Cement dust	4.9 Employees continuous inhalation of cement dust may result in respiratory illnesses		☑		4	5	4	13	4.9.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all employees are instructed of the risk of inhaling cement dust 4.9.2 All employees handling cement or lime must be provided with an appropriate level dust mask - FPP 2	60%	40%	22
		b) Cement packaging	4.10 Cement packages could enter the water course or cause ground pollution			☑	2	5	3	10	4.10.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a site-specific Waste Management Plan is developed and implemented	60%	40%	17

		c) Workers individually lifting 50kg bags	4.11 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		2	5	4	11	4.11.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this SWP	60%	40%	18
		d) Continuous skin exposure to cement	4.12 Continuous skin exposure to cement will result in contact dermatitis		☑		8	4	3	15	4.12.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this SWP	60%	40%	25
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5.	**Excavation Work; Fencing & Retaining Structures**													
	5.1 Mechanical Excavation	a) The use of Defective Plant	5.1 The use of a defective plant may result in accidents	☑			4	1	1	6	5.1.1 The Construction Manager must verify that all plant utilized on site has a recent service inspection register in place and signed off by the relevant Technical Manager	60%	40%	10
		b) The use of an Incompetent Operator	5.2 The use of an incompetent Operator may result in accidents	☑			8	3	1	12	5.2.1 The Construction Manager must verify that the Operator is deemed competent to operate that specific plant and is medically fit 5.2.1 The H&S Officer must take cognisance of the requirements of Driven Machinery Regulations 2015	60%	40%	20
		c) Open Excavations	5.3 Open excavations could result in employees or members of the	☑			8	5	4	17	5.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that open excavations are barricaded with a barrier or fence-like structure or at least 1m.	80%	20%	21

			public falling into it							(Requirements of CR 13 must be met) and the site hoarded			
		d) Unauthorised entry into work zone	5.4 Unauthorised access to the work zone may result in injury to people	☑			4	3	3	10	5.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that unauthorised access to the site prohibited	60%	40%	17
		e) Unshored/ Battered Excavations	5.5 Unshored excavations > 2m caving in may result in multiple fatalities	☑			16	5	4	25	5.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that excavations are shored/braced or vertical walls sloped to 45 degrees and the excavation declared safe for use by the competent appointed Excavation Supervisor before employees are allowed access 5.5.2 The OH&S Officer must ensure that a permit system is adopted for the duration of the Contract	80%	20%	31
		f) Accessing Excavations >1.5m	5.6 Assessing Excavations > 1.5m may result in multiple fatalities due to cave-ins	☑			16	5	4	25	5.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that excavations are shored/braced or vertical walls sloped to 45 degrees and the excavation declared safe for use by the competent appointed Excavation Supervisor before employees are allowed access	80%	20%	31

		g) Stagnant Water	5.7 Stagnant water could result in water contamination and health risk to employees		☑		4	3	4	11	5.7.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that temporary drainage is established	80%	20%	14
		h) Defective dewatering machinery	5.8 Defective dewatering machinery may result in ground contamination			☑	1	4	2	7	5.8.1 The Contract Manager must ensure that all dewatering machinery is inspected before use and the recent maintenance history on file	80%	20%	9
	5.9 Manual Excavation (for fencing and trenching)	a) The use of hand tools (picks, spades etc.)	5.9 An employee using a pick could strike the employee in front/rear resulting in injury	☑			4	5	3	12	5.9.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that employees are instructed in the contents of the site-specific risk assessment	60%	40%	20
		b) Contact with hidden services	5.10 Employees could be fatally injured, and plant damaged if these are not located in layout drawings	☑			8	5	3	16	5.10.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that where underground services are suspected, the use of detection equipment is utilized	60%	20%	27

		c) Working in natural elements, sun, glare & wind	5.11 Extreme heat may result in heat strokes			☑	8	2	3	13	5.11.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all employees have undergone medical examinations by an Occupational Health Practitioner and the requirements of the Environmental Regulations for Workplaces 2 are adhered to	60%	40%	22
		d) Poor Ergonomics	5.12 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	5	4	13	5.12.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of the site-specific risk assessment	60%	40%	22
	5.13 Manual Handling of Clear View fencing; gates	a) Poor ergonomics	5.13 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	2	4	10	5.13.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this risk assessment. The PC is to give consideration to ER 6	60%	40%	17
		b) Manual handling clear view fencing and gates	5.14 Manual handling of fencing and gates could result in cuts or puncture wounds	☑			1	5	3	9	5.14.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that only trained employees carry out the steel fixing duties and that all exposed rebar are capped with rebar caps	60%	40%	15

		c) Working in natural elements, sun, glare & wind	5.15 Extreme heat may result in heat strokes			☑	8	2	3	13	5.15.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all employees have undergone medical examinations by an Occupational Medical Practitioner and the requirements of the Environmental Regulations for Workplaces 2 are adhered to	60%	40%	22
	5.16 Soil positioning of foundations	a) Inhalation of hazardous chemical substance	5.16 Inhalation of soil poisons may result in respiratory illness		☑		4	5	2	11	5.16.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that only a competent person must be utilized for undertaking soil poisoning 5.16.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the SDS for the applied soil poison is on hand and all workers are aware of the risks of soil poison inhalation	60%	40%	18
	5.17 Construction of Retaining Wall (loffelstein + concrete)	a) Manual handling of loffelstein blocks (30 – 50kgs)	5.17 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	5	4	13	5.17.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this risk assessment	60%	40%	22
		b) Manual handling of loffelstein blocks	5.18 Manual handling of fencing and gates could result in cuts or puncture wounds	☑			1	5	3	9	5.18.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that only trained employees carry out the steel fixing duties and that all exposed rebar are capped with rebar caps	60%	40%	15

		c) Working from a fall risk position 2m>	5.19 Working from a fall risk position may result in falls and critical injuries	☑			16	5	3	24	5.19.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all personnel working from a fall risk position are deemed medically fit by an Occupational Health Practitioner and a Fall Protection Plan developed and implemented	60%	40%	40
		d) Working in natural elements, sun, glare & wind	5.20 Extreme heat may result in heat strokes			☑	8	2	3	13	5.20.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all employees have undergone medical examinations by an Occupational Medical Practitioner and the requirements of the Environmental Regulations for Workplaces 2 are adhered to	60%	40%	22
	5.21 Erecting formwork, support or scaffolding for lower ground floor; ground floor; first floor	a) Incompetent Erector, Designer and or Supervisor	5.21 Incompetent personnel may result in severe injuries or collapses	☑			16	4	4	24	5.21.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the personnel are deemed competent as per the requirements of the Construction Regulations 12	60%	40%	40
		b) Defective Formwork and Support Work	5.22 Defective Formwork and Support Work may result in equipment failure and severe injuries	☑			16	4	3	23	5.22.1 The Contract Manager must ensure that all the equipment is carefully examined by a competent person before use and at regular prescribed intervals	80%	20%	29

	5.23 Steel Fixing	a) Handling Reinforced steel	5.23 Steel fixers handling steel could result in cuts or puncture wounds	☑			1	5	3	9	5.23.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that only trained employees carry out the steel fixing duties and that all exposed rebar are capped with rebar caps	60%	40%	15
		b) Working from a fall risk position 2m>	5.24 Working from a fall risk position may result in falls and critical injuries	☑			16	5	3	24	5.24.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all personnel working from a fall risk position are deemed medically fit by an Occupational Health Practitioner and a Fall Protection Plan developed and implemented	60%	40%	40
	5.25 Pouring Ready Mix Concrete	a) Concrete Truck tipping over	5.25 The Concrete Truck tipping over could result in serious injury to the Operator and employees close by	☑			8	2	1	11	5.25.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that safe access to the pouring platform is created before the truck arrives on site	80%	20%	14
		b) Truck Mechanical failure	5.26 The truck could crash into personnel, other vehicles or any other structure resulting in critical injuries	☑			8	1	1	10	5.26.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the truck is deemed road worthy, free of oil spills and the recent service and daily inspection records are in place	60%	40%	17

		c) Oil or petrol spills	5.27 Oil or petrol spills could result in ground contamination			☑	1	1	1	3	5.27.1 Ensure that the truck is deemed road worthy, free of oil spills and the recent service and daily inspection records are in place 5.27.2 Ensure that vehicles are equipped with a spill control kit	80%	20%	4
														573
6.	**Storm water & Sewer**													
	6.1 Placing uPVC storm water pipes	a) Operating of TLB or Excavator in close proximity to workers	6.1 Critical Injuries caused by TLB striking workers or excavation collapse	☑			8	2	2	12	6.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the TLB/Excavator Operators utilize a banksman 6.1.2 The Construction Manager must further ensure that the requirements of the Construction Regulations 23 are complied with ie. designated routes	80%	40%	15
		b) Poor Ergonomics	6.2 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	3	3	10	6.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that workers are trained in the risk of Ergonomical injuries and methods to mitigate the risks	60%	40%	17

		c) Incorrect use of or defective hand tools	6.3 The incorrect usage and or defective hand tools could result in non-disabling/first aid case. ie. of the hands or eyes	☑			2	5	2	9	6.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all hand tools are inspected monthly and recorded in an applicable register with all defective hand tools removed from site	60%	40%	15
	6.4 Installation of concrete manhole rings using lifting machine	a) Defective lifting equipment	6.4 The use of defective lifting equipment could result in the load and lifting equipment being dropped	☑			4	2	1	7	6.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all lifting equipment conforms to the Driven Machinery Regulations 2015	60%	40%	12
		b) Incorrect Plant & Equipment used for lifting	6.5 The use of incorrect plant and equipment may result in accidents	☑			8	2	1	11	6.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that ONLY plant and equipment as specified by the manufacturer and site-specific risk assessment must be utilized for stringing and placement of pipes	60%	40%	18
		c) Incompetent Operator	6.6 The use of an incompetent operator may result in accidents	☑			8	3	1	12	6.6.1 The Construction Manager must verify that the Operator is deemed competent to operate that specific plant and is medically fit 6.6.2 The OH&S Officer must take cognisance of the Driven Machinery Regulations 2015	60%	40%	20

		d) Unsafe employee positioning	6.7 Unsafe positioning of employees may result in injury if the load falls	☑			8	3	1	12	6.7.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that any lifting operations are conducted under competent Supervision and the employees instructed in the risk	80%	20%	15
	6.8 Painting of sewer chambers with waterproofing sealant ie. Penetron admix or similar	a) Inhalation of waterproofing agent	6.8 Inhalation of waterproofing agent may result in respiratory illness		☑		4	5	2	11	6.8.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the relevant SDS is on file and workers are instructed in the safe use of the product ie. ventilation, required respiratory and hand protection	60%	40%	18
		b) Continuous skin exposure to the waterproofing agent	6.9 Continuous skin exposure to the waterproofing agent will result in contact dermatitis				8	4	3	15	6.9.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the relevant SDS is on file and workers are instructed in the safe use of the product ie. hand protection	60%	40%	25
														200
7.	**Brick work & Plastering**													
	7.1 Bricklaying and Plastering	a) Working from height	7.1 Working from height may result in falls and critical injuries	☑			4	4	2	10	7.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all personnel working from a fall risk position are deemed medical fit by an Occupational Health Practitioner and a Fall Protection Plan developed and implemented	60%	40%	17

		b) Ergonomics	7.2 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	2	4	10	7.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this risk assessment	60%	40%	17
		c) The use of unsafe scaffolding	7.3 The use of unsafe Scaffolding can result in critical injury in the event of a collapse or a fall	☑			8	5	3	16	7.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the Scaffolding conforms to SANS 10085-1 (2024) and has been declared safe to work on. This must be noted by a “safe for use” green tag attached to the scaffolding and signed off by the competent Scaffolding Inspector	80%	20%	20
		d) Falling Hazards	7.4 Falling hazards may result in severe to critical injuries	☑			4	2	1	7	7.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that scaffolding bays used to place equipment is equipped with toe boards and erectors trained in this risk assessment 7.4.2 The Construction Manager must ensure that adequate warning signage is displayed ie. “working at height hazard” and a drop zone established	80%	20%	9
		e) Harness Failure	7.5 Harness failure may result in workers falling resulting in severe to critical injuries or death	☑			8	3	3	14	7.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the harnesses purchased conform to SANS 50361 and workers trained in its use, care and maintenance requirements	80%	20%	18

		f) Unsafe anchorage	7.6 Unsafe anchorage points may result in erectors falling from height resulting in severe to critical injuries or death	☑			8	5	1	14	7.6.1 The competent H&S Officer must ensure that erectors have undergone training and made aware of the minimum supporting load per anchorage as per the developed and approved Fall Protection Plan	60%	40%	23
		g) Overloading Scaffolding	7.7 Overloading Scaffolding may result in scaffolding collapse and multiple injuries	☑			16	5	4	25	7.7.1 The competent Scaffolding Inspector must ensure that the Scaffolding conforms SANS 10085 and the loading of structure per m2	60%	40%	42
		h) Working in natural elements, sun, glare & wind	7.8 Extreme heat may result in heat strokes			☑	8	2	3	13	7.8.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all employees have undergone medical examinations by an Occupational Health Practitioner and the requirements of the Environmental Regulations for Workplaces 2 are adhered to	60%	40%	22
														166
8.	**Painting & Flooring**													

	8.1 Painting	a) Preparation of walls surface	8.1 Preparation of walls surface will generate excessive silica dust resulting in respiratory illness		☑		4	5	2	11	8.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that adequate PPE is used, and the appropriate mandatory warning signage displayed	60%	40%	18
		b) Inhalation of Primer/Paint	8.2 Inhalation of paint could result in respiratory illness		☑		4	5	2	11	8.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the MSDS for the applied primer/paint is on hand and all workers are aware of the risks of paint inhalation	60%	40%	18
		c) Working from height	8.3 Working from height may result in falls and critical injuries	☑			4	4	2	10	8.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all personnel working from a fall risk position are deemed medical fit by an Occupational Health Practitioner and a Fall Protection Plan developed and implemented	60%	40%	17
		d) Unsafe Ladder(s)	8.4 The use of unsafe ladder(s) could result in injuries	☑			4	5	2	11	8.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all ladders used comply with the General Safety Regulations and that a competent employee is appointed to inspect the ladder(s)	80%	20%	14
	8.5 Installation of Vinyl tiles & Porcelain	a) Poor Ergonomics	8.5 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	2	4	10	8.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this risk assessment	60%	40%	17

		b) Inhalation of adhesives vapours	8.6 Inhalation of adhesives vapours could result in respiratory illness		☑		4	2	1	7	8.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the SDS for the applied adhesive is on hand and all workers are aware of the risk of adhesive vapour inhalation	60%	40%	12
														95
9.	**Roof Work**													
	9.1 Installation of roof trusses and Kliplok sheeting	a) Untrained erectors/ assistants	9.1 The use of untrained erectors/ assistants may result in falls from elevated positions	☑			8	5	2	15	9.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that only trained personnel are utilized	60%	40%	25
		b) No lifeline installed	9.2 No lifeline installed will result in employees not attaching to a secure anchor point resulting in falls from height	☑			8	5	2	15	9.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a site-specific Fall Protection Plan is developed for implementation which includes the use of SABS approved lifelines. Consideration must be given to SAQA US 229998 accredited training	80%	20%	19
		c) Unsafe anchorage	9.3 Attaching safety harnesses to unsafe anchor points may result in falls from height due	☑			8	5	2	15	9.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a site-specific Fall Protection Plan is developed for implementation which includes the identification of safe anchor points	80%	20%	19

			to anchor point failure											
		d) Falling material or tools	9.4 Falling materials or tools may result in severe head trauma injuries to workers below	☑			8	5	2	15	9.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a site-specific Fall Protection Plan is developed for implementation which includes the inclusion of the drop zone beneath the work areas and tools carried in waist tool bag or similar	80%	20%	19
	9.5 The use of MEWP (cherry picker)	a) Defective MEWP	9.5 The use of defective MEWP could result in the lifting equipment being dropped causing severe injury to personnel	☑			8	3	2	13	9.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all lifting equipment conforms to the Driven Machinery Regulations 2015 9.5.2 The Construction Manager must ensure that Operators are trained on the SAQA US training for the Operation of the MEWP	80%	20%	16
		b) The use of an incompetent Operator	9.5 The use of an incompetent Operator may result critical injury	☑			8	3	1	12	9.5.1 The Construction Manager must verify that the Operator is deemed competent to operate the MEWP and medically fit	60%	40%	20

	9.6 The use of Lifting Equipment	a) Defective lifting equipment	9.6 The use of defective lifting equipment could result in the load and lifting equipment being dropped causing severe injury	☑			8	3	2	13	9.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all lifting equipment conforms to the Driven Machinery Regulations 2015	80%	20%	16
		b) Swinging load	9.7 Swinging loads pose the risk of striking into workers or falling, injuring workers and damaging equipment	☑			4	3	2	9	9.7.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a method statement and subsequent risk assessment is developed and conveyed to the work force and that suitable warning signage is displayed and tag lines utilized to steady the load 9.7.2 The Construction Manager must also ensure that competent Banksman/Riggers are appointed	80%	20%	11
		c) Suspended load	9.8 Suspended loads pose the risk of falling critically, injuring workers beneath and damaging infrastructure	☑			4	3	2	9	9.8.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a method statement and subsequent risk assessment is developed and conveyed to the work force and that suitable warning signage is displayed and tag lines utilized to steady the load 9.8.2 The Construction Manager must also ensure that competent Banksman/Riggers are appointed	80%	20%	11

		d) Inclement Weather	9.9 Erection during inclement weather will result in possible dropping of the load or severe injuries to erectors	☑			8	3	2	13	9.9.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the Fall Protection Plan gives consideration to inclement weather and work stoppage for wind speeds in excess of 20km/hr, rain or wet structures	80%	20%	16
	9.10 Erecting Roof Sheeting	a) The use of unsafe scaffolding	9.10 The use of unsafe Scaffolding can result in critical injury in the event of a collapse or a fall	☑			8	5	3	16	9.10.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the Scaffolding conforms to SANS 10085 and has been declared safe to work on. This must be noted by a “safe for use” green tag attached to the scaffolding and signed off by the competent Scaffolding Inspector	80%	20%	20
		b) Working from a fall risk position	9.11 Working from a fall risk position may result in falls and critical injuries	☑			4	4	2	10	9.11.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all personnel working from fall risk positions are deemed medically fit by an Occupational Health Practitioner and a Fall Protection Plan developed and implemented	60%	40%	17

		c) Unsafe anchorage	9.12 Unsafe anchorage points may result in erectors falling from height resulting in severe to critical injuries or death	☑			8	5	1	14	9.12.1 The competent OH&S Officer must ensure that erectors have undergone training and made aware of the minimum supporting load per anchorage as per the developed and approved Fall Protection Plan	60%	40%	23
														98
10.	**Mechanical Installation**													
	10.1 Manual handling and installation of air-conditioning unit, ceiling fans, sanitary ware, hydro boils	a) Working from height	10.1 Working from height may result in falls and critical injuries	☑			16	5	3	24	10.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all personnel working from height are deemed medically fit by an Occupational Health Practitioner and a Fall Protection Plan developed and implemented	60%	40%	40
		b) Poor Ergonomics	10.2 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	5	4	13	10.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this risk assessment	60%	40%	22
	10.3 Off-loading of storage tanks	a) Crane-mounted truck mechanical failure	10.3 The truck could crash into personnel, other vehicles or any other structure resulting in critical injuries	☑			8	1	1	10	10.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the truck is deemed road worthy, free of oil spills and the recent service and daily inspection records are in place	60%	40%	17

		b) The use of Incompetent Operators	10.4 The use of incompetent Operators may result in the Jojo Tank being dropped	☑			8	3	1	12	10.4.1 The Construction Manager must verify that the Operators are deemed competent to operate the Crane-mounted truck and are medically fit	60%	40%	20
														98
11.	**Temporary Works**													
	11.1 Erecting formwork, support or scaffolding for lower ground floor; ground floor; first floor	a) Incompetent Erector, Designer and or Supervisor	11.1 Incompetent personnel may result in severe injuries or collapses	☑			16	4	4	24	11.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the personnel are deemed competent as per the requirements of the Construction Regulations 12	60%	40%	40
		b) Defective Formwork and Support Work	11.2 Defective Formwork and Support Work may result in equipment failure and severe injuries	☑			16	4	3	23	11.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all the equipment is carefully examined by a competent person before use and at regular prescribed intervals	80%	20%	29
		c) Unsafe Scaffolding	11.3 Unsafe scaffolding could result in collapse and critical injuries	☑			16	5	3	24	11.3.1 The appointed competent Scaffolding Supervisor must ensure that all Erectors are deemed competent, and the scaffolding conforms to SANS 10085:2024	80%	20%	30

		d) Working from Height	11.4 Working from height may result in falls and critical injuries	☑			16	5	3	24	11.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all personnel working from height are deemed medically fit by an Occupational Medical Practitioner and a Fall Protection Plan developed and implemented	60%	40%	40
	11.5 Pouring Ready Mix Concrete	a) Concrete Truck tipping over	11.5 The Concrete Truck tipping over could result in serious injury to the Operator and employees close by	☑			8	2	1	11	11.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that safe access to the pouring platform is created before the truck arrives on site	80%	20%	14
		b) Truck Mechanical failure	11.6 The truck could crash into personnel, other vehicles or any other structure resulting in critical injuries	☑			8	1	1	10	11.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the truck is deemed road worthy, free of oil spills and the recent service and daily inspection records are in place	60%	40%	17
		c) Oil or petrol spills	11.7 Oil or petrol spills could result in ground contamination			☑	1	1	1	3	11.7.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the truck is deemed road worthy, free of oil spills and the recent service and daily inspection records are in place and that vehicles are equipped with a spill control kit	80%	20%	4

	11.8 Steel Fixing	a) Handling Reinforced steel	11.8 Steel fixers handling steel could result in cuts or puncture wounds	☑			1	5	3	9	11.8.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that only trained employees carry out the steel fixing duties and that all exposed rebar are capped with rebar caps	60%	40%	15
	11.9 The use of Lifting Equipment	a) Defective lifting equipment	11.9 The use of defective lifting equipment could result in the load and lifting equipment being dropped causing severe injury	☑			8	3	2	13	11.9.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all lifting equipment conforms to the Driven Machinery Regulations 2015	80%	20%	16
														204
12.	**22KVA Electrical Installation & Electrical Work**													
	12.1 Relocation of 22KVA line	a) 22KV Eskom electrical distribution line running across the site	12.1 22kv Eskom distribution line may arc resulting in an explosion and fatality	☑			8	4	3	15	12.1.1 The Electrical Engineer to advise on the safe working distance of drilling rigs and TLB activities for hydrological & geological surveys	60%	40%	25,0
		b) Delay in relocation of 22KV line	12.2 Delay in relocation of 22KV may result in project delay and financial risk	☑			8	2	4	14	12.2.1 The Electrical Engineer must ensure that the application is made to Eskom timeously	60%	40%	23,3

	12.3 Electrical Installation ie. chasing walls; wiring for switches, lights, Distribution Boards and installation of fittings	a) Employee Competency	12.3 Utilizing incompetent electricians may result in shock	☑			4	1	1	6	12.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure a competent electrician is appointed and proof of competency kept on file	60%	40%	10
		b) Working from a fall risk position	12.4 Working from a fall risk position may result in falls and critical injuries	☑			4	4	2	10	12.4.1The Construction Manager must ensure that all personnel working from a fall risk position are deemed medically fit by an Occupational Health Practitioner and a Fall Protection Plan developed and implemented	60%	40%	17
		c) No lockout procedure	12.5 No lockout procedure implemented could result in electrocution	☑			8	2	2	12	12.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a lockout procedure is developed, and a site-specific risk assessment developed for implementation	60%	40%	20
		d) Ergonomics	12.6 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	5	4	13	12.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this risk assessment	60%	40%	22

		e) Dust inhalation	12.7 Dust inhalation may cause respiratory illness		☑		2	5	1	8	12.7.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that appropriate mandatory warning signage displayed, natural or mechanical ventilation systems are adopted, and employees trained in the use of personal dust protection	60%	40%	13
		f) Excessive Noise	12.8 Excessive continuous noise may result in NIHL		☑		4	5	2	11	12.8.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that adequate noise protection is utilized, and mandatory warning signage displayed 12.8.2 The Construction Manager must ensure that continuous noise is encountered that the requirements of the Noise Induced Hearing Loss regulations is implemented w.r.t noise zones and AIA assessment	40%	60%	28
													68
13.	**Subcontractor Management**												
		13.1 Failure to adequately assess Subcontractors OH&S Management System before work commences and at regular intervals	13.1 Failure to manage Subcontractors may result in injury	☑			8	5	3	16	13.1.1 The H&S Officer must ensure that the appointed subcontractors S.H.E system is audited monthly and on-site activities supervised or monitored	60%	40%	27

		13.2 Inadequate Supervision	13.2 Inadequate Supervision may result in a high level of employee unsafe behaviour	☑			8	1	2	11	13.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that Subcontractors have adequate competent Supervision on site	80%	20%	14
		13.3 Utilizing incompetent Subcontractors	13.3 Utilizing incompetent Subcontractors may result in accidents	☑			8	1	2	11	13.3.1 The Construction Manager must be reasonably satisfied that the Subcontractors intended to be appointed has the necessary competencies and resources to carry out the work safely	60%	20%	18
			13.4 Utilizing incompetent Subcontractors may result in damage to the environment			☑	2	2	2	6	13.4.2 The Construction Manager must be reasonably satisfied that the Subcontractors intended to be appointed has the necessary competencies and resources to carry out the work safely	60%	20%	10
														69
14.	**Community Risk Management**													
	14.1 Interface between locals and professional service providers	a) Locals under the influence of alcohol and drugs	14.1 Personnel being intimated and threatened by locals under the influence may result in conflict and injuries	☑			8	3	5	16	14.1.2 The appointed professional must ensure that all personnel refrain from interaction with any locals under the influence of alcohol and drugs 14.1.2 All personnel must ensure that adequate identification is on their person at all times. Under no circumstance will any personnel be permitted to	60%	40%	16,6

											engage in any violent acts with locals			
		b) Failure to adequately monitor and manage the multi-faced social issues	14.2 Failure to manage social issues could result in community protest, possible injury to employees and damage to plant or equipment	☑			8	3	5	16	14.2.1 The appointed professional must ensure that all social issues are timeously addressed through the identified channels 14.2.1 All personnel are to ensure the area is barricaded and made safe prior to any task execution All personnel to immediately vacate the volatile area if safe to do so	60%	40%	16,6
														49,8
15.	**Environmental Aspect**													
	15.1 Depending on the environmental scoping report	a) Non-compliance to NEMA	15.1 Non-compliance to NEMA may result in damage to water source			☑	8	5	5	18	15.1.1 The Civil Engineer must investigate the sourcing of an Environmental Specialist to determine environmental impacts	80%	20%	18,8
		b) Proposed Sewer soakaway system	15.2 Construction of a soakaway sewer system or similar may result in leachate	☑			8	3	5	16	15.2.1 The Civil Engineer must investigate the sourcing of an Environmental Specialist to determine environmental impacts	80%	20%	16,8
														35,6

16.	**Emergency Management**													
	16.1 Development of a site-specific Emergency Management Plan	16.1 Failure to have a basic, site specific Emergency Management Plan	16.1 Failure to have a basic, site specific Emergency Management Plan may result in injury or damage to property	☑			16	5	5	26	16.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a site-specific Emergency Management Plan is developed for implementation	60%	40%	43
		16.2 Employee Unpreparedness	16.2 Failure to disseminate the Emergency Management Plan to employees may result in injuries being not timeously attended to and possible death	☑			16	1	1	18	16.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a site-specific emergency management plan is developed and disseminated to the workforce	60%	40%	30
														73
17.	**Demolition Work**													

	17.1 Demolition of existing ruined buildings	a) Demolition procedure not developed by the competent person (CR 14(2))	17.1 Not establishing a demolition method statement issued by the CR 14(2) may result in the structure collapsing with workers in the vicinity	☑			16	2	4	22	17.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that there is a demolition method statement on file and the requirements adhered to	60%	40%	37
		b) Incompetent Demolition Supervisor appointment	17.2 Utilizing an incompetent demolition supervisor may result in critical safety aspects being overlooked and possible structural collapse	☑			16	2	4	22	17.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a competent Demolition Supervisor is appointment and present during the activities	60%	40%	37
		c) Noise	17.3 Excessive continuous noise may result in NIHL		☑		4	5	2	11	17.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a noise assessment is conducted as per NIHL 6 and adequate noise protection utilized together with mandatory warning signage displayed	60%	40%	18

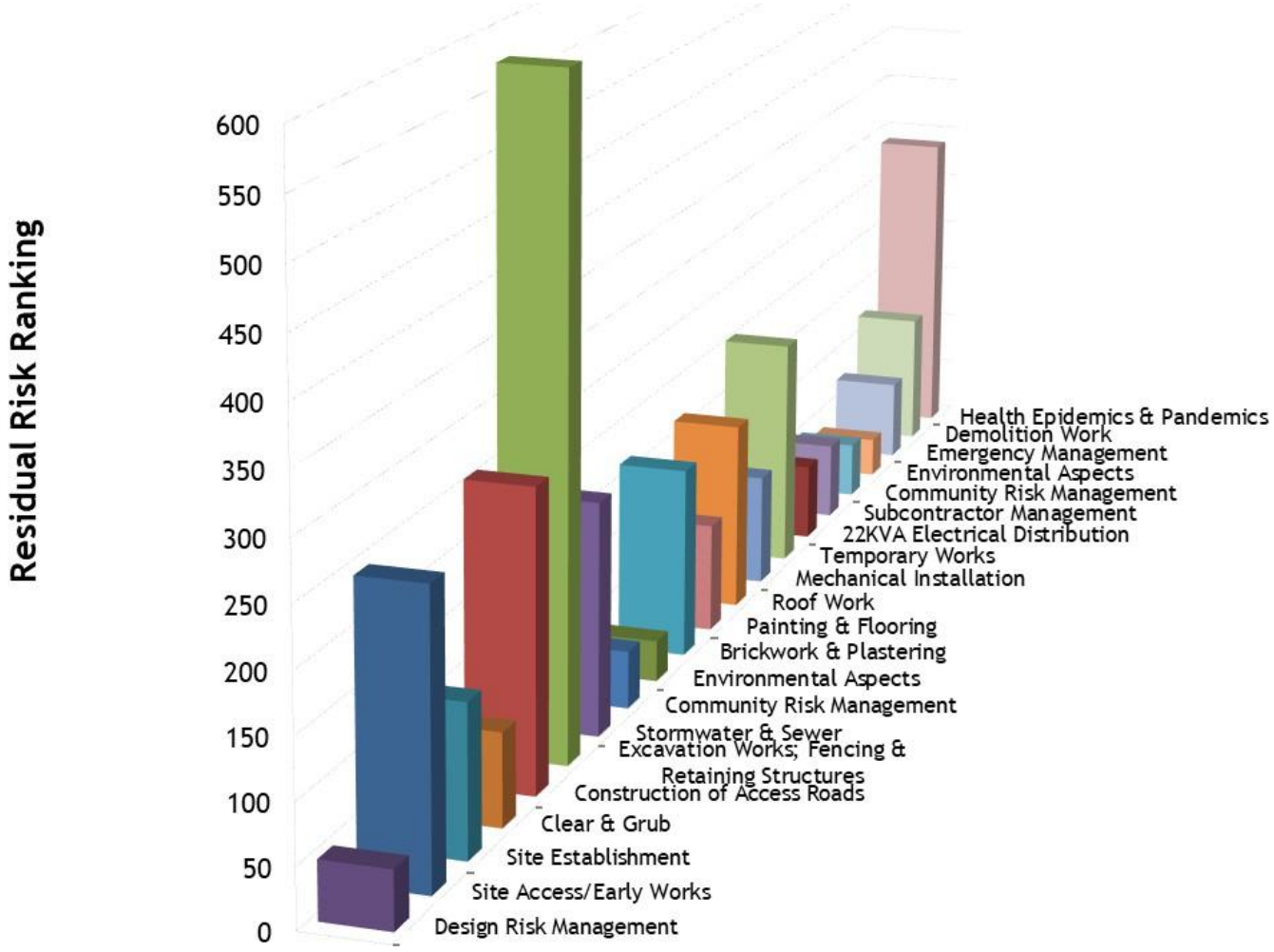
		d) Dust inhalation	17.4 Dust inhalation may cause respiratory illness		☑		2	5	1	8	17.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that appropriate mandatory warning signage displayed, employees trained, and adequate personal dust protection is utilized	60%	40%	13
		e) Ergonomics	17.5 Poor ergonomics may result in muscular skeletal injuries		☑		4	2	4	10	17.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure compliance to the Ergonomics Regulations 2019 17.5.2 The Construction Manager must ensure that a SWP is developed, implemented and that all employees are instructed in the content of this SWP	60%	40%	17
														122
18.	**Health Epidemics & Pandemics**													
	18.1 Development and implementation of a comprehensive HBA Workplace Plan	a) Failure to have a site/ company specific HBA Workplace Plan	18.1 Failure to have a site/ company specific HBA Workplace Plan may result in spreading of the virus		☑		16	5	5	26	18.1.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a site specific HBA Workplace Plan is developed for implementation in conjunction with the international and local health guidelines provided	60%	40%	43,3

		b) Workers not trained in the HBA Workplace Plan	18.2 Workers not trained in the HBA Workplace Plan may result in their inability to effectively understand the pandemic and the associated dangers and/or control measures		☑		16	3	5	24	18.2.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that all workers, visitors, suppliers and Subcontractors are adequately and regularly trained to understand the impact and severity of the HBA Pandemic	60%	40%	40
		c) Insufficient/ inadequate or no PPE	18.3 Insufficient/ inadequate or no PPE on site may result in infections and spread of the virus		☑		16	2	3	21	18.3.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that a suitable and adequate amount of personal protective equipment and clothing as identified during a HBA risk assessment process is available on site at all times	60%	40%	35
		d) Incorrect use or disposal of PPE	18.4 Incorrect use or disposal of PPE may result in infections and spreading of the virus		☑		16	2	3	21	18.4.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that training is provided in the correct use of PPE, i.e. correct and safe putting on, removing and correct disposal methods adopted	60%	40%	35

		e) Employees utilizing public transportation may be exposed to contracting HBA	18.5 Continuous exposure to people during transit may result in employees contracting the virus		☑		16	5	5	26	18.5.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that employees using Public Transport are instructed in the risk of not wearing PPE	80%	20%	32,5
		f) Employees & non-employees assessing and not screened	18.6 Employees & non-employees assessing site and not screened may result in HBA infections		☑		8	2	2	12	18.6.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that their HBA Workplace Plan is implemented and all persons visiting site are screened	80%	20%	15
		g) Unhygienic Ablution & Eating Facilities	18.7 Using unhygienic Ablution & Eating Facilities may result in the transmission of HBA infections		☑		8	5	5	18	18.7.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that the following is considered in the HBA Workplace Plan consider occupational hygiene practices	80%	20%	22,5
		h) Inadequate Ventilation	18.8 Inadequate ventilation may result in the spread on HBA droplets and result in employee contamination		☑		8	2	2	12	18.8.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that adequate natural ventilation is utilized when working in enclosed spaces	80%	20%	15

		i) Regular Meeting Attendance	18.9 Attendance of regular on-site meetings may result in an increased number of HBA infections		☑		8	5	3	16	18.9.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that their Workplace Plan considers the frequency of meetings and ventilation requirements	80%	20%	20
		j) Exposure to an infected person	18.10 Exposure to an infected person could result in the employees contracting and/ or spreading of the virus		☑		8	5	5	18	18.10.1 The Construction Manager must ensure that their Workplace Plan considers the following ie. That security personnel or H&S Officer include a site register in order to contact trace employees or visitors that were exposed to the infected person	60%	40%	30
														288,3

6. RISK PROFILE



7. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This serves as confirmation that I, Denver Francis, duly registered as a Professional Construction Health and Safety Agent have developed this baseline risk assessment in terms of Construction Regulation 5(1)(a) and that the results will be duly taken into consideration during the development of the project specific occupational health and safety specification developed in terms of Construction Regulation 5(1)(b).

Signed on this 24th day of March 2025.

Denver Francis
Pr.CHSA 044/2016