

“HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE”

FOR

**PROJECTS AND MAINTENANCE
(BUILDING/ELECTRICAL/MECHANICAL)**

MANAGED ON BEHALF OF

**THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC WORKS & INFRASTRUCTURE**

(DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE)

PROJECT:

**(Installation of the emergency water tanks and booster pump
In various Magistrates Offices)**

This document serves as a guide to Principle Contractors and Contractors (and their agents) to assist them in complying with the requirements of the Act and more specifically the Construction Regulations and to ensure a most comprehensive Health and Safety File. Kindly note the following extractions from the Construction Regulations:

“Every contractor shall ensure that a health and safety file, which shall include all documentation required in terms of the provisions of the Act and the Regulations, is opened and kept on site and made available to an inspector, client, client’s agent or principle contractor upon request. [CR 5(7)]

A Principal Contractor shall hand over a consolidated health and safety file to the client upon completion of the construction work and shall, in addition to the documentation referred to in sub regulation (7) [above], include a record of all drawings, designs, materials used and other similar information concerning the completed structure. [CR 5(8)]

A Principal Contractor shall ensure that in addition to the documentation required in the health and safety file as determined in the two sub regulations above, 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 are included and available. [CR 5(9)]”



The information, documentation and lists required to be included in the Health and Safety File as contemplated in the Construction Regulations [CR 5(7)], shall be suitably and sufficiently documented in terms of the following items listed below to ensure compliance with the Act as far as is reasonably practicable.

Note: In the event that any of the items listed below may not have reference to the planning, implementation and completion of the work to be done pertaining to the project on the construction site, it must clearly be indicated as such with a proper statement e.g. ‘Not Applicable’. All other relevant references or items below shall relate to the information required as contemplated in the Act and Regulations.

IMPORTANT - This Health and Safety File shall be regarded as the property of the Client as it has to be consolidated and handed over to the Client upon completion of the project. The Principal Contractor shall ensure that this file is adequately protected against any form of damage, abuse or fraud.

Registers as follows:

- * Accident/Incident Register (Annexure 1 of the General Administrative Regulations)
- * H&S Representatives ('SHE - Reps') Inspection Register
- * Arc & Gas Welding & Flame Cutting Equipment Inspections
- * Inspection of Cranes
- * Inspection of Ladders
- * Inspection of Vessels under Pressure plus all other excluded under VUP regulations
- * Fire fighting equipment

The H&S Representatives (SHE-Reps) will be required to submit the abovementioned registers as well as other legally required registers, also from the list below, on a monthly basis to the chairman of the H&S committee for submission to, and endorsement by the H&S Committee. Also refer to the suggested Agenda for the H&S Committee under 12.8.3

Documents as follows:

Copy of OH&S Act (updated) (General Administrative Regulation 4.)
 Proof of Registration and good standing with a COID Insurer (Construction Regulation 4(1)(g))
 Appointments – in terms of the Construction Regulations * [See references Page 4]
 Notification of Construction Work – Annexure 1 [CR 3]
 H&S Specifications [CR 4]
 H&S Plan – Principal Contractor, Contractor & Sub-contractors [CR 5(1) & (4)]
 Proof of Periodic Audits [CR 4, 5 & 6]
 List of all Contractors (accountable to Principal Contractor) on site [CR 5(9)]
 Contractor Agreements [CR 5(9)]
 Type of work done on site [CR 5(9)]
 Records of drawings, designs, materials used and similar information concerning the completed structure [CR 5(8)]
 Input by Construction Safety Officer [CR 6(7)]
 Risk Assessment [CR 7(1)]
 Copy of Risk Assessment [CR 7(2)]
 Proof of H&S Induction Training [CR 7(4) & (7) & (9)(b)]
 Proof of training on Hazards and Work Related Procedures [CR (7)(4)]
 Fall Protection Plan [CR 8]
 Designer notice to contractor of dangers and hazards relating to construction work [CR 9(2)(b)]
 Drawings design of structure [CR 9(3)]
 Records of Inspections of Structure [CR 9(4)]
 Maintenance records – structure safety [CR 9(5)]
 Record Excavation Inspection [CR 11(3)(h)]
 Method Statement [CR 11(3)(k)]
 Method Statement [CR 12(2)]
 Method Statement [CR 12(11)]
 Operational Compliance Plan [CR 15(2)(c)]
 Certificates, design calculations, sketches and test results [CR 15(3)]
 Examination results [CR 15(9)]
 Suspended Platform Inspection and Performance Test records [CR 15(11)]

Medical Certificate of Fitness [CR 15(12)(b)]
Proof of Training [CR 15(12)(c)]
Material Hoist Inspections [CR17(8)(c)]
Maintenance Records Material hoist [CR17(8)(d)]
Record Batch Plant Maintenance & Repair [CR18(9)]
Register for control of cartridges/nails studs – explosive powered tools [CR19(2)(g)(ii)]
Medical Certificates of Fitness [CR 20(g)]
Medical Certificates of Fitness [CR 21(1)(d)(ii)]
Findings of daily inspections Construction Vehicles & Mobile Plant [CR21(1)(j)]
Record of Temporary Electrical Installation Inspections [CR22(d)]
Record of Electrical Machinery Inspections [CR22(d)]
Proof of Training [CR 27(i)]
Evacuation Plan [CR 27(1)]
H&S Rep & Committee Members details
H&S Committee Meetings' Minutes
Other appointments in terms of OHASA

The following further identified requirements in terms of the Act and other Regulations of the Act are similarly applicable as part of the contents of the 'Health and Safety File':

Details of Inspections (by DoL)
Recording and Investigation of Incidents – Annexure 1 [GAR 9(1-3)]
Action taken on all incidents [GAR 9(4)]
Certificates of Competency in First Aid [GSR 3(4)]
Record of Medical Surveillance required in terms of OHASA
Proof of compliance with Asbestos Regulation requirements
Proof of compliance with Major Hazard Installation requirements

**The Appointments to be made in writing with job descriptions as per the Construction Regulations may include some or all of the following:*

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS - [CR 4(1)(c)]

CONTRACTORS – [CR 5(3)(b) + (11)]

COMPETENT PERSONS - [CR 6(1) + (2)]

- [CR 6(6)]
- [CR 7(1) + (4)]
- [CR 8(1)(a)]
- [CR 10(a) + (e) + (f)]
- [CR 11(1) + (3)(b)(ii)(b) + (3)(k)]
- [CR 12(1) + (2) + (3) + (11)]
- [CR 14(2)]
- [CR 15(1) + (2)(c) + (8)(c) + (13)]
- [CR 17(8)(a)]
- [CR 18(1) + (7)]
- [CR 19(2)(b) + (2)(g)(i)]
- [CR 20(f)]
- [CR 21(1)(d)(i) + (1)(j)]
- [CR 22(d) + (e)]
- [CR 26(a)]
- [CR 27(h)]

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY OFFICER - [CR 6(6)]

DESIGNER - [CR 9(2)]

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IMPORTANT:

A copy of the following certification in terms of the **“SAFETY AND SWITCHING PROCEDURES FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS”** (Document attached) signed by the prospective tenderer / contractor is to be included in the Health and Safety File:

“ I hereby certify that I have taken cognisance of the content of the document titled ‘SAFETY AND SWITCHING PROCEDURES FOR ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS’, and have included the relevant elements of the document applicable to the above project in my Health and Safety Plan and shall ensure adherence and compliance to the requirements thereof.”

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
WORKS

SAFETY AND SWITCHING
PROCEDURES

FOR

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

JANUARY 2003

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REGULATIONS AND DEFINITION OF COMPETENT PERSON:

1.1 REGULATIONS:

All persons who carry out or arrange for work of any description for the Department in connection with electrical apparatus shall make themselves acquainted with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 1993) with particular reference to the Electrical Machinery Regulations, Regulations 1 to 23 inclusive.

Access to the above Act and its Regulations can be arranged with the Regional Manager.

1.2 DEFINITION OF COMPETENT PERSON:

"competent person" in relation to machinery, means any person who—

- (a) has served an apprenticeship in an engineering trade which included the operation and maintenance of machinery, or has had at least five years' practical experience in the operation and maintenance of machinery, and who during or subsequent to such apprenticeship or period of practical experience, as the case may be, has had not less than one year's experience in the operation and maintenance appropriate to the class of machinery he is required to supervise;
- (b) has obtained an engineering diploma in either the mechanical or electrotechnical (heavy current) fields with an academic qualification of at least T3 or N5, or of an equivalent level, and who subsequent to achieving such qualification has had not less than two years' practical experience in the operation and maintenance appropriate to the class of machinery he is required to supervise;
- (c) is a graduate engineer and has had not less than two years' post-graduate practical experience in the operation and maintenance appropriate to the class of machinery he is required to supervise and who has passed the examination on the Act and the regulations made there-under, held by the Commission of Examiners in terms of regulations E5 (2) of the regulations published under Government Notice R.929 of 28 June 1963; or
- (d) is a certificated engineer;

2 SAFETY EQUIPMENT

The following equipment required for working on electrical installations and distribution systems, must be maintained in good order and repair and must be made available:-

Safety belt, overalls, hard hat, safety shoes or boots, rubber gloves, "Men Working" notice boards, locks for locking off switches, buss bar shutters in truck-type switchgear, isolators or earthing links, rubber sheet and length of rope with short circuiting earthing-chains, earthing sticks and testing/phasing sticks rated for the voltage of the equipment to be tested.

Under no circumstances shall work be carried out on electrical apparatus unless the proper safety equipment is used

With regard to overhead linesmen, no work shall be carried out unless use is made of a non-metallic ladder and the appropriate safety belt, rubber gloves, overalls, hardhat and safety shoes or boots are worn. The buddy system must also be implemented.

3 DEFINITION OF OPERATING TERMS

3.1 Alive or live

This means electrically connected to the power system and/or electrically charged.

Consider an isolated overhead line that is not earthed. An overhead line can be electrically connected to the system in the following ways:

- (a) By means of a metallic conductor such as links and breakers or switches. This is the normal way of transmitting electrical energy.
- (b) Electromagnetic induction or transformer action from a nearby current carrying line will induce a dangerous voltage in the isolated lines and are a hazard to all personnel that must work on or with the line.
- (c) Electrostatic induction or condenser action from a nearby live line will induce a dangerous voltage in any isolated, but not earthed, overhead line. Electrically charged means at a potential difference or voltage above zero

3.2 Dead

This means that any apparatus so described is isolated from the power system. Rotating plant shall not be regarded as dead until it is stationary or is being slowly rotated by means of barring gear and is not excited.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act defines dead as: "dead" means at or about zero potential and isolated from any live system. Disconnected has the same meaning as isolated. An overhead line disconnected from all sources of supply but not earthed, cannot be regarded as dead because:

- (a) It can retain a static charge.
- (b) It can acquire a static charge due to atmospheric conditions.
- (c) It can accidentally be made alive.
- (d) Nearby lines continually induce voltage in them.

The regulations recognise only the following devices as disconnects or isolators:-

- (a) Links.
- (b) Fuses.
- (c) Truck type switchgear.

3.3 Earthing

This means the connecting of apparatus electrically to the general mass of earth in such a manner as will ensure at all times an immediate safe discharge of electrical energy. This is done through an earth bar or spike by means of a good metallic conductor.

To fully appreciate this definition we must refer to the Electrical Machinery Regulations, Regulation 3 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act which states:

"Work on Disconnected Electrical Machinery. —Without derogating from any specific duty imposed on employers or users of machinery by the Act, the employer or user shall, whenever work is to be carried out on any electrical machinery which has been disconnected from all sources of electrical energy but which is liable to acquire or to retain an electrical charge, as far as is practicable, cause precautions to be taken by earthing or other means to discharge the electrical energy to earth from such electrical machinery or any adjacent electrical machinery if there is danger if there is danger therefrom before it is handled and to prevent any electrical machinery from being charged or made live while persons are working thereon."

Electrical apparatus and in particular overhead lines may become charged due to:-

- (a) Direct lightning strokes.
- (b) Electro magnetically induced currents due to a lightning stroke in the immediate vicinity of the line.

- (c) Electro statically induced charges on the lines due to the presence of thunderclouds.
- (d) Electrostatic charges imparted to the line by the friction of dust or snow blowing past the conductors.
- (e) Electrostatic charges imparted to the line due to changes in line altitude"

These changes are responsible for tremendously high voltages between overhead lines and earth, in fact, sometimes high enough to cause a flash over on insulators. A spark may span several centimetres of air to a person's hand should he approach too closely to an isolated unearthed overhead line.

An overhead line or apparatus can be made alive by:

- (a) Unauthorised operating, i.e., closing the wrong links and breaker.
- (b) Faulty wiring on consumer's stand-by sets. (Back feed from consumer)
- (c) A broken overhead conductor from a different line falling onto the isolated line.
- (d) Synchronising plugs.

From the foregoing paragraphs it is clear that the purpose of earthing isolated lines and apparatus are:

- (a) To discharge them should there be a residual voltage or charge.
- (b) To prevent them acquiring a static charge.
- (c) To prevent danger to persons working on apparatus in the event of someone accidentally making it alive.
- (d) To dissipate induced voltages continuously and safely.

Earthing gear means the fixed or portable appliances used for earthing electrical apparatus. The dangers from inadequate or improper earth connections are:

- (a) Electrocution.
- (b) Burns from arcing.
- (c) Electric shock leading to falls.

Earthing may be done by the closing of earthing links, or by the attaching of fixed earthing devices or by the affixing of portable earthing straps. In each case the main idea is to ensure the safety of personnel.

In affixing portable earth straps, the connection to the earthbar or earthed metal or spike must be made first and in removing such earthing straps, the disconnecting from the earthbar or earthed metal or spike must be done last. Also, a link stick or an insulated stick should be used to connect the earth wires to the overhead lines or apparatus.

These requirements are most important because connecting the portable strap first to earth and then to the conductors by means of a link stick avoids the risk of a shock to the operator from static charges or induced voltages.

REMEMBER: Always safety test before applying earths.

3.4 Isolate

This means to disconnect from all Sources of electrical potential by means of opening of links or fuses or the withdrawal of truck-type circuit-breakers.

All sources of electrical potential mean all points or circuits from where the apparatus can be made alive. Links, fuses and truck-type switchgear can be regarded as isolators because:

- (a) They leave a visible air gap in a circuit when open, removed or withdrawn.
- (b) They contain no stored energy and will not close due to defects.
- (c) They can be locked in a physical condition and thus can only be operated by the person with the correct key.

Opening links and locking them in the open position; removing fuses and locking them away; withdrawing truck-type switchgear and locking the buss bar shutters are the only safe methods of isolating.

3.5 Circuit Breaker

This is a device designed to make or break electric current under normal and fault conditions. A breaker can make or break an electric current because it is designed to extinguish the arc very rapidly and effectively. It is also designed to withstand the tremendous forces under short circuit conditions. The arc-extinguishing medium for high-voltage breakers is normally air, oil or vacuum and should this medium be lost, the breaker becomes a link. Never use a breaker without an arc-extinguishing medium to interrupt current flow because the breaker will probably explode or it will sustain severe damage.

A fault condition is any condition that will cause an excessive amount of current flow. The normal fault conditions are:

- (a) Phase faults.
- (b) Earth faults.
- (c) Open circuit in one line of a three-phase system (Single-phasing).
- (d) Too low a voltage. (Motors will draw a large current or even stall).
- (e) Too high a voltage.
- (f) Overloading.

For the following reasons breakers cannot be regarded as isolators:

- (a) They leave no visible gap in a circuit.
- (b) They contain stored energy and can close on their own due to various defects.
- (c) It is normally not possible to lock them in an open position.
- (d) Oil circuit-breakers are subjected to carbon tracking which could cause a flash-over between contacts.

3.6 Link

This is a device for making or breaking a circuit when no load current is flowing. Links differ from breakers and switches in the following respects:

- (a) They are not equipped with an arc extinguishing medium/device.
- (b) Their movement is very slow.

Should current be interrupted by means of links, an uncontrollable arc will be struck at the points where the contacts part.

The temperature of the arc is so high (+ 2 000°C) that it will simply melt the parting contacts. As the contacts move further apart, the arc will lengthen and burn everything away. Molten metal could splash onto the operator and cause severe injuries.

As the arc lengthens, considerable noise is generated and the light intensity is so severe that the operator could suffer from "welding flash" of the eyes.

When apparatus equipped with earthing links is required to be earthed at more than one place, the earthing links shall always be closed first and thereafter, any necessary portable earthing gear may be affixed to the apparatus.

In removing the earths in readiness for making the apparatus alive, all portable earthing gear shall first be removed and earthing links shall be opened last.

Closing the earthing links first ensures maximum safety to the operator. These links are easily operated, make good contact and the operating handles are at a safe distance from the contact points.

Locks and keys shall also be provided for links. The operating mechanism of all manually operated links shall be fitted with fastenings for locks. The operating mechanisms of each set of manually operated links shall normally be locked whether the links are in the open or in the closed position.

The locking of links provides a safeguard against their being opened or closed in error by other persons apart from the one with the correct key and a written instruction to operate.

3.7 Operating methods

This means switching, linking, safety testing and earthing. This definition also indicates the order of operating when making apparatus safe to work on.

- (a) Switching -
 - (i) Open breaker or switch to interrupt current flow safely, i.e. prevent arcs.
 - (ii) Close breaker or switch to start current flow - the only safe way.
- (b) Linking - open at least one set of links from where the apparatus can be made alive and lock the links in the open position. Always ensure that you are not going to start or interrupt current flow with the links by ensuring that the breaker or switch is open.
- (c) Safety test - test all three phases to ensure that the apparatus is disconnected from all sources of supply and that there is no back-feed from a consumer's standby set or other source.
- (d) Apply earths - ensure safety of the workers by:-
 - (i) Discharging the line or apparatus.
 - (ii) Preventing the line from acquiring a static charge.
 - (iii) Preventing the line or apparatus from being accidentally made alive.

Before applying portable earths, ensure that they are mechanically and electrically in good condition. There should be no broken strands, the clamps should be rigid and without defect and when applied properly, should make intimate contact with the conductors and earthbar or spike. The earthing cable tails should be as short as possible. The current carrying capacity of the portable earth is greatly reduced by broken strands. It will act as a fuse and increase the danger to workmen.

4 GENERAL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

No person shall carry out work of any description (including maintenance, repairs, cleaning and testing) on any part of electrical apparatus unless such parts of the apparatus are:

- (a) dead;
- (b) disconnected, isolated and all practicable steps taken to lock off from live conductors;
- (c) efficiently connected to earth with the appropriate earthing sticks or gear designed for this purpose at all points of disconnection of supply;
- (d) screened where necessary to prevent danger, and caution and danger notices fixed;

and unless such person is fully conversant with the nature and extent of the work to be done.

It is the duty of the competent person in charge of the work to ensure that the foregoing provisions are complied with. He shall also ensure that when the work has been completed, the apparatus is safe to be made alive and that all earths and temporary danger notices have been removed.

Provided that cleaning and painting of earthed metal enclosures, connections or disconnections of circuits to or from live systems may be carried out in accordance with instructions issued by the competent person concerned.

Provided also that where the design of the apparatus precludes the strict compliance with all details of these precautions, the work shall be carried out to the instructions of the senior competent person present.

When any person receives instructions: regarding work on or the operation of high voltage apparatus he shall report any objection to the carrying out of such instructions to the competent person who shall have the matter investigated and, if necessary, referred to higher authority.

5 ACCESS TO HIGH VOLTAGE ENCLOSURES AND APPARATUS

Enclosures, chambers, cubicles or cells containing high voltage conductors shall be kept locked and shall not be opened except by a competent person.

6 SWITCHING:

- (a) No switching shall be carried out without the sanction of the appropriate competent person except for agreed routine switching or in cases of emergency.

All telephone instructions/messages relating to the switching operation shall be written down and be repeated in full to the sender to ensure that the message has been accurately received.

- (b) When a switch shows any sign of distress after operating, its condition shall be immediately reported to the appropriate competent person, and it shall be examined before further operation.

- (c) The examination of and necessary adjustments including inspection and/or changing of oil of any high voltage oil immersed circuit-breaker which has operated under fault conditions shall be carried out if possible before the circuit-breaker is re-closed, or at the earliest available opportunity thereafter.

7 WORK IN SUBSTATIONS AND SWITCHING STATIONS CONTAINING EXPOSED LIVE CONDUCTORS.

7.1 Safety Clearances to Live Conductors:

Unless the whole equipment is "dead", the section which is made dead for work to be carried out shall be defined by the use of barriers or roping such that the minimum clearance from the nearest exposed conductor to ground level or platform or access way shall be:-

Rated Voltage	Clearance
Up to 11 kV	3.0 m.
From 11kV to 33kV	3.4 m

The area at ground level shall be only that in which the work is to be carried out.

7.2 Insufficient Clearances

If the above clearances are not sufficient to avoid danger, other suitable arrangements shall be made to provide the requisite degree of safety.

7.3 Ladders and Other Long Objects

Ladders and other long objects shall not be used without the permission of the senior authorised person in charge of the work and the movement and erection of such ladders shall be under his/her direct supervision at all times.

8 WORK ON METAL CLAD SWITCHGEAR SPOUTS:

- (i) The section of bus bars on which work is to be carried out shall be made dead and isolated from all points of supply.
- (ii) The shutters of live spouts shall be locked closed.
- (iii) The busbars shall be earthed with approved earthing equipment if possible, at a panel other than that at which work is to be carried out. Temporary earths shall in any case be applied to all phases on the busbar at the point of work. These earths may then be removed one phase at a time for work to be carried out. Each phase earth shall be replaced before a second phase earth is removed.

For the earthing of metal clad switchgear, approved appliances only shall be used. The insertion of the hand or any other tool in contact spouts for this purpose is forbidden.

9 WORK ON TRANSFORMERS:

When work is carried out on transformers, both the primary and secondary switches and isolators shall be opened. The transformer shall also be isolated from all common neutral earthing equipment from which it may become live. This does not require the disconnection of solidly earthed neutrals.

10 WORK ON CABLES, CONDUCTORS AND OVERHEAD LINES:

10.1 Cables and Conductors

- (a) No person shall touch the insulation, which covers or supports any high voltage conductor unless the conductor is dead and earthed.
- (b) Before carrying out work involving cutting into a high voltage cable, the responsible person shall satisfy himself that the cable has been made dead, isolated and earthed where practicable and identified. In all cases of doubt, the cable shall be spiked in an approved manner.

10.2 Overhead Lines

- (a) All persons while at work on towers, poles and high structures or when working on live lines shall make proper use of their safety belts and safety equipment, and no man shall work alone at any tower or high structure, or on live equipment.
- (b) The senior authorised person in charge of the work shall satisfy himself that the line conductors are short circuited and earthed before work is commenced. When work has been completed, the responsible person shall ensure that all temporary earths have been removed and that the line is safe to be made alive.
- (c) When work is carried out on a high voltage line, earths shall be placed at the point or points where the work is being done in addition to the earths provided at the points of disconnection.
- (d) In the event of the near approach of a lightning storm, all work on overhead lines shall cease immediately and the authorised person in general charge of the work shall be informed.
- (e) For the safety of the public, strain insulators shall be placed in all stays on overhead lines.

APPENDIX 1

EMERGENCY FIRST AID, RESCUE AND RESUSCITATION IN THE CASE OF ELECTRIC SHOCK

1. FIRST AID:

1.1 Burns:

Treat with Vaseline to exclude air.

1.2 Shock:

In addition to suffering from electric shock, it is also probable that the patient will be suffering from physical shock and important that this condition be treated.

The patient must be kept warm with blankets and/or coats, and if available, hot water bottles should be applied to the feet.

1.3 Drinks:

Drinks must on no account be administered unless the patient is fully conscious.

Alcoholic drinks should not be administered unless recommended by a doctor.

2. RESCUE

The procedure to rescue persons from contact with a live conductor cannot definitely be laid down for all cases. However, certain principles and methods are outlined which all persons working on electrical apparatus or assisting in such work should know.

3. RELEASES FROM CONTACT WITH LIVE CONDUCTORS

3.1 Low voltage

- (a) Observe quickly the general circumstances of the case, whether special difficulties are involved and if special precautions are necessary. Every second is precious and delay may be fatal; be prepared, therefore, to act promptly. Speed of action must be accompanied with due care.
- (b) Take precautions against receiving a shock your self. Remember that the patient, until released, is electrified at the same voltage of the live conductor.
- (c) In cases where the contact has been made on a live conductor with adjacent switch control, the switch should be opened immediately and then the patient pulled clear. If in doubt about which switch to open, all switches should be opened; but assume all conductors are still alive unless some method is available to determine that the conductors are dead.
- (d) When conductors cannot be de-energised immediately by adjacent switch control, the procedure will depend on the voltage of the live conductor.

In all cases it is necessary for the rescuer to be adequately insulated against shock from a conductor to earth and against shock from a conductor to conductor, or by touching the patient.

For low and medium voltage (up to 650 V) rubber gloves, rubber sheeting or dry cloth, including loose portions of the patients clothing, provide adequate insulation for the rescuer's hands. The use of such insulating guards should always be aimed for; but a dry pole with no associated earthed metal on it provides adequate insulation for the rescuer against shock from a conductor (or patient's body to earth).

- (e) Cutting away a conductor (carrying up to 650 V only) may provide a quick and easy method of release in some cases. It is useful especially when delay might otherwise occur in releasing the patient. This method requires that the rescuer has sound knowledge of what he/she is doing.
- (f) Prevention of patient falling from aloft; when a patient is being rescued above ground level, care must be taken to ensure that he does not fall from a dangerous height when pulled clear or when conductors are de-energised.
- (g) Be prepared to use considerable force when releasing a patient who is holding a live conductor. Punch the wrist heavily on the inner side or strike the back of the hand. It may be easier in some cases to use one's foot to force the patient's hand clear.

3.2 High voltage

For high voltage it is necessary to put an extra long, say 2 m or more, dry insulating material, such as wood or rope, between the rescuer's hands and the patient to enable the patient to be pushed or pulled clear of the conductor, or enable the conductor to be cleared from the patient.

4. RESUSCITATION AFTER CONTACT WITH LIVE CONDUCTORS

Immediately after rescue, a rapid but careful examination of the patient must be made to determine the extent of treatment necessary.

Electric shock may cause breathing to stop because of a sudden paralysis of the respiratory centre and it may also cause a failure of the circulation because the shock has affected the heart.

The method of resuscitation will therefore depend on the patient's condition.

4.1 Patient breathing

If the patient is breathing and his heart is beating then in a large majority of cases recovery will be rapid.

Do not apply artificial respiration if the patient is breathing. Let the patient have plenty of fresh air. If the patient is in a collapsed condition, lay him on his back in as comfortable a position as practicable with his head tilted slightly back. This will keep his airway open and assist breathing. A pad, if available, placed under the patient's shoulders will assist in keeping his head back. Loosen any tight clothing.

4.2 Patient not breathing

If breathing has stopped or is very weak or appears to be failing, commence artificial respiration without delay.

4.3 Circulation

In cases of electric shock, failure of the heart should be suspected if the patient does not quickly show some response to artificial respiration. Circulation should be assessed within fifteen seconds after the commencement of artificial respiration.

Feel for a pulse in one of the carotid arteries in the patient's neck. This is done with the pads of the fingers at the level of and at either side of the Adam's apple. Do not feel both carotid arteries at the same time, as this would stop the flow of blood to the brain. If the heart is beating, a pulse will be felt.

If no pulse is felt, lift the patient's eyelids. If the heart is not beating the pupils of the eyes will be large and will not become smaller when exposed to light by the lifting of the eyelids. If the heart is beating the pupils will become smaller when exposed to the light.

The absence of a pulse in the carotid artery and the enlarged pupil of the eye, which does not become smaller when exposed to light, indicate that the heart has stopped beating.

- (a) Patient's heart beating. Do not apply external cardiac (heart) massage when a pulse can be felt.
- (b) Patient's heart not beating. If the heart has stopped beating commence external cardiac (heart) massage without delay.

4.4 General

Immediately resuscitation is commenced, send for medical assistance and an ambulance and notify the hospital if applicable.

If the patient is not breathing and his heart has stopped beating, artificial respiration by the expired air method should be carried out in conjunction with external cardiac (heart) massage.

Every second you wait can cause severe brain damage through lack of blood and oxygen.

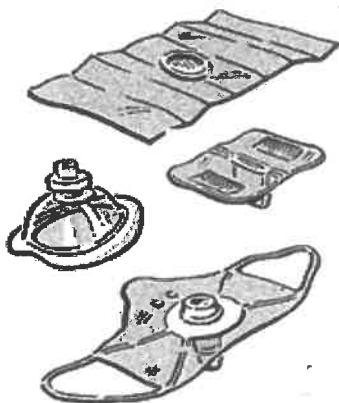
Artificial respiration and external cardiac (heart) massage must be commenced without delay and should be continued until breathing is restored and the heart starts beating or until a doctor advises that further efforts will be of no avail.

Care should be taken to avoid, as far as possible, aggravating any injuries the patient may have sustained.

4.5 Artificial respiration

If available in order to reduce the risk of infection it is recommended that a facemask or shield be used for both mouth to mouth or mouth to nose artificial respiration. However, time should not be lost in getting a face mask/shield.

Examples of Masks



Alternatively a clean cotton handkerchief can be used to cover the mouth.

It is not necessary to be highly trained in resuscitation methods to carry out artificial respiration effectively.

Simply stated, artificial respiration is a means of supplying oxygen to the patient's lungs, and thus, through the blood, to his brain to keep him alive while his own breathing is suspended.

The expired air method of artificial respiration is recommended as the best universally applicable field type of artificial respiration.

For artificial respiration the patient's head must be kept well back to ensure a free passage to the lungs. Exact rhythm and timing in carrying out artificial respiration are unimportant. The only purpose of artificial respiration is to get oxygen into the patient's lungs.

Artificial respiration must be continued until breathing is restored or until a doctor advises that further efforts will be of no avail.

4.5.1 Expired air artificial respiration

In the expired air method of artificial respiration the rescuer breaths his own exhaled breathe into the patient's lungs.

The normal air we breathe in contains 20 per cent oxygen. The air we exhale contains about 16 per cent oxygen and this is ample to keep the oxygen content in the patient's blood normal if it is breathed into him at about the rate of normal breathing.

Therefore, quickly ensure that the patient's throat is free from foreign matter. Next place him on his back and tilt the head well back (Fig.A1.1) this ensures an open passageway to the lungs. Placing a pad under the patient's shoulders will make the tilting of the head easier. However, time should not be lost in getting a pad.

The rescuer may then breathe into the patient's mouth or nose.

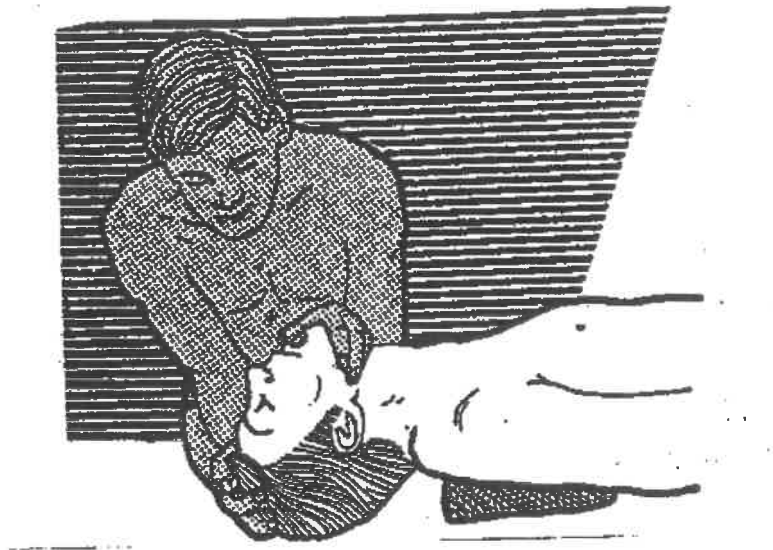


Figure A1.1

Lift the neck and tilt the head back. Hold the head tilted so that the skin over the throat is stretched tight. With one hand push the crown of the head down, remove the other from below the neck and use it to pull up the chin. This prevents the tongue from causing an obstruction.

4.5.2 Mouth-to-mouth method

The patient's head is tilted well back as in Figure A1.1 his mouth is opened and the rescuer opens his mouth wide and makes an air-tight seal around the patient's mouth as shown in Figure A.1.2. The rescuer's cheeks will normally seal the patient's nostrils, but if necessary the nostrils must be pinched closed with the fingers. The rescuer then breathes into the patient. The resistance to the rescuer's breath is about the same as that experienced when blowing up a balloon. The chest should be seen to rise.



Figure A1.2

Seal your lips widely around the victim's mouth. Fold his lower lip down to keep his mouth open during inflation and exhalation. To prevent leakage, press your cheek against his nostrils during inflation. Blow air into the victim until you see the chest rise. Then remove your mouth to let him breathe out. Take your next breath as you listen to the sound of his breath escaping. Re-inflate his lungs as soon as he has exhaled.

Having breathed into the patient's lungs, the rescuer removes his mouth and, turning his face to one side to avoid the patient's exhaled breath, takes another deep breath and again breathe into the patient's lungs. This is kept up at a steady rate of from ten to fifteen times per minute.

One rescuer can take over from another. Remember rhythm and timing are not important but the patient must under no circumstances be left without air for longer than a minute.

4.5.3 Mouth-to-nose method:

The patient's head is tilted well back as in Figure A1.1. The rescuer opens his mouth and places it right over the patient's nose making an airtight contact (Figure A1.3) The lips do not contact the nostrils as this would tend to close them. The patient's mouth is held closed and the rescuer breathes into his patient as in the mouth-to-mouth method.

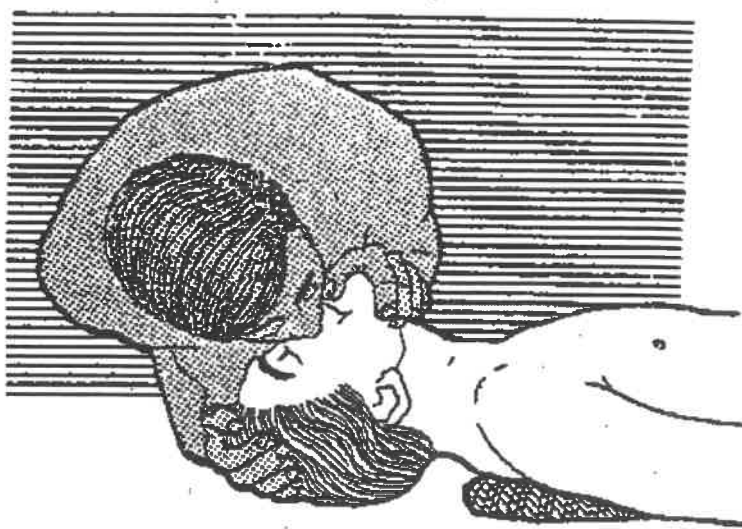


Figure A1.3 ~ Mouth-to-nose method

4.5.4 Filling the lungs:

The rescuer blows steadily and firmly, not with a jerk, and the patient's chest should be seen to rise. If air does not appear to be entering the lungs, quickly look for any blockage in the air passage, check the head again, making sure the jaw is well forward and the head tilted well back, and commence blowing again.

About ten good quick breaths should first be breathed into the patient as soon as he is reached. This will oxygenate his blood and give the rescuer a minute or so to get his patient into a more convenient location for continuing artificial respiration, for example, to lower a linesman from a pole.

5. EXTERNAL CARDIAC (HEART) MASSAGE

The lives of people whose hearts have ceased to function can often be saved by the prompt application of a form of resuscitation known as external cardiac (heart) massage (for example, massage of the heart without opening the chest). This massage may be performed by anyone.

The heart is in the centre of the chest between the breast-bone and the spine and if pressure is applied to the lower half of the breast-bone, the heart is compressed and the blood is squeezed out of it into the arteries. When the pressure is released the breast-bone springs back into place, the heart, like a rubber ball, resumes its shape and in so doing allows blood from the veins to enter. Valves in the heart prevent blood flowing back into the heart from the arteries.

In this way a heart which has either stopped beating altogether or which has gone into ventricular fibrillation (a state of ineffective quivering often caused by electric shock) can be made to circulate the blood.

This compressing and releasing of pressure on the heart carried out rhythmically at a rate of approximately 60 compressions per minute is called external cardiac (heart) massage. It can keep a person alive if breathing is maintained, until his heart resumes its proper beating. A heart in ventricular fibrillation will require hospital treatment to restore normal heartbeat, but the heart can be made to circulate blood by external cardiac (heart) massage until the necessary medical aid is obtained.

It is desirable that adequate training in external cardiac (heart) massage be given to develop the technique. This can best be achieved with a training aid.

5.1 Technique:

Lay the patient on his back on a firm surface.

Feel for the notch at the top of the breast-bone (sternum) with one hand and for the lower end with the other. It is on the lower half of this bone that the pressure has to be made (see Figure A1 4)

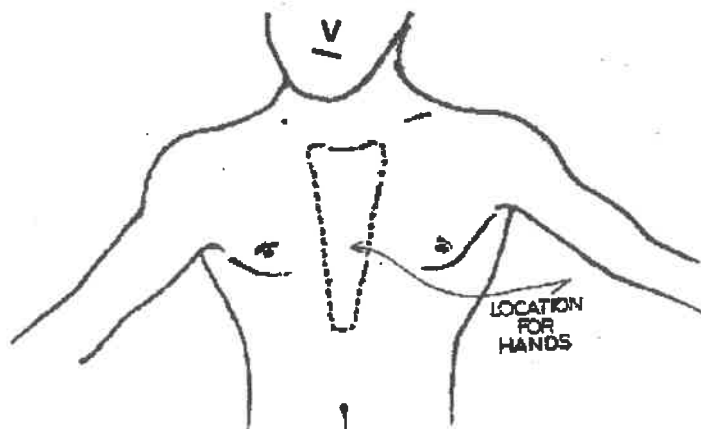


Fig A1.4: Location of the rescuers hands for external cardiac (heart) massage.

The rescuer leans directly over the patient and places the heel of one hand (either hand) on the lower half of the patient's breast-bone and places the heel of his other hand on the back of the first (one hand for a child' two fingers for an infant). The fingers should not press on the patient's chest as this would reduce the effectiveness of the pressure on the heels of the hands.

Keeping the arms straight, the rescuer presses down sharply and firmly to depress the patient's breast-bone from 30 to 50 mm in the case of an adult, depending on his build. Immediately release the pressure to allow the chest wall to recoil. If the technique is correctly applied it will not damage the patient's ribs.

If the patient is not breathing, external cardiac (heart) massage will be of no avail unless artificial respiration (expired air method) is carried out at the same time.

If only one rescuer is available, two breaths are given by the expired air method followed by fifteen chest compressions at the rate of approximately one per second.

Where two rescuers are available, one breathes into the patient and the other gives five chest compressions between each chest inflation. The rescuer giving the breaths should also feel for the pulse in the patient's carotid artery during resuscitation.

The chest should not, of course, be compressed at the same time as it is being inflated.

APPENDIX II

TESTING PROCEDURES AND PRECAUTIONS FOR COMMISSIONING OF ELECTRICAL CABLES

The aim of this section is to create an awareness of the latest standards and testing procedures for the commissioning of new and the re-commissioning of repaired electrical cables.

Before commissioning or re-commissioning cables tests must be carried out to ensure the integrity of the cable/s and to ensure the safety of operating personnel.

1. Low voltage Cables

1.1 Initial Tests

Carry out a meter test to ensure that the insulation resistance complies with the manufacture's and the relevant SABS requirements. For L.V. cables a 500V d.c. meter is adequate for this purpose.

1.2 Voltage Tests

This covers extruded solid dielectric cables (covered by SABS 1507), voltage ranges are as indicated in Table 1

After installation the cable has to be tested to ensure the integrity of the cable and the quality of the work. A.C. testing of solid dielectric cables is preferred. Very low frequency high voltage sinusoidal electrical testing methods are recommended to avoid the use of cumbersome large testing equipment.

Method: The test voltage should be applied between conductors and between each conductor and the metallic protection or earthed surroundings of the cable as appropriate. The voltage to be raised gradually to the specified values in the table and maintained for 15 minutes.

Table1 -Test Voltages After Installation

1	2	3	4
NOMINAL operating voltage	The test voltage is to be applied	Test Voltage V	
		a.c. (m.s)	d.c.
300/500	Between Conductors and conductors/earth		
600/1000	Between Conductors and conductors/earth		
1900/3300	Between conductors		
1900/3300	Between Conductors and conductors/earth		

2. Medium/High Voltage

Each section of the cable installation between substations shall be subjected to a preliminary voltage or insulation resistance test to prove the insulation resistance.

The installation resistance can be measured with a high voltage meter with a rating of 5000V.

2.1 Paper Insulated Lead covered Double Steel Tape or Wire Armoured Cable (covered by SABS 97), voltage ranges are as indicated in Table 2

The test voltage should be applied between conductors and between each conductor and the metal sheath, which should be held at earth potential. In each case, the voltage should be increased steadily to the stipulated value and maintained at this value for 15 minutes.

Table 2 in-situ test voltages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Age Rating of Cable kV	Test Voltage					
	Belted Cables				Single-core and screened cables	
	Between conductors		From conductor to sheath		Between conductor and sheath or screen	
	a.c.	d.c.	a.c.	d.c.	a.c.	d.c.
3.3/3.3	7	9	7	9	-	-
3.8/6.6	13	19	8	11	8	11
6.6/6.6	13	19	13	19	-	-
6.35/11	22	31	13	19	13	19
11/11	22	31	22	31	-	-
12.7/22	-	-	-	-	25	36
19/33	-	-	-	-	38	54

2.2 XLPE-Insulated Cables covered by SABS 0198 Part 13.

NOTE: If circumstances necessitate testing that is not in accordance with the recommendations of this section, the cable manufacturer or a test expert should be consulted before any testing is carried out.

The use of inappropriate or excessive test voltages or of unsuitable fault location methods can damage XLPE-insulated cables. Cables that are particularly prone to damage during testing are those that have water trees and those that have a construction that differs from that specified in the 1981 and in subsequent editions of SABS 1339.

The Types of Test Waveforms to be applied are:

- Very low frequency (VLF): An Alternating waveform that is either sinusoidal or pseudo-square/cosine rectangular, of nominal frequency 0,1 Hz.
- Power frequency: An alternating sinusoidal waveform of frequency in the range 25 Hz to 100 Hz.
- Surge: A step waveform that has a rise time of a few microseconds and that gradually decays to zero within 5 s.

These waveforms are referred to in the various test tables below.

Note: Where the capacity of the test set permits, all three cores of a three-core cable may be tested together.

2.2.1 PRELIMINARY TESTS

- 2.2.1.1 Leakage Resistance. Before carrying out any testing or fault location, determine and accurately record the leakage resistance to earth and, if relevant, between conductors. Use an instrument that generates a d.c test voltage of not less than 250 V and not more than 5 kV. Typical minimum values of leakage resistance are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3—MINIMUM LEAKAGE RESISTANCE

1	2	3	4	5
Cable Operating voltage U, kV	Minimum leakage resistance, MΩ			
	Cable length, m			
	100	300	1 000	3 000
6,6	150	50	15	5
11	240	80	24	8
22	460	153	46	15
33	680	227	68	23

NOTE:

- 1 The value of leakage resistance multiplied by the cable length should not be less than $(2 U + 2) \text{ M}\Omega \cdot \text{km}$, where U is the voltage rating of the cable in kilovolt.
- 2 This test is repeated after the required sequence of tests (see 2.2.2.7).

2.2.2 TESTING

- 2.2.2.1 Over voltage Commissioning Tests. When newly installed cables are being commissioned, they should be tested at the test voltages given in Table 4, appropriate to the test waveforms and test durations given in columns 1 and 2 of the table.

TABLE 4—COMMISSIONING TEST VOLTAGES (r.m.s.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Test waveform (see 2.2)	Duration, Min	Commissioning test voltage, kV			
		Cable Operating voltage, kV			
		6.6	11	22	33
VLF (0,1 Hz)	60	11	19	38	57
Power frequency	60	8	13	25	38

NOTE:

1. Test sets for the above are commercially available.
2. Where the above test levels cannot be achieved, a reduced voltage for an extended time may be negotiated.

- 2.2.2.2 Overvoltage Maintenance/Repair Tests. When cables are tested for maintenance or repair purposes, they should be tested at the test voltages given in Table 5, appropriate to the waveforms and test durations given in columns 1 and 2 of the table.

- 2.2.2.3 Surge Test Method (see Table 5). The surge test is intended to be a practical basic safety test. It can be used as a non-damaging means of identifying fairly serious existing or potential faults when power frequency or VLF equipment is not available. The test avoids the application of a continuous d.c. voltage (see 2.2.2.4), but it is not as conclusive or rigorous as the other methods.

CAUTION: During the surge test, a peak voltage of up to twice the test voltage can be generated in the cable.

Method. Charge the surge generator to the appropriate test voltage given in Table 5. Using single-shot mode, release a surge into the cable and then soft-discharge the cable (see 2.2.5.5) within 5 s. Repeat the procedure up to five times and then fully discharge the cable by solidly earthing it for at least 5 min.

TABLE 5—MAINTENANCE/REPAIRS TEST VOLTAGES (r.m.s.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
Test waveform (see 2.2)	Duration	Maintenance/repair test voltage, kV			
		Cable operating voltage, kV			
		6.6	11	22	33
VLf (0,1 Hz)	15 min	8	13	25	38
Power frequency	15 min	7	11	22	33
Surge test (see 2.2.1.3)	5 surges, max.	7	11	22	33

2.2.2.4 **D.c. Over voltage Testing.** D.c. over voltage testing is likely to cause irreversible damage to XLPE-insulated cable systems, particularly if the cables have water trees. It often fails to identify potentially hazardous conditions in the cable. If d.c. testing has to be carried out because no other test methods are available, the voltage and duration should be limited to the appropriate values given in Table 6, which are recommended for quick identification of gross faults only. Use a d.c. test set or a surge generator in d.c. mode to apply the test voltage. After applying the voltage, soft-discharge the cable (see 2.2.2.5), using either the d.c. test set or a discharge stick. Fully discharge the cable by solidly earthing it for at least 8 h but preferably for 24 h.

TABLE 6—D.C. TEST VOLTAGES

1	2	3	4	5
Duration, s	D.c. test voltage, kV			
	Cable operating voltage, kV			
	6.6	11	22	33
10	6	10	20	30

2.2.2.5 **SOFT DISCHARGE OF CABLE.** An XLPE-insulated cable should always be soft-discharged through a resistance of at least 200 k Ω , for example by using a discharge stick. Discharging a conductor direct to earth by short-circuiting it with a lead can severely damage the cable. After the initial discharge, a cable should be solidly earthed for at least 5 min. If the cable has been subjected to any form of d.c. test, it should be solidly earthed for at least 8 h, but preferably for 24 h.

2.2.2.6 **CABLE SHEATH TESTING.** To avoid problems caused by the ingress of water into the cable, a cable should be subjected to sheath testing:

- a) at commissioning,
- b) annually, and
- c) after the location and repair of a fault.

Cable sheath testing can also be used to locate conductor earth faults that have punctured the outer sheath, provided that multiple sheath faults are not present. A direct current sheath test voltage of 5 kV should be applied for 1 min, with a leakage current of 1 mA/km being regarded as acceptable.

2.2.2.7 **AFTER TESTING.** After completion of any of the above tests, the leakage test described in 2.2.1.1 should be repeated. A tenfold reduction in the value of leakage resistance could indicate a potential problem.

2.2.3 CIRCUIT-BREAKER CLOSURE

2.2.3.1 Faulty or Unknown Cable Conditions. Closing a circuit-breaker on an untested cable can be hazardous to the operator and can damage the cable. A fault should never be re-established by repeated closing of a circuit-breaker.

2.2.3.2 Voltage Doubling. During switch-in onto open circuit, voltage doubling occurs at the remote end of the cable. Voltages of up to 20 kV can occur on an 11 kV system. Switching onto a load such as a transformer avoids this voltage doubling.

Published: March 2003



Department of Labour

GUIDE GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, 2003

Chief Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety

NO: OHC 5

INTRODUCTION

As the name of the regulation indicates, the General Administrative Regulations determines the administrative procedure of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. This procedure was not placed in the Act itself owing to the fact that changes can be made to a Regulation with greater ease than that of a Section in the Act. A change to a Section of the Act needs to be passed by parliament whereas the Minister of the relevant Department can approve a change in a Regulation.

The General Administrative Regulations, as is the case with all other regulations, is an extension of the Act and should therefore be seen as a complete unit.

Terms, which were previously defined in the Act, are not redefined in the Regulations. If a specific definition does not appear in the Regulations, then it should be available in Section 1 of the Act.

DEFINITIONS

All new phrases as well as words (expressions and words which differ from the standard dictionary definitions) that are used in this regulation, which have not been defined in the Act, will be defined in this regulation. Where the Act or regulation refers to "mean" the definition in the Act or regulation must be considered and where there's reference made to "It Includes" definition from the Act and regulation including the oxford dictionary must be considered

ACCESS TO PREMISES

It is prohibited for an employer to refuse an inspector entry to perform his or her function because an inspector is entitled by the law to enter employer's workplace.

Employers should always ensure that inspectors are accompanied by a person who has knowledge and experience of the activities and safety requirements of the workplace.

EXEMPTIONS

Any exemption, which has been granted to any person shall be signed by the Chief Inspector of the Department of Labour. An person who wishes to apply for an exemption should forward his/her application to the office of the Chief Inspector in Pretoria. The application for exemption should indicate proof that the health and safety of persons who are likely to be affected by the exemption will not be prejudiced in consequences of it. Health and safety representatives and committees must be consulted during the whole process and given time to comment.

COPY OF THE ACT

Employees together with employers have certain duties and rights, which have been assigned to them in terms of the Act. In order to comply with the provisions of the Act and regulations, each employee must have access to a copy of the Act. This regulation requires that—

- (a) Each employer with 5 or more employees shall have a copy of at least one Act, which will be made readily available for perusal by the employee. Owing in the fact that a workplace can be made up of a very large area, and that the legislator did not intend to be unreasonable, various concessions are made. For example, a meter-reader in the town of Brits' workplace is the Municipal area of Brits. In such a case it is expected that a copy of the Act be made available at the point where the employee reports for duty in the morning, or any other suitable position as agreed upon with the employer.
- (b) Each employer with less than 5 employees, shall, if requested provide a copy of the Act for perusal by the employees. This includes farm workers and domestic servants.

The copy of the Act may be an electronic reproduction or from a library. The Act and Regulations are amended from time to time, and it is therefore important to remember that one must obtain a copy of the latest amendments to keep up to date with the current legislation.

HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMITTEES

The Health and Safety committees are made up of all the Health and Safety Representatives together with an equal amount of employer appointee representatives to represent the employer (there can be more than one committee to avoid a large congregation of representatives). If more than two committees are established, each health and safety representative must be member of at least one of the committees. These committees are the point around which self-regulation revolves.

Employer should provide necessary equipment, facilities and stationary required by the committee in order them to perform their functions.

It is important to keep the records of the meeting as they can be used as evidence for action taken to eliminate hazards and vice versa

NEGOTIATIONS AND CONSULTATIONS BEFORE DESIGNATION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY REPRESENTATIVES

The regulation prescribe the items which must be agreed upon during negotiations between the employer and employees representatives. If a dispute arises between the employees and employers or his authorised representative, the matter should be referred for arbitration. Both parties shall submit a statement within a prescribed period to both the arbitrator and the other party concerned.

The statement is to contain the following information:

- (a) The proposal for the arrangements and procedures for the nomination of the Health and Safety Representatives.
- (b) The decision which is sought.

The arbitrator should then:

- (a) Determine when and where the arbitration procedure shall be held. The arbitration may be held in the absence of the party who failed to submit a statement to the arbitrator and other party;
- (b) Determine whether a pre-hearing conference shall be held;
- (c) Determine which arbitration procedures shall be followed;
- (d) Determine the procedures for the admission of evidence;
- (e) Determine the admissibility of hearsay evidence; and
- (f) Determine other relevant procedural matters.

In terms of Section 17(2) of the Act both parties are to come to a decision within 14 days as to who the arbitrator shall be. If no decision can be made, the president of the Labour Court is to be notified in writing. The president of the Labour Court in consultation with the Chief Inspector shall appoint an arbitrator, whose decision shall be final. This arbitrator will be entitled to receive remuneration as is payable to an additional member of the Labour Court.

DESIGNATION OF HEALTH AND SAFETY REPRESENTATIVES

The employer must designate Health and Safety Representatives as follows:

- Shops and offices— one for up to 100 employees; and
- Workplaces other than shops and offices— one for up to 50 employees.

The employer shall ensure that employees designated as health and safety representatives meet the following requirements:

- Employed in a full-time capacity in the specific workplace or section thereof;
- Acquainted with conditions and activities at that workplace or section thereof, and
- Taking into account the nature of hazards associated with the activities of the workplace or section thereof, the employer shall provide as far as is reasonable practicable health and safety training to the health and safety representatives on how to identify health and safety risks and how to conduct inspections of the workplace or section thereof.

REPORTING OF INCIDENTS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Section 24 of the Act refers to certain incidents occurring at the workplace, or in connection with the use of machinery whereby a person dies or is injured to be extent where he is likely to die or could have resulted in a major incident. Such incidents should be reported to the Provincial Director on a WCL 1 or WCL 2 form within seven days.

Certain other types of incidents must be reported to the Provincial Director telephonically, facsimile or similar means of communication and these types of incidents are as follows—

- (a) Where a person, as a result of the incident;
 - i) Dies;
 - ii) Becomes unconscious;
 - iii) Suffers the loss of a limb or part thereof;
 - iv) Is injured to the extent that he is likely to die;
 - v) Is injured to the extent that he is likely to be permanently disabled;
 - vi) Is injured to the extent that he is likely to be off for a period of 14 days or more;
 - vii) Cannot perform his normal duties (those duties for which he was employed).
- (b) An incident of major consequence arising out of the use of industrial equipment or machinery or industrial practices at a workplace.
- (c) The health and safety of any person is endangered and where –
 - i) A dangerous substance was spilled;
 - ii) The uncontrolled release of any substance under pressure (pressure greater than 1 atmosphere) took place;
 - iii) Machinery or any part thereof fractured or failed, resulting in flying, falling or uncontrolled moving objects; or
 - iv) Machines, which ran out of control.

These incidents should also be recorded and investigated in accordance to Regulation 8 of the General Administrative Regulations.

If an injured person is to die as a result of an incident, which has already been reported in terms of the above, the employer or user should report such death to the Provincial Director.

Any registered medical practitioner should, in terms of Section 25 of the Act, report all (to the employer and Chief Inspector) cases of occupational diseases or any other disease, which he believes arose out of a person's employment, which he/she has treated. This must be done within 14 days in the form of a WCL 22 form.

Any other person may in writing, give notice of any disease suspected to be an occupational disease, to the employer and chief inspector.

RECORDING AND INVESTIGATION OF INCIDENTS

The employer or user of machinery should keep record and investigate all incidents referred to in terms of Section 24 of the Act together with any other incident, which resulted in the person concerned having had to receive medical treatment other than first aid.

These incidents must be recorded in the form of Annexure 1 of these regulations and be kept for a period of at least 3 years. This record shall be kept on the premises and available for perusal by an inspector.

The employer, a designated person, a health and safety representative or a member of the health and safety committee must investigate the above-mentioned incidents. This investigation should take place within 7 days from the date of incident and completed as soon as is reasonable practicable or within the contracted period of contract workers. The employer should record the result of the investigation in the Annexure 1. The purpose of the investigation is to establish the cause of the incident together with the safety measures that can be implemented to prevent the re-occurrence of such incidents in the future.

The health and safety committee shall examine this record at their next meeting.

WITNESS AT AN INQUIRY

The chief inspector can, in terms of Section 32, direct an inspector to hold a formal inquiry as a result of an incident reported in terms of Section 24 (refer to Regulation 6). In such an instance, the inspector shall inform the employer or user of machinery of his intentions, and request the following from him/her:

- a) That all persons witness to the incident; and
- b) That any other person as required by the inspector,

be notified in connection with the time, date and venue of the formal inquiry.

The employer or user of machinery is to establish which persons are likely not to attend the inquiry, and shall advise the inspector of the names and addresses of such persons to allow the inspector to subpoena such persons.

RETURNS

An employer or user shall furnish the inspector with such information as requested for the purpose of the Administration of the Act.

(FOR HEALTH & SAFETY ASPECTS ONLY)

The contractor is to add all the important contact information about essentials services, support and assistance.



SERVICE	NUMBER	CONTACT PERSON
Hospital		



Ambulance		



Water		
Electricity		



Police		



Fire Brigade		



Engineer		

ADD OTHER IMPORTANT HEALTH & SAFETY CONTACT DETAILS AS MAY BE FOUND NECESSARY.

PG-01.1 (EC) SCOPE OF WORKS – (GCC (2010) 2nd EDITION: 2010)

Project title:	<i>DOJ Various Centres: Installation of the emergency water tanks and the booster pumps. (Richmond and Ramsgate)</i>		
Tender no:	DBN21/06/02	Reference no:	19/2/4/2/2/6222/285

C3. Scope of Works

CONTENTS

C3.1 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

C3.2 PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS

A: GENERAL

- PS-1 Installation of emergency water tank & Booster pump at Hlabisa Justice
- PS-2 Magistrate office building occupied by client while contractor on site
- PS-3 GCC form of contract
- PS-4 Engineer, Contracts manager and safety officer and general workers
- PS-5 Construction program upon site handover
- PS-6 Electricity and water available on site
- PS-7 Site office and storage container
- PS-8 No staff will be accommodation
- PS-9 OHS
- PS-10

NOTE: This is an example only. Compiler / Designer to provide the applicable contents.

B: AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

C3.3 PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS

Tender no: **DBN21/06/02**

C3.1 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:

The standard specifications on which this contract is based are the **South African Bureau of Standards Standardized Specifications for Civil Engineering Construction SABS 1200**. *(Note to compiler. "SABS" has been changed to "SANS"; the SABS 1200 specifications are due to be replaced in the foreseeable future by SANS 2100)*

Although not bound in nor issued with this Document, the following Sections of the Standardized Specifications of SABS 1200 shall form part of this Contract:

A - 1986 - GENERAL / D – (etc, to be provide by compiler)

Tender no: **DBN21/06/02**

C3.2 PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS:

Status

The Project Specification, consisting of two parts, forms an integral part of the contract and supplements the Standard Specifications.

Part A contains a general description of the works, the site and the requirements to be met.

Part B contains variations, amendments and additions to the Standardized Specifications.

In the event of any discrepancy between a part or parts of the Standardised of Particular Specifications and the Project Specification, the Project Specification shall take precedence. In the event of a discrepancy between the specifications, (including the Project Specifications) and the drawings and / or the Bill of Quantities, the discrepancy shall be resolved by the Engineer before the execution of the work under the relevant item.

A GENERAL

PS-1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Installation of the emergency water tanks and booster pumps

Tender no: *DBN21/06/02*

B: AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS:



Tender no: **DBN21/06/02**



C3.3 PARTICULAR SPECIFICATIONS:

The project is to installation of water tank and a booster pump and conecting it from the municipal main water line.

**PRELIMINARIES
&
BILLS OF QUANTITIES**

version 4

BILL NO. 1 PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL					
	NOTES	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
i)	The agreement is to be the General Conditions of Contract for Works of Civil Engineering Construction (2010) (Second Edition) , published by the S. A. Institution Of Civil Engineering.				
ii)	The Preliminaries are to be the Construction and management requirements for works contracts - Part 1: General engineering and construction works (SANS 1921-1: 2004 Edition 1) prepared by Standards South Africa and shall be deemed to be incorporated herein.				
iii)	Tenderers are referred to the abovementioned documents for the full intent and meaning of each clause thereof (hereinafter referred to by heading and clause number only) for which such allowance must be made as may be considered necessary.				
iv)	Where standard clauses or alternatives are not entirely applicable to this contract such modifications, corrections or supplements as will apply are given under each relevant clause heading.				
v)	Where any item is not relevant to this specific contract such item is marked N/A (signifying "not applicable").				
vi)	Adjustment of the preliminaries: each item priced, is to be allocated to one or more of the three categories, where "F" denotes a fixed amount (amount not to be varied), "V" denotes an amount variable in proportion to value and "T" denotes an amount in proportion to time.				
vii)	Time (T) related Preliminaries will only be adjusted for omissions or additions, issued by the Employer, or delays caused by the Employer, for which variation and extension of time has been granted. See Contract Data .				
	SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT				
A1	General (clause 1) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
A2	Basis of Contract (clause 2) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
A3	Engineer (clause 3) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
A4	Contractor's General Obligation (clause 4) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
A5	Time and Related Matters (clause 5) - As referred to in the Contract Data under Special Condition of Contract. The Contract Period shall be deemed to include all Non – Working Days, Special Non – Working Days and the year-end Builders Annual Industry Holiday Periods. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Carried forward to collection			R	

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
A6	Payment and Related Matters (clause 6) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
A7	Quality and Related Matters (clause 7) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
A8	Risk and Related Matters (clause 8) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
A9	Termination of Contract (clause 9) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
A10	Claims and Disputes (clause 10) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	SECTION B: SANS 1921-1:2004 (Edition 1): CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR WORKS CONTRACTS: PART 1 Refer to the SCOPE OF WORK for detail requirements:				
B1	Scope F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B2	Normative references F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B3	Definitions F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4	Requirements for construction and management F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.1	General F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.2	Responsibilities for design and construction F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.3	Planning, programme and method statements F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Carried forward to collection			R	

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
B4.4	Quality assurance F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.5	Setting out F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.6	Management and disposal of water F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.7	Blasting F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.8	Works adjacent to services and structures F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.9	Management of the Works and site F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.10	Earthworks F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.11	Testing F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.12	Materials, samples and fabrication drawings F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.13	Equipment F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.14	Site establishment F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.15	Survey control F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.16	Temporary works F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Carried forward to collection			R	

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
B4.17	Existing services F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.18	Health and safety F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.19	Environmental requirements F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.20	Alterations, additions, extensions and modifications to existing works F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.21	Inspection of adjoining structures, services, buildings and property F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
B4.22	Attendance on nominated and selected subcontractors F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
SECTION C: SCOPE OF WORK in accordance with SANS 10403 (The reference to Clauses refer to Table B.1 of SANS 1921-1:2004)					
C1	Certification by recognised bodies - CLAUSE 4.4 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
C2	Agreement certificates - CLAUSE 4.5 F:..... V:..... T:.....	N/A			
C3	Other services and facilities - CLAUSE 4.8 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
C4	Recording of weather - CLAUSE 5.2 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
C5	Management meetings - CLAUSE 5.3 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
C6	Daily records CLAUSE 5.6 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
C7	Bond and guarantees - CLAUSE 5.7 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
Carried forward to collection				R	

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
C8	Permits - CLAUSE 5.9 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
C9	Proof of compliance with the law - CLAUSE 5.10 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
SECTION D: SPECIFICATION DATA ASSOCIATED WITH SANS 1921-1:2004 (Table A.1)					
D1	Requirements for drawings, information and calculations for which the contractor is responsible CLAUSE 4.1.7 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D2	The responsibility strategy assigned to the contractor for the works CLAUSE 4.2.1 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D3	The planning, programme and method statements - CLAUSE 4.3 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D4	Samples of materials, workmanship and finishes - CLAUSE 4.12.1 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D5	Fabrication drawings that the contractor is to provide and deliver to the employer - CLAUSE 4.12.2 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D6	Office for the foreman CLAUSE 4.14.3 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D7	Telephone - CLAUSE 4.14.3 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D8	Office for inspector of works - CLAUSE 4.14.3 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D9	Telephone in office for inspector of works - CLAUSE 4.14.3 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D10	Sheds - CLAUSE 4.14.3 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
Carried forward to collection				R	

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
D11	Provision and erection of signboards - CLAUSE 4.14.6 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D12	Termination, diversion or maintenance of existing services - CLAUSE 4.17.1 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D13	Services which are known to exist - CLAUSE 4.17.3 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D14	Detection apparatus - CLAUSE 4.17.4 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
D15	Additional health and safety requirements - CLAUSE 4.18 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	SECTION E: SPECIFIC PRELIMINARIES <u>Section E contains Specific Preliminary Items which apply to this contract except where "N/A" (Not Applicable) appears against the item.</u>				
E1	PROPRIETARY BRANDED PRODUCTS The contractor shall take delivery of, handle, store, use apply and/or fix all proprietary branded products in strict accordance with the manufacturers' instruction after consultation with the manufacturer's authorised representative. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E2	OVERTIME Should overtime be required to be worked for any reason whatsoever, the costs of such overtime are to be borne by the Contractor unless the Engineer/Principal Agent has specifically authorised in writing, prior to the execution thereof, that costs for such overtime are to be borne by the Employer. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E3	AS BUILT DRAWINGS The position of construction breaks and the extent of individual concrete pours are to be recorded by the Contractor on the Structural Engineer's drawings and are to be submitted to the Engineer/Principal Agent and the Structural Engineer for their records. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Carried forward to collection			R	

SECTION E: SPECIFIC PRELIMINARIES		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
E4	SITE INSTRUCTIONS Site Instructions issued on site are to be recorded in triplicate in a Site Instruction book which is to be maintained on site by the Contractor. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E5	LABOUR RECORD At the end of each week the Contractor shall provide the Engineer/Principal Agent with a written record, in schedule form, reflecting the number and description of tradesmen and labourers employed by him and all sub-contractors on the works each day. F:..... V:..... T:..... <i>Note: In the event that the contractor fails to satisfy the requirements of this specification, the Employer (Head: Public Works) may apply any of the sanctions provided in the contract. Sanctions may include the application of a financial penalty of .04% of the Contract Sum per calendar day of which the required report has not been submitted.</i>	Item			
E6	PLANT RECORD At the end of each week the Contractor shall provide the Engineer/Principal Agent with a written record, in schedule form, reflecting the number, type and capacity of all plant, excluding hand tools, currently used on the works. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E7	NON CESSION OF MONIES The Contractor shall not cede nor assign his rights or claims to any monies due or to become due under this contract. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E8	SECTIONAL COMPLETION When it is required that the contract be executed in sections or portions, the tenderer shall allow for all costs in this regard as no claim for additional costs will be entertained. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E9	LOCAL LABOUR It is a general requirement of this contract that persons normally resident in the locality of the works (Local Labour) be given preference for employment on the contract. Provided, however, that should adequate and appropriate Labour not be available within the locality, others may be employed subject to satisfactory proof being provided that every reasonable endeavour has been made to employ Local Labour. The Contractor shall identify the local community leaders with the purpose of negotiating with them regarding the utilization of Local Labour in the construction process. In this regard, the Contractor shall furthermore give preference, wherever possible to the employment of single heads of households, women and youth. The Contractor shall, in general, maximize the involvement of the local community. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
Carried forward to collection				R	

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
E10	IMPORT PERMITS AND DUTIES The responsibility for obtaining the necessary import permits shall rest with the successful Tenderer. No foreign exchange will be arranged or provided by the Administration. Tenderers are to allow in their tenders and pay the ordinary levy imposed on imported items in terms of item 196.10 of Part 8 of Schedule No. 1 of the Customs and Excise Act, 1964 with effect from 1 October 1989. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E11	CONTRACT PRICE ADJUSTMENT PROVISIONS (CPAP) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the GCC for Construction Works 2010 2nd Edition, this Contract shall only when the Construction Period exceeds 6 months and the Contract sum exceeds R1,000,000,00 be subject to the Contract Price Adjustment Provisions Indices Application Manual for use with P0151 Indices (CPAP) (Revised 1 January 2013) as published by Statistics South Africa. Tenderers are advised that with reference to Clause 3.4.6 of the Contract Price Adjustment Provisions (CPAP) Indices Applications Manual, the Head: Public Works <u>will not accept the submission by Tenderers of lists of additional items.</u> Where this contract is a Lump Sum contract, the contract will be subject to Contract Price Adjustment Provisions (CPAP) only where the contract period equals or exceeds 6 calendar months. The applicable work group shall be WG 180 for domestic buildings or WG 181 for commercial and industrial buildings. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E12	EPWP CONDITIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS 12.1 EMPLOYMENT TARGETS E12.1 a Employment Targets The contractor needs to provide a realistic estimate on the number of jobs that the project has the potential to create throughout the project duration as the project will be implemented using labour intensive construction methods on elements where it is economical and feasible for this construction method. No of jobs to be created = [Contractor to fill in an estimated number] F:..... V:..... T:..... E12.1 b Employment requirements Tenderers are advised that this contract will be subject to the Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP) aimed at alleviating and reducing unemployment. Tenderers must allow for any costs for the employment of unskilled labour as per the requirements of the EPWP program; 1. 55% of unskilled labour to be women 2. 55% of unskilled labour to be youth aged between 18 and 35 years 3. 2% of unskilled labour to be people living with disability 4. 100% Unskilled labour utilised must reside within the boundaries of the Municipality Ward where this contract is executed, with preference to the local community closest or at the walking distance to the contract site. Wherever possible local skilled tradesmen are to be employed on this contract with the view to maximize utilization of local resources. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Carried forward to collection			R	

	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
E12.1 c Labour rate and payment intervals The contractor should ensure that labour rate paid to unskilled local labour is commensurate to the daily task. When determining the rate, consideration should be given to that EPWP beneficiaries are mostly bread winners in their families, as the program intends alleviating poverty. There should also be consideration that the labour rate promotes creation of expanded number of jobs created and person days of work. Contractors should make endeavours to ensure that labourers, particularly unskilled are remunerated on fortnight basis and prior notification be made should there be a shortfall on their wages. The labour rate for local unskilled shall also be determined in consideration of the location of the project, i.e. for projects implemented in urbanized municipalities will not be the same as that for rural municipalities. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
12.2 LABOUR INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION METHOD E12.2 a Labour Intensive Construction (LIC) method On site there must a person(s) having competency in managing and implementing LIC methods. *Foreman @ NQF Level 4 the Unit Standard on Implementing LIC methods on site. *Site Agent/ Managers @ NQF level 5 the Unit Standard on Manage Labour-Intensive Skills Programme both must be CETA accredited F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E12.2 b Labour Intensive Construction Method Those parts of the contract to be constructed using Labour Intensive methods will be marked in the BoQ with letter LI (indicating Labour Intensive) against every item so designated. Such works will only be constructed using method so indicated. Reference to be made to Guidelines for the implementation of Labour Intensive Infrastructure projects under EPWP. "Scope of Work in Respect of Work Relating to the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)" F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E12.3 RECORD KEEPING 12.3.1 Every employer must keep in the project site office the following minutes of site progress minutes; contractors' monthly site progress reports; accurately recorded attendance register; proof of payment as means to verify authenticity of data in the EPWP Beneficiary form submitted with payment certificates. Copies of submitted EPWP beneficiary data forms should also be kept in the site office. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
12.3.2 The employer must keep this record for a period of at least three (3) years after the completion of the project in his/her office as the project site office would have been relocated. This should be safely kept for job creation data verifications and periodical audits on projects conducted by National and Provincial Department of Public Works after one (1) or two (2) quarters of submitting captured EPWP Data to the National EPWP coordinating Department. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
Carried forward to collection			R	

	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
E12.4 EPWP REPORTING as per EPWP DATA FORM At the end of each month as part of site progress report and to be attached to every contractors' progress payment certificate; the contractor shall provide the principal agent & Public Works with a written records, as per EPWP data form; which will be reflecting, beneficiaries full name & surname; ID No and job description of labour employed by main contractor and sub-contractors on site. At the end of each month the contractor must submit the following documents to be attached to the Progress payment certificate: 1. EPWP monthly data collection form 2. Worker monthly payment upload 3. Worker monthly proof of payment i.e 3.1 Acknowledgement of receipt of payment or 3.2 Payslips 3.3 Bank statement highlighted the workers paid 4. Worker monthly training form 5. Monthly attendance register 6. Certified copies of ID's (once off) 7. ID size photos (once off) 8. Proof of UIF 9. Proof of COIDA F:..... V:..... T:..... E12.5 EPWP PROMOTION 12.5.1 EPWP signage board EPWP Program at the project level shall always be promoted through have the projects signage board that embrace EPWP logo at the bottom, correct measurement for this signage board will be provided by the project leader during the site handing over meeting. the standard "HELVETICA MEDUIM " letters are to be used . Professional title to be 10 mm above line . Line thickness to be 8 mm thick . Space between bottom of the line and bottom of the lettering below the line has to be 100 mm. Letter sizes are as follows : Helvetica meduim 100 mm black upper case to be for project name and owner . Helvetica meduim 75mm black upper case only to be used for professional titles. Project name and owner shall be black lettering on white background. board sizes are as follows : Board to be minomum 2000mm from ground level and to be constructed from reinforced formed chromadek panels minimum 0,6mm thick chromadek. The contractor is responsible for ensuring that the project board remains neatly and safely erected for the full duration including maintenance period, after which the project board and post are to be dismantled and handed to the client in good order. F:..... V:..... T:..... 12.5.2 Branding of labour apparel Contractor & Sub-contractors' labourers shall be provided with EPWP branded Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), reflector vest with EPWP wording at the back is an ideal and cost effective means of promoting program on site. The contractor is then advised to price for both item 17.5.1 and 17.5.2 F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Item			
	Item			
Carried forward to collection			R	

E12.6 COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER (CLO) UTILISATION OF A COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER In addition to the requirements of Clause E9, contained in this document; The Contractor shall allow for and pay any and all costs necessary for the engagement of the services of a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) for the full duration of this contract In the interest of providing a sound service to both the community and the Contractor, a CLO may only manage one project at a given time. A CLO will be identified by the local structures of the ward areas and appointed following fair and transparent interviewing process, to be conducted in the presence of local structures and the contractor representative, in order to assist the Contractor in the procurement of any local labour, etc. required for this project. The Contractor is to liaise with the CLO and afford him any assistance needed in ensuring sound working relations with the local community. Key Responsibilities of the CLO are envisaged to include and not necessary be limited to: 1. Assisting local leadership in conducting skills and resources audit which facilitates sourcing labour from within the ward or targeted areas for employment, as required by contractor. 2. Assisting in sourcing labour-only domestic sub-contractors and the procurement of materials from local resources, as required by the contractor. 3. Assisting the contractor by identifying areas of potential conflict and or threats to the project or to stakeholders in the project and recommend appropriate action to the contractor. 4. Assisting contractor and stakeholders in the project in the resolution of any conflict which may arise. 5. Establishing and ensuring that sufficient and open communication channels between the contractor and the work force are maintained. 6. Establish and ensuring that efficient and open communication channels between the contractor and the community are maintained 7. Identifying and reporting to the Contractor regarding issues where communication between stakeholder is necessary, recommend courses of action and facilitate such communications				
Carried forward to collection			R	

	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
8. Assisting the Contractor and the work force in the establishment of grievance procedures and necessary recommendation to the Contractor regarding the grievances and solution thereto. 9. Attending to site meetings and project implementation meetings as required by the Contractor and prepare periodic reports as may be required by the Contractor from time to time. 10. Attending to such other duties which are consistent with the functions of a CLO, as may be required by the Contractor from time to time. Tenderers are to price twice the rate of unskilled local labour rate against this item for any and all costs arising out of compliance with the foregoing and in the event of a Tenderer failing to price against this item or making inadequate financial provision against this item for compliance as aforesaid, then no claim for costs or additional cost incurred will be entertained by the Head: Works F:..... V:..... T:..... E12.7 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ON SITE Contractor in conforming to the object of EPWP that its beneficiaries need to be capacitated with skills that will render them employable in the future. It is then the responsibility of the Contractor that mandatory life skills are provided to 100% of workforce on site and on the job training to labourers from whom the potential for further development has been identified. The latter is not mandatory to all as it covers technical skills. Contractor should also make provision for the possibility that there might be local youth that will need to be placed on the project with an intention to be provided support towards improving their level of competency and productivity. Contractor shall also provide all necessary on-the-job training to targeted labour to enable such labour to master and advance on techniques required to undertake the work in accordance with requirements of the contract in a manner that does not compromise workers health and safety. F:..... V:..... T:..... E12.8 LABOUR ONLY Sub Contracting for local emerging enterprises Tenderers are advised that this contract is subject to the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) and the following criteria will apply: <u>African Equity Ownership</u> a) The Tenderer is to allow for 5% of the total value of works to be undertaken by a Priority Population Group. This percentage excludes the costs of employing local unskilled labour. The allocation of this percentage from the Project, the screening of people, the selection of skills, will be for the Contractor to adjudicate. b) The Priority Population Group consists of women, youth and disabled people. c) The Contractor is to give first option for prospective PPG's from the surrounding areas of the Project. Should there be insufficient suitable people fitting the criteria of PPG's, the Contractor may hire people from further afield. This is to be done only after consultation with the Department of Works EPWP Co-ordinator and the Community Liaison Officer (CLO). d) A Mentor is to be employed by the Contractor, in consultation with the Department of Works for the purposes of quality control and liaison between the Contractor and the selected PPG's on site. The mentor will be responsible for ensuring an acceptable level of quality workmanship and that such work carried out by the PPG's is executed within the time frames stipulated. In so far as possible, the Contractor is encouraged to expand the PPG's skills, knowledge and performance levels. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Item			
	Item			
	Item			
Carried forward to collection			R	

	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
<u>TENDERER'S TO NOTE CONDITIONS</u> a) The contract to be entered into between the Contractor and the PPG's will be a LABOUR ONLY sub-contract. b) The Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that all materials for use by the PPG's in the works are to be on site timeously. The Contractor shall liaise with The Mentor and PPG to determine the nature and extent of materials required and the lead time necessary. c) The Contractor shall be responsible for the overall programming of the Works and he is to allow for monitoring the PPG's programme and progress. d) In conjunction with the Mentor, he is to allow for the supervision and mentoring (where necessary) of the PPG to ensure quality and adherence to standard building practice e) The Contractor is to allow for extra storage facilities on site for the PPG's tools and equipment. f) Basic tools shall be provided by the PPG's and where these are not available; the Contractor will supply him with the necessary tools and equipment and deduct the costs thereof from the interim claims made by the PPG. g) Work requiring specialized tools will be provided free of charge by the Contractor with the provision that these be returned upon completion of the Work. <u>CO-ORDINATION</u> The Contractor is to co-ordinate the work of all the PPG's, Sub-Contractors and Nominated Sub- Contractors appointed direct by the Employer in such a manner and at all times as will suit the building programme and he is to allow adequate access, for the PPG's, where required, to carry out their work in an efficient manner as no claims for extras in this connection will be entertained. F:..... V:..... T:..... <u>ATTENDANCE</u> The Contractor may allow for attendance upon the PPG's concerned to execute the work. The Contractor is to allow the PPG's the use of any scaffolding belonging to him while it remains so erected on the site. Where scaffolding is necessary for the use by any PPG and the Contractor has not erected any for his own use or has removed same after his own use, the Contractor shall supply sufficient scaffolding to the PPG to be erected and dismantled by the PPG and returned to the Contractor. This attendance upon PPG's to execute the work is to include for the scaffolding provisions as aforesaid and, in addition, is to include for co-operating to the fullest extent with all the parties, attending on off-loading materials, providing suitable storage for tools and materials used by the PPG's, use of general facilities such as latrines, etc., supply and cost of power, lighting, water and the like. F:..... V:..... T:..... E12.9 EPWP CONTRACT FOR LABOUR It is compulsory that shortly after the contractor and or sub contractor has appointed local labour, the employment contract should be signed by both parties, prior to commencement with works on site. The employment contract forms part of the Ministerial Determination or from the regional EPWP officials. Each contract will lapse at the end of each financial year therefore requiring the Contractor to do a renewal of each contract should the need of employment still exist for that particular labourer. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Item			
Carried forward to collection			R	

	UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
E12.10 EPWP SCOPE of WORK Note: Contractors are to price any item on the Bill of Quantities having below, bearing in mind that they are regarded as main sources of job creation, whether sub contracted or undertaken by the main contractor. Elements on the scope of work where application of Labour Intensive Construction methods as will indicated with letters (LI) are regarded feasible are as follows; i) Excavating trenches for foundations and any other civil works with the depth not more than 1.5 m ii) All masonry works which include concrete mixing on site; brickwork; plastering; screed works; jointing; etc. iii) Painting, Plumbing, Ironmongery; roof cladding; glazing; tiling; carpentry; flooring; waterproofing; etc. F:..... V:..... T:..... Note: It is a general requirement of this contract that persons normally resident in the ward of the works (local labour) be given preference for employment on the contract. Provided, however, that should adequate and appropriate labour not be available within the ward, others may be employed subject to satisfactory proof being provided that every reasonable endeavour has been made to employ local labour (Local Sub-contractor(s); Skilled; Semi-Skilled and Unskilled). The contractor shall in consultation with the local community leaders with the purpose of negotiating with them regarding the utilization of local resources in the construction process. In this regard, the contractor shall furthermore give preference, wherever possible to the employment of single heads of households, women and youth as well as families declared as most indigent by War on Poverty/ Sukuma Sakhe program profiling process. The contractor should aim, in general, to maximise the involvement of the local community, however workers from other communities should not exceed 20% of all persons working on the project, where local employees possess skills at level of competency that meet contractors requirements. <u>Payment for the labour-intensive component of the works</u> Payment for works identified in the Scope of Work as being labour-intensive shall only be made in accordance with the provisions of the Contract if the works are constructed strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Scope of Work. Any non-payment for such works shall not relieve the Contractor in any way from his obligations either in contract or in delict. <u>Linkage of payment for labour-intensive component of works to submission of project data</u> The Contractor's payment invoices shall be accompanied by labour information for the corresponding period in a format specified by the employer. If the contractor chooses to delay submitting payment invoices, labour returns shall still be submitted as per frequency and timeframe stipulated by the Employer. The contractor's invoices shall not be paid until all pending labour information has been submitted. <u>Applicable labour laws</u> The current Ministerial Determination (also downloadable at www.epwp.gov.za) Expanded Public Works Programmes, issued in terms of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act of 1997 by the Minister of Labour in Government Notice, shall apply to works described in the scope of work as being labour-intensive and which are undertaken by unskilled or semi-skilled workers. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
Carried forward to collection				R

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
E13	HIV/AIDS AWARENESS Tenderers are to price against the following items for compliance with the SPECIFICATION FOR HIV/AIDS AWARENESS bound into this document (The clauses referred to are those of the Specification for HIV/AIDS)				
E13.1	Provide and maintain a condom dispenser in terms of Clause 5.1a) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E13.2	Provide and maintain HIV/AIDS awareness posters terms of Clause 5.1b) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E13.3	HIV /Aids Awareness Programme on Site for not less than 90% of workers inclusive of all direct and indirect costs; Engage a qualified service provider as described in the scope of works to conduct an HIV Awareness Programme in terms of Clause 5.2.1a) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E13.4	Arrange for workers to attend the HIV Awareness Programme in terms of Clause 5.2.1b) F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E13.5	Reporting Prepare and attach to claims for payment a brief report in terms of Clause 5.3 (see also HIV/STI Compliance Report included with this document). F:..... V:..... T:..... <i>Note: In the event that the contractor fails to satisfy the requirements of this specification, the employer (Head: Public Works) may apply any of the sanctions provided for in the contract. Sanctions may include the application of a financial penalty of .04% of the Contract Sum per calendar day of which the required reports has not been submitted.</i>	Item			
E14	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT NO. 85 OF 1993 Tenderers are to allow for costs in providing a project specific ' Construction Phase Safety, Health and Environmental Plan' in accordance with "Section 2 - Specification Data associated with SANS 1921-1:2004" clause C4.18 in "Part C3 - Scope of Work" F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E15	NOTICE BOARD, SITE OFFICE, ETC. Bidders are to allow for the provision and removal of a project notice board and a site office in accordance with the Principal Agent's requirements. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E16	IMPORTED MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT Where imported items are listed in the tender documents, the tenderer shall provide all information called for, failing which the price of any such item, material or equipment shall be excluded from currency fluctuations. (Refer to T2.14 - Schedule of Imported Materials and Equipment. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E17	CONTRACT DOCUMENTS The drawings issues with these Bid documents do not comprise the complete set but serves as a guide only for Bidding purposes and for indicating the scope of works to enable the Bidder to acquaint him with the nature and extent of the works and the manner in which they are to be executed. Should any part of the drawings not be clearly legible to the Bidder he shall, before submitting his Bid, obtain clarification in writing from the principal agent. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Carried forward to collection			R	

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
E18	GENERAL PREAMBLES The Document Preambles will be the "ASAQS Model Preambles for Trades – 2008" and is obtainable from the various Regional Office's of the Department of Public Works and shall be read in conjunction with the Bills of Quantities and be referred to for the full descriptions of work to be done and materials to be used. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E19	TRADE NAMES Wherever a Trade Name for any product has been described in the Bills of Quantities the Bidder's attention is drawn to the fact that any other product of equal quality may be used subject to the written approval of the Principal Agent being obtained prior to the closing date for submission of Bids. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E20	EXISTING PREMISES OCCUPIED Refer to Scope of Works Part C3 of this Bid Document for information on the occupation of existing buildings. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E21	INACCURATE AND DEFECTIVE WORK EXECUTED UNDER PREVIOUS CONTRACT The contractor shall, after taking possession of the site and before commencing the work, check all levels, liners, profiles and the like and satisfy himself as to the dimensional accuracy of all work executed under the previous contract which may affect his work. Should any inaccurate or defective work be found, the contractor shall immediately notify the principal agent in writing requesting his instructions with regard thereto and afford every facility to those rectifying such inaccurate or defective work. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E22	VIEWING THE SITE IN SECURITY AREAS If the site is situated in a security area and the Bidder must arrange with the Authorities to obtain permission to enter the site for Bidding purposes. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E23	COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS IN SECURITY AREAS If the works falls within a security area, the contractor must arrange with the Authorities and give the necessary notices before commencement of the works. Should the contractor fail to make such arrangements, admission to the site may be refused and any additional costs will be for the contractor's account. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E24	ENTRANCE PERMITS TO SECURITY AREAS If the works fall within a security area, the contractor shall obtain entrance permits for his personnel and workmen entering the area and shall comply with all regulations and instructions which may be issued from time to time regarding the protection of persons and property under control of the Authority. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
	Carried forward to collection			R	

		UNIT	QUANTITY	RATE	AMOUNT
E25	SECURITY CHECK OF PERSONNEL The principal agent may require the contractor to have his personnel and workmen, or a certain number of them, security classified. In the event of the principal agent requesting the removal of a person or persons from the works for security reasons, the contractor shall do so forthwith and shall thereafter ensure that such person or persons are denied access to the works and the site and/or to any document or information relating to the works. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E26	PROHIBITION ON TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS In terms of article 119 of the Defence Act, 44 of 1957, it is prohibited to sketch or to take photographs of any military site or installation or any building or civil works thereon or to be in possession of a camera or other apparatus used for taking photographs, except when authorised thereto by or on behalf of the Minister. The same prohibition is also applicable to all Correctional Institutions in terms of article 44.1(e) of the Correctional Services Act 8 of 1959. F:..... V:..... T:.....	Item			
E27	Management of Water Water for Construction purposes must be obtained from alternative water sources (i.e. supply other than water that is produced and distributed by a regulated water service authority from a licenced water treatment works for human consumption), eg dams, rivers, boreholes, springs, rainwater harvesting, recycled sewerage water, etc. The alternative water source shall not be of an inferior quality / standard than that required for construction purposes. The client reserves the right through his agents to test such supplies or request certificates confirming the grade and nature of the water supply. Relevant knowledge of the respective area will be an advantage.				
	Carried forward to collection			R	

Bill No. 1

SUMMARY – PRELIMINARY & GENERAL

Collection

	Page No.	Amount	
	1	R	
	2	R	
	3	R	
	4	R	
	5	R	
	6	R	
	7	R	
	8	R	
	9	R	
	10	R	
	11	R	
	12	R	
	13	R	
	14	R	
	15	R	
	16	R	
	17	R	
Carried forward to Final Summary		R	

Section No. 1
Preliminary & General
Summary

Item No.	BILL NO. 1	Quantity	Rate	Amount
	<u>INSTALLATION OF WATER TANKS: GROUP 1</u>			
	<u>PREAMBLES</u>			
	For preambles refers to PW 371 'Specification of materials and methods to be used			
	<u>SUPPLY & INSTALLATION OF NEW PLANT & EQUIPMENT</u>			
1	Supply & Install: Ramsgate Provide sectional galvanised steel water tank with a capacity of 21,790 litres size 3.66 x 2.44 x 2.44 deep. Tank to be made from 1220 x 1220mm sectional panels complete with all necessary fixings including all bolts, gaskets etc and with roof cover plate, with 450 x 450mm ventilated and lockable manhole access and mechanical water level indicator. The tank to be provided with 40mm flanged openings. Steel panels to be 4.5mm thick. The storage tank shall be installed on suitable sized concrete plinth, as per specification. The water tank shall be fitted with a ball control valve.	No	1	
2	Supply & Install:- Installation D: Richmond Provide sectional galvanised steel water tank with a capacity of 10, 895 litres size 3.66 x 2.44 x 1.22 deep. Tank to be made from 1220 x 1220mm sectional panels complete with all necessary fixings including all bolts, gaskets etc and with roof cover plate, with 450 x 450mm ventilated and lockable manhole access and mechanical water level indicator. The tank to be provided with 40mm flanged openings.	No	1	
3	Supply & Install: Ramsgate & Richmond Magistrate Cou A 1.0 kW water pump complete with pressure sensor which is to be connected to the tank outlet, and galvanised steel security cage that can be lockable & provide weather cover to prevent dust and rain water from coming in.	No	2	
Total Carried to Summary				

Item No.		Quantity	Rate	Amount
	<u>BILL NO. 2</u>			
	<u>PIPING AND FITTINGS</u>			
4	Supply & Install:- Installation A: Richmond A new 40 mm HDPE water supply from the existing incoming water mains via a tee joint with a stop valve to a control ball valve situated in the water storage tank. And a new supply line installed, back to the existing water mains to the building. There shall be a non-return valve in the existing water mains between the supply tee-off and the return tee-off from the new pump supply. It is also required that a stop valve be situated in the new line from the pump for maintenance purpose.	Items		
5	Supply & Install:- Installation A: Ramsgate A new 40 mm HDPE water supply from the existing incoming water mains via a tee joint with a stop valve to a control ball valve situated in the water storage tank. And a new supply line installed, back to the existing water mains to the building. There shall be a non-return valve in the existing water mains between the supply tee-off and the return tee-off from the new pump supply. It is also required that a stop valve be situated in the new line from the pump for maintenance purpose. Allow for fixing all leaks on the exsisting water supply including copper pipes and poly copper with all the necessary fittings and including toilet cistern	Items		
6	Richmond	Sum	1	
7	Ramsgate Allow for fixing and replacing of broken taps in the bathrooms and the kitchen to prevent water loss	Sum	1	
8	Richmond	No	3	
9	Ramsgate	No	4	
Total Carried to Summary				

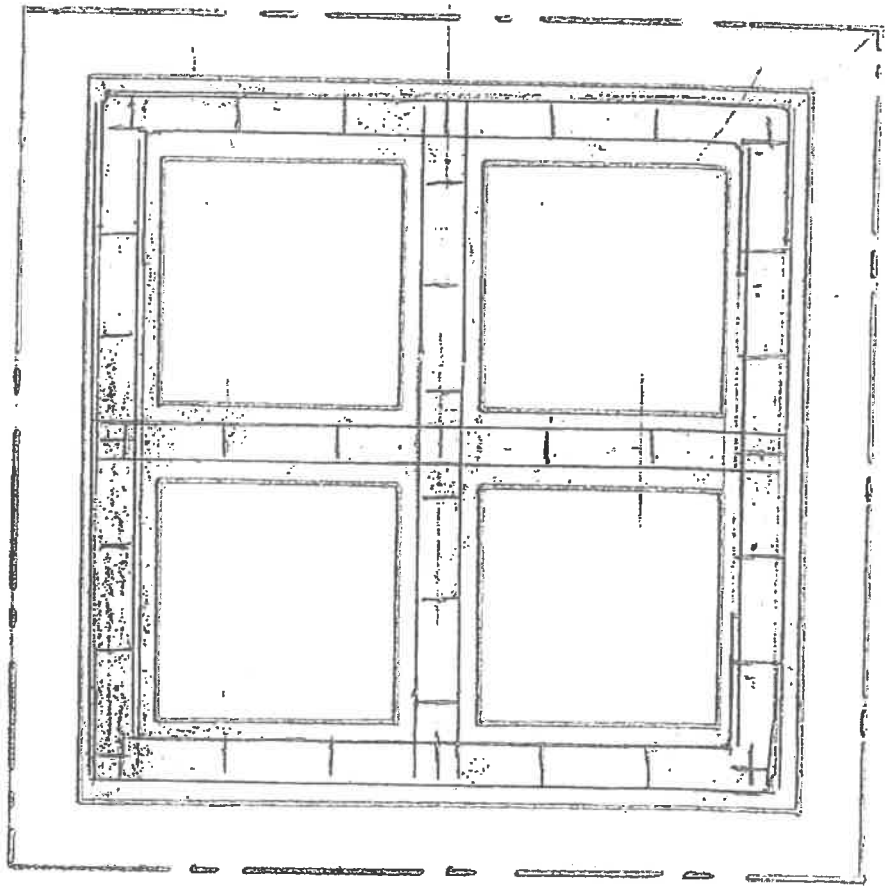
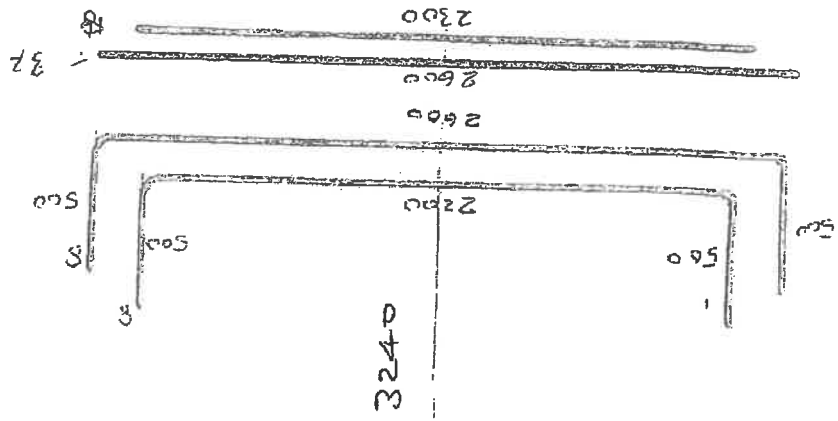
Item No.		Quantity	Rate	Amount
	BILL NO. 3			
	CONCRETE FORMWORK AND REINFORCEMENT			
	Supply & Provide:- Installation A: Richmond Cast insitu concrete base and ribs by means of the following: Excavate, level and compact ground not exceeding 300 mm thick. Cast 25 Mpa concrete base ribs and mesh reinforcement Y 10 or equal, formwork to sides of base and screed level.			
10	Smooth formwork to sides of base	m2 30		
11	Y 10 bars @ 250 mm centres bothways in base	kg 60		
12	High tensile reinforcement to ribs	kg 100		
13	25 Mpa concrete in base and ribs (Note: a top level tolerance of 2 mm or less is required).	m3 7		
14	Supply and fix using general purpose epoxy, 10 mm thick x 120 mm wide steel plates to the tops of ribs. Level tolerance 2 mm or less Supply & Provide:- Installation A: Ramsgate Cast insitu concrete base and ribs by means of the following: Excavate, level and compact ground not exceeding 300 mm thick. Cast 25 Mpa concrete base ribs and mesh reinforcement Y 10 or equal, formwork to sides of base and screed level.	m2 9.5		
15	Smooth formwork to sides of base	m2 30		
16	Y 10 bars @ 250 mm centres bothways in base	kg 60		
17	High tensile reinforcement to ribs	kg 100		
18	25 Mpa concrete in base and ribs (Note: a top level tolerance of 2 mm or less is required).	m3 7		
19	Supply and fix using general purpose epoxy, 10 mm thick x 120 mm wide steel plates to the tops of ribs. Level tolerance 2 mm or less	m2 9.5		
20	Restricted excavation in soft material for concrete base including backfilling and disposal of surplus material Msinga site and Ekuvukeni site	m3 12		
	Total Carried to Summary		R	

Item No.			Quantity	Rate	Amount
	<u>BILL NO. 4</u>				
	<u>ELECTRICAL WORK</u>				
	<u>Richmond</u>				
21	Installations Electrical connections to the new Water Pump and sensor controls at the Water Storage Tank.	Sum	1		
22	15 Amp Supply complete with circuit breaker and an isolator within one (1) metre from the pump. Supply cable shall be enclosed by twenty (20) mm PVC conduit	No	1		
23	The Installation work as per SABS 0142 Code of Practice for the wiring of a Premises and provide a signed Certificate of Compliance (CoC) issued for the installation.	No	1		
	<u>Ramsgate</u>				
24	Installations Electrical connections to the new Water Pump and sensor controls at the Water Storage Tank.	Sum	1		
25	15 Amp Supply complete with circuit breaker and an isolator within one (1) metre from the pump. Supply cable shall be enclosed by twenty (20) mm PVC conduit	No	1		
26	The Installation work as per SABS 0142 Code of Practice for the wiring of a Premises and provide a signed Certificate of Compliance (CoC) issued for the installation.	No	1		
Total Carried to Summary					

Item No.		Quantity		Rate	Amount
	<u>BILL NO. 5</u>				
	<u>EARTH WORKS</u>				
	Cut through Concrete paving and excavate in hard ground not exceeding 2m deep and lay sand bed including backfilling and also make good on the paving.				
27	Richmond	m3	5		
28	Ramsgate	m3	5		
29	Removal of paving relaying				
30	Richmond	m2	6		
31	Ramsgate	m2	10		
32	allow for breaking to tarmac for routing of power supply and water pipe	m2	20		
Total Carried to Summary					

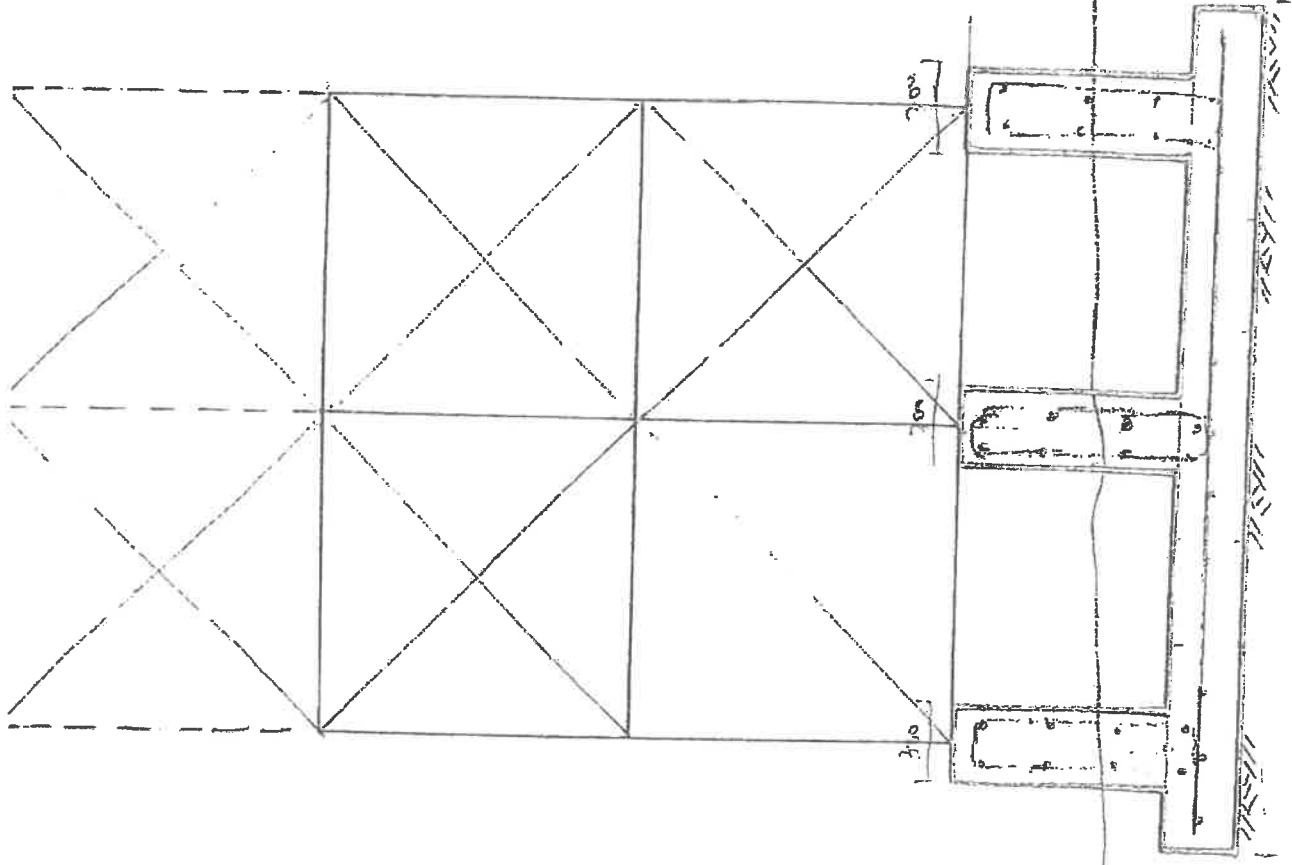
Item No		Quantity	Rate	Amount
	BILL NO. 6			
	<u>DISINSECTION PROCEDUER AFTER INSTALLATION</u>			
	<u>Richmond Tank</u>			
33	Remove all visible dirt and fill the tanks with clean water and drain. Refill the tanks with clean water & add a solution of Sodium Hypochlorite until a free residual chlorine level of 50 mg/L is measured. Then allow the pipework to be exposed to the chlorine water and leave the chlorinated water in the system for at least 24 hrs. After which, flush the entire installation with clean water Please note that during this clearing process the concentration of free residual chlorine should not fall below 20 mg / l.	Sum 1		
	<u>Ramsgate Tank</u>			
34	Remove all visible dirt and fill the tanks with clean water and drain. Refill the tanks with clean water & add a solution of Sodium Hypochlorite until a free residual chlorine level of 50 mg/L is measured. Then allow the pipework to be exposed to the chlorine water and leave the chlorinated water in the system for at least 24 hrs. After which, flush the entire installation with clean water Please note that during this clearing process the concentration of free residual chlorine should not fall below 20 mg / l.	Sum 1		
	<u>Covid -19 compliance</u>			
35	Allow for covid-19 compliance with all the safety requirement in all sites upon construction	Item 1		

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