



OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY SPECIFICATION

FOR

ACSA



HEALTH & SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS

PROJECT: **THE SUPPLY, DELIVERY AND MAINTENANCE OF HEIGHT ACCESS EQUIPMENT AT KING SHAKA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT FOR PERIOD OF 5 YEARS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	5
1. Scope and Description of Project	5
2. Definitions	6
3. Notification of Construction	7
4. Duties of the Principal Contractor and Contractor	8
5. Management and Supervision of Construction work	10
6. Registration with The Workmen's Compensation or Licensed Insurer	11
7. Mandatary Agreement	11
8. Assigned Person in terms of Occupational Health & Safety Act of 1993 & Applicable Regulations	11
9. Health and Safety Documentation	12
10. Risk Assessment	13
11. Administrative Controls and the Occupational Health And Safety file	14
12. Health and Safety Representatives	15
13. Health and Safety Training	16
14. Fire Prevention and Protection	17
15. Fire Precautions	17
16. Emergency Preparedness	18
17. Incidents/Accidents Reporting and Investigation	18
18. Personal Protective Clothing/Equipment	18
19. Fall Protection	19



20.	Fall Protection Plan	20
21.	Rope Access	21
22.	Structures	22
23.	Temporary Structures	22
24.	Excavations	23
25.	Demolition Work	24
26.	Scaffolding	24
27.	Suspending Platform	25
28.	Explosive Actuated Fastening Devices	25
29.	Cranes	26
30.	Lifting Equipment, Tackle, Material Hoist and Cranes	26
31.	Construction Vehicles & Mobile Plant	27
32.	Electrical Installations and Machinery on Construction Site	28
33.	Use of Temporary Storage of Flammable Liquids on Construction Sites	29
34.	Housekeeping and General Safeguarding on Construction Site	30
35.	Stacking and Storage on Construction Sites	31
36.	Construction Employees' Facilities	31
37.	Ladders	31
38.	Pressure Equipment	31
39.	Employees Exposed to Excessive Noise	32
40.	Public Safety and Security	32
41.	Night Work	32
42.	Hot Work	32
43.	Hired Plant and Machinery	33
44.	Road Construction Work	33
45.	Edge Protection and Penetration	33
46.	Batch Plants	33
47.	Confined Space Entry	33
48.	Liquor, Drugs, Dangerous Weapons, Firearms	33
49.	Internal/External Audits	34



50. Penalties

34



Client	ACSA
Project Brief	?????? has been appointed as the Principal Contractor to carry out the Construction of ?????
Project	????
Location.	Insert Picture



INTRODUCTION

In terms of the Construction Regulation 5(1) b the client, is required to compile a Health & Safety specification for any intended project and provide such specification to any prospective contractor and designers. The contractor, on appointment shall submit a Health & Safety plan which shall address the requirements of this specification.

This specification objective is to ensure that the contractor(s) entering into a contract with ACSA achieve an acceptable level of OH&S performance. This document forms an integral part of Project Information and the contract. Principle and other contractors should make it part of any contract that they may have with their contractors and /or suppliers.

Compliance with this document does not absolve the client from complying with minimum legal requirements and the client remains responsible for the health & safety of his employees and those of his mandatories. ACSA reserves the right to audit, monitor and where necessary regulate the site work activities of any principle contractor or appointed subcontractor as per Construction Regulation 5(1) (o) and section 5 of this document.

1. SCOPE AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Project Description:

Boundaries

Existing
Services

Roads and
Traffic
Systems

Existing
Structures



2. DEFINITIONS

The definitions as listed in the OHS Act and Construction Regulations 84 of 7 February 2014 shall apply. Therefore, all references to the old Construction Regulations will change to the new Construction Regulations.

Client: means any person for whom construction work is being performed.

Principal Contractor: means an employer appointed by the client to perform construction work

Contractor: means an employer who performs construction work;

Construction work: means any work in connection with,

- the construction, erection, alteration, renovation, repair, demolition or dismantling of or addition to a building or any similar structure; or
- 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;

Competent person: means a person who,

- a) 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
- b) is familiar with the Act and with the applicable regulations made under the Act;

Designer: means

(a) competent person who

- i.) prepares a design;
- ii.) checks and approves a design; or
- iii.) arranges for any person at work under his or her control to prepare a design
- iv.) including an employee of that person where he/she is the employer or
- v.) designs temporary work, including its components,

(b) an architect or engineer contributing to, or having overall responsibility for a design;

(c) a building services engineer designing details for fixed plant;

(d) a surveyor specifying articles or drawing up specifications;

(e) A Contractor carrying out design work as part of a design and building project; or

(f) an interior designer, shop-fitter or landscape architect;



Fall prevention equipment: means equipment used to prevent persons from falling from a fall risk position, including personal equipment, a body harness, lanyards, lifelines or physical equipment such as guardrails, screens, barricades, anchorages or similar equipment;

Fall arrest equipment: means equipment used to arrest a person in a fall, including personal equipment such as body harness, lanyards, deceleration devices, lifelines or similar equipment.

Hazard: means a source of or exposure to danger

Hazard identification: 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

Risk assessment: means the process contemplated in paragraph 10 of the specifications.

Excavation work: means the making of any man-made cavity, trench, pit or depression formed by cutting, digging or scooping;

Ergonomics: means the application of scientific information concerning humans to the design of objects, systems and the environment for human use in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance;

3. NOTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION

(Construction Regulation 4)

The Principal Contractor who intends to carry out any construction work must at least 7 days before that work is to be carried out notify the provincial director in writing in a form similar to Annexure 2 if the intended construction work will—

- (a) include excavation work;
- (b) include working at a height where there is risk of falling;
- (c) include the demolition of a structure; or
- (d) Include the use of explosives to perform construction work.

A copy of the notification of construction work form and proof sent to the Department of Labour shall be forwarded to the ACSA Safety Compliance Department. The contractor must ensure that the ACSA Project Manager has signed on behalf of ACSA before forwarding the Notification of construction work to the Department of Labour



4. DUTIES OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR

(Construction Regulation 7)

The Principal Contractor must:

- (a) Provide and demonstrate to the client a suitable, sufficiently documented and coherent site specific health and safety plan, based on the client's documented health and safety specifications. The plan must be applied from the date of commencement of and for the duration of the construction work and which must be reviewed and updated by the Principal Contractor as work progresses;
- (b) Open and keep on site a health and safety file, which must include all documentation required in terms of the Act and this specification, which must be made available on request to an inspector, the client, the client's agent or Contractor; and
- (c) On appointing any other Contractor, in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act—
 - i.) Provide contractors who are tendering to perform construction work for the Principal Contractor, with the relevant sections of the health and safety specifications pertaining to the construction work which has to be performed;
 - ii.) Ensure that potential contractors submitting tenders have made sufficient provision for health and safety measures during the construction process;
 - iii.) Ensure that no contractor is appointed to perform construction work unless the Principal Contractor is reasonably satisfied that the contractor that he/she intends to appoint, has the necessary competencies and resources to perform the construction work safely;
 - iv.) Ensure prior to work commencing on the site that every contractor is registered and in good standing with the compensation fund or with a licensed compensation insurer as contemplated in the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993;
 - v.) Appoint each contractor in writing for the part of the project on the construction site;
 - vi.) Take reasonable steps to ensure that each contractor's health and safety plan is implemented and maintained on the construction site;
 - vii.) Ensure that the periodic site audits and document verification are conducted at intervals mutually agreed upon between the Contractor and Principal Contractor, but at least once every 30 days;
 - viii.) Stop any contractor from executing construction work which is not in accordance with the client's health and safety specifications and the Principal Contractor's health and safety plan or which poses a threat to the health and safety of persons;
 - ix.) Where changes are brought about to the design and construction, make available sufficient health and safety information and appropriate resources to the contractor to execute the work safely; and
 - x.) Discuss and negotiate with the contractor the contents of the health and safety plan and must thereafter finally approve that plan for implementation;
- (d) Ensure that a copy of his or her health and safety plan, as well as the contractor's health and safety plan is available on request to an employee, an Inspector, a Contractor, the Client or the Client's Agent;



- (e) Hand over a consolidated health and safety file to the client upon completion of the construction work and must, in addition to the documentation include a record of all drawings, designs, materials used and other similar information concerning the completed structure;
- (f) In addition to the documentation required in the health and safety file, include and make available a comprehensive and updated list of all the Contractors on site accountable to the Principal Contractor, the agreements between the parties and the type of work being done; and
- (g) Ensure that all his or her employees have a valid medical certificate of fitness specific to the construction work to be performed and issued by an occupational health practitioner in the form of Annexure 3.

The Principal Contractor must take reasonable steps to ensure co-operation between all contractors appointed by the Principal Contractor to enable each of those contractors to comply with this specification.

No contractor may allow or permit any employee or visitor to enter the site, unless that employee or visitor has undergone health and safety induction training pertaining to the hazards prevalent on the site at the time of entry and must ensure all have the necessary personal protective equipment.

The Contractor must prior to performing any construction work:

- (a) Provide and demonstrate to the Principal Contractor a suitable and sufficiently documented health and safety plan, based on the relevant sections of the client's health and safety specification. The aforementioned plan must be applied from the date of commencement of and for the duration of the construction work and which must be reviewed and updated by the contractor as work progresses;
- (b) Open and keep on site a health and safety file, which must include all documentation required in terms of the Act and this specification, and which must be made available on request to an Inspector, the Client, the Client's Agent or the Principal Contractor;
- (c) Before appointing another contractor to perform construction work, be reasonably satisfied that the contractor that he/she intends to appoint has the necessary competencies and resources to perform the construction work safely;
- (d) Co-operate with the Principal Contractor as far as is necessary ensuring all comply with the provisions of the Act; and
- (e) As far as is reasonably practicable, promptly provide the contractor with any information which might affect the health and safety of any person at work carrying out construction work on the site, any person who might be affected by the work of such a person at work, or which might justify a review of the health and safety plan.

Where the contractor appoints another contractor to perform construction work, the duties determined in **section 5** of this document applies to the contractor as if he/she were the Principal Contractor.



A Contractor must at all times keep records of the health and safety induction training and such records must be made available on request to an inspector, the client, the client's agent or the principal contractor.

A Contractor must ensure that all his or her employees have a valid medical certificate of fitness specific to the construction work to be performed and issued by an occupational health practitioner in the form of Annexure 3.

5. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

(Construction Regulation 8)

The Principal Contractor must in writing appoint one full-time competent person as the Construction Manager with the duty of managing all the construction work on a single site, including the duty of ensuring Occupational Health and Safety compliance, and in the absence of the Construction Manager an alternate must be appointed by the Principal Contractor.

The Principal Contractor must upon having considered the size of the project, in writing appoint one or more assistant Construction Managers for different sections thereof: Provided that the designation of any such person does not relieve the Construction Manager of any personal accountability for failing in his or her management duties in terms of this regulation.

No Construction Manager appointed under paragraph 6 above may manage any construction work on or in any construction site other than the site in respect of which he/she has been appointed.

A Contractor must, after consultation with the client and having considered the size of the project, the degree of danger likely to be encountered or the accumulation of hazards or risks on the site, appoint a full-time or part-time construction health and safety officer in writing to assist in the control of all health and safety related aspects on the site.

No Contractor may appoint a Construction Health and Safety Officer to assist in the control of health and safety related aspects on the site unless he/she is reasonably satisfied that the construction health and safety officer that he/she intends to appoint has necessary competencies and resources to assist the Principal Contractor

A Construction Manager must in writing appoint Construction Supervisors responsible for construction activities and ensuring Occupational Health and Safety compliance on the construction site.

A Contractor must, upon having considered the size of the project, in writing appoint one or more competent employees for different sections thereof to assist the Construction Supervisor contemplated in **paragraph 6** above, and every such employee has, to the extent clearly defined by the Principal Contractor in the letter of appointment, the same duties as the Construction Supervisor: Provided that the designation of any such



employee does not relieve the Construction Supervisor of any personal accountability for failing in his or her supervisory duties in terms of this section in the specification..

No Construction Supervisor appointed under paragraph 6 above may supervise any construction work on or in any construction site other than the site in respect of which he/she has been appointed: Provided that if a sufficient number of competent employees have been appropriately designated on all the relevant construction sites, the appointed Construction Supervisor may supervise more than one site.

6. **REGISTRATION WITH THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION OR LICENSED INSURER**

The Principal Contractor(s) must ensure that ACSA is provided with a valid letter of good standing, including a registration number with the Compensation for Occupational Injury and Diseases Fund or an alternative scheme approved in writing by the Commissioner to the COID Fund, at least 10 days prior commencement of construction work. It must remain the Principal Contractor's responsibility to furnish ACSA with a valid letter of good standing or keep a copy available for perusal by a Client, Client Representatives or any other person authorised thereto.

7. **MANDATORY AGREEMENT**

A duly signed mandatory form also referred to as 'OHS Act section 37.2' must be obtained from ACSA Safety Department. It must be completed thoroughly, initialed on all pages, signed accordingly and returned to ACSA by the Principal Contractor at least 10 days prior to commencement of construction work. The Principal Contractor must ensure that all its contractors have completed a similar document and a proof of such signed documents is submitted to ACSA for reference purposes.

8. **ASSIGNED PERSON IN TERMS OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY ACT OF 1993 & APPLICABLE REGULATIONS**

A written letter of appointment must be forwarded to ACSA duly signed by responsible persons at least 3 days prior commencement of construction work for the following duties: **(Further appointments could become necessary as the project progresses and as per the requirements of OHS Act 85/1993)**

- (a) Person assigned duties in terms of the 16.2 appointees of the Act
- (b) Construction Manager CR8(1)
- (c) Assistant Construction Manager CR8(2) - *where applicable*
- (d) Full-time or part-time Construction Safety Officer CR8(5)
- (e) Construction Supervisor CR8(7))
- (f) Assistant Construction Supervisor CR8(8) - *where applicable*
- (g) Risk Assessor CR9(1)
- (h) Fall Protection Developer/Planner CR10(1) - *where applicable*
- (i) Temporary Works Designer CR11(1) - *where applicable*



- (j) Temporary Works Supervisor CR11(2) - *where applicable*
- (k) Excavation Supervisor CR13(1)(a) - *where applicable*
- (l) Demolition Work Supervisor and Controller CR14(1) - *where applicable*
- (m) Scaffolding Supervisor CR16(1) - *where applicable*
- (n) Scaffolding Team leader CR16(1) - *where applicable*
- (o) Scaffolding Inspector CR16(1) - *where applicable*
- (p) Scaffolding Erector CR16(1) - *where applicable*
- (q) Suspended Platforms Supervisor CR17(1) - *where applicable*
- (r) Rope Access Supervisor CR18(1)(a) - *where applicable*
- (s) Rope Access Fall Protection Plan Developed (R18(2)(b) - *where applicable*
- (t) Material Hoist Inspector CR19(8)(a) - *where applicable*
- (u) Bulk Mixing Plant Supervisor CR20(1) - *where applicable*
- (v) Explosive Actuated Fastening Device Operator CR21(2)(b) - *where applicable*
- (w) Explosive Actuated Fastening Device Controller CR21(2)(g)(i) - *where applicable*
- (x) Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant Operator CR23(1)(d)(i) - *where applicable*
- (y) Temporary Electrical Installations Controller CR24(c) - *where applicable*
- (z) Portable Electrical Equipment Supervisor CR24(d) - *where applicable*
- (aa) Fire Equipment Inspector CR29(h) - *where applicable*
- (bb) First Aider GSR3(4) - *where applicable*
- (cc) Stacking Supervisor (CR28(a)) (GSR2(a))
- (dd) Competent Person in Confined Space Entry GSR5(1) - *where applicable*
- (ee) Gas Cutting/Welding Supervisor (GSR9(a) - *where applicable*
- (ff) Ladder Supervisor and Inspector (GSR13(a) - *where applicable*
- (gg) Lifting Machine Inspector (DMR18(7) - *where applicable*
- (hh) Lifting Tackle Inspector (DMR18(10) (e) - *where applicable*
- (ii) Lifting Machine Supervisor (DMR18(11) - *where applicable*
- (jj) Supervisor of Machinery (GMR1) - *where applicable*
- (kk) Safety Representatives (OHS Act Sec.17 - *where applicable*
- (ll) Hazardous Chemical Substances Controller/Coordinator HCSR10 - *where applicable*
- (mm) Incident Investigator (GAR9(2))
- (nn) Blasting Supervisor (Supervision of Explosives Workplace ER12) - *where applicable*

9. HEALTH AND SAFETY DOCUMENTATION

The Principal Contractor must provide and demonstrate to ACSA a suitable, sufficiently documented and coherent site specific health and safety plan, based on ACSA's documented health and safety specifications. The health and safety plan must include but not limited to the following during tendering process, before commencement of construction work and during construction:



Principal Contractor's Health & Safety Policy

The Principal Contractor must provide a health & safety policy signed by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) which outlines Principal Contractor's commitment towards health and safety

Health and Safety Organogram

The Principal Contractor must provide a health & safety organogram which outlines related appointments in terms of the OHS Act and applicable Regulations. Contact numbers should also be provided for easy reference.

10. RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK

(Construction Regulation 9)

Every Contractor performing Construction work shall, before the commencement of any construction work and during such work, have a Risk Assessment performed by a competent person, appointed in writing, and the Risk Assessment shall form part of the OH&S Plan.

Each activity must define individual tasks associated with that identified activity. These and all associated hazards must be identified and listed in the risk assessment. This ensures that critical tasks and associated hazards are not missed.

The Risk Assessment must include:

- The identification of the risks and hazards to which persons may be exposed to
- The analysis and evaluation of the risks and hazards identified
- A documented plan and applicable safe work procedures (SWP) to mitigate, reduce or control the risks and hazards that have been identified
- A monitoring plan and
- A review plan

A Contractor must ensure that:

- As far as is reasonably practicable ergonomic related hazards are analysed, evaluated and addressed.
- All employees under his/her control are informed, instructed and trained by a competent person regarding any hazards
- A Principal Contractor must ensure all Contractors are informed regarding any hazard as stipulated in the risk assessment before any work commences.
- Consult with health and safety committee on monitoring and review risk assessment on site.
- Ensure a copy of risk assessments is available for inspection.
- Review relevant risk assessments where changes are affected to the design or construction that result in a change to the risk profile or when an incident occurred.



N.B. A risk assessment will be performed for all unplanned work and submitted to ACSA for approval prior to work commencing.

11. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS AND THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY FILE

(Construction Regulation 7)

The Occupational Health and Safety File

The Principal Contractor will keep an Occupational Health and Safety File on site containing the following documents (where applicable) as a minimum:

- Accident/Incident Register. (Annexure 1 of the General Admin Regulations)
- Health and safety Representatives Inspections Register.
- Construction Vehicles & Mobile Plant Inspection.
- Daily Inspection of Vehicles.
- Plant and other Equipment by the Operator/Driver/User.
- Demolition Inspection Register.
- Electrical Installations, Equipment & Appliances. (including Portable Electrical Tools)
- Excavations Inspection.
- Explosive Powered Tool Inspection/Maintenance/Issue/Returns Register. (incl. cartridges & nails)
- Fall Protection Inspection Register.
- First Aid Box Contents.
- Fire Equipment Inspection & Maintenance.
- False work Inspections.
- Hazardous Chemical Substances Record.
- Ladder Inspections.
- Lifting Equipment Register.
- Machinery Safety Inspection Register. (incl. machine guards, lock-outs etc.)
- Scaffolding Inspections.
- Stacking & Storage Inspection.
- Inspection of Structures.
- Inspection of Pressure Equipment.
- Welding Equipment Inspections.
- All other applicable records.
- An equipment inventory register, detailing all major items of equipment such as Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant etc.



If any work is to be performed on Airside, the contractor must provide ACSA with an Airside Safety Plan.

On completion of the project or on completion of the contractors work each contractor must surrender the completed OHS file to the Principal Contractor for consolidation into one "Master File". **A Principal Contractor must** hand over a consolidated health and safety file to ACSA upon completion of the construction work and must, in addition to the documentation referred to in **paragraph 5** of this document include a record of all drawings, designs, materials used and other similar information concerning the completed structure. (These records will then be archived by ACSA for future reference purposes)

12. HEALTH AND SAFETY REPRESENTATIVES

The Principal Contractor must ensure that Health and Safety Representative(s) is/are elected and delegated in writing and necessary training has been provided by a competent person where there are more than 20 employees at the work place. A proof of training certificate must be provided to ACSA.

Health and Safety Representatives must conduct monthly inspections by completing a checklist developed by the Principal Contractor. Safety defects noted must be recorded and reported to the supervisor for remedial action. Health and Safety Representative Inspection findings must be made available to ACSA for reference for audits purposes.

Health and Safety Representatives and their reports must form part of the safety committee which must meet on a monthly basis.

The Principal Contractor must hold health and safety committee meetings on site. Minutes of such meetings and action taken by management must be kept on file and made available to ACSA for reference purposes. Members of the committee must receive proper training and a proof of such training must be made available.

The Committee must consider, at least, the Following Agenda:

- Opening & Welcome
- Present/ Apologies/ Absent
- Minutes of previous Meeting
- Matters Arising from the previous Minutes
- OH&S Reps Reports
- Incident Reports & Investigations
- Incident /Injury Statistics
- Other Matters
- Endorsement of Registers and other statutory documents by a representative of the Principal Contractor



- Close/Next Meeting

The Principal Contractor must ensure that ACSA Safety Department is invited to such meetings. These meetings do not substitute for Principal Contractor's Site meetings.

13. **HEALTH & SAFETY TRAINING**

Environmental Health and Safety Induction

The Principal Contractor must conduct an induction training session prior commencement of construction work. An attendance register must be kept in the Principal Contractor's health and safety file.

For any construction work to be conducted on the Airside, Airside Induction training (AIT) must be attended by all persons entering who are to enter Airside and a course fee determined by ACSA must be paid by the Principal Contractor. A security permit to access airside must be issued on production of proof of attendance.

Induction Conducted by the Principal Contractor and Competent Person

A manual /copy of such training must be provided to ACSA for reference purposes. As determined by the risk assessment. The Principal Contractor must ensure that all employees under his/her control are trained by a competent person and a proof of such training is kept on file for reference.

Toolbox Talks

The Principal Contractor must ensure that employees attend a formal Toolbox Talk to be held at least once a week. Toolbox Talks must cover a wide variety of topics related to health and safety. An attendance register must be completed by employees who attended such talks. The register must indicate the topic covered presenter, date and signatures of employees attended. Records for Toolbox Talks must be kept in a health and safety file and be made available to ACSA for perusal.

First Aid Training

The Principal Contractor must appoint competent First Aider(s) in writing where more than 10 employees are employed. A letter of appointment must be kept on file for reference made available to ACSA Safety. Duly designated First Aider(s) must have attended training at an accredited institution prior commencement of construction work and a proof of certificate be submitted to ACSA for reference.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that the first aid box(s) is/are controlled by qualified First Aider(s) and kept fully stocked with necessary first aid contents related to the hazards and risks identified. A first aid box(s) must be accessible and location of such box(s) is clearly displayed on site.



14. FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

The Principal Contractor must ensure that adequate fire equipment is provided in strategic places (that is, where there is a mobile distribution board, flammable liquids, pressure equipment, confined spaces, hot work). The Principal Contractor must ensure that such equipment is inspected by a competent person on a monthly basis and such inspections are recorded on a register. The Principal Contractor must ensure that all fire equipment is serviceable and person(s) have been properly trained on how to use the equipment. A proof of such training must be provided prior commencement of construction work.

15. FIRE PRECAUTIONS ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

(Construction Regulation 29)

The Principal Contractor must ensure that:

- (a) all appropriate measures are taken to avoid the risk of fire;
- (b) sufficient and suitable storage is provided for flammable liquids, solids and gases;
- (c) smoking is prohibited and notices in this regard are prominently displayed in all places containing readily combustible or flammable materials;
- (d) in confined spaces and other places in which flammable gases, vapours or dust can cause danger—
 - (i) only suitably protected electrical installations and equipment, including portable lights, are used;
 - (ii) there are no flames or similar means of ignition;
 - (iii) there are conspicuous notices prohibiting smoking;
 - (iv) oily rags, waste and other substances liable to ignite are without delay removed to a safe place; and
 - (v) adequate ventilation is provided;
- (e) combustible materials do not accumulate on the construction site;
- (f) welding, flame cutting and other hot work are done only after appropriate precautions have been taken to reduce the risk of fire;
- (g) suitable and sufficient fire-extinguishing equipment is placed at strategic locations or as may be recommended by the Fire Chief or local authority concerned, and that such equipment is maintained in a good working order;
- (h) the fire equipment contemplated in paragraph (g) is inspected by a competent person, who has been appointed in writing for that purpose, in the manner indicated by the manufacturer thereof;
- (i) a sufficient number of workers are trained in the use of fire- extinguishing equipment;



- (j) where appropriate, suitable visual signs are provided to clearly indicate the escape routes in the case of a fire;
- (k) the means of escape is kept clear at all times;
- (l) there is an effective evacuation plan providing for all—
 - (i) persons to be evacuated speedily without panic;
 - (ii) persons to be accounted for; and
 - (iii) plant and processes to be shut down; and
- (m) a siren is installed and sounded in the event of a fire.

16. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The Principal Contractor must provide ACSA with an emergency plan and procedure which will include, but not limited to emergencies such as fire, bomb threat, civil unrest, medical treatment, environmental incidents, accidents to employees and other persons other than their employees.

Emergency procedure must be communicated to employees and a proof of such training must be kept on file for reference. A list of emergency contact numbers must be conspicuously displayed on site for ease reference. An evacuation plan must be displayed in strategic places.

In case of medical and/or fire emergency contact ACSA Fire & Rescue Services:

(021) 937 1211 or 1249

The Principal Contractor must provide ACSA Safety with a full record of any incidents which may occur on site.

17. INCIDENTS/ACCIDENTS REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all incidents/accidents (this includes near miss, first aid cases and section 24 cases) are reported by employees immediately to the Construction Manager for further investigation and remedial action. The Principal Contractor must ensure that all OHS Act section 24 incidents/accidents are reported to the Department of Labour immediately and preliminary investigation is conducted by a competent person within seven days. If construction work will be finished within 3 days after occurrence, an investigation must be conducted before such construction work is completed. Proof of such investigation must be submitted to ACSA immediately or within 24 hours after investigation.

18. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING/EQUIPMENT

The Principal Contractor must ensure that personal protective equipment or clothing needs analysis is conducted and incorporated into the risk assessment. Records must be provided by the Principal Contractor prior to the commencement of construction work. The Principal Contractor must ensure that



SABS approved personal protective equipment or clothing is provided to personnel. The Principal Contractor must ensure that no personnel are allowed to work on site without necessary personal protective equipment or clothing. The Principal Contractor must ensure that PPE or Clothing is kept in good working order and clearly stipulate procedures to be followed when PPE or Clothing is lost or stolen, worn or damaged. ACSA will remove any person from the construction site who is working without necessary personal protective equipment and/or clothing. Worn or tattered personal protective clothing will not be permitted on airport premises

19. FALL PROTECTION (WORKING IN ELEVATED POSITIONS)

(Construction Regulation 10)

A pre-emptive Risk Assessment will be required for any work to be carried out above two metres from the ground or any floor level and will be classified as "Work in Elevated Positions".

As far as is practicable, any person working in an elevated position will work from a platform, ladder or other device that is at least as safe as if he/she is working at ground level and whilst working in this position be wearing and using a full body harness that will be worn to prevent the person falling from the platform, ladder or other device utilised.

This safety harness will be, as far as is possible, secured to a point away from the edge over which the person might fall and the double lanyard must be of such a length that the person will not be able to move over the edge.

In addition, any platform, slab, deck or surface forming an edge over which a person may fall must be fitted with guard rails at two different heights as prescribed in SABS 085' Code of Practice for the Design, Erection, Use and Inspection of Access Scaffolding

Workers working in elevated positions must be trained to do this safely and without risk. Proof of training must be maintained on the contractors site safety file. Medical certificates of fitness for all employees working in elevated positions must be available on site. This must be issued by an Occupational Health Practitioner.

Where work on roofs are carried out, the Risk Assessment must take into account the possibility of persons falling through fragile material, skylights, soffits and openings in the roof, steel support work trusses and purlins so designed as to support the roof structure.

The Risk Assessments shall place specific emphasis on the placing and handling of roofing materials such as Inverted Box Rib Sheeting (IBR sheeting) or similar materials, (including contingency safety measures), which when exposed to windy conditions represents a serious safety hazard.



20. FALL PROTECTION PLAN

(Construction Regulation 10)

A Contractor must

- (a) designate a competent person to be responsible for the preparation of a fall protection plan;
- (b) ensure that the fall protection plan contemplated above is implemented, amended where and when necessary and maintained as required; and
- (c) take steps to ensure continued adherence to the fall protection plan.

The Fall Protection Plan must include

- (a) a risk assessment of all work carried out from a fall risk position and the procedures and methods used to address all the risks identified per location;
- (b) the processes for the evaluation of the employees' medical fitness necessary to work at a fall risk position and the records thereof;
- (c) a programme for the training of employees working from a fall risk position and the records thereof;
- (d) the procedure addressing the inspection, testing and maintenance of all fall protection equipment; and
- (e) a rescue plan detailing the necessary procedure, personnel and suitable equipment required to affect a rescue of a person in the event of a fall incident to ensure that the rescue procedure is implemented immediately following the incident.

A Contractor must ensure that:

- (a) **The Construction Manager** appointed under **Construction Regulation 8(1)** is in possession of the most recently updated version of the fall protection plan.
- (b) all unprotected openings in floors, edges, slabs, hatchways and stairways are adequately guarded, fenced or barricaded or that similar means are used to safeguard any person from falling through such openings;
- (c) no person is required to work in a fall risk position, unless such work is performed safely as contemplated in above;
- (d) fall prevention and fall arrest equipment are
 - (i) approved as suitable and of sufficient strength for the purpose for which they are being used, having regard to the work being carried out and the load, including any person, they are intended to bear; and
 - (ii) securely attached to a structure or plant, and the structure or plant and the means of attachment thereto are suitable and of sufficient strength and stability for the purpose of safely supporting the equipment and any person who could fall; and
- (e) fall arrest equipment is used only where it is not reasonably practicable to use fall prevention equipment.



Where roof work is being performed on a construction site, the Contractor must ensure that, in addition to the requirements set out above, it is indicated in the fall protection plan that:

- (a) the roof work has been properly planned;
- (b) the roof erectors are competent to carry out the work;
- (c) no employee is permitted to work on roofs during inclement weather conditions or if any conditions are hazardous to the health and safety of the employee;
- (d) all covers to openings and fragile material are of sufficient strength to withstand any imposed loads;
- (e) suitable and sufficient platforms, coverings or other similar means of support have been provided to be used in such a way that the weight of any person passing across or working on or from fragile material is supported; and
- (f) suitable and sufficient guard-rails, barriers and toe-boards or other similar means of protection prevent, as far as is reasonably practicable, the fall of any person, material or equipment.

Principal Contractor / Contractor - Competency Assessment

(Construction Regulation 7)

The Principal Contractor must be reasonably satisfied that the sub-contractors he intends to appoint also have the necessary competencies and resources to safely conduct the work they will be appointed for. This must be established at tender stage and before appointments are made.

In order to ensure this, the Principal Contractor must demonstrate to the Client that it has a necessary competencies and resources in place to perform the works safely

21 ROPE ACCESS

(Construction Regulation 18)

(1) A contractor must –

- (a) Appoint a competent person in writing as a rope access supervisor with the duty of supervising all rope access work on site, including the duty of ensuring occupational, health and safety compliance in relation to rope access work: Provided that the appointment does not relieve the construction manager of any personal accountability for failing in his management duties in terms of the Construction Regulation 2014;
- (b) Ensure that all rope access work on the construction site is carried out under the supervision of a competent person; and
- (c) Ensure that all rope access operators are competent and licensed to carry out their work.

(2) No contractor may use or allow the use of rope access work unless –

- (a) the design, selection and use of the equipment and anchors comply with the safety standards incorporated for this purpose into the Construction Regulations under Section 44 of the OHS Act.



(b) he or she is in possession of a site-specific fall protection plan developed by a competent person applicable to the specific work and environment prior to the commencement of work, including records of maintenance and inspections of all equipment used for the work.

(3) A contractor must ensure that adequate measures are in place to allow rescue procedures to commence immediately in the event of a fall incident taking place.

22. STRUCTURES

(Construction Regulation 11)

The Contractor will ensure that in terms of Construction Regulation 11 the following is adhered to:

- That the structure on/in which works are to be performed has been inspected by a certified structural engineer declaring the structure to be safe for construction/demolition/renovations work processes.
- Steps are taken to ensure that no structure becomes unstable or poses a threat of collapse due to demolition and construction work being performed on it, or in the vicinity of it.
- No structure is overloaded to the extent where it becomes unsafe; if uncertainty arises then the structural engineer is to be consulted.
- He/she has received from the designer the following information:
- Information on known or anticipated hazards relating to the construction/demolition work and the relevant information required for the safe execution of the construction/demolition work.
- A geo-scientific report (where applicable).
- The loading the structure is designed to bear.
- The methods and sequence of the construction/demolition process.
- All drawings pertaining to the design are on site and available for inspection.

The structural engineer shall carry out inspections at appropriate and sufficient intervals of the construction work involving the design of the relevant structure to ensure compliance with the design and record the results of these inspections in writing.

23. TEMPORARY WORK

(Construction Regulation 12)

Temporary work must be carried out under the supervision of a competent person designated in writing. Temporary works structures must be so designed, erected, supported, braced and maintained such that it will be able to support any vertical or lateral loads that may be applied.

No load is to be imposed onto the structure that the structure is not designed to carry.



Temporary works must be erected in accordance with the structural design drawings for that temporary works and, if there is any uncertainty, the designer must be consulted before proceeding with the erection/use of the temporary works.

All design drawings pertaining to the temporary works must be kept available on site.

All equipment used in the erection of temporary works must be checked by a competent person before use.

The foundation or base upon which temporary works is erected must be able to bear the weight and keep the structure stable.

Employees erecting temporary works must be trained in the safe work procedures for the erection, moving and dismantling of temporary works.

Safe access/egress (and emergency escape) must be provided for workers.

A competent person must inspect temporary works structures that have been erected before, during and after pouring of concrete or the placing of any other load and thereafter daily until the temporary works is stripped.

The results of all inspections must be recorded in a register kept on site.

The temporary works must be left in place until the concrete has reached sufficient strength to bear its own weight plus any additional weight that may be imposed upon it and not until the designated competent person has authorised its stripping in writing.

Any damaged temporary works must be repaired/rectified immediately Deck panels must be secured against displacement.

The contractor must ensure that no employee is exposed or required to work on slippery and dangerous surfaces.

Person's health must be protected when use is made of solvents, oils or other similar substances.

Ensuring that the OEL (Occupational Exposure Limit) for any substances that they may be exposed to does not exceed the legal limits and that the necessary PPE is used.

24. EXCAVATIONS

(Construction Regulation 13)

The Principal Contractor must ensure excavation work is conducted under supervision of a competent person who has been appointed in writing. A letter of appointment must be provided to ACSA Safety prior commencement of work. A risk assessment outlining safe work procedures to be adhered to if excavation is more than 1.0m deep must be provided to ACSA prior commencement of work. The Principal Contractor must ensure that no person works in an excavation which is not adequately braced or shored.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that every excavation including bracing and shoring are inspected daily prior each shift starts and such records are kept on site for reference.



The Principal Contractor must ensure that all precautionary measure as stipulated for confined spaces as stated in the General Safety Regulation of OHS Act 85/1993 are complied with when entering any excavation. The Principal Contractor must ensure that warning signs are conspicuously displayed where excavation work involves the use of explosives and a method statement developed by a competent person is provided to ACSA prior commencement.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that safe and convenient means of access is provided to every excavation when required. Such access must not be further than 6m from the point where any worker within the excavation is working.

The Principal Contractor must communicate, train and enforce safe work procedures pertaining to excavation work to his/her employees.

25. DEMOLITION WORK

(Construction Regulation 13)

The Principal Contractor must ensure that a detailed structural engineering survey is conducted by a competent person and a method statement on the procedure to be followed is provided to ACSA Safety. The Principal Contractor must ensure that demolition work is conducted under the supervision of a competent person appointed in writing.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that safety precautionary measures stipulated in Asbestos Regulations is adhered to if demolition work involves asbestos material and that asbestos work is conducted under the supervision of a registered Asbestos Principal Contractor.

26. SCAFFOLDING

(Construction Regulation 16)

Access Scaffolding must be erected, used and maintained safely in accordance with Construction Regulation 16 and SA Bureau of Standards Code of Practice, SANS 10085/1 entitled, "The Design, Erection, and Use & Inspection of Access Scaffolding.

Detailed consideration must be given to all scaffolding to ensure that it is properly planned to meet the working requirements, designed to carry the necessary loadings and maintained in a sound condition. It must also be ensured that there is sufficient material available to erect the scaffolding properly.

Scaffolding may only be erected, altered or dismantled by a person who has the appropriate training and experience in this type of work or under the supervision of such a person

Specific attention must be given to the appointment of Scaffolding Inspectors and Scaffolding Erectors who shall not be the same person. The continuous inspection of scaffolding structures must be recorded on the applicable Scaffold register.



Tagging/Signs reflecting the status of the scaffold must be used and fixed to the structure at all times. (Safe to use / Scaffold not Safe)

On completion of the erection, the Supplier will inspect the structure and will ensure it is in sound working order and complies with all statutory regulations. The Supplier will then issue a Handover Certificate, Drawings, design and specifications shall be signed by a registered professional engineer.

An inspection of the completed scaffold shall also be inspected by the registered professional engineer for approval prior to use. Should any additional load i.e. a hoist or advertising banners be added to the scaffold at a later stage, the professional engineer must approve the modification.

27. SUSPENDED PLATFORMS

(Construction Regulation 17)

The Contractor to design, erect, use and maintain suspended platforms in accordance with the requirements of Construction Regulation 17.

28. EXPLOSIVE ACTUATED FASTENING DEVICES

(Construction Regulation 21)

Every Explosive Powered Tools (EPT) must be:

- Provided with a guard around the muzzle to confine flying fragments or particles
- A firing mechanism that will prevent the EPT from firing unless it is pushed against the surface and at a right angle (where the EPT is fitted with an intermediate piston between the charge and the nail this requirement is waived)
 - The Contractor or user must ensure that:
 - Only the correct type of cartridge is used (product specific)
 - The EPT is cleaned and inspected daily before use by an appointed competent person who maintains a register with the findings of his inspection and the details of cleaning, service and repairs
 - The safety devices are in good working order before the EPT is used
 - When the EPT is not being used, it is to be stored in an unloaded condition together with the cartridges in a safe/secure place inaccessible to unauthorised persons
 - A warning notice is displayed at the point where the EPT is in use
 - The issue and return of cartridges must be controlled by maintaining the issue/returns register signed by both issuer and user and empty cartridge cases must be returned with unspent cartridges.



- Users/operators of the EPT have received the necessary training and have been authorised as being competent to use/operate the EPT
- Users/operators must wear the prescribed PPE whilst using/operating the tool

29. CRANES

(Construction Regulation 22)

A Crane permit must be obtained from ACSA and submitted before erection of crane.

A contractor must, in addition to compliance with the Driven Machinery Regulations, 1988 ensure that where tower cranes are used—

- they are designed and erected under the supervision of a competent person;
- a relevant risk assessment and method statement are developed and applied;
- the effects of wind forces on the crane are taken into consideration and that a wind speed device is fitted that provides the operator with an audible warning when the wind speed exceeds the design engineer's specification;
- the bases for the tower cranes and tracks for rail-mounted tower cranes are firm, level and secured;
- the tower crane operators are competent to carry out the work safely; and
- the tower crane operators have a medical certificate of fitness to work in such an environment, issued by an occupational health practitioner in the form of Annexure 3.

30. LIFTING EQUIPMENT, TACKLE, MATERIAL HOIST AND CRANES

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all lifting equipment and tackle are inspected before use and a monthly register is completed by a competent person. Proof of such inspections must be recorded and kept on file for reference. The Principal Contractor must ensure that a safe working load is conspicuously displayed on lifting equipment and tackle and service certificate is provided prior commencement of work. The Principal Contractor must ensure operators are properly trained on how to operate the above mentioned equipment and a proof of competency is provided prior commencement of work.

The Principal Contractor must provide information on procedures to be followed in the case of:

- Malfunctioning of equipment; and
- Discovery of a suspected defect in the equipment

The Principal Contractor must ensure that safety measures stipulated in Driven Machinery Regulation and Construction Regulation with regard to above equipment are adhered to at all times.



31. **CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES & MOBILE PLANT**

(Construction Regulation 13)

Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant may be inspected by ACSA prior to being allowed on a project site and suppliers of hired vehicles, plant and equipment will be required to comply with this specification as well as the OHS Act and Regulations.

Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant (CV & MP) to be:

- of acceptable design and construction
- maintained in good working order
- used in accordance with their design and intention for which they were designed
- Operated/driven by trained, licensed competent and authorised operators/drivers. No unauthorised persons to be allowed to drive or operate CV & MP
- Operators and drivers of CV & MP must be in possession of a valid medical certificate declaring the operator/driver physically and psychologically fit to operate or drive CV & MP.
- fitted with adequate signalling devices to make movement safe including reversing
- excavations and other openings must be provided with sufficient barriers to prevent CV & MP from falling into same
- Provided with roll-over protection, appropriate seat fitted which shall be used during CV & MP operations.
- inspected daily before start-up by the driver/operator/user and the findings recorded in a register/log book
- CV & MP to be fitted with two head and two taillights whilst operating under poor visibility conditions, in addition they shall be equipped with 'hazard warning' lights, which must be used whenever the CV & MP is on site.
- No loose tools, material etc. is allowed in the driver/operators compartment/cabin nor in the compartment in which any other persons are transported
- CV & MP used for transporting persons must have seats firmly secured and sufficient for the number of persons being transported
- Operators to be issued with Personal Protective Equipment as required and identified by the Risk Assessments
- Only licensed and road worthy vehicles will be allowed on the public roads

No person may ride on a CV & MP except in a safe place provided by the manufacturer for this purpose



The construction site must be organized to facilitate the movement of CV & MP so that pedestrians and other vehicles are not endangered. Traffic routes are to be suitable, sufficient in number and adequately demarcated

CV & MP left unattended after hours adjacent to roads and areas where there is traffic movement must be fitted with lights reflectors or barricades to prevent moving traffic coming into contact with the parked CV & MP.

In addition, CV & MP left unattended after hours must be parked with all buckets, booms etc. fully lowered, the emergency brakes engaged and, where necessary, the wheels chocked, the transmission in neutral and the motor switched off and the ignition key removed and stored safely

Workers employed adjacent to, or on public roads must wear reflective safety vests

All CV & MP inspection records must be kept in the OH&S File.

32. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND MACHINERY ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

(Construction Regulation 24)

The Principal Contractor must, in addition to compliance with the Electrical Installation Regulations, 2009, and the Electrical Machinery Regulations, 1988, promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 1593 of 12 August 1988, ensure that—

- (a) 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;
- (b) all parts of electrical installations and machinery are of adequate strength to withstand the working conditions on construction sites;
- (c) 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;
- (d) all temporary electrical installations used by the contractor are inspected at least once a week by a competent person and the inspection findings are recorded in a register kept on the construction site; and
- (e) all electrical machinery is inspected by the authorized operator or user on a daily basis using a relevant checklist prior to use and the inspection findings are recorded in a register kept on the construction site.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that prior notice is given to ACSA Electrical Department of any work involving electrical installation. A lock-out certificate must be issued to the relevant Principal Contractor. The Principal Contractor must ensure that a lock-out procedure is adhered to by his/her employees whenever required. The Principal Contractor must ensure that safety measures stipulated in



the Electrical Installation Regulations, Machinery Regulations, General Machinery Regulations and Construction Regulations are adhered to at all times.

33. USE AND TEMPORARY STORAGE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS ON CONSTRUCTION SITES

(Construction Regulation 25)

The Principal Contractor to ensure that:

- No person is required or permitted to work in a place where there is the danger of fire or an explosion due to flammable vapours being present.
- No flammable substance is used or applied e.g. in spray painting, unless in a room or cabinet or other enclosure specially designed and constructed for that purpose, unless due to imposed controls that the ventilation provided is sufficient to ensure that the Lower Explosive Limit and Lower Fire Limit are not exceeded. Furthermore, that the risk assessments are reviewed to ensure that all the related hazards have been addressed and that adequate P.P.E. is provided.
- The workplace is effectively ventilated. Where this cannot be achieved:
- Employees must wear suitable respiratory equipment
- No smoking or other sources of ignition is allowed into the area
- The area is conspicuously demarcated as "flammable materials"
- Flammables stored on a construction site are stored in a well-ventilated, reasonably fire-resistant container approved by the local Fire Department, cage or room that is kept locked with access control measures in place and sufficient firefighting equipment installed and fire prevention methods practised e.g. proper housekeeping
- Flammables stored in a permanent flammables store are stored so that no fire or explosion is caused i.e.: stored in a locked well-ventilated reasonably fire resistant container, cage or room conspicuously demarcated as "Flammable Store -No Smoking or Naked Lights"
- Adequate and suitable firefighting equipment installed around the flammables store and marked with the prescribed signs
- All electrical switches and fittings to be of a flameproof design, or where necessary, intrinsically safe.
- Any work done with tools in a flammables store or work areas to be of a non-sparking nature
- No Class A combustibles such as paper, cardboard, wood, plastic, straw etc. to be stored together with Flammables



- The flammable store to be designed and constructed so that in the event of spillage of liquids in the store, it will contain the full quantity + 10% of the amount liquid stored.
- Where the use of Bulk Storage facilities is contemplated, the contractor must ensure compliance to the local Authority bylaws.
- A sign indicating the capacity of the store to be displayed on the door
- Containers (including empty containers) to be kept closed to prevent fumes/vapours from escaping and accumulating in low lying areas
- Metal containers to be bonded to earth whilst decanting to prevent build-up of static electricity
- Welding and other flammable gases to be stored and segregated as to type of gas and empty and full cylinders
- All permanently installed storage facilities to comply with SANS 10089.

34. **HOUSEKEEPING AND GENERAL SAFEGUARDING ON CONSTRUCTION SITES** (Construction Regulation 27)

The Principal Contractor must ensure that suitable housekeeping is continuously implemented on each construction site, including—

- (a) the proper storage of materials and equipment;
- (b) the removal of scrap, waste and debris at appropriate intervals;
- (c) ensuring that materials required for use, are not placed on the site so as to obstruct means of access to and egress from workplaces and passageways;
- (d) ensuring that materials which are no longer required for use, do not accumulate on and are removed from the site at appropriate intervals;
- (e) ensuring that construction sites in built-up areas adjacent to a public way are suitably and sufficiently fenced off and provided with controlled access points to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons; and
- (f) ensuring that a catch platform or net is erected above an entrance or passageway or above a place where persons work or pass under, or fencing off the danger area if work is being performed above such entrance, passageway, or place so as to ensure that all persons are kept safe in the case of danger or possibility of persons being struck by falling objects.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that safety precautionary measures stipulated in Environmental Regulations for Workplaces and Construction Regulations and Construction Environmental Specification are adhered to at all times.



35. **STACKING AND STORAGE ON CONSTRUCTION SITES**

(Construction Regulation 28)

The Principal Contractor must ensure contractor must ensure that:

- (a) a competent person is appointed in writing with the duty of supervising all stacking and storage on a construction site;
- (b) adequate storage areas are provided;
- (c) there are demarcated storage areas; and
- (d) storage areas are kept neat and under control a competent person is appointed in writing with a duty of supervising all stacking and storage on a construction work or site. A proof of such appointment must be provided prior commencement of construction work. The Principal Contractor must ensure that stacking is conducted under supervision and good housekeeping is maintained at all times.

36. **CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES' FACILITIES**

(Construction Regulation 30)

A Contractor must provide at or within reasonable access of every construction site, the following clean, hygienic and maintained facilities:

- (a) Shower facilities after consultation with the employees or employees' representatives, or at least one shower facility for every 15 persons;
- (b) at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers;
- (c) changing facilities for each sex; and
- (d) sheltered eating areas.

A Contractor must provide reasonable and suitable living accommodation for the workers at construction sites 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.

37. **LADDERS**

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all ladders are numbered, inspected before use and monthly inspections are recorded in a register. The Principal Contractor must ensure that a competent person who carries the above inspections is appointed in writing.



38. PRESSURE EQUIPMENT

The Principal Contractor must ensure that pressure equipment is identified, numbered and entered in a register. Furthermore, he/she must ensure that inspections are carried out and certificates of testing are available and kept on file as per the Regulations.

39. EMPLOYEES EXPOSED TO EXCESSIVE NOISE

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all employees exposed to excessive noise, equal or above 85 dB(A), have undergone a baseline audiometric test prior commencement of construction work and SABS approved ear protection is provided and worn at all times.

40. PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Principal Contractor must ensure that notices and signs are conspicuously displayed at the entrance and along the perimeter fence indicating “No Unauthorized Entry”, “Visitors to report to office”, “helmet and safety shoes” etc.

Health and safety signage must be well maintained throughout the project. This must entail cleaning, inspection and replacement of missing or damaged signage.

Furthermore, the Principal Contractor must ensure that:

- a) Nets, canopies, fans etc. are provided to protect the public passing or entering the site
- b) A security guard is provided where necessary and provided with a way of communication and an access control measures or register is in place
- c) All visitors to a construction site undergo health and safety induction pertaining to the hazards prevalent on the site.

41. NIGHT WORK

The Principal Contractor must ensure that necessary arrangements have been made with ACSA before conducting any night work and that there is adequate lighting for any work to be conducted and failure to do so will result in work being stopped.

42. HOT WORK

The Principal Contractor must ensure that ACSA Fire & Rescue Department is notified of any hot work to be conducted during construction work. A hot work permit accompanied with a gas free certificate must be issued to the relevant Principal Contractor by ACSA Fire & Rescue Department when satisfied that the area is safe and that the Principal Contractor understands the procedure. The Principal Contractor must ensure that a hot work procedure is adhered to at all time by his/her employees.



43. HIRED PLANT AND MACHINERY

The Principal Contractor must ensure that any hired plant and/or machinery brought to site is inspected by a competent person before use and records confirming that it is safe for use are provided prior usage of such equipment. Such plant or machinery complies at all times with the requirements of the Occupational Health & Safety Act.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that hired operators receive induction prior commencement of work and that said hired operators have proof of competency.

The Principal Contractor must provide information on procedures to be followed in the case of:

- (a) Malfunctioning of equipment; and
- (b) Discovery of a suspected defect in the equipment

44. ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORK

The Principal Contractor must ensure that construction work conducted on the public road all necessary caution signage, cones, flag man etc. are provided as stipulated in the Road Traffic Ordinance is adhered to. The caution signage to be conspicuously displayed to warn the drivers of any construction work ahead must be provided at least at 75 m away from the cones; flag man; actual construction work etc.

45. EDGE PROTECTION AND PENETRATION

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all exposed edges and floor openings are guarded and demarcated at all times until permanent protection has been erected. Guardrails used for edge protection must be 500mm and 900mm apart (double railing) above the platform/ floor surface.

The Principal Contractors fall protection plan must include the procedure to be followed regarding the management of edge protection and penetration.

46. BATCH PLANTS

Should a batch plant be used, it must conform to the requirements as set out on Construction Regulation (February 2014) of OHS Act 85/93. These must include but not limited to appointment of a competent person to operate and supervise batch plant operations.

47. CONFINED SPACE ENTRY

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all necessary health and safety provisions prescribed in the General Safety Regulations are complied with when entering confined spaces.

48. LIQUOR, DRUGS, DANGEROUS WEAPONS, FIREARMS

The Principal Contractor must ensure that no person is allowed on site that appears to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.



The Principal Contractor must encourage his/her workforce to disclose the medication that poses a health and safety threat towards his/her fellow employees. No person must be allowed to enter the site and work if the side effects of such medication do constitute a threat to the health or safety of the person concerned or others at such workplace.

No dangerous weapons or firearms allowed on the construction site.

49. INTERNAL/EXTERNAL AUDITS

The Principal Contractor must conduct monthly safety, health and environment audits and such records must be kept on site. The Principal Contractor must ensure that corrective measures are taken to ensure compliance.

ACSA must conduct monthly audits and defects noted must be reported to the relevant Principal Contractor for remedial action. Inspections must be conducted by ACSA and non-conformances noted must be recorded and provided to the relevant Principal Contractor for remedial action. ACSA must stop any Principal Contractor from executing any construction work which is not in accordance with the health and safety plan.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all necessary documents stipulated in this document are kept on the health and safety file and made available when requested.

50. PENALTIES

Penalties will be imposed by ACSA on Principal Contractors who are found to be infringing these specifications, legislation and safety plans.

The Principal Contractor will be advised in writing of the nature of the infringement and the amount therefor. The Principal Contractor must determine how to recover the fine from the relevant employee and/or sub-contractor. The Principal Contractor must also take the necessary steps (e.g. training) to prevent a recurrence of the infringement and must advise ACSA accordingly. The Principal Contractor is also advised that the imposition of penalties does not replace any legal proceedings.

Penalties will be between R200 and R20 000, depending upon the severity of the infringement. The decision on how much to impose will be made by the ACSA SHE Representative, and will be final. In addition to the penalties, the Principal Contractor must be required to make good any damage caused as a result of the infringement at his/her own expense.

The preliminary list below outlines typical infringements against which ACSA may raise penalties; however, this list must not be construed as final:

- Failure to keep a copy of OHSACT on site.
- Failure to maintain an up-to-date letter of good standing with the Compensation Commissioner / FEM.
- Working on site without attending Safety Induction Training.



- Failure to conduct Safety Induction for personnel and visitors on site.
- Failure to issue and wear Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment.
- Failure to fully stock first aid box in accordance to the risks identified.
- Failure to disclose or report first aid cases and /or minor/major/fatalities as prescribed by the OHSACT.
- Failure to adhere to written safe work procedure as stipulated in the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment and safety plan.
- Failure to maintain records and registers as per the OHS Act of 1993 and its regulations.
- Failure to conduct audits and inspections as required by legislation.
- Keeping un-serviced fire equipment on site.
- Failure to make use of ablution facilities.
- Failure to remove personnel on site who appears to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.
- Failure to close out previously raised non-conformances.
- Failure to make and update legislative appointments.
- Failure to adhere to the OHS Act of 1993 and its regulations.

I, _____ (name & surname) of _____(company)

Upon receipt of this specification, agree and acknowledge ACSA's right to impose penalties should I or any of my employees or contractors fail to comply with these conditions.

Signed: _____

On this date: _____ (dd/mm/yyyy)

At: _____ (Airport Name)