Site Specific Health and Safety Specifications

In terms of Construction Regulations 5.1(b) of 2014

Client	**Gauteng Department of Education**
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SITE SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS

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1. INTRODUCTION

For this project the Principal Contractor and all Sub-contractor/s will be deemed to have familiar themselves with the following in conjunction with this Health and Safety Specifications (including existing surveys, drawings, and reports):

a) The Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 and all updates;
b) Construction Regulations GNR.84 of 7 February 2014 and all updates;
c) Applicable SANS Standards i.e. SANS 10400, 10085 and others as identified;
d) Tender documents – Available;
e) Heritage Architect Assessment – N/A;
f) Site Boundary Plan – Available;
g) Electrical Report & Drawings – Available;
h) Engineer Drawings – Available;
i) Fire Safety Assessment & Drawings – Available;
j) Architect Drawings – Available;
k) Asbestos Testing Report – N/A.

The requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993, Construction Regulations and SANS Standards with updated amendments specify the legal duties levied against and upon a Client, Designer, Principal Contractor and Sub-contractor/s as a team on a construction site and is applicable to all construction activities.

Although these Health and Safety Specifications includes most of the content of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993, Construction Regulations and SANS Standards the Principal Contractor and Sub-contractor/s will be deemed to be familiar and have in dept knowledge of the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993, Construction Regulations and relevant SANS standards and all updates associated thereto.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 **"Agent"** means a professional construction Health and Safety Agent registered with a statutory body approved by the chief inspector;

2.2 **"angle of repose"** means the steepest angle of a surface at which a mass of loose or fragmented material will remain stationary in a pile on the surface, rather than sliding or crumbling away;

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2.3 **"bulk mixing plant"** means machinery appliances or other similar devices that are assembled in such a manner so as to be able to mix materials in bulk for the purposes of using the mixed products for construction work;

2.4 **"Client"** means every person or entity who enters into a contract to have a construction project executed on their behalf during any of the stages related to the construction works;

2.5 **"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;

(b) is familiar with the Act and with the applicable Regulations made under the Act;

2.6 **"Construction Health and Safety Manager"** means a construction Health and Safety Manager registered with a statutory body approved by the chief inspector;

2.7 **"Construction Manager"** means a competent person responsible for the management of the physical construction processes and the coordination, administration and management processes on a construction site;

2.8 **"Construction Health and Construction Health and Safety Officer"** means a construction Health and Construction Health and Safety Officer registered with a statutory body approved by the chief inspector;

2.9 **"construction site"** means a workplace where construction work is being performed;

2.10 **"Construction Supervisor"** means a competent person responsible for supervising construction activities on a construction site;

2.11 **"construction vehicle"** means a vehicle used as a means of conveyance for transporting persons or material, or persons and material, on a construction site for the purposes of performing construction work;

2.12 **"construction work"** means any work in connection with—

(a) the construction, erection, alteration, renovation, repair, demolition or dismantling of or addition to a building or any similar structure; or

(b) 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.

2.13 **"construction work permit"** means a document issued in terms of Construction Regulation 3;

2.14 **"Contractor"** means an employer who performs construction work and includes an organization and or self-employed person that contracts with a Client, Principal Contractor, or a Contractor to carry out construction work;

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2.15 **"demolition work"** means a method to dismantle, wreck, break, pull down or knock down of a structure or part thereof by way of manual labour, machinery, or the use of explosives;

2.16 **"design"** includes drawings, design details, specifications and bills of quantities including specification of articles or agents relating to a structure, and calculations prepared for the purpose of a design;

2.17 **"Designer"** means—

(a) a competent person who—
  (i) prepares a design;
  (ii) checks and approves a design; or
  (iii) arranges for any 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
  (iv) designs temporary work, including its components;

(b) an architect or engineer contributing to, or having overall responsibility for a design;
(c) a building services engineer designing details for fixed plant;
(d) a surveyor specifying articles or drawing up Specifications;
(e) a Contractor carrying out design work as part of a design and building project; or
(f) an interior Designer, shopfitter or landscape architect.

2.18 **"ergonomics"** means the scientific discipline concerned with the fundamental understanding of interactions among humans and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theory, principles, data and methods to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance;

2.19 **"excavation work"** means the making of any man-made cavity, trench, pit or depression formed by cutting, digging or scooping read with the definition of construction work;

2.20 **"explosive actuated fastening device"** means a tool that is activated by an explosive charge and that is used for driving bolts, nails and similar objects for the purpose of providing fixing;

2.21 **"fall arrest equipment"** means equipment used to arrest a person in a fall, including personal equipment, a body harness, lanyards, deceleration services, lifelines or similar equipment;

2.22 **"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;

2.23 **"Fall Protection Plan"** means a documented plan, which includes and provides for-

a) all risks relating to working from a fall risk position,

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b) considering the nature of work undertaken;
c) the Procedures and methods to be applied in order to eliminate the risk of falling; and
d) a rescue plan and Procedures;

2.24 **"fall risk"** means any potential exposure to falling either from, off or into;

2.25 **"Health and Safety File"** means a file prepared under Construction Regulation 7(1)(b);

2.26 **"Health and Safety Plan"** means a site, activity or project specific documented plan in accordance with the Client's Health and Safety specification;

2.27 **"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;

2.28 **"material hoist"** means a hoist used to lower or raise material and equipment, and includes cantilevered platform hoists, mobile hoists, friction drive hoists, scaffold hoists, rack and pinion hoists and combination hoists;

2.29 **"medical certificate of fitness"** means a certificate contemplated in Construction Regulation 7(1)(8);

2.30 **"mobile plant"** means any machinery, appliance, or other similar device that is able to move independently, and is used for the purpose of performing construction work on a construction site;

2.31 **"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;

2.32 **"Principal Contractor"** means the Contractor appointed under Construction Regulation 5(1)(k) to perform the specified duties;

2.33 **"Professional Engineer or Professional Technologist or Professional Technician or Certificated Engineer"** means a person holding registration as in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 46 of 2000);

2.34 **"Provincial Director"** means the Provincial Director as defined in Construction Regulation 1 of the General Administrative Regulations, 2003; also referred to as Chief Director Provincial Operations;

2.35 **"project"** means a project which includes or is intended to include construction work and includes all planning, design, management or other work involved in a project until the end of the construction phase;

2.36 **"pre-construction information"** means information in the Client's possession or which is reasonably obtainable by or on behalf of the Client, which is relevant to the construction work and is of an

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appropriate level of detail and proportionate to the risks involved, including—

(a) information about—
  (i) the project;
  (ii) planning and management of the project;
  (iii) Health and Safety hazards, including design and construction hazards and how they will be addressed; and

(b) information in any existing Health and Safety File;

2.37 **"scaffold"** means components or systems used to build a scaffold;

2.38 **"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;

2.39 **"structure"** means—

(a) 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;

(b) any falsework, scaffold or other structure designed or used to provide support or means of access during construction work; or

(c) 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;

2.40 **"suspended platform"** means scaffolding suspended by steel cables from overhead supports;

2.41 **"temporary works"** means any false work, formwork, support work, scaffold, shoring or other temporary structure designed to provide support or means of access during construction work;

2.42 **"the Act"** means the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993;

2.43 **"tunnelling"** means the construction of any tunnel beneath the natural surface of the earth for a purpose other than the searching for or winning of a mineral.

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3. LIABILITY

3.1 The Client or its Occupational Health and Safety Agent shall not be responsible for any acts or omissions of any Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor which may directly or indirectly result from the application of the Health and Safety Specifications or any project specific version thereof.

3.2 All Principal Contractors and/or Sub-contractor/s must ensure that articles, work, equipment, machinery, plant and work practices are at all times compliant to the legal requirements.

3.3 No advice or approval of any document required by these Safety Specifications (for example: Hazard Identification and/or Risk Assessments) shall be construed as an acceptance by the Client of any obligation that absolves the Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s from achieving the required level of performance and compliance within the legal requirements.

3.4 There is no acceptance of liability by the Client which may result from the Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s failing to comply with the Health and Safety Specification unless the Client has issued a written instruction.

3.5 The Principal Contractor shall enter into a Mandatory Agreement with the Client, as defined in Section 37(2) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993.

3.6 The Principal Contractor shall ensure that each Sub-contractor appointed by the Principal Contractor also enter into a Mandatory Agreement with the Principal Contractor, as defined in Section 37(2) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993.

3.7 These agreements shall be included in the Principal Contractor's Health and Safety File on site and be valid for the duration of the Sub-contractor/s' work on the construction site.

3.8 The Principal Contractor's personnel will be responsible for:

a) the internal auditing and implementation of the Health and Safety Specifications;
b) maintaining the document control and record systems associated with the Health and Safety Specifications.

3.9 The Client will arrange for external monthly Health and Safety audits to be conducted on site on their behalf to monitor Health and Safety compliance by the Principal Contractor and Sub-contractor/s.

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4. PURPOSE OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 The purpose of the Health and Safety Specifications aim to ensure a safe working environment by outlining the minimum requirements for Health and Safety on this project and facilitating compliance with relevant legislation and contractual obligations.

4.2 The Health and Safety Specifications provide the framework for developing and implementing a comprehensive Health and Safety management system as set out in more detail below:

i. **Compliance with Legislation**:
Health and Safety Specifications help the Client, Principal Contractor and Sub-contractor/s adhere to the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 (OHSA) and its Regulations, including the Construction Regulations and SANS Standards.

ii. **Contractual Obligations**:
These Specifications are often part of a contract, ensuring that Contractors understand and fulfil their Health and Safety responsibilities.

iii. **Risk Reduction**:
These Specifications aim to reduce the potential for incidents, injuries and damage by outlining required safety measures and Procedures.

iv. **Guidance and Awareness:**
These Specifications provide clear guidelines and raise awareness about Health and Safety requirements for all stakeholders involved in a project.

v. **Guideline to draft Health and Safety Plan/s:**
These Specifications serve as a guideline to draft the site-specific Health and Safety Plan by the Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s.

vi. **Standardization:**
These Specifications help standardize safety practices across the project/s and organization/s.

vii. **Protection of People:**
These Specifications prioritize the Health and Safety of all individuals on site, including employees, Contractors and the public.

viii. **Resource Allocation:**
These Specifications help ensure that adequate resources are allocated for implementing Health and Safety measures.

ix. **Incident Investigation:**

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These Specifications include requirements for investigating incidents to identify root causes and prevent future occurrences.

4.3 In essence, these Health and Safety Specifications are crucial for fostering a culture of Health and Safety and preventing harm in the workplace by providing a clear framework and guidelines for all involved identifying specific project risks known by the Client, Designer and Health and Safety Agent to be applicable to this project.

4.4 The Principal Contractor must ensure that their tenders take into account all terms, conditions and information in this Health and Safety Specifications to ensure they acquire adequate resources and competence to deal with the matters detailed herein.

4.5 A detailed Occupational Health and Safety Bill of Quantities must be provided by the Principal Contractor. The Bill of Quantities will form part of the Construction Work Permit application which will be presented by the Occupational Health and Safety Agent to the Department of Labour for approval and to issue the Construction Work Permit.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY SPECIFICATIONS

5.1 These Health and Safety Specifications will be implemented during construction activity.

5.2 Implementing Health and Safety Specifications involves creating, communicating and enforcing Procedures to minimize risks in the workplace. This includes identifying hazards, assessing risks, implementing control measures, and providing training. Regular monitoring, audits, and reporting are also crucial for continuous improvement.

5.3 Key Steps in Implementation:

i. **Establish a Health and Safety Policy:**

Develop a clear and comprehensive Health and Safety Policy that outlines the organization's commitment to Health and Safety and provides a framework for its implementation.

ii. **Identify Hazards and Assess Risks:**

Conduct thorough Risk Assessments to identify potential hazards in the workplace and evaluate the associated risks. This includes considering various factors such as the type of work, equipment used, chemicals handled, and potential for accidents or ill-health.

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iii. **Implement Control Measures:**

Develop and implement appropriate control measures to mitigate identified risks. This may involve:

- **Engineering controls:** Modifying equipment or processes to eliminate or reduce hazards.
- **Administrative controls:** Implementing Procedures, policies, and training to minimize risks.
- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Providing and ensuring the proper use of PPE, such as gloves, safety glasses, and respirators, where necessary.

iv. **Provide Training and Information:**

Provide employees with adequate training in Health and Safety Procedures, Hazard Identification, and the use of control measures. Ensure that employees understand their responsibilities and are aware of potential risks.

v. **Establish a Reporting System:**

Implement a system for reporting incidents, near misses, and hazards. This system should be confidential and non-punitive to encourage reporting.

vi. **Monitor and Audit:**

Regularly monitor the effectiveness of implemented Health and Safety measures through inspections, audits, and incident investigations.

vii. **Review and Improve:**

Analyse incident reports and audit findings to identify areas for improvement and update Health and Safety Procedures accordingly.

5.4 These Health and Safety Specifications form part of the Contract with the Principal Contractor.

5.5 The Principal Contractor is obliged to also provide the Health and Safety Specifications to the Sub-contractor/s so appointed and must ensure and enforce the provisions of the Health and Safety Specifications are being applied both on the site and in respect of all off-site activities relating to the project.

5.6 The Principal Contractor must sign the Health and Safety Specifications' acknowledgement of receipt and confirmation that the appointed representative

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has familiarized him/herself with the content of the Health and Safety Specifications and shall comply with all obligations in respect thereof.

5.7 The appointed Principal Contractor must compile a Health and Safety Plan based on the requirements of the Occupational Health Act 85 of 1993 and these Health and Safety Specifications as part of their Health and Safety File, which will be approved by the Health and Safety Agent prior to commencement with construction work.

6. CLIENT DUTIES

In terms of Regulation 5 of the Construction Regulations 2014 the client's duties are summarised as follows:

6.1 Where a Construction Work Permit or Notification of Construction Work is required, the Client will, without derogating from its Health and Safety responsibilities or liabilities, appoint a competent person in writing as a Health and Safety Agent to act as its representative and where such an appointment is made the duties that are imposed by the Construction Regulations and Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 upon a Client, apply as far as reasonably practicable to the Occupational Health and Safety Agent so appointed.

6.2 All references made in these Health and Safety Specifications, the Construction Regulations and the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 to the Client will apply to their appointed Health and Safety Agent as well.

6.3 A Client must ensure that all pre-construction information is provided to the Health and Safety Agent and the Principal Contractor.

6.4 The Client must also:

a) prepare a documented designed Baseline Risk Assessment for the construction work of this project;

b) prepare a suitable, sufficiently documented and coherent site-specific Health and Safety specification for the intended construction work based but not limited to the designed Baseline Risk Assessment contemplated herein;

c) provide the Designer with the Health and Safety Specifications;

d) ensure that the Designer takes the Health and Safety Specifications into consideration during the design stage and provide a written report;

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e) ensure that the Designer carries out all its responsibilities;

f) include the Health and Safety Specifications in the tender documents for the Principal Contractor;

g) ensure that the appointed Principal Contractor submitting a tender have made adequate provision for the costing of Health and Safety measures for the construction work;

h) ensure that the appointed Principal Contractor has the necessary competencies and resources to carry out the construction work safely;

i) take reasonable steps to ensure co-operation between all Contractors appointed by the Client to enable each of those Contractors to comply with the Construction Regulations. Where there are multiple Principal Contractors (or Contractors) on site appointed by the Client, the Client shall coordinate cooperation between Contractors to ensure Health and Safety control;

j) ensure before any work commences on a site that every Principal Contractor is registered and in good standing with the compensation fund or with a licensed compensation insurer as contemplated in the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993 (Act No. 130 of 1993);

k) appoint every Principal Contractor in writing for the project or part thereof on the construction site;

l) discuss and negotiate with the Principal Contractor the contents of the Principal Contractor's Health and Safety Plan and must thereafter finally approve that plan for implementation;

m) ensure that a copy of the Principal Contractor's Health and Safety Plan is available on request to an employee, inspector or Sub-contractor;

n) take reasonable steps to ensure that the Principal Contractor and each Sub-contractor's Health and Safety Plan is implemented and maintained;

o) ensure that monthly Health and Safety audits and document verification are conducted on the project;

p) ensure that a copy of the Health and Safety audit report is provided to the Principal Contractor within seven days after the audit;

q) stop any Contractor from executing a construction activity which poses a threat to the Health and Safety of persons which is not in accordance with

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the Client's Health and Safety Specifications and the Principal Contractor's Health and Safety Plan for the site;

r) where changes are brought about to the design or construction work, provide sufficient information and resources to the Principal Contractor to execute the work safely;

s) ensure that the Health and Safety File is kept and maintained by the Principal Contractor;

t) If the Client requires additional work to be performed as a result of a design change or an error in construction due to the actions of the Client, the Client must ensure that relevant information and appropriate additional resources are available to execute the required work safely;

u) Where a fatality or permanent disabling injury occurs on the Construction site, the Client will ensure that the Principal Contractor provides the Provincial Director with a report contemplated in Section 24 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993, in accordance with Regulations 8 and 9 of the General Administrative Regulations 2013, and that the report includes the measures that the Principal Contractor intends to implement to ensure a safe construction site as far as is reasonably practicable;

v) Where more than one Principal Contractor is appointed, the Client must take reasonable steps to ensure co-operation between all Principal contactors and Contractors in order to ensure compliance with these Regulations.

7. DESIGNER DUTIES

In terms of Regulation 6 of the Construction Regulations 2014 the Designer also has Health and Safety duties assigned to him/her. Where the Contractor fulfils a design function in terms of this project these duties will also apply.

7.1 The Designer must—

a) ensure that the applicable Health and Safety standards incorporated into the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993, Construction Regulations and relevant SANS standards are complied with in the design;

b) take into consideration the Health and Safety Specifications submitted by the Client;

c) Adequate design of all temporary works to ensure support of all vertical and lateral loads that may be applied;

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d) The imposed loads caused by temporary works are indicated in the design;

e) All temporary works designs are done in conjunction with the structural design and drawings issued by the Contractor;

f) All designs and drawings of temporary works are kept at the office of the Designer and are available upon request of an Inspector and/or the Client.

g) Before the contract is going to the tender stage, must reveal to the Client the following:

(i) all relevant Health and Safety information about the design of the relevant structure that may affect the pricing of the construction work;
(ii) the geotechnical-science aspects where appropriate; and
(iii) the loading that the structure is designed to withstand.

h) Inform the Client in writing of any known or anticipated dangers or hazards relating to the construction work, and make available all relevant information required for the safe execution of the work upon being designed or when the design is subsequently altered;

i) Refrain from including anything in the design of the structure necessitating the use of dangerous Procedures or materials hazardous to the Health and Safety of persons, which can be avoided by modifying the design or by substituting materials;

j) Take into account the hazards relating to any subsequent maintenance of the relevant structure and must make provision in the design for that work to be performed to minimize the risk;

k) When mandated by the Client to do so, carry out the necessary inspections at appropriate stages to verify that the construction of the relevant structure is carried out in accordance with his design: Provided that if the Designer is not so mandated, the Client's appointed Occupational Health and Safety Agent in this regard is responsible to carry out such inspections;

l) When mandated stop any Contractor from executing any construction work which is not in accordance with the relevant design's Health and Safety aspects: Provided that if the Designer is not so mandated, the Client's appointed Occupational Health and Safety Agent in that regard must stop that Contractor from executing that construction work;

m) When mandated as contemplated in paragraph (g), in his or her final inspection of the completed structure in accordance with the National

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Building Regulations, include the Health and Safety aspects of the structure as far as reasonably practicable, declare the structure safe for use, and issue a completion certificate to the Client and a copy thereof to the Contractor; and

n) During the design stage, take cognisance of ergonomic design principles in order to minimize ergonomic related hazards in all phases of the life cycle of a structure.

7.2 The Designer of temporary works must ensure that:

(i) all temporary works are adequately designed so that it will be capable of supporting all anticipated vertical and lateral loads that may be applied;
(ii) the designs of temporary works are done with close reference to the structural design drawings issued by the Contractor, and in the event of any uncertainty consult the Contractor;
(iii) all drawings and calculations pertaining to the design of temporary works are kept at the office of the Temporary Works Designer and are made available on request by an inspector; and
(iv) the loads caused by the temporary works and any imposed loads are clearly indicated in the design.

8. PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR AND SUB-CONTRACTOR/S' DUTIES

In terms of Regulation 7 of the Construction Regulations 2014 the Principal Contractor and Sub-contractor/s' duties are as summarised as follows and must:

8.1 provide and demonstrate to the Client a suitable, sufficiently documented and coherent site-specific Health and Safety Plan, based on the Client's documented Health and Safety Specifications, which plan must be applied from the date of commencement of and for the duration of the construction work and which must be reviewed and updated by the Principal Contractor as work progresses;

8.2 a copy of the Principal Contractor and Sub-contractor's Health and Safety Plan must be available on site and on request to an employee, inspector, other Contractor/s, the Client and the Client's Health and Safety Agent;

8.3 open and keep on site a physical Health and Safety File which must include all documentation required in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 and Construction Regulations, see **Appendix 3** hereto for a complete guideline. The Health and Safety File must be made available on request to an inspector, the Client and/or the Client's Health and Safety Agent;

8.4 keep a comprehensive and updated list of all the Sub-contractor/s on site

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who are accountable to the Principal Contractor, the agreements between the parties and the type of work being done by the Sub-contractor/s must be available in the Health and Safety File;

8.5 a Sub-contractor so appointed by the Principal Contractor to perform any construction work must note that the duties that apply to the Principal Contractor will apply to the Sub-contractor/s and any other Contractor/s on site as if it/he/she were the Principal Contractor;

8.6 the Principal Contractor must ensure co-operation between all Sub-contractor/s and any other Contractor/s appointed by the Principal Contractor to enable each of those Contractors to comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993, Construction Regulations, this Health and Safety Specifications and applicable SANS Standards;

8.7 the Principal Contractor, Sub-contractor and any other Contractor/s on site may not allow or permit any employee, visitor, supplier or person to enter the construction site unless that employee, visitor, supplier or person has undergone Health and Safety induction training with regards to the hazards and risks on the site at the time of entry.

8.8 the Principal Contractor, Sub-contractor and any other Contractor/s must ensure that all employees, visitors, suppliers or persons entering the construction site have the necessary personal protective equipment (PPE).

8.9 The Principal Contractor, Sub-contractor and any other Contractor/s must file the records of the Health and Safety induction training in the Safety File, and such records must be made available on request to an inspector, the Client, the Client's Health and Safety Agent, or other Contractor/s.

8.10 A Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s must ensure that all its, 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 (a template of which can be found in the Construction Regulations, 2014).

8.11 The Principal Contractor must ensure that the OHS Act, Construction Regulations and Basic Conditions of Employment Act Charts are properly displayed in a common area where employees have access to.

8.12 on appointing any other Contractor/Sub-contractor, in order to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 and Construction Regulations —

(i) provide Sub-contractor/s who are tendering to perform construction work for the Principal Contractor, with the relevant Sections of the Health and Safety Specifications pertaining to the construction work which has to be

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performed;

(ii) ensure that potential Sub-contractor/s submitting tenders have made sufficient provision for Health and Safety measures during the construction process;

(iii) ensure that no Sub-contractor is appointed to perform construction work unless the Principal Contractor is reasonably satisfied that the Sub-contractor it intends to appoint, has the necessary competencies and resources to perform the construction work safely;

(iv) ensure prior to work commencing on the site that every Sub-contractor is registered and in good standing with the Compensation Fund or with a licensed Compensation Insurer as contemplated in the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 2022;

(v) appoint each Sub-contractor in writing for the part of the project on the construction site;

(vi) take reasonable steps to ensure that each Sub-contractor's Health and Safety Plan contemplated in the Construction Regulation and Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 is implemented and maintained on the construction site;

(vii) ensure that the periodic site audits and documents verification are conducted at intervals mutually agreed upon between the Principal Contractor and any Sub-contractor, but at least once every 30 days;

(viii) stop any Sub-contractor from executing construction work which is not in accordance with the Client's Health and Safety Specifications and the Principal Contractor's Health and Safety Plan for the site or which poses a threat to the Health and Safety of persons;

(ix) where changes are brought about to the design and construction, make available sufficient Health and Safety information and appropriate resources to the Sub-contractor to execute the work safely; and

(x) discuss and negotiate with the Sub-contractor the contents of the Health and Safety Plan and must thereafter finally approve that plan for implementation;

9. PROJECT DIRECTORY		
Project Client **Contact Person**	TBC	**Tel:** TBC **Mobile:** TBC **E-mail:** TBC

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Consulting Engineer **Contact Person**	TBC	**Tel:** TBC **Mobile:** TBC **E-mail:** TBC
Construction Health and Safety Agent **Contact Person**	TBC	**Tel:** TBC **Mobile:** TBC **E-mail**: TBC
Department of Labour for submission of Annexure 1: Application for Construction Work Permit	TBC	**Tel:** TBC **Mobile:** TBC **E-mail:** TBC

10. PROJECT DETAILS

Description of Works

The scope of works is for the construction of a new school : Mohlakeng Secondary School.

The Works to be carried out include the following main activities:

- Civil Works
- Auxiliary building for School
- Storage Tank
- Roads and all necessary terracing
- Installation of all site services including Water (Portable and Fire), Effluent discharge from site and sewage
- Storm water catchment and control systems
- Electrical Installations
- External Works
- Boundary Wall
- Refuse Yard

The description of the project contained in the scope of work is merely an outline of the contract works and shall not limit the work to be carried out by the Principal Contractor under this contract.

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Anticipated Construction Duration
±18 Months

Provisional Start Date
TBC

Provisional Completion Date
TBC

Construction Work Permit or Notification Required for the Project?
Yes

11. SITE DETAILS AND RISK PROFILE

LOCALITY PLAN



Hazards and Risks of site location:

a) Site establishment:

- The site camp with entrance to be as far as possible away from the

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residential areas with adequate welfare facilities for construction employees;

- The construction site must be properly cordoned off to ensure no public access.
- Proper size warning signs must be erected at the front and the back of the site to warn the public that it is a construction site and that no unauthorized entry will be allowed.
- A proper fence needs to be erected around any stored material, construction equipment, and plant.

b) Access to the site from the front and back:

- Access to the site/premises must be as far as possible away from the residential area.
- All access roads to the site run through residential areas which could result in heavy traffic and limited parking spaces, especially for construction and delivery vehicles.
- No loading and/or offloading must be done in the street of the residential area and provision must be made within the premises/site for a laydown area.
- A proper fence will have to be erected to protect the construction entrance, site/work areas and material from the public.
- The front of the site/premises will have to be properly barricaded with warning signs of a construction site to prevent public access.

c) Material delivery to site:

- It is also recommended that all materials be offloaded in the dedicated laydown area at the back of the site/premises.
- Equipment and plant must be used to bring material closer to the specific site under construction.

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d) Busy residential areas:

- Care must be taken with construction and delivery vehicles in-route to the site/premises which flows through the residential areas.
- Care must be taken with construction and delivery vehicles during peak traffic hours.

e) Public/Pedestrian and Visitor activities:

- Depending on where construction activities are being conducted, provision must be made for pedestrian walkways, if required.
- Care must also be taken for the public and pedestrians which might make use of the roads in the area going to and from work and/or schools, if any.

f) Protection of existing services:

- Specialised equipment needs to be obtained to detect water pipes and electrical cables – there is a substation in the vicinity of the construction site.
- Wayleaves need to be obtained for overhead electrical services or sewage services and drains should need be.
- If any alterations are being done to existing structures, the structural work must be supported.

g) Traffic Management:

- When deliveries are scheduled there needs to be flag personnel to stop or regulate the traffic when delivery trucks move in to offload material in the area.

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- Flag personnel must also look out and control pedestrians and visitors movement when deliveries are being made, should it be required.

h) Rubble/Waste removal from site:

- Rubble and waste need to be removed as quickly as possible to an approved dump site.
- Permits must be obtained to show consent that the rubble and waste may be removed to an approved dump site.

i) Daily activities on site:

- Care must be taken to prevent excessive noise, fumes and dust when busy with construction near the residential areas.

j) Crime Prevention:

- The SAPS has recorded a Very High Crime Tier in the area of the site.
- 24 Hour Security will therefore be advisable to prevent theft of construction material, plant and equipment.
- Employees must be aware of the possibility of theft and be vigilant in this regard.

k) <u>Possible additional hazards and risks on site:</u>

- Fire dangers.
- Visible and clear display of emergency numbers and procedures.
- Material classified as a foreign object debris may not be used.
- Display of all Safety and Construction warning signage stipulating no unauthorised access, access and egress routes, required PPE (hardhats, safety shoes, ear protection, eye protection and high visibility safety vests).
- Crime and protest action.
- All overhead, underground and ground level services identified in the

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Engineers' drawings and additionally found must be treated as live.

- Wayleaves will be required for existing services as set out more fully herein.
- Lockout Procedure and Isolations required for all electrical connections.

12. PROJECT DRAWINGS

See tender document requirements which must be read in conjunction herewith as if specifically included.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS AND CARBON FOOTPRINT

The Principal Contractor must provide an environmental policy with the following minimum requirements:

- be appropriate to the purpose and context of the Principal Contractor's organization, including the nature, scale and environmental impacts of its activities, products and services;
- provide a framework for setting environmental objectives;
- include a commitment to the protection of the environment, including prevention of pollution and other specific commitment(s) relevant to the context of the Principal Contractor's organization;
- include a commitment to fulfil compliance obligations.

Pollution
Any impacts on the environment must be minimized, environmental pollution prevented, efficient use of natural resources and conserving biodiversity during the duration of the contract.

Resource use
Consideration must also be taken into account for the following:

- Waste management and proper waste disposal in terms of National Environmental Management Waste Act (NEMWA) No. 59/2008 especially hazardous waste like asbestos, lead, certain paints, solvents, chemical waste and cement bags,
- Waste minimization;
- Energy and water efficiency;
- Prevention of water and soil contamination;
- Managing air emissions for example dust etc.

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14. COMPANY ORGANOGRAM

A construction company organogram, or organizational chart, visually represents the structure of a company, showing the relationships, roles, and responsibilities of its employees.

It clarifies reporting lines and helps streamline communication, especially on construction projects with multiple stakeholders. A well-defined organogram is crucial for efficient task allocation, decision-making, and overall project success.

The key elements of a Construction Company Organogram are as follows:

- Hierarchical Structure;
- Functional Areas;
- Project-Specific Teams;
- Clear Reporting Lines.

15. PROJECT HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

15.1 Health and Safety Warning Signage:

Construction site safety signage is governed by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) of 1993 and the Construction Regulations of 2014, with specific requirements outlined in standards like SANS 1186. These regulations mandate the use of safety signs to identify hazards, indicate safety procedures, and ensure worker and public safety on construction sites.

An OHS Information Board must be erected at the entrance to the Construction Site.

Key Regulations and Standards that the Principal Contractor needs to attend to:

- OHSA 1993 and Construction Regulations 2014:

These form the legal basis for safety signage requirements in construction.

- SANS 1186:

This South African standard specifies the design, colour, and shape of safety signs, ensuring consistency and clarity.

- Construction Regulation 5:

This regulation mandates the preparation of a baseline risk assessment before construction work begins, which informs the selection and placement of necessary safety signs.

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- The types of Safety Signs and their purpose can be defined as follows:

➢ Prohibition Signs:
These signs indicate actions that are not permitted, such as "No Smoking" or "No Entry".

➢ Mandatory Signs:
These signs indicate actions that must be taken, such as "Wear Hard Hat" or "Use Safety Glasses".

➢ Warning Signs:
These signs alert to potential hazards, like "Falling Objects" or "Excavation".

➢ Emergency Information Signs:
These signs indicate the location of emergency equipment, exits, and first aid facilities.

➢ General Safety Signs:
These signs provide general information about safety procedures and site rules.

➢ Fire Safety Signs:
These signs indicate the location of fire alarms, extinguishers, and emergency exits.

➢ Traffic and Site Safety Signs:
These signs direct vehicles and pedestrians, indicating routes, speed limits, and potential hazards.

- The key considerations for Safety Sign Usage are as follows:

➢ Visibility and Placement:
Signs must be clearly visible, well-lit, and placed at eye level in relevant areas.

➢ Proper Illumination:
Reflective or illuminated signs should be used in low-light conditions.

➢ Standardized Symbols:
Signs should use universally recognized symbols and pictograms, especially in multilingual environments.

➢ Regular Inspection and Maintenance:
Signs should be regularly inspected for damage, fading, or obstructions and cleaned as needed.

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- Training:
  Employees should be trained on the meaning and importance of the safety signs used on the site.

- Compliance:
  All safety signs must comply with relevant SANS standards and legal requirements.

- Risk Assessment:
  A thorough risk assessment should be conducted to identify all potential hazards and determine the appropriate signage needed.

- Removal of Unnecessary Signs:
  Signs that are no longer relevant should be removed promptly.

15.2 Working at Height:

The primary legislation covering working at heights are the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993 and the Construction Regulations 10 of 2014, which focuses on fall protection. These regulations mandate comprehensive risk assessments, fall protection plans, and the provision of appropriate equipment and training.
Key Regulations and Requirements for the Principal Contractor when working at heights are as follows:

- Risk Assessment:
  Before any work at height commences, a thorough risk assessment must be conducted to identify potential fall hazards and develop appropriate control measures.

- Fall Protection Plan:
  A site-specific fall protection plan must be developed by a competent Fall Protection Planner. This plan should detail procedures for eliminating or minimizing fall risks, including the use of appropriate equipment and rescue procedures.

- Equipment and Training:
  Employers are obligated to provide suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) like harnesses, lanyards, and fall arrest systems, and ensure employees are adequately trained in their use.

- Medical Fitness:
  Construction Regulation 10(2)(d) mandates medical evaluations to ensure workers are fit for work at heights.

- Ladder Safety:
  Specific regulations govern the use of ladders, including length restrictions, proper support, and the prohibition of joining ladders together.

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- Scaffolding Safety:
  Scaffolding must be erected and dismantled safely, often utilizing advanced guardrail systems or personal fall protection equipment during the process.

- Competent Person:
  A competent person, with relevant knowledge and experience, must be appointed to oversee and implement fall protection measures.

- Duty to Inform:
  Employers must inform relevant parties, including health and safety representatives, of any incidents or hazards related to working at heights.

15.3 Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant on site:

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all construction vehicles and mobile plant utilised on site must fall within the specifications set out in Construction Regulation 23.

All operators' legal appointments, medical certificates of fitness, competency operating certificates and/or driver's licenses must be in the Safety File on site.

Daily inspection registers must be completed for each construction vehicle and mobile plant. All registers must be filed in the Safety File and kept on site.

15.4 Construction Site Access:

The construction site will be barricaded off to prevent access by unauthorised personnel and members of the public.

Only authorized personnel, who have undergone necessary health and safety training and possess the required personal protective equipment (PPE), are permitted on site.

The Principal Contractor must attend to:

- Access Control and Training for all employees;
- Health and Safety Induction – employees and visitors to the site receive health and safety induction training specific to the site's hazards.
- Permits and PPE - visitors and employees must have the necessary PPE and any required permits for access.
- Authorized Personnel - only authorized personnel with proper documentation and training are allowed on site.
- Records - records of all health and safety inductions must be maintained, which must be available for inspection.

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15.5 Lifting Operations:

Lifting operations on construction sites are governed by the Occupational Health and Safety Act and its associated Driven Machinery Regulations (DMR). These regulations mandate specific requirements for the use, inspection, maintenance, and operation of lifting machinery and tackle to ensure worker safety.

The key requirements for Lifting Operations on site that needs to be taken into account by the Principal Contractor are as follows:

- **Design and Construction:**
  Lifting machines must be designed and constructed according to generally accepted technical standards.

- **Marking:**
  Lifting equipment must be clearly marked with its maximum safe working load, and tables indicating variable loads should be posted as needed.

- **Inspection and Maintenance:**
  Regular inspections and maintenance are crucial to ensure the equipment is in good working order.

- **Load Testing:**
  Lifting equipment must undergo periodic load testing to verify its ability to safely handle the maximum load.

- **Operator Training and Certification:**
  Only qualified and authorized personnel should operate lifting machinery.

- **Risk Assessments:**
  Before any lifting operation, a risk assessment must be conducted to identify potential hazards and implement necessary safety precautions.

- **Record Keeping:**
  Detailed records of inspections, maintenance, and load testing must be kept and made available for review.

- **Material Hoists:**
  Construction Regulation 19 covers the use of material hoists, requiring them to be operated by trained and certified personnel, with daily inspections, and prohibiting workers from riding on them.

- **Mobile Cranes:**
  Mobile cranes require specific attention to outrigger use, ground conditions, and daily checks of various components like brakes, hydraulic pipes, and boom condition.

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- **Exclusion Zones:**
  No persons should be under suspended loads, and exclusion zones should be enforced where practical.

- **Qualified Personnel:**
  Only qualified banksmen and slingers should be used for heavy lifts.

15.6 Traffic management:

The Principal Contractor will control all delivery of materials and the safe movement of construction vehicles on site and in particular with the risk of the public walkways nearby as identified in the Risk Profile.

15.7 Electrical Installations:

Electrical installations on construction sites are governed by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and its Electrical Installation Regulations. These regulations mandate that only registered and competent electricians can perform electrical work, ensuring installations are safe and compliant with SANS furthermore, temporary installations and machinery require regular inspections and maintenance.

Key Regulations and Requirements which the Principal Contractor must adhere to are as follows:

- Qualified Electricians:
  Only registered, qualified, and competent electricians are permitted to perform electrical installations on construction sites.

- Registration:
  Electrical contractors must register with the relevant authorities, such as the Electrical Contracting Board of South Africa, and adhere to the Electrical Installation Regulations.

- SANS Standards:
  Electrical installations must comply with relevant South African National Standards (SANS).

- Certificate of Compliance (CoC):
  A valid CoC, accompanied by a test report, is required for all electrical installations on construction sites.

- Temporary Installations:
  Temporary electrical installations and machinery must be inspected weekly and daily, respectively, by a competent person, and records of these inspections must be maintained.

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- Inspection and Testing:
  All completed or partially completed electrical installations must be inspected and tested by a registered person before connection to the electricity supply.

- Safety Practices:
  Electrical installations must be designed and installed with safety as a priority, ensuring proper earthing and protection against electrical faults.

- Competent Person Responsibilities:
  Competent persons must be appointed for electrical control and inspections, and they are responsible for ensuring the safety and compliance of the installation.

- Registers:
  Clear registers must be maintained on-site to document inspections, maintenance, and any other relevant information related to electrical installations.

- Compliance:
  Construction sites must adhere to the Electrical Installation Regulations and the Electrical Machinery Regulations

16. SAFE WORKING PROCEDURES/METHOD STATEMENTS FOR SITE ACTIVITIES

A safe working procedure/method statement will be required for all high-risk activities on site.

17. WORK PERMIT/S REQUIREMENTS

The following permits need to be obtained prior to commencement of construction work:

- Permit to Work with Electricity;
- Confined Space Permit – if applicable;
- Hot Works Permit;
- Temporary Works.

18. REQUIREMENTS FOR PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY OFFICER

a. The Principal Contractor's Construction Health and Safety Officer appointed in terms of Construction Regulations 8.5 must be professionally registered with the SACPCMP, and proof of registration must be provided.

b. A full-time Construction Health and Safety Officer must be appointed by the Principal Contractor.

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c. The monthly Health and Safety internal audits undertaken by the Principal Contractor's Construction Health and Safety Officer must be filed in the Health and Safety File and be available on site.

d. All nonconformances must be reported by the Construction Health and Safety Officer to the Principal Contractor's management team.

e. All nonconformances identified by the Construction Health and Safety Officer and the Client's Health and Safety Agent must be rectified and a remedial/close out action plan and corrective actions must be taken by the Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s.

19. PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR'S COMPETENT APPOINTEES TO MANAGE HEALTH AND SAFETY ON SITE

The Principal Contractor shall provide and execute management and supervisory appointments as well as any relevant appointments in writing prior to commencement of work. These appointments will be in accordance with the Construction Regulations 2014 and the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993. A guideline is provided in Appendix 2 attached hereto.

20. COMPETENCY FOR CONTRACTOR'S APPOINTEES

The Principal Contractor's appointed persons shall be competent in Health and Safety and be familiar with the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 and Construction Regulations 2014. Valid proof of applicable Health and Safety courses attended by such persons will be required to be presented to the Client.

21. MEDICAL CERTIFICATES OF FITNESS

a) All the employees of the Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s must have valid medical certificates of fitness strictly in accordance with the construction work the employee will be performing in the course of his assigned duties.

b) The medical certificate of fitness must be conducted and issued by an Occupational Health Practitioner in the prescribed Annexure 3 template which must also include all audio testing results.

22. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

a) The Principal Contractor must, in writing, appoint a full-time Construction Manager, as is envisaged in Construction Regulations 8.1, who must be competent with the duty of managing all the construction work on site.

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b) The appointed Construction Manager will also have the responsibility to ensure Occupational Health and Safety compliance on site.

c) Proof of the appointed Construction Manager's competency in construction management and Health and Safety must be available in the Safety File and on site.

d) The Construction Manager, alternative appointed Construction Managers, Assistant Construction Managers, as is envisaged in Construction Regulations 8.2, and all designated Construction Supervisors must have training in Legal Liability, Construction Regulation 2014 and the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 and Regulations.

e) Considering the size of the project the Principal Contractor must in writing appoint one or more Assistant Construction Manager/s. The appointment of any Assistant Construction Manager does not relieve the Construction Manager of any accountability of whatsoever nature for failing in his or her management duties.

f) Should the appointed Principal Contractor and/or the Construction Manager not appoint Assistant Construction Manager/s, and the Client, Client's Health and Safety Agent and/or an inspector is of the opinion that the project requires an Assistant Construction Manager/s the Principal Contractor must be directed in writing to appoint the number of assistant Construction Managers indicated by the Client, Client's Health and Safety Agent and/or an inspector.

g) The appointed Construction Manager may not manage any other construction site and/or work during the project duration.

h) When it is required of the appointed Assistant Construction Manager to perform the duties of the Construction Manager, the Assistant Construction Manager may not manage more than one site during the period he and/or she is performing such duties.

i) A Principal Contractor must, after consultation with the Client and/or the Client's Health and Safety Agent and having considered the size of the project, the degree of danger likely to be encountered or the accumulation of hazards or risks on the site, appoint a full-time or part-time Construction Health and Construction Health and Safety Officer in writing to assist in the control of all Health and Safety related aspects on the site.

j) The Construction Manager must in writing appoint Construction Supervisors, as is envisaged in Construction Regulations 8.7, responsible for construction activities and ensuring occupational Health and Safety compliance on the construction site.

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k) Proof of all-inclusive assessment of the Construction Supervisor's competency in construction supervision and Health and Safety competency must be available in the Safety File. The Construction Supervisor must, as a minimum, have a supervision course as per Unit Standard 262845 (Civil Engineering), 119080 (Building Construction) and 262884 (Civil Engineering).

l) The Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor may, upon having considered the size of the project, in writing appoint one or more competent employees for different Sections of the construction project to assist the Construction Supervisor. Every such appointed employee has, to the extent clearly defined by the Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor in the letter of appointment, the same duties as the Construction Supervisor. The appointment of such an employee does not in any way relieve the Construction Supervisor of any accountability of whatsoever nature, for failing in his or her supervisory duties.

m) Should the appointed Principal Contractor and/or the Construction Supervisor not appoint such an employee/s, and the Client, Client's Health and Safety Agent and/or an inspector is of the opinion that the project requires such employee/s the Principal Contractor must be directed in writing to appoint the number of employee/s indicated by the Client, Client's Health and Safety Agent and/or an inspector.

n) The appointed Construction Supervisor may not supervise any construction site and/or work other than the site of this project where he or she has been appointed. Should a sufficient number of competent employees have been appropriately appointed to assist the Construction Supervisor on all the relevant construction sites, the appointed Construction Supervisor may supervise more than one site.

23. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND TRAFFIC SAFETY OFFICER REQUIREMENTS

Traffic management on construction sites is governed by a combination of regulations and best practices aimed at ensuring safety for both workers and the public. These regulations cover various aspects, including the setup and maintenance of traffic control measures, vehicle and plant operations, and the responsibilities of contractors and workers.

The key regulations and guidelines for the Principal Contractor to take into account are as follows:

- **Road Traffic Management Corporation Act:**
  This act provides the framework for coordinated traffic management across different government spheres.

- **Occupational Health and Safety Act and Construction Regulations:**
  These regulations specifically address safety on construction sites, including traffic management aspects.

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- **Warning and Regulatory Signs:**
  Appropriate signs, including advance warning signs, regulatory signs, and hazard signs, must be placed to inform drivers of the construction zone and any necessary actions.

- **Traffic Control Measures:**
  Depending on the site and traffic conditions, measures like flagmen, temporary traffic signals, or one-way traffic systems may be implemented.

- **Speed Limits and Control:**
  Speed limits must be enforced within the construction zone and is 40km/h advisable.

- **Monitoring and Auditing:**
  Traffic flow should be monitored daily to ensure no risks are present or develop during the construction especially regarding the emergency vehicles.

- **Incident Reporting:**
  All traffic-related incidents and complaints must be documented, and follow-up actions taken.

- **Training:**
  The Principal Contractor must ensure that all workers, like the Traffic Safety Officer, flagmen etc., are properly trained on traffic management procedures and safety requirements.

24. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Construction sites are subject to regulations aimed at proper waste management, as outlined in the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (Act No. 59 of 2008) and related municipal bylaws. These regulations emphasize waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and safe disposal, with a focus on preventing pollution and protecting human health.

The Principal Contractor must take into account the following key Regulations and Requirements:

- Waste Management Hierarchy:
  The waste management hierarchy, which prioritizes waste reduction, reuse, and recycling before disposal, is a guiding principle for construction waste management.

- Waste Management Plan:
  The Principal Contractor is required to develop and implement a waste management plan, outlining how waste will be handled, stored, and disposed of.

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- Special Industrial, Hazardous, and Health Care Waste:
  Special requirements apply to the handling and disposal of hazardous waste generated on construction sites, including notification and authorization for collection and disposal by licensed service providers.

- Storage:
  Waste must be stored in designated closed containers, in a manner that prevents pollution and harm to human health.

- Collection and Disposal:
  Licensed service providers are typically required for the collection and disposal of construction waste at designated waste disposal facilities.

- Record Keeping:
  Records of waste generation, storage, collection, and disposal should be maintained and made available for inspection.

- Rehabilitation:
  Upon completion of a construction project, the site may need to be rehabilitated according to an approved plan.

25. PHYSICAL AGENTS REGULATIONS, 2024

25.1 General Principle & Legal Framework

The Principal Contractor and all appointed sub-contractors shall ensure that the construction site, including all temporary works, structural zones, and site amenities, is managed and maintained in strict compliance with the **Physical Agents Regulations, 2024** (promulgated under Government Gazette No. 51185, Notice R. 5352 on 6 September 2026).

25.2 Physical agent Exposure Risk Assessment

a) The Principal Contractor must provide a Physical Agents Risk Assessment and/or task-specific Risk Assessments (including Safe Work Procedures) to explicitly incorporate hazards regulated under the Physical Agents Regulations, 2024.

b) Due to the evolving nature of construction layouts, these risk assessments must be treated as dynamic documents. They must be reviewed by a registered competent person at least every two (2) years, or immediately when there are significant shifts in site phases, structural configurations, or seasonal weather extremes.

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25.3 Construction-Specific Physical Exposure Controls

a) **Thermal Stress (Outdoor & High-Exposure Tasks):** The Contractor shall implement administrative and engineering controls to protect workers from extreme thermal environments (heat and cold stress). This includes providing shaded rest areas, managing hydration protocols during high-temperature seasons, and monitoring thermal indices for strenuous manual labor.

b) **Site Facilities Ventilation:** All temporary site structures—including containerized site offices, boardroom units, tool stores, change rooms, and eating facilities—must be equipped with adequate natural or mechanical ventilation to ensure a continuous supply of clean, uncontaminated air and to prevent the build-up of stagnant air or particulate matter.

c) **Dynamic Site Lighting and Illumination:** The Contractor must ensure that all active work faces, scaffolding platforms, excavations, dark structural interiors, and access routes are illuminated to the minimum lux levels mandated by the 2024 regulations. Where natural light is insufficient or during night work, temporary task lighting must be strategically placed to minimize glare, geometric shadows, and visual fatigue. Emergency backup lighting must be operational along all designated escape routes.

25.4 Record Keeping and Site Safety File Integration

a) All specialized monitoring records, thermal assessment logs, ventilation inspection reports, and certificates issued by competent persons regarding physical agents must be actively maintained within the Principal Contractor's Site Safety File.

b) In compliance with the Department of Employment and Labour's enhanced audit standards, these records, alongside worker training logs and medical surveillance results related to physical agent exposures, must be safely archived and accessible for health and safety inspectorates.

26. SITE RULES

The Principal Contractor must develop a set of site-specific Occupational Health and Safety Rules that will be applied to regulate the Health and Safety Plan and associated aspects of the construction.

This will form part of the Principal Contractors Induction training program for all persons entering the project site. More restrictions may be advised during the Health and Safety Induction.

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All employees, workers, visitors and suppliers are to receive Health and Safety Induction prior to commencement of work and/or visitation on site.

No visitor or supplier will be allowed to roam the construction site and construction works unaccompanied.

The Principal Contractor and/or the Sub-contractor/s must schedule and conduct its operational activities in such a manner so as to not expose any employee/s or visitor/s to any Health and Safety hazard/s.

The Principal Contractor and/or the Sub-contractor/s must implement measures to ensure the Health and Safety of pedestrian, employee/s, visitor/s, traffic on site, traffic routes and access roads.

No construction activities and/or work will be done after hours, over weekend and on public holidays without the permission of the Professional team.

27. SITE ESTABLISHMENT

Location and Site Establishment

The Principal Contractor will after consultation with the Professional Team provide a Site Establishment plan, see guideline for site establishment attached hereto as **Appendix 5**, and drawing for approval which Site Establishment plan must include the following:

- **Restrictions;**
- **All requirements;**
- **Storage and/or lay down areas;**
- **Security;**
- **Access and Egress Routes;**
- **Emergency Exits.**

Arrangements for Ablutions and Welfare of employees:

In terms of Construction Regulations 2014 the Principal Contractor must supply proper ablution and welfare facilities on site for employees.

A suitable number of toilets, depending on the volume of people on site as well as separate toilets for male and females, must be provided on site as well as facilities for hand washing.

Should existing and/or permanent toilets not be available on site suitable mobile units must be provided by the Principal Contractor and provision must be made for signage, water, soap and hand sanitiser as prescribed by Facilities Regulation 2.

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A cleaning team must be available on site and/or arrangements with a supplier must be made by the Principal Contractor to clean the toilets and other facilities and to indicate such activity on a daily register which must be available on site and/or in the Health and Safety File.

Proper and an adequate amount of drinking water must be available on site. Should no save municipal drinking water be available the Principal Contractor must provide drinking water in clear marked containers with the relevant signage.

A shelter which must include an eating area must be provided on site for all employees with suitable space depending on the volume of people on site.

28. SITE SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENTS

Baseline Risk Assessment

(i) The Client shall cause a baseline Risk Assessment to be conducted by a competent person before the design process and tender process commence, and the assessed risks shall form part of the Health and Safety Specifications.

(ii) The Principal Contractor is obliged to, before commencing construction work on site and during construction work, provide Risk Assessments for all activities on site in addition to the Baseline Risk Assessment.

(iii) The Risk Assessments must be drafted by a competent person in relation to the Risk Assessment's activities which Risk Assessments together with its induction register must be available in the Safety File.

(iv) The Risk Assessments must involve a systematic process of identifying potential hazards, analysing the associated risks, and implementing control measures to mitigate those risks. This process should be tailored to the specific project, considering site conditions, activities, and external factors. The assessment should also be documented and regularly reviewed to ensure its effectiveness and relevance.

The Risk Assessments must include:

- Identify Hazards: This involves pinpointing all potential sources of harm on the construction site, including working at heights, manual handling, electrical hazards, machinery use, and exposure to hazardous agents.

- Assess Risks: Once hazards are identified, the risk associated with each hazard needs to be evaluated. This involves determining the likelihood of the hazard causing harm and the potential severity of the consequences.

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- Implement Control Measures: Based on the Risk Assessment, appropriate control measures should be implemented to eliminate or reduce the identified risks. These measures may include personal protective equipment (PPE), safe work Procedures/method statement, training, and engineering controls.

- Document Findings: The entire Risk Assessment process, including Hazard Identification, risk analysis, and control measures, should be documented. This documentation serves as a record of the assessment and provides a roadmap for managing Health and Safety on the site.

- Review and Update: The Risk Assessment should be annually reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the work environment, activities, or Regulations. This ensures that the assessment remains relevant and effective in managing risks.

(v) The Principal Contractor must ensure that all employees under its control are informed, inducted, instructed and trained by a competent person regarding any risk, hazard and the related safe working procedure and/or control measures before any construction work commences and thereafter at the times determined in the Risk Assessment monitoring and review plan of the relevant site.

(vi) The Principal Contractor must ensure that all Sub-contractor/s and any other Contractor/s are informed regarding any hazard that is stipulated in the Risk Assessment before any construction work commences and thereafter at the times determined in the Risk Assessment monitoring and review plan of the relevant site.

(vii) The Principal Contractor must consult with the Health and Safety committee or with a representative trade union or representative group of employees if no Health and Safety committee exists, on the monitoring and review of the Risk Assessments for the site.

(viii) The Principal Contractor must ensure that copies of the Risk Assessment for this project and site are available on site and in the Health and Safety File for inspection purposes by an Inspector, the Client, Client's Health and Safety Agent any Contractor, any employee, a representative trade union, a Health and Safety Representative or Health and Safety Committee Member.

(ix) A Principal Contractor must review the relevant Risk Assessment/s annually where changes are affected to the design and/or construction that result in a change to the risk profile, or when an incident has occurred.

Construction sites are dynamic environments, and risks can change throughout the project, and the Principal Contractor must ensure that the Risk Assessment/s remain relevant and effective in managing risks and maintaining a safe working environment.

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29. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

The Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s will ensure that all employees and other individuals accessing the construction site wear the following minimum required PPE:

a) Overalls
b) Safety Harnesses
c) Hard Hats
d) Reflective Vests
e) Eye protection
f) Gloves
g) Ear protection
h) Dust Mask or any other required respiratory protection devices
i) Safety Boots
j) Specialist Rescue Equipment as per the Risk Assessment for high-risk activities.

30. HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL AGENTS (2021)

a. The following hazardous general materials and agents have been identified and may be used on site:

- Paint
- Thinners
- Cement
- Cleaning products
- Diesel/Petrol
- Epoxies

Appropriate measures will need to be specified for their control.

b. The Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s will be required to provide a detailed list of all hazardous chemical agents to be used on site with the following:

- 16-Point Safety Data Sheets;
- Risk Assessment for the handling of Hazardous Chemical Agents must be documented and carried out by an expert at intervals not exceeding 24 months;
- Safe Working Procedure/Method Statement for the handling of Hazardous Chemical Agents;
- An Inventory & Exposure Monitoring Register of all HCAs must be maintained, and air monitoring/medical surveillance conducted for employees exposed to specific agents;
- Employee Training on the handling of Hazardous Chemical Agents.

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31. OPERATIONS BY CLIENT ON SITE

There will not be any operations by client on the site.

32. PROJECT CLOSE OUT AND HANDOVER OF HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE/S

- Upon finalisation of the project the complete Health and Safety Files of the Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s must be handed over to the Client in the form of a consolidated Health and Safety File including all Health and Safety related records from the commencement of the project. No document, design and/or drawing may be omitted.

- The consolidated Health and Safety File must be in electronic format in accordance with the index of the Health and Safety File adequately listed and arranged in separate folders.

33. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

33.1 Notification of Intention to Commence Construction Work-Annexure 2

The Principal Contractor shall notify the Provincial Director of the Department of Employment and Labour of the intention to commence construction work at least 7 days prior to the works commencing if the intended construction work will:

- Include excavation work;
- Include work at height where there is a risk of falling;
- Include the demolition of a structure; or
- Include the use of explosives to perform construction work.

The notification must be done on the Annexure 2 form as stipulated in the Construction Regulations, 2014. A copy of the official stamped notification letter to the Provincial Director shall be forwarded to the Client and kept in the Health and Safety File.

33.2 Construction Work Permit-Annexure 1

A Client who intends to have construction work carried out, must at least 30 days before that work is to be carried out apply to the Provincial Director of the Department of Employment and Labour in writing for a construction work permit to perform construction work on projects that will:

a) exceed 365 days and will involve more than 3600-man days of construction work; or

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b) the tender value limit is grade 7, 8 or 9 of the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) grading.

- Grade 7 = R60 000 000.00;
- Grade 8 = R 200 000 000.00;
- Grade 9 = No limit.

A Client must appoint a Construction Health and Safety Agent and/or Construction Health and Safety Manager to apply for this permit from the Provincial Director and construction work may not commence until the permit has been issued by the Provincial Director.

A copy of this permit will be required to be kept in the Principal Contractor's Health and Safety File, and the site-specific number issued by the Provincial Director must be displayed at the site entrance.
A Client may appoint a Construction Health and Safety Agent and/or Construction Health and Safety Manager based on the scope and risk profile of construction work to represent it/him/her on matters of Health and Safety.

The following minimum documentation will be required during the permit application process:

REQUIREMENT	CR REFERENCE
Completed and Signed Annexure 1	CR 3(1)
PROJECT CLIENT:	
Health and Safety Consultant/Agent appointment in writing – signed by both Client and Health and Safety Agent	CR 5(5)
Appointment letter of Principal Contractor – Signed by both Client and Principal Contractor	CR 5(1)(k)
Proof that the Health & Safety Spec was included in the Tender Document – Declaration from Project Client	CR 5(1)(f)
DESIGNER:	
Proof that H&S Spec was forwarded to the Designer + Conformance Letter from Designer during design phase	CR 5 (1)(c) + CR 5 (1)(d)
Designer's Bill of Quantity during design stage	CR 5(1)(g)
CV of Lead Designer	
ECSA Diploma of Lead Designer	
HEALTH AND SAFETY	
Proof of Health and Safety Specification & Baseline Risk Assessment	CR 5(1)(b) & CR 5(1)(a)
HEALTH AND SAFETY AGENT:	
Proof or registration with SACPCMP	CR 5(7)(b)
CV of Health and Safety Agent / Consultant	

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PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR	
Appointment Letter	CR 5(1)(k)
Health and Safety Plan & Front page signed and approved by Health and Safety Agent / Consultant	CR 5(1)(m)
Letter of Good Standing – Workman's Compensation	CR 5(1)(j)
Assessment of PC Safety Plan	
CVs AND CERTIFICATES	
Appointment of Construction Manager & CV	
Appointment Letter of Construction Health and Safety Officer, CV & Certificates	
GRADING, PROFILE AND BILL OF QUANTITY	
P Contractor – CIDB Grading Certificate	
P Contractor – Company Profile	
P Contractor – Bill of Quantity – Provision made by Principal Contractor for Health and Safety requirements	CR 5(1)(g)

After approval and issue of the Construction Work Permit **ANY** changes made to the appointed persons or Contractors on the Annexure 1 must be submitted to Department of Employment and Labour for approval before the appointed persons or Contractors are allowed to commence with construction work.

33.3 Competency for Contractor's Appointees

The Principal Contractor's appointed persons shall be competent in Health and Safety and be familiar with the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 and Construction Regulations 2014. Valid proof of applicable Health and Safety courses attended by such persons will be required to be presented to the Client.

33.4 Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act 130 of 1993 (COIDA)/FEM/RMA

The successful Contractor shall submit to the Client a valid letter of good standing with the Compensation Insurer and/or other approved platform prior to appointment.

33.5 Occupational Health and Safety Policy

The Principal Contractor shall before construction commence, submit its Health and Safety Policy, signed by the Chief Executive Officer. The Health and Safety Policy must entail Health and Safety objectives how it will be achieved and the implementation thereof within the company's operations. The Health and Safety Policy must be communicated to all employees, and proof thereof must be available in the Safety File.

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33.6 Project Health and Safety Representative(s)

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that Health and Safety Representative/s is/are elected and trained to carry out his/her functions. The Health and Safety Representative/s must be democratically nominated, elected, and appointed in writing. The Health and Safety Representatives must have Health and Safety Representative training and must be capable of performing their duties.

The Health and Safety Representative/s shall:

- carry out regular inspections;
- keep records and report to the Supervisor to take appropriate action;
- attend Health and Safety Committee Meetings;
- be part of the team that will investigate incidents, accidents, and non-conformances;
- be a full-time employee/s who is/are acquainted with conditions and activities at that workplace or Section thereof.

33.7 Health and Safety Committee

Where two or more Health and Safety representatives have been appointed on site, the Contractor shall ensure that monthly Health and Safety meetings are held with such representatives and minutes are kept on record. Meetings must be organized and chaired by the Contractor's Health and Safety Committee Chairperson. Minutes of these meetings must be available for the employees of the Contractor to refer to.

33.8 Health and Safety Training

The Contractor shall quarterly conduct a training needs analysis to ascertain what Health and Safety training is required on site. An action plan should be drafted and forwarded to the Client for record purposes. Once the identified people have attended the training, the Principal Contractor must provide the Client with copies of the relevant certificates obtained.

33.9 Toolbox Talks

The Principal Contractor shall conduct weekly toolbox talks on site and/or before any hazardous or high-risk activities takes place. The toolbox talks shall cover the relevant activity, and an attendance register must be signed by all attendees. The attendance register and toolbox talk will be kept on the Health and Safety File as evidence of training.

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33.10 Competency

After the Principal Contractor has identified the training to be conducted as part of the competency requirements and based on the Risk Assessments, it shall send the relevant persons on appropriate courses and keep certificates of training on record.

All training must be conducted by an accredited training provider, and the certificates must display the applicable unit standards and the expiry dates thereof.

33.11 General Record Keeping

The Contractor shall keep and maintain Health and Safety records to demonstrate compliance with the Health and Safety Specification and the Occupational Health and Safety Act No 85 of 1993. The Contractor shall ensure that all records of incidents, spot fines, training, etc. are kept on site. All documents shall be available for inspection by the Client, the Client's Health and Safety Agent or the Department of Employment and Labour's Inspectors.

33.12 General Inspection, Monitoring and Reporting

The Contractor shall carry out inspections as required by this Health and Safety Specification, Construction Regulations and the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993.

33.13 Emergency Procedures

The Contractor shall submit a detailed Emergency Procedure for approval by the Client or the Client's Health and Safety Agent prior to commencement of construction work. The Emergency Procedure shall be in detail including the following:

- List of key personnel;
- A contact list of all service providers (Fire Department, Ambulance, Police, Medical and Hospital, etc.) must be maintained and available to site personnel;
- Actions or steps to be taken in the event of the emergency;
- Information on hazardous materials and/or situations, including each material's hazardous potential impact or risk on the environment or humans; and
- Measures to be taken in the event of an accident.

Emergency procedure(s) shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- fire;
- spills;

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- accidents and incidents;
- use of hazardous agents;
- dangers as a result of riot/protests/intimidation, etc.

The Contractor shall advise the Client and the Client's Health and Safety Agent in writing of any on-site emergencies, accidents and/or incidents together with a record of action taken, within 24 hours of the emergency occurring.

33.14 First Aid Box and First Aid Equipment

The Contractor shall provide first aid box/es and appoint, in writing, First Aider(s) for this project in line with this Health and Safety Specifications and the General Safety Regulations. The appointed First Aider(s) are to be sent for accredited first aid training before commencing with construction work on site. Valid First Aid Training certificates are to be kept on the Health and Safety File.

The appointed First Aider/s must ensure that:

- First Aid box/es be adequately stocked at all times, accessible and be controlled.
- Perishables to be checked and replaced when expired.
- Stock per content list as per the General Safety Regulations.
- Proper and clear signage to be in place.
- First Aid Boxes must be numbered and sealed with the name of the First Aider on or above the First Aid Box.
- Dressing logbook to be available in the first aid box.
- Register to be checked by a Competent person.

If required by the Client or the Client's Health and Safety Agent, the Contractor shall have a stretcher on site to be used in case of a serious incident.

33.15 Accident / Incident Reporting and Investigation

The Contractor shall, in addition to the prescribed requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 and General Safety Regulations, investigate, record and report all Section 24 reportable incidents to the Client and the Client's Health and Safety Agent within 24 hours of the incident occurring. Incident investigations shall be conducted by the Contractor's appointed Accident Investigator.

In the event of a serious accident/incident, fatality or a permanent disabling injury the Contractor must submit proof of reporting to Department of Employment and Labour as well as proof of preventative measures taken to the Client and the Client's Health and Safety Agent. The Client reserves the right to conduct investigations into any incidents that they deem fit, and the Contractor is required to provide full co-operation in this regard.

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33.16 Hazards and Risk Situations

The Contractor shall immediately notify other Contractors of any hazardous or potentially hazardous situations, which may arise during construction work on this project.

33.17 Management of Contractor/s by Principal Contractor

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all Contractors under its control are:

- following the Principal Contractor's Health & Safety Program;
- provided with all appropriate Health & Safety requirements;
- assisted in any review procedure as required.

33.18 Stacking and Storage

The Principal Contractor shall:

- appoint a competent person in writing with the duty of supervising all stacking and storage on the construction site;
- ensure that there are adequate storage areas provided;
- ensure that there are demarcated storage areas; and
- ensure that storage areas are kept neat and under control.

The Principal Contractor shall not require or permit the building of stacks which consist of successive tiers, one on top of another, unless:

- the stacking operation is executed by or under the personal supervision of a person with specific knowledge and experience of this type of work;
- the base is level and capable of sustaining the weight exerted on it by the stack;
- the articles in the lower tiers are capable of sustaining the weight exerted on them by the articles stacked above them;
- all the articles which make up any single tier are consistently of the same size, shape and mass;
- pallets and containers are in good condition; and
- any support structure used for the stacking of articles is structurally sound and can support the articles to be stacked on it.

The Principal Contractor and/or any employee shall not permit:

- articles to be removed from a stack except from the topmost tier or part of that tier; and

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- anybody climbs onto or from a stack, except if the stack is stable and the climbing is done with the aid of a ladder or other safe facility or means.

The Principal Contractor shall take steps to ensure that:

- people engaged in stacking operations do not come within reach of machinery which may endanger their Health and Safety;
- stacks that are in danger of collapsing are dismantled immediately in a safe manner; and
- the stability of stacks is not endangered by vehicles or other machinery or people moving past them.

The Principal Contractor shall take steps to ensure that tiers of stacked material consisting of sacks, cases, cartons, tins or similar containers:

- are secured by laying up articles in a header and stretcher fashion and that corners are securely bonded; and
- are stepped back half the depth of a single container at least every fifth tier or that, alternatively, successive tiers are stepped back by a lesser amount.

33.19 Housekeeping and General Safeguarding on Construction Sites

A Principal Contractor and/or Sub-contractor/s must, in addition to compliance with the Physical Agents Regulations, 2024, ensure that suitable housekeeping is continuously implemented on each construction site, including:

- the proper storage of materials and equipment;
- the removal of scrap, waste, and debris at appropriate intervals;
- ensuring that materials required for use, are not placed on the site to obstruct means of access to and egress from workplaces and passageways;
- ensuring that materials which are no longer required for use, do not accumulate on, and are removed from the site at appropriate intervals;
- ensuring that waste and debris are not disposed of from a high place with a chute, unless the chute complies with the requirements set out in the Regulations;
- ensuring that construction sites in built-up areas adjacent to a public way are suitably and sufficiently fenced off and provided with controlled access points to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons; and
- ensuring that a catch platform or net is erected above an entrance or passageway or above a place where persons work or pass under or fencing off the danger area if work is being performed above such entrance, passageway, or place to ensure that all persons are kept safe in the case of danger or possibility of persons being struck by falling objects.

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33.20 Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant

A Contractor must ensure that all construction vehicles and mobile plant:

- are of an acceptable design and construction;
- are maintained in a good working order;
- are used in accordance with their design and the intention for which they were designed, having due regard to safety and health;
- are operated by a person who-

  (i) has received appropriate training, is certified competent and in possession of proof of competency and is authorised in writing to operate those construction vehicles and mobile plant; and
  (ii) has a medical certificate of fitness to operate those construction vehicles and mobile plant, issued by an occupational health practitioner in the form of Annexure 3.

- have safe and suitable means of access and egress;
- are properly organized and controlled in any work situation by providing adequate signalling or other control arrangements to guard against the dangers relating to the movement of vehicles and plant, to ensure their continued safe operation;
- are prevented from falling into excavations, water, or any other area lower than the working surface by installing adequate edge protection, which may include guard-rails and crash barriers;
- are fitted with structures designed to protect the operator from falling material or from being crushed should the vehicle or mobile plant overturn;
- are equipped with an acoustic warning device which can be activated by the operator;
- are equipped with an automatic acoustic reversing alarm;
- are equipped with fire extinguishers (2.5 – 4.5 kg); and
- are inspected by the authorised operator or driver daily using a relevant checklist prior to use and that the findings of such inspection are recorded in a register kept in the construction vehicle or mobile plant.

A Contractor must ensure that-

- no person rides or is required or permitted to ride on a construction vehicle or mobile plant otherwise than in a safe place provided thereon for that purpose;
- every construction site is organized in such a way that, as far as is reasonably practicable, pedestrians and vehicles can move safely and without risks to health;
- the traffic routes are suitable for the persons, construction vehicles or mobile plant using them, are sufficient in number, in suitable positions and of sufficient size;
- every traffic route is, where necessary, indicated by suitable signs;

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- all construction vehicles and mobile plant left unattended at night, adjacent to a public road in normal use or adjacent to construction areas where work is in progress, have appropriate lights or reflectors, or barricades equipped with appropriate lights or reflectors, to identify the location of the vehicles or plant;
- all construction vehicles or mobile plant when not in use, have buckets, booms, or similar appendages, fully lowered, or blocked, controls in a neutral position, motors stopped, wheels chocked, brakes set, and ignition secured;
- whenever visibility conditions warrant additional lighting, all mobile plant is equipped with at least two headlights and two taillights when in operation;
- tools, material, and equipment are secured and separated by means of a physical barrier to prevent movement when transported in the same compartment with employees;
- vehicles used to transport employees have seats firmly secured and adequate for the number of employees to be carried; and
- all construction vehicles or mobile plant travelling, working, or operating on public roads comply with the requirements of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996.
- all plant and vehicles are be fitted with amber rotating beacons and reverse alarms.
- ALL construction site vehicles must be inspected daily especially if it has dangerous “items” (fuel, explosives, etc.) on vehicle, completed inspection registers must also be available for inspection.
- the vehicles must resemble the original manufacturer’s product. Levers, alarms, and amber lights to be fitted to construction vehicle for notification of vehicle.
- fire extinguishers, signage, and licence disc to be correctly mounted and displayed.
- when the vehicle is stationary no key to be left in or on vehicle or plant.
- Drip tray must be present when stationary.

33.21 Electrical Installations and Machinery on Construction Sites

A Contractor must, in addition to compliance with the Electrical Installation Regulations and the Electrical Machinery Regulations, ensure that:

- before construction commences and during the progress thereof, adequate steps are taken to ascertain the presence of and guard against danger to workers from any electrical cable or apparatus which is under, over or on the site;
- all parts of electrical installations and machinery are of adequate strength to withstand the working conditions on construction sites;
- the control of all temporary electrical installations on the construction site is designated to a competent person who has been appointed in writing for that purpose;
- all temporary electrical installations used by the Contractor are inspected at

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least once a week by a competent person and the inspection findings are recorded in a register kept on the construction site; and
- all electrical machinery is inspected by the authorized operator or user daily using a relevant checklist prior to use and the inspection findings are recorded in a register kept on the construction site.

33.22 Use and Temporary Storage of Flammable Liquids on Construction Sites

A contactor must, in addition to compliance with the provisions for the use and storage of flammable liquids in the General Safety Regulations, ensure that –

- where flammable liquids are being used, applied, or stored at the workplace concerned, it is done in a manner that does not cause a fire or explosion hazard, and that the workplace is effectively ventilated;
- no person smokes in any place in which flammable liquid is used or stored, and the Contractor must affix a suitable and conspicuous notice at all entrances to any such areas prohibiting such smoking;
- an adequate amount of efficient fire-fighting equipment is installed in suitable locations around the flammable liquids store with the recognized symbolic signs;
- only the quantity of flammable liquid needed for work on one day is taken out of the store for use;
- all containers holding flammable liquids are kept tightly closed when not in actual use and, after their contents have been used up, are removed from the construction site, and safely disposed of;
- where flammable liquids are decanted, the metal containers are bonded and earthed; and
- no flammable material, including cotton waste, paper, cleaning rags or similar material is stored together with flammable liquids
- proper containers are to be used for fuel. Marked and labelled as per the content.
- diesel on site; more than 800 litres must have a certificate, fire safe certificate. Locked in a ventilated, secure area with a drip tray and have a designated, responsible person to use it.

33.23 Water Environments

A Contractor must ensure that where construction work is done over or in close proximity to water, provision is made for:

- preventing persons from falling into water; and
- the rescuing of persons in danger of drowning.

A Contractor must ensure that where a person is exposed to the risk of drowning by falling into the water, the person is provided with and wears a lifejacket.

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33.24 Fire Precautions on Construction Sites

A Contractor must, in addition to compliance with the Physical Agents Regulations, 2024, ensure that:

- all appropriate measures are taken to avoid the risk of fire;
- sufficient and suitable storage is provided for flammable liquids, solids, and gases;
- smoking is prohibited and notices in this regard are prominently displayed in all places containing readily combustible or flammable materials;
- in confined spaces and other places in which flammable gases, vapours or dust can cause danger:

  (i) only suitably protected electrical installations and equipment, including portable lights, are used;
  (ii) there are no flames or similar means of ignition;
  (iii) there are conspicuous notices prohibiting smoking;
  (iv) oily rags, waste, and other agents liable to ignite are without delay removed to a safe place; and
  (v) adequate ventilation is provided.

- combustible materials do not accumulate on the construction site;
- welding, flame cutting, and other hot work are done only after appropriate precautions have been taken to reduce the risk of fire;
- suitable and sufficient fire-extinguishing equipment is placed at strategic locations or as may be recommended by the Fire Chief or local authority concerned, and that such equipment is maintained in a good working order;
- the fire equipment contemplated above is inspected by a competent person, who has been appointed in writing for that purpose, in the manner indicated by the manufacturer thereof;
- a sufficient number of workers are trained in the use of fire-extinguishing equipment;
- where appropriate, suitable visual signs are provided to clearly indicate the escape routes in the case of a fire;
- the means of escape is kept clear at all times;
- there is an effective evacuation plan providing for all:

  (i) persons to be evacuated speedily without panic;
  (ii) persons to be accounted for; and
  (iii) plant and processes to be shut down; and
  (iv) a siren is installed and sounded in the event of a fire.

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33.25 Construction Employees' Facilities

A Contractor must, in terms of the Construction Regulations 2014, provide:

- Shower facilities after consultation with the employees or employees' representatives, or at least one shower facility for every 15 persons;
- at least one sanitary facility for each sex and for every 30 workers;
- Toilets to be within walking distance;
- Hygiene registers to be completed;
- Proof of safe disposal of effulgent waste disposal certificates to be obtained
- changing facilities for each sex;
- Sheltered/shaded eating area;
- Protection from the elements and raised off the ground;
- Sanitary facilities;
- Sufficient clean water for all employees (500ml to each employee every hour).

A Contractor must provide reasonable and suitable living accommodation for the workers at construction sites who are far removed from their homes and where adequate transportation between the site and their homes, or other suitable living accommodation, is not available.

33.26 Fall protection

The Contractor must:

- designate a competent person to be responsible for the preparation of a Fall Protection Plan;
- ensure that the Fall Protection Plan contemplated above is implemented, amended where and when necessary and maintained as required; and
- take steps to ensure continued adherence to the Fall Protection Plan.

A Fall Protection Plan contemplated above must include:

- a Risk Assessment of all work carried out from a fall risk position and the Procedures and methods used to address all the risks identified per location;
- the processes for the evaluation of the employees' medical fitness necessary to work at a fall risk position and the records thereof;
- a programme for the training of employees working from a fall risk position and the records thereof;
- the procedure addressing the inspection, testing, and maintenance of all fall protection equipment; and
- a rescue plan detailing the necessary procedure, personnel and suitable equipment required to affect a rescue of a person in the event of a fall incident to ensure that the rescue procedure is implemented immediately following the incident.

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A Contractor must ensure that a Construction Manager appointed under Construction Regulation 8(1) is in possession of the most recently updated version of the Fall Protection Plan.

A Contractor must ensure that all unprotected openings in floors, edges, slabs, hatchways, and stairways are adequately guarded, fenced, or barricaded or that similar means are used to safeguard any person from falling through such openings;

Also that no person is required to work in a fall risk position, unless such work is performed safely as contemplated in above and fall prevention and fall arrest equipment are approved as suitable and of sufficient strength for the purpose for which they are being used, having regard to the work being carried out and the load, including any person, they are intended to bear; and securely attached to a structure or plant, and the structure of plant and the means of attachment thereto are suitable and of sufficient strength and stability for the purpose of safely supporting the equipment and person who could fall, and fall arrest equipment is used only where it is not reasonably practicable to use fall prevention equipment.

33.27 Temporary works

A Contractor must appoint a Temporary Works Designer in writing to design, inspect and approve the erected temporary works on site before use.

A Contractor must ensure that all temporary works operations are carried out under the supervision of a competent person who has been appointed in writing for that purpose.

A Contractor must ensure that:

- all temporary works structures are adequately erected, supported, braced, and maintained by a competent person so that they are capable of supporting all anticipated vertical and lateral loads that may be applied to them, and that no loads are imposed onto the structure that the structure is not designed to withstand;
- all temporary works structures are done with close reference to the structural design drawings, and where any uncertainty exists the Structural Designer should be consulted;
- detailed activity specific drawings pertaining to the design of temporary works structures are kept on the site and are available on request to an inspector, other Contractors, the Client, the Client's Health and Safety Agent, or any employee;
- all persons required to erect, move, or dismantle temporary works structures are provided with adequate training and instruction to perform those operations safely;

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- all equipment used in temporary works structure are carefully examined and checked for suitability by a competent person, before being used;
- all temporary works structures are 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 structure has been removed and the results have been recorded in a register and made available on site;
- no person may cast concrete, until authorization in writing has been given by the competent person contemplated above*;*
- if, after erection, any temporary works structure is found to be damaged or weakened to such a degree that its integrity is affected, it is safely removed or reinforced immediately;
- adequate precautionary measures are taken in order to:

  (i) secure any deck panels against displacement; and
  (ii) prevent any person from slipping on temporary works due to the application of release agents.

- as far as is reasonably practicable, the health of any person is not affected through the use of solvents or oils or any other similar agents;
- upon casting concrete, the temporary works structure is left in place until the concrete has acquired sufficient strength to safely support its own weight and any imposed load, and is not removed until authorization in writing has been given by the competent person;
- the foundation conditions are suitable to withstand the loads caused by the temporary works structure and any imposed load in accordance with the temporary works design;
- provision is made for safe access by means of secured ladders or staircases for all work to be carried out above the foundation bearing level;
- a temporary works drawing, or any other relevant document includes construction sequences and methods statements;
- the Temporary Works Designer has been issued with the latest revision of any relevant structural design drawing;
- a temporary works design and drawing is used only for its intended purpose and for a specific portion of a construction site; and
- the temporary works drawings are approved by the Temporary Works Designer before the erection of any temporary works.

No Contractor may use a temporary works design and drawing for any work other than its intended purpose.

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33.28 Excavation

A Contractor must:

- ensure that all excavation work is carried out under the supervision of a competent person who has been appointed in writing for that purpose; and
- evaluate, as far as is reasonably practicable, the stability of the ground before excavation work begins.

A Contractor who performs excavation work:

- must take reasonable and sufficient steps in order to prevent, as far as is reasonably practicable, any person from being buried or trapped by a fall or dislodgement of material in an excavation;
- may not require or permit any person to work in an excavation which has not been adequately shored or braced: Provided that shoring and bracing may not be necessary where:

  (i) the sides of the excavation are sloped to at least the maximum angle of repose measured relative to the horizontal plane; or
  (ii) such an excavation is in stable material - provided that:

    a) permission has been given in writing by the appointed competent person contemplated above upon evaluation by him or her of the site conditions; and
    b) where any uncertainty pertaining to the stability of the soil still exists, the decision from a professional engineer or a professional technologist competent in excavations is decisive and such a decision must be noted in writing and signed by both the competent person and the professional engineer or technologist, as the case may be.

- must take steps to ensure that the shoring or bracing contemplated above is designed and constructed in a manner that renders it strong enough to support the sides of the excavation in question;
- must ensure that no load, material, plant, or equipment is placed or moved near the edge of any excavation where it may cause its collapse and consequently endangers the Health and Safety of any person, unless precautions such as the provision of sufficient and suitable shoring or bracing are taken to prevent the sides from collapsing;
- must ensure that where the stability of an adjoining building, structure or road is likely to be affected by the making of an excavation, steps are taken to ensure the stability of such building, structure or road and the Health and Safety of persons;
- must cause convenient and safe means of access to be provided to every excavation in which persons are required to work, and such access may not be

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further than six metres from the point where any worker within the excavation is working;

- must ascertain, as far as is reasonably practicable, the location and nature of electricity, water, gas, or other similar services which may in any way be affected by the work to be performed, and must before the commencement of excavation work that may affect any such service, take the steps that are necessary to render the circumstances safe for all persons involved;
- must ensure that every excavation, including all bracing and shoring, is inspected:

  (i) daily, prior to the commencement of each shift;
  (ii) after every blasting operation (if applicable);
  (iii) after an unexpected fall of ground;
  (iv) after damage to supports; and
  (v) after rain.

  by the competent person, to ensure the safety of the excavation and of persons, and those results must be recorded in a register kept on site and made available on request to an inspector, the Client, the Client's Health and Safety Agent, any other Contractor or any employee;
- must cause every excavation which is accessible to the public or which is adjacent to public roads or thoroughfares, or whereby the Health and Safety of persons may be endangered, to be:

  (i) adequately protected by a barrier or fence of at least one metre in height and as close to the excavation as is practicable; and
  (ii) provided with warning illuminates or any other clearly visible boundary indicators at night or when visibility is poor or have resort to any other suitable and sufficient precautionary measure where this is not practicable.

- must ensure that all precautionary measures stipulated for confined spaces as determined in the General Safety Regulations, 2003, are complied with by any person entering any excavation;
- must, where the excavation work involves the use of explosives, appoint a competent person in the use of explosives for excavation, and must ensure that a method statement is developed by that person in accordance with the applicable explosive's legislation; and
- must cause warning signs to be positioned next to an excavation within which or where persons are working or carrying out inspections or tests.

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33.29 Demolition Work

A Contractor must appoint a competent person in writing to supervise and control all demolition work on site.

A Contractor must ensure that before any demolition work is carried out, and in order to ascertain the method of demolition to be used, a detailed structural engineering survey of the structure to be demolished is carried out by a competent person and that a method statement on the procedure to be followed in demolishing the structure is developed by that person.

During a demolition, the competent person contemplated in above must check the structural integrity of the structure at intervals determined in the method statement contemplated in above, in order to avoid any premature collapses.

A Contractor who performs demolition work must with regard to a structure being demolished, take steps to ensure that:

- no floor, roof or other part of the structure is overloaded with debris or material in a manner which would render it unsafe;
- all reasonably practicable precautions are taken to avoid the danger of the structure collapsing when any part of the framing of a framed or partly framed building is removed, or when reinforced concrete is cut;
- precautions are taken in the form of adequate shoring or other means that may be necessary to prevent the accidental collapse of any part of the structure or adjoining structure;
- ensure that no person works under overhanging material or a structure which has not been adequately supported, shored, or braced;
- ensure that any support, shoring, or bracing contemplated above, is designed and constructed so that it is strong enough to support the overhanging material;
- where the stability of an adjoining building, structure or road is likely to be affected by demolition work on a structure, take steps to ensure the stability of such structure or road and the Health and Safety of persons;
- ascertain as far as is reasonably practicable the location and nature of electricity, water, gas, or other similar services which may in any way be affected by the work to be performed, and must before the commencement of demolition work that may affect any such service, take the steps that are necessary to render circumstances safe for all persons involved;
- cause every stairwell used and every floor where work is being performed in a building being demolished, to be adequately illuminated by either natural or artificial means;
- cause convenient and safe means of access to be provided to every part of the demolition site in which persons are required to work; and
- erect a catch platform or net above an entrance or passageway or above a place where persons work or pass under or fence off the danger areas if work is

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being performed above such entrance, passageway, or place to ensure that all persons are kept safe where there is a danger or possibility of persons being struck by falling objects.

A Contractor must ensure that no material is dropped to any point, which falls outside the exterior walls of the structure, unless the area is effectively protected.

No person may dispose of waste and debris from a high place by a chute unless the chute:

- is adequately constructed and rigidly fastened;
- if inclined at an angle of more than 45 degrees to the horizontal, is enclosed on its four sides;
- if of the open type, is inclined at an angle of less than 45 degrees to the horizontal;
- where necessary, is fitted with a gate at the bottom end to control the flow of material; and discharges into a container or an enclosed area surrounded by barriers.

A Contractor must ensure that every chute used to dispose of rubble is designed in such a manner that rubble does not free-fall and that the chute is strong enough to withstand the force of the debris travelling along the chute.

A Contractor must ensure that no equipment is used on floors or working surfaces unless such floors or surfaces are of sufficient strength to support the imposed loads.

Where a Risk Assessment indicates the presence of asbestos, a Contractor must ensure that all asbestos related work is conducted in accordance with the Asbestos Regulations 2001.

Where a Risk Assessment indicates the presence of lead, a Contractor must ensure that all lead related work is conducted in accordance with the Lead Regulations, 2001.

Where the demolition work involves the use of explosives, a method statement must be developed in accordance with the applicable explosives' legislation, by an appointed person who is competent in the use of explosives for demolition work and all persons involved in the demolition works must adhere to demolition Procedures issued by the appointed person.

A Contractor must ensure that all waste and debris are as soon as reasonably practicable removed and disposed of from the site in accordance with the applicable legislation.

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33.30 Tunnelling

This Section is not applicable at this stage of the project.

33.31 Scaffolding

A Contractor must appoint a competent person in writing who must ensure that all scaffolding work operations are carried out under his or her supervision and that all scaffold erectors, team leaders and inspectors are competent to carry out their work as per the SANS 10085 of 2004.

A Contractor using access scaffolding must ensure that such scaffolding, when in use, complies with the Health and Safety standards incorporated for this purpose into these Regulations under Section 44 of the Act and SANS 10085. Scaffold must be:

- Level and balanced upon the correct footing such as base jacks, U-Jacks, and mobile wheels
- Have the correct Ledgers and bracing methods to secure the frames and Standards
- To be fully boarded with the correct edge protection on both the 0.500m and 1 metre height per working platforms.
- Working platforms to be in accordance with the Tables 4 and 5 of the SANS 10085 for weight restrictions
- Have the correct access that is fitted within the scaffold and grants access to the working platforms and must be fitted with a trap door system.
- Secured with fastening methods such Reveal and fixed ties according to table 7 of SANS 10085. Buttresses to be used when required.
- signage must be displayed to indicate if the scaffold is safe or unsafe to use.
- Trestles to be built in accordance with Section 10.16.1 of the SANS 10085 and Health and Safety requirements to be met by the scaffolding inspector and scaffold supervisors on site.

33.32 Bulk Mixing Plant

This Section is not applicable at this stage of the project.

33.33 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:

- Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) of the relevant materials / hazardous chemical agents are available prior to use by the Contractor. All SDS's shall be available for inspection by the Occupational Health and Safety Agent at all times.

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- Risk Assessments are done at least once every 6 months.
- 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.
- How the relevant HCA's are being/going to be controlled by referring to:

  (i) Limiting the amount of HCA.
  (ii) Limiting the number of employees.
  (iii) Limiting the period of exposure.
  (iv) Substituting the HCA.
  (v) Using engineering controls.
  (vi) Using appropriate written work Procedures.

- The correct PPE is being used.
- HCA are stored and transported according to SABS 072 and 0228.
- Training was given to all employees.

The Health and Safety Plan should make reference to the disposal of hazardous waste on classified sites and the location thereof (where applicable).

The First Aider must be made aware of the SDS and trained in how to treat HCA incidents appropriately.

33.34 Noise Exposure Regulations, 2024

a) Legal Framework and Scope

- The Principal Contractor and all appointed Subcontractors shall strictly comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993) — Noise Exposure Regulations, 2024 (GNR 5953 / Gazette 52226), alongside the Physical Agents Regulations.

- This specification establishes the minimum mandatory criteria for identifying, evaluating, and controlling occupational noise exposure on the Construction Site. Legacy compliance parameters under the repealed Noise-Induced Hearing Loss Regulations of 2003 are legally obsolete and shall not be accepted.

b) Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) and Action Levels

The Principal Contractor shall manage site operations to ensure no employee is exposed to noise exceeding the following statutory thresholds:

- **Continuous Noise-Rating Limit:** 85 dBA

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- **Continuous Noise Action Level:** 82 dBA
- **Peak Impulse Noise Limit:** 137 dBC peak
- **Peak Impulse Noise Action Level:** 135 dBC peak

c) Noise Risk Assessments and Exposure Monitoring

- **Baseline Risk Assessment:** The Principal Contractor shall ensure that a comprehensive noise risk assessment is conducted by a competent person within thirty (30) days of site establishment.
- This assessment must explicitly identify all high-noise plant, tools, and processes (e.g., piling, demolition, concrete scabbing, grinding, generator usage).
- **Review Cycles:** The noise risk assessment must be formally reviewed and updated at intervals not exceeding twenty-four (24) months, or immediately if there is a change in construction methods, plant machinery, or if an incident/audiometric shift indicates the current assessment is no longer valid.
- **AIA Monitoring:** Where the baseline risk assessment or operational conditions indicate that noise levels equal or exceed the 82 dBA Action Level or 135 dBC Peak Action Level, the Principal Contractor must immediately appoint a Department of Employment and Labour Approved Inspection Authority (AIA) to execute formal noise exposure monitoring.
- This AIA monitoring must be repeated at least every twenty-four (24) months. All AIA survey reports must be submitted to the Employer's Health and Safety Agent within seven (7) days of receipt.

d) Hierarchy of Controls and Noise Zone Demarcation

Control Priority: The Principal Contractor must submit documented, engineering-led proof to the Employer's Health and Safety Agent demonstrating that noise exposure has been mitigated utilizing the following strict hierarchy:

- *Engineering Controls:* Elimination, substitution of quieter plant, acoustic enclosures, silencers, dampening materials, and anti-vibration mounts.
- *Administrative Controls:* Safe work distances, job rotation schedules, and limiting operational hours for high-noise equipment.
- *Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):* Applied only as a last resort when engineering and administrative controls are verified as technically unfeasible or insufficient.

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Noise Zone Demarcation: Any area where continuous noise levels equal or exceed 85 dBA, or peak noise levels equal or exceed 137 dBC, must be classified as a Noise Zone.

The Principal Contractor shall visibly demarcate these zones using SANS-compliant symbolic signage (SANS 1186-1) reading: **"NOISE ZONE - MANDATORY HEARING PROTECTION REQUIRED"**. Access to these zones must be strictly restricted to authorized, protected personnel.

e) **Hearing Conservation Program (HCP)**

- Where any worker is exposed to noise at or above the 82 dBA Action Level, the Principal Contractor must implement a documented Hearing Conservation Program.

- **Hearing Protective Devices (HPDs):** The Principal Contractor shall supply, fit, and maintain SANS-approved HPDs (earmuffs or earplugs) to all affected workers at no cost to the employee. The HPDs must be specifically selected based on the frequency-specific noise attenuation requirements detailed in the AIA monitoring report.

- **Ototoxic and Vibration Interaction:** The Hearing Conservation Program must explicitly account for, and isolate, workers exposed simultaneously to noise and ototoxic chemical agents (e.g., solvents, thinners, specialized coatings) or whole-body vibration (e.g., heavy plant operators). For these workers, the medical surveillance triggers must be proactively adjusted by the Occupational Medical Practitioner (OMP).

f) **Medical Surveillance and Audiometric Testing**

- **Appointed OMP:** The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all medical surveillance is overseen by a registered Occupational Medical Practitioner (OMP).
- **Audiometry Code of Practice:** All workers entering or working within defined Noise Zones or exceeding the 82 dBA Action Level must undergo baseline, periodic, and exit audiometric testing in strict accordance with the mandatory **Code of Practice for Audiometry**.
- **Testing Frequency:** Periodic audiometric testing must occur at least once **every twenty-four (24) months**. The OMP may reduce this interval to 6 or 12 months for high-risk workers, or those showing early signs of Standard Threshold Shifts (STS).

g) **Information, Training, and Record Retention**

- **Mandatory Training:** The Principal Contractor must implement an accredited noise awareness training module for all site personnel prior to

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they being exposed to noise. Refresher training must be conducted at intervals not exceeding 12 months.

- **The 40-Year Retention Rule:** In alignment with the statutory framework, all noise risk assessments, AIA monitoring data, training records, and medical/audiometric surveillance results must be preserved for a minimum period of forty (40) years.
- **Project Close-Out:** Upon completion of the construction works, the Principal Contractor must compile and hand over all historical noise data, AIA reports, and medical records to the Employer as part of the mandatory Health and Safety Close-Out File.

33.35 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The Contractor shall carry out PPE or clothing needs analysis in accordance with his Risk Assessment, to determine the necessary PPE or clothing to be used during construction. The Contractor shall make provision to keep adequate quantities of appropriate, SABS approved PPE or clothing on site at all times.

The Contractor must ensure that personnel are trained in the correct use of PPE to be used.

The Contractor must ensure that lost, stolen, worn out or damaged PPE is replaced as required and receipt signed for by employees on site.

33.36 Asbestos Abatement Regulations, 2020

There is no asbestos on site. Should Asbestos however be found during construction work – all activities must be stopped immediately and the Construction Health and Safety Agent notified to ensure immediate action be taken, to prevent exposure and to implement steps as per the Regulation.

33.37 Pressure Equipment Regulations

The Contractor shall comply with Pressure Equipment Regulations, including:

- Providing competency and awareness training to the operators;
- Providing PPE or clothing;
- Providing and maintain appropriate signage in areas where pressure vessels are used, as applicable;
- Inspect equipment regularly and keep records of inspections;
- Providing appropriate firefighting equipment (Fire Extinguishers).
- Under pressure vessels to have the following in place:

(i) Service date;

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(ii) Seals on valves with no leaks and not broken;
(iii) Flash arrestors;
(iv) Should be stored and chained together;
(v) Oxygen / Acetylene bottles to have clips;
(vi) Signage to be visible;
(vii) Gauges in working condition and be visible;
(viii) Permits for use;
(ix) The user shall ensure that the pressure equipment is operated and maintained within its design and operating parameters.

33.38 Fire Extinguishers and Fire Fighting Equipment

The Contractor shall provide adequate, regularly serviced fire extinguishers located at strategic points on site. The Contractor shall keep spare serviced portable fire extinguishers. The Contractor shall have adequate persons trained or competent to use the Fire Fighting Equipment.

Safety signage shall be posted up in all areas where fire extinguishers are located.

33.39 Lifting Machinery and Tackle

The Contractor shall ensure that lifting machinery and tackle is inspected before use and on a monthly basis. The Contractor shall have lifting machinery and tackle inspector who will inspect the equipment at intervals required by the Driven Machinery Regulations, taking into account that:

- All lifting machinery and tackle have a safe working load clearly indicated;
- Regular inspection and servicing are carried out;
- Records are kept of inspections and of service certificates;
- Thorough examinations are carried out by competent personnel at the frequencies required by legislation;
- There is proper supervision in terms of guiding the loads which includes a trained banks man to direct and check lifting tackle if it is safe for use;
- Forklift to be inspected every year and lift plan every 2 years;
- Load test certificate to be no older than 6 months;
- Sufficient props to be used and max weight to be displayed;
- Slings to be checked with regard to integrity, chains, serial numbers, checked for tears, cuts links and all other materials;
- Hooks to be oiled, not in a fixed position and closed to prevent materials from slipping/falling off;
- Lifting equipment must be used for the scope of work carried out.

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33.40 Ladders

The Contractor shall ensure that all ladders are numbered and inspected regularly keeping record of inspections. It should be noted that Aluminium ladders are preferred to wooden ladders.

33.41 General Machinery

The Contractor shall comply with the Driven Machinery Regulations, which include inspecting machinery regularly, appointing a competent person to inspect and ensure maintenance, issuing PPE or clothing and training those that use machinery and enforce compliance.

33.42 Portable Electrical Tools

The Contractor shall ensure that use and storage of all explosive actuating fastening devices and portable electrical tools are in compliance with relevant legislation.

The Contractor shall consider that:

- A competent person undertakes routine inspections;
- Only authorised persons use the tools;
- There is safe working Procedures applied;
- Awareness training is carried out, and compliance is enforced at all times; and
- PPE and clothing are provided and maintained.

33.43 High Voltage Electrical Equipment

The Contractor shall ensure that, where the work is under, on or near high-voltage electrical equipment the Electrical Installation Regulations, together with safety instructions (Regulations of the Owner of the Equipment) are complied with. Such equipment includes:

- Eskom and the Local Authority equipment;
- The Contractor's own power supply; and
- Electrical equipment being installed but not yet taken over from a Contractor by The Client.

33.44 Public Health and Safety

The Contractor shall ensure that each person working on or visiting a site, and the surrounding community, shall be made aware of the dangers likely to arise from onsite activities and the precautions to be observed to avoid or minimize those dangers. Appropriate Health and Safety signage shall be posted at all times.

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33.45 Night Work

The Contractor shall not undertake any night work without prior arrangement and a written permit/approval from the Client. The Contractor shall ensure that adequate lighting is provided for all night work and failure to do so shall result in work being stopped.

33.46 Environmental Conditions: Flora and Fauna

When working in an environment where there is a risk to employees' Health and Safety from presence of poisonous flora, or wildlife (including bees, snakes, etc). The Contractor's Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedures must take these risks into account and proper induction of employees must be done before each task commence.

33.47 Occupational Health

Exposure of workers to occupational health hazards and risks are quite common in any work environment, especially in construction. Occupational health hazards and risks exposure is a major problem, and all Contractors are to ensure that proper health and hygiene measures are put in place to prevent exposure to these hazards and risks.

The occupational hazards and risks may enter the body in three ways:

- Inhalation through breathing e.g. cement dust;
- Ingestion through swallowing maybe through food intake;
- Absorption through the skin (pores) e.g. painting or use of thinners.

The Contractor is required to ensure that all his personnel are medically fit prior to being allowed onto the work site.

All Contractors should ensure that Occupational Hygiene surveys are conducted as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 to ensure employees are not exposed to hazards. Risk Assessments should identify areas where surveys are to be conducted.

33.48 Suspended Platforms

Not applicable to the project.

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33.49 Material Hoists

a) **Structural Soundness and Compliance:**
Hoists must be structurally sound, free from defects, and built according to relevant South African National Standards (SANS) for mechanical lifting equipment.

b) **Firm Foundations:**
Hoist towers must be erected on firm and level foundations and securely anchored or braced.

c) **Enclosures:**
Enclosures are required to protect workers from moving parts, extending at least 2100mm high at the bottom of the tower and at all floors where workers are at risk.

d) **Safe Working Load:**
Lifting equipment must be marked with its maximum safe working load, and this load must not be exceeded.

e) **Rope and Chain Safety:**
Ropes and chains used for lifting must have appropriate factors of safety (e.g., 10 for natural fibre ropes, 6 for man-made fibre ropes, 6 for steel-wire ropes, and 5 for steel chains).

f) **Regular Inspections:**
Ropes, hooks, and other load-attaching devices must be thoroughly examined by a competent person before each use and at intervals not exceeding three months for continuous use.

g) **Operator Training:**
Hoists must be operated by trained personnel, and the user must ensure the operator possesses a certificate of competence.

h) **Documentation:**
Users must maintain records of examinations, tests, and any incidents related to the hoist.

i) **Limiting Devices:**
Hoists must have limiting devices to automatically stop lifting when the hook or attachment point reaches its highest or lowest safe position or when the load exceeds the rated load.

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33.50 Confined Spaces

Confined space work must be closely monitored by a competent person appointed by the Contractor, to include, but not restricted to, ensuring that the confined space is sufficiently ventilated prior to entry. Oxygen levels to be tested in confined space to ensure that it is safe for entry. Permit system to be in place to declare confined space safe for entry prior to entry. PPE must be worn (such as proper masks) if air supply is insufficient or not of sufficient quality.

Sufficient training must take place in use of all confined space monitoring and access equipment prior to any works commencing in such confined space. It is strongly recommended that a tripod and winch system be in place to afford easy access and egress and for emergency evacuation from the confined space (manholes and chambers).

The Principal Contractor and Sub-contractor/s must ensure that:

j) a user of machinery shall take steps to ensure that a confined space is entered by an employee or other person only after the air therein has been tested and evaluated by a person who is competent to pronounce on the Health and Safety thereof, and who has certified in writing that the confined space is safe and will remain safe while any person is in the confined space, taking into account the nature and duration of the work to be performed therein.

k) Where the provisions set out above cannot be complied with the user of machinery shall take steps to ensure that any confined space in which there exists or is likely to exist a hazardous gas, vapour, dust or fumes, or which has or is likely to have, an oxygen content of less than 20 per cent by volume, is entered by an employee or other person only when:

   (i) the confined space is purged and ventilated to provide a safe atmosphere therein and measures necessary to maintain a safe atmosphere therein have been taken; and
   (ii) the confined space has been isolated from all pipes, ducts and other communicating openings by means of effective blanking other than the shutting or locking of a valve or a cock, or, if this is not practicable, only when all valves and cocks which are a potential source of danger have been locked and securely fastened by means of chains and padlocks.

l) Where the provisions of this paragraph cannot be complied with, the user of machinery shall take steps to ensure that the confined space in question is entered only when the employee or person entering is using breathing apparatus of a type approved by the chief inspector and, further, that:

   (i) the provisions of this paragraph are complied with;

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(ii) any employee or person entering the confined space is using a safety harness or other similar equipment, to which a rope is securely attached which reaches beyond the access to the confined space, and the free end of which is attended to by a competent person;

(iii) at least one other person trained in resuscitation is and remains in attendance immediately outside the entrance of the confined space in order to assist or remove any or persons from the confined space, if necessary; and

(iv) effective apparatus for breathing and resuscitation of a type approved by the chief inspector is available immediately outside the confined space.

m) A user of machinery shall take steps to ensure that all persons vacate a confined space on completion of any work therein.

n) Where the hazardous gas, vapour, dust, or fumes contemplated in paragraph 2 are of an explosive or flammable nature, an employer or user of machinery shall further take steps to ensure that such a confined space is entered only if:

(i) the concentration of the gas, vapour, dust, or fumes does not exceed 25 per cent of the lower explosive limit of the gas, vapour, dust, or fumes concerned where the work to be performed is of such a nature that it does not create a source of ignition; or

(ii) such concentration does not exceed 10 per cent of the lower explosive limit of the gas, vapour, dust, or fumes where other work is performed.

33.51 Alcohol and Drug Use

A Contractor shall not permit any person who is or who appears to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, to enter or remain at a site. Random alcohol and drug tests may be executed by the Principal Contractor on any employee or visitor to the construction site.

No employee shall be under the influence of or have in his or her possession or partake of or offer any other person intoxicating liquor or drugs.

An employer or a user, as the case may be, shall, in the case where a person is taking medicines, only allow such person to perform duties at the site if the side effects of such medicine do not constitute a threat to the health or safety of the person concerned or other persons at such site.

33.52 Working at Heights

- No Homemade structures or ladders will be permitted on the project;
- Trestle tables are not to be fully extended and must be fully boarded, no drums to be used;

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- Surroundings to be clear of rubble;
- Fall protection, fall prevention, and fall rescue plans to be in place and communicated to site employees;
- Ladders to be structurally sound and not broken and in accordance with GSR 13A;
- Only competent persons may be allowed to work at heights ;
- Correct personal protective equipment to be used (safety harness and lanyard) and edge protection / lifelines to be used;
- Anchor points to be in place and determined by an engineer. Anchor points must be pull tested prior to use;
- GSR (6) 6. No employer shall require or permit any person to work in an elevated position, and no person shall work in an elevated position, unless such work is performed safely from a ladder or scaffolding, or from a position where such person has been made as safe as if they were working from scaffolding;
- Construction Regulation 10 of 2014 to be implemented when working at heights and to prevent any person from falling from heights;
- Employees required to perform work at heights or from fall risk position must be medically fit to perform such work, such employee's medicals must specify “Fall Risk” or “Working at heights” in the exposure Section of the annexure 3 template.

33.53 Ventilation and Lighting

The Principal Contractor shall cause every workplace in his undertaking to be lighted in accordance with the illuminance values specified in the Schedule to the General Safety Regulations:

Provided that where specialised lighting is necessary for the performance of any particular type of work, irrespective of whether that type of work is listed in the Schedule or not, the employer of those employees who perform such work shall ensure that such specialised lighting is available to and is used by such employees.

The Contractor must ensure that:

- the average illuminance at any floor level in a workplace within five meters of a task is not less than one fifth of the average illuminance on that task;
- glare in any workplace is reduced to a level that does not impair vision;
- lighting on rotating machinery in such that the hazard of stroboscopic effects is eliminated; and
- luminaires and lamps are kept clean and, when defective, are replaced or repaired forthwith.

With a view to the emergency evacuation of indoor workplaces without natural lighting or in which persons habitually work at night, every employer shall, in such

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workplaces, provide emergency sources of lighting which are such that, when activated, an illuminance of not less than 0.3 lux is obtained at floor level to enable employees to evacuate such workplaces: Provided that where it is necessary to stop machinery or shut down plant or processes before evacuating the workplace, or where dangerous materials are present or dangerous processes are carried out, the illuminance shall be not less than 20 lux.

The Contractor must ensure that the emergency sources of lighting prescribed above:

- are capable of being activated within 15 seconds of the failure of the lighting;
- will last long enough to ensure the safe evacuation of all indoor workplaces;
- are kept in good working order and tested for efficient operation at intervals of not more than three months; and
- where directional luminaires are installed, these are mounted at a height of not less than two meters above floor level and are not aimed between 10° above and 45° below the horizontal line on which they are installed.

The Contractor must ensure that all rooms, stairways, passageways, gangways, basements, and other places where danger may exist through lack of natural light, to be lighted such that it will be safe.

The Contractor must ensure that every workplace in his undertaking is ventilated either by natural or mechanical means in such a way that:

- the air breathed by employees does not endanger their Health and Safety;
- the time-weighted average concentration of carbon dioxide therein, taken over an eight-hour period, does not exceed one half per cent by volume of air;
- the carbon dioxide content thereof does not at any time exceed three per cent by volume of air;
- the prescribed exposure limits for airborne agents therein are not exceeded; and
- the concentration therein of any explosive or flammable gas, vapour or dust does not exceed the lower explosive limit of that gas, vapour, or dust.

33.54 Ergonomics

The ergonomics Regulations will apply to any person who carries out work at the construction site/workplace and any Designer, manufacturer, importer or supplier of machinery, plant, or work systems for the construction site/workplace.

The Principal Contractor must, before the commencement of any work that may expose employees to ergonomic risks, have an ergonomic Risk Assessment performed by a competent person.

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The ergonomic Risk Assessment must be done at intervals not exceeding two years and must include the following:

- a complete Hazard Identification and all persons who may be affected by the ergonomic risk;
- how employees may be affected by the ergonomic risks;
- the analysis and evaluation of the ergonomic risks;
- the prioritisation of ergonomic risks.

The Principal Contractor must review the relevant ergonomic Risk Assessment if:

- such assessment is no longer valid;
- control measures are no longer effective;
- technological or scientific advances allow for more effective control methods;
- there has been a change in:

  (i) the work methods;
  (ii) the type of work carried out; or
  (iii) the type of equipment used to control the exposure; and
  (iv) an incident occurs or medical surveillance reveals an adverse health effect, where ergonomic risks are identified as a contributing factor.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that an employee is placed under medical surveillance, which is overseen by an occupational medicine practitioner, if:

- the ergonomic Risk Assessment indicates the need for the employee to be placed under medical surveillance; or
- an occupational health practitioner recommends that relevant employees must be under medical surveillance, in which case the employer may call upon an occupational medicine practitioner to ratify the appropriateness of such recommendation.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that the medical surveillance consists of:

- in the case of a new employee, an initial health examination before the employee commences employment or within 30 days of commencement of such employment;
- a periodic health examination informed by the ergonomic Risk Assessment, at intervals specified by an occupational medicine practitioner, but not exceeding two years; and
- an exit health examination informed by the ergonomic Risk Assessment.

**********END**********

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APPENDIX 1 – LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

The Contractor shall make the following appointments, if required:

Chief Executive Officer (OSH Act 16(1))
Contract Director/Manager (OSH Act 16(2))
Construction Manager (CR 8(1))
Construction Supervisor (CR 8(7))
Assistant Construction Supervisor (CR 8(8))
Construction Health and Safety Officer (CR 8(5))
Safety Representative
Temporary work Designer (CR 12(1))
Temporary work Supervisor (CR12(2))
Construction Risk Assessor (CR 9(1))
Demolition Supervisor (CR14(1))
Scaffold Supervisor (CR16(1))
Scaffold Inspector (CR16(1))
Scaffold Erector (CR16(1))
Material Hoist Inspector (CR19(8)(a))
Material Hoist Operator (CR19(6))
Construction Vehicle and Mobile Plant Operator (CR23(1)(d)(i))
Controller of Temporary Electrical Installations (CR24(c))
Stacking and Storage Supervisor (CR28(a))
Fire Extinguishing Equipment Inspector (CR29(h))
Fall Protection Plan Developer (CR 10(1)(a))
Incident Investigator (OSH Act 9(2))
Competent Person – Confined Spaces (GAR 5(1))
General Machinery Supervisor (GMR 2.1)
Fire Fighter (CR 29(i))
First Aider (GSR 3.4)
Excavation Supervisor (CR13.1 (a))

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APPENDIX 2 – HEALTH AND SAFETY FILE TEMPLATE

SECTION 1:	LEGALLY REQUIRED DOCUMENTS
1.1	Registration with the Workmen's Compensation valid and up to date
1.2	Registration with a Business Insurer, confirmation letter from current month
1.3	Client Specifications signed and kept in file
1.4	Notification of Construction Work completed and stamped by DoEL
1.5	SHE Plan is relevant to the project & signed
1.6	Updated copy of Construction Regulations 2014
1.7	Updated copy of Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 & Regulations
1.8	Section 37.2 agreement signed by both parties
1.10	Principal Contractor appointment letter signed by both parties
SECTION 2:	**LEGAL APPOINTMENTS**
2.1	Construction Manager (Project Manager)
2.2	Construction Health & Construction Health and Safety Officer
2.3	Construction Supervisor
2.4	Health & Safety Representative
2.5	First Aider
2.7	Firefighting Equipment Inspector / Fire Prevention Officer
2.8	Risk Assessor
2.9	Incident & Accident Investigator
2.10	Hazardous Chemical Agents Coordinator / Supervisor
2.11	Stacking & Storage Supervisor
2.12	Ladder Inspector
2.13	Portable Electrical Equipment Inspector
2.14	Lifting Machinery & Equipment Inspector
2.15	Construction Vehicles & Mobile Plant Operators / Inspectors
2.17	Material Hoist inspector
2.19	Temporary Electrical Installations Inspector
2.20	Assistant Construction Manager
2.21	General Machinery Supervisor
SECTION 3:	**RISK ASSESSMENTS**
3.1	Provision has been made to make employees aware of the risks
3.2	Risk Assessment approved and signed by management
3.3	Risk Assessment applicable to the scope of work
3.4	Risk Assessment conducted for all activities
3.5	Risk Assessment has a methodology & matrix
3.6	Control measures identified
3.7	Provision for daily site task instruction / daily Risk Assessment
SECTION 4:	**COMPETENCY**
4.1	Construction Manager (Project Manager)
4.2	Assistant Construction Manager (Project Manager)

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4.3	Construction Supervisor
4.4	Construction Health & Construction Health and Safety Officer
4.5	Risk Assessor
4.6	Incident & Accident Investigator
4.8	Temporary electrical installations inspector
4.9	Material Hoist Inspector
4.10	Lifting Machinery & Equipment Inspector
4.11	Construction Vehicles and mobile plant operators
4.12	General Machinery Supervisor
4.14	Fire Fighter
4.15	First Aider
4.16	Health & Safety Representative
4.17	Excavation Supervisor
4.18	Scaffold Supervisor
4.19	Scaffold Inspector
4.20	Scaffold Erector
4.21	Temporary Works Designer
4.22	Temporary Works Supervisor
4.23	Demolition Supervisor
4.24	Material Hoist Operator
4.25	Stacking and Storage Supervisor
4.26	Fire Extinguishing Equipment Inspector
4.27	Fall Protection Plan Developer
SECTION 5:	**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL AGENTS**
5.1	Hazardous Chemical Agents identified
5.2	16-point SDS available for all hazardous chemicals
5.3	Chemicals used are stored on secondary containment
SECTION 6:	**SUBCONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT**
6.1	Provision made for the evaluation and approval of Sub-contractor's files
6.2	Provision made for monthly audits of Sub-contractor/s
6.3	37.2 Agreement in place and signed
SECTION 7:	**TRAINING AND AWARENESS**
7.1	All employees inducted
7.2	Induction records available
7.3	Toolbox talks
SECTION 8:	**INSPECTIONS & MONITORING**
8.1	First Aid kits
8.2	Fire Fighting Equipment
8.5	Construction Vehicles and Mobile Plant
8.6	Lifting Machinery
8.7	Lifting Tackle
8.8	Portable Electrical Equipment
8.9	General Machinery

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8.10	Hand tools
8.12	Health and Safety Representative
8.13	Ladders
8.14	PPE
8.15	Excavation Checklist
SECTION 9:	**PROCEDURES & POLICIES**
9.1	Traffic management plan
9.2	Waste Management procedure developed
9.3	PPE Procedure & Issue
9.4	Incident & Accident Management Procedure
9.5	Emergency Procedure
9.8	Sub-contractor Management Procedure
9.9	OHS committee meetings & selection of Health and Safety reps
9.10	Training Plan / Matrix
9.11	Medical screening programme / policy / procedure
9.13	Handling and storage of hazardous chemicals
9.14	Lockout procedure
9.15	SHE Policy
9.16	Safe working procedure : Operating machinery
9.17	Safe working procedure : Operating construction vehicles & mobile plant
9.18	Safe working procedure : Operating portable electrical tools
9.21	Safe working procedure : Hand tools
SECTION 10:	**MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE**
10.1	Pre-employment medical fitness tests conducted
10.2	Annexure 3 certificates available
SECTION 11:	**LIST OF PLANT, TOOLS & EQUIPMENT**
11.1	List of tools, plant and equipment submitted
11.2	Calibration certificates submitted (where required)
11.3	Licences of all vehicles submitted
11.4	Load test certificates of all lifting equipment submitted and are valid

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APPENDIX 3 – Guidelines to Health and Safety Bill of Quantities

DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY	RATE	AMOUNT R	 C
Salary/consulting fees: The cost of employing personnel and appointed persons, whether as a full-time employee or a consultant.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Travel Expenses: Costs associated with travelling to and from the site, attending meetings, and conducting inspections.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Overhead Costs: Office Space, Equipment, administrative support etc.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Professional Indemnity Insurance: Costs associated with insuring against potential liabilities related to Health and Safety and/or any other breaches	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): This includes items like hard hats, safety glasses, gloves, safety boots, high-visibility clothing and fall protection equipment.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
First Aid Supplies: cost of signs indicating hazards, Health and Safety Procedures and emergency exits, etc.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Fire Safety Equipment: fire extinguishers, fire blankets, and other fire-fighting equipment.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Health and Safety Signage: Cost of signs indicating hazards, Health and Safety Procedures and emergency exits.	Lump sum	Lump sum			

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Barricades and Fencing: Materials and labour for creating safe work zones and restricting access to hazardous areas.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Temporary Facilities: Costs related to providing temporary site offices, toilets and washing facilities for Health and Safety compliance	Lump sum	monthly			
Health and Safety Induction Training: Costs associated with training for all employees and appointed persons before work commence on site	Lump sum	monthly			
Specialized Training: Costs associated with training workers in specific areas, such as working at heights, confined space entry or operating machinery.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Health and Safety Committee Meetings: The cost of holding monthly Health and Safety committee meetings.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Regular Site Inspections: The cost of the Construction Health and Safety Officer or other designated personnel conducting regular inspections to identify hazards and ensure compliance.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Baseline Medical Examinations: Costs associated with initial medical check-ups for workers.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Periodic Medical Examinations: Costs associated with ongoing health monitoring.	Lump sum	Lump sum			

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Noise Monitoring: Cost of monitoring noise levels at the workplace.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Air quality Monitoring: Cost of monitoring air quality, especially in confined spaces or areas with potential dust or fumes.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Compilation of the Health and Safety File: The cost of preparing and maintaining a comprehensive Health and Safety File for the project.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Project Specifics: The specific items included in a BOQ will depend on the nature and complexity of the construction project i.e. Waste Removal etc.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Risk Assessments: Risk Assessments should be conducted to identify potential hazards and risks for each activity being conducted for this project.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
Any other compliance item in site specific Health and Safety specification issued by project Client/ Health and Safety Agent with potential cost implication	Lump sum	Lump sum			
• Item 1					
• Item 2					
• Item 3					
• Item 4					
• Item 5					
Principal Contractor's general compliance with respect to the Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993, Construction and other Health and Safety Regulations apart from other provisions in this bill.	Lump sum	Lump sum			
SUMMARY TOTAL OHS COST PROVISION					

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APPENDIX 4 - SITE ESTABLISHMENT GUIDELINES

OHS administration/records	
1	OHS Plan documented and available on site
2	Health and Safety Induction program in place
3	Issue resolution procedure in place (Community Liaison Officer)
4	Employer's rep. for OHS nominated
5	Incident notification/reporting system in place
6	Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1993 no 85 of 1993 and Construction Regulations, Codes of Practice and guidance info on site (for example Master Builders safety toolbox)
7	Health and Safety Hazards for job identified and addressed
8	Sub-contractor appointed and OHS requirements and supervision evaluated
9	Sub-contractor Health and Safety Files, Mandatory Agreements, Letter of Good Standing, Health and Safety Site Induction and Medicals to be available prior to work
10	Site registers, training and qualification records
11	Construction Work Permit and construction plans obtained and available on site
Existing site building hazards	
12	Asbestos and other hazardous materials audit
13	Underground services located
14	Hazardous Chemical Agents Identified and stored correctly
15	Potential for soil contamination assessed
16	Electrical wiring and overhead powerlines identified
17	Strength of structural members, floors, roofs, stairs, and guard rails
Health and Safety signs and warnings	
18	PPE signs posted where needed in work areas (such as footwear, eye, hearing, respiratory protection and hard hats.)
19	Health and Safety hazard and warning signs available (such as excavations, scaffold incomplete, danger tags, explosive tools)
Fire protection	
20	Fire protection needs evaluated
21	Hot work Procedures in place
22	Fire extinguishing equipment available.
Site security	
23	Site security needs evaluated
24	Barriers, fences or hoarding in place and secure
25	No Entry – Report to Site Office signs
Public protection	
26	Public protection needs evaluated & documented
27	Adequate signage provided
28	Footpaths safe with no trip hazards
29	Overhead protection gantries, scaffolding, catch platforms, catch fans used to contain falling objects
30	Rubbish chutes enclosed & skip covered

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31	Skips and rubbish chutes barricaded and fitted with warning lights
32	All accessible pits, excavations guarded or fenced
Site amenities	
33	Meals/Dining area with sufficient tables, chairs food warmer, urn, fridge, heating, cooling
34	Clean drinking water available
35	Toilets and washing facilities items such as soap and towels.
36	Change rooms available
37	Regular cleaning of amenities arranged
First aid	
38	First aid boxes available on Site
39	First aid procedure, First Aider names and emergency contact numbers displayed
40	Register of injury and first aid treatment records system in place
41	Copy of the Letter of Good Standing is displayed on-site
Emergencies	
42	Emergency Procedures in place
43	Emergency Assembly point available
44	Fire extinguishers clearly marked, accessible & regular services arranged
Traffic management	
45	Traffic management plan in place
46	Appropriate traffic control to warn and guide users of roads, footpaths and near excavations.
Electrical safety	
47	Sufficient number of DB boards in place
48	Lock Out System/Procedure in place
49	Power Electrical tools and equipment tests in site register
50	COC Certificates for the temporary electrical installation available on site
Access/egress and housekeeping	
51	Entry, access, egress, walkways and passageways clearly marked, unobstructed and well lit
52	Building materials storage arrangements adequate.
53	Sufficient rubbish bins in place
54	Daily rubbish removal arrangements in place
Work at heights	
55	Fall Risks identified (Fall Protection Plan available and signed by employees)
56	Safe Working Procedures available on the Site and Signed by employees
57	Scaffolds Handover and Inspection system in place
58	Scaffolding “Save to Use” and “Not Save to Use” procedure in place
Personal protective equipment	
59	PPE program, training and use Procedures in place and followed
60	PPE correct for type of hazard according to the Risk Assessments
Plant, machinery and hand tools	
61	Plant and Equipment checklist & register to use in place
62	Plant hazard Identified and Risk Assessment carried out

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63	Plant and Equipment Operators hold relevant certification (where required) and/or are trained and competent to use the equipment and Medicals
64	Adequate Guarding and Safe Operating Procedures in place
65	Maintenance register/logbooks in place
Hazardous agents and dangerous goods	
66	Registers for hazardous agents and dangerous goods established
67	Risk Assessment done for all hazardous agents and dangerous goods
68	SDSs available & readily accessible to users and signed by employees
69	Hazardous Chemical Agents Procedure in place
70	Fire protection measures in place and maintained. (such as fire extinguishers, fire blankets)
Manual handling & mechanical aids	
71	Ergonomics Procedure available and communicated to employees
72	Lifting and handling aids (such as forklift, pallet trolley) provided and maintained where possible
73	Ergonomics Risk Assessments in the Health and Safety File and communicated with employees
74	Control mechanisms implemented to eliminate or reduce manual handling risk
Noise control	
75	Noise hazards identified and risks assessed
76	Noise control plan documented
77	Noise control measures in place
78	Audiometric testing arranged
Compressed air	
79	Hoses couplings secured and fitted with safety clips
80	Protective clothing (goggles, face shields earmuffs)
Other specific hazards to be addressed	
83	Site Establishment Power Tools Excavations and Trenches - Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedure Concrete Pouring - Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedure Brick Building Work - Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedure Working on Scaffolding False/Form work Requirements Working Heights - Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedure Truck Cranes & Load Shifting Equipment - Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedure Demolition work - Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedure Dust Control - Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedure Welding and Gas Cutting - Risk Assessment and Safe Working Procedure UV Exposure Heat & Cold Stress Inclement weather Painting

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	Use of Mobile and Equipment Plant Excavation Work

Acknowledgement:

I, _____representing

_____
(Principal Contractor) duly authorised thereto, have satisfied myself with the content of this Health and Safety Specification and shall ensure that our employees, Sub-contractor/s and any other Contractor/s on site comply with the requirements of this document, our Health and Safety documentation and Health and Safety legislation.

_____ _____
Signature Date

_____
Designation

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