

Document No	S-BRA-001-00	HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL & QUALITY MANAGEMENT	
Revision	01		
Appointment date	21-Jul-26		
Baseline Risk Assessment AS PER CONSTRUCTION REGULATION 5(1)(a), 2014 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, NO. 85 OF 1993 (Latest Edition)			

ANNEXURE B

APPOINTMENT OF A CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL, COMMISSION, AND MAINTAIN ICT ELECTRICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND A SOLAR-POWERED BACKUP SYSTEM ON BEHALF OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING WORKS (GPW) (WP01)

(DETAILS)

This document is prepared in terms of
Construction Regulation 5(1)(a). The Baseline Risk Assessment is conducted to obtain a
benchmark of type and size of potential hazards pertaining to the project.
The aim is to identify all major and significant risks.

SUPERVISION BY THE CLIENT
DBSA – DEVELOPMENT BANK OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

SUPERVISION BY THE DESIGN AND BUILD CONTRACTOR
(TBA)

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1. OBJECTIVE

The objective of this baseline risk assessment is to identify and categorize the significant health, safety, environmental and quality hazards and risks associated with the planning, procurement and construction activities of the project.

This Baseline Risk Assessment is developed in accordance with the requirements of Construction Regulation 5(1)(a) of the Construction Regulations, 2014 issued under the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993.

The evaluation of results will assist management to eliminate, minimize or control risks to workers associated with the tasks performed or exposure to the working environment.

The assessment further aims to identify hazards that may arise throughout the lifecycle of the project, including the design, construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases of the infrastructure.

This risk assessment was also conducted to assist management in identifying training needs in order to concentrate efforts where they are mostly needed.

The Baseline Risk Assessment will provide input into the preparation of the project Health and Safety Specification and will inform designers, Professional Service Providers, and the Principal Contractor of the significant risks associated with the project.

The assessment also supports the implementation of the “Safety in Design” principles as required in terms of Construction Regulation 6 to ensure that hazards are eliminated or reduced during the design stage as far as reasonably practicable.

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2. SCOPE

This Baseline Risk Assessment considers the full project lifecycle including project initiation, concept and feasibility, design development, procurement, construction, commissioning and project close-out phases.

The purpose of this assessment is to identify and evaluate potential health, safety, environmental and operational risks that may arise during the planning, design and construction of the infrastructure project.

The Baseline Risk Assessment is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Construction Regulation 5(1)(a) of the Construction Regulations, 2014 promulgated under the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993.

The Baseline Risk Assessment shall assist in:

- Identifying hazards associated with the project.
- Evaluating the potential risks to workers, the public, property and the environment.
- Determining appropriate control measures to eliminate or reduce risks to an acceptable level.

The findings of this Baseline Risk Assessment will inform the preparation of the project Health and Safety Specification and must be communicated to designers, Professional Service Providers and the Principal Contractor to ensure that the identified risks are addressed throughout the project lifecycle.

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2.1 PROJECT SPECIFIC SCOPE OF WORKS

This Baseline Risk Assessment is pertaining to the **Appointment of a contractor to install, commission, and maintain ICT electrical infrastructure and a solar-powered backup system on behalf of Government Printing Works (GPW) (WP01)**

2.1.1 Scope of works

Work Package 1: ICT Electrical Installation and Solar-Powered Backup Systems

Additional ICT Electrical Installation Scope of Works

The additional scope of works for the ICT electrical installation shall include the supply, installation, testing, commissioning, and integration of the following systems and associated infrastructure:

- i. Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) Systems
- ii. Standby Generators
- iii. Electrical Reticulation
- iv. Distribution Boards (DBs)
- v. Power Outlets and Power Points
- vi. Monitoring and Control Systems
- vii. Data Centre Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
- viii. Removal and Replacement of Existing Tiger Switch and Transformer
- ix. Minor Building Works
- x. Testing, Commissioning, Training and Handover
- xi. Provision of as-built documentation, operation and maintenance manuals, test certificates, and user training where required.

2.1.2 Solar-Powered Backup System for the Administrative Headquarters

The scope of work includes the design, supply, installation, testing, commissioning, and maintenance of a solar-powered backup power system for the Administrative Headquarters, comprising the following:

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- i. Supply and installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) panels and supporting mounting structures.
- ii. Low-voltage electrical works
- iii. Earthing and bonding systems
- iv. Supply, installation, configuration, and commissioning
- v. Testing, commissioning, training of end
- vi. Provision of training operation and maintenance for a period of twenty-four (24) months. |

The Baseline Risk Assessment will be reviewed and updated should significant changes occur in the project scope, design or construction methodology.

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3. ABBREVIATIONS & DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS	
Purpose of the Act	- to provide for the health and safety of persons at work and the health and safety of persons in connection with the use of plant and machinery; the protection of persons other than persons at work against hazards to health and safety arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work; to establish an advisory council for occupational health and safety; and to provide for matters connected therewith
the Act	- means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993)
Agent	- means a competent person who acts as a representative for a client
AIA	- means an Inspection Authority approved by the chief inspector: Provided that an inspection authority approved by the chief inspector with respect to any particular service shall be an Approved Inspection Authority with respect to that service only
Asbestos	- means the following fibrous silicates: ➤ Asbestos actinolite ➤ Asbestos grunerite (amosite) ➤ Asbestos anthophyllite ➤ Chrysotile ➤ Crocidolite ➤ Asbestos tremolite ➤ Any mixture containing these fibrous silicates
Asbestos-containing material	- means asbestos as well as any material that contains asbestos and includes asbestos cement products, asbestos coating, asbestos insulation board, asbestos insulation, asbestos textured decorative coatings, asbestos contaminated soil and other asbestos-containing material
Asbestos Demolition Work	- means demolition, alteration, stripping, removing, repair, gleaning of any spilt asbestos, or high-pressure water jetting of any structure containing asbestos lagging or insulation, but does not include work performed on asbestos cement sheeting and related products and asbestos cement products that form part of the structure of a workplace, building, plant or premises.
Asbestos dust	- means airborne or settled dust, which contains or is likely to contain regulated asbestos fibers
Asbestos Waste	- means an undesirable or superfluous asbestos-containing by-product, emission or residue of any process or activity that has been – ➤ discarded by any person

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	➤ accumulated and stored by any person with the purpose of eventually discarding it with or without prior treatment connected with the discarding thereof; or ➤ stored by any person with the purpose of recycling, re-using or extracting a usable product from such matter
Asbestos Work	- means work that exposes or is likely to expose any person to asbestos dust.
Client	- means any person for whom construction work is performed
Competent Person	- means any person having the knowledge, training, experience and qualifications specific to the work or task being performed.
Construction manager	- means a competent person responsible for the management of the physical construction processes and the coordination, administration and management of resources on a construction site
Construction site	- means a workplace where construction work is being performed
Construction supervisor	- means a competent person responsible for supervising construction activities on a construction site
Construction work	- means any work in connection with - ➤ the construction, erection, alteration, renovation, repair, demolition or dismantling of or addition to a building or any similar structure; or ➤ the construction, erection, maintenance, demolition or dismantling of any bridge, dam, canal, road, railway, runway, sewer or water reticulation system; or the moving of earth, clearing of land, the making of excavation, piling, or any similar civil engineering structure or type of work.
Contractor	- means an employer who performs construction work
Designer	- means ➤ a competent person who- ○ prepares a design ○ checks and approves a design ○ arranges for a person at work under his or her control to prepare a design, including an employee of that person where he or she is the employer; or ○ designs temporary work, including its components ➤ an architect or engineer contributing to, or having overall responsibility for a design ➤ a building services engineer designing details for fixed plant ➤ a surveyor specifying articles or drawing up specifications

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	➤ a contractor carrying out design work as part of a design and building project; or an interior designer, shopfitter or landscape architect.
DBSA	- Development Bank of Southern Africa
DSTI	- Daily Safety Task Instruction
Excavation work	- means the making of any man-made cavity, trench, pit or depression formed by cutting, digging or scooping
Fall protection plan	- means a documented plan, which includes and provides for ➤ all risks relating to working from a fall risk position, considering the nature of work undertaken ➤ the procedures and methods to be applied in order to eliminate the risk of falling; and ➤ a rescue plan and procedures.
Fall arrest equipment	- means equipment used to arrest a person in a fall, including personal equipment, a body harness, lanyards, deceleration device, lifelines or similar equipment
Fall prevention equipment	- means equipment used to prevent persons from falling from a fall risk position, including personal equipment, a body harness, lanyards, lifelines, or physical equipment such as guardrails, screens, barricades, anchorages or similar equipment
Fall risk	- means any potential exposure to falling either from, off or into
Health and Safety File	- means a file, or other record containing the information in writing required by the Construction Regulations 2014
Health and Safety Plan	- means a site, activity or project specific documented plan in accordance with the client's health and safety specification
Health and Safety Specification	- means a site, activity or project specific document prepared by the client pertaining to all health and safety requirements related to construction work
HCS	- Hazardous Chemical Substances
HBA	- Hazardous Biological Agents
HIRA	- Hazard Identification Risk Assessment

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Method Statement	- means a document detailing the key activities to be performed in order to reduce as reasonably as practicable the hazards identified in any risk assessment
MSDS/SDS	- means material safety data sheet / safety data sheet for hazardous chemicals
National Building Regulations	- means the National Building Regulations made under the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No. 103 of 1977), and promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 2378 of 30 July 1990, as amended by Government Notices No's R. 432 of 8 March 1991, R. 919 of 30 July 1999 and R. 547 of 30 May 2008
PSP	- Professional Service Provider
PPE	- Personal Protective Equipment
PTO	- Planned Task Observation
Risk Assessment	- means a program to determine any risk associated with any hazard at a construction site, in order to identify the steps needed to be taken to remove, reduce or control such hazard.
Shoring	- means a system used to support the sides of an excavation and which is intended to prevent the cave-in or the collapse of the sides of an excavation or trench
Structure	- means ➤ any building, steel or reinforced concrete structure (not being a building), railway line or siding, bridge, waterworks, reservoir, pipe or pipeline, cable, sewer, sewage works, fixed vessels, road, drainage works, earthworks, dam, wall, mast, tower, tower crane, bulk mixing plant, pylon, surface and underground tanks, earth retaining structure or any structure designed to preserve or alter any natural feature, and any other similar structure ➤ any falsework, scaffold or other structure designed or used to provide support or means of access during construction work; or ➤ any fixed plant in respect of construction work which includes installation, commissioning, decommissioning or dismantling and where any construction work involves a risk of a person falling
Service Provider	- means an employer appointed by the client to perform construction work
SACPCMP	- means the South African Council for the Project and Construction Management Professions
SOP / SWP	- Standard Operating Procedure / Safe Working Procedure

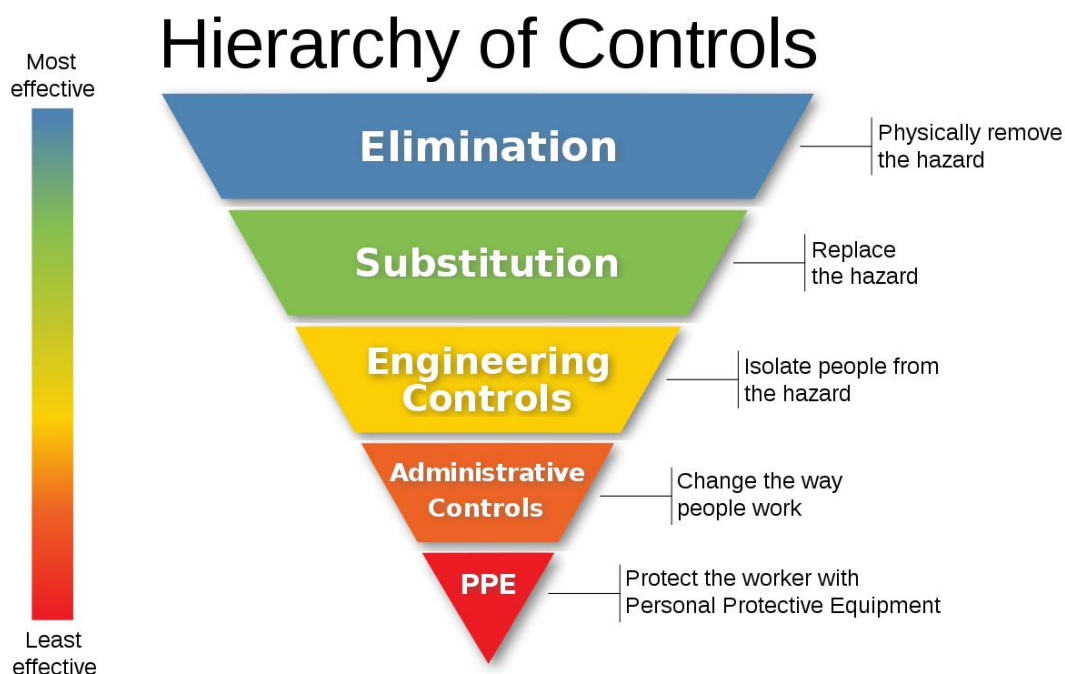
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Temporary works	means any falsework, formwork, support work, scaffold, shoring or other temporary structure designed to provide support or means of access during construction work
Definitions to understand under Control Measures	
Elimination	The Most satisfactory method of dealing with hazards is to remove it in complete (get rid of it). Once a hazard is eliminated the potential for harm is removed
Substitution	This involves substituting a dangerous process or substance with one that is not as dangerous
Isolation	Separate or Isolate the Hazards from making contact with people
Engineering	Implement Engineering controls to eliminate or reduce the risk
Administrative	Administrative control usually involves modification of the likelihood of an accident happening. This is done by reducing the number of people exposed to the hazard, and ensuring those that remain exposed to a hazard, understand the hazard and the best way to manage the hazard. Administrative controls include – Procedures, Signages, Permits etc.
PPE	Provision of Personal Protective Equipment should only be considered if all the other control measures are impractical.



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4. RISK METHODOLOGY

This risk assessment methodology is used to systematically identify hazards, evaluate associated risks and determine appropriate control measures to eliminate or reduce the risks to an acceptable level.

The methodology follows the principles of hazard identification and risk assessment in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 and the Construction Regulations, 2014.

The purpose of this methodology is to:

- Identify hazards associated with project activities
- Determine the potential consequences of these hazards
- Evaluate the likelihood of the risk occurring
- Determine the risk rating
- Implement appropriate control measures

The risk assessment process also supports the application of the hierarchy of controls to eliminate or reduce hazards at source where reasonably practicable.

4.1 RISK METHODOLOGY

ASSESSMENT				RISK MATRIX					RISK CALCULATION	PRIORITY OF ACTION			
I	INJURY SEVERITY	C	FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS	26	27	28	29	30	SUM OF: INCIDENT / FINANCIAL / DAMAGE / ENVIRONMENTAL / FREQUENCY / PROBABILITY = RISK VALUE	RISK VALUE		25 - 30	Immediate
1	No injury	1	No [Zero] financial implications	21	22	23	24	25				24 - 21	Within 1 week
2	Minor laceration, contusion or wound (first aid case)	2	R1000 - R9999	16	17	18	19	20				20 - 17	Within 1 month
3	Injury requiring medical assistance <14 Days recover	3	R10 000 - R99 999	11	12	13	14	15				16 - 09	Within 6 months
4	Serious injuries, trauma >14 Days recovery	4	R100 000 - R499 999	6	7	8	9	10				08 - 05	Within 12 months
5	Loss of life [Fatality]	5	>R500 000	1	2	3	4	5				01 - 04	As reasonable
D	POTENTIAL DAMAGE / LOSS	E	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	ACTION REQUIRED							CONSIDER		
1	No damage	1	No effect	Critical					Terminate operation / Competent Supervision / Specialist training / Method Statement / Risk assessments / Safe work procedures / Permits		Intolerable: Change method / Terminate Risk		
2	Minor damage	2	Minor effect										
3	Med. damage/loss, short stoppage (repaired on site)	3	Serious effect (Short Term)	High					Competent Supervision Training / Certification Method Statement / Risk assessments / Safe work procedures Planned task observations / Toolbox talks		Change method Transfer Risk Mitigate		
4	More serious damage/loss & delay	4	Very serious effect (Long Term)										
5	Severe damage/loss & long-term delay	5	Catastrophic effect										
P	PROBABILITY	F	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE	Medium					Competent Supervision / Training / Certification / Method Statement / Risk assessments / Safe work procedures / Planned task observations / Toolbox / Safety talks		Change method Mitigate		
1	Event has never occurred probability of <1%	1	No occurrence										
2	Events have probability of between 1% and <25%	2	Occurs very seldom [5 Years]										
3	Event has probability of between 25% and <50%	3	Occurs occasionally [1 Year]	Low					Supervision / Training / Certification / Method Statement / Risk assessments / Safe work procedures / Training / Toolbox / Safety talks		Written Instructions		
4	Event has probability of between 50% and <90%	4	Occurs often [Monthly]										
5	Event occurs frequently & >90% of re-occurring	5	Could / Has Happened [Weekly/Daily]										

Determine:
Hazards/Aspects - directly responsible for the event occurring including design, process, environmental, human and organisational factors.

Determine:
Consequences - follows from the occurrence of an event and results in a loss or gain occurring.

Consider:

- Design controls
- Safety devices
- Signs & signals
- Admin controls
- Human behaviour

- **Consider:**
- Design controls
- Safety devices
- Signs & signals
- Admin controls
- Human behaviour



```

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    A[ ] --> B[Yes]
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No

[illegible]

Yes

Harm or loss exist
at a level of risk
tolerable under
condition of HIRA.

Harm or loss exist at an unacceptable level of risk, stop action and report to Supervisor.

Harm or loss
exist at an
unacceptable
level of risk, stop
action and

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

Do a HIRA

Determine effectiveness of existing controls and/or add additional controls.

Yes

Yes

Risk Acceptable

➤ No

- Control owners,
- Actions required; and
- Completion dates

Yes

Risk Acceptable

A rectangular box with a thick black border containing the word "No". A red arrow enters from the left side, and another red arrow exits from the right side.

Does the risk increase due to a chance in process, equipment, persons, etc?

No

Manage the Hazards individually using PDCA Cycle and Hierarchy of Controls

6. BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK							
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR	
Stage 5 – Construction Documentation and Management																			
S5-01	File Approval as per OHS Requirements and Client Specification	Work commencing prior to file being available and approved.	Non-Conformances issued or Default letters issued could result in termination of non-compliant contractor that would result in project delays or cancellation Contractor with no valid COID could cause injured employees not to be covered by the compensation fund, this will lead to direct and indirect cost to the company	1	4	3	2	4	4	18	No Work Commencement until approval has been signed off. Client Health and Safety Specification provided to each Principal Contractor or Contractor. Baseline Risk Assessment provided to each Principal Contractor or Contractor Principal Contractor with valid LOGS will be allowed to commence with Site Establishment. LOGS must be presented at tender stage to prohibit a contractor to be awarded with a tender if LOGS is not available Principal Contractor to provide updated list of employees, with competencies, ID's, Medicals and work permits if required	- Health and Safety Plan / file approval letter - Copy of Health and Safety Plan - Copy of LOGS - Valid Competencies, appointment, medicals, work permits etc. - Site Establishment plan / layout	1	3	2	2	2	2	12
		No valid registration with COID.																	
		Expired Documentation (e.g. competencies, equipment load test, medicals, work permits)																	
		Documentation not available or approved as per required Client Spec and OHS act.																	
S5-02	Notifying Department of Employment and Labour of Construction works	Principal Contractor commencing with works without Notifying Department of Employment and Labour	Contravention of the OHS Act and its Regulations could result in fines and work stoppages	1	3	3	3	3	4	17	NOC to be submitted by Principal Contractor at least 7 days before commencement of works to the DoEL.	- Annexure 2 - Proof of submission to DoEL	1	3	2	2	2	3	13
S5-03	Risk Identification	Risk assessments not conducted, not site-specific, or performed by an incompetent person	Failure to conduct suitable and sufficient risk assessments may result in hazards not being identified, leading to serious injuries, fatalities, inadequate control measures and unsafe working conditions	4	4	4	4	3	3	22	Issue based Risk Assessment must be drafted by risk assessment team that includes the risk assessor, construction manager and supervisor, SHE Rep and skilled employee All risk assessments, method statements and safe working procedures must be communicated to the required employees conducting those activities. Record of communication / training must be kept in Safety file No Activity to commence if risk assessment	- Client Health and Safety Specification - Baseline Risk Assessment - Method Statement of Tasks - Risk Assessor competency - Issue based risk assessments - Training / communication records - SOP/SWP - Risk Assessment	4	4	3	3	2	2	18

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK						
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
										and method statement has not been approved by the relevant person.	training							
										All risk assessments and method statements must be reviewed if any changes occur, such as change of management, changes to conditions, changes to scope, incidents etc.								
										Competent Risk Assessor to use hierarchy of controls when identifying controls to be implemented								
										No work may commence unless a suitable and sufficient risk assessment and method statement has been developed, approved and communicated to all affected person								
S5-04	Site Establishment - Setting up Camp & Storage Facilities & Project Mobilization of Plant and Equipment	Abnormal loading of trucks								Truck must only be loaded according to its safe load capacity.								
		Traffic congestion / unwanted(unauthorized) members of the public walking in risk zone								Appointed spotter (flag person) to be in position wearing reflective vest and whistle to assist Truck driver or Plant operator with movement on site.	• Safe Workload Certificate or Certificate of Compliance for Lifting equipment							
		Containers placed on uneven surfaces.								Traffic Management Plan must be communicated to all relevant parties to ensure controls are implemented.	• Traffic Management Plan							
		Using defective / incorrect equipment to offload containers.								Clear all bystanders away from operations – Barricade area and post warning signage – Only Authorized workers/persons to enter construction area.	• Lifting Plan							
		Fatigued operators	5	5	4	3	3	4	24	Appointed competent Banksman (Rigger) to oversee all lifting operations.	• Appointment letters	5	5	3	2	2	2	19
		Unsafe / uncontrolled Truck Crane Operations								Pre-lift checks to be done on lifting material, and recorded on a Checklist, any deviations must be recorded and reported to Construction manager.	• Competencies – Operators, truck driver, flagperson, riggers							
		Unsafe and poor manual offloading practices from delivery vehicles / plant								Slings and chain blocks to be checked prior lifting operations and to have valid load test	• Pre-lift checklists							
		Operators under the influence of Alcohol or other substances while transporting machinery and equipment to site									• Safe Working Procedures							

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK												
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR						
S5-05		establishment area. Theft of material, equipment, and machinery Community unrest	lead to accidents resulting in damages to plant or vehicles and serious injuries or fatalities. Unsafe / uncontrolled lifting could result in load falling that could lead to property damage and serious injuries. Materials / Load falling could result in property damages. Materials / Load falling on employees could lead to serious injuries and even fatalities. Project Interruption and even delays with cost implications								certificate. Lifting truck to also be in possession of a load test certificate and driver to be appointed in writing with valid competency. Social facilitators to ensure community are aware of Construction work before Site establishment. Only Competent appointed Contractors or Service Providers will be authorized to work on the site. Dust Control measures to be implemented continuously at the site laydown area, watering the areas and roads on site. All operators must be appointed to operate and inspect the specific plant he is competent in operating, medical fitness and competencies for operators must be valid and available on site. Site Establishment Risk Assessment and Safe working Procedure / Method Statement to be communicated to all workers Construction Manager and Supervisors must ensure continuous monitoring and enforcement of all control measures on site If it is a live site, provide a separate gate or access to the site.														
	Site Establishment - Installing Temporary services (Electrical, Plumbing)	Incompetent Electrical / Plumbing contractor installing temporary services. Damages to underground services or surrounding services Incorrect Location of Services	Damages to underground services could cause a delay in production or commencement of the project. Damages to underground services could also affect	3	3	3	3	4	4	20	All electrical installations to be conducted by a competent appointed person and COC's to be obtained when necessary. Power tools to be inspected by a competent person, pre-check inspections to be conducted, power tools to be recorded on inspection register. Drawings of underground services must be	• COC • Competencies / Registration • Underground services report / drawings • SOP/SWP • Issue Based Risk Assessment • DSTI' s • CoC/CoA	3	3	2	2	2	2	14						

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK							
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR	
S5-6		Environmental contamination	surrounding areas services such as electricity and water. Installing services at the incorrect areas could result in financial costs (loss) Spillages from toilet waste due to poor plumbing or incorrect installation would result in environmental pollution								requested to identify location of services before commencing with works. Competent Plumbers conducting plumbing activities must ensure all fittings and plumbing installations are secured. Plumbing Contractor to issue CoC / CoA once installations are done	• Medical Certificate of Fitness								
	Lifting operations (Loading and offloading of materials) - Manual handling / loading and offloading (Ergonomics)	Employees lifting heavy uncontrolled materials. Employees not trained in safe manual lifting procedures. Materials / equipment falling. Walkways not clear of tripping hazards.	Employees manual handling materials / equipment exceeding 25kg per person could cause minor back strains and even long-term back injury. Employees who do not understand the safe procedure to lift (Ergonomics) materials could result in injuries such as back injury or materials to fall resulting in property damages. Materials / equipment falling when loading or offloading could lead to pinch point injuries to hands, fingers, and feet. Workers tripping over hazards when moving with load could cause load to fall and employees to fall over	4	3	3	1	4	5	20	Manual handling / lifting Safe work Procedure and Risk Assessment to be communicated to all workers on site. (Keep proof of communication in safety file) Workers assisting each other to lift must communicate with each other to ensure safe lifting and lowering of items. Before offloading or handling any materials, equipment or tools, ensure walkways are clear and free from tripping hazards. Workers to assist each other if intended load to be lifted exceeds 25kg (per person). Workers / Supervisors to ensure materials, equipment and tools are secure when offloading. When manual lifting the correct procedure must be used, workers to lift loads using their legs and not their back. Employees manually lifting equipment, materials must be issued with the required PPE such as gloves, hardhat, safety shoes, overalls	• Ergonomics Risk Assessment • SOP/SWP • Toolbox talks • DSTI's	3	2	2	1	3	4	15	

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK						
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
S5-7	Lifting operations (Loading and offloading of materials) - Mobile Crane / Tower Crane and or truck crane lifting operations	Operating of unsafe / Defective mobile plant Incompetent Operator or not medically fit operating lifting machinery Severe weather conditions such as strong winds, rain and thunderstorms Operations near overhead powerlines Visitors / employees or members from public entering the lift zone <																	

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			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
S5-8																		
	Lifting operations (Loading and offloading of materials) - Lifting Gear used for Lifting operations	Use of unsafe / damaged Lifting equipment such as slings, ropes and chains Rigging done by incompetent person or object not correctly hooked																
		damage and loss of production in the specific area that may also result in legal liability claims. Unauthorized members of public could be struck by moving load resulting in serious injuries																
		Using of unsafe damaged lifting tackle could result in load to fall when tackle breaks or snaps. Causing major property damages and financial cost to the company	4	3	3	2	4	4	20	All lifting gear/ tackle must be inspected before use, deviations must be recorded on the checklist and reported to the construction manager. CoC/SWL must be available for all lifting gear and its components. Rigging must only be done by a competent person appointed for the works. Safe Working Procedures and Risk Assessments to be communicated to all relevant workers	- Valid SWL / CoC - Checklist - Rigger Competency - Rigger appointment - SOP/SWP - Issue-based risk assessment - DSTI's	3	2	2	2	2	2	13
S5-9																		
	Construction vehicles and mobile Plant Operations – TLB, Excavators, Bobcats, Telehandlers, MEWP's, Trucks, Site vehicles	Defective / unsafe Construction vehicles and mobile Plant used, or vehicles used that are not roadworthy. Speeding onsite, near the construction site and/or within restricted areas. Operators and drivers untrained / not skilled or not in position of the required license to drive. Construction Vehicles / mobile plant left unattended. Operators and drivers																
		The operation of unsafe / defective vehicles or plant could result in financial cost and accidents causing damages to property and serious injuries with a possibility of fatalities. Speeding onsite could result in running over employees or members of the public causing serious injuries and even fatalities. Incompetent operators could result in	5	5	4	3	3	4	25	All construction vehicles and mobile plant have to comply with Construction regulations and Driven Machinery Regulations. Other construction vehicles used must have a valid roadworthy certificate. Employees to be transported to and from work in a safe manner, never to be carried at the back of bakkies and trucks. Mobile plant operating on site to fully comply with CR 23. Maintenance / Service history must be available on site and used in accordance with their design and intention for which they were designed. Random alcohol and drug tests to be introduced and maintained.	- Maintenance / service records - Driver's License - PDP - Appointment letters - Valid Competency - Medical Fitness to work - Signages - Breathalyzer records - Checklists	4	4	3	2	2	3	18

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK									
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR			
		intoxicated or under the influence of Alcohol, Marijuana (Cannabis) or other drugs.									Ensure vehicles are isolated when not in operation, Construction vehicles and mobile plant left unattended after hours adjacent to roads and areas where there is traffic movement must be fitted with lights, reflectors or adequate barricades to prevent moving traffic from a sudden emergency, or to come into contact with the parked construction vehicles and mobile plant. In addition, construction vehicles and mobile plant left unattended after hours must be parked with all buckets, booms etc. fully lowered, the emergency brakes engaged and, where necessary, the wheels chocked, the transmission in neutral and the motor switched off and the ignition key removed and stored safely.										
		Failure to inspect vehicles	Unattended vehicle or plant could result in theft leading to financial costs.																		
			Intoxicated operators could result in uncontrolled driving causing multiple accidents, injuries and even multiple fatalities.																		
			Unable to identify unsafe vehicles or plant could cause vehicles or plant to fail / breakdown resulting in loss of production/time																		

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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S5-10											vehicles and mobile plant in such a manner that pedestrians and other vehicles are not endangered. Traffic routes to be suitable, sufficient in number and adequately demarcated.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				</

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			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
S5-11		in damage to property and harm to the environment Sparks from hot work activities could cause fire or even explosions at flammable storage area resulting in serious property damage and even fatalities																
	Scaffolding – Scaffold erection, dismantling and Working from Scaffold platform	Improper erecting of scaffold. Not as per SANS 10085:2004 Employees not trained in erecting and dismantling of scaffold. Erecting scaffold on uneven or unstable ground Scaffold materials falling while erecting or dismantling. Unsafe stacking and storage of scaffold materials Construction materials or tools falling from scaffold. No Safe access to platform Scaffold erected near overhead powerlines. Working in inclement weather such as strong winds, rain and thunderstorms No Signages available to indicate scaffold is safe or unsafe to use.								Competent person with valid competency to be appointed to erect scaffold as per SANS 10085 Scaffold must be inspected by a competent person (valid Competency) whom has been appointed every time before use. Scaffold must be inspected before use, findings must be recorded on a checklist Scaffold must be fully erected according to SANS 10085 Standards, if scaffold is not fully erected or components missing, it must be dismantled or declared unsafe to use. No Scaffold works allowed in inclement weather or near overhead powerlines. Weather conditions must be monitored by Health and Safety resource and Construction Manager All employees working from Scaffold must be provided with the correct Safety Harnesses, they must be fully hooked at all times when working from scaffold Ground must be inspected for stability before scaffold can be erected. If ground is stable scaffold can be erected, base jacks must be used to level the scaffold.	- SANS Standards 10085-1:2004 - Issue-based risk assessment - Method Statement - SOP/SWP - Checklists - Appointment letter – Scaffold Erectors, Scaffold Inspectors, Scaffold Supervisor - Competencies - Work at Height training certificate - Medical fitness to work at height - SWL / CoC for fall protection equipment - Fall Protection Plan - DSTI's	4	4	3	2	3	3	19

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION								PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK							
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R	I			C	D	E	P	F	RR		
	Employees falling from scaffold.	Unsafe stacking of scaffold components could cause pinch point injuries when stacked materials fall over.									All safety harnesses must be inspected before use, all findings must be recorded on a checklist, and any deviations must be recorded and reported to supervisor. COC for harness must be available in safety file. All scaffold materials must be stacked neatly in a safe manner in a demarcated storage area Employees must be trained on the Issue Based Risk Assessment, Safe Work Procedure and the Fall Protection Plan Workers must be trained in the usage of safety harnesses and working at height. (Proof of competency must be available) All workers working on scaffold must be medically fit (proof of valid medical must be available in the form of annexure 3. Medical must include fit for work at height.									
	Scaffold collapsing																			
	Fall Protection Equipment not available or damaged.	Tools, equipment or materials falling from height could fall on employees below the scaffold resulting in serious head or bodily injuries.																		
	Employees working at height not medically fit to work at heights	Scaffold making contact with overhead powerlines could cause employees to be electrocuted / shocked that could result in serious disabling injuries or even fatalities.																		
		Working on scaffold during inclement weather could cause employees to slip and fall due to slippery surfaces resulting in serious injuries or even fatalities. Working at height during thunderstorm could result in employees been struck by lightning.																		
		No warning signages or safe or unsafe signages posted at scaffold could cause employees to access a scaffold that is unsafe and could result in employees falling from scaffold.																		

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK									
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR			
S5-12	Work at Height activities – Working on edge of building or near openings	Construction materials and tools falling from edge. Employees, Visitors or Management falling from Edge or into opening. No Edge Protection available	Employees not medically fit to work at height could cause employee to experience blood pressure issues that could result in the employee fainting/collapsing.									Comprehensive fall protection plan developed by a competent fall protection plan developer, plan to include all WAH activities, fall protection and fall prevention methods used; The fall protection plan must include but not limited: A Risk assessment of all work carried out from a fall risk position, procedures and methods used to address all the risks identified. Edge Protection (Solid) to be installed and inspected by competent person (No Barricading net) Warning Signages to be posted to inform public and employees regarding the open edges All construction materials, tools and equipment to be stacked at least 1.5m-2m away from an open edge	• Scope specific Fall Protection Plan • SOP/SWP • Issue-based risk assessment • Checklists • Signages • Work at height competency certificate • Medical fitness to work at height • Fall Protection Plan									
			Use of unsafe or damaged fall protection equipment could cause employees to fall resulting in serious disabling injuries or even a fatality																			
			Tools and equipment falling from height (edge) could fall on top of workers below resulting in serious injuries to the head and body.																			
S5-13	Work at Height activities – Use of Trestles to work from	Trestle used on uneven / unstable surface.	Trestle used on uneven / unstable surface could cause trestle to fall over while employees are working from it, this	4	3	4	2	4	4	21	All trestles and its components must be inspected before use; findings must be recorded on a checklist.	• SANS1854:2023 • SOP/SWP • DSTI's • Checklist • Signages	3	2	3	2	3	3				
		Trestle not fully boarded (Platform)																				

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK						
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
S5-14		Trestle platform not secured. Trestle platform damaged / bent or unsafe to use. Employees working from fully extended Trestle base. Workers and tools falling from trestle platform. Employee working on trestle not medically fit to work at height								Trestles used must be fully boarded that have been secured to prevent movement. Workers will not be allowed to work from trestle if platform is fully extended. Employees must be trained on the Safe Working Procedures and Issue based Risk Assessment for trestle works No tools or construction materials to be left unattended on the trestle All trestles may only be erected on level surfaces, bricks are not allowed to level the trestles. Baseplate with jack or solid wood slab to be used. Trestles must be erected as per SANS standards All trestles' activities must be conducted under supervision	• Work at Height competency certificate • Medical Fitness to work • Issue-based Risk Assessment • Fall Protection Plan							
	Work at Height activities – Using ladder to work from or to use for access	Unsafe or damaged ladders used such as Self-made or wooden ladders. Incorrect ladders used for specific activities. Employee falling from ladder.	4	3	3	2	4	4	20	No Self-made ladders to be used All ladders to be inspected before use. Findings to be recorded on a checklist. Employees working from ladders must be trained on the Issue Based Risk Assessment and Safe working procedure	• SOP/SWP • Issue-based Risk Assessment • Checklist • DSTI's • Toolbox talks • Medical fitness to work • Fall Protection Plan	3	2	2	2	3	3	15

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK										
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR				
S5-15		Tools and equipment falling from ladder.	certain area or to work from could cause ladder to fall over								If ladder cannot be secured when working from it, it must be held in position by an employee Employees working from ladder to make use of a tool bag to ensure tools are secured at all times. No tools to be left unattended on a ladder. Ladder to be used on a secure / stable surface. If work activities are required from ladder for a certain amount of time a scaffold must be used to conduct these activities												
		Ladder unstable or surface uneven	Tools and equipment falling from ladder could cause head or body injuries to employees below.																				
		Ladder used is not secured.	Tools and Equipment falling from ladders could result in property damages or damages to tools and equipment resulting in financial costs.																				
		Employee working on ladder not medically fit to work at height	Employee working from unstable / unsecured ladder could cause ladder to fall over																				
			Employee falling from ladder could result in serious injuries and even disabling injuries																				
	Work at Height activities – General Work at heights (Any fall risk position)	Employees not trained to work at height.	Employees who are not competent to work at height could result in the employee being unable to identify hazards associated with WAH activities, actions to be taken to prevent incidents.	5	5	3	2	4	4	23	All employees working at Height must be competent, they must be trained on working at height, identifying risk, the correct use of Fall Protection Equipment etc. All employees working at height must be declared medically fit to conduct work at height. Records in the form of Annexure 3 must be kept on site. No work at height activities to commence in inclement weather. Works must be stopped until declared safe. All Fall prevention / fall protection equipment must be inspected before use; all findings	• Fall Protection Plan • Work at Height Rescue Plan • SOP/SWP • Work at Height Competency certificate • Medical fitness to work • Issue-based Risk Assessment • DSTI's • Checklist • Signages • SWL/COC for fall protection equipment	4	4	3	2	3	3	19				
		Employees not medically fit to work at height.																					
		Work at Height activities in inclement weather such as strong winds, rain and thunderstorms																					
		Unsafe or damaged fall protection equipment used.	Employees not medically fit could cause drowsiness, dizziness or even blurred vision that could result in the employee collapsing.																				
		Unsafe Fall Prevention equipment used																					

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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S5-16			Working at height in inclement weather could cause employees to slip and fall due to slippery surfaces or losing balance due to strong winds resulting in employees falling from height. Use of unsafe or damaged fall protection or fall prevention equipment could cause it to break resulting in employee falling from heights Employee falling from height could result in serious disabling injuries or even fatality								must be recorded on a checklist. All damaged equipment must be removed from site. CoC certificates must be available for all Fall prevention / fall protection equipment.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

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				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR					
		Unlabeled Containers	Employees not trained in HCA could result in serious injuries or harm to health. Employees not issued with the correct PPE could cause employees being exposed to skin contact, fume inhalation resulting in harm to health. Fire / spark or any source of ignition near HCA could cause a fire and even an explosion resulting in serious injuries, even fatalities and damages to property. No Warning signages posted could cause employees to be unaware of HCA in certain areas that might lead to Injuries, Fire or even explosions. Unlabeled containers could cause employees to be unaware of HCA resulting in fires, explosion or even consumption of chemicals that could have sever health problems								All flammable materials / containers must be clearly marked/labelled All employees must be trained on Risk Assessments, Safe working Procedures and MSDS's/SDS's on the HCA used on site. Employees need to be issued with the task specific PPE to handle and use HCA. No fires, smoking or Hot work activities can take place near HCA storages areas or at areas HCA are used. If specific activities are required while HCA are present a Gas test must be done to ensure the LEL level is safe. Warning Signages to be posted at HCA storage areas with the required demarcation Firefighting equipment must be made available near HCS storage areas All vehicle used to transport HCS must comply to legislative requirements, it must clearly be marked to certify the vehicle is allowed to transport HCS. The driver must hold a PrDP "D" certificate to transport HCS													
	S5-17	Use of portable electrical tools and hand tools (Including use of	Unsafe, sub-standard and/or defective equipment used.	The use of unsafe or damaged hand tools could cause hand injuries such as cuts.	4	3	3	2	4	4	20	Portable electrical tools and equipment must be inspected regularly but at least on a weekly basis and maintained to the same	- Checklists - Issue-based Risk Assessment - SOP/SWP	3	2	2	2	3	3	15				

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			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
Portable lights) –	Untrained employees using portable electrical tools.	Unprotected cables could result in employee being shocked								standards as portable electrical tools and appliances.	- Competency - Appointment letter - Medical fitness to work - DSTI's - Signages							
	Operating electrical tools near flammable materials	Untrained employees operating power tools could cause employees to be unable to control the equipment resulting in serious bodily injuries and even disability								The use, inspection and maintenance of portable electrical tools and equipment must be governed by the following:								
	Unsafe stacking and storage of all electrical tools and hand tools	Unsafe stacking of portable electrical tools could result in tools falling and breaking, this could lead to financial losses to buy new equipment and delays if being unable to procure new tools								- Regular inspections by a competent person appointed in writing. - Inspection results must be recorded in a register. - Only competent authorized persons are allowed to use portable electrical tools and equipment; and - The correct protective equipment is worn/used whilst operating portable electrical tools and equipment.								
										These equipment – - Must be maintained in good condition at all times - The main source should incorporate an earth leakage protection device or receive power through a double wound transformer or be double insulated and clearly marked as such; and - All equipment must be fitted with a switch to allow for safe and easy starting and stopping. The following requirements to be applied with when portable lights are utilized - Must be fitted with a robust non-hygroscopic non-conducting handle. - Metal parts which may become live must be protected against contact. - The lamp must be protected by a strong guard. - The cable lead-in must withstand rough handling. - A register be kept for each piece of equipment with findings of regular inspections undertaken to evaluate the condition of these lights.								

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				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR						
S5-18											Inspections must be undertaken that concentrate on at least the plug, cord, switch, guard and any obvious faults; and When used in wet/damp/metal container conditions, it must be protected. Risk Assessment and Safe working Procedure for the operation of task specific Portable electrical tools must be communicated to those operating and exposed to hazards when using portable electrical tools Gas cylinders when in use to be safely stored and to be secured, when not in use, in a cool place, upright position and locked storeroom. All hot works to be conducted in an enclosed place away from public and employees conducting other activities. Welding screens to be placed at welding areas and solid barricading used to close off areas. Firefighting equipment must readily be available at the designated area														
	Illumination during construction activities at night	Poor illumination at night / Poor Visibility Unauthorized Work at Night Poor Quality work	Conducting work activities at night could result in serious bodily injuries due to being unable to see hazards associated with the work activities. Poor visibility could cause Construction Plant and equipment accidents resulting in financial losses. Unauthorized work at night could result in poor quality standards resulting in loss of	5	5	3	3	3	3	21	If any Work requires to be conducted at night sufficient lighting should be supplied. All activities to be conducted at night must be internally approved by Construction Manager with guidance from competent Safety Professional. Night work must be approved by the Client Project Manager. Supervision must be available for all activities taking place after hours / at night Issue-based Risk Assessment must be communicated to all employees conducting work after hours or at night shift	- Approval Letter - Issue-based Risk Assessment - SOP/SWP - Appointment letter - Working at night procedure / Method Statement - Medical fitness to work - Checklist	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	15					

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				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR	
S5-19	Lack of communication between various parties involved.		production and financial costs																	
		Instructions not adequately followed through	Unable to identify instructions or delays could lead to loss of production																	
		Information not transmitted as supposed to	Information not transmitted to the relevant parties could result in loss of information	1	2	2	2	4	4	15	Implement and ensure a proper communication system between various parties involved.	- Minutes of meetings - Communication protocol/policy/procedure - Site attendance registers	1	2	2	2	2	2	11	
		Schedule slippage due to rework									Site meetings to be conducted on set intervals including integration between various parties. Minutes of meeting to be kept for record of discussions									
S5-20	Temporary structure (Temporary works) – Formwork		Poor Temporary designs could cause structures to collapse resulting in multiple fatalities								A contractor to appoint a temporary works designer in writing, to design, inspect and approve the erected temporary works.									
		Inadequate designs	Hand and finger injuries from being pinched when installing props								Temporary works to be carried out under the supervision of a competent person appointed in writing.									
		Incompetent formwork erectors and inspectors									To be erected by competent persons.	- Appointment letter - Competencies - Work at height competency - Medical fitness to work - Method Statement - Fall protection plan - PPE Issue register / checklist - Checklists - DSTI's - Issue-based Risk Assessment - Approved drawings for temporary works								
		Temporary structure collapse due to poor design	Employees falling from heights could result in serious bodily injuries, disability and even fatality								Temporary structure to be inspected by a competent person immediately, before, during and after the placement of concrete. After inclement weather or any other imposed load and at least on a daily basis until the temporary works has been removed and results recorded in a register.									
		Unsafe access to elevated areas																		
		Poor stacking and storage of Form work materials	Collapse of structures could result in financial losses due to loss of production, damages to property and surrounding facilities	5	5	4	3	3	4	24				4	4	3	2	3	3	19
		Manual handling									All temporary works to be carried out as per Construction regulations 12.									
		Pinch points																		
		Work at Fall Positions	Employees not medically fit to work at height could result in fainting, dizziness or even a seizure that could cause serious bodily injuries, disability or even a fatality if employee fell from height								Temporary work structures to be so designed, erected, supported, braced and maintained that they will be able to support any vertical or lateral loads that may be applied.									
		Medically unfit for work at height									No load to be imposed onto a structure that the structure is not designed to carry.									

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK										
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR				
S5-21											Temporary work to be erected in accordance with the structural design drawings for such temporary work and if there is any uncertainty, the designer must be consulted before proceeding with the erection/use of the temporary work The foundation or base upon which the temporary work is erected to be able to bear the weight and keep the structure stable. Employees erecting temporary work to be trained in the safe work procedures for the erection, moving and dismantling of the temporary work. Safe access and emergency escape to be provided for employees. Only employees trained to work at height with a valid medical fitness to work allowed to erect temporary works												
	Steel Work – Steelfixing	Manual handling and lifting of rebar at ground level and to elevated level. Transportation of rebar on trailers Sharp & pointed objects Cutting of Rebar - causing sparks and fire Use of unsafe or damaged pliers Handling of steel rods or reinforcing without the required hand protection The use of unsafe or	Manual lifting and handling of heavy steel reinforcing could cause employees to lift with poor ergonomics resulting in back strains Unprotected edges of steel reinforcing could cause cuts to the body of employees when walking past or handling the steel Handling of steel rods or reinforcing when lifting and moving materials could cause pinch points leading to injuries to hands and fingers	3	2	2	2	3	3	15	Employees to be provided with proper walkways during steel erection and never to walk on erected rebar Workers to be supplied with the required PPE for Steel fixing and cutting of steel rebar. Truck drivers to ensure loads are sufficiently secured before transporting materials to site Workers to ensure to use correct lifting procedure when lifting steel rebar. SWP for manual handling / ergonomics to be communicated to workers. Cutting of Steel rebar to be conducted in a designated safe hot work area. All tools and equipment to be used must be inspected and registered on a checklist,	- SOP/SWP - Issue-based Risk Assessment - Checklist - PPE issue register - Ergonomics training - Toolbox talks - DSTI's	2	2	2	1	2	3	12				

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK												
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR						
S5-22			damaged handtools could result in hand and finger injuries Cutting of steel rods with a grinder could cause heat exposure leading to burns to hands Cutting of steel with grinder could cause debris to cause damage to eyes of the operator or surroundings employees								deviations must be recorded and reported to appointed supervisor.														
	Limited resources to conduct all task	Contractual non-compliance Schedule and cost over run on project	Delays in the project could result in the PC not to achieve completion in time resulting in penalties – Financial Loss Lack of resources could cause employees to overwork that would make them tired resulting in incident and accidents at the workplace	4	3	3	2	2	2	16	Client to ensure that contractor is well aware of current scope definition as well as the requirements stipulated in the tender specifications. Contractor to ensure compliance on set specifications from client Contractor to ensure workers comply to working hours guided by the Basic Conditions of Employment Act	- Approved Programme of works - Issue-based Risk Assessment - Basic Conditions of Employment Act	3	2	2	1	2	2	12						
S5-23	Stacking and storage of material & Housekeeping	Unstable stacking of goods / materials / Unsafe Stacking Procedures	Unsafe or unstable stack of materials could cause the stack to fall over resulting in serious injuries and even fatalities when employees are trapped underneath the stack.	4							Sufficient space for stacking of material to be provided, housekeeping to be maintained and cleaning of areas to be maintained.	- Checklists - Issue-Based Risk Assessment - DSTI's - Toolbox talks - Stacking Procedure - Appointment letter - Signages	3												
		Stacking & Storage area not identified and demarcated		4	3	3	3	3	3	19	Stacking and storage areas to be barricaded to prevent unauthorized entry. Signages must be placed at designated area														
		Pinch Points									All contaminated ground must be removed and disposed of at a registered waste facility. Waste Disposal must be available														
		Environmental contamination from spillages		Not wearing the required PPE when stacking of materials could result in pinch point injuries to hands and fingers								Workers to be aware of snakes, toolbox talks to be done for the awareness of snakes in surrounding area, if snakes are found on site,													
		Snakes																							
		No clear walkways at stacking																							

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK									
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR			
S5-24		and storage areas	HCS not sealed and not stored in a bunded area could cause spillages resulting in environmental contaminations. This leads to financial losses due to the rehabilitation of the environment costs and fines by authorities								a snake handler must be contacted to remove snakes safely.											
		Unauthorized entry									All walkways at stacking and storage area must be kept clean and free from tripping hazards											
		Poor waste removal									Waste must be removed on a regular basis to a registered waste facility, proof must be kept in the safety file on site.											
		Unstable Aggregate or Sand									Housekeeping on site must be done on a daily basis, all rubble must be removed and placed at the designated waste area.											
											Aggregate or soil should be stacked at a reasonable height and not close to any machinery or equipment.											
	Emergency Preparedness (Fire Prevention, First aid)		No clear walkways at stacking area could cause employees to trip and fall over materials resulting in bodily injuries									The principal contractor to ensure that: - A competent person is appointed in writing to supervise all stacking and storage on a construction site. - The height of any stack does not exceed 3 times the base unless stepped back at least half the depth of a single container at least every fifth tier or the approval of an inspector of the Department of Labour has been obtained to build the stacks higher with the aid of a machine. (The operator of the machine must be protected against items falling from overhead or off the stack and no items may overhang);										
		Inadequate emergency planning	Emergency services unable to respond to emergencies could lead to disabling injuries or even fatalities	5	5	3	2	3	3	21	Emergency Preparedness The principal contractor to appoint a competent person to act as emergency controller and/or coordinator.	• Emergency Plan / Preparedness Plan • Emergency Evacuation Procedure • Checklists • Competencies / training records • Appointment letters • Emergency Contact details	4	3	2	2	2	2	15			
		Inadequate first aid.																				
		Inadequate fire prevention and protection measures																				
		Incompetent First Aider or Fire fighters appointed																				

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK						
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
		cuts if not cleaned immediately. This could increase the severity of any injury								possibly develop. Contractor must then develop detailed contingency plans and emergency procedures, considering any emergency plan that the project/site may have in place.	• Inductions • Communication records • Toolbox talks • Issue-based Risk Assessment							
		Incompetent First Aider could cause injured employees' severity of an injury to increase when applying incorrect treatment								The principal contractor and the other contractors must hold regular practice drills of contingency plans and emergency procedures to test them and familiarize employees with them. Emergency evacuation points must be available, and signage displayed								
		Incompetent Fire Fighter could cause fires on site to become uncontrolled resulting in serious injuries, or even multiple fatalities. This will also have an impact on property damaged.								First - Aid The principal contractor to provide first-aid equipment and has qualified first-aider(s) on site as required by General Safety Regulation 3 of the OHSACT.								
		No firefighting equipment available on site could cause a fire to become uncontrolled resulting in serious injuries, property damage or even multiple fatalities								The contingency plan of the principal contractor to include arrangements for the speedy and timeously transportation of injured and/or ill person(s) to a medical facility or getting emergency medical support to person(s) who may require it.								
										The principal contractor has firm arrangements with his contractors in place regarding the responsibility of these contractors' first-aid arrangements as well as treatment of injured and/or ill employees.								
										Fire Prevention and Protection The principal contractor to ensure that a) Sufficient and suitable storage of flammables is provided. b) employees are trained in the use of the firefighting equipment and know how to attempt to extinguish a fire; (these employees must be appointed and proof of								

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK						
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
S5-25	Site security and public protection	Public gaining access to the construction site. Theft Vandalism	Unauthorized members or children entering the construction site could result in serious injuries and even fatality if children are unattended. Unsecured Construction site could cause materials, equipment and machinery to be stolen or damaged during strikes resulting in time delays and financial losses	4	3	4	2	3	3	19	competency to be available on site. c) A sufficient number of employees are appointed and trained to act as an emergency team to deal with fires and other emergencies. d) Employees are informed regarding emergency evacuation procedures and escape routes this must be included in the induction of all workers and visitors. e) Emergency escape routes are always kept clear and clearly marked. f) Roll call is held after evacuation to account for all employees and to ensure that no-one including visitors and disabled persons have been left behind. g) A clear audible siren or alarm is fitted and regularly tested. If this is not practicable to the site, other method of warning employees must be used, for example whistles. All emergency procedures / plans must be communicated to all employees onsite	• Site Rules posted • Signages	3	2	3	2	2	3	15
S5-26	Ablution and welfare facilities	Inadequate provision of toilet facilities for each sex	Insufficient toilet facilities result in overuse of	3	3	3	2	3	3	18	Principal Contractor to provide toilets for each sex as required in terms of the National	• Checklists • Waste Disposal	2	2	2	2	2	3	13

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK						
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
S5-26		No hand washing stations available								Building Regulations and Construction Regulation 30.	Certificates							
		No secured area for each sex to change clothing (Changing area)								Chemical toilets are allowed only if they are cleaned on a regular basis by registered contracted company. Toilets must be provided at a ratio of at least 1 toilet per 30 employees. Disposal waste certificate to be obtained to ensure waste has been removed and dumped at a registered facility	• Issue-based Risk Assessment • Signages							
		No sheltered eating area with tables and chairs provided								Toilets must be provided for each sex. Toilets must be enclosed, lockable to provide adequate privacy. Signages must be posted to indicate the sex for each of the toilets.								
		Poor Hygiene standards								Daily inspections to be done to ensure toilets are cleaned on a daily								
		Poor ergonomically designed facilities								Handwashing stations must be provided near toilet facilities with soap, clean water (running water) and drying materials such as towels.								
		No safe to drink water available								Drinking water must be made available to all employees, water must be regularly tested and monitored for any contaminations. Signages must be posted at areas where drinking water is available. All drinking water bottles must be labelled "drink water"								
										An eating area must be provided for the employees sheltering them from the sun, wind and rain. Chairs and Tables must be made available.								
		Illegal connections								Any electrical work undertaken as part of the project, including the installation of temporary electricity for construction use shall be in accordance with Construction Regulation 24 and the Electrical Installation Regulations	• Issue-based Risk Assessment • SOP/SWP • Method Statement • Wireman's License • Competencies • Appointment letter • Medical Fitness to work							
	Electrical Installations – New Infrastructure, replacing or installing of temporary electrical supply	Substandard equipment																
		Poor cable management	5	5	4	3	3	4	24				4	4	3	2	2	17
		Incompetent Installer								The principal contractor to ensure that: - Existing services are to be located and clearly marked before construction								
		Unauthorized Access to DB's																

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK							
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR	
		Fires and Explosions									commences and during the progress thereof. - Electrical installations and -machinery are sufficiently robust to withstand normal working conditions on site. - Temporary electrical installations must be inspected at least once per week by a competent person and a record of the inspections kept on the occupational health and safety file. Electrician with a Wireman's License must install, commission and inspect all electrical installations. Employee to be authorized, competent and appointed. COC must be available for electrical connections done. All DB's to be locked. Key register to be established and proof of key use to be evident. Lock out procedure to be communicated to all employees exposed. Issue -based Risk assessments and method statement to be communicated to the relevant employees conducting or assisting with installations All electrical components / parts to be used must be SABS approved.	• DSTI's • Checklists • LOTO procedures							
		Improper grounding																	
		Contact with live open wires																	
		Overloads and short circuits																	

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK						
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
			safety protocols, this could result in serious injuries even fatalities																
S5-27	Construction Trades Painting Tiling Paving Brickwork Plastering Ceiling / roof works Glazing	Exposure to noise for long periods of time could cause short- and long-term hearing loss Exposed to Work at height (From Ladders, Scaffold and MEWP) Use, control and storage of HCS (Paint, Thinner, Silicon, Tile adhesive, Cement, Bonding agents) Use/operating of small plant / equipment (Compactor, Brick cutter, Concrete Mixer, Tile cutter, Grinders, Skill Saw / jigsaw) Dust Excessive Vibrations Excessive Noise Use of unsafe hand tools and portable electrical tools Tools, equipment or materials falling from heights Incompetent operators	Employees conducting trades at height without required fall protection equipment could fall and result in serious injuries and even a fatality Inhaling of HCS fumes or dust could cause harm to the lungs resulting in asthma and Silicosis HCS used for trades if spilled could cause environmental pollution, contaminating the environment and surrounding area. Polluting the environment could result in poor water quality from underground water resources Operators exposed to continues vibrations from operating small plant or machinery could cause Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS), also known as Vibration White Finger (VWF), this could also result in musculoskeletal disorders or herniated	4	4	4	3	3	3	21	All tools, machinery or equipment used in the different trades must be safe to use and be inspected on a daily or weekly basis, all findings must be recorded on a checklist and reported to Construction Manager / Supervisor. Workers operating small plant or Machinery must be appointed and must have the required skills and knowledge on operating certain plant or machinery. These operators must be medically fit. Workers exposed to work at height, must have a valid medical fitness and work at height training. Scaffold, Ladders and MEWP must be inspected before use. Scaffold erector, Scaffold Inspector, Ladder Inspector and MEWP operator must be appointed with valid competencies Workers must be supplied with the CORRECT minimum required PPE for each specific task. Workers exposed to long periods of excessive vibrations and Noise must take regular breaks or workers to be changed regularly. All trades specific Risk Assessments and Safe working procedures must be communicated to the relevant exposed workers. Proof of communication must be kept. Supervisor / Construction Manager to ensure NO overhead activities from different trades	• SOP/SWP • Issue-based Risk Assessment for each trade • Method Statement for each trade • DSTI's • Checklists • Competencies • Appointment letter • Signages • Toolbox talks • Medical fitness to work • MSDS/SDS • Inductions	4	3	3	2	2	2	16

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK													
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR							
			discs Use of unsafe handtools and portable electrical tools could result in hand and arm injuries and being shocked if unsafe electrical tools are used Operators of tools, plant or machinery, not being competent could cause serious injuries if employees do not understand the hazards and risks									or simultaneous operations from different contractor overhead.														
	S5-28	Working in Confined areas	Poisonous gas, fume or vapor present in confined space. Lack of oxygen for employees working in confined space area. The presence of flammable gasses in confined space can lead to fire or explosion. Employees being exposed to excessive high noise levels in confined space. Employees being exposed to extreme temperatures / changes in temperature in confined space. Insufficient safe access for employees in and out of work area. Risk of exposure to hazards associated with lack of adequate ventilation for	Working in confined area with lack of oxygen could cause dizziness, nausea, loss of awareness or judgement and can even result in a fatality Working in a confined space where chemical fumes or vapors are present could cause asphyxiation and poisoning resulting in the employee to become unconscious and suffocating that could lead to a fatality Noise levels can be amplified in confined area causing noise levels to exceed the safe exposure limit. This could result in short-term hearing loss and even long-term hearing loss if exposed for long	5	5	3	2	3	3	21	Principal Contractor to ensure confined space works comply with the following - Ventilation a) The confined space to be opened and allowed to ventilate for at least 15 minutes before entering the manhole. All open manholes to be barricaded and manned at all times. A gas monitor to be lowered to the bottom of the confined space with a rope to test the presence of any toxic/flammable gas. If any gas is detected, the space to be force ventilated by means of a blower for at least 15 minutes where after the air should be tested again. Under no circumstances may any space be entered while there is a toxic/flammable gas present. After the undertaking of the necessary work, the person in charge of the activities to confirm that all the employees are accounted for. - Entering a confined space a) When entering a confined space, the person entering the space to wear a safety	- SOP/SWP - Issue-based Risk Assessment - Method Statement - Toolbox talks - DSTI's - Gas testing results - Gas tester competency - Gas testing machine calibration certificate - Medical Fitness to work - Entry register - Checklists	3	3	2	2	2	2	14						

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION								PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK															
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R	I			C	D	E	P	F	RR										
	activities in confined spaces.	durations									harness and fully operational gas detector. A lifeline should be attached to the safety harness and a person on the surface should be in continuous contact with the person in the confined space. At least one person on the surface to be trained in basic first aid (level 1) with proof of such training as well as a fully equipped first aid box available on site. b) No person shall remain within a confined space for a period of more than one hour at a time. A minimum of 5-minute rest periods on the surface to be taken after this period before re-entering. c) Should the alarm sound on the gas monitor, all employees to exit the confined space and the immediate area should also be evacuated immediately. The area to be properly ventilated and re-tested before re-entering the confined space. Professional support should be called for if necessary. D) Employees to be provided with flameproof lighting when entering a confined space with the possibility of flammable gases. No naked lights, smoking or unprotected electrical apparatus which may cause sparks, shall be permitted in any confined space or in its vicinity. - Training a) All employees that have to enter a confined space to be formally trained and confirmed competent before being required to enter such areas (new employees to complete this training and be declared competent before allowed to work in a confined space). b) Refresher courses to be attended by employees at least once every 2 years or immediately if new methodologies or																	
	Employees not medically fit	Working In confined space during extreme temperatures could cause a heat stroke/ stress, severe dehydration and fainting																										
	Poor visibility	Workers unable to gain access into and out of the confined space could cause employees to gain access unsafely by climbing in and out this could result in slip and fall injuries. Being unable to gain access out of the confined space could result in suffering from claustrophobic could accelerate heart rate and shallow breathing to trembling limbs and a profound sense of an impending death Working in confined spaces with poor visibility could cause tripping and falling injuries, being struck by structures causing head and body injuries																										

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)		POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK												
				I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR						
S5-29											equipment are adopted or acquired. c) Continuous onsite training (Safety moments / toolbox talks) and support by supervisory staff to be undertaken and enforced where required d) Competent person to conduct continues gas monitoring of confined spaces Task Specific Risk Assessment / Safe working Procedure and Method Statement for Work activities in Confined space to be communicated to relevant employees. (Proof of communication to be available in safety file)														
	Public health & safety and Pedestrians access to site	Uncontrolled Access by members of public and children No site hoarding No warning signages Unprotected trenches and excavations Uncontrolled Access to heights	Members of public or children entering a construction site could cause serious injuries, even fatality as these members would not understand hazards and risks associated with construction activities or being exposed to heights, confined areas, noise, dust, trip and falls, moving objects and plant etc. Unprotected trenches and excavations could result in children or members from public entering these areas that could result in falling into open trench or excavation resulting in serious injuries, if water in trench or excavation could result in drowning of members or children	5	5	2	2	2	2	18	The principal contractor will be responsible for ensuring that non-employees affected by the construction work are made aware of the dangers likely to arise from said construction work as well as the precautionary measures to be observed to avoid or minimize those dangers. This includes among others: - Non- employees entering the site for whatever reason. - The surrounding community. - Public bystanders Appropriate signage must be posted to this extent and all employees on site must be instructed to ensure that non-employees are protected at all times. All non-employees entering the site must receive site applicable induction into the hazards and risks and the control measures for these. Only visitors who are medically fit will be allowed to enter the construction work areas. If not medically fit, he will only be allowed to enter the site offices	• Induction Records • Site Access control register • Signages • Posters • Site Safety Rules	3	3	2	2	2	2	14						

ACTIVITY (Work to be performed)	POTENTIAL HAZARD (Injury / Damage / Loss)	POSSIBLE RISK (Type injury/damage/loss)	RISK EVALUATION							PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	CONTROLS (Registers, Policies, Procedure)	RESIDUAL RISK						
			I	C	D	E	P	F	R			I	C	D	E	P	F	RR
										Safe demarcated walkway to be erected / conducted or displayed for visitors Pedestrian crossings to be conducted and utilized No Construction work near public vehicles. Construction area must be barricaded (No Danger tape) or fenced to prevent Public from entering work area.								
S5-30	Safeguarding of existing structures	Damages to existing services and structures.								Ensure identification of all existing services and structures before commencing with construction activities. Site drawings to be reviewed to identify any services If drawings are not available, request assistance from end-user or property owner to identify potential services	- Drawings - Detailed Scope of works - Risk Assessments - Services survey - Conditional Assessments							
S5-31	Removal and replacement of existing Tiger Switch & Transformer	Existing live HV electrical infrastructure, stored electrical energy, heavy equipment								Plan removal and replacement works, identify existing services, coordinate outages and interfaces	- Approved Method Statement - Risk Assessment - Permit to Work, - Competent electrical personnel - Lifting plan, supervision and testing							

S5-32	Installation of Electrical Infrastructure and Associated Electrical Systems (Electrical Reticulation, Distribution Boards, UPS Systems, Power Outlets, Cabling, Earthing & Bonding, Monitoring & Control Systems)	Existing and new electrical installations, concealed services, electrical equipment, stored electrical energy and interface with existing infrastructure	Electric shock, burns, arc flash, fire, damage to existing infrastructure, operational disruption, serious injury	5	4	3	2	3	3	20	Identify existing services, review installation interfaces, coordinate installation activities and minimise impact on operational facilities	- Principal Contractor to implement approved method statements and risk assessments - Competent electrical personnel - Electrical permits - Inspections conducted - Testing, certification, supervision and compliance with applicable standards and specifications	3	2	2	1	2	2	12
S5-33	Installation of Standby Generator and Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System	Heavy lifting activities, work at height, fuel systems, live DC electrical systems, electrical interfaces and mechanical equipment	Falls from height, electrocution, crushing injuries, fire, explosion, burns, falling objects, serious injury or fatality	5	4	4	3	4	3	23	Plan delivery, lifting, roof access, installation sequencing, fuel management and interfaces with existing infrastructure prior to commencement of work.	- Approved Fall protection plan - Approved lifting plans - Approved Method statements - Risk Assessments - Competent personnel - Fire prevention measures - Exclusion zones - Supervision and statutory inspections	3	2	2	1	2	2	12
S5-34	Testing, Commissioning and Energisation of Electrical Systems	Energisation of electrical systems, live testing, equipment malfunction, electrical interfaces and operational systems	Electrocution, arc flash, burns, equipment failure, damage to infrastructure, service interruption, serious injury or fatality	5	4	3	2	3	3	20	Develop and coordinate a testing, commissioning and energisation programme with all project stakeholders prior to energising any system	- Approved commissioning procedures - Authorised competent personnel - Permit-to-work system - Access control - Communication protocols - Supervision - Testing and certification prior to handover	3	2	2	1	2	2	12
S5-35	Construction Activities within an Occupied Building and Interface with Existing Live Services	Construction activities adjacent to employees, visitors, operational services, existing live electrical infrastructure, restricted access and multiple	Injury to occupants, electrocution, disruption of business operations, damage to existing infrastructure, restricted	5	4	3	2	3	3	20	Identify occupied areas and existing services, coordinate work activities, maintain business continuity, and minimise impact on occupants and operations	- Access control - Barricading - Signage - Communication protocol							

[illegible]

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	15%
25-34	20%
35-44	25%
45-54	30%
55-64	35%
65-74	40%
75-84	45%
85+	50%

[illegible]

S6-05	Exit Occupational Health and Safety Fitness to work medicals	Unidentified illnesses, injuries or health risks contracted from working on this construction project	Unable to identify health concerns or illnesses could result in legal court cases that will have financial implications to the Client. This will also lead to reputational damages	4	4	2	2	3	3	18	All employees who conduct construction activities on the project must undergo an exit medical examination to ensure the employee has not contracted any illnesses or health concerns from working on the project.	- Consolidated Health and Safety file - Exit Medicals	3	3	1	1	2	2	12
											Records of Exit Medicals must be submitted to DBSA in the copy of the Consolidated Health and Safety file								

7. DECLARATION OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND COMPLIANCE

I, _____, hereby confirm the following:

- I have read and understood the Baseline Risk Assessment.
- I confirm my intention to comply with all relevant legislative requirements.
- I acknowledge and accept the responsibilities and duties assigned to me and confirm my understanding thereof.

This declaration is made and agreed to at _____, on this _____ day of _____, 2026, in the presence of the undersigned witness.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Witness Name: _____

Witness Signature: _____

Signed on behalf of (TBA) (PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR)