 Eskom	Specification	Medupi Power Station Project
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Title: **SHE Specification for Primary and Secondary Clarifiers Valve Automation**

Document Identifier: **348-1029088**

Alternative Reference Number: **Not Applicable**

Area of Applicability: **Medupi Power Station Project**

Functional Area: **Health and Safety**

Revision: **1**

Total Pages: **73**

Next Review Date: **February 2025**

Disclosure Classification: **Controlled Disclosure**

Current Change Note **Not Applicable**

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Date: 07/02/2022	Date: 2021-02-15	Date: 16 - 02 - 2022	Date: 17/02/2022

## **Content**

	Page
1. Introduction.....	6
2. Supporting Clauses .....	7
2.1 Scope.....	7
2.1.1 Purpose.....	7
2.1.2 Applicability .....	7
2.1.3 Effective date.....	7
2.2 Normative/Informative References .....	7
2.2.1 Normative.....	7
2.2.2 Informative.....	8
2.3 Definitions .....	9
2.4 Abbreviations .....	11
2.5 Roles and Responsibilities .....	12
2.5.1 Client Details: Details, Accountabilities and Responsibilities.....	13
2.5.2 Principal Contractor: Details, Accountabilities and Responsibilities .....	14
3. Document Content.....	19
3.1 Note to the Principal Contractor and its Contractors .....	19
3.2 SHE Specification.....	19
3.2.1 Project and Scope of Work Details .....	19
3.3 Legal (OHS Act 85 of 1993 and Regulations) and other requirements.....	20
3.4 Section 37 (2) Mandatory Agreement .....	21
3.5 Annexure B: Eskom SHE Rules and Requirements.....	21
3.6 Hazardous Work by Children (Child Labour) .....	21
3.7 Construction Work Permit.....	22
3.8 Notification of Construction Work .....	22
3.9 OHS Act No. 85 of 1993 and Regulations.....	22
3.10 Construction Professional Registration .....	22
3.11 SHE/Q Policy .....	23
3.12 Costing for SHE.....	23
3.13 Appointment of a Principal Contractor .....	23
3.14 Appointment of Contractors.....	23
3.15 Appointments and Competencies.....	24
3.15.1 Health & Safety Representative Required Competencies .....	25
3.15.2 Construction Supervisor & Assistant Construction Supervisor Required Competencies .....	25
3.16 Training .....	26
3.17 Site Induction and Access to site.....	26
3.17.1 Site specific induction carried out by the Principal Contractor .....	26
3.17.2 Visitors to Site .....	26

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3.18 Access and Security Control.....	27
3.19 Contractor's Site Facilities .....	27
3.19.1 Site logistics and layout .....	28
3.19.2 Fence lines .....	28
3.19.3 Notice boards/Name boards .....	28
3.19.4 Electric Power .....	28
3.20 Traffic Management Plan .....	28
3.20.1 Private Vehicles and on-site driving Rules .....	29
3.21 Public Safety .....	30
3.22 Safety Culture .....	30
3.23 Project and Site Rules (Zero Harm to People and the Environment) .....	31
3.24 Disciplinary Process .....	34
3.25 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.....	34
3.27 High Risk Activities.....	36
3.28 Pre-Task Risk Assessment/Daily Safe Task Instruction (DSTI) .....	36
3.29 Method Statements, Safe Work Procedures and Practices.....	37
3.30 Planned Task Observations (PTO).....	37
3.31 Occupational Health, Rehabilitation and Hygiene .....	37
3.31.1 Occupational Hygiene Management Program .....	38
3.31.2 Employee Health and Wellness Programme.....	38
3.31.3 Medical Surveillance Programme .....	39
3.31.4 Emergency Care .....	39
3.31.5 Employee Assistance Programs (EAP).....	40
3.31.6 Rehabilitation.....	40
3.31.7 Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA).....	40
3.31.8 Health Pandemics and Disaster Management .....	41
3.32 Emergency Preparedness and Response .....	41
3.32.1 Offices .....	41
3.32.2 Site plans .....	41
3.33 Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant .....	41
3.34 Housekeeping .....	44
3.34.1 Walk-ways.....	44
3.35 Signage.....	44
3.36 Hazardous Materials/Chemicals Management.....	45
3.37 Flammable and Combustible Liquids.....	45
3.38 Compressed Gas Cylinders.....	45
3.39 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) .....	46
3.39.1 Issue, Replacement and Control of PPE.....	46
3.40 Machinery, Tools and Equipment .....	46
3.41 Machine Guarding .....	47
3.42 Hand Tools and Pneumatic Tools.....	48
3.43 Fire Safety.....	48

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3.43.1 Fire Safety Plan.....	48
3.43.2 Fire Alarm Shut Downs.....	49
3.43.3 Alternate Procedures.....	49
3.43.4 Cutting, Welding, and Hot Work.....	50
3.43.5 Eskom Fire Safety Guidelines .....	50
3.44 Offices and Camp sites/Laydown Areas .....	51
3.45 Fire Protection System Shutdown Procedures .....	51
3.46 Barricading (Guarding of Excavations, Trenches and Floor Openings).....	52
3.47 Electrical Installations and Machinery on Construction sites .....	53
3.48 Permit to Work.....	53
3.49 Excavations, Trenches and Floor Openings .....	54
3.50 Incident Management - Investigation of Fatalities / Injuries / Diseases / Near Misses (Principal Contractor and Contractors) .....	55
3.51 Behavioural Based Safety Observation (BBSO)/Visible Felt Leadership (VFL).....	58
3.52 Working near Public Roads .....	58
3.53 Inspection Colour Codes .....	58
3.54 Work Stoppage.....	59
3.55 Work Co-ordination/interface Process .....	60
3.56 ISO 45001 – OHS Management System and ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental Management System.....	61
3.57 SHE Audits.....	61
3.57.1 Contractor SHE Performance Evaluation.....	61
3.57.2 Internal Audits .....	62
3.57.3 Third Party Legal Compliance Verification Audits .....	62
3.58 Environmental Management.....	62
3.58.1 Construction Environmental Personnel.....	63
3.58.2 Spillage of Hazardous Chemical Substances .....	63
3.58.3 Herbicide usage .....	64
3.58.4 Fire hazard .....	64
3.58.5 Waste .....	65
3.58.6 Material requirement.....	65
3.58.7 Dust and Noise.....	65
3.58.8 Environmental Incidents .....	66
3.58.9 Water Management .....	66
3.59 Reporting and SHE governance .....	66
3.59.1 SHE Statistical and Non-Statistical Reports.....	67
3.60 Contractors SHE Plan .....	67
3.60.1 Compliance and Approval of Contractor's SHE Plan .....	68
3.61 Omissions of this SHE Specification.....	68
3.62 Hours of Work .....	68
3.62.1 Night Work.....	68
3.63 Employees' right of refusal to work in an unsafe situation.....	69
3.64 SHE File .....	69

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3.65 Contract Sign Off .....	70
4. Process for Monitoring.....	70
4.1 Revision Period .....	70
4.2 Training .....	70
Appendix A – Eskom Document Hierarchy.....	72
Appendix B – Medupi Document Hierarchy.....	73

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## **1. Introduction**

Eskom Medupi Power Station Project is committed to achieving and demonstrating sound Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) management by controlling SHE risks/impacts consistent with its SHEQ policy and objectives.

Zero harm is one of ESKOM values, the aim of Eskom's adoption of Zero Harm as one of its values is to strive to, and achieve world class safety, health and environmental performance, where all Guardians (employees, consultants, and contractors) return home safely every day and without harm done to the environment we operate in.

The Medupi Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) specification is to provide Contractor/s, Principal Contractors and suppliers/national contracts with:

- The overarching framework within which the Contractor is required to demonstrate compliance with certain requirements for SHE;
- Establishing the manner in which the Contractor is to manage SHE risks in the execution of the contract and;
- Establishing the manner in which the Employer's Health and Safety Agent will interact with the Principal Contractor.
- The mandatory high level project & scope of work specific SHE requirements that the Contractor needs to adhere to in order to align & demonstrate commitment towards the zero harm of persons and the environment for the duration of the contract.

This also provides the contractor with awareness of the risks relating to the scope of work, the project site as well as the project specific SHE and the Eskom requirements that they need to adhere to in order to demonstrate their commitment towards the zero harm of the environment and persons working on site and/or visiting the site and during the manufacturing/transporting of equipment's related to Eskom.

Eskom strives to exceed the minimal SHE standards prevailing throughout construction projects and requires full commitment from all parties to be pro-active and actively achieve best SHE business practice.

The SHE Specification shall be included with the tender enquiry documentation to ensure that the tenderer is timeously made aware of:

- Eskom's requirements, including
- Information that might affect the health and safety of any person at work whether directly or indirectly;
- Activities that may have an impact on the direct and surrounding environment.

The Principal Contractor and their contractors are expected to develop a SHE plan which meets these requirements as well as the relevant applicable legislation.

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This specification may not thoroughly address all hazards and aspects associated with any specialised activity or operation. In such situations, Contractors shall be responsible for developing their own health and safety plans/procedures/manuals/work instructions to adequately address their specialised activities and scope of operation.

## **2. Supporting Clauses**

### **2.1 Scope**

This specification sets out the minimum legislative and organisational requirements for all works at Medupi Power Station Project.

#### **2.1.1 Purpose**

Indicate to all potential types of Contractors the SHE requirements on the project, upon which their planning for the management of SHE will be based on and thus produce their SHE plan.

All Contractors are required to execute their works in accordance with this document as well as other applicable legal documents.

#### **2.1.2 Applicability**

This specification is applicable to all Principal Contractors, Contractors, Service Providers and Suppliers in all the activities and processes carried out for and on behalf of Medupi Power Station Project.

For best practice reasons, where the work scope does not fall within the definition of Construction Regulations 2014 this specification shall also apply as a minimum.

This document shall apply throughout Medupi Power Station Project.

#### **2.1.3 Effective date**

This specification shall be implemented from date of approval.

### **2.2 Normative/Informative References**

Parties using this specification shall apply the most recent edition of the documents listed below.

***Note: Where the date for revision of a document on the Eskom Document Centre website has passed, the document is still current, irrespective of its revision date having passed.***

#### **2.2.1 Normative**

[1] Basic Conditions of Employment Act No 75 of 1997;

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- [2] Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations No 85 of 1993;
- [3] National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998;
- [4] National Environmental Management Waste Act 59 of 2008;
- [5] Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, No 130 of 1993 (COIDA);
- [6] National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996;
- [7] National Water Act 36 of 1998;
- [8] Direction issued in terms of Regulation 4(10) of the Regulations made under section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002: Measures to address, prevent and combat the spread of Covid-19 in certain workplaces in the Republic of South Africa. Consolidated Directions on Occupational Health and Safety Measures in Certain Workplaces (latest published direction);
- [9] 32-37 Eskom Substance Abuse Procedure;
- [10] 32-136 Contractor Health and Safety Requirements;
- [11] 240-62196227 Life- saving Rules;
- [12] 32-95 Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Incident Management Procedure;
- [13] 32-727 SHEQ Policy;
- [14] 32- 418 Working at Heights Procedure;
- [15] 240-43848327 Employees' right of refusal to work in an unsafe situation;
- [16] 240-62946386 Vehicle and Driver Safety Management Procedure;
- [17] 32-93 Eskom Vehicle and Driver Safety Management;
- [18] 32-345 Eskom Vehicle Safety Specification;
- [19] 32-520 Risk Assessment procedure;
- [20] 32-124 Eskom Fire Risk Management;
- [21] 32-123 Emergency Planning;
- [22] 32-407 Behaviour Safety Observation Procedure;
- [23] 32-1126 Eskom Smoking Policy;
- [24] Plant Safety Regulations;

### **2.2.2 Informative**

- [1] ISO 45001: Health and Safety Management systems – Requirements
- [2] ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management Systems – Requirements
- [3] ISO 9001: 2015 Quality Management Systems – Requirements
- [4] Constitution of the Republic of South Africa No 108 of 1996;
- [5] SANS 1186 Symbolic Safety Signs;

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- [6] Tobacco Products Control Act 83 of 1993;
- [7] All relevant South African legislation-provincial, municipal by-laws.

## 2.3 Definitions

Definition	Explanation
<b>Agent</b>	Means a competent person who acts as a representative for a client.
<b>Aspect</b>	An element of an organisation's activity, product and service that can have a beneficial or adverse impact on the environment.
<b>Baseline risk assessment</b>	Baseline operational risks refer to the health and safety risks associated with all standard processes and routine activities in the business. (32-520)
<b>Client</b>	Any person for whom construction work is being performed.
<b>Competent Person</b>	Means a person who has in respect of the work or task to be performed the required knowledge, training and experience and, where applicable, qualifications, specific to that work or task: Provided that where appropriate qualifications and training are registered in terms of the provisions of the National Qualification Framework Act, 2000 (Act No.67 of 2000), those qualifications and that training must be regarded as the required qualifications and training; and is familiar with the Act and with the applicable regulations made under the Act;
<b>Construction Health and Safety Agent (CHSA)</b>	Means a competent person who acts as a representative for a client as per the Construction Regulations (CR) of the Occupational Health & safety Act, No.85 of 1993, CR 5(6)(7) and the South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions (SACPCMP).
<b>Construction Manager</b>	Means a competent person responsible for the management of the physical construction processes and the co-ordination, administration and management of resources on a construction site.
<b>Construction site</b>	Means a work place where construction work is being performed
<b>Construction Work</b>	Means any work in connection with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The construction, erection, alteration, renovation, repair, demolition or dismantling of, or addition to, Building or any similar structure;</li> <li>The construction, erection, maintenance, demolition or dismantling of any bridge, dam, canal, road, railway, runway, sewer or water reticulation system, or the moving of earth, clearing of land, the making of excavation, piling or any similar civil engineering structure or type of work.</li> </ul>
<b>Contract</b>	Is an agreement with conditions between the Client and a Contractor where an adjudication authority has approved a scope of work to be completed in a specific time frame and within a specified value

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<b>Definition</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Contractor</b>	Means an employer as defined in section 1 of the Act who performs construction work and includes Principal Contractors. In relation to this document, where the word “contractor” is used, it will mean all or some of the following: Principal Contractors, appointed contractors, suppliers, vendors, Service Providers and consultants
<b>Environmental Risk Assessment</b>	Means a systematic process of evaluating the potential risks that may be involved in projected activity or undertaking.
<b>Eskom Requirements</b>	Eskom requirements which evolve from directives, policies, standards, procedures, specifications, work instructions, guidelines or manuals
<b>Hazard</b>	Means a source of, or exposure to danger
<b>Hazard identification</b>	Means the identification and documenting of existing or expected hazards to the health and safety of persons, which are normally associated with the type of construction work being executed or to be executed.
<b>Impacts</b>	Any changes to the environment whether adverse or beneficial, wholly or partial resulting from environmental aspects.
<b>Medical surveillance</b>	Means a planned programme or periodic examination (which may include clinical examinations, biological monitoring, or medical tests) of employees by an occupational health practitioner or, in prescribed cases, by an occupational medicine practitioner
<b>Method Statement</b>	Is a written document detailing work procedures and sequence of operations.
<b>On Site/Site</b>	Any workplace where the contractor or his employees performs contract related work.
<b>Permit to work</b>	Means a written declaration on the permit to work form, signed by the appointed person and issued to the responsible person in charge of the work, informing the latter that the plant to be worked on has been isolated as detailed.
<b>Planned Task Observation</b>	Is an independent observation made during the planned period in which the task is being executed.
<b>Pre-Task Risk Assessment/Daily Safe Task Instruction (DSTI)</b>	A meeting which is held prior to the commencement of the day’s work with all relevant personnel associated with the work task in attendance.
<b>Risk</b>	The probability that injury or damage will occur.
<b>Risk Assessment</b>	Means a programme to determine any risk associated with any hazard at a construction site in order to identify the steps needed to be taken to remove, reduce, or control such hazard.
<b>Safety Health and Environmental file</b>	Means a file or other record in permanent form, containing the information on the SHE management system during construction including all information relating to construction phase after the handover to Client.

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Definition	Explanation
<b>Safety, Health and Environmental Plan</b>	Means a written plan that addresses hazards identified during the risk assessment process as well as the identified impacts in the SHE specification. This would typically include safe work procedures to mitigate, reduce or control the hazards identified and is specific to each construction project undertaken. This is usually compiled by the Principal Contractor or contractor and approved by the Client/Agent for which contracting work will be performed.
<b>Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) Specification</b>	Including the base line risk assessment: means a documented specification of significant residual SHE requirements for a construction site, which a competent and resourced Principal Contractor or sub-contractor would not have been aware of. This is to ensure the health and safety of employees and the direct and indirect communities, as well as duty of care for the environment. The Client/Agent compiles the SHE specification which shall be specific to each construction project.
<b>Safe Work Procedures</b>	Safe work procedures are a series of specific steps that guide a worker through a task from start to finish in a chronological order. Safe work procedures are designed to reduce the risk by minimizing potential exposure.

## 2.4 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Explanation
<b>AIA</b>	Approved Inspection Authority
<b>AP</b>	Authorised Person
<b>CHSA</b>	Construction Health and Safety Agent
<b>COID Act</b>	Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act
<b>CR</b>	Construction Regulations 2014
<b>DEL</b>	Department of Employment and Labour
<b>DMR</b>	Driven Machinery Regulations
<b>DSTI</b>	Daily Safety Task Instruction
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Authorisation
<b>ECO</b>	Environmental Control Officer
<b>EMP</b>	Environmental Management Plan
<b>EMC</b>	Environmental Management Committee
<b>EMS</b>	Environmental Management System
<b>EO</b>	Environmental Officer
<b>EPC</b>	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
<b>GCD</b>	Group Capital Division

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Abbreviation	Explanation
<b>GSR</b>	General Safety Regulations
<b>HCS</b>	Hazardous Chemical Substances
<b>HIRA</b>	Hazard identification and risk assessment
<b>HV</b>	High Voltage
<b>JSA</b>	Job Safety Analysis
<b>LTIR</b>	Lost Time Incident Rate
<b>LV</b>	Low Voltage
<b>MHS Act</b>	Mine Health and Safety Act (Act No. 29 of 1996)
<b>NEC</b>	New Engineering Contract
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
<b>NQF</b>	National Qualifications Framework
<b>NWA</b>	National Water Act (Act No. 36 of 1996), as amended
<b>OHNP</b>	Occupational Health Nursing Practitioner
<b>OHS Act</b>	Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 83 of 1993
<b>OHS</b>	Occupational Health and Safety
<b>ORHVS</b>	Operating Regulations for High Voltage Systems
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PTO</b>	Planned Task Observations
<b>RoD</b>	Record of Decision
<b>RP</b>	Responsible Person
<b>RPO</b>	Radiation Protection Officer
<b>SACPCMP</b>	South African Council for the Project & Construction Management Professions
<b>SAQA</b>	South African Qualifications Authority.
<b>SHE</b>	Safety, Health and Environment

## 2.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Visible and felt commitment is essential in providing a healthy and safe work environment. Management, employees, Principal Contractors and contractors at all levels must demonstrate their commitment by being proactively involved in the day-to-day operations, in particular SHE aspects of Medupi Power Station Project. Legislation requires that each employee must take reasonable care of themselves and their fellow workers. Senior Management must provide strategic direction and demonstrate commitment in terms of SHE issues on both strategic level and operational level.

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## **2.5.1 Client Details: Details, Accountabilities and Responsibilities**

### **2.5.1.1 Eskom General Manager**

The General Manager is responsible for the overall management of the project, including assurance that all duties of the employer as per OHS Act 85 of 1993 are properly discharged.

### **2.5.1.2 Eskom Contract Manager**

The discipline/contract manager is responsible for managing the contract with the Principal Contractor and ensures that the SHE specifications are developed and issued with tender enquiries and that the Principal Contractor's SHE plan is approved prior to commencement of work. He must ensure that all the statutory requirements, Eskom and SHE specification and SHE plan requirements are adhered to by Principal Contractor and (if applicable) their contractors at all times.

### **2.5.1.3 Eskom Engineering Manager**

The Project Engineer is the person responsible for ensuring that the designer fulfils his professional and legal obligations with respect to the implementation of his design.

### **2.5.1.4 Eskom Health and Safety Manager/ Practitioner**

The responsibility of the Health and Safety Manager/Practitioner is to provide assurance, as well as advice, assist and support to the Project /Site Manager in the management of the health and safety issues on the project which includes ensuring proper co-ordination amongst the various Contractors. The SHE Manager/Practitioner will also be responsible for assisting in the development of site and project specific SHE Specifications and ensuring that SHE specification are issued with enquiry documents and that the Contractors SHE plans are submitted; evaluated and approved. She/he will be responsible for auditing and ensuring compliance to legal requirements.

### **2.5.1.5 Eskom Environmental Manager/Officer:**

**Note:** This position may be a permanent position on the Project Organogram, or it might be a service rendered by a line Division (which may be managed by a Service Level Agreement).

The responsibility of the Environmental Manager/Officer is to provide assurance, advice, assist and support to the Eskom Site/Project Manager in the management of the environmental issues on the project which includes ensuring compliance to the Record of Decision (RoD), the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Management Systems.

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#### **2.5.1.6 Independent Environmental Control Officer**

The Lead Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is appointed by the Environmental Monitoring Committee (EMC), in conjunction with Eskom, and acts on the behalf of the authorities to monitor environmental compliance and performance. The Project is answerable to the ECO for non-compliance with National Legislation, the Record of Decision, the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Environmental Performance Specifications.

### **2.5.2 Principal Contractor: Details, Accountabilities and Responsibilities**

#### **2.5.2.1 Organogram**

The Principal Contractor shall provide an organisational organogram related to this project, listing all the levels of responsibility from the Chief Executive down to the supervisors responsible for the project. The diagram must list the names of appointees and their roles and responsibilities. The Principal Contractor is responsible for keeping copies of all of the organograms' as well as submitting those of their appointed suppliers, with the SHE plan. All organograms' shall be updated timeously when appointments are changed and filed in the project SHE file.

#### **2.5.2.2 Principal Contractors**

The Principal Contractor carries primary accountability and responsibility for the health and safety of his/her employees and his/her contractors within his/her working area, as contemplated by Section 37(2) of the OHS Act No. 85 of 1993 and Regulations as well as all the Environmental Management requirements as per NEMA 107, of 1998 and related legislation. None of the additional safety requirements specified by the Client reduces the Principal Contractor's accountability and responsibility for the health and safety of his employees and contractor employees within his working area.

The Principal Contractor shall be appointed by employer (Eskom) on the awarding of the contract and shall be responsible and accountable for all legislative and Eskom requirements for the duration of the contract.

The Principal Contractor may appoint contractors to assist in the contract. All appointments shall be done in writing.

#### **2.5.2.3 Management and Supervision of Construction Work**

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that the performance of all specified work is managed and supervised in accordance with the requirement of OHS Act CR 8 throughout the contract period.

The Principal Contractor and contractor shall ensure that the performance of all specified work is supervised throughout the duration of the contract by a sufficient number of competent appointed representatives of the Contractor, who have experience in the type of work specified.

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No work shall commence and / or continue without the presence of an appointed Construction Manager, Construction Health & Safety Manager & Officer, Construction Supervisor or appointed Construction Supervisor Assistants as per Construction Regulation requirements during execution of the work. These supervisors shall be fluent in the language for communications as defined under the Contract.

The Principal Contractor and contractor must ensure that resourcing is in accordance with Project Plan and Schedule for life of work. An estimation of key activities is required to be identified for the life cycle of the project and resource plan requires aligning accordingly. The number of appointed persons shall be determined by the size and the risk of the project.

All work to be supervised (regardless of permit to work applicable or not) Employees to be aware of the where about of their Supervisors at all times.

Recommended ratio of a supervisor versus employees is 1:15/20.

#### **2.5.2.4 Construction Health and Safety Manager/s and Officer/s**

The Principal Contractor and contractor shall appoint a Construction Health and Safety Manager and officers considering the nature and the scope of work being performed in accordance with the requirement of CR 8 (5 & 6). The Construction Health and Safety Officers shall be registered with the SACPCMP and have a minimum qualification of a National Diploma in Safety/Environmental.

In cases where a Construction Health and Safety Manager is appointed, it would be desirable if he/she is also registered with SACPCMP even though it is not a legal requirement.

#### **2.5.2.5 Construction Environmental Personnel**

The Principal Contractor and contractor shall appoint relevant Environmental personnel as per EMP /ROD requirements considering the nature and the scope of work being conducted.

#### **2.5.2.6 Principal Contractor's accountability for their Contractors**

The accountability of the Principal Contractor to their contractors are as follows:

- In the event that the Principal Contractor needs to introduce a new contractor, the Principal Contractor must first inform the Client. Such contractors must, in every respect, meet the Client's SHE requirements;
- Should the Principal Contractor appoint a contractor, the Principal Contractor would then have the same role and responsibility in relation to the contractors, in a similar way as the Client has in relation to the Principal Contractor;
- The Principal Contractor is directly accountable for the actions of his contractors. The Principal Contractor will also be responsible for initiating any remedial action (recovery plan) that may be necessary to ensure that the contractor complies with all requirements;
- The Principal Contractor shall ensure that the contractors appointed have the necessary competencies and resources to perform the work safely;

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- The Principal Contractor shall provide any contractor who is making a bid or appointed to perform construction work, with the relevant sections of the documented SHE specification, who would in turn provide the client/agent with a SHE plan for review;
- The Principal Contractor shall carry out audits on the contractor at least monthly to ensure that their SHE plan is being implemented and maintained;
- The Client/Agent and/or the Principal Contractor shall stop any contractor from executing construction work which poses a threat to the safety and health of persons or the environment or if it does not comply with the approved SHE plan;
- The Principal Contractor shall have a disciplinary process and an organisational structured procedure to deal with employees who have transgressed organisational and legal requirements;
- The Principal Contractor's Construction Manager/Supervisor shall provide a list of names and contact telephone numbers of all his employees as well as the contractor employees on site. This list shall be updated as and when new contractors commence on site;
- The Principal Contractor's Construction Manager/Supervisor shall keep a record of all employees including the contractor employees, including date of induction, relevant skills and licenses, and be able to produce this list at the request of the relevant officials. These records shall be filed in the SHE File and;
- The Principal Contractor shall ensure that his managers and supervisors give clear and unambiguous instructions for the work in hand to the personnel for whom they are responsible for.

**The instructions shall include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:**

- Description of the objective/scope of work;
- Sequence of work/method statements;
- Hazard identification and risk assessment (prior to commencement of work);
- Precautionary/preventative measures that are to be taken;
- Identification of sensitive features that may be impacted upon by the project;
- No generic hazard and risks will be accepted on DSTI's. DSTI'S need to be amended once the work activity has changed as planned for the day;
- DSTI's to be compiled and conducted at the work place and not in offices, same applies to records thereof;
- Ensuring the DSTI's are discussed with the workforce. Supervisors to strongly enforce expected safety behaviours to the workforce. Supervisors and Safety Officers (Eskom and Principal Contractors) to sign and acknowledge that the DSTI was checked for quality and correctness;
- Supervisors and Safety Officers (Principal Contractor's and Eskom) shall monitor to ensure compliance and where applicable Safety Officer's to coach supervision accordingly;

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- No work to be done unless daily safety task instructions has been presented and signed by all team members. All employees have a right to stop any work or refuse to work if the risks and hazards was not properly identified and/or controlled effectively;
- Use the protective clothing and equipment prescribed for your job, in a proper manner. This should be addressed during the daily safety task instruction;
- Follow the instructions given by your Supervisor/Manager or inform him/her of the reason if it is not possible to do so;
- Before attempting something new or different discuss it with your Supervisor/Manager to avoid causing an incident;
- Maintain the tools in safe condition and turn in defective tools to the Supervisor/manager;
- If you have to climb, ensure that the ladder you use is not broken and has (non-slip) safety feet and also that it is not used when working on electricity installation due to the very high risk of electrocution. Make sure that one person is holding the ladder for you. Apply three-point-contact at all times;
- Refrain from cleaning up or performing any work on, or close to unguarded machinery until you have properly locked the electrical switches or know that your Supervisor has done so. (Refer to the Permit to work);
- Refrain from stepping onto a stopped conveyer belt or attempt to work in any place where you could be injured if the machinery started up. You will first make sure that the machinery is locked-out;
- Refrain from attempting to operate any vehicle or other machinery that you have not been trained for or been authorized to operate by your Supervisor/manager;
- Refrain from running or hurrying down stairs or jump off a high place - knowing the high injury risk;
- Refrain from engaging in teasing, jostling, mock sparring or throwing objects, even playful as such actions could lead to injury to you and/or others;
- Use compressed air only for work purposes, knowing that playful use or blowing off work clothes can cause very serious injury;
- Keep the work area reasonably clean and orderly and immediately clean up any spills or tripping hazards;
- Familiarize yourself with the Safe Work Procedures and Method Statements prior to starting with a task;
- Place waste in the waste receptacles provided for it;
- Report any pollution or spillage to your supervisor – including leaking water taps;
- Refrain from wasting energy or any resources in order to promote environmental sound practices;

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- Support all health and safety programs, and safety and environmental policy including the lifesaving rules and;

Every employee must undergo site induction provided by the Client before commencement of the contracted work. Only once this induction has been received, will each employee receive a site access permit. Employees must be trained and proof of training to be included into site induction.

- Employees are responsible for their own health and safety and that of their co-workers in their respective areas of work on the project.

**Employees must be made aware of their responsibilities during induction and awareness sessions some of which are:**

- Familiarising themselves with their workplaces and health and safety procedures;
- Working in a manner that does not endanger them or cause harm to others;
- Keeping their work area tidy;
- Reporting all incidents/accidents and near misses;
- Protecting fellow workers from injury;
- Reporting unsafe acts and unsafe conditions;
- Reporting any situation that may become dangerous;
- Carrying out lawful orders and obeying health and safety rules and;
- Declaring to the employer if taking medication which may have intoxicating effects.
- If an employee has a reasonable belief that the work to be undertaken is likely to endanger him/her or any other person/s due to sub-standard acts or conditions, inadequate precautions or a lack of protective equipment or clothing, he/she has the right to refuse to work and shall report such situation to the employer.
- An employee does have the right not to work in any area or perform any task where that employee has reasonable justification to believe that the work situation presents a serious danger to his/her health and safety, organizational assets or the environment.
- It must be highlighted to all employees, that anyone who becomes aware of any person disregarding a health & safety notice, instruction or regulation shall immediately report this to the person concerned. If the person persists, stop the person from working and report the matter to the Eskom Site/Project Manager and the Principal Contractor Supervisor immediately.

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### **3. Document Content**

#### **3.1 Note to the Principal Contractor and its Contractors**

The contractor is expected to develop a SHE plan which meets these requirements as well as all the relevant applicable legislation in accordance with the requirements of the Medupi Power Station ISO ISO 45001:2018 Occupational health and Safety Management System as well as the ISO 14001:2015 Medupi Environmental Management System requirements. Eskom in no way assumes the Contractors legal responsibilities. The Contractor is and remains accountable for the quality and the execution of his health and safety program as well as compliance to environmental legal and other requirements. This SHE specification reflects minimum requirements and should not be construed as all encompassing. In addition, all requirements contained in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) read together with the specialist reports, and the specific conditions of all Environmental Authorisations, Permits and Licences as well as the various Environmental Management Plans must be understood and accounted for in any submitted tender submissions.

#### **3.2 SHE Specification**

##### **3.2.1 Project and Scope of Work Details**

**Location:** Medupi Power Station Project, Lephalale, Limpopo Province.

**Project description/detailed scope of work:** Medupi Power Station Project is a coal-fired power station and a National Key Point situated near Lephalale in Limpopo Province. The project is a construction site for a coal-fired power station with six units, which will generate a total capacity of 4800MW of electricity. All six units are in commercial operation and the focus is on completion of Balance of Plant works/activities.

The Scope of Work comprises of manufacture, supply, installation and commissioning of Primary and Secondary Clarifiers Valve Automation and associated works. The requirements for the procurement, supply and construction of the overall automation system which is the valves, actuators, flushing of the strainer, the changing of the Primary Clarifier pipe work from 50 NB to 65 NB, replacement of the Oil Skimmer, replacement of the Degrit Sumps equipment, and commissioning of the works. The scope also include completion works on the Transfer House 7 and 8.

The contractor will be responsible for manufacture, transport to site, erection and quality assurance

#### **Compliance and Non-Conformances**

As legislation forms part of any country's legal system, the Client requires all of its Contractors to comply with legislation as part of the contract. All expenses to the Contractor, which result from compliance with this legislation as well as special requirements specific to the site, will be for the Contractors account.

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Should the Principal Contractor appoint a contractor, the Principal Contractor would then have the same role and responsibility in relation to the contractors, in a similar way as the Client has in relation to the Principal Contractor.

The Client/Agent's representative reserves the right to stop work and issue a non-conformance report whenever safety, health or environmental violations are observed for both Principal Contractors and/or their contractors after engaging and making both aware of such. Expenses incurred as a result of such work stoppage and standing time shall be for the Principal Contractors account. Any non-conformances/findings/observations found in these audits/inspections on contractors shall be raised and discussed with the relevant Principal Contractor (with whom the contractor is contracted with).

The requirements within this specification should not be considered to be exhaustive and the Client reserves the right to add, delete or modify conditions where it is considered to be appropriate in the interest of Health and safety or in the event that legislation require to do.

**No claim will be accepted as a result of any costs or delays being incurred due to the Principal Contractor or his contractors not complying with legislation, applicable Eskom Procedures and Standards.**

### **3.3 Legal (OHS Act 85 of 1993 and Regulations) and other requirements**

It is required that all Contractors on site comply with the relevant applicable legislation, specifications and standards in accordance with the scope of the project:

As a minimum but not limited to the following:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (particularly Section 24 of the Bill of Rights);
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993) and its Regulations;
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998);
- National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008);
- Hazardous Chemical Substance Act, 1973 (Act No. 15 of 1973);
- National Road Traffic Act, 1996 (Act No. 93 of 1996);
- National Water Act, 1998 (Act No.36 of 1998);
- COID Act;
- Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002: Consolidated Direction on Occupational Health and Safety Measures in certain workplaces – (GG 43751 – GNR 1031 – 1 October 2020);
- Any other applicable South African legislation;
- Applicable South African National Standards (SANS);
- Applicable international standards;

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- Relevant Eskom Procedures and standards;
- ISO 45001, ISO 9001 and ISO 14001-Contractor shall use as guidelines and;
- Local Authority By Laws.

It is the duty of the Principal Contractor and contractor to ensure that they are familiar with the necessary SHE legislation required.

The Principal Contractor shall compile a legal register listing all applicable legislation and standards that may have an impact on the scope of work that they are performing on the construction project. The register shall be updated biannually or as when required.

All contractors shall have an up to date copy of the OHS Act and Regulations at all work sites which will be available to all employees (GAR 4).

**When there is an amendment to the Acts and/or to the Regulations, the SHE plan must be reviewed, updated accordingly and send through to the client. Changes must be communicated to all relevant employees.**

### **3.4 Section 37 (2) Mandatory Agreement**

A section 37(2) agreement must be signed between the Client and the Principal Contractor at the time of awarding the contract. A signed copy of this agreement is submitted to the Client prior to commencement of any activity on site. The Principal Contractor must ensure that a section 37(2) agreement is signed between them and all their appointed Contractors/suppliers for the contract.

Copies of all agreements must form part of the Contractor's OHS file.

### **3.5 Annexure B: Eskom SHE Rules and Requirements**

Annexure B is the acknowledgement of Eskom's SHE rules and requirements form signed and submitted by the Contractor.

### **3.6 Hazardous Work by Children (Child Labour)**

The constitution of the Republic of South Africa, in the "Bill of Rights" is clear on the rights of children, especially when it comes to:

- a) *being protected from exploitative labour practices;*
- b) *not to be required or permitted to perform work or provide services that*
  - Are inappropriate for a person of that child's age; or
  - Place at risk the child's well-being, education, physical or mental health or spiritual, moral or social development; and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Chapter six Section 43 "Prohibition of employment of children".

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- Before resorting to the use of child labour, due consideration must be given to the rights of the child in terms of the constitution.

Where work is being performed which is not prohibited in terms of the constitution, then such work must be conducted in terms of the OHS Act "Regulations on Hazardous Work by Children in South Africa" with emphasis on paragraph 2 Purpose and Interpretation.

Eskom does not condone the use of child labour and therefore all efforts must be exercised to avoid it.

### **3.7 Construction Work Permit**

Client shall be responsible for applying for construction work permit to as per requirements of construction regulation 3.

### **3.8 Notification of Construction Work**

The Principal Contractor shall notify the relevant Provincial Director of the Department of Employment and Labour of the intention to carry out any construction work as defined in the Construction Regulation 4 of the OHS Act, at least 7 days before construction work is to be carried out.

The notification form of construction work is listed as an annexure 2 to the Construction Regulations of the OHS Act.

A copy of the notification letter sent to the DOEL shall be forwarded to the project manager on the same day as sent to the DOEL. A copy of the letter and their approval must be kept in the SHE file. When the DOEL provide a letter of approval, a copy of the approval must be sent to the Eskom project manager and a copy filed in the SHE file.

### **3.9 OHS Act No. 85 of 1993 and Regulations**

All contractors shall have the latest valid copy of the OHS Act and Regulations at all work sites which will be available to all employees.

### **3.10 Construction Professional Registration**

The Principal Contractor and all his/her appointed contractors shall be registered in their respective levels as professionals in terms of the requirements of the SACPCMP.

The SACPCMP web address is <http://www.sacpcmp.org.za>

SHE professionals (which include Construction Safety Officers) are required to register as professionals with the SACPCMP.

Construction Managers are required to register as professionals with the SACPCMP.

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### **3.11 SHE/Q Policy**

The Contractor shall have a OHS/SHEQ Policy authorised by their Chief Executive (OHS Act Section 16(1) appointee) that clearly states overall OHS/SHEQ objectives and commitment to improving Safety and Health of its employees. The Policy should outline the arrangements for carrying out and reviewing that policy.

Eskom has a SHEQ Policy (32-727) that clearly states the policy principles by which Eskom operates and the commitment to SHEQ excellence and is authorised by the Chief Executive.

Contractors shall support Eskom SHEQ policy.

### **3.12 Costing for SHE**

The Principal Contractor/contractor shall ensure that the submitted tender adequately made provision for the cost of Health, Safety and Environmental measures.

**Note:** the costing for OHS must be detailed (that is itemised) based on the overall scope of the project (i.e.) Medical surveillance (Medicals), Training, provision of PPE, COVID-19 compliance, safety equipment purchases, resources, etc.

### **3.13 Appointment of a Principal Contractor**

The Principal Contractor will be appointed by Eskom responsible Manager on the awarding of the contract and shall be responsible and accountable for all legislative and Eskom requirements for the duration of the contract.

Contractors shall not commence with the project work until such times as he/she has been appointed in writing in terms of OHS Act Construction Regulation 5(1) (k), by Eskom responsible Manager.

Construction Regulation 5(1) (k) appointment shall be kept in the safety file.

### **3.14 Appointment of Contractors**

The Principal Contractor may appoint contractors to assist in the contract. All appointments shall be done in writing and will form part of the SHE plan that is required to be submitted to Eskom. Adequate training and instruction must be given to the appointees and the Principal Contractor must ensure that all appointed contractors understand their roles and responsibilities.

The Principal Contractor shall when selecting contractors to assist on this project carry out a selection process, and vet potential contractors. Once the selection process is completed, then such contractors shall be appointed in writing for the relevant period as required.

Contractors shall not commence with any part of scope of work until such times as he/she has been appointed in writing in terms of OHS Act Construction Regulation CR 7(1)(c)(v), by Principal Contractor.

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### **3.15 Appointments and Competencies**

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all their appointees are made aware of their accountabilities and responsibilities in terms of their appointment, and advise and assist these appointees in the execution of their duties.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that competent persons are appointed in writing in accordance with the applicable appointments.

Copies of all the appointments shall be kept in the SHE File.

The Principal Contractor shall provide and keep up to date an outline organogram and a list of names and contact telephone numbers of all appointments as required from the table below.

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
Sec. 16(2)	Persons assigned functions to assist the Chief Executive Officer (if required)
Sec. 17	Health and Safety Representative
Sec. 19	Health and Safety Committee Member - Chairperson appointment (if there are 2 or more H&S reps there will be a H&S committee).
GSR 3	First Aiders
GAR 9(2)	Incident / Accident Investigator
EMR 9	Portable Electrical Equipment Inspector
HCS 3(3)	Hazardous Chemical Substances Co-coordinator
CR 5(1)(k)	Appointment of the Contractor by the Employer
CR 7(1)(c)(v)	Subcontractors Appointment by the Contractor
CR 8(5)	Construction Health and Safety Officer
CR 8(7)	Construction Supervisor appointed by the Contractor's OH&S Act Section 16(2) assignee
CR 8(8)	Assistant Construction Supervisor appointed by the Contractor's OH&S Act Section 16(2) assignee
CR 8(1)	Construction manager
CR 8 (2)	Assistant Construction Manager
CR 9(1)	Person to Compile Risk Assessments
CR 13(1)	Person to supervise Excavation Work
CR 23(1)(k)	Construction Vehicle and Mobile Plant Inspector
CR 24(e)	Competent Person for Temporary Electrical Installation Inspections

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Reference	Description
CR 28(a)	Competent Person for Stacking and Storage Supervisor
CR 29(h)	Competent Person as Fire Fighting Equipment Inspector
DMA (Sec 27(2))	Covid-19 compliance officer
Eskom Requirement	Emergency Planning Co-coordinator
Eskom Requirement	Fire Official

**Notes to the appointments listed above:**

Section 16(1) creates a legal presumption, and therefore no appointment is required. The Contractor shall provide the full names, contact telephone number and business address of the Chief Executive Officer.

**3.15.1 Health & Safety Representative Required Competencies**

Health and Safety representative shall have the following:

- General Health and Safety Training
- Health and Safety Representative Training
- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Training
- Incident Investigation and Root Cause Analysis Technique Training

**3.15.2 Construction Supervisor & Assistant Construction Supervisor Required Competencies**

Construction Supervisors shall have the following:

- Three years technical experience/ relevant competency in the related field
- General Health and Safety course
- OH&S Act and Regulations or Mine Health and Safety Act and Regulations course, as applicable (latest version of the Act and Regulations)
- Incident Investigation and Root Cause Analysis Technique Training
- Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Training
- Job Observations Training
- Attended an accredited supervisor's safety course.

Where the Works are carried out on areas governed by the Mine Health and Safety Act 29 of 1996 or other Law applicable to mining activities, the appropriate equivalent appointments and assignments shall be made as required.

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### **3.16 Training**

The Principal Contractor and Contractor need to ensure that the resources to work on the project have the required related training, knowledge and experience specific to the scope of work/services.

The scope of the training includes but is not limited to the type of work being performed and the relevant procedures. In addition to the requirements, the Principal Contractor and contractor employees would require the appropriate qualifications, certificates and tickets, and be under competent supervision. Records of all training and qualifications of all contractor employees must be kept. The Contractor shall maintain comprehensive records of all employees under his control (including all employees of the contractor) attending induction training. Acknowledgement of receiving and understanding the induction must be signed by all persons receiving the induction respectively.

The contractor must ensure that the training providers are accredited and registered with SETA according to the relevant unit standards. The contractor must have proof of this on site for verification.

The contractor must develop a training matrix for all their employees.

**When there is an amendment to the Acts and/or to the Regulations, the SHE plan must be reviewed, updated accordingly and changes must be communicated to all relevant employees.**

### **3.17 Site Induction and Access to site**

On annual basis or as when required, the Client shall provide Principal Contractors with Site Induction which the Principal Contractor shall ensure communication to his employees and visitors as well as contractor employees/visitors.

#### **3.17.1 Site specific induction carried out by the Principal Contractor**

All the employees of the Contractor must attend an Eskom SHEQ induction course provided by the Client before commencement of the contracted work or before they will be allowed to work on the Site. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all employees have attended the safety induction. Contractor shall further develop and train all its employees on company specific SHEQ induction. Proof of yearly induction should be easily identifiable/available at all times.

Only once this induction has been received, will each employee receive a site access permit.

#### **3.17.2 Visitors to Site**

A contractor shall ensure that all visitors to a construction site undergo health and safety induction in accordance with Construction Regulations 7 (6) and 7 (7).

All visitors must remain in the care and custody of a person (host) who has been properly inducted. No visitors are permitted to undertake any construction work, of any nature.

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### **3.18 Access and Security Control**

Access and Security control shall be done according to the Eskom Access Control Policy (32-1134)

Employees, contractors and visitors shall be subjected to induction training and substance abuse tests when entering Eskom sites, or as and when required whilst on Eskom sites.

It may be required that prior to access being granted that person(s) complete the required training e.g. plant access training, employee training, occupational health and safety training or any other prescribed training.

The following are prohibited items and shall not be allowed on Eskom sites unless the necessary authorisation for possession has been obtained:

- Firearms and ammunition (excludes Eskom official firearms/ ammunition and firearms/ ammunition issued to the South African Security Forces);
- Liquor/ Alcohol;
- Dangerous weapons;
- Drugs (excludes items/ substances authorised for use and possession of medical centres or in possession under doctor's prescription) and;
- Any other items that may be declared prohibited.

### **3.19 Contractor's Site Facilities**

Site facilities shall be established and maintained by the contractor or be maintained as agreed with the Site Manager and/or in accordance with the contractual agreement. The facilities include, but are not limited to the following: (refer to OHS Act Construction Regulation 30)

- Temporary Facility Layout Plan;
- Sheltered eating facilities;
- Change rooms;
- Ablution facilities;
- Site Sheds, Offices and Amenities;
- Lay down and Storage Areas;
- Temporary Site Services;
- Waste Storage Facilities & Receptacles and;
- Designated smoking areas.

The Principal Contractor must develop their site establishment procedure and method statements in line with the construction EMP, RoD, environmental authorisations and other permits and licenses.

Reasonable and suitable living accommodation may be provided for employees who are far removed from their homes and where adequate transportation between the site and their homes, or other suitable living accommodation, is not available.

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### **3.19.1 Site logistics and layout**

The Enquiry Drawings included with the tender documentation indicate:

- **Access points to the site and;**
- **Areas for construction of the project works**

### **3.19.2 Fence lines**

The Principal Contractor shall give details of the way he intends to set up the site, the location of his site offices, the lay down area and the way he will control ingress and egress to and from the site and also the control of the site traffic. In particular, traffic and pedestrian routes within the site shall be identified, subsequently marked out on the ground and kept free from obstruction at all times.

Possible locations for the Employer and the Principal Contractor's site establishment are detailed in the Works Information document.

### **3.19.3 Notice boards/Name boards**

The Principal Contractor shall supply and erect name boards as per SANS 1200 AB: 3.1 at all his office sites and work areas.

### **3.19.4 Electric Power**

The Principal Contractor shall arrange for electrical power supply for the execution of the works. The Employer will not be liable for any delays arising from any interruption of the electricity supply or for any inadequacies in the supply.

Generators used on the site to supply electricity for execution of the work shall be installed and used in accordance with the OHS Act, Electrical Installation regulations, relevant national standards, by-laws and regulations of the supplier concerned. Attention shall be given to the positioning of such equipment in order to minimise pollution caused by noise and fumes. Every portable generator shall be issued with a drip tray and refuelling of these generators shall be done in such a way to prevent any spillage.

## **3.20 Traffic Management Plan**

The Principal Contractor shall develop and implement an adequate traffic management plan, taking into account the safe access and egress of all anticipated traffic, plant movement, pedestrians and vehicles to all working areas of the site including the core construction area, the lay down areas and site offices. Such traffic safety measures shall include the separation of vehicle and pedestrian traffic to prevent injuries. All vehicles shall be operated by competent and authorized personnel

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The Principal Contractor shall enforce the principles of road safety both on and off the site. This shall include the control of vehicles on site, road worthiness, vehicle/plant maintenance programmes, signage, speed limits, flagmen, warning lights and high level flags if required.

Where access roads pass underneath overhead power lines, the Principal Contractor shall provide suitable height limitation barriers (goalposts) as agreed upon with the Client.

**Key issues in dealing with traffic management on site will include but not limited to:**

- Management of vehicle movement e.g. movement systems, speed limits, vehicle parking, markings, signalling, loading and unloading procedures.
- Keeping pedestrians and vehicles apart as far as is reasonably practicable by means of demarcation, signage and dedicated vehicle / pedestrian routes or other suitable means
- Improving visibility of vehicles and pedestrians.
- Signs and instructions.
- Public interface.
- Project road maintenance.
- Operator and driver competency and medical fitness.
- Proper fatigue management plan.

The Principal Contractor shall enforce the principles of road safety both on and off the site. The Principal Contractor shall submit a Road Safety Method statement to the Employer within 28 days after the starting date and shall conduct road safety audits on a regular basis. This shall include the control of vehicles on site, road worthiness, vehicle maintenance programmes, signage, speed limits, flagmen, warning lights, high-level flags and disciplinary procedures.

Detailed traffic management risk assessment should accompany the traffic management plan, and continuous assessments should be done on on-going basis.

### **3.20.1 Private Vehicles and on-site driving Rules**

All vehicles required to enter on site will only be allowed on site, once a permit application has been made and approved.

- Privately owned vehicles will be limited on site.
- Drive professionally
- Keep to the speed limits (taking weather conditions into consideration)
- Reverse parking is mandatory
- Drive with your head lights switched on
- Obey road signs
- Always wear your seatbelt
- Drive 10 km/h in all parking areas
- Refrain from talking on cell phones or two way radios whilst driving
- Eskom reserves the right to search any vehicle on the premises or when entering or leaving the premises.

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- The following speed limits are applicable on site: 20km/h on Nicholas road, 10km/h at the parking areas and 40km/h will apply at all other roads on site. All vehicles and mobile plant driving inside the plant should maintain a speed limit of 10km/h and be always accompanied by a spotter with flag.
- Speed limit of 40km/h should be maintained at all haulage roads and when driving around site by both mobile plant/construction vehicles and private vehicles.
- Flagmen should be positioned to control traffic.

Ensure that all drivers and passengers wear seatbelts, where fitted, while travelling in a motor vehicle. Vehicles not fitted with seatbelts must be retrofitted according to the vehicle manufacturer's specifications.

Ensure that no employees, including contractor employees, when performing work for Eskom, will be transported in the back of open vehicles. This applies both on and off-site.

### **3.21 Public Safety**

Legislation requires that employers shall be responsible, as far as reasonably practicable, for safeguarding persons other than those in their employment who may be directly affected by their activities so that they are not exposed to hazards to their health and safety (Section 9 of the OHS Act).

Contractors shall factor in, in their safety plan, how they intend safeguarding/ controlling any members of the public against their activities during the project.

### **3.22 Safety Culture**

Eskom drive a safety culture of Zero harm.

Visible commitment is essential in providing a safe work environment. Managers, supervisors and employees at all levels must demonstrate their commitment by being proactively involved in the day to day operations, in particular SHE aspects of any project / contract. Legislation requires that each employee must take reasonable care of themselves and their fellow workers, being it management down to the lowest level employee. Visible field leadership is an essential requirement during the project execution on all levels.

Principal Contractors shall demonstrate in health and safety plan compliance to Eskom drive to Zero harm.

The following safety culture interventions are implemented across site and it is required that all contractors participate in:

- Safety stand downs
- Management Plant Walk about (VFL)
- SHE campaigns
- Rewards and discipline strategies and procedures to encourage appropriate SHE behaviours.

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### **3.23 Project and Site Rules (Zero Harm to People and the Environment)**

The objective of this section is to define the rules that are over and above the internal regulations and procedures of Eskom and relevant legislation which will ensure zero harm to persons and the environment. These rules will be specific to the project and site.

#### **Eskom Life Saving Rules**

Five Life Saving rules have been developed that will apply to all Eskom Employees, agents, consultants, contractors and visitors. Failure to adhere to these rules will be considered a serious transgression. These rules are being implemented to prevent serious injury or death of any employee, labour broker or contractor working in any area within Eskom.

Eskom Life-saving Rules are non-negotiable health and safety rules which must not be broken under any circumstances. It must be highlighted that Eskom takes a ZERO TOLERANCE stance to violation of these rules. These rules are applicable to any person entering Eskom sites.

#### **The rules are as follows:**

Rule 1	<p><b>OPEN, ISOLATE, TEST, EARTH, BOND AND/OR INSULATE BEFORE TOUCH</b></p> <p>Any person who performs work on an electrical installation shall ensure that it is isolated, tested and earthed before starting any work. (That is plant, any plant operating above 1000 V)</p> <p>No person may work on any electrical network unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He / she is trained and authorised as competent for the task to be done.</li><li>• A pre-task risk assessment to identify all risks and hazards must be conducted prior to any work commencing.</li><li>• An equi-potential zone is created for each worker on the job site by earthing, bonding and/or insulating according to approved divisional procedures.</li><li>• All conducting material is connected together, all staff onsite wear electrical safety shoes and insulating techniques are applied according to standards.</li><li>• The authorised person (Team leader) has certified and shown all team members that the apparatus is safe to work on. He / she is trained and authorised as competent.</li></ul>
Rule 2	<p><b>HOOK UP AT HEIGHTS</b></p> <p>Working at Height is defined as any work performed above a stable work surface or where a person puts himself/herself in a position where he/she exposes himself/herself to a fall from or into. A pre-task risk assessment to identify all risks and hazards must be conducted prior to any work at height commencing.</p>
Rule 3	<p><b>BUCKLE UP</b></p> <p>Seatbelts shall be used at all times whilst driving. No person may drive any vehicle on Eskom business and/or on Eskom premises: Unless the driver and all passengers are wearing seat belts.</p>

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Rule 4	<p><b>BE SOBER</b></p> <p>No person is allowed to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs while on duty.</p> <p>Under-the-influence' means the use of alcohol, drugs and /or a controlled substance to the extent that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the individuals faculties are in any way impaired by the consumption or use of the substances or;</li><li>• the individual is unable to perform in a safe, productive manner or;</li><li>• the individual has a level of any such substance in his body that corresponds with or exceeds accepted medical/legal standards or;</li><li>• the individual has a level of alcohol in his body that is greater than 0,00 % blood alcohol concentration.</li><li>• Any level of an illegal substance in the body' irrespective of when the substance was used</li></ul>
Rule 5	<p><b>PERMIT TO WORK</b></p> <p>Where an authorisation limitation exists, no person shall work without the required Permit to Work (PTW).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work is as defined in the Plant Safety Regulations (OHS) and Operating Regulations for High Voltage Systems (ORHVS) of Eskom.</li><li>• A Risk Assessment must be carried out jointly by the Authorised (AP) and Responsible Person (RP) on all work before it commences.</li><li>• The PTW must be issued by an AP, in accordance with the PSR.</li><li>• The PTW must be accepted in writing by an authorised RP.</li><li>• The PTW shall be shown to everyone working on the job and the risks explained.</li><li>• The RP must ensure that all staff working on that job are entered on a Workers' Register and the risks explained to each one.</li><li>• The RP must ensure that the conditions of the PTW are enforced for the duration of the work.</li></ul>

### **Eskom will take a stance of zero tolerance on these rules**

Any non-compliance to any health and safety requirement in this SHE specification is subject to discipline/removal of person from the project site.

Non-compliance to a Life Saving rule will be considered serious misconduct and will lead to serious disciplinary action, which may include dismissal. This is to ensure that every person who works on or visits Medupi site returns home safely to his or her family

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No person shall damage, alter, remove, render ineffective, or interfere with anything that has been provided for the protection of the site, or for the health and safety of persons.

No person under the influence of alcohol, drugs or medication (in a state of intoxication) or any other condition that may render him incapable of controlling himself or of other persons under his charge shall be allowed to enter the site.

All safety and warning signs shall be obeyed at all times.

Entering or leaving the Site will only take place at official access control points and may only be done via the official designated walkways.

All employees shall adhere to the SHE and other site specific rules.

The Principal Contractor must have a process in place to address employees that have contravened Health and Safety Requirements.

### **Consequence of violating a Lifesaving Rules:**

In terms of General Health and Safety in Eskom if any of the lifesaving rules is not adhered to, it will result in a contractual/ disciplinary process, which will have the power of dismissal and or request by the client to the Principal Contractor for employee to leave Medupi project. This will also apply to a manager who has not enforced a lifesaving rule and failure to care.

It must be highlighted that ESKOM takes a ZERO TOLERANCE stance to violation of these rules and will therefore push for a sanction of dismissal during a disciplinary hearing. If a lifesaving rule is broken the consequences needs to be applied consistently and uniformly.

- **Smoking**

Smoking is only permitted at designated areas in accordance with the requirements of the smoking policy (32-1126: Eskom Smoking Policy).

- **Use of Cellular Phones**

A contractor shall develop and implement a risk based cell phone policy for their works areas. All cell phone users on site, will be authorised and proof of authorisation to be carried by employees at all times. Disciplinary action shall be followed in case of any non-compliance.

Do not use Cellular phones in areas where cell phone usage is prohibited. Texting and talking on the cell phone whilst driving and walking is prohibited.

- **Fire Extinguishers**

All fire extinguishers shall be:

- Conspicuously numbered and identifiable on the inventory;
- Inspected monthly by a competent person;
- Tested and serviced at recommended intervals by an accredited supplier;

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- Company name displayed on;
- Results shall be entered in the register and signed by competent person;
- No open or unattended fires are allowed within the construction site and;
- Removed off construction site when hot work activity is done or end of shift.

A Principal Contractor shall have a layout plan of a site indicating where all his firefighting equipment is located.

#### • **Vehicles and Traffic Rules**

Ensure that all drivers and passengers wear seatbelts, while travelling in a motor vehicle. No vehicle/plant without safety belts will be allowed on site.

The following speed limits are applicable on site: 20km/h on Nicholas road, 10km/h at the parking areas and 40km/h will apply at all other roads on site. All vehicles and mobile plant driving inside the plant should maintain a speed limit of 10km/h and be always accompanied by a spotter with flag. Headlights shall be switched on at all times whilst driving on site. Flagmen should be positioned to control traffic when work is performed next to area with traffic flow.

#### • **Substance and Drug Abuse Management**

The Principal Contractor shall provide a Substance Abuse management policy which is in line with the Eskom Procedure (Eskom Substance Abuse Procedure 32-37). Where Contractors do not have the policy, or the policy is below Eskom standard; they will be required to adhere to this Procedure

### **3.24 Disciplinary Process**

The Principal Contractor shall have a disciplinary process and an organisational structured procedure to deal with employees who have transgressed organisational and legal requirements. The Contractor shall provide proof of disciplinary action to the Client upon request.

Planned job observations should be conducted in such a way that the employee is observed against the actual steps (of the written safe work procedure) to be followed when performing a task and be marked against compliance with each step. This will assist in determining employee competence and compliance. Record should be kept at all times.

The supervisor who conducts the PTO must have a copy of the PTO to ensure that the employee is following the steps. Where the employee did not comply or did not follow the required steps, this could be indicated on the report and actions to be taken to correct the deviation.

### **3.25 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment**

The Principal Contractor shall develop a Baseline Risk Assessment in line with Construction Regulation 9 (1) (a-e) and in alignment to Eskom 32-520 procedure.

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The contractor should develop a task specific risk assessment which must be communicated to all employees and signed as proof of communication. Contractor must at all times keep a copy of the task specific risk assessment on site where the activity is conducted.

Baseline risk assessment shall be reviewed at least every six months, or as when required (i.e. changes to scope, incidents occurring, legislation etc.).

Emerging risks and hazards must be managed during construction work. This means that if there are significant changes to a process or activity, or any new process, then these should also be subjected to risk assessment. All risks must be rated.

Activity based risk assessments shall be conducted by an appointed competent risk assessor of the Principal Contractor. Risk assessment shall be developed by the team and outcome shall be shared with employees.

Risk assessment shall be developed by the cross-functional team. The following role players must be involved when compiling the risk assessment as minimum:

- Project manager;
- Supervisors;
- Specialists;
- SHE officers;
- SHE Reps;
- Employees with experience of the task and;
- Union representative if available.

Attendance registers must be kept of all the employees involved in compiling the risk assessment.

Please refer to Annexure F (Risk assessment Template) as a minimum guideline.

### **3.26 Site and Operational Hazards/Risks**

The construction work is currently happening within the operational space where the electricity generating units are completed, commissioned and the power station is generating electricity. There are on-going outage and maintenance works by different contractors in different areas of the plant.

Contractor to ensure work is planned and executed in a safe manner taking into consideration the below hazards/risks:

- Operational and live systems around the site
- Electricity (live cable, powerlines, and connections)
- Operational underground services (electric cables, water pipes, sewer lines, network/fibre cables, etc...)
- Fly ash dust
- Noise

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- Work interface with other contractors (additional risks from other contractor)
- Maintenance works
- Commission works
- Moving construction machine and mobile plant (hauling of ash and coal, Interface with people/employees)

### **3.27 High Risk Activities**

When the Principal Contractor and/or his contractors are working in an area where a high health and safety hazard exists, the Principal Contractor shall:

- Ensure that a risk assessment is conducted for all high risk activities;
- Ensure that safe working procedure is communicated to all employees and safe work practices are enforced;
- Ensure that permanent and adequate on site supervision is available for the duration of the work that is being conducted;
- Ensure the use of safety standbys in areas of high risk activities, and activities that fall within the scope of the permit to work system;
- Provide, erect and maintain all the required barricading, lighting, flags, flashing lights, or other safety control equipment to enable operations to proceed in a safe manner;
- Maintain, at all times, defined access ways, which are clear of objects or obstructions, so as to allow for emergency vehicle entry;
- Provide any temporary protective shielding required for protecting nearby operations from the construction activities and;
- Height restriction barriers/cross-bars must be erected on both sides of the overhead power lines, communication lines or other overhead obstructions. Establish the permitted safe clearances in consultation with the owner of the line.

### **3.28 Pre-Task Risk Assessment/Daily Safe Task Instruction (DSTI)**

The Contractor shall on a daily basis and for every task to be performed, conduct a pre-task risk assessment with all employees involved with the task(s). The pre-task risk assessment will form the basis of the daily pre-job brief/toolbox talks prior to the start of work. This Pre-task risk assessment must at all times be available where the work is performed. This will highlight critical steps from the safe work procedure to ensure that work is performed in a safe manner. Proof of communication as well as confirmation that it was received and understood by all will be noted on a standard form, which will be kept at the job site during the job execution. The completed signed pre-task risk assessment form shall be filed in the Principal Contractor's safety file.

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### **3.29 Method Statements, Safe Work Procedures and Practices**

The Principal Contractor shall compile project / site specific method statements and safe work procedures for all the tasks as identified in the risk assessment and scope of work, which will be accepted by the Engineer or Client.

**Note:** The acceptance will be qualified with the statement: "Acceptance does not relieve the contractor of his responsibility for ensuring safe working procedures in terms of the Construction Regulations. No work shall be carried out without a Principal Contractor approved method statement, safe work procedure and task specific risk assessment.

Commencement of any work activity does not take place unless a method statement and risk assessment has been produced and submitted to the Project Manager's Site Safety Officer, five working days in advance of any proposed specific activity starting.

There must be approved method statements and written safe work procedures for all the high risk activities as identified in the risk assessment. No work shall be carried out without an approved method statement and written safe work procedure.

The supervisor / team leader shall ensure that all employees are trained on all applicable safe work procedures. Approved method statements and safe work procedures together with records of training/ awareness shall be kept on site at all times where work is conducted.

Safe work procedures shall be compiled and documented for applicable activities (arising out of the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) and Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (HIRA).)

### **3.30 Planned Task Observations (PTO)**

The Principal Contractor shall provide the planned task observation procedure or process covering but not limited to the following:

- Persons responsible for monitoring the task and carrying out the Planned Job Observation must be the supervisor;
- Planned job observations should be conducted in such a way that the employee is observed against the actual steps (of the written safe work procedure) to be followed when performing a task and be marked against compliance with each step. This will assist in determining employee competence and compliance. Record should be kept at all times;
- The supervisor who conducts the PTO must have a copy of the PTO to ensure that the employee is following the steps and;
- Where the employee did not comply or did not follow the required steps, this should be indicated on the report and actions be taken to correct the deviation.

### **3.31 Occupational Health, Rehabilitation and Hygiene**

All contractors are required to develop an Occupational Health and Hygiene program. The program is intended to ensure that the risks to health are identified and controlled.

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### **3.31.1 Occupational Hygiene Management Program**

Principal Contractors and contractors shall develop, implement and maintain an occupational hygiene management programme to ensure that the occupational hygiene stressors are identified assessed (monitored) and controlled. The occupational hygiene should include, but not be limited to the following elements:

- Occupational health risk assessment as a background;
- Occupational health risk exposure profiles;
- Occupational hygiene monitoring program and ensure that monitoring is performed by an approved Inspection Authority;
- Communication of occupational hygiene results and requirements;
- Proof of awareness training and;
- Documentation and control of records (Records to be kept for 40 years).

Where there are occupational hygiene stressors, Principal Contractors and contractors shall ensure that programs are developed and in place to address the said stressors. These programs may include but not be limited to:

- Hearing Conservation Program;
- Respiratory Protective Program;
- Hazardous Chemical Substances Program;
- Procedure for the use and management of radioactive sources and;
- Heat Stress Management Program.

Principal Contractors and contractors shall report to the Department of Employment and Labour on the occupational hygiene milestones (e.g. crystalline silica). Evidence of reporting to the department of Employment and labour and copies of such reports shall be made available to Eskom Health and Safety Manager / Occupational Hygiene Practitioners.

Copies of all occupational hygiene surveys conducted by the Principal Contractor and contractor must be submitted to the Eskom Health and Safety manager and Occupational Hygiene practitioners. The SHE Manager / Practitioner shall establish a database of contractor occupational hygiene surveys and corrective plans

### **3.31.2 Employee Health and Wellness Programme**

Principal Contractor shall submit details of their Employee Health and Wellness Programme as part of their Health and Safety Plan which should include a Medical Surveillance Program and an Employee Assistance Program as detailed below.

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### **3.31.3 Medical Surveillance Programme**

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that his employees and contractor employees are registered on a medical surveillance programme and are in possession of a valid medical fitness certificate in annexure 3 format. The certificate of fitness should be relevant to the type of work (risk based) that the employee will be exposed to. This will require each employee to have a risk based person job specification that will be used as a basis for medical examination.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that his employees and contractor employees have undergone pre-entry medical examination before starting work on site, ***no employee will access site without a valid medical fitness certificate.***

The fitness certificate and a copy of the risk based person job specification shall be issued before commencement of work and shall be presented at induction. If the Principal Contractor does not provide proof of valid certificates of fitness and person job specifications for his employees and contractor employees, then Eskom will not give those employees site induction which will result in refusal to site access.

The certificate shall be renewed as required by the risk profile. On completion of the project an exit medical examination shall be conducted, unless otherwise advised by the Occupational Health Practitioner.

All employees shall be issued with the required medical records to prove medical status at the time of exiting the construction project.

The Principal Contractor shall provide a documented process for managing those employees who are issued with a conditional certificate of fitness.

In instances where sick leave is taken for a period of one week or more, the contractor shall institute an arrangement that employees need to sign a declaration indicating that they did not suffer any illness or injuries which occurred in the period of absence, which may affect their ability to work on site.

**Note:** *Eskom will only accept medical surveillances conducted by an Occupational Health Practitioner who holds a qualification in occupational health.*

### **3.31.4 Emergency Care**

The Contractor shall develop emergency procedure in line with Eskom Medupi Emergency Protocols. Contractor shall further ensure that Emergency response service is available at all times to attend to any emergency cases that may arise during the duration of the contract.

The Contractor shall be responsible to familiarise himself with local municipal disaster management portfolios.

A list of emergency numbers must be displayed at notice boards and public areas for ease of access to all employees and visitors. The Contractor shall ensure that his employees are familiar with the emergency numbers. Emergency numbers will also be part of the OHS induction.

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Contractor shall have one first aid box for the first five (5) persons and thereafter one for every 50 or team of workers on site or part thereof. There should be a trained and appointed person to render first aid service when required. The first aider(s) shall be in possession of a first aid level two (2) training as minimum requirement as per Eskom Emergency planning procedure 32-123.

More first aid boxes shall be provided if the risks, distance between work teams or workplace requirements require it (it should be available and accessible for the treatment of injured persons at that workplace).

Minimum contents of a first aid box: (Refer to GSR 3 Annexure of the OHS Act)

A prominent notice or sign shall be erected in a conspicuous place at a workplace (SANS1186 approved signs to indicate location of first aid boxes), indicating where the first aid box or boxes are kept as well as the name and contact details of the First Aider of such first aid box or boxes.

The Contractor shall ensure that alternative arrangements be made for possible incidents occurring after normal working hours.

### **3.31.5 Employee Assistance Programs (EAP)**

Where Principal Contractors and contractors do not have EAP Principal Contractors, then Eskom's EAP Service Provider is available to provide assistance. All costs shall be borne by the Principal Contractor.

### **3.31.6 Rehabilitation**

Where any contractor's employee is injured at work to the extent that they require rehabilitation, then this must be given, using the services of an appointed rehabilitation organisation.

### **3.31.7 Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA)**

The Contractor shall be registered with an appropriate employment compensation commissioner or a licensed mutual company or an equivalent of it (for international bidders). Submit proof of a valid registration through a certificate of good standing in terms of the Compensation for occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, (COID Act), 130 of 1993 and that all payments due to the Commissioner are discharged. This cover shall remain in force during the contract and shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure validity. The Letter of Good Standing shall reflect the name of the Contractor.

**Note:** Submit proof of valid registration through a certificate of good standing with the Compensation Fund or with a licensed compensation insurer. (For international suppliers, the equivalent from the country of origin of the supplier. For a supplier whose country does not issue such certificate equivalent to COID, the relevant legislation must be submitted. However, if the supplier has offices in South Africa and has employed South African citizens, a COID certificate must be submitted.)

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### **3.31.8 Health Pandemics and Disaster Management**

The Contractor shall ensure proper management and control of any disaster and or pandemics that may come forth during the course of the contract. Contractor to develop a health pandemic and disaster Management plan/procedure and conduct risk assessment to ensure that appropriate measures are in place.

### **3.32 Emergency Preparedness and Response**

The Principal Contractor shall provide a site specific emergency response plan.

Using the Eskom site specific emergency plan, the Principal Contractor, together with his contractors, shall develop their own emergency response plan (as a guideline) for both site and offices and submit this plan to the Eskom Emergency Preparedness Manager for review. It may be decided that one site specific emergency response plan be used for all contractors. The Principal Contractor will ensure that his employees and his contractor employees are trained on this plan.

Periodic emergency drills shall be undertaken by Eskom; however, the Principal Contractor shall initiate his own emergency drills with permission from the Eskom Project Manager. This must be recorded and provided on request.

When doing a task that requires standby emergency response, the contractor shall provide for this and Eskom Emergency Department will supplement.

#### **3.32.1 Offices**

The Emergency Preparedness plans must accommodate how to react to emergency situations such as, fires, work injuries, bomb threats, building evacuation, political unrest, the contacting of the various emergency services etc.

#### **3.32.2 Site plans**

When preparing worksite Emergency Preparedness plans, cognisance must be made as to the locality of the site and the response time for the emergency services. Where sites are remote, contractor management shall ensure that a sufficient number of employees are trained in the various disciplines to be able to afford prompt response attention.

### **3.33 Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant**

All construction vehicles and equipment shall meet the legislative requirements pertaining to the OHS Act No. 85 of 1993, Construction Regulations 23, the National Road Traffic Act, the Mine Health and Safety Act, National Environmental Act and Eskom Vehicle Safety Specification Procedure 240-62946386.

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**The following requirements are applicable to the use and operation of construction vehicles:**

- A Principal Contractor/ contractor shall ensure that all construction vehicles and mobile plant are operated by a person who has received appropriate training, is certified competent and in possession of proof of competency and is authorised in writing to operate those construction vehicles and mobile plant;
- Designated drivers shall be in possession of an appropriate valid driver's licence, valid for the class of vehicle and authorised in writing to operate the Construction vehicles and mobile plants. The driver's license shall be kept by the person so authorised and shall produce such card on request;
- Note in the case of plant (ADT Dumper trucks) being used and the vehicles are traveling on any road other than hall roads - designated operators need to be in possession of valid driver's licences;
- All construction vehicle operators, flagmen, banksmen, signalmen, or points men are to wear illuminated reflector vests at identified high-risk sites and construction projects. All flagmen, banksmen, signalmen, or points men at identified high-risk sites and construction projects are to be positioned with warning flashing lights and warning signs in such a way that they are visible to the operators at all times ( during the day and night);
- Drivers or operators and construction vehicles at identified high-risk sites and construction projects should have a permit system for operating in that particular area;
- Heavy construction vehicle parking sites, driveways, or any site should be designed in such a way that no reversing is required. Where reversing is unavoidable, it shall only be done with the presence of a flagman or a banksman;
- A vehicle and pedestrian management plan must be developed by the contractor to be in line with the client's plan;
  - Ensure that all traffic signs are displayed;
  - Reverse beepers shall be fitted on all construction vehicles;
  - No tools or equipment to be transported in any load bin of front end loaders or graders;
- All drivers of construction vehicles and mobile plant shall have medical certificates of fitness to operate those construction vehicle and mobile plant, issued by an occupational health practitioner in the form of Annexure 3 of the Construction Regulations;
- All drivers and operators to have a file with appointment letter, medical fitness certificate and proof of competency at all times in the plant or vehicle;
- The speed limit within the bounds of the construction site is 40 km/h and 20 km/h on Nicolas Road and Power Island;
- No drivers or operator may text, talk on cell phones or two way radios whilst driving;

**It is the responsibility of the driver to ensure that:**

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- He/she and their passengers wear seat belts whilst the vehicle is in motion;
- Comply with all traffic road rules, safety, direction and speed signs;
- Ensure that vehicle loads are properly secured and loaded onto vehicles and;
- Ensure that vehicles are not overloaded.

**The Principal Contractor shall ensure that his employees and those of his contractors do not:**

- Ride on back of bakkie, crane or other mobile plant equipment;
  - Leave vehicles unattended with the engine running;
  - All vehicles shall be locked, chock blocks fitted and keys removed and;
  - Park vehicles in unauthorised zones/areas.
- Eskom reserves the right to search any vehicle on the premises or when entering or leaving the premises;
  - The Contractor shall be solely responsible for the safety and security of any of his vehicles (including private vehicles) on the premises;
  - The Contractor shall attach identification markers on all of their vehicles that are permitted to enter the site;
  - A current maintenance logbook is required for all cranes and large plant equipment, and shall be available for inspection at any time. The logbook shall be located in the cabin of the crane or plant equipment. Principal Contractor is to ensure that visibility (e.g.: switching on of lights, reflectors, barricades equipped with lights, etc.) is enhanced on all Construction Vehicles and Mobile plants in order to identify the location of the vehicles or plant;
  - The Contractor shall maintain his vehicles in roadworthy condition and a valid license. These vehicles shall be subject to inspection by the Client representative. Vehicles which are not roadworthy will not be allowed onto the site;
  - In the event where the Principal Contractor and his contractor do not own the equipment, the Principal Contractor is still responsible for ensuring all conditions are complied with by all of his contractors or hire companies;
  - Precautions shall be taken to lash all loads properly. Loads projecting from vehicles shall be securely loaded and in daytime a red flag and during darkness a red light or red reflective material shall be attached to the extreme end of such projecting material;
  - Ensure that all construction vehicles and plant are maintained according to the manufactures specifications. All servicing and repairs must be carried out by the Contractor in a designated area;
  - Records of maintenance must be kept on site;
  - All waste from servicing must be disposed of in accordance with the environmental legislation;

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- Every mobile machine whose vision is impaired when reversing must have a siren/hooter, which beeps, when the machine is reversing. This includes trucks, cranes, loaders, etc.;
- Display construction vehicle signs on all vehicles entering a construction site.

**The use of amber, rotating or flashing lights on construction vehicles:**

- The use of amber, rotating or flashing lights shall only be used in accordance with the requirements of the National Road Traffic Act ,1996 (Act no 93 of 1996);
- No construction vehicle is allowed to use the amber light whilst driving on a public road and;
- The construction vehicles fitted with amber rotating lights must have a manual operated switch. The amber rotating lights must be switched off when the construction vehicle enters a public road.

### **3.34 Housekeeping**

The Principal Contractor and his contractors shall maintain a high standard of housekeeping within the site. Prompt disposal of waste materials, scrap and rubbish is essential.

The Client requires the contractor to conduct housekeeping on a daily basis and perform housekeeping inspections (at least weekly) to ensure maintenance of satisfactory standards. The Principal Contractor shall document the results of each inspection and shall maintain records for viewing.

Housekeeping must be done before and after every shift. After completion of every task, each contractor must conduct a proper housekeeping and keep evidence of housekeeping in that area

**Note:** Nails protruding through timber shall be bent over or removed so as not to cause injury.

In cases where an inadequate standard of housekeeping has developed, compromising the health, safety and cleanliness, all employees has the responsibility to bring it to the attention of the Client. The Client will have the authority to instruct the suspension of relevant works until the area has been tidied up and made safe. Neither additional cost nor extension of time to the Contract shall be allowed as a result of work stoppage.

Emphasis on housekeeping and general safe guarding on construction site CR 27 and stacking and storage on construction site CR 28 is mandatory and must be complied with at all times.

#### **3.34.1 Walk-ways**

Walk-ways must be clear and unobstructed without posing a risk of trip and fall.

### **3.35 Signage**

All symbolic safety signs that the Principal Contractor or his /her Contractors are to use/display shall comply with the requirements of SANS 1186.

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The display of the following signage is mandatory:

- For Contractors with Site Establishment: The Contractor Company sign must be posted at their site offices to reflect the name and contact details of the: Construction Supervisor; Health and Safety Manager/Practitioner; First Aider; Health and Safety Representative and Evacuation warden and;
- The Contractors shall provide the signage where work is conducted and where unauthorised entry is prohibited and/or where alerting and cautioning passers-by to be aware of potential dangers.

The Contractors shall provide the signage in accordance with the scope and work area.

### **3.36 Hazardous Materials/Chemicals Management**

HCA shall be managed in accordance with HCA Regulations of the OHS Act 85 OF 1993.

Prior to any HCA being brought onto the site or produced on the site, the Principal Contractor/contractor shall supply the client with the following:

- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) in accordance with the requirements of the OHS Act and regulations;
- Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances;
- Proposed arrangements for safe storage;
- Proposed methods for handling/usage;
- Proposed method of disposal and;
- Hazard communication / training plan.

The information is to be provided at least two (2) working days prior to the expected delivery on site. The client representative shall approve the use of any hazardous substance after receiving the above information. No HCA are to be brought onto the site until the client representative approval is received.

### **3.37 Flammable and Combustible Liquids**

Use and temporary storage of flammable and combustible liquids shall be managed in accordance with Construction Regulations (CR 25) and GSR 4 of the OHS Act 85 of 1993.

Proposals to store fuel on site must have written approval from the Eskom Project Manager. The volumes of fuel allowed to be stored will depend on site conditions and Statutory Regulations.

Proper bund walls and signage indicating the volume it can take +/- 10%

### **3.38 Compressed Gas Cylinders**

Use and temporary storage of Compressed Gas Cylinders shall be managed in accordance with the General Safety Regulation 9 of the OHS Act 85 of 1993 and SABS 1548.

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### **3.39 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

In terms of Section 8 of the OHS Act, the duty of the employer is to take steps to eliminate or mitigate (hierarchy of control measures) any hazard or potential hazard to the safety or health of employees before resorting to PPE.

Contractor's employees on site, including visitors, shall use SANS approved risk based PPE at all times, as a minimum:

- Head protection hard hat (with chin straps);
- Steel toe capped safety boots;
- Eye protection. Wearing of impact Safety Spectacles with side shields. Prescription glasses must comply with the same standard or cover impact safety spectacles must be worn over them;
- Long sleeved and long pants protective clothing;
- High visibility vests;
- Dust mask and/or Cloth masks;
- Refer to General Safety Regulation 2 of the OHS Act.

The Contractor shall ensure that his employees understand why the personal protective equipment is necessary and that they use them correctly. Training should be provided to employees on the use, care, replacement and limitation of the provided PPE. Records of training to be kept and made available to the Client or inspector upon request.

Strict non-compliance measures must be administered to any employee not complying with the use of PPE and that employee shall be removed from the Site.

*Note: Certain areas will be subjected to specific/extra PPE requirement.*

#### **3.39.1 Issue, Replacement and Control of PPE**

The Principal Contractor must provide a detailed procedure with a matrix on the issuing, maintenance and replacement of PPE for all his employees and contractors on site.

The Principal Contractor is required to keep an updated register of all PPE issued, including that of his employees and contractors. PPE inspector must be appointed in writing.

### **3.40 Machinery, Tools and Equipment**

This is the list of rules for all users of machinery, tools and equipment.

- The Contractor shall ensure that all machinery, tools and equipment are identified, safe to be used and are maintained in a good condition;
- All machines driven by means of belts, gear wheels, chains and couplings shall be adequately guarded. A machine is guarded when persons cannot gain inadvertent access to the moving parts;

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- The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all machinery, tools and equipment shall be listed on an inventory list and handed to security with a copy kept on site;
- All machinery, tools and equipment to be regularly inspected at least monthly or as required by legislation and risk assessments, registers of tools shall be kept on the safety file. The equipment should be numbered or tagged so that it can be properly monitored and inspected;
- All machinery, tools and equipment shall have the necessary approved test or calibration documentation where applicable prior to being brought onto the premises and the records shall form part of the SHE plan;
- All fuel driven equipment shall be properly maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and legal requirements;
- The Client reserves the right to inspect items of plant or equipment brought to site by the Contractor for use on this Contract. Should the Client find that any item is inadequate, faulty, unsafe or in any other way unsuitable for the safe and satisfactory execution of the work for which it is intended, the Client/Agent shall advise the Principal Contractor in writing and the Principal Contractor shall forthwith remove the item from the site and replace it with a safe and adequate substitute. In such cases, the Principal Contractor shall not be entitled to extra payments or extensions of time in respect of delay caused by the Client's instructions;
- The Principal Contractor/contractor shall ensure that he has all the necessary registers to record all tools and equipment and;
- All employees operating or using machines and tools shall:
  - Be competent;
  - Have a valid certificate and;
  - Have proof of any form of task related training.

### **3.41 Machine Guarding**

An assessment should be conducted in writing to ensure that all machines and tools are fitted with a guard and the assessment should be kept in the safety file.

Machine guards shall be painted on the outside in the same colour as the machine or tool.

Inside of guards and moving or rotating parts shall be painted orange.

All guards shall be inspected by a competent person on a monthly basis as well as by users prior to use. These inspections and proof of corrective action taken must be recorded and kept on site.

Record keeping:

- A register shall be used which indicates the name, number of the machine or tool and the number of guards and;
- The register shall be kept in a safe place for record purposes.

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### **3.42 Hand Tools and Pneumatic Tools**

All pneumatic tools shall be numbered, recorded and inspected at least monthly as well as by users prior to use. The revolutions per minute measured shall be in accordance with the manufacturer specifications.

All hand tools should be inspected at least weekly as well as by users prior to use on a relevant checklist

All hand tools must be fitted with lanyards when performing work at heights. Hand tools inspectors must be appointed in writing. Proper storage of all tools should be maintained during execution of task and tools be taken back to the storeroom at the end of the task or shift. No tools should be allowed scattered on the floor where work is carried out or when employees goes for lunch break.

Tools with sharp points in tool boxes must be protected with a cover.

All files and similar tools must be fitted with handles.

The Principal Contractor shall have a policy on makeshift tools on site.

#### **Records**

- Check list for hand tools;
- Check list for air tools including records of the measurement of revolutions on grinders and;
- Gas cylinder trolley checklist Register.

### **3.43 Fire Safety**

The Principal Contractor/Contractor shall develop a fire safety procedure for the specific construction site prior to commencing work. The procedure must take into consideration the size of the site, type of work being done (e.g. cutting, welding, grinding, etc.) and amount of combustible materials. It must be developed in accordance with the hot work permit of the Eskom Plant Safety Regulations, Eskom Fire Risk Management requirements and all other applicable Regulations. All workers entering and working in the construction site need to be trained in fire safety and any duties they are required to perform. Pre-existing fire systems in buildings shall be maintained during construction whenever possible. Any changes must be approved by the Client.

#### **3.43.1 Fire Safety Plan**

The fire safety plan shall include:

- The designation and organization of site personnel to carry out fire safety duties, including fire watch;
- Service if applicable;
- The emergency procedures to be used in the case of fire, including;
  - Sounding the fire alarm;
  - Notifying the fire department and;
  - Instructing site personnel.

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- Firefighting and emergency procedures;
- The control of fire hazards in and around the building and;
- Maintenance of firefighting facilities.

### **3.43.2 Fire Alarm Shut Downs**

Contractors must inform the Client in writing 7 days prior to any part of a fire system being shut down.

### **3.43.3 Alternate Procedures**

When required by the Client, contractors will develop alternative procedures to follow during a fire alarm shutdown.

#### **a) Occupied Buildings and/or portion**

In the event that fire systems are removed from service a trained and qualified person will stand at the fire alarm panel and be in communication with the person(s) doing the work and capable of reinitiating the system in the event a fire alarm device is activated.

Or

Alternate warning device(s) will be used with procedures posted on all floors by elevators and entrances, stating that the fire alarm is out of service, the building/area affected, duration of shutdown, how to activate the alternate warning device(s), call Fire Department and call Security. Fire Panels must be tagged when being removed from service and the Fire Department and Monitoring Station notified. Fire Watch personnel must be stationed in the building to patrol the affected area(s) and be in communication with each other.

In the event where smoke detectors and/or heat detectors or sprinkler systems are removed from service the fire panel must be tagged when removed from service.

Fire Watch personnel must be stationed in the affected area(s) and to check the fire panel once per hour when the affected area is not occupied.

#### **b) Unoccupied Buildings**

In the event that fire systems are removed from service, alternative warning devices will be used with procedures posted at each entrance, stating authorize personnel only, how to activate the warning device(s), call Fire Department and call Security. Fire Panels must be tagged when removed from service. Fire Watch personnel will patrol the affected area(s) and check fire panel(s) once per hour.

In the event smoke detectors and/or heat detectors or sprinkler systems are removed from service, the fire panel must be tagged when removed from service. Fire Watch personnel will patrol the affected area(s) and check the fire panel(s) once per hour.

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### **3.43.4 Cutting, Welding, and Hot Work**

Prior to cutting or coring of concrete suspended slabs, cast in place or pre-cast walls, slab on grade the contractor must either X-ray the slab or if X-ray is not feasible provide other approved alternate method for determining live electrics concealed in the slab or walls. Signage shall be posted to ensure no one enters the affected area during X-raying.

When welding or cutting work is performed, an adequate number of approved fire extinguishers shall be provided by the contractor. The contractor shall provide a thirty minute fire watch after the operations has ended to ensure that no fire starts.

- Hot work permit must be displayed;
- Employee must be competent;
- All oxy-acetylene welding equipment shall be fitted with a flash back arrestor and;
- All oxy-acetylene pipes must be clamped with the correct clamps to separate it in an emergency.

### **3.43.5 Eskom Fire Safety Guidelines**

#### **(a) Fire Systems**

Fire systems must not be impaired in an occupied building unless by a trained and SAQCC registered person, capable of reinstating the system after it has been inspected, tested or maintained. Alternative procedures may be taken to ensure that all persons in the building can be informed promptly should a fire occur, and the Fire Department including Eskom Security is notified.

Installation of fire systems should be carried out by an ASIB (Automatic Sprinkler Inspection Bureau) certified person.

#### **(b) Fire Watch**

Except where the building is provided with a fire alarm system or similar equipment acceptable to the Manager, Occupational Health and Safety, fire watch patrols with tours at intervals of not more than one hour apart shall be provided while the fire alarm system is not in operation.

#### **(c) Construction Sites**

Construction site to have the following:

- Fire Safety Plan: Prior to the commencement of construction or building alterations, a fire safety plan and risk assessment shall be prepared for the construction site;
- Fire Warning: A suitable means of alerting site personnel to a fire shall be provided, and capable of being heard in all areas of the building;
- Portable Extinguishers: suitable extinguishers must be available on the construction site and in cases of hot work and be readily available at the location;

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- Combustible Liquid and Flammable Liquid Storage: storage of combustible and flammable liquid on the construction site is not permitted unless stored in approved flammable cabinets or outdoors away from the buildings;
- Fire Watch: fire watch (with tours at intervals of not more than one hour apart) shall be provided when a portion of a building is occupied while construction operations are taking place, with provision for the fire watch to sound the alarm, notify the Fire Department and Eskom Security, (except where the building and construction sites are provided with a fire alarm system or similar equipment acceptable to the Manager, Occupational Health and Safety);
- Smoking Restrictions: Smoking is not permitted indoors, at entrances to buildings or near air intake systems in accordance with Eskom Policy and legislation requirements and;
- All sites shall be fitted with an alarm system.

### **3.44 Offices and Camp sites/Laydown Areas**

The following fire safety requirements and rules shall apply at Offices and Camp site:

- Contractors must develop a fire safety procedure for the office / camp site buildings, which must meet the requirements of the local authority fire department and the OHS Act Environmental regulations for workplaces, regulation 9;
- The fire plan must include emergency escape routes, supply of appropriate fire extinguishing equipment, appropriate signage, maintenance of the extinguishing equipment, location of the equipment, appointments of fire officials;
- The storage of flammable substances within offices / camp site is prohibited. Such storage shall be done in the appropriate flammable liquid storage facilities located away from buildings;
- A suitable fire warning system for alerting office personnel to a fire shall be provided, and capable of being heard in all areas of the building and;
- Smoking is not permitted indoors, at entrances to buildings or near air intake systems in accordance with the Tobacco Control Act and Eskom Policy and legislation requirements.

### **3.45 Fire Protection System Shutdown Procedures**

A risk assessment must be conducted prior to a fire system being impaired; the following persons must be informed of such impairment namely the project/site manager, the person responsible for fire safety on site as well as the local fire department.

In the event of any shutdown of fire protection equipment, or parts thereof, the Eskom responsible manager must be informed immediately.

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Confirmation of the schedule should follow within 2 days of the original notice. Manager' of Security and Occupational Health and Safety should be given 3 days' notice via email for fire watch requests. The building occupants should be given 3 days' notice via email (all notes) of any shutdown of fire protection equipment or parts thereof.

An attempt to minimize the impact of inoperative equipment must be made (i.e. where portions of a fire alarm system, sprinklers, and standpipe system are taken out of service, the remaining portions will be maintained). Assistance and direction for specific situations should be sought from the Manager of Maintenance and Operations and Electrical Foreman, and should be in accordance with the accepted Eskom Fire Safety Guidelines and the Fire Safety Plan for the building.

In the event of bells and pull stations being removed from service in an occupied building, Facilities Management Staff (person in charge of the work) will be responsible to post procedures at affected pull stations, elevators and entrances. Assistance and direction for specific situations should be sought from the Manager of Occupational Health and Safety, and should be in accordance with the accepted Eskom Fire Safety Guidelines and the Fire Safety Plan for the building.

Procedures to be followed in the event of shutdown of any part of a fire protection system are as follows:

- Upon request, Electrical Staff shall verify in person that the work has been completed, contact the monitoring station if necessary, restore the fire protection system, remove the information tag and inform the Electrical Foreman that the system has been restored;
- Electrical Foreman will notify Security Supervisor to begin fire watch;
- Security Staff or other reliable person will patrol the affected area(s) at least once per hour;
- Upon request, Electrical Staff will verify in person work has been completed, contact the monitoring station if necessary, restore the fire protection system, remove the information tag and inform the Electrical Foreman system has been restored and;
- Electrical Foreman will notify Security Supervisor to end fire watch.

### **3.46 Barricading (Guarding of Excavations, Trenches and Floor Openings)**

In areas where the restriction or prevention of unauthorised persons/members of public/passers- by is required, barricading requirements shall be adhered to.

Requirements for Barricading (if risk assessments require more stringent mitigation measures then those stringent measures shall apply):

- Name and contact detail of person and Contractor Company that is responsible for the barricading shall be posted on the actual barricading;
- All barricading shall be of the rigid type;
- All openings and edges must be barricaded with solid barricading to withstand an impact of at least 200 kg;
- Only solid (scaffolding or stand-alone) barricading with Orange "Snow Netting" (which needs to be maintained and only as a temporary solution) will be allowed;

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- Ballard's (containers filled with liquid) can be used as solid barricading (exempted for use inside power plant units);
- Physical barriers to prevent persons falling into openings in floors, stairwells, staircases, open-sided buildings and any structure in the course of erection, where dangerous openings exist and;
- Contractors must pre-plan the delivery of floor grating, stair treads, landings and handrails to ensure safe access and protection for persons working on structures.

No danger tapes are allowed for barricading purposes.

The contractors barricading standard must accompany to the SHE plan.

### **3.47 Electrical Installations and Machinery on Construction sites**

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that electrical installations and machinery on construction sites conform to the requirements of the OHS Act and the relevant SANS standards.

Before construction commences and during the progress thereof, adequate steps are taken to ascertain the presence of, and guard against, danger to workers from any electrical cable or apparatus which is under, over or on the site;

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all parts of electrical installations and machinery are of adequate strength to withstand the working conditions on construction sites;

The control of all temporary electrical installations on the construction site is designated to a competent person who has been appointed in writing for that purpose;

All temporary electrical installations used by the contractor are inspected at least once a week. This must be done by a competent person and the inspection findings must be recorded in a register that is kept on the construction site; and

All electrical machinery is inspected by the authorised operator or user on a daily basis.

The person inspecting the electrical machinery must use the relevant checklist when conducting the inspection. He must also record the findings and keep the register on the construction site.

### **3.48 Permit to Work**

Contractors must adhere to the approved Eskom Permit to Work System to control identified high risk activities. There will be only one Permit to Work system (Eskom) on the construction site.

If the type of work requires a permit, then contractors must be trained, competence assessed and authorised in writing to perform the duties of an authorised or responsible person as contemplated in the applicable Eskom regulations e.g.

- Operating Regulations for High Voltage Systems;
- Plant Safety Regulations;
- Pulverised Fuel firing regulations;

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- Hot work;
- Radiation and;
- Confined space work.

Note: Once any plant is safety cleared a permit to work is required to do any work activities on the plant.

Principal Contractors and contractors must send employees (Supervisors) on responsible person course to enable them to take out permit to work.

The Client is to provide more details on the permit to work system for the specific work to be conducted by the Principal Contractor.

### **3.49 Excavations, Trenches and Floor Openings**

All contractors shall ensure that:

- All excavation work is done in accordance with the requirement of CR 13 of OHS Act as well as Site Excavation Procedure Requirements. Digging, excavation, or driving a peg, pile or spike into the ground operations by the Contractor may not commence without the written authorisation from the Client. The Contractor shall first submit a completed Excavation Permit to the client. The request shall be submitted far enough in advance to allow the Client to review Contractor's submittal. After reviewing the information, the client shall sign the notice indicating that it has been approved and return a copy of it to the contractor. The contractor may commence work after receiving signed notice.
- For all trenches or excavations over 7 meters deep, contractor must have the sloping, shoring or shielding method reviewed by Professional Engineer of discipline. The design must be submitted to the Client as an attachment to the excavation permit;
- For all excavation works, Eskom Medupi power Station excavation procedure (latest revision) should be complied with;
- Prior to commencing work on any excavation or trench, utility owners shall be contacted and advised of the proposed work and to determine the location of all underground installations; i.e., sewer, telephone, water, fuel, electrical, etc.;
- Overhead hazards shall be assessed and dealt with prior to commencement of work;
- Adequate precautions shall be taken by the Contractor to prevent slumping of excavations, as well as to prevent rocks and loose material falling onto workers;
- All excavations done by the Contractor are to be clearly demarcated and barricaded to prevent accidental access;
- Only solid barricading will be used at areas where a fall hazard is present. Solid barricading and / or hole covers shall be provided around all holes or openings to prevent any person being injured as a result of a fall;
- Barricading must be placed as close as practicable to the excavation;

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- If an excavation or trench endangers the stability of buildings or walls, shoring, bracing, or underpinning will be provided. Excavations and trenches that are adjacent to backfilled excavations or trenches, or which are subject to vibrations from railroad traffic, road traffic, blasting in open cast mining or the operation of machinery (e.g., shovels, cranes, trucks), must be secured by a support system, shield system or other protective systems (i.e., sheet pile shoring, bracing);
- Where it is impracticable to provide fixed guard railing, effective removable barriers shall be provided at all unguarded openings in guard railing or floors, and shall be maintained in position at all times until the hazard no longer exists;
- Warning signs and flashing warning lights at night shall be displayed in suitable positions to warn any persons approaching the area of the location and extent of any excavation;
- No load, material, plant or equipment shall be placed or moved near the edge of any excavation where it may cause it to collapse and consequently endangers the safety of any person, unless precautions are taken;
- All excavations must be on the register and inspected daily and declared safe by the contractor's appointed competent person before work commences and after inclement weather, and findings shall be noted in the said register;
- There shall be a supervisor present at all times while work is being performed in an excavation;
- There shall be an escape ladder every twelve meters in all excavations and;
- No work shall commence in an excavation unless the excavation has been declared safe in writing by the appointed competent person.

### **3.50 Incident Management - Investigation of Fatalities / Injuries / Diseases / Near Misses (Principal Contractor and Contractors)**

Principal Contractors to take note of the following with regard to incident management:

- The Principal Contractor shall report all incidents/accidents as required in terms of legislation including near miss incidents, first aid, medical treatment, property damage, lost time incidents (lost time injuries and fatalities); Section 24 and 25 incidents; electrical contact; major equipment damage; chemical spillage and other environmental incidents within 24 hours or before the end of the work shift. All incidents shall be logged on Eskom Wispa system. Contractor to identify personnel and arrange the Wispa training with the Client to gain login access to use the system;
- All incident reporting, recording, classification and investigation will be done according to the requirements set out in the Eskom document 32-95 (latest revision);
- The Eskom responsible manager shall determine which employee and contractor Loss Time Incidents, Environmental Sustainability Index Incidents, Repeat Incidents and Near-miss Incidents must be presented by the relevant contracting company. The purpose of these presentations are to confirm that all the root causes were identified, addressed and closed out and furthermore it serves as an opportunity for sharing the lessons that were learnt from each of those incidents.;

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- All fatal incidents, employee and contractor incidents, shall be reviewed by the committee within one week after the incident. Preliminary investigation information shall be shared.
- All employee and contractor incidents that were in contravention of any one of the Eskom Lifesaving Rules must be presented by the relevant Business Unit Manager or the Managing Director of the contracting company;
- If it is found that the Principal Contractor or his contractor are hiding/not reporting incidents then steps (which may include disciplinary action) shall be taken against the Line Management of the Principal Contractor and contractor;
- A comprehensive and detailed investigation report shall be submitted to the Eskom project manager within 7 days after the incident;
- Any lost time incident, (LTI) section 24 or major environmental incident. Principle contractor Chief executive officer will be asked to do a presentation to Eskom project director on site. Note this is not for site manager to present. (CEO of Principal Contractor will also on behalf of his contractor do presentations;
- All Incidents shall be presented to Eskom Management within seven days (counting from the day incident occurred);
- The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all accidents/incidents are investigated by the contractor and are discussed at the monthly Principal Contractors health and safety meeting held on site;
- Accidents/incidents shall be investigated and recorded in terms of the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, the Mine Health and Safety Act, the National Environmental Management Act and National Water Act as applicable;
- The Client/Agent shall be allowed to participate in any accident/incident investigation if the accident/incident is directly linked to any activity within the scope of the construction project;
- Case studies will be compiled for all the Medicals, lost time incidents and fatalities. The Principal Contractor shall compile case studies and lessons learnt for the Medicals, lost time incidents and fatalities and forward such documents to the Client for sharing across site.
- Lesson learnt should be compiled for all incidents (Fatalities, LTI's, Medicals, First Aids, Near Misses and Property damage);
- The Principal Contractor shall keep on site/workplace a record of all accidents and incidents reported in the form of the OHS Act Annexure 1 investigation form as referenced in the OHS Act. (Incident Investigation Report);
- The Principal Contractor shall provide SHE related statistics to the Client at the end of each month, no later than the 3rd of the new month. (Refer to Annexure C : Form 75 contractor register);
- Eskom reserves the right to conduct an independent investigation in to any incident;
- In addition to the Principal Contractor and his contractor investigations, Eskom will also, separately, conduct its own separate investigation. The Principal Contractor and contractor would be required to co-operate with the Eskom investigation committee. No joint investigations would be held, i.e. with Eskom and Principal Contractor. Eskom Project team shall define Parties to be involved in the investigations;

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- All investigation teams must include at least 1 person (from both the Eskom and Principal Contractor) that is competent in Root Cause Analysis Technique;
- Contractors shall ensure the incident/accident scene is not disturbed to preserve evidence for investigation purposes unless it is done to prevent further injury or for rescue purposes (OHS Act, Section. 24(2) applies). Investigation shall begin promptly after the incident/accident. Where applicable and with proper authorization, photographs may be taken of the scene of the incident as well as any equipment involved in the incident. The results of the investigation together with the Root Cause Analysis of the incident and the committee's recommendations for preventative action(s) shall be submitted to Eskom responsible Manager, within 7 days after the incident occurred unless proof can be given that due to technical or other difficulties, more time is needed;
- Contractors shall also review and analyse all incidents; to establish trends that may indicate deviations from established work standards and safe working procedures/practices. The Contractor shall take appropriate corrective action and submit reports to Eskom responsible Manager;
- The Contractor shall investigate all incidents immediately and give the Eskom responsible Manager/HS Officers a report within the specified time frame, which shall include:
  - Date, time and place of incident;
  - Description of incident;
  - Root cause of incident/accident;
  - Type of injury (if any);
  - Medical treatment provided (if any);
  - Persons involved (Full names, ID numbers, Duration on Project);
  - Names of witness/s;
  - Corrective actions and;
  - Lessons learnt.
- It is required that all corrective actions are closed out within 30 days and proof submitted to the Client. If this is not practicable within the time frame, then it is to be submitted at a later date agreed to by the Eskom responsible Manager;
- Please note that providing the accident/incident investigation report does not exempt the Principal Contractor from providing accident reports required by Statutory Authorities, in particular, the Contractors' responsibility for reporting accidents in accordance with the requirements of the OHS Act and COIDA Act;
- It is essential that the Principal Contractor demonstrate that corrective action has been taken and that correction action is communicated by a predetermined means to all Contractors staff affected. All corrective actions must be closed within 30 days from the date of issuing of investigation report;
- Feedback on the status of close out of corrective actions must be communicated at the relevant forums and;
- The Contractor shall compile and implement procedure for:

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- Reporting and investigation of incidents – This document sets out the procedures to be followed when reporting, recording and investigating incidents that occur on a construction site and;
- Workplace Injury and Disease Recording – The purpose of this document should be a guide to the Principal Contractor on how to accurately evaluate, define and categorise fatalities, injuries and occupational diseases in a data format for the calculation of performance indicators for health and safety.

**Note:** Principal Contractor shall be required to make use of an electronic system which shall be defined by the client during execution phase for reporting and recording of incidents.

### **3.51 Behavioural Based Safety Observation (BBSO)/Visible Felt Leadership (VFL)**

The objective of behavioural safety observations is to assess and address the actual safe and unsafe behaviours of people in the workplace; as well as workplace conditions - which are caused by the actions or non-actions of employees, contractors or their supervisors. (Refer to Eskom Behavioural Safety Observations procedure 32-407).

### **3.52 Working near Public Roads**

The following shall apply when working near Public Roads:

- The Principal Contractor, his employees and contractors required to work on or nearby roadways shall wear high visibility vests, and be protected by red cones or flags during daylight and by red or amber flashing lamps at night;
- Work areas must be adequately barricaded so as to prevent unauthorised access and;
- Road traffic warning signs shall be placed well ahead of the work area.

### **3.53 Inspection Colour Codes**

The below table should be used for colour coding on site for monthly and quarterly inspections on tools and equipment. Material to be used on colour coding should be cable ties. The colour coding should be implemented as soon as on the first day of the respective month. Previous month colour coding should be removed and replaced with new ones for the present month. Wrong colour coding on tools and equipment shall be deemed as proof that inspection was not conducted for the month on that particular item. Colour coding does not replace the need of daily inspection checklist being conducted daily and kept in the file on site.

Monthly Inspection Colour lode			Quarterly Inspection Colour Code	
January	Blue	Blue	January	Green
February		White	February	

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March		Black	March	
April	Grey	Grey	April	Red
May		White	May	
June		Black	June	
July	Pink	Pink	July	Blue
August		White	August	
September		Black	September	
October	Brown	Brown	October	Yellow
November		White	November	
December		Black	December	

### 3.54 Work Stoppage

The aim of the section is to outline the conditions under which work will be stopped and the process to be followed to ensure that the worksite is rendered safe.

The temporary stoppage of an activity/activities or task(s) may be due to SHE concerns, including the following circumstances which shall not warrant any financial compensation:

- Ad hoc safety intervention by Eskom management: All work of a similar nature may be stopped as the result of an occurrence of a serious incident. The relevant supplier shall be required to comply with, and/or verify, the conditions stipulated in the work stoppage instruction pack and;
- Ad hoc safety intervention by any person, especially SHE functionaries, may be due to unsafe work or unsafe behaviour by the contractor. The conditions that gave rise to the work stoppage will determine the corrective measures to be taken urgently to protect the health and safety of employees and protect the environment and plant or equipment, etc.

#### **The process to be followed is:**

- The relevant activity must be stopped;
- The Eskom responsible Manager and/or Principal Contractor and his contractors shall immediately remove the workforce from the work area and correct the health and safety deficiencies by allowing only the people in the area that is competent to make the area safe;

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- The Principal Contractor and his contractors shall ensure that no other work is being performed during this time. Should the estimated time from the outset to make the area safe where life threatening/imminent danger situations exist, then the area will be barricaded and a sign placed with the wording “Unsafe Area – Authorized Access Only”;
- The Eskom responsible Manager shall review the affected parts/sections of the SHE specification with the purpose of providing sufficient SHE information to the Principal Contractor;
- The Principal Contractor shall then revise the relevant sections in the SHE plan to accommodate the changes;
- The Eskom responsible manager must ensure that the revised provisions in the SHE plan are adequate and must approve it before the work activity commences and;
- Before the workforce is allowed back in the area, Principal Contractor and his contractors shall ensure:
  - The area is re-inspected by Contractor Safety Practitioner and supervisor and note corrective actions taken and;
  - Declare the area safe for work by signing off on the “work stoppage” notice issued by the Eskom responsible Manager.

Refer to requirements of Construction Regulation 4(q) of the OHS Act.

**NOTE:** *Work stoppages that are initiated due to SHE related incidents shall not warrant any financial compensation claim lodged against Eskom.*

Further note Eskom do have two compulsory work stoppages per annum. Safety discussions will be held on those days and no financial compensation claim lodged against Eskom. This is in line to support our safety culture of Zero Harm.

### **3.55 Work Co-ordination/interface Process**

Work coordination process is designed for monitoring and coordination of activities for Contractors working within the same area. It allows work to proceed without risk to the health and safety of Contractor personnel, visitors and client personnel.

The responsible manager must ensure that work interfacing is avoided during the planning stage of activities. If work interface cannot be avoided, both Contractors must conduct a joint risk assessment and must be accepted by Eskom representative before work commences. All emerging hazards and risk must be identified on the DSTI/risk assessment and communicated by both contractors working in the same area.

The following shall be taken into consideration:

- Whenever there is more than one contractor working in one area, there shall be a documented interface process;

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- Where there are agreements between different contractors, those agreements shall be written and signed off by the client and site/plant owner;
- It is crucial that there is link between the risk assessment required for the permit to work in terms of PSR and the task risk assessment, as these risk assessments identifies critical controls required to execute the work.

### **3.56 ISO 45001 – OHS Management System and ISO 14001:2015 – Environmental Management System**

Medupi Project has been certified to ISO 45001:2018 and ISO 14001:2015. Principal Contractor shall be required to comply with system procedures and shall further be requested to participate on applicable audits to ensure compliance to the system requirements.

Principal Contractor should provide copy of certificate for the OHS Management/Environmental management systems they are certified on or should provide a plan on how they would establish these Systems for the duration of the project.

Contractor shall attach Environmental Management system documentation that is aligned to ISO 14001

### **3.57 SHE Audits**

During the course of this contract, the Contractor shall be subjected to scheduled or monthly audits by the client to monitor compliance. Non-compliance raised during these audits shall be closed by the Contractor within 30 days. Audit will be conducted on specific audit criteria and sampling of different site areas. The Safety manager and Safety Officer (s) shall be available at all times when these audits are conducted.

Eskom reserves the right to monitor and conduct unannounced audits to ensure compliance and provide assurance to the Client representatives and their key stakeholders.

#### **3.57.1 Contractor SHE Performance Evaluation**

Eskom shall evaluate contractor SHE performance on an ongoing basis against the Eskom requirements.

A post-contract review evaluation will be conducted and will be supported by the objective evidence documented during the term of the contract.

The following criteria (but not limited to) shall be considered for the review:

- Accident and injury data for the contract;
- OHS non-conformances;
- Duration and effectiveness in addressing and closing out OHS deficiencies/corrective actions;
- Legal compliance with OHS requirements;

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- Number of behavioural safety observations conducted by contract manager and the contractor supervisors;
- Close-out of Incident Investigations;
- No. of staff members (incl. subcontractors and suppliers) who contravened the Eskom Lifesaving rules;
- Prohibition and contravention notices issued by Department of Labour/Dept. of Mineral Resources notices, Department of Environmental affairs etc;
- Contributions and effort made to improve OHS performance;
- Contractor /Supplier total number of incidents:
  - Fatalities,
  - Lost-time injuries,
  - reportable incidents (Department of Labour/Department of Mineral Resources/Department Environmental affairs)

### **3.57.2 Internal Audits**

Contractors are required to conduct internal audits on both their employees and their contractors on the implementation of their SHE Plan on a monthly basis or when the scope of work changes. A summary of the findings and the proposed corrective actions shall be submitted to the Eskom responsible Manager on the last day of the audit. The report shall be submitted within one week after completion of the audit

### **3.57.3 Third Party Legal Compliance Verification Audits**

If Contractors have a third party legal compliance verification audit that is to be conducted on the site activities, then a copy of the summary of the findings and the proposed corrective actions shall be submitted to Eskom responsible Manager. The written report shall be submitted within one week after the completion of the audit.

## **3.58 Environmental Management**

Contractors shall comply with the Projects' Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and ROD requirements.

Minimum requirements for compliance by contractors:

- Ensuring adherence to all the environmental specifications;
- Ensuring that Method Statements including the following: Aspects register, project specific EMP, Site establishment, Waste management, Dust management, SPCC are submitted to the ECO for approval before any work is undertaken. Any lack of adherence to this will be considered as non-compliance to the specifications;

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- Ensuring that any instructions issued by the Engineer, on the advice of the ECO, are adhered to;
- Ensuring that there must be communication tabled in the form of a report at each site meeting, which will document all incidents that have occurred during the period before the site meeting;
- Ensuring that a register is kept at the site office, which lists all the transgressions issued by the ECO;
- Ensuring that a register of all public complaints is maintained;
- Ensure that all employees, including those of sub-contractors receive training before the commencement of construction in order that they can constructively contribute towards the successful implementation of the environmental requirements of the Contract;
- Ensure compliance with the environmental requirements, relating to the provision of adequate resources for the implementation and monitoring of the requisite environmental controls;
- Compile an Environmental monitoring plan outlining all the construction activities, associated environmental impacts and how they will be mitigated;
- Appoint an environmental officer for the project and provide the site environmental profile;
- Ensure that the project pricing makes provision for environmental costs;
- Contractor shall attach a company waste management plan including the typical waste inventory and templates used for keeping waste records;
- Include environmental considerations as an item on the agenda of the monthly site meetings;
- Compile and implement the necessary Method Statements; and
- Undertake environmental awareness training of all site staff during the commencement of each Contract, with regular refreshers for the duration of the Contract.

Ensure that the environmental authorizations required in terms of National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (section 24) are sought prior to storage of dangerous goods, including petrol, diesel, liquid petroleum gas or paraffin, in containers with a combined capacity of:

- More than 30m<sup>3</sup> (30 000L) but less than 1000m<sup>3</sup> (1ML) at any one location or site, GNR 386 (7) and;
- More than 1000m<sup>3</sup> (1 000 000 L or 1ML) at any one location or site, including the storage of one or more dangerous goods in a tank farm, GNR 387 1(c).

### **3.58.1 Construction Environmental Personnel**

The Principal Contractor and contractor shall appoint relevant Environmental personnel as per EMP /ROD requirements considering the nature and the scope of work being conducted.

### **3.58.2 Spillage of Hazardous Chemical Substances**

The following shall apply in case of spillage:

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- Any spillages that occur shall be treated in accordance with the requirements indicated on the MSDS;
- Identify appropriate storage areas for stockpiling of materials, storage of hydrocarbons and storage of hazardous substances and ensure that these areas are appropriately prepared for their purpose;
- Disposal of hazardous substances shall be done in terms of the relevant legal requirements;
- Limit spillage of hazardous substances or substances with the potential to cause contamination of the environment;
- Develop emergency protocols for dealing with spillages particularly where these pose a pollution risk or involve hazardous substances and;
- Compile and implement the necessary Method Statements ; and undertake environmental awareness training of all staff;

### **3.58.3 Herbicide usage**

The following shall apply when using herbicides:

- Only registered pest control operators may apply herbicides on a commercial basis. All staff applying herbicides shall be trained in the application thereof, and shall be provided with suitable PPE;
- The application of herbicides shall be in accordance with the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act No. 36 of 1947. Only approved and tested herbicides with a low environmental risk shall be used and;
- An herbicide register for usage shall be compiled and maintained, and a copy handed to the project leader / environmental advisor on completion of the project / contract.

### **3.58.4 Fire hazard**

The Contractor shall develop emergency protocols for dealing with fires, which may include a Fire Management Plan in accordance with the National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No 101 of 1998) and ensure that all staff is educated in fire prevention and will be held responsible to avoid the risk of fire. No area is to be denuded of vegetation to create firebreaks, to prevent or make fires. No open fires are allowed on site. The contractor shall ensure that operations are in compliance with statutory requirements at all times. The Contractor Environmental Officer shall ensure that in areas with a high fire danger rating, staff are made aware thereof. Smoking shall be restricted to designated areas or shall not be allowed, particularly in areas that have a high fire danger rating.

Contractor shall ensure that adequate Fire Fighting equipment is available on site, particularly near hot work.

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### **3.58.5 Waste**

All waste generated shall be disposed of at a registered landfill site. A register of both hazardous and general waste shall be kept. A waste management plan shall be compiled before commencement of work. Records of waste disposal shall be kept and updated all the time. No waste, be it biodegradable or not, shall be left on site once work has ended.

Domestic and hazardous waste generated shall not be burned, buried, or disposed of on Eskom or Landowner property, but will be controlled and removed to a registered waste site on a regular basis (Daily / Weekly). The Principal Contractor and contractor working on site shall ensure that oil, fuel, and chemicals are confined to specific and secure areas throughout the construction period. These materials shall be stored in a bunded area with adequate containment for potential spills and leaks.

Waste may be collected by the relevant Municipality or alternatively taken by the Contractor to a registered landfill site. Where the Municipality does not have a weighbridge, the Contractor is responsible for obtaining a formal notification to this effect.

Contractors shall ensure that sufficient waste bins / containers, with lids are made available for waste control. The contractor shall comply with the requirements of NEM: Waste Act 59 of 2008.

Quantities of disposed waste shall be recorded and reported on a monthly basis. Set up system for regular waste removal to an approved facility and minimize waste by sorting wastes into recyclable and non-recyclable wastes;

Equipment maintenance and storage:

- Ensure that all plant is in good working order and;
- Undertake maintenance within specified area (workshop); and use drip trays for all stationary or parked plant and when servicing equipment away from designated areas

### **3.58.6 Material requirement**

The use of any material or property belonging to any landowner shall not be permitted prior to arrangements with the relevant landowner. Written proof of such agreement shall be handed to project leader / co-coordinator for record keeping

### **3.58.7 Dust and Noise**

The Contractor shall monitor dust and noise caused by mobile equipment, generators and other equipment during construction. Factors such as wind can often affect the intensity to which these impacts are experienced.

To ensure that noise does not constitute a disturbance during construction activities, all construction works shall occur between specific working hours. This shall be stipulated in the contract.

Mitigation measures to be implemented as required / agreed upon with the project leader / environmental advisor.

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Dust suppression measures shall be in place to reduce the dust caused by the movement of heavy vehicles and other contractor activities.

### **3.58.8 Environmental Incidents**

All environmental incidents such as pollution (air, water, land, noise, etc.), bird kills, animals killed, plants destroyed, public complaints etc. shall be reported to project leader and / or environmental advisor within 24 hours of its occurrence.

All environmental incidents occurring on site shall be recorded according to Eskom Procedure 32-95, detailing how each incident was dealt with. Proof thereof must be kept in an incident register.

The Contractor shall be held liable for any infringement of statutory requirements of the Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998, or any other relevant legislation.

### **3.58.9 Water Management**

No construction shall be allowed within the 1:100 year flood lines. Should any pollution of the watercourse occur, the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry must be notified immediately.

Water usage on site shall be verified with the substations/power stations responsible person, the project leader / environmental advisor to ensure compliance with legislation. Borehole water shall be verified as suitable for human consumption. All incidents related to water contamination shall be reported within 24 hours. Records of water quantities abstracted should be kept.

Chemical toilets shall not be within close proximity of the drainage lines / ways.

The Principal Contractor shall arrange water supply connections required by him. The Employer will not be liable for any delays arising from any interruption of the water supply or for any inadequacies in the supply. The Principal Contractor shall make his own arrangements for distribution of the water supplies from the terminal point. The Principal Contractor shall adhere to all conditions as per the Project EMP and other environmental requirements.

For construction purposes shall only be sourced from existing sources within the power station. When obtaining water for construction purposes the Principal Contractor shall at all times comply with the permitting and license requirements of the DWS.

### **3.59 Reporting and SHE governance**

Effective governance and communication structures shall be established on each project site where project SHE matters shall be discussed. Attendance registers shall be kept for all the health and safety meetings. The terms of reference shall be established for each governance structure on the project.

Eskom Project team shall define the project SHE governance and communication structures.

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The Principal Contractor/s and their Contractor/s shall provide a communication plan outlining the discussions and decisions to their staff, the mediums they will employ and how they will measure the effectiveness of their SHE communication.

Every meeting conducted on site shall include SHE as a standing agenda point and minutes of these meetings shall be available on site at all times.

Attendance registers shall be kept for all the health and safety meetings.

**NOTE: *These meetings do not replace or act as a substitute for the required SHE statutory meetings.***

Statutory SHE Committees in terms of Section 19 and 20 and General Administrative Regulations 5 of the OHS Act and Eskom requirements shall be established.

### **3.59.1 SHE Statistical and Non-Statistical Reports**

The Contractor shall provide OHS statistical and Non-statistical reports, dashboards, presentations as per the Client requirements on weekly and monthly basis.

### **3.60 Contractors SHE Plan**

A *Contractor* shall provide and demonstrate to the Client a suitable and sufficiently documented safety, health and environmental (SHE) plan, based on the Client's health and safety specification contemplated in construction regulation 5(1)(b) provided by the client.

All Contractors must use the applicable SHE information to develop a suitable and sufficient OHS plan, submitted with tender documents, which will indicate to the Client/Agent the level of compliance to the SHE requirements. The SHE plan shall identify each activity to be undertaken by the Contractor, the foreseeable internal and external hazards, the specific precautions and controls that shall be necessary to ensure that the works proceeds safely and without risks to health or adjacent operations.

Upon discussions with the Principal Contractor, a final accepted SHE plan shall be signed and approved. The Principal Contractor is thereafter required to do the same when procuring other contractors. The Principal Contractor will not be allowed to commence work on site until the SHE plan has been accepted.

When a Principal Contractor intends appointing a contractor, the Principal Contractor shall ensure that his SHE Plan is based on the Eskom SHE Specification that was issued for the project and he shall further more ensure that the activities of the contractor are included in the SHE Plan to be submitted for approval.

The plan shall demonstrate management's commitment to SHE.

The safety plan shall be reviewed to ensure that it fully addresses all the issues and complies with the requirements of the SHE Specifications and contract. If necessary, the Contractor shall amend the SHE Plan as required by the Client.

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### **3.60.1 Compliance and Approval of Contractor's SHE Plan**

The Contractor's SHE Plan will be audited against a compliance checklist to confirm compliance to the requirements in the Eskom SHE specifications. Once compliance is confirmed, only then will the Contractor's SHE plan be approved by the Client. Prior arrangement must be made with Team Medupi Health and Safety department for review and approval.

The implementation of the SHE Plan shall be assessed by conducting systems and physical conditions evaluation.

### **3.61 Omissions of this SHE Specification**

By drawing up this SHE specification Eskom has endeavoured to address the most critical aspects relating to SHE issues in order to assist the contractor in adequately providing for the health and safety of employees on site.

Should Eskom not have addressed all SHE aspects pertaining to the work that is tendered for, the contractor needs to include it in the SHE plan and inform Eskom of such issues when submitting the tender.

Should Eskom not have addressed all SHE Aspects pertaining to work that is tendered for, the contractor needs to ensure that all applicable SHE requirements are identified and included in their management system.

### **3.62 Hours of Work**

All work conducted on site shall fall within the legal requirements in accordance with the Basic Conditions of Employment Act.

The Principal Contractor will notify their Eskom responsible manager/supervisor of any work that needs to be performed after hours according to the agreed arrangements. (The application needs to be submitted timeously). Where applicable, the notification should include proof of application, for overtime, to the Department of Labour and/or the letter of approval from the Department of Employment and Labour.

#### **3.62.1 Night Work**

When night work is to be performed; contractors shall provide sufficient lighting to enable the entire work site to be illuminated to a degree that employees will not work in dark (un-illuminated) or dimly lit areas. Care must be exercised as not to use few lights with high light intensives as this will cause night blindness.

If work is continuing from day light into night, a tool box talk must be held where all employees will be advised of the hazards of night work and the extra precautions which require to be taken, i.e. poor housekeeping, stepping on uneven ground, stepping into holes etc.

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The Principal Contractor will notify their Eskom Project Manager/Health and Safety Manager of any work that needs to be performed after hours according to the agreed arrangements. Where applicable, the notification should include proof of application, for overtime, to the Department of Employment and Labour and /or the letter of approval from the Department of Employment and Labour

Contractors shall be aware of the effects of human fatigue and regulate overtime accordingly. The baseline risk assessment must be reviewed to include the management of overtime work.

### **3.63 Employees' right of refusal to work in an unsafe situation**

Employees have a duty to take reasonable care of their own as well as other person's health and safety at work and to cooperate with the employer, carry out lawful orders, including reporting unsafe situations and incidents.

Refer to Eskom Procedure 240-43848327- Employees' right of refusal to work in an unsafe situation. The aim of the procedure is to ensure that an environment is created that promotes zero harm by empowering employees and contractors to take responsibility for their own safety and that of others.

### **3.64 SHE File**

The *Contractor* shall compile a Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) file as per Eskom Medupi safety file requirements. The *Contractor* shall also ensure that the SHE file; which shall include all documentation required in terms of the provisions of the Act and its Regulations; is opened and kept on site and made available to an inspector, client or client agents upon request.

All information required in the specification and SHE plan, for the duration of the Contractor's contract, is to be recorded in the file. The SHE file shall be submitted by the contractor and accepted by the Client before commencement of works.

The following shall apply with regard to the SHE file:

- The SHE file that will be maintained will be per construction site and;
- The Principal Contractor must also record on the file:
  - Information about removal or dismantling of installed plant and equipment;
  - Information about equipment needing cleaning and maintenance, for future purposes;
  - Nature, location and markings of services and;
  - As-built drawings

The file must be kept on site and must be available on request for audit and inspection purposes.

The Contractor at the end of the project shall submit the SHE file to the Client (hard copy file and also in soft copies format).

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### **3.65 Contract Sign Off**

On completion of the project, all appointed contractors shall close out their project documentation and SHE Files, site demobilisation plan and submit such to the Client. The Principal Contractor shall likewise close out his/her project documentation and SHE files and handover it to the Eskom Project Manager. All required documentation shall be submitted and handed over using relevant medium as per the procedure (Project Closeout and H&S documentation, 348-9942695 and De-establishment and Rehabilitation Inspection Checklist (348-682304)). A checklist shall accompany the submission to verify that all documents are submitted/or handed in to the client. The ECO shall sign off the contractor documents and site handover from the environmental side.

No project shall be signed off before Business Unit or Department has given assurance that no environmental liabilities exist. The responsible person, project leader or environmental advisor shall carry out a physical inspection before acceptance of work done.

No invoice shall be processed before work done is accepted.

The Contractor shall be conversant and in the course of carrying out the Works. The Contractor shall comply with the provisions of all Acts, regulations, ordinances, by-laws, Standards, Codes, Rules and requirements of public, municipal and other authorities.

The Project Team may, at any time, without notice to the Contractor, examine and investigate the Contractors' compliance with all Applicable Legislation and the environmental management conditions.

At all times during the execution of the Works, the Contractor shall preserve and protect the natural environment in the general area of the site and the external areas that may be affected by his operations.

## **4. Process for Monitoring**

### **4.1 Revision Period**

All QMS Documents shall undergo a 3-yearly compulsory revision.

### **4.2 Training**

No project specific training required to implement the process documented in this document beyond normal job function.

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## **5. Acceptance**

This document has been seen and accepted by:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Designation</b>
L Mjingwana	Contracts Manager
B Mgidlana	Quality Manager
Z Shange	General Manager

## **6. Revisions**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Rev.</b>	<b>Compiler</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
January 2022	0	Phathutshedzo Sumbana	New SHE specification draft document.
February 2022	1	Ntahli Molapo	Documentation control and Quality review done on the document.

## **7. Development Team**

The following people were involved in the development of this document:

- Ntahli Molapo – Health & Safety Manager
- Phathutshedzo Sumbana – Officer Safety Health and Environmental
- Dovhani Mudzielwana – Senior Advisor Environmental Management

## **8. Acknowledgements**

Numerous persons were consulted in an informal manner. They made valuable contributions to the content of this SHE Specification.





- Phephile Lubisi
- Mokgoba Kganakga

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## **Appendix A – Eskom Document Hierarchy**

<b>Annexure A: SHEQ Policy</b>  32 - 727 Eskom SHEQ Policy 05 July 2	<b>Annexure B: Acknowledgement form for Eskom SHE Rules</b>  Annexure B - Acknowledgement of	<b>Annexure C: Contractor Health and Safety Requirement</b>  Contractor Health and Safety Req 32-13
<b>Annexure D: Life Saving Rules Standard</b>  Life Saving Rules Standard 240-621962		

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## **Appendix B – Medupi Document Hierarchy**

<p><b>Annexure E: Project Closeout and HS documentation</b></p> <p></p> <p><b>348-9942695 - Project Closeout and</b></p>	<p><b>Annexure F: Contractors Weekly Report template</b></p> <p></p> <p>Contractors Weekly Report Reviewed - Jar</p>	
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