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Project Health and Safety Specifications
In terms of OHS ACT 85 of 1993 and Construction Regulation 5(1)(a)(b)

PROJECT NAME:
Construction of Dr. Mathole Motshekga Primary School

CLIENT: Development Bank of Southern Africa

CONTRACT NUMBER: RFP 066/2022

PROJECT DIRECTORY

CLIENT	
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Project Details	
Proposed Contract Duration:	24 Months
Notification of Construction Work:	No
Construction Work Permit:	Yes
Required Safety Personnel:	Full-Time CHSO
Project Value:	R223 506 950
Prepared by:	Eric Nqampi:
Date Prepared:	22 May 2025

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION 3

a) Deliberate violation of the requirements as contemplated in the OHS Act 85 of 1993 and the regulations. 4

b) Deliberate violation of the client's specifications. 4

c) The recurrence of unsafe acts or conditions that may result in accidents with consequence of disabled injuries or fatality of employees, the public or disastrous impact to the environment. 4

1.1. Definitions 5

1.2. References 6

1.3. Purpose 7

1.4. Standard Occupational Health and Safety Specification 8

1.5. Project Design 8

1.6. Client Statement 9

1.7. Project Scope Of Works 9

1.8. Existing Environment 10

2. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS 12

2.1. Duties of the Principal Contractor 12

2.2. Potential Sources of Risk & Hazardous Agents 12

2.3. Safety Rules 13

2.4. General Health and Safety Provisions 14

2.5. Competency for Principal Contractor's Responsible Persons 14

2.6. Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993 (COIDACT) 14

2.7. Occupational Health and Safety Policy 15

2.8. Construction Work Permit (Construction Regulation 3) 15

2.9. Notification of construction (Construction Regulation 4) 15

2.10. Structure and Organisation of OHS Responsibilities 15

2.10.1. Overall Supervision and Responsibility for OHS 15

2.10.2. Further (Specific) Responsibilities for OHS 17

2.11. OHS File 18

2.12. Consolidated Health and Safety File 19

2.13. General Record Keeping 19

2.14. Medical certificates of fitness 19

3. OPERATIONAL CONTROLS 20

3.1. Arrangements for Monitoring and Review 20

3.1.1. Monthly Audit by Client 20

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

3.1.2. Other Audits and Inspections by Client 20
3.1.3. General Inspection, Monitoring and Reporting 20
3.2. Risk Assessments 21
3.2.1. Issue Based Risk Assessment 21
3.2.2. Continuous Risk Assessment 21
3.3. Inductions & Training 21
3.4. Awareness 22
3.5. Emergency Procedures 22
3.6. First Aid Box and First Aid Equipment 22
3.7. Fire Extinguishers and Fire Fighting Equipment 23
3.8. Accident / Incident Reporting and Investigation 23
3.9. Public Health and Safety 23
3.10. Environmental Safety Guidelines 23
3.10.1. Waste Management 24
3.11. Risk Management 24
3.11.1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Clothing 25
3.12. Ergonomics 26
3.13. Severe Weather 26
4. PHYSICAL CONTROLS 27
4.1. Site Establishment and Security 27
4.2. Excavations (Geotechnical Silty Sand & Strip Footings Risk Controls) 27
4.3. Electrical Installations and Machinery on Construction Sites – Regulations 24 28
4.4. Fall Protection for Work at Heights 29
4.5. Scaffolding 31
4.6. Stacking of Materials 31
4.7. Hazardous Chemical Agents (HCA) 32
4.8. Plant and Machinery 32
4.9. Hand Tools 33
4.10. Relocation of Temporary Structures and Site Clearance Operations 34
4.11. Asbestos Containing Material 34
4.12. Workplace Hygiene and Ablution Maintenance Procedures 34
4.13. Attenuation Pond, Gabions, and Deep Reticulation Installations 35

1. INTRODUCTION

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

The Principal Contractor will have to prove that they comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act – Act 85 of 1993, its Regulations as well as all the incorporated safety standards, when appointed, by proving to the appointed Health and Safety Agent that they have a documentation management system to deal with all the aspects of the requirements of the Act, Regulations and Safety Standards.

The EQProject Managers and Safety Solutions representative will take note of all the documents during documentation audits and all the details will be expected to be kept in record by the Principal Contractor. All records will serve as a consolidation which can be submitted to the client at the end of the project. All records will be summarised by the Agent to indicate the compliance status of the responsibilities of the Principal Contractor, and their appointed Contractors (Sub-Contractors) audited at the time of the site visit once a month. A non-compliance can result in a specific activity of the Contractor be stopped, and that stoppage will be for the account of the appointed Principal Contractor.

The Health and Safety Agent will conduct monthly audits on site and at agreed intervals to determine whether the Principal Contractor and the appointed Contractors do comply with the Act, Regulations and Safety Standards

It is expected from the Principal Contractor and appointed Contractors to supply their employees with all required personal protective equipment and clothing which is required for the applicable tasks.

Non-adherence to the client specification may result in total and/or partial work stop notice issued in the form of a contravening notice. When this notice is issued the Principal Contractor and contractor(s) will be liable to rectify the non-conformances to the satisfaction of the issuing authority before work may proceed. This may refer to any of the following non-conformances:

a) Deliberate violation of the requirements as contemplated in the OHS Act 85 of 1993 and the regulations.
b) Deliberate violation of the client’s specifications.
c) The recurrence of unsafe acts or conditions that may result in accidents with consequence of disabled injuries or fatality of employees, the public or disastrous impact to the environment.

The Principal Contractor also accepts the influence that community leaders (third-party influence) may have on the project and will treat any member with respect. Any contact made by community leaders must be reported directly to the client’s project manager.

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

1.1. Definitions

For this Occupational Health and Safety Specification following the definitions, hereunder will apply:

"agent" means a competent person who acts as a representative for a Client;

Competent person
Means a person who:

a) has in respect of the work or task to be performed the required knowledge, training and experience and, where applicable, qualifications, specific to that work or task: Provided that where appropriate qualifications and training are registered in terms of the provisions of the National Qualifications Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 67 of 2000), those qualifications and that training must be regarded as the required qualifications and training.
b) Is familiar with the Act and with the applicable regulations made under the Act;

"Certificate of compliance" means
a) a certificate with a unique number obtainable from the chief inspector, or a person appointed by the chief inspector, in the form of Annexure 1 J and issued by a registered person in respect of an electrical installation or part of an electrical installation; or
b) a certificate of compliance issued under the Electrical Installation Regulations, 1992;

"client" means any person for whom construction work is being performed;

Hazard
Means a source of or exposure to danger which may cause injury or damage to persons or property.

Hazard identification
Means the identification and documenting of existing or expected hazards to health and safety of persons which are normally associated with the type of construction work being executed or to be executed.

Hazardous Waste
Hazardous waste is a waste that contains organic or inorganic elements or compounds that may, owing to the inherent physical, chemical, or toxicological properties of that waste, have a detrimental impact on health or the environment.

"Health and safety file" means a file, or other record containing the information in writing required by these Regulations.

"health and safety plan" means a site, activity or project specific documented plan in accordance with the Client's health and safety specification;

"installation work" means

a) the installation, extension, modification or repair of an electrical installation;
b) the connection of machinery at the supply terminals of such machinery; or
c) the inspection, testing and verification of electrical installations for the purpose of issuing a certificate of compliance.

"Medical certificate of fitness" means a certificate contemplated in regulation 7(8).

Risk
Means the probability or likelihood that a hazard can result in injury or damage.

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 or control such hazard

Supplier
in relation to a particular electrical installation, means any person who supplies or contracts or agrees to supply electricity to that electrical installation.

The Act
Means, unless the context indicates otherwise, the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993) and Regulations promulgated there under.

1.2. References

References should be made to the following documentation in conjunction with this Safety Specification:

- OHS Act 85/93 Sec 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 32, 37
- General Administrative Regulations
- General Safety Regulations
- Major Hazard Installation Regulations
- Hazardous Biological Agent Regulation
- Construction Regulations
- Asbestos Regulation
- Environmental Regulations for Workplaces
- Hazardous Chemical Substance Regulation
- Facilities regulation
- The clients Site Requirements
- SANS 10400: Building Regulations
- SANS 10238:2011 Confined Spaces
- Tobacco Control Bill 2018
- Internal client guidelines
- Driven Machinery Regulation 18(11): Training Providers of Lifting Machine Operators
- Asbestos Abatement Regulation 2020

NEMA (ACT 107 OF 1998) – National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 and relevant specific environmental management acts promulgated under this act, special reference to NEM: WA (Act 59 of 2008).

NEM: WA (Act 59 of 2008) – National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008 and regulations promulgated under this act, with reference to the National Waste Management Strategy, the Waste Classification Regulations and supporting Norms and Standards.

The Waste Classification and Management Regulations, 2013, published as Government Notice No. R. 634 of 23 August 2013

The National Norms and Standards for the Assessment of Waste for Landfill Disposal, published as Government Notice No. R. 635 of 23 August 2013.

COIDA Act - Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act

The Principal Contractor's personnel will be responsible for implementing all necessary legislative requirements. Document control and record systems associated with the legislation must be kept by the Service Provider.

This document should be used to assist the Principal Contractor towards achieving compliance with the OHS Act.

1.3. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide health and safety information about specific project risks known by the Client, Designer and Client's Agent. These risks are applicable to this project and may not necessarily be common knowledge to the Service Provider. The Principal Contractor must take this information into account and ensure that their tenders include adequate resources to deal with the matters detailed in this document. Compliance must be ensured by the Principal Contractor and Appointed Contractor to all relevant legislation.

The Principal Contractor also accepts the influence that community leaders (third-party influence) may have on the project and will treat any member with respect. Any contact made by community leaders must be reported directly to the client's project manager.

1.4. Standard Occupational Health and Safety Specification

Scope

- This Section covers the requirements for eliminating and mitigating incidents within the Contract. The scope addresses minimum legal compliance, hazard and risk management, promotion of a health and safety culture amongst all parties involved in the project and those affected by the activities taking place.

- Principal Contractors employed by The Client / Health and Safety Agent must ensure that the provisions of the specifications are applied both on the site and all off site activities relating to this project.

- The Principal Contractor must enforce the provisions of these Specifications amongst all Sub-Contractors and suppliers for the project.

Application

The Occupational Health and Safety Specification contains clauses that are applicable to the scope of work in question and impose pro-active controls associated with activities that impact on human health and safety as it relates to public safety and or all stakeholders involved. Compliance to the requirements of the Act is in addition to the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Specification and form part of the Principal Contractor's responsibility. The Client / Client Agent will monitor the Service Providers compliance with the requirements of the OHS Act.

1.5. Project Design

Construction Regulation 6: The Principal Contractor and construction manager shall ensure full understanding of the designer's designs issued as project drawings "issued for construction" and keep the project drawing register updated. When appointing a designer to ensure:

a) that only qualified and registered at the appropriate governing body i.e.: ECSA, ECASA, ASCAP, SACPMP or ECA, designers be appointed for rational design and issue of construction drawings and or conducting inspections as per CR6.

b) that all design drawings complies with SANS 10400 Part A5(2)(d) be dated and signed in black ink by the owner; and every subsequent alteration shall be likewise dated and signed, the designers, stamped and "issued for construction" (Drawings may be signed electronically)

c) The principal contractors keep record of drawing issued on a drawing register, that drawings are kept at the site office and where applicable, copies issued to the contractors on-site to ensure effective construction where the absence of the drawing will impact on the safety of the construction erected.

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

d) That dangerous design, dangerous processes and hazardous chemicals are identified, that safety measures are considered and implemented for the safety of the employees, the public and the environment. That these identified engulfment design, processes will be reported to the client and client safety agent.

These may refer, but are not limited to the following:

- Demolitions of existing structures, discarding building rubble including asbestos.
- Deep excavations or work at extreme heights or in extreme strong wind or severe weather conditions.
- Working in confined spaces or area with insufficient natural airflow.
- Temporary works: form- and support work.
  - The temporary works design will take all requirements into consideration and display all measurements, calculations bracing.
  - That back propping design is developed following the structural engineer's guidelines.
- Any roof work or work done from exiting roof.

1.6. Client Statement

Commitment To Occupational Health And Safety Management

The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) is committed to ensuring that compliance with all relevant legislation regarding Occupational Health and Safety is maintained and no accidents occur.

a) This document must be used as a means of measuring performance of all parties entering a contract with the Client or Principal Contractor in Occupational Health and Safety Standards.

b) The DBSA does not accept any liability which may result from the Principal Contractor failing to comply with this document; the Principal Contractor remains responsible for achieving the required performance levels.

c) This document forms part of the Contract, and Principal Contractors are required to make it part of their Contracts with Subcontractors and Suppliers.

The successful Principal Contractor will ensure that a Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan complying with all the relevant legal requirements and this document is compiled and approved by the Client/Client Agent before commencement of Construction.

1.7. Project Scope Of Works

The scope of works entails the construction of the new Dr. Mathole Motshekga Primary School and associated external civil, structural, and electrical infrastructure, comprising:

- **Building Works:** Construction of Block A (Administration), Block B (Grade R), Blocks C & D (Junior & Intermediate Phase Classrooms), Block EP (Laboratories, Library & Multipurpose Centre), Block I (Sports Facility), Block J (Guard House), Block K (Refuse Yard), Block L (School Hall), and Block O (Generator Room).

- **Trades & Structural Systems:** Bulk earthworks and platform preparation; reinforced concrete foundations, surface beds, suspended slabs, beams, and columns; superstructure cavity and one-brick masonry; structural steel lattice trusses and purlins (Block EP); prefabricated timber roof trusses and 0.8mm Chromadek Klip-Tite roof sheeting with Sisalation; internal and external finishes including plastering, granolithic screeds, acoustic/vinyl flooring, ceramic/porcelain tiling, and suspended acoustic ceiling grids.

- **Civil & External Works:** 729m high-density anti-climb 'ClearVu' perimeter security fencing with anti-burrow extensions and shark-tooth topping; interlocking concrete block paving to walkways and parking areas; open stormwater channels and underground concrete stormwater pipelines (300mm–525mm diameter) with catchpits and headwalls; bulk water reticulation (HDPe Class 12.5) with thrust blocks and valve chambers; sewer reticulation (160mm uPVC Class 34) with deep manholes and concrete encasing; attenuation pond construction ($3{,}088\ m^3$ bulk excavation, gabion retaining boxes, Reno mattresses, and spillways); combi courts (rubberized surfacing, fencing, and equipment); and natural/kikuyu grassed soccer field with spectator stands and sports posts.

- **Specialist Subcontractor Works & Provisional Allowances:** Relocation of existing temporary structures within a 70km radius and installation of new decanting structures; bulk Eskom supply upgrade and 1200kVA backup standby generator installation; 200kL elevated steel water storage tank erection; LPG gas reticulation to science laboratories and domestic kitchens; HVAC and mechanical extraction systems; complete electrical distribution, earthing, and lightning protection systems; and ICT infrastructure (10G fibre backbone, CCTV, access control, intercom, and fire detection).

1.8. Existing Environment

The Principal Contractor must ensure compliance to Section 9 of the OHS Act 85 of 1993.

General duties of employers and self-employed persons to persons other than their employees:

- Every employer shall conduct his undertaking in such a manner as to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that persons other than those in his employment who may be directly affected by his activities are not thereby exposed to hazards to their health or safety.

- Every self-employed person shall conduct his undertaking in such a manner as to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that he and other persons who may be directly affected by his activities are not thereby exposed to hazards to their health or safety.

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

The Principal Contractor must ensure compliance to the Regulation 3 of the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Agents:

- An employer who undertakes work which is liable to expose an employee to an HCA must, before any employee is exposed or may be exposed, after consultation with the health and safety committee established for that section of the workplace, provide that employee with suitable and sufficient information, instruction, and training, as well as thereafter inform, instruct and train that employee at intervals as may be recommended by that health and safety committee.

- The information, instruction and training contemplated in sub regulation (1) must include—
  a) in regard to these regulations for HCAs—
     i. the chemical substances regulations that are in place that govern all aspects of HCA use at the workplace.
     ii. the legislated OELs that are in place; and
     iii. the duties of persons who are likely to be exposed to an HCA, as contemplated in regulation 4.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

2.1. Duties of the Principal Contractor

The Principal Contractor must develop the health and safety plan in line with the health and safety specification. The plan will be evaluated and approved for implementation. The Principal Contractor must do his / her internal monitoring systems such as internal audits and inspections. The Client Agent will conduct audits to check compliance monthly.

The Principal Contractor must appoint a full-time registered Construction Health and Safety Officer registered with the SACPCMP. The Principal Contractor must appoint a risk assessor as well as the incident investigator.

2.2. Potential Sources of Risk & Hazardous Agents

Potential Sources of Risk:

- Bulk earthworks, deep open-face excavations ($29{,}484\ m^3$), trench collapses, and dewatering operations.
- Construction vehicle, mobile plant, and heavy tipper movement interfacing with pedestrian/public zones.
- Work at heights: erection of structural steelwork, prefabricated timber trusses, roof purlins, Chromadek roof sheeting, and ceiling brandering.
- Formwork, scaffolding, falsework, and heavy propping erection, striking, and back-propping under suspended slabs and beams.
- Hoisting, lifting, and rigging operations (structural steel, elevated 200kL tank elements, concrete skips, decanting units).
- Deep trenching and pipe installation for stormwater, sewer, and water reticulation across active areas.
- Attenuation pond deep excavations, gabion stone packing, and geotextile installation.
- Hot work: welding, oxy-acetylene cutting, and grinding during structural steel and ClearVu fence installation.
- Electrical interface: high-voltage Eskom grid upgrade, generator synchronization, temporary electrical distributions, and buried existing services strike risks.
- LPG gas pipeline installations and pressure testing.
- Relocation, dismantling, and transport of temporary/decanting structures over road networks (within 70km radius).
- Ergonomic strains from manual handling of masonry units, concrete kerbs, precast pavers, and gabion rock.
- Dust emissions, silica exposure, and noise generated by earthmoving plant, rock breaking, and power trowelling.

Identified Hazardous Chemical Agents (HCA):

- Anti-termite soil poison (SANS 5859 applied under floors and inside trenches).
- Portland cement, mortar, plaster mixes, and concrete additives (hexavalent chromium exposure).

- Non-shrink grout (30MPa) and chemical anchor bonding agents (epoxy/resin).
- Bituminous emulsions, primers, and damp-proof liquid coatings.
- Polysulphide joint sealants (Sikaflex-pro 2HP, Sikasil-728NS).
- Structural steel primers (Epiwash Strontium Chromate AW 255), polyurethane coatings (Plascothane 9000), and FR120 intumescent fireproofing paints.
- Solvent-based paints, varnishes, wood primers, thinners, and road-marking reflective paints.
- LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas).
- Diesel, petrol, formwork release oils, and hydraulic fluids.
- Combi court synthetic rubber cushion binders, mastic coats, and UV-resistant line paints.

2.3. Safety Rules

The following Client Safety Rules and/or Requirements are to be observed:

Responsibility	Employees are responsible for their own safety and health, as well as promoting the safety of their co-workers.
PPE	The wearing of PPE is mandatory.. All workers must be supplied with the required PPE in accordance with the Act.
Scaffolding	Scaffolding declared unsafe for use, may not be used or accessed. All scaffolding will be: i) erected ii) ii) inspected by competent scaffold erectors and inspectors in accordance with legal requirements and SANS 10085.
Fall Protection	Safety harnesses must be used where required and the user must be tied-off.
Cell Phones	Talking on cell phones without a hands free kit while driving is prohibited.
Seat Belts	Will be worn in all vehicles.
Operators	Must have a valid license and may not talk on a cell phone while operating any equipment.
Unsafe Work Platform	Working out of a loader bucket, using a ladder as a working platform, or using any platform not designated as such is not allowed.
Substance Abuse	Working under the influence of alcohol and drugs is strictly prohibited
Tampering	Do not interfere with any safety equipment, nor let anyone else override or interfere with such equipment.
Risk Assessment	Tasks may only commence after a risk assessment has been completed by line management and communicated to all workers.

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

Housekeeping	Housekeeping is a lead accident indicator) – all sites shall therefore be kept in a neat and safe manner.
Barricading & Edge Protection	Must be in place for all work higher than 1.5 metres and for all excavations deeper than 1.0 metre.
Material Storage	No material will be stored within 1 metre of any edge, opening or deep excavation.
Walkways	All confined sites (e.g. stations, bridges, viaducts, balanced cantilevers) will have safe demarcated walkways which are separate from mobile equipment, vehicle movement, stacked material and waste as applicable.
Worker Transportation	No employee shall be transported on an open vehicle.
Cranes, Lifting & Rigging	A level, compacted surface must be provided.
Reporting	All incidents and injuries must be reported.
Manual Lifting	Keep your back straight, Bend the knees, don't reach and lift, Get help for heavy loads.
Teamwork	Plan all work with safety - Protect fellow workers

2.4. General Health and Safety Provisions

The Principal Contractor will submit proof of supervisory appointments and any relevant appointments in writing (as stipulated by the OHS Act), prior to commencement of work.

2.5. Competency for Principal Contractor's Responsible Persons

The Principal Contractor's responsible persons will be competent in health and safety and will have undergone Health and Safety Management Courses.

Typical courses will include, HIRA, Legal liability, Incident Investigation, Construction regulations 2014 and OHS Act training. Proof must also be provided that the relevant appointed responsible person has experience related to the work that will be conducted.

The Principal Contractor/construction manager/safety officer must inform the client's safety agent in writing of:

- Incidents occurring with potential to result in reportable incident. (OHS Act Section 24)
- If the scope of services is altered from approved scope of work.
- When contractors are appointed for additional construction work not in the original scope of work.
- Outstanding legal documents required to ensure 100% compliance.

2.6. Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993 (COIDACT)

The Principal Contractor will submit a letter of good standing with the Compensation Insurer to The Client / Client Agent, within 10 working days from receipt of the Letter of Acceptance from The Client/ Client Agent prior to commencing work on site.

2.7. Occupational Health and Safety Policy

a) The Principal Contractor shall have a HSE Policy (or policies) in line with the OHS Act 85 of 1993 section 7 requirements, the policy shall be duly signed by an authorised signatory. The policy must address commitments relating to the protection of the Health and Safety of Service Provider's personnel and others, as well as the protection of the environment, in and about the execution of the works.

b) Copies of the Service Providers HSE Policy shall be provided as and when Service Providers are appointed.

c) The Principal Contractor shall prominently display a copy of the policy in the workplace where his employees normally report for service.

2.8. Construction Work Permit (Construction Regulation 3)

The Client (DBSA) / Client Health & Safety Agent shall apply to the Provincial Director of the Department of Employment and Labour (DoEL) for a Construction Work Permit at least 30 days prior to the commencement of construction work.

The Principal Contractor must provide all necessary documentation required for the permit application, including an approved site-specific Health & Safety Plan, valid COIDA Letter of Good Standing, designer appointments, SACPCMP-registered CHSO documentation, and the signed baseline risk assessments. Construction work shall not commence on site until a valid Construction Work Permit number has been issued and prominently displayed at the main site entrance.

2.9. Notification of construction (Construction Regulation 4)

In addition to the Work Permit requirements, the Principal Contractor shall submit a formal Annexure 2 notification of construction work to the Provincial Director of the DoEL prior to commencing site establishment and retain the stamped acknowledgment on the site Health and Safety File

2.10. Structure and Organisation of OHS Responsibilities

2.10.1. Overall Supervision and Responsibility for OHS

- The Client to ensure that the Principal Contractor, is appointed in terms of Construction Regulation 5(1)(k), implements and maintains the agreed and approved OHS Plan.
- The Chief Executive Officer of the Principal Contractor in terms of Section 16(1) of the Act to ensure that his Employees (as defined in the Act)

complies with the Act. Legal Compliance Audit may be used for this purpose.

- Any OHS Act (85 of 1993), Section 16(2) appointee as detailed in his/her respective appointment forms.
- The Construction Manager, Assistant Construction Manager, Supervisor and Assistant Construction Supervisor/s appointed in terms of Construction Regulation 8. Should provide proof of OHS training and fully understand their duties and responsibilities outlined by the respective appointments.
- The principal contractor shall appoint as a minimum a Full-time registered Construction Health and Safety Officer that is registered with the SACPCMP.

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

2.10.2. Further (Specific) Responsibilities for OHS

The Principal Contractor shall note that it is a generic list only and is intended for use as a guideline.

Appointment	Legal Reference
Delegation of Duties	Section 16(2)
Construction Manager	Construction Regulation 8(1)
Assistant Construction Manager	Construction Regulation 8(2)
Registered Construction Health and Safety Officer	Construction Regulation 8(5)
Construction Supervisor	Construction Regulation 8(7)
Assistant Construction Supervisor	Construction Regulation 8(8)
Risk Assessor	Construction Regulation 9
Fall Protection Plan Developer	Construction Regulation 10
Structures Supervisor/Inspector	Construction Regulation 11
Excavation Supervisor	Construction Regulation 13
Scaffold Erector & Inspector	Construction Regulation 1
Construction Vehicle / Mobile Plant Supervisor	Construction Regulation 23
Drivers / Operators of Construction Vehicles / Plant	Construction Regulation 23
Electrical Installation Inspector	Construction Regulation 24
Hazardous Chemical Agent Supervisor	HCA Regulations & CR 25
Stacking & Storage Supervisor	Construction Regulation 28
Emergency/Fire Coordinator	Construction Regulation 29
First Aider	General Safety Regulation 3
Fire Equipment Inspector	Construction Regulation 29)
Incident Investigator	General Admin Regulation 9
Ladder Inspector	General Safety Regulation 13A
OHS Committee	OHS Act Section 19
OHS Representatives	OHS Act Section 17
Person Responsible for Machinery	General Machinery Regulation 2
Pressure Equipment Supervisor	Pressure Equipment Regulations
Welding Supervisor	General Safety Regulation 9

The above appointments shall be in writing and the responsibilities clearly stated together with the period for which the appointment is made. This information shall be communicated and agreed with the appointees.

Competencies of all Appointed Personnel to be attached to Appointment and Placed on Health and Safety File.

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

The principal contractor shall, furthermore, provide the clients agent with an organogram of all contractors that he/she has appointed or intends to appoint and keep this list updated and prominently displayed on site.

2.11. OHS File

The Principal Contractor must, in terms of Construction Regulation 7(1)(b), keep a health & safety file on site at all times that must include all documentation required in terms of the Act and Regulations and must also include a list of all Contractors on site that are accountable to the Principal Contractor and the agreements between the parties and details of work being done.

The following documents must inter alia be kept in the OH&S file:

a) Notification of Construction Work (Construction Regulation 4).
b) Copy of OHS Act (updated) (General Administrative Regulation 4) (as well as the Act book to be available at site office).
c) Proof of Registration and good standing with a COID Insurer - Construction Regulation 5(1)(j).
d) OHS Plan agreed with client including the underpinning Risk Assessments & Method Statements (Construction Regulation 5(1)(l)).
e) Policies.
f) Risk assessment conducted and reviewed during works and Safe Work Procedures.
g) Ergonomic Assessments.
h) Client Health and Safety Specifications and Baseline Risk Assessment (to be available in file).
i) A list of Contractors (Sub-Contractors) including copies of the agreements between the parties and the type of work being done by each Contractor (Construction Regulation 7).
j) Appointment/Designation forms as per 3.2.2 above.
k) Competency Certificates that are valid.
l) Occupational Medical Certificates of all personnel working on site to proof Fitness to work.
m) Minutes of Safety Committee Monthly meetings.
n) Statistical Data.
o) Registers as follow (but not limited to):
    - Risk Register
    - PPE - Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment issued
    - Daily Mobile Machinery Checklists
    - Generator and Other Fuel Driven Machinery Registers
    - Registers / Checklists for all Equipment being used on site
    - Stacking & Storage Inspection Register
    - Excavations Inspection Register – Daily
    - Monthly Environmental Checklist
    - Weekly Hygiene Facility Inspection Register – Ablutions and Eating areas

- Incident Register
- Fire Extinguishing Equipment Register
- Training Attendance Registers
- First Aid Box and Equipment Checklist
- Dressing Record Register – To be placed in First Aid kit
- Risk Assessment Communication Registers
- Lock-out Request Forms and Permits (Water and Electricity)
- OHS Officer Inspection Register (Non-Conformance Register) – Monthly checklist and deviations

2.12. Consolidated Health and Safety File

The Principal Contractor shall in accordance with Construction Regulation 7(1)(e), hand a consolidated health and safety file to the client on completion of construction work, this must include records of drawings, designs, entry/exit medicals, incident investigations, non-conformances raised or received, risk assessments as well as significant information regarding the construction of the completed structure.

2.13. General Record Keeping

The Principal Contractor will keep and maintain Health and Safety records to demonstrate compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety Specification and the Act. The Principal Contractor will ensure that all records of incidents, spot fines, training etc. are kept on site. All documents will be available for inspection by The Client / Client Agent or Inspectors.

2.14. Medical certificates of fitness

A Principal Contractor must ensure that all his or her employees have a valid medical certificate of fitness specific to the construction work to be performed and issued by an occupational health practitioner in the form of Annexure 3 of Construction Regulation 2014. This medical certificate must specifically state that the person is fit for duty and must also highlight any medical restrictions identified.

The Principal Contractor must have a medical surveillance programme in place which will include initial (entrance) and exit medicals as well emerging acute exposure to HCS and unsafe working conditions. Principal Contractor must keep a detailed register in their safety file for all employees with restrictions, and document how the restrictions are being managed.

3. OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

3.1. Arrangements for Monitoring and Review

3.1.1. Monthly Audit by Client

The Client will be conducting monthly Audits to comply with Construction Regulation 5(1)(o) to ensure that the principal Contractor has implemented and is maintaining the agreed and approved OH&S Plan.

If contractor is non-compliant according to Client's Health and Safety Audit, the Client's Agent / Representative may stop the work or a specific work activity and request a re-audit that must be approved by the client and the contractor will be held liable for the cost.

The Principal Contractor must compile a Corrective Action Report with evidence of close outs, and submit to the Pr. CHSA within seven (7) days of receiving the Audit Report.

3.1.2. Other Audits and Inspections by Client

The Client reserves the right to conduct other ad hoc audits and inspections as deemed necessary.

The Principal Contractor must conduct a Monthly Internal Health and Safety Audit on their own health and safety management system, and an Audit on all Sub-Contractors. The Audit must be conducted by an independent person of the contractor or contractor's representative, which is not working on the site, on condition that the person is qualified to conduct an Occupational Health and Safety Audit.

A representative of the Principal Contractor must accompany the Client on all Audits and Inspections and may conduct his/her own audit/inspection at the same time. Each party will, however, take responsibility for the results of his/her own audit/inspection results.

3.1.3. General Inspection, Monitoring and Reporting

The Principal Contractor will carry out daily inspections and investigate all incidents and report to The Client/ Client Agent. The Principal Contractor will be required to keep records of all inspections and investigations which were undertaken and any other inspections and investigations by person's authorised to do so.

3.2. Risk Assessments

3.2.1. Issue Based Risk Assessment

- As circumstances and needs arise, separate risk assessment will need to be conducted. An additional risk assessment will need to be conducted when for example:

  a) A new operation introduced onto site
  b) A system for work is changed
  c) After an accident or a 'near-miss' has occurred

3.2.2. Continuous Risk Assessment

This should take place continually, as it forms an integral part of day-to-day management.

It should be conducted by frontline supervisors on a **DSTI (Daily Safe Task Instruction)** on site and it is essential that formal training is provided to enable the said personnel to be efficient in conducting said assessment. The Principal Contractor must ensure that the Risk Assessment identifies the hazards present in work activities on site. This must be followed by an evaluation of the risks involved considering those precautions already being taken.

3.3. Inductions & Training

The Principal Contractor will ensure that all employees under his / her control have gone through and internal health and safety induction ***before being allowed to perform any task on site,*** a copy of the induction material must also be available as proof of topics discussed during induction. The Principal Contractor will keep a copy of the attendance register of all his / her employees who attended the induction. The Principal Contractor must ensure that as new employees are brought to site during the project, they must also undergo inductions before being able to perform any task on site.

Employees are responsible for their own Health and Safety and that of their co-workers within their work area. They shall be made aware of their responsibilities during induction and awareness sessions which include:

- Familiarising themselves with their workplaces and Health and Safety procedures.
- Working in a manner that does not endanger them or cause harm to others;
- Keeping their work area tidy.
- Reporting all incidents / accidents / occupational ill-health and near misses;
- Protecting fellow workers from injury.
- Reporting unsafe acts and unsafe conditions.
- Reporting any situation that may become dangerous.
- Carrying out lawful orders and obeying HSE rules.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all Service Providers' personnel are adequately trained in the type of work / tasks to be performed. This training shall extend to include relevant procedures, Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment. Service Provider's personnel shall have the appropriate qualifications and shall work under competent supervision. Copies of records of appropriate training and qualifications for all employees shall be kept and maintained.

3.4. Awareness

The Principal Contractor shall conduct toolbox talks twice weekly and before any hazardous work takes place. The talks will cover the relevant, daily, activity and an attendance register must be kept and signed by all attendees. A record of the content of the topic will be kept on the site health a safety file.

The Principal Contractor shall immediately notify other Service Providers or Sub-Service Providers of any hazardous or potentially hazardous situations, which may arise during performance of the activities.

3.5. Emergency Procedures

The Principal Contractor will submit a detailed Emergency Procedure for approval by The Client / Client Agent prior to commencement on site. The procedure will detail the response plan including the following key personnel:

a) List of key personnel,
b) Details of emergency services,
c) Actions or steps to be taken in the event of the emergency; and
d) Information on hazardous materials / situations, including each material's hazardous potential impact or risk on the environment or human and measures to be taken in the event of an accident.

Emergency procedures will include, but will not be limited to fire, spills, accidents to employees, use of hazardous agents, electrical shock, or contact, structural collapse, etc. The Principal Contractor will advise The Client/ Client Agent in writing of any on site emergencies, together with a record of action taken, within 24 hours of the emergency occurring. A contact list of all service providers (Fire Department, Ambulance, Police, Medical and Hospital, etc.) must be maintained and available to site personnel.

3.6. First Aid Box and First Aid Equipment

The Principal Contractor will appoint in writing a First Aider(s). The appointed First Aider(s) are to be sent for accredited first aid training before starting on site, or must be in possession of a valid certificate, of which copies are to be kept on site. The Service Providers will provide, on site, First Aid Boxes, adequately always stocked, and ensure that the First Aid Box is accessible and fully controlled by a qualified First Aider. In addition, the location of these boxes must be indicated by means of Health

and Safety Signage. A picture with the name and contact number of the First Aider on duty must be on displayed in all relevant areas.

3.7. Fire Extinguishers and Fire Fighting Equipment

The Principal Contractor will provide adequate, regularly serviced fire extinguishers located at strategic points on site. The Principal Contractor will keep spare serviced portable fire extinguishers. The Principal Contractor will have adequate persons trained or competent to use the Fire Fighting Equipment. Safety signage will be posted, indicating locations of fire extinguishers.

3.8. Accident / Incident Reporting and Investigation

The Principal Contractor will in addition to the prescribed requirements of the OHS Act investigate, record, and report all reportable incidents. The investigations will be conducted by a qualified person or persons who have sufficient knowledge to carry out an investigation. In the case of a serious injury, meaning one in which a loss of man-hours are experienced exceeding 7 days, an independent investigator must be appointed by the Service Provider. All incidents on site must be reported to the Client Agent within 1 hour of occurrence by means of a telephone call or SMS.

The Principal Contractor shall investigate all incidents immediately and supply to the Client/Clients Agent a written report within 3 days, which shall include:

- Date, time, and place of incident.
- Description of incident;
- Root causes of incident/accident;
- Type of injury and/or (if any);
- Medical treatment provided (if any);
- Persons involved;
- Loss or damage sustained (if any);
- Names and contact details of witness/s.

3.9. Public Health and Safety

Both the Client/ Client Agent and the Principal Contractor have a duty in terms of the OHS Act to do all that is reasonably practicable to prevent members of the public and others being affected by the construction processes to be aware and put preventative measure in place. The public or visitors will go through a brief health and safety induction detailing hazards and risks they may be exposed to and what measures are in place to control these hazards and risks.

3.10. Environmental Safety Guidelines

It is required that the Principal Contractor assess the project's impact on the environment and compile a detailed method statement or procedure, detailed risk

assessment and safety measures preventing and/or limiting damage to the environment with regard to:

a) **Ground and soil pollution**
b) **Water pollution**
c) **Air pollution**
d) **Traffic Management and Road Safety Accommodation:** The Principal Contractor shall compile and implement a comprehensive Traffic Management Plan (TMP) aligned with the Traffic Impact Study Report to mitigate severe vehicular congestion around the school perimeter (Falcon Street, Korhaan Crescent, and Duiker Street). This plan must govern construction delivery scheduling, routing of heavy tippers, concrete ready-mix trucks, and abnormal modular loads outside of school peak intake and dismissal hours.
e) **Pedestrian, Learner, and Community Safety Interface:** In direct response to the extremely high pedestrian volumes, high learner density, and numerous surrounding pedestrian crossings identified in the Traffic Impact Study Report, the Principal Contractor must provide full-time trained traffic flagmen, high-visibility pedestrian signage, physical barrier separation between construction traffic corridors and public footpaths, and secure crossing supervision at all access points adjacent to the active school grounds.
f) **Habitat protection**

3.10.1. Waste Management

The Principal Contractor will develop and implement a waste management plan to dispose of all waste generated on-site. Waste is classified into different categories:

General and office waste: Office paper and waste including food remains to be placed in black bags and disposed by removing it to a general waste dumping site on a daily basis. Waste bins to be available for this purpose.

Construction building waste: The Principal Contractor is responsible for removing building waste from the site to the relevant dumping site.

Hazardous waste: This waste refers to all waste that poses a health risk to humans or damage to the environment. Hazardous waste must be collected and stored in the required bags or drums, specially labelled for this purpose, until a registered hazardous waste collector collects, disposes and issues a certificate of disposal.

3.11. Risk Management

The following are in particular requirements of works and will form a basis for compliance audits.

1.	Administrative & Legal Requirements

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

2.	Education, Training & Promotion
3.	Public Safety & Emergency Preparedness
4.	Personal Protective Equipment
5.	Housekeeping
6.	Working at Heights
7.	Temporary Structures e.g., Formwork, Support work, Scaffold, etc.
8.	Electrical Safeguarding
9.	Emergency/Fire Prevention & Protection
10.	Excavations (Foundations, Trenches, etc.)
11.	Ladders & Tools
12.	Lifting Equipment
13.	Transport & Materials Handling
14.	Site Plant & Machinery
15.	Plant & Storage Yard
16.	Occupational Health & Hygiene
17.	Construction Activities

3.11.1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Clothing

a) The In terms of Section 8 of the OH&S Act, the duty of the Principal Contractor is to take steps to eliminate or mitigate (hierarchy of control measures) any hazard or potential hazard to the safety or health of employees before resorting to PPE

b) The Service Provider's personnel and Service Provider's visitors shall use risk-based PPE, approved by SANS or the relevant internationally recognised authority, at all times, as a minimum.

c) The relevant standard of PPE shall be recorded on the appropriate method statement or assessment to allow workers to ensure that they have been provided with the correct type of PPE.

d) Additional PPE shall be identified from task risk assessments for specific areas where access is permitted.

e) Symbolic signs in terms of SANS 1186 indicating the type and use of PPE shall be placed at all entry points to the Service Provider's yard and areas of the works under its control.

f) The Principal Contractor will clearly outline procedures to be taken when PPE or clothing is:

   i. Lost or Stolen
   ii. Worn Out or Damaged
   iii. When and where it must be worn or used

3.12. Ergonomics

Must be addressed in the risk assessment – Refer to ERGONOMICS REGULATIONS, 2019

Tools shall only be used for the task they were designed for. All activities with awkward postures and repetitive movements shall be assessed and control measures taken. The Principal Contractor shall rotate employees, working under ergonomic stressful conditions. Usage of poorly designed equipment or tools shall be avoided.

3.13. Severe Weather

The Principal Contractor shall conduct operations in a manner that do not put personnel at risk from weather and weather-related injury. If the wind is blowing above 35km'/h the installation of chemical toilets should be suspended.

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

4. PHYSICAL CONTROLS

4.1. Site Establishment and Security

The Principal Contractor shall ensure the correct positioning, safety and security layout of the following aspects:

- Access control to the site, including notices of "construction-site " or "be aware of constructions activities" and "visitors to report to the site office" to be installed.
- Identify a safe laydown area and layout of the contractor's containers/sheds to ensure the safety of tools, material and equipment.
- Display of evacuation signage to point out the route to the assembly.
- Effective barricading of engulfment areas, and installation of the appropriate signage.
- Also ensure that laydown area:
    - Is equipped with correct serviceable fire extinguishers and signage.
    - The safety and safe keeping of contractor’s equipment, tools and materials remain the responsibility of the contractor.
    - The Principal Contractor and contractors to apply sound and good housekeeping principles for the duration of the project.
    - Is reachable by the crane to allow movement from the area to the construction point where required. No parking of plant outside the hoarding is permitted.
- Eating and toilet facilities of employees, including facilities for visitors of both genders, to be erected and equipped with the required signage.

4.2. Excavations (Geotechnical Silty Sand & Strip Footings Risk Controls)

An excavation could be a hole or trench of any size and shape. A Risk Assessment must be done prior to making an excavation.

The following must be taken in consideration when doing the Risk Assessment:

- Depth of the excavation
- Length of the excavation
- Existing services
- Barricading and demarcation
- Depth of the excavation

Should an excavation be more than chest deep (1.5m), it must be adequately shored or braced.

Slopes or trenches shall be as flat as possible, 1 x vertical to 2 x horizontal must be considered maximum for dry conditions. In wet conditions either a much lower slope shall be used, or if space is a constraint, shoring and de-watering shall be applied.

A competent person shall be appointed to supervise excavation work. Stability evaluation of ground must be done and a certificate shall be issued.

Geotechnical Soil Conditions and Foundation Stability (Silty Sand Hazard):

As identified in the Geotechnical Report (Test Pit TP1), the upper subsoil layers across the site consist of loose to medium-dense, collapsible silty SAND with traces of roots and ferricrete gravel, which is unstable and unsuitable as an untreated founding medium. To mitigate the severe risk of excavation sidewall sloughing, sudden caving-in, and differential settlement during excavation for strip footings (which require 3 imported engineered G7 fill layers compacted to 93% Mod AASHTO below foundation soffits to achieve 250kPa bearing capacity):

i) All excavation faces in silty sand must be immediately battered back to a safe angle of repose or provided with certified continuous shoring/trench boxes before personnel enter trenches, irrespective of whether depth is less than 1.5m.

ii) Excavation spoil heaps, plant, and stockpiles must be kept back at least 1.5m from the edge of trenches in silty sand zones.

iii) Reinforced concrete strip footings (600mm wide) and surface bed sub-base preparations must be inspected and certified by the Structural Engineer and Excavation Supervisor daily and immediately following rain or mechanical vibration.

A plan for prevention of persons being trap due to collapse shall be provided by the Principal Contractor. The design of shoring shall be documented by Contractor in the Health and Safety file as provided by the competent designer of shoring.

The maximum loading of sides of an excavation must be documented in a usable format If adjacent structures and buildings are present and can be affected a design and construction of supporting details shall be represented.
Provision shall be made for access routes to the excavation. Routes must not be more than 6 meters away from worker.

Contractor must establish all existing services in area of excavations. Plan of existing services shall be documented in the Health and Safety file. Existing services include Telkom, Gas, Water, Electricity Supplies and other similar services.

Excavation Inspection shall be done on a
- daily basis
- prior to each shift
- after every blasting operation
- after an unexpected fall of ground
- after substantial damage to supports
- after rain

4.3. Electrical Installations and Machinery on Construction Sites – Regulations 24

Before construction commences or any other related works and during the progress thereof adequate steps must be taken to establish the presence of and guard against any danger to the workers in respect to electrical cables or apparatus.

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____

In areas where it cannot be established where electrical devices are, the employees must use tools of which the handles are insulated or rubber insulated gloves.

Any temporary electrical installation set up by the principal contractor or contractor must be inspected at least once a week by a competent person. The inspections shall be recorded in a register and kept in the Health and Safety File.

When working on or next to live electrical Machinery/Equipment the Principal Contractor or Contractor must provide insulated stands, trestles and mats.

The incomer electricity supply feeder shall be earthed by a suitable earth wire or spike to prevent cable of becoming live during the installation of new Distribution Boards.

No person shall continue with wiring of premises unless the supply to the premises has been rendered dead and the above effective measures has been taken to ensure that such cables remain dead. When rewiring of premises is done the feeder breakers at the other end of the supply cables shall be locked out and the cable earthed to prevent any injury to workers by Electrical Shock.

A register shall be kept on site in the Health and Safety File indicating all signatures of competent persons switching electricity supply on or off with time and date stamp.

No person shall use or permit to use a portable electric load operating at a voltage exceeding 50V to earth unless it is connected to a source of electrical energy incorporating an earth leakage protection device.

A register shall be kept on site in which all daily checks of portable electric tools are performed and signed by the responsible person. Checks shall include condition of plug top, power cord, on-off switch and insulation condition of electric tool. All tools shall be numbered and entered accordingly into the register. Condition of tools as listed in the register shall be inspected and signed by the construction supervisor at regular intervals as required by the nature of the equipment.

4.4. Fall Protection for Work at Heights

The Principal Contractor must in writing appoint a Fall Protection Plan Developer in terms with CR10(1)(a) whose competency is in line with the required unit standard to develop a Site-Specific Fall Protection plan in line with CR10(2).

The Principal Contractor and their appointed Contractors must ensure that the Construction Manager CR8(1) is in possession of a copy of such Fall Protection Plan.

The Principal Contractor and their appointed contractors must ensure that all employees at a fall risk position, have in place a valid working at heights training certificate which has been done in line with the required SAQA unit standard.

The principal and their appointed Contractors will ensure that all fall arrest equipment is inspected by a competent person prior to use and recorded on a register which will be kept in the Health and Safety file and made available upon request.

The fall arrest equipment used must be fitted with a self-rescuing kit where it is not possible for an alternative rescue method to take place due to height or location restrictions to prevent suspension trauma to the employee working at heights.

The Principal Contractor and their appointed contractors will ensure that all fall arrest equipment will be hooked at all times on a structure or similar secured anchorage point that has been approved as suitable with the necessary stability and sufficient strength for the purpose of safely supporting the equipment and any person who could fall. A 100% tie off is required if a worker will be working at a fall risk position of 1.8 metres or greater, measured from the floor to the feet of the employee.

Fall risk positions must be barricaded/fenced with a solid material (for example scaffold tubing, not just plastic barricading) at the height of 1.5 m, the use of safety netting is not permitted as a sole means of fall protection.

The Principal Contractor must have a daily inspection record on site for the barricading of all fall dangers specific to each fall risk area identified.

Any openings in a floor or roof not otherwise protected by a handrail must be closed and secured with a solid guarding or cover system.

All edge barricading used on site must be of solid material, if scaffold tubing or similar method is being used, it must be installed that a knee, and guard rails is fitted, scaffold tubing or similar material must also be securely fixed to the posts being used.

Drop off edges of decking, and all platforms must be fitted with toe-boards to prevent material from falling from the edges onto working areas below, where these toe-boards are not able to be used. An exclusion zone must be demarcated below the required working area to prevent any employees from access the area while the work is taking place on the level above.

Exclusion zone planning must be done when activities are planned for the day / week to ensure that high risk work areas are securely closed off to restrict access to the high-risk activity.

The employees conducting any steel erection are prohibited from climbing of columns and all steel erection employees must always maintain 100% tie-off while at a fall risk position of 1.8metres or greater, measured from the floor to the feet of the employee.

Overhead work required to take place must be planned in such a manner that exclusion zones are created to prevent access below the working area, tools used while working in overhead positions should also be tied-off and secured at all times.

The Principal Contractor will ensure that all work at heights which is exposed to the elements will be stopped at the immediate sign of inclement weather conditions or any hazardous health and safety conditions.

4.5. Scaffolding

The Principal Contractor will ensure that all work on scaffolding which is exposed to the elements will be stopped at the immediate sign of inclement weather conditions.

All scaffolding on site to be erected in accordance with SANS 10085/1:2004 an inspected daily prior to use and after inclement weather irrespective of the height of the scaffolding.

All scaffolding erected on site may only be erected by trained and appointed scaffolding erectors and must be supervised and signed off by trained and appointed scaffolding inspector and supervisor.

Any scaffolding structures that will be erected adjacent to a public way or area must be fitted with pavement gantries or fans as per the scaffolding requirements to prevent any material from falling into or onto the public area.

The Principal Contractor is to ensure that where other forms of screening / aprons or fans are used on the scaffolding structure for the protection and prevention of falling material that such screens / aprons or fans are designed by a competent person appointed in writing.

All scaffolding platforms must as per the scaffolding requirements of SANS 10085 be provided with toe boards before any commencement of work can be allowed on the scaffolding. This is applicable to all scaffolding platforms on site.

All special scaffolding must be as per the scaffolding requirements and temporary work requirements have a design done by the competent person appointed in writing with the relevant qualifications. The installation of special scaffolding must then also be signed off after installation to confirm that the installation is as per design.

4.6. Stacking of Materials

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

(a) a competent person is appointed in writing with the duty of supervising all stacking and storage on a construction site.
(b) adequate storage areas are provided.
(c) there are demarcated storage areas; and
(d) storage areas are kept neat and under control.

4.7. Hazardous Chemical Agents (HCA)

In addition to the requirements in the HCS Regulations, the Principal Contractor must provide proof in the Health and Safety Plan that:

(a) Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) of the relevant hazardous chemical substances are available prior to use by the Service Provider. Mention should be made how the P
(b) Principal Contractor is going to act according to special/unique requirements made in the relevant SDS's. All SDS's will be always available for inspection by the agent.
(c) Exposure monitoring is done according to OESSM and by an Approved Inspection Authority (AIA) and that the medical surveillance programme is based on the outcomes of the exposure monitoring.
(d) How the relevant HCS's are being/going to be controlled by referring to:
    i. Limiting the amount of HCS
    ii. Limiting the number of employees
    iii. Limiting the period of exposure
    iv. Substituting the HCS
    v. Using engineering controls
    vi. Using appropriate written work procedures
(f) The correct PPE is being used.
(g) HCS are stored and transported according to SABS 072 and 0228.
(h) Training with regards to these regulations was given.

The H&S plan should refer to the disposal of hazardous waste on classified sites and the location thereof (where applicable).

The First Aider must be made aware of the MSDS and how to treat HCS incidents appropriately.

4.8. Plant and Machinery

The Principal Contractor will ensure that any hired plant and machinery brought to site is safe for use. The necessary requirements as stipulated by the OHS Act as well as those that are stipulated by this Occupational Health and Safety Specification, will apply. Health and Safety Induction is to be conducted with any hire plant or machinery operators and attendance of appropriate toolbox talks ensured. All operators of hired plant or machinery must be in possession of valid operator's certificates and medical certificates of fitness, as per requirement by the OHS Act.

Construction vehicles with the following defects will not be allowed on-site:

- Defective exhaust systems.
- Serious oil or fuel leaks.
- Unsafe bodywork or loads.
- Non-standard equipment fitted.
- Vehicles and plant not road worthy.

- Any obvious mechanical defect e.g. poor brakes, no reverse alarm, flashing lift or broken windscreen.

Plant to be roadworthy when moving on national roads. The maintenance procedures must include the prevention of soil and water pollution. This should be described in the maintenance plan.

4.9. Hand Tools

All hand tools (hammers, chisels, spanners, etc.) must be inspected by the user prior to use.

Tools with sharp points in tool boxes must be protected with a cover. No make-shift tools on site. All cold chisels used on site shall be fitted with a hand guard to prevent hand injuries in case of a miss with the hammer.

All Service Providers shall have a user policy for use of craft knives. Knives shall not be carried in clothing pockets with an open blade. The Principal Contractor shall ensure that the appropriate cut resistant PPE is worn by the user. Cut resistant material coverage should include the forearm of the non-knife holding hand unless other safety measures are taken.

4.10. Relocation of Temporary Structures and Site Clearance Operations

In accordance with the project scope of works, the Principal Contractor shall supervise and execute the dismantling, handling, transportation, and re-erection of existing temporary/decanting modular structures within a 70km radius, as well as the clearance of existing site obstructions:

- A competent Temporary Works and Structures Supervisor must be appointed in writing to oversee the dismantling, rigging, transport, and re-assembly sequence of modular classrooms/decanting units.
- A task-specific Risk Assessment and Safe Work Procedure (SWP) for transport, wide-load route management, crane slinging/rigging, and re-anchoring must be submitted to the Client OHS Agent prior to execution.
- Site clearance of existing vegetation, concrete footings, and structural remnants must include strict utility location procedures to prevent strikes to underground municipal water, power, or telecommunication cables. All rubble and cleared materials must be hauled to a designated municipal disposal site with dump receipts retained in the environmental file.

4.11. Asbestos Containing Material

According to the prescripts of the Asbestos Containing Material means asbestos, as well as any other material that contains asbestos and includes asbestos cement products, asbestos coating, asbestos insulation board, asbestos textured decorative coatings, asbestos contaminated soil and other asbestos containing materials.

The principal contractor, in unison with the principal agent and professional team, are to test the material used to construct the existing buildings for the presence of asbestos containing material. If the test results are positive for the presence of asbestos, the stipulations enshrined in the Asbestos Abatement Regulations (GNR.1196 of 10 November 2020) for handling, transporting and disposal of the asbestos containing material and needs to be followed accordingly. The following steps are to be followed:

a) Identification of asbestos containing material in place.
b) Inventory of asbestos containing material in place.
c) A holistic Asbestos Risk Assessment must be developed and implemented.
d) An Asbestos management plan must be developed and to align with the site-specific health and safety plan.
e) Information, site-specific instructions and training schedule for handling and management of asbestos material.
f) Only accredited asbestos handling, transporting and disposal contractors can handle this material. They are to be registered with the Registering authority and must possess a valid letter of good standing.

4.12. Workplace Hygiene and Ablution Maintenance Procedures

After each routine service/cleaning cycle of chemical ablution facilities is complete, each cleaned empty waste container unit must be recharged/refilled with SABS approved chemical product.
The chemical is to inhibit faecal odours and assist breakdown of solids and have no deleterious effect on the efficient working of the receiving Wastewater Treatment Works, as well as the safety of users.

The approved chemical product to be provided should be capable of the following:

a) Cleaning agent,
b) disinfectant agent,
c) odour control,
d) fly breeding control and
e) must be a homogeneous product.

The above chemical product must be approved for domestic purposes. Principal Contractor must inform the client about the chemicals they are using on the ablution facilities.

4.13. Attenuation Pond, Gabions, and Deep Reticulation Installations

- Deep Excavations & Dewatering: The attenuation dam excavation ($3{,}088\ m^3$) and reticulation trenches exceeding 1.5m depth must be barricaded with rigid steel tube handrails and warning signage. Continuous mechanical dewatering pumps with discharge hoses must be maintained to keep all excavations dry and structurally stable.
- Gabion & Reno Mattress Installation: Wire box assembly, mechanical tensioning, and stone infilling must be executed under close ergonomic and hand-safety controls to prevent puncture and crushing injuries. Geotextile underlay sheets must be anchored against high wind displacement.
- Pipe Reticulation in Deep Trenches: Heavy-duty pipe laying (300mm–525mm concrete and 160mm uPVC Class 34) must utilize certified trench shields/shoring where ground stability requires, with mechanical handling aids for heavy concrete pipes and benching boxes.

OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Signature _____ Date _____

Contractor OHS Act 16(1) / 16(2) Appointee Initials: _____