Business/Operating unit:	
Date:	

List activity	*Activity type (Routine/Non-routine)*	*Hazard nr*	*Hazard Identification*	*Risk Nr*	*Associated risk*	*Risk type*	*Cause(s) of the risk*
List specific activities to be performed taking into consideration the equipment to be used, the personnel involved in the task.	**Indicate R or N** 1. Routine activities and situations create hazards through day-to-day operations and normal work activities; 2. Non-routine activities and situations are occasional or unplanned;	#	Anything with potential to cause of harm. **Note:** A hazard can pose more than one risk.	#	A chance that injury , ill health or damage could occur as a result of uncontrolled hazard.	Safety or health	What causes the risk to come into effect?

Sandblasting of tubes	R	**1**	Working at heights	1	Injuries	Safety	
		2	Dust and Ash	2	Eye infection	Safety	Dirty Boiler
		3	Slippery floor	3	Falling and injuries	Safety	
Lifting of Sandblating Pots	R	**1**	Working at heights	1	Injuries	Safety	
		2	Slippery floor	2	Falling and injuries	Safety	
Transportation of passengers	R	**1**	Unauthorized driving, Exceeding speed limit and driving under the influence of alcohol or druggs	1	Serious injuries, fatality, multiple fatality	Safety	

			Occupational Health and
	Department:		
	Prepared by:		
			Refer to Occupational Healt
Exposed group/employees	***Risk Owner***	***Exposure patterns***	***What are the possible consequences?***
Who is exposed to the hazard i.e. visitors, members of the public, etc.	Who is accountable for making sure the controls and monitors are: - in place, - implemented, - regularly reviewed for effectiveness.	The frequency and duration the person/group is exposed to the hazard e.g. Daily for 3 hrs.	Consider the worse case scenario without controls?

Employees	Project Manager	Daily for 8 hrs	LTI
Employees	Project Manager	Daily for 8 hrs	LTI
Employees	Project Manager	Daily for 8 hrs	LTI
Employees	Project Manager	Daily for 3 hrs	Fatality
Employees	Project Manager	Daily for 3 hrs	LTI
Employess	Project Manager	Daily 3 hrs	Mutiple fatality

Safety Baseline risk assessment template

Authorised by:	Name:
	Designation:
	Signed:
	Date:

h and Safety Risk assessment procedure 32-520

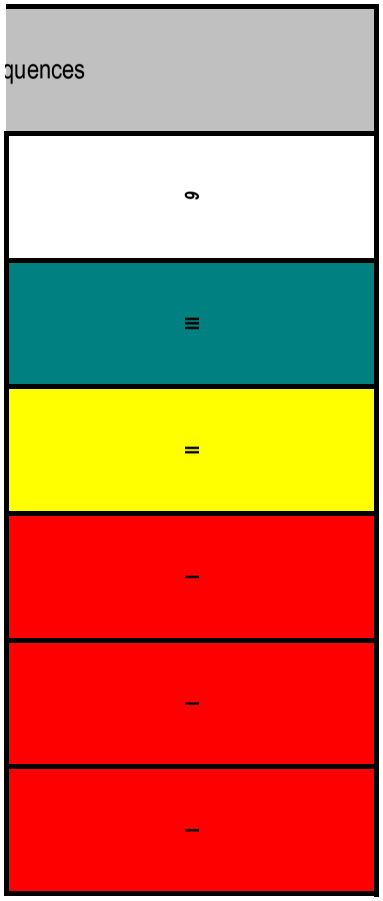
Existing Controls			**Risk Priority Rating**	***Additional Controls or Tasks Aimed at improving Existing Controls***	
Include: - Preventative Controls (controls implemented to eliminate hazards or reduce the likelihood of the risk occurring), and - Reactive Controls (controls implemented to reduce the immediate impact of the risk occurring) **Elimination** **Substitution** **Engineering controls** **Administrative controls** **Personal protective equipment (PPE)**	Consequence	Likelihood		**RCE** Risk Control Effectiveness	Include: - Preventative Controls (controls implemented to eliminate hazards or reduce the likelihood of the risk occurring), and - Reactive Controls (controls implemented to reduce the immediate impact of the risk occurring) **Elimination** **Substitution** **Engineering controls** **Administrative controls** **Personal protective equipment (PPE)**

Erect Scaffolding					
Wash the Boiler					
Wait for Ara tp dry after washing					
Erect Scaffolding					
X-Rays barriers					
Vehicle inspection, adhering to speed limits, Abstain from consuming alcohol and adhering to allall road regulations and bylaws					

	Next Review Date (every 2 years):		**Template identifier:**	**240-70044602**

	Document identifier	
	Revision number:	**1**
	Revision date:	**31-May-24**

Monitoring Mechanisms	***Control Owner***	***Legal and Other Requirements***	***Target Date***	***Current Status***	***Integrated Risk Management (IRM) reference number***
How we know if we are succeeding. Include comments on effectiveness. This may include i.e. measurements, inspections, supervision where necessary.	Person allocated the responsibility for implementing the agreed controls	Where relevant, list the relevant legislative and or Eskom requirements that prescribe the control.	Once a date has been agreed to, this can not be changed	Pending, In Progress, Complete	Where applicable, add IRM system reference number for tracking of treatment actions.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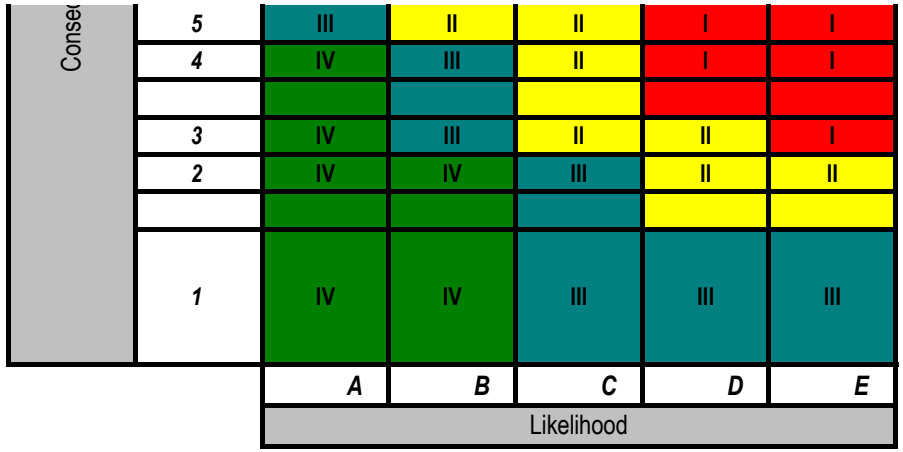
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III
A
B
C
D
E
Likelihood

R	Safety	1	A	Fully effective	I
N	Health	2	B	Mostly effective	II
		3	C	Mostly ineffective	III
		4	D	None	IV
		5	E		
		6			

Occupational Health and Safety Baseli				
Business/Operating unit:				
Date:				
Refer to Occupational Health and Safety Risk				
List activity	***Hazard Identification***	***Associated risk***	***Risk type***	***What are the possible consequences?***
List specific activities to be performed taking into consideration the equipment to be used, the personnel involved in the task.	Anything with potential to cause of harm. **Note:** A hazard can pose more than one risk.	A chance that injury , ill health or damage could occur as a result of uncontrolled hazard.	Safety or health	Consider the worse case scenario without controls?

Sandblasting of tubes	Working at heights	Injuries	Safety	LTI
Lifting of Sandblating Pots	Working at heights	Injuries	Safety	Fatality
Transportation of passengers	Unauthorized driving, Exceeding speed limit and driving under the influence of alcohol or druggs	Serious injuries, fatality, multiple fatality	Safety	Mutiple fatality

S				

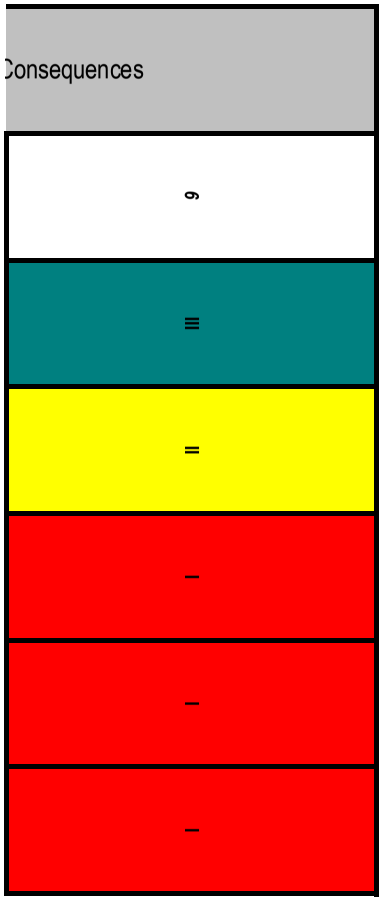
ne risk assessment template

		Next Review Date (every 2 years):	**Template identifier:**
Authorised by:	Name:	**Document identifier**	
	Designation:	**Revision number:**	**1**
	Signed:	**Revision date:**	**31-May-24**
	Date:		

k assessment procedure 32-520

Existing Controls			**Risk Priority Rating**		***Control Owner***	***Legal and Other Requirements***
Include: - Preventative Controls (controls implemented to eliminate hazards or reduce the likelihood of the risk occurring), and - Reactive Controls (controls implemented to reduce the immediate impact of the risk occurring) **Elimination** **Substitution** **Engineering controls** **Administrative controls** **Personal protective equipment (PPE)**	Consequence	Likelihood		**RCE** Risk Control Effectiveness	Person allocated the responsibility for implementing the agreed controls	Where relevant, list the relevant legislative and or Eskom requirements that prescribe the control.

Erect Scaffolding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erect Scaffolding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle inspection, adhering to speed limits, Abstain from consuming alcohol and adhering to allall road regulations and bylaws	0	0	0	0	0	0


Consequences
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	5	III	II	II	I	I
	4	IV	III	II	I	I
	3	IV	III	II	II	I
	2	IV	IV	III	II	II
	1	IV	IV	III	III	III
		A	B	C	D	E
		Likelihood				

R	Safety	1	A	Fully effective	I
N	Health	2	B	Mostly effective	II
		3	C	Mostly ineffective	III
		4	D	None	IV
		5	E		
		6			

Consequence rating
1
2
3
4
5
6

Consequence criteria

Description
Health and Safety
No injuries or health effects(near misses)
First-aid treatment case, and temporary discomfort case
Medical treatment case; occupational disease with reversible/non-permanent effect
Lost Time Injury. Irreversible health effects/occupational disease with permanent consequence
Fatality or life threatening health effects
Multiple fatalities

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Score	Descriptor	Safety
A	Highly unlikely	▪ More than a “100 year event” ▪ Exceptionally unlikely, even in the long-term future ▪ < 5% probability.
B	Unlikely	▪ Could occur in “years to decades” ▪ May occur but not anticipated ▪ ≥ 5% and < 20% probability.
C	Possible	▪ Could occur within “months to years” ▪ May occur shortly but a distinct probability it will not, or ≥ 20% and < 70% probability.
D	Likely	▪ Could occur within “weeks to months” ▪ Balance of probability will occur ▪ ≥ 70% and < 90% probability.
E	Unavoidable	▪ Could occur within “days to weeks” ▪ Impact is imminent ▪ ≥ 90% probability.

›od criteria

Occupational hygiene	
Exposure	**Probability of exceeding OEL**
Rare (once a year)	No exposure (or exposure < 10% of OEL)
Short periods of time, a few times per day/ intermittent (once in six months, three months, or a month)	Low exposure (< 50% of OEL)
Continuous for between one and two hours (often/ weekly)	Moderate exposure (chronic exposure > 50% of OEL or acute exposure ≥ OEL)
Continuous for between two and four hours (frequent/daily)	High exposure (chronic exposure > OEL, or exposure exceeding OEL-STEL)
Continuous for eight-hour shift	Very high exposure (chronic exposure > 2 x OEL or exposure exceeding OEL-C)

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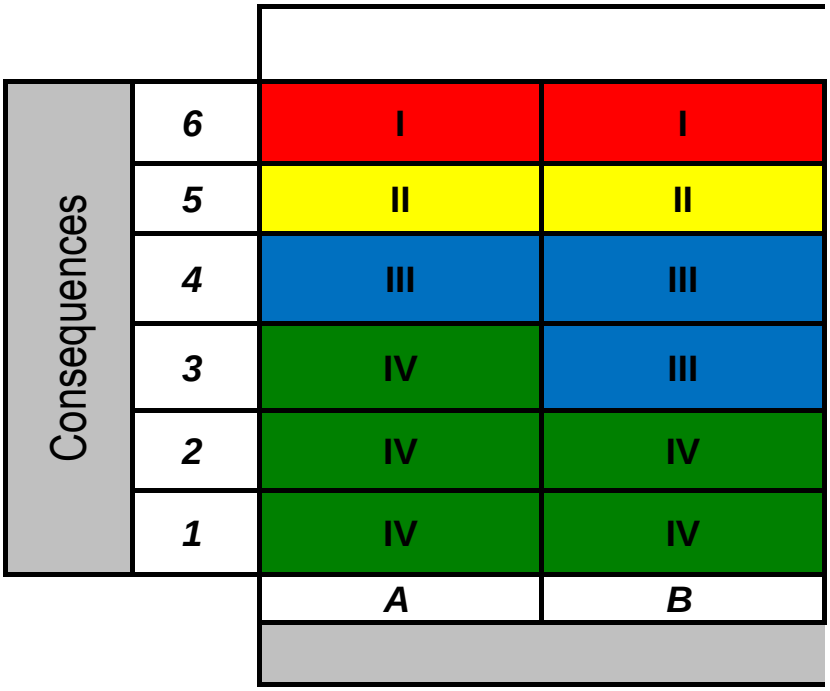
RISK CON

RCE
Fully effective
Mostly effective
Mostly ineffective
None

NTROL EFFECTIVENESS GUIDE

Guide
Nothing more to be done except review and monitor the existing controls. Controls are well designed for the risk, are largely preventive and address the root causes. Management believes that they are effective and reliable at all times. Reactive controls only support preventive controls.
Most controls are designed correctly and are in place and effective. Some more work to be done to improve operating effectiveness or management has doubts about operational effectiveness and reliability of the controls.
While the design of controls may be largely correct in that they treat most of the root causes of the risk, they are not currently operationally very effective. There may be an over-reliance on reactive controls, or some of the controls
Virtually no credible control. Management has no confidence that any degree of control is being achieved.



Priority	Risk ranking	Action r
I	Very high	Immediate action requir be captured on IRM sys
II	High	Strong mandatory actio risks to be captured on
III	Medium	Action required, possibl level.
IV	Low	Minor or no action requi

RISK MATRIX		
I	I	I
II	I	I
II	I	I
II	II	I
III	II	II
III	III	III
C	*D*	*E*
Likelihood		

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