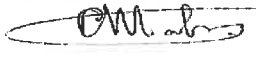
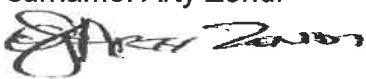




**Site Specific Health and Safety Specification in terms of 2014
Construction Regulations 5.1(b)**

Document Title	Site Specific Health and Safety Specification
Client	eThekweni Municipality-Development engineering Unit.
Project title	The Provision of Incremental Services to informal Settlements within the Northern Region: Smithfield Road-Kenville: Roads, Footpaths and Associated Stormwater Control-Ward 34.
Contract Number	4V-24407
Revision	00
Date	31 May 2023
Internal Reference no.	SSHSS 126/05/2023
Compiled by (Safety officer)	Name and surname: Phumlani Mabaso Signature:  Date: 31/05/2023
Reviewed by (Manager: Safety & Risk)	Name and surname: Arty Zondi Signature:  Date: 31/05/2023

PROJECT LOCALITY

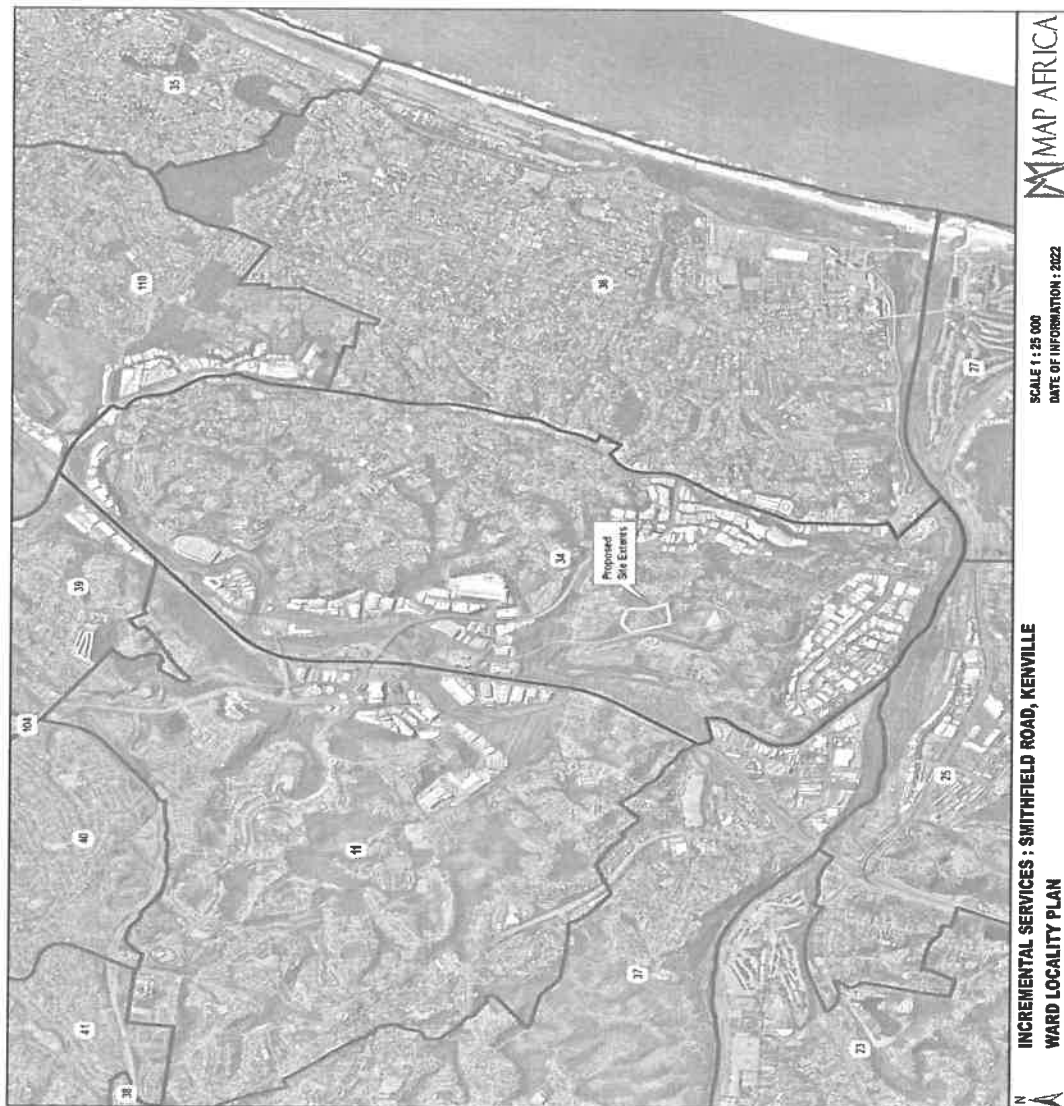


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1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Construction Health and Safety Specification, all definitions in the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations, the abbreviations and the definitions given hereunder shall apply; where definitions may overlap, the most onerous requirement shall apply:

Acronym or Definition	Meaning
Agent	Refer to the Agent appointed by the Client to act on its behalf, and who is appointed in writing
CHSS	Refers to this document as the Construction Health and Safety Specification
Client	Refers to eThekweni Municipality
COIDA	Means Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993
Construction Site	Means the premises and grounds where construction work is being performed
Principal Contractor	Means an employer appointed by the Client to perform construction works
CR	Refers to the Construction Regulations of 2014
DSTI	Refer to a documented daily safe task instruction compiled and issued by a contractor and trained to all relevant employees
H&S	Refers to Health and Safety
Medical Certificate of Fitness	Means a valid medical certificate of fitness issued by an occupational medicine practitioner, such medical testing shall be relevant to the risks of the construction work on the construction site and shall conform to the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Regulations and to the requirement of this Health and Safety Specification
Method Statement	Refer to a document detailing the key activities to be performed in order to reduce as reasonably as practicable the hazards identified in the Risk Assessment
OHSA	Refer to the Occupational Health and Safety Act
Regulations	Refer to the Regulations stipulated in the OHSA
S	Refer to a section in the OHSA
SACPCMP	Means the South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions
Sub-Contractor	Means an employer appointed by the Principal Contractor
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Description of Site and Access

It must be noted that the Employer's Agent will set up a meeting with the Councillor, community and contractor as an introduction so that the contractor will have safe access to the site.

3. LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY

The Client or its Agent shall not be responsible for any acts or omissions of any contractor which may directly or indirectly result from the application of the CHSS or any project specific version thereof.

All contractors must ensure that articles, work, equipment, machinery, plant and work practices are, at all times compliant to the legal requirements as these apply.

The Client or its Agent shall limit its responsibility to the application of the Construction Regulations Clients Requirements only.

The Principal Contractor shall enter into a Mandatory Agreement with the Client, as defined in Section 37(2) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that each contractor appointed by the Principal Contractor and each sub-contractor appointed by a contractor also into a Mandatory Agreement with the Principal Contractor, as defined in Section 37(2) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. These agreements shall be included in the Principal Contractor's H&S File on site and be valid for the duration of the contractors' work on the construction site.

4. PURPOSE OF THE CONSTRUCTION H&S SPECIFICATION

This document defines the minimum management requirement that is to be implemented by the Principal Contractor/Contractor for the management of Health and Safety on any eThekweni Municipality project.

The aim of this document is to present the health and safety aspects that need to be controlled and managed on the project.

This Health and Safety specification identifies and encompasses the working behaviours and safe work practices that are expected of all employees, Vendors and Contractors, Sub-Contractors and Visitors, engaged on construction site.

Providing a guideline to comply with best Health & Safety practices and the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85/1993 as amended, including reference to applicable legislative requirement.

5. PROJECT HEALTH AND SAFETY COST

The Client must ensure that potential Principal Contractor submitting tenders have made adequate provision for the cost of health and safety measures.

The Principal Contractor shall allow in their cost provision for complying with the requirements of this CHSS; resources for the following H&S controls shall be in place.

	H&S cost item	Description
1.	Construction Safety Officer.	Construction safety officer is required to ensure that the health and safety plan is implemented on site.
2.	Medical certificate of fitness.	Medical examination of all employees and certification of fitness by an Occupational Medicine Practitioner
3.	Personal Protective Equipment.	PPE to be provided as per risk exposure, including but not limited to : respiratory, adapted hearing protection, adapted hand protection, adapted eye and head protection.
4.	Public protection and barricading.	To reduce risk exposure to the employees and members of the public.
5.	Training and competency.	Occupational Health and Safety Training in accordance with the skills matrix included in the approved H&S Plan.
6.	Dust mitigation.	To reduce dust exposure to the employees and the public
7.	Employee facilities.	Refer to the Facilities Regulations (drinking water, change facility, personal lockers, and wash facilities, eating facilities.
8.	First Aiders.	Standard first aid training.
9.	Other.	Items not indicated in the Specification

6. SCOPE AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Type of Works	Description of Works
i) Site Clearance	General clearance including the removal of vegetation, concrete slabs, kerbs etc.
ii) Drainage	Approx. 150m total length of 1000mm wide concrete v-drains, including fig. 6 barrier kerb
i) Roadworks	Approximate total length = 185m. Asphalt surfaced roads will be constructed as indicated on the contract drawings.
iii) Footpaths	Approximate total length = 250m. Concrete footpaths and staircases will be constructed as indicated on the contract drawings.
iv) Protection Works	Construction of 1m to 2.5m high dry-stack retaining walls and topsoiling and grassing of banks and verges

7. COMPENSATION FOR OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES AND DISEASES ACT

The Principal Contractor, each contractor and each sub-contractor shall submit proof of Good Standing with COIDA Commissioner or a Mutual Association licensed in terms of Section 30 of COIDA, prior to starting any work on site.

A copy of the Letter of Good Standing with COIDA Commissioner must be included in the H&S Plan of each contractor working on the site and must remain updated for the duration of the construction work.

8. APPLICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK PERMIT

The Principal Contractor shall assist the Client in compiling the evidence required by the Department of Labor for the issuing of the Construction Work Permit.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that the H&S Plan presented for approvals includes:

- Evidence that the Principal Contractor made adequate provision for the cost of H&S measures
- Evidence that the Principal Contractor has the necessary competencies and resources to carry out the construction work safely.
- A copy of the Letter of appointment of the Construction Manager in terms of CR 8(1) + proof of his qualification, competence and registration where applicable.
- Proof of the registration of the Principal Contractors safety officer with the SACPCMP.

The Principal Contractor shall display the work permit number at the main site entrance. This display must be conspicuous to the satisfaction of the Department of Labor. The permit must be noticeable.

The construction works can only commence once the construction work permit is issued by the Department of Labor.

9. NOTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The Principal Contractor 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—

Include excavation work;

Include working at a height where there is risk of falling;

Include the demolition of a structure; or

Include the use of explosives to perform construction work.

A contractor who intends to carry out construction work that involves construction of a single storey dwelling for a client who is going to reside in such dwelling upon completion, 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

10. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

10.1 Construction Manager

The Principal Contractor shall appoint a full time competent person as the construction manager with the duty of managing all construction on the site including the duty of ensuring occupational health and safety compliance.

The Construction Manager must demonstrate competency in relation to work being performed and the ability to manage construction work which may include making all statutory appointments in terms of health and safety.

10.2. Construction Safety Officer

The Principal Contractor shall appoint a competent Construction Safety Officer for the construction work. The Construction Safety Officer shall be full/part time on the construction site for this project.

The Safety Officer shall be registered with the South African Council for the Projects and Construction Management Professions. Proof of competence and registration of the appointed Construction Safety Officer must be included in the H&S Plan.

10.3. Construction Supervisor

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 subregulation (7), and every such employee has, to the extent clearly defined by the 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 regulation.

11. PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR'S HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

The Principal Contractor shall submit a suitable, sufficiently documented and coherent specific health and safety plan based on the Client documented Health and Safety Specification. The health and safety plan shall include but not limited to the following:

- Project Title. (Cover page-Client details and Principal Contractor details)
- Introduction.
- Full Description of the works. (As per contract document)
- Objectives and Targets for the Project.
- Health and Safety Plan Health and Safety plan implementation and review.
- Site Specific Organogram of reporting structure all persons appointed in terms of OHS Act No. 85 of 1993.
- Management of construction and supervision.
- Compliance with Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993 (COIDA).
- Notifying Department of Employment and Labour about the intended construction work.
- Site establishment.
- Sub-Contractor and Supplier Management.
- Monitoring and review plan.
- Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment & Risk Control as well as monitoring and review plan.
- Written Safe Working/operating Procedures.

- Excavation/earthworks.
- Incident Management & First Aid.
- Emergency Preparedness Plan on site.
- Fire Prevention & Protection on Construction Site.
- Public/Pedestrian Safety.
- PPE Provision and Maintenance on Construction Site.
- Site establishment.
- Health & Safety Signage on Construction Site.
- Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plants on Construction Site.
- Hand &Electrical Tools Management.
- Use and Temporary Storage of Flammable Liquids on Construction Site
- Hand & Electrical Tool Management.
- Arrangement of Construction Employees Facilities.
- Health & Safety Policies.
- Health and safety training & competencies.
- Housekeeping and general safeguarding on construction site.
- Handling and Storage of Hazardous chemicals substances.
- Site barricading.
- Traffic accommodation on site.
- Induction.
- Medicals certification of employee's fitness.
- Site Security and access control.
- Stacking and storage on construction site.
- Heat stress measures on site.
- Transportation of employees to site.
- Manual handling of heavy objects.
- Dust control measures.
- Removal of waste on construction site.
- Internal and external Audit.
- Site inspection and keeping of records/registers.
- Toolbox talks awareness.

12. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

The Principal Contractor shall before commencement of any construction and during such construction works have risk assessments performed by appointed competent person in writing which forms part of the health and safety plan to be applied.

The provisions of Regulation 9 of the Construction Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

13. HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE

The Client must discuss and negotiate with a Principal Contractor the content of the Health and Safety Plan and thereafter finally approve the Health and Safety plan for implementation. The recommended Health and Safety file shall include the following:

- Award letter from SCM
- Notification of Construction Work
- Client Health & Safety Specification
- SHE Policy
- Principal Contractor Health & Safety Plan
- Updated letter of good standing with Commissioner
- Section 37.2 Mandatory Agreement
- Contractor appointment letter in terms of CR 5.1(k)
- Organogram as per appointments
- Legal appointment letters and competencies (Construction Manager, Construction Supervisor, Traffic/Construction Safety Officer, Risk assessor, Incident Investigator, First aider, Fire equipment Inspector, Construction Vehicle and Mobile Plant, Excavation Supervisor and Health and safety representative) etc.
- Risk Assessments as per scope of work & Risk Control and Monitoring and review plan.
- Written Safe Working Procedures as per scope of work
- Applicable Inspection Registers
- Incident/Accident Management Procedure/Policy, Register and relevant forms (Annexure 1, Wcl2) etc.
- Latest copy of OHS Act and other relevant regulations
- Environmental Management Plan Procedures (Dumpsite, Water provision, Ablution, Waste management, Concrete works, Refueling and spillage management, hazardous chemicals storage and disposal, Environmental awareness training, Protection of heritage, site demarcation etc)
- Health and Safety Induction manual.
- Site Emergency Preparedness Plan
- Key Personnel contact numbers
- Site Safety Rules
- Medical Records – Medical Fitness Certificate
- Tool box talks awareness
- Material Safety Data Sheets and Hazardous Chemical Register.
- First Aid box and competent first aider
- Traffic management plan
- Subcontractor appointments and the subcontractors list.
- Site SHE internal and external audit records.
- Personal protective equipment issuing and maintenance records.
- Covid-19 Documentation.

14. CLOSE-OUT CONSOLIDATED HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE

The Principal Contractor shall compile a consolidated H&S file and hand over to the Business Unit, OHS Unit will conduct a project close out using the appropriate checklist before the completion of the project.

15. INDUCTION AND HEALTH AND SAFETY AWARENESS

15.1 Induction Training

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all employees have gone through the induction training before commencing duties on site.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all visitors to the construction undergo health and safety induction pertaining hazards prevalent on the site and ensure that visitors have

appropriate PPE. The Principal Contractor must at all times on his or her construction site keep records of health and safety induction training.

15.2 Health and Safety Training

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that employees are trained on health and safety measures this shall include but not limited to:

- Written Safe Working Procedures
- Risk Assessments
- Health and Safety Plan and other policies
- Emergency Management Plan
- Incident management procedures
- Environmental management procedures
- Toolbox Talks
- MSDS
- Traffic management plan

16. INCIDENTS MANAGEMENT & FIRST AID

All incidents and accidents as per Section of the Act must be reported, recorded and investigated as per General Administration Regulation 8 & 9

Where a fatality or permanent disabling injury or incident occurs on the Construction site, the Client must ensure that the Principal Contractor provides the Provincial Director with a report contemplated in Section 24 of the Act and the report includes the measures that the Principal Contractor intends to implement to ensure a safe construction site.

17. HEALTH AND SAFETY AUDITS

The Client must ensure that periodic health and safety audits are conducted at intervals mutually agreed upon between the Principal Contractor and the Client at least every 30 days, the copy of the health and safety audit report must be provided to the Principal Contractor within seven days after the audit.

18. FIRE PRECAUTIONS ON CONSTRUCTION SITE

The Principal Contractor shall provide suitable fire extinguishers which shall be serviced regularly in accordance with the manufactures recommendations.

Safety signage shall be prominently displayed in all areas where fire extinguishers are located. The Principal Contractor shall arrange for training of the relevant personnel, in the use of fire extinguishers.

The provisions of Regulation 29 of the Construction Regulations as well as Regulation 9 of Environmental Regulation for Workplaces shall be followed in every detail.

19. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS AND MACHINERY ON CONSTRUCTION SITE.

The Principal Contractor shall designate a competent electrician in writing who shall control all electrical installations.

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.

All Electrical machinery is inspected by the authorized operator or user on daily basis using a relevant checklist prior to use and the inspection findings are recorded in a register kept on the construction site.

The provisions of Regulation 5, 6 & 9 of the Electrical Installation Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

20. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that every employee is issued with, and wears SANS-approved P.P.E. as per the conducted risk assessment.

Failure to use protective equipment as per the risk assessment shall require disciplinary intervention and this process shall be documented in the induction.

No employer shall in respect of anything which he is in terms of this Act required to provide or to do in the interest of health or safety of an employee make any deductions from any employee's remuneration or require or permit any employee to make any payment to him or to any other person.

The provisions of Regulation 2 of the General Safety Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

21. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ANDSAFETY SIGNAGE

The Principal Contractor shall erect and maintain quality safety signage

The signage shall include but is not limited to:

- Traffic control signs.
- Emergency telephone number(s)
- PPE to be worn at the particular site
- When falling objects may occur, relevant barricading and warning signs must be erected

22. DUTIES OF PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS AND CONTRACTORS

Contractors and sub-contractors must be given a copy of the H&S specification and any additional specification issued by the Client and shall comply with these specifications integrally. All employers working on the site shall conform to the standard in the CHSS. All the duties of the Principal Contractor in this CHSS equally apply, in full, to contractors of such Principal Contractor and to sub-contractors of such contractors.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that the comprehensive and updated list of all the contractors and sub-contractors on site includes:

- A reference to the agreements between the parties, including all contractors Section 37(2) agreements with the Principal Contractor
- The type of work being done

- The date of the approval of the H&S Plan
- The date of expiry of the COIDA certificate of good standing
- Appointments and competencies.
- Medical certification of employees.
- The date of the last monthly audit.

The provisions of Regulation 7 of the Construction Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

23. EXCAVATION WORK

- The Principal Contractor must ensure that all excavation work is carried out under the supervision of a competent person who has been appointed in writing for that purpose.
- The Principal Contractor shall take cognisance of the geotechnical study pertaining to the conditions of the construction site and must plan all excavation work in accordance with the recommendations of the professional engineer.
- The Principal Contractor must ensure that every excavation, including all bracing and shoring, is inspected daily, prior to the commencement of each shift and that no person enters the excavation or works in a risk zone until the excavation is assessed and declared safe.
- All excavations must be left open for the minimum of time required and those that are left open on the site must be protected by a barrier or a fence of at least one meter in height as close to the excavation as is practicable. The protective barrier or fence must adequately prevent persons from falling into the excavation and barrier taping is not sufficient for this purpose
- Excavation shoring and bracing, if required shall be designed by a designer appointed in writing who shall inspect and approve the installed shoring and bracing
- Where persons work, inspect or test excavations, warning signs must be in place next to an excavation

The provisions of Regulation 13 of the Construction Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

24. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

The site shall at all times be secured to prevent the unauthorized access of persons to construction risk areas.

Appropriate health and safety signage shall be posted and access control to site must be exercised via a single access point.

All members entering the site must indicate in what capacity they are visiting the site.

The access point must be designed and constructed to allow for temporary parking, entry of construction vehicles, entry of personnel transport vehicles and entry of individual workers and other persons.

The principal Contractor shall ensure that each person visiting the site shall be inducted to the site and such abridged induction shall outline the hazards from on-site activities and the precautions to be observed to avoid or minimize those risks

Visitors must only enter when accompanied by a responsible person designated by the Principal Contractor.

25. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES FACILITIES

The Principal Contractor shall 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.

The provisions of Regulation 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 of the Facilities Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

26. STORAGE AND USE OF FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

No flammable substances must be stored on site unless these are stored in a flammable store or cabinet approved by the Municipal Chief Fire Officer, no other materials shall be stored in the flammable store or cabinet

Where required the H&S Plan shall include a method statement detailing the safe use, storage, decanting and spill controls for all flammable liquids used and stored on site.

The provisions of Regulation 25 of the Construction Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

27. HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE

With respect to hazardous chemical substances used, the contractor shall ensure that:

- All MSDS are included in the H&S File
- A HCS risk assessment is included in the H&S Plan
- The safe use, storage, emergency procedures and safe disposal of hazardous substances are addressed in a method statement(s) included in the H&S Plan.
- Proof of competency and signed letters of appointment of the person responsible for chemical handling is included in the H&S File.

Any hazardous chemical substance intended to be applied on site during the project (i.e. after approval of the H&S Plan) shall be subject to an issue-based risk assessment and method statement which must be presented to the Client Agent prior to the substance being introduced on site.

The provisions of Regulation 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9A, 10, 11, 14, 15 of the Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

28. HOUSEKEEPING AND GENERAL SAFE GUARDING ON CONSTRUCTION SITE

The Principal Contractor shall appoint a person responsible for general housekeeping and stacking and storage of materials and equipment on the entire site.

The provisions of Regulation 27 of the Construction Regulations shall be followed in every detail.

29. CONSTRUCTION MEDICALS

A Principal 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.

30. STACKING AND STORAGE ON CONSTRUCTION SITE

A Principal Contractor must, in addition to compliance with the provisions for the stacking of articles in the General Safety Regulations, 2003, ensure that—

A competent person is appointed in writing with the duty of supervising all stacking and storage on a construction site;

Adequate storage areas are provided;

There are demarcated storage areas; and storage areas are kept neat and under control.

31. TOOLBOX TALKS AWARENESS

The Principal Contractor must ensure that the toolbox talks are conducted on weekly basis and the training records kept on the safety file

32. CONTINGENCY/EMERGENCY PLAN, PROCEDURE AND CONTACT NUMBERS

Principal Contractor shall prepare an emergency procedure which will address any emergency situation that is likely to occur on a project site.

The Emergency Preparedness Plan deals with the emergency situation as fast and efficiently as possible, to minimise loss of life, the protection of property and the maintenance of services necessary for the wellbeing of employees. The plan shall include valid local emergency contact numbers and must be easily accessible.

33. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT PLAN.

PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR

The following are the Principal Contractor's primary responsibilities for traffic accommodation

- Develop a traffic accommodation strategy and submit it for evaluation prior to commencement of work.
- This will be sent to the client for approval
- Included to the traffic management strategy must be drawings of how traffic will be managed
- Implement traffic accommodation measures in accordance with the traffic accommodation strategy.

- Ensure that all sub-contractors comply with the traffic accommodation strategy.
- Monitor the work zone to ensure that the traffic accommodation strategy is effective for both day and night time conditions during period of construction.
- Maintain all traffic control devices.
- Modify the traffic accommodation strategy if necessary. Take appropriate and timely action to correct any deficiencies by the contractor, in case of imminent danger, corrective action must immediate.
- All Traffic accommodation contractors shall have at least one First aider (Level 1) for each section of work.
- If the traffic Safety Officer have got the necessary first aid competency it will be accepted.
- It is also a recommendation and good practice that a Fire fighter be appointed for the site.
- Report all third party vehicle accidents immediately to the Client. Provide a copy of the completed accident report within 48 hours of the occurrence.
- On construction projects, submit completed daily reports of the traffic accommodation details (location, date, time, signs, barricades) on weekly basis.
- On construction projects attend meetings to address any concerns regarding the performance of the traffic accommodation strategy.
- Provide a knowledgeable individual at the work zone to maintain the traffic control devices and address any traffic accommodation issues which arises, the contractor must identify the individual at the pre-construction meeting.
- All traffic controllers must have the necessary competency to be able to control traffic.

The provisions of Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Road Traffic Signs Manual Volume 2: Chapter 13 and eThekweni Transport Authority Road works signing shall be followed in every detail.

34. COVID-19 COMPLIANCE.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that the measures for the protection of employees against exposure to Covid-19 are complied with in accordance with the Code of Practice: Managing Exposure to SARS-COV-2 in the Workplace,2022, The below listed SARS-COV-2 documents shall be included in the safety file to be submitted to the client (but not limited to the following)

- A copy Code of Practice: Managing Exposure to SARS-COV-2 in the workplace,2022
- SARS-COV-2 Site Management Plan.
- SARS-COV-2 Risk Assessment.

N.B: For more information please do not hesitate to contact Phumlani Mabaso on 078 4567 892 or 031 311 4160 or email Phumlani.mabaso@durban.gov.za

ANNEXURE 3

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 85 of 1993

Construction Regulations. 2014

Medical Certificate of Fitness

Name of Employee ID Number Co Number

	*Possible Exposure e.g. noise, heat, fall, risk, confined space, etc.	* Job specific Requirement e.g. Operating Mobile Crane, Digging Trenches, Erecting formwork & Support work, etc.	* Protective Equipment e.g. Dust respirator(Light Duty) Welding Gloves, etc.
*Occupation e.g. General worker , Welder, Bricklayer, Steel fixer, Mobile Crane, Operator, etc.			

* The employer to complete the information in the spaces marked with an before sending the employee for a medical examination

Declaration by the Medical Examiner:

I certify that I have, by examination and testing, using the above criteria specified by the employer, satisfied myself that the abovementioned employee is fit to perform the duties by the employer in the matrix above.

Occupational Medicine Practitioner/ Occupational Health Nursing Practitioner: (Please Print Name).....

Signature Practice Number Date

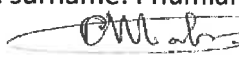
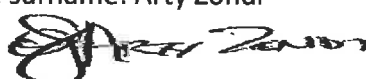
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ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY Occupational Health & Safety Unit

SITE BASED BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT

Construction Regulations 5.1(a)

Document Title	Baseline Risk Assessment
Client	EThekweni Municipality–Development engineering
Project title	The Provision of Incremental Services to informal Settlements within the Northern Region: Smithfield Road-Kenville:Roads, Footpaths and Associated Stormwater Control-Ward 34.
Contract Number	4V-24407
Revision	00
Date	31/05/2023
Internal Reference no.	BRA 126/05/2023
Compiled by (Safety officer)	Name and surname: Phumlani Mabaso Signature:  Date: 31/05/2023
Reviewed by (Manager: Safety & Risk)	Name and surname: Arty Zondi Signature:  Date: 31/05/2023

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION: In accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, (Act 85 of 1993) the Legislator places specific requirements on an Employer. One of these is prescribed in Section 8(i) of the Act where it requires the Employer to ascertain the risks and dangers which may occur within the workplace or section of the workplace and then goes on to establish working procedures or practices.

2. PURPOSE: This is conducted to create a benchmark of the potential risks that apply to the whole project or business operation.

3. SCOPE: This assessment could be approached on a site, regional or national level concerning any facet of the business operation or process or activity.

4. REVIEW AND MONITORING PLAN

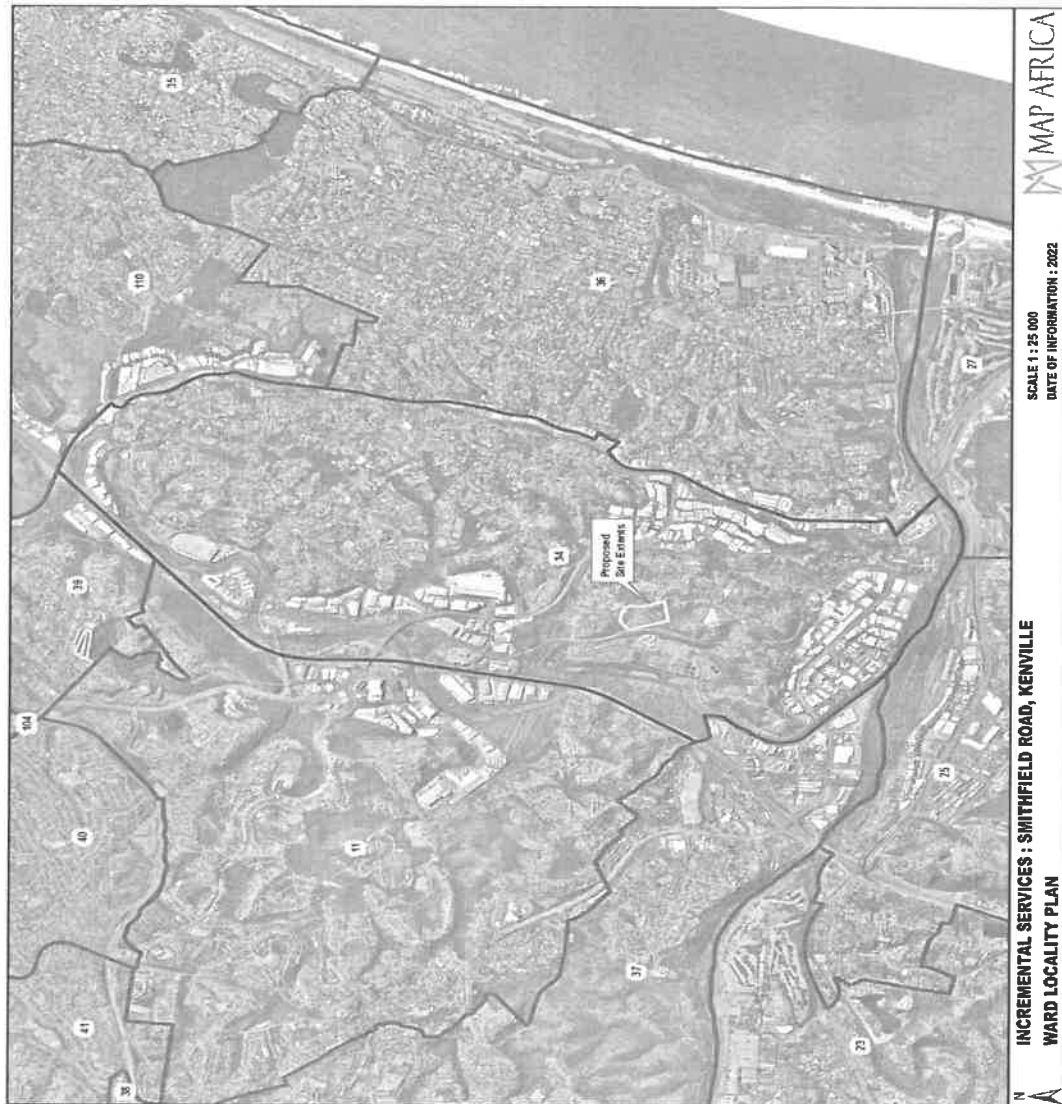
The risk assessment form part of the health and safety plan to be applied on the site and must include the following:

- (a) The identification of the risk and hazards to which to which persons may be exposed.
- (b) An analysis and evaluation of the risk and hazards identified based on a documented method.

5. REFERENCES

- (a) Tender document number 4V-24407
- (b) Occupational Health & Safety Act and its Regulation

6. LOCALITY PLAN



PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS A BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT AND NOT A DETAILED RISK ASSESSMENT OF ALL ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES ON SITE.

7.SCOPE OF WORK

Description of Works

Type of Works	Description of Works
i) Site Clearance	General clearance including the removal of vegetation, concrete slabs, kerbs etc.
ii) Drainage	Approx. 130m total length of 1000mm wide concrete v-drains, including fig. 6 barrier kerb
i) Roadworks	Approximate total length = 40m. Asphalt surfaced roads will be constructed as indicated on the contract drawings.
iii) Footpaths	Approximate total length = 350m. Concrete footpaths and staircases will be constructed as indicated on the contract drawings.
iv) Protection Works	Construction of 1m to 2.5m high dry-stack retaining walls and topsoiling and grassing of banks and verges

The following activities were assessed:

- (a) Access to the site.
- (b) Material delivery to the site.
- (c) Site establishment.
- (d) Site clearance and grubbing.
- (e) Busy residential/industrial area.
- (f) Traffic management.
- (g) Excavation/ earthworks.
- (h) Manual moving of precast products.
- (i) Provision of pipe bedding, laying of pipe and backfilling.
- (j) Construction of manholes and appurtenant drainage works.
- (k) Protection of existing services.
- (l) Construction mobile plant and machinery.
- (m) Construction of protection works.
- (n) Concrete works.
- (o) Layer works.
- (p) Construction of asphalt wearing course.

(q) Site security.

1. RISK ESTIMATION AND EVALUATION

RISK CLASSIFICATION USING A RISK SCORE TECHNIQUE

Exposure (E) How frequently does the hazardous event occur		Risk level
Continuously		10
Frequently (daily)		6
Occasionally (weekly)		3
Unusually (monthly)		2
Rarely (few a year)		1

Probability (P) The probability of a loss when the hazardous event does occur		Risk level
Frequent (happens often)		10
Probable (quite possible)		6
Occasional (unusual, but possible)		3
Remotely possible (has happened somewhere)		1
Improbable (practically impossible)		0.5

Severity (S) Consequences of the hazardous event		Risk level
Catastrophic many fatalities; or interruption of longer than 2 weeks; or asset or environmental damage (or both) exceeding R100m		100
Disaster (few fatalities; or interruption between one and 2 weeks; or asset or environmental damage (or both) exceeding R10m)		40
Very serious (one fatality; or interruption of 6 days; or asset or environmental damage (or both) exceeding R100,000		7
Important (temporary disability; or interruption between 6 and 24 hours; or damage exceeding R10,000		3
Noticeable (first aid needed; or interruption of less than 6 hours; damage exceeding R1000)		1

Risk classification (Risk score = E x P x S)	
Risk score	Risk level
Over 400-----5	Very high risk - discontinue operation or activity
200 to 400 ----- 4	High risk - immediate correction needed
70 to 200----- 3	Substantial risk - correction needed
20 to 70----- 2	Possible risk - attention needed
Under 20 ----- 1	Risk accepted

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

Activity	Hazard	Risk	Risk Evaluation			Risk Score	Risk level
1 Access to the site.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Traveling to and from site in a vehicle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Safety belts not worn when traveling in or operating a vehicle.Vehicle not equipped with safety belts for all passengers.Over speeding of vehicles.Driving on public roads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Injuries caused when in vehicle accident.Fatalities when in vehicle accidentRisk of personnel being injured by over speeding vehicles.Involved in accident.	6	6	7	252
2 Material delivery to the site.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Loading and offloading of equipment manually.Mechanical handling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Employee being struck by the load.Manual lifting of heavy objects.Bending.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Serious injury.Back strain.Skeletal damageHead, hand, and foot injuries.Backache.	3	6	7	126
3 Site establishment.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Manual and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Incompetent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Injuries,	6	6	7	252

	<p>mechanical clearing of the land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off-loading and positioning of containers by mobile crane Fencing off the site Installation of temporary water supply, electricity, ablution facilities, 	<p>construction mobile plant operator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sharp protruding objects. Manual Handling of equipment and materials. Uneven surfaces Driving on dangerous and undulating terrain. Reckless driving. Electrocution Incorrect/ poor connection of temporary services 	<p>Accidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand injuries. Skeletal injuries Destruction of services Death, burns 						
4	Site clearance and grubbing.								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearing of the site using construction mobile plant/labourer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overgrown vegetation Rubble existing on site Snakes bites. Bees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nuisance, poisonous Environmental contamination Death, poison Accident/ 	6	6	7	252	4	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incompetent driver/operator• Unsafe construction mobile plant• Petrol and oil spillages• Dust accumulation.• Bending.• Noise.• Exposure to vibration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• property damage.• Collision with other vehicles• Noise• Respiratory problems.• Back strain.• NIHL.• Blood circulation problems.						
5	Busy residential/industrial areas.								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Working next to residential/industrial areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public exposure to construction activities.• Destruction of services in the area.• Other activities in the areas• Strikes in the area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Injuries public and employees, broken bones, damage to property, death,• Disturbance of personnel activities• Fights, lawsuits, disagreement• Damage to property, injuries to employees	6	6	7	252	4	
6	Traffic management.								

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of construction vehicle and mobile plant in the public and next to public roads/ streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor/ no traffic management plan in place Lack of traffic management training Unroadworthy plant and vehicle Collision with other vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents, death, broken bones, damage to property Noncompliance with the National Road Traffic Act, Council Road Traffic bi-laws and other applicable Regulations Blockage/ inconvenient access to industrial/ commercial areas 	6	6	7	252	4
7	Excavation/Earthworks.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual and mechanical excavation using construction mobile plants and hand tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faulty hand tools Hitting underground services Unsafe machinery/ hand tools Dust accumulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand injuries. Lack of service delivery which may result in community protest injuries to hands, Severe injuries. 	6	6	3	108	6
8	Manual moving of precast product.							

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manual handling and moving of precast product using wheelbarrows, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsafe wheelbarrows, Manual handling of precast product Lifting of excess/ heavy load Ergonomics hazards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury to hands/ toes Skeletal injuries Slippery surface Tripping hazards Ergonomic risks 	3	3	3	27	2
9	Provision of pipe bedding, laying of pipe and backfilling.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Levelling Compaction Transportation of imported material Offloading and laying of pipe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic accidents on site when transporting materials. Reversing of trucks and mobile plant. Dust inhalation. Incompetent driver/ operator Dust Vibration Noise Faulty hand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to Property. Respiratory failure Fatigue. Kidney damage. Muscle/ body/ joint pain Noise induced hearing loss Skin irritation Breathing/ respiratory diseases Hand Injuries. Backache. 	3	3	3	27	2

		tools						
10	Construction of manholes and appurtenant drainage works.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casting and floating of concrete during construction of stormwater systems. • Excavation above 1m deep using mobile plant • Preparation and laying of concrete pipes using a lifting equipment • Construction of above 1m deep manhole using cement, blocks, hand tools and concrete manhole rings/cover • Connection of the stormwater pipes into the existing stormwater drainage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collapsing of trenches. • Unsafe access to trench • Unprotected trenches • People exposure to excavations • Unsafe lifting devices • Incompetent lifting machinery operator • Equipment failure • Overloading of equipment/ machinery • Working/ operating equipment too close to the excavation • Contact with and inhalation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collapsing of trench walls • Death, dislocation, trauma/ panic attack • Broken bone, dislocation, • Falling into excavation. • Injury to body. Accidents. Property Damage. Noncompliance with DMR. Noncompliance with stipulated safe working load. • Falling into excavation. Property damage. • Respiratory diseases. Skin disease/ 	6	6	7	252	4

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of cement dust Manual handling of heavy manhole rings and covers Incorrect connection of stormwater pipes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> irritation Back/ spine problems. Possible of pinch. Skeletal injuries. Injury to hands and toes. Destruction/ blockage of stormwater drainage system 					
11	Protection of existing services.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of water mains, sewer, stormwater, electrical etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disturbance of the services, Improper connection, Sewer spillage, Blockage of sewer and stormwater lines Exposure to biological agents Electrocution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No water and electricity, community strikes, Health hazards Environmental hazards Burns, death Financial costs for replacing damaged cables 	6	6	7	252	4
12	Construction mobile plant and machinery.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of construction vehicles and mobile plants and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unsafe construction plants and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents. Property damage. Noncompliance 	6	6	7	252	4

equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incompetent drivers/operators • Uneven surface • Equipment/machinery failure • Running out of control • Noise • Vibration • Oil Spillage • Dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noncompliance with stipulated safe working load. • Capsizing of mobile construction plants. Jammed construction mobile plants, death • Injury to employees and community, death, loss of limb/disablement • Damage to property • Noise induced hearing loss • Muscular pains, kidney damage, • Environmental contamination • Lung disease 						
13	Construction of protection works.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retaining structure using wire baskets and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manual handling of stones/rocks 	6	6	3	108	3	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stones Working with wire mesh Laying of stones/rocks/blocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pinch point, sharp and protruding edges Too much bending. Faulty hand tools. Cold temperatures. Hidden underwater currents. Exposure to deep depth of the stream. Hidden debris or underwater hazards including weeds and plants which can entangle people under the water. Exposure to polluted water. Steep slimy banks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fingers crushed or trapped by adjacent rock pieces Backaches. Illness. Drowning. Skin irritation. Falling and drowning. 					
14	Concrete work.							

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-leveling the area and formwork preparation for footpaths and V-drain and footpath. • Exposure to cement. • Hand mixing of cement. • Pouring of ready-mix concrete. • Floating of the concrete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise. • Vibration. • Dust. • Defective hand tools. • Cement contact with body. • Over bending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury to employees and community, death, loss of limb/ disablement • Noise induced hearing loss • Lung disease, eye irritation. • Hand injuries. • Backache. 	6	6	3	108	3
15	Layerworks.							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levelling • Compaction • Transportation of imported material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic accidents on site when transporting materials. • Reversing of trucks and mobile plant. • Dust inhalation. • Incompetent driver/operator • Dust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage to Property. • Respiratory failure • Fatigue. Kidney damage. Muscle/ body/ joint pain • Noise induced hearing loss • Skin irritation • Breathing/ respiratory diseases <p>Hand Injuries.</p>	3	3	3	27	2

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vibration• Noise							
		Faulty hand tools							
16	Construction of asphalt wearing course.								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compaction• Asphalting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incompetent driver/operator• Dust• Vibration• Noise• Contact with hot asphalt and prime coat.• Fumes Faulty hand tools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Injuries, Environmental contamination• Lung disease, eye irritation.• Contamination of the nearest commercial buildings• Fatigue. Kidney damage. Muscle/body/ joint pain• Noise induced hearing loss• Burns, skin infections• Breathing/ respiratory diseases Injury to hands	6	6	3	108	3	
17	Site security.								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of security to staff and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incompetent security personnel• Unguided	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of property• Theft,• Financial risk• Uncontrolled	6	6	3	108	3	

		property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprotected/ fenced site camp • Working in a high risk zone 	entry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hijacking/ Mugging 					
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