Occupational Health and Safety Baseline risk assessment - Diesel sampling and gauging contract documentation

Business/Operating unit:	**PEAKING OU**			**Next Review Date (every 2 years):**	**Template identifier:**
Date:	**2025/08/25**	**Compiled by:** Frikkie Van Loggerenberg	**Authorised by:**	Name: Frikkie Van Loggerenberg	**Document identifier**
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Refer to Occupational Health and Safety Risk assessment procedure 32-520

List activity	*Hazard Identification*	*Associated risk*	*Risk type*	*What are the possible consequences?*	*Existing Controls*					*Control Owner*	*Legal and Other Requirements*
List specific activities to be performed taking into consideration the equipment to be used, the personnel involved in the task.	Anything with potential to cause of harm. **Note:** A hazard can pose more than one risk.	A chance that injury , ill health or damage could occur as a result of uncontrolled hazard.	Safety or health	Consider the worse case scenario without controls?	Include: - Preventative Controls (controls implemented to eliminate hazards or reduce the likelihood of the risk occurring), and - Reactive Controls (controls implemented to reduce the immediate impact of the risk occurring) **Elimination** **Substitution** **Engineering controls** **Administrative controls** **Personal protective equipment (PPE)**	Consequence	Likelihood	Risk Priority Rating	**RCE** Risk Control Effectiveness	Person allocated the responsibility for implementing the agreed controls	Where relevant, list the relevant legislative and or Eskom requirements that prescribe the control.
Sampling	Defective/broken tools	Hand injuries, cuts and bruises , electrical shock	Safety	LTI	PPE, supervision, Tools box talks,routine inspections, visual inspection prior use	4	B	III	Fully effective	Contract Manager / Site Supervisor	OHS Act Section 8, 14, GSR 2
	Ascending and Decending of stairs	Slip,trip, and falls	Safety	Medical	Apply three point contact, Trained employee.	3	C	II	Fully effective	Contract Manager / Site Supervisor	OHS Act Section 8, 14, GSR 2 and 6
	Tools falling from heights	Injuries	Safety	Fatality	Training, Tool box talks, behavouiral observations, risk assessment	5	B	II	Fully effective	Contract Manager / Site Supervisor	OHS Act Section 8, 14, ER 6
	Wet ,slippery or uneven surfaces	Injuries from slipping on wet floors or uneven surfaces	Safety	LTI	Awareness training, PPE, toolbox talk, be aware of your surroundings, be aware of where you are stepping, clean up spills immediately, toolbox talks	4	B	III	Fully effective	Contract Manager / Site Supervisor	OHS Act Section 8, 14,
	Slippery/wet floors	Injuries from slip,trip, and falls	Safety	Medical	PPE, toolbox talk,be aware of your surroundings	3	C	II	Fully effective	Contract Manager / Site Supervisor	OHS Act Section 8, 14, ER2
	Ergonomics	Twisting,bending	Health	LTI	Awareness training, PPE, toolbox talk,be aware of your surroundings, cleaning	4	A	IV	Fully effective	Contract Manager / Site Supervisor	OHS Act Section 8, 14, ER2
	Noise	NIHL, tinittus	Health	Medical	Use of earplugs, NIHL awaremess, toolbox talks, Noise surveys	3	C	II	Fully effective	Contract Manager / Site Supervisor	OHS Act Section 8, 14, ER2

Consequence criteria

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

Likelihood criteria

Score	Descriptor	Safety	Occupational hygiene	
			Exposure	Probability of exceeding OEL
A	Highly unlikely	▪ More than a “100 year event” ▪ Exceptionally unlikely, even in the long-term future ▪ < 5% probability.	Rare (once a year)	No exposure (or exposure < 10% of OEL)
B	Unlikely	▪ Could occur in “years to decades” ▪ May occur but not anticipated ▪ ≥ 5% and < 20% probability.	Short periods of time, a few times per day/ intermittent (once in six months, three months, or a month)	Low exposure (< 50% of OEL)
C	Possible	▪ Could occur within “months to years” ▪ May occur shortly but a distinct probability it will not, or ≥ 20% and < 70% probability.	Continuous for between one and two hours (often/ weekly)	Moderate exposure (chronic exposure > 50% of OEL or acute exposure ≥ OEL)
D	Likely	▪ Could occur within “weeks to months” ▪ Balance of probability will occur ▪ ≥ 70% and < 90% probability.	Continuous for between two and four hours (frequent/daily)	High exposure (chronic exposure > OEL, or exposure exceeding OEL-STEL)
E	Unavoidable	▪ Could occur within “days to weeks” ▪ Impact is imminent ▪ ≥ 90% probability.	Continuous for eight-hour shift	Very high exposure (chronic exposure > 2 x OEL or exposure exceeding OEL-C)

RISK CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS GUIDE

RCE	Guide
Fully effective	Nothing more to be done except review and monitor the existing controls. Controls are well designed for the risk, are largely preventive and address the root causes. Management believes that they are effective and reliable at all times. Reactive controls only support preventive controls.
Mostly effective	Most controls are designed correctly and are in place and effective. Some more work to be done to improve operating effectiveness or management has doubts about operational effectiveness and reliability of the controls.
Mostly ineffective	While the design of controls may be largely correct in that they treat most of the root causes of the risk, they are not currently operationally very effective. There may be an over-reliance on reactive controls, or some of
None	Virtually no credible control. Management has no confidence that any degree of control is being achieved.

		RISK MATRIX				
Consequences	6	I	I	I	I	I
	5	II	II	II	I	I
	4	III	III	II	I	I
	3	IV	III	II	II	I
	2	IV	IV	III	II	II
	1	IV	IV	III	III	III
		A	B	C	D	E
		Likelihood				

Priority	Risk ranking	Action required
I	Very high	Immediate action required, and these risks to be captured on IRM system.
II	High	Strong mandatory action required, and these risks to be captured on IRM system.
III	Medium	Action required, possibly at administrative level.
IV	Low	Minor or no action required.