

RISK ASSESSMENT PLAN

Coordination of Risk Assessment process

The risk assessment process will be co-ordinated and overseen by an appointed risk assessor. The risk assessor will ensure that all appointed supervisors convey the information on the risk assessments over to the respective work crews. The responsibilities of the Risk Assessor are clearly defined in the appropriate appointment form.

Risk Assessment process

Each operational task is broken down and analysed further into individual Task Risk Assessments.

The risks associated with that task along with the preventative measures are tabled.

List of Risk Assessments

The list of Risk Assessments which will be included in the Safety File.

Additional Risk Assessments

Additional Risk Assessments will be included in the Safety file as they are warranted during the course of the project

Risk Assessment Reviews

The Risk Assessments will be reviewed annually, after an accident or whenever there are any changes to the process.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RISK ASSESSMENT PLAN TRAINING

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NAME	ID NUMBER	SIGNATURE



BLASTING METHOD STATEMENT

	PREPARATION
1	Principle Contractor to provide a clean and accessible drilling surface.
2	Principle Contractor to liaise with community to inform them of blasting taking place
3	Blasting and Transport permits will be obtained from the Inspectorate of explosives.
4	Local Inspector of Explosives will be notified before blasting takes place.
5	Principle Contractor to record and inform Blaster of pre-existing damage.
6	Principle Contractor to identify and mark services.
7	If there are Eskom pylons or power lines, Eskom will be notified a day before the blast.
8	Principle Contractor to identify sensitive equipment and installations and inform Blaster
9	The Blaster will submit blasting plan prior to any blast as per Client, Engineer or Site Agent specifications.
10	Employees will receive induction training and training on risk assessments.

	TRANSPORT DRILLING EQUIPMENT	
1	Driver of transport vehicle to ensure that the compressor and drilling equipment is properly secured to the vehicle.	
2	Drivers must keep to the set speed limit.	
3	Driver of transport vehicle to ensure that the transport vehicle is not overloaded.	

	<u>DRILLING</u>	
1	Blaster will identify area which must be drilled and instruct employees	
2	Prestart checklists to be completed	
3	Where areas are inaccessible for the hydraulic crawler rigs to enter jackhammers will be used to make access.	
4	Holes to be drilled as per blasting plan	

	EXPLOSIVES TRANSPORT
1	Explosives will be transported to site in compliance with Chapter 6 of
	the Explosives Act.
2	Only the required amount of explosives will be taken to site

	CHARGING UP PROCEDURE
	Charging up will be done under supervision of blaster who will determine the charge required to break the rock. A powder factor of approximately 0.4 kilogram per m3 will be sufficient to get required results
2	Holes will be charged as per blasting plan

	PRE BLAST
1	"DANGER, BLAST AREA" signage to be erected by Blaster in prominent positions
2	The blaster on site will clear all people out of range of the blast site
3	Guards with red flags will be placed in positions to prevent any unauthorized persons of entering blasting area (access roads, national roads).
4	Evacuate all buildings in the vicinity
5	Use Vibrometer if there is sensitive equipment or installations

	CONNECTING DETONATORS AND FUSE LINES
1	Warning siren will be sounded before detonators and fuse lines are connected
2	Every second fuse line should protrude to allow for redetonation in the event of misfires

	COVERING
1	Blast will be covered with matting or rock free sand if it is in within 500m of buildings or with at least 1.5m of sand in the vicinity of Eskom pylons and cables

	<u>BLASTING</u>	
1	Ensure blast area is clear of unauthorised persons, public and vehicles	
2	Sound final warning siren for at least 3 to 5minutes	
3	Detonate blast	

	AFTER BLASTING INSPECTION	
1	The blaster on site will inspect the blast after the re-entry period of 30 minutes to ensure that all charges have detonated	
2	Misfires will be handled in accordance with Regulation 10.15.1 of the Explosives Act	
3	All clear will be sounded after dissipation of fumes and checking for misfires	

SPECIAL CONDITIONS	
1	As far as possible, any special conditions set by the Engineer will be
	abided by.



RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

CONSEQUENCE					PROB	ABILITY	
Category	Safety / Health)	Environment al Impact	Business Interruption / Material Damage	Legal & Regulatory	Reputation / Social / Community	Category	Probability
4	Fatality or permanent disability	Catastophic irreversible environmental damage	Substantial or total loss of operation	Major breech of the law; considerable prosecution and penalties. Multiple law suits & jail terms	International impact - international public attention	D	Common
3	Reportable Injury	Major long term effect	Partial shutdown	Serious breach of law; investigation/rep ort to authority, prosecution and/or moderate penalty possible	National impact - national public concern	С	Could happen
2	Medical Assistance Case	Serious short term effect	Brief disruption to operation	Minor legal issue; non compliance and breaches of the law	Considerable impact - regional public concern	В	Not likely
1	First Aid Case	Minimal environmental harm, can be rectified immediately	Minor damage	Low level legal issue	Limited impact - local public concern	А	Practically impossible

RISK MATRIX				
RISK	А	В	с	D
4	10	13	15	16
3	6	9	12	14
2	3	5	8	11
1	1	2	4	7

RISK RATING	
Score	Action
14 - 16	Critical Risk (special measures with constant supervision)
11 - 13	High Risk (constant supervision)
7 - 10	Medium Risk (regular monitoring & supervision)
1 - 6	Low Risk (regular monitoring)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RISK ASSESSMENT TRAINING

DATE:	
RISK ASSESSMENT:	
PRESENTER:	

NAME	ID NUMBER	SIGNATURE
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A NO

H.T.I Score			
Contract			
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures	
Foreman			
Second Foreman			
Safety Officer			
Representative			

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Eye Protection
Competency Operator	Operating Chainsaw	Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

Activity Steps		Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating



ARC WELDING

RA NO

	1	
H.T.I Score	9	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Welding Supervisor	First Aider	Flame proof Gloves
Appointment First Aider	Operating Arc Welder	Flame proof apron
Competency Welder		Spats
Competency First Aider		Welding Helmet
Welding Equipment Registers		Fire Extinguisher
		-

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pre-use inspection	Inspection not done can cause injuries, disability and damage to equipment.	Inspection to be done by a competent person. User of the welding machine to be trained on how to do the pre use inspection. Inspection registers to be signed off by a competent supervisor.	8
		Register not filled in.	Foreman to sign off the inspection register. Site safety officer to do spot checks on the registers.	8
2	Use of welding machine.	Welding machine used by incompetent employee may cause injury, disability and damage to equipment.	Only trained employees are allowed to work with a welding machine. Welding machine not to be left unsupervised. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8

		Employee injured as a result of an electric shock can cause injury and disability.	Welding machine not to be used while standing in the water. Welding machine to be inspected before use and welding machine with poor connections and cables to be removed from site.	8
		Employee burnt can cause injury, disability and damage to equipment.	Employee to make use of the P.P.E provided, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor, only trained and competent employees to work with welding machine. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer.	8
		Arc eyes may cause injury and disability.	Employee to wear proper eye protection, all injuries to be reported to the site HSE officer. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	12
		Fire may cause injury, disability, and property damage and ground and air pollution.	All flammable materials to be removed from area of work. Fire extinguisher to be close to area of work. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	11
		Cables fitted wrong way around can cause injury, disability and equipment damage.	Only trained and competent employees to work with the welding machine. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Welding at heights may cause injury, disability and equipment damage.	Area to be demarcated, fire watchers to be posted, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor	11
3	Storage of welding machine.	Incorrect storage of welding machine may cause equipment damage.	Proper storage space for welding machine to be provided. Storage to be controlled by a trained and competent store man	8
		Theft of welding machine may cause property loss.	Welding machine not to be left unsupervised.	8
4	Maintenance.	Defects not reported may cause injury, disability and equipment damage.	All defects on the welding machine must be reported to the supervisor.	8
		Defects repaired by an incompetent employee may cause injury, disability and equipment damage.	Only trained and competent persons to repair the welding machine.	8



BATCH PLANT OPERATIONS

RA NO

H.T.I Score 7		Medium -Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
Supervisor of Machinery App	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Batch Plant Operator App.	Batch Plant Operator	Safety Footwear
OHS Act 85 of 1993	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Batch Plant Daily Checklist	First Aider	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Ear Protection
Medical certificate for operator		Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Off Loading of Equipment and Erecting of Batch Plant.	Load Falling while in lifting process – injury, loss and damage.	No persons to stand under load.	8
		Crane falling over while lifting - injury, loss and damage.	Right crane to be used for the weight of the load.	7
		Soil not compacted for crane – injury, loss and damage.	Soil must be compacted or base plates to be used under outriggers.	7
		Slings breaking under load – injury, loss and damage.	Correct rated slings to be used and correct type of slings to be used – no web slings.	8
		No guide ropes to control load – injury, loss and damage.	Guide ropes to be secured to the load before the lift take place.	8

		Load not properly secured with sling - injury, loss and damage.	Correct rigging methods to be used.	8
		No Banks man to control the lift process - injury and damage.	Banks man to have radio communication with the crane.	8
		Load Falling on persons.	Slew area of crane to be barricaded.	11
		Employees working at unprotected heights not wearing Safety Harnesses – injury.	All employees working at unprotected heights must wear and hook their Safety Harnesses.	11
		Tools falling from height – injury and damage.	Tools to be secured with a lanyard to the employees arm.	8
2	Operating the Batch Plant.	Trucks reversing into structure – damage and injury.	Guide to direct the trucks entering area.	8
		Truck not in precise place to load concrete - loss and injury.	Sedimentation ponds to be constructed to catch all runoff.	5
		Truck cleaning on site – environmental damage.	Only designated areas to be used for truck cleaning.	5
		Batch Plant runoff water - environmental damage.	Drains to be installed	5
		Unauthorised persons entering the skip and hopper area – Severe injuries.	Warning signs to be posted on the fence / barricading.	8
		Wrong formula used to mix the specified concrete – loss of production.	Supervisor of concrete to specify the concrete mix required in writing.	5
		Batch Plant not checked prior to work starting damage, loss and injury.	Batch Plant operator to do daily checks for any damage and dysfunction.	8
		Batch Plant console not clearly identified – loss and, injury.	All buttons to be clearly marked on the console for identification.	5
3	Cleaning of Batch plant.	Entering the Skip and Hopper area while the plant is operational - injury.	Area must be fenced off to prevent entry while in operation.	8
		Employee not using prescribed PPE – injury.	Gates must be locked and fitted with sensors to cut the plant operations out if gate is opened.	8
		Warning signs not displayed – injury.	Noticeable warning signs to be posted on all conspicuous places around the fence / barricading.	8

		Using Diesel to clean the discharge area – injury, environmental damage.	Diesel should be used with care and if there are alternatives then it must be used instead of Diesel.	5
		Sedimentation ponds over flowing – environmental damages.	Sedimentation ponds to be cleaned regularly and the contents disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner.	5
		Electrical cables and DB boxes exposed to water conditions – electrical shock, injury and damage.	No electrical cables to lie in water and DB boxes must be erected away from water hazards.	8
4	Receiving Fly ash, cement in silos.	Generation of cement dust – injury and loss.	Silos to be fitted with dust filters to minimise the dust creation.	5
		Pipe from the delivery truck to the silo bursting – dust generation, environmental damage, injury and loss.	Pipes and connections to be checked before the transfer of material take place.	5



BENCH GRINDER

RA NO

-	-1	
H.T.I Score	9	Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		
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Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Electrical Equipment Supt	First Aider	Dust Masks
Competency Operator	Operating Bench Grinder	Eye Protection
Competency First Aider		Ear Protection
Monthly checklist by Supt		Gloves
Prestart checklist by Operator		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pre-use inspection	Inspection not done.	Inspection to be done by a competent person. User of the bench grinder to be trained on how to do the pre use inspection. Inspection registers to be signed off by a competent supervisor.	11
		Register not filled in.	Foreman to sign off the inspection register. Site safety officer to do spot checks on the registers.	8
2	Changing of the stones	Bench grinder not made safe – not plugged out.	Only a trained person is allowed to change the stones on a bench grinder. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. User to ensure that the bench grinder is plugged out.	11

	Incorrect tools used to change the stones.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only trained and competent person to change the stones on the bench grinder.	5
	Incorrect stones fitted.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only a trained and competent person to change the stones on the bench grinder, supervisor to ensure that the correct stones is provided and fitted.	8

		Stones fitted the wrong way round.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only a trained and competent person to change the stones on the bench grinder. Supervisor to inspect the bench grinder after fitment of the stones.	8
		Damaged stones fitted.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Stones to be inspected by the supervisor before fitment this task is to be done by a trained and competent person.	8
3	Use of bench grinder.	Safety guard not in place.	Bench grinder to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person.	8
		Grinding sparks entering employee's eye.	Correct eye protection to be used when working with the bench grinder. Only trained and competent employees to work with the bench grinder.	8
		Noise	When the bench grinder is used for long periods of time – use ear protection.	5
		Bench grinder used by incompetent employee	Only trained employees are allowed to work with a bench grinder. Bench grinder not to be left unsupervised. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	11
		Stones coming off while working with the bench grinder.	Bench grinder to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person. Inspection registers to sign off by the responsible supervisor.	11
		Employee electrocuted	Bench grinder not to be used while standing in the water. Bench grinder to be inspected before use and bench grinder with poor connections and cables to be removed from site.	11

		Fire.	All flammable materials to be removed from the area of work. Fire extinguisher to be close to area of work. Task to be done by a competent and trained employee.	11
4	Storage of bench grinder.	Incorrect storage of bench grinder.	Proper storage space for bench grinder to be provided. Storage to be controlled by a trained and competent store man	5
		Theft of bench grinder.	Bench grinder not to be left unsupervised.	8
5	Maintenance.	Defects not reported.	All defects on the bench grinder must be reported to the supervisor.	8
		Defects repaired by an incompetent employee.	Only trained and competent persons to repair the bench grinder.	8



BOBCAT

RA NO

H.T.I Score	7 Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Sup	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating Bobcat	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		Ear Protection
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of bobcat.	Employee being injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or wheels.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The bobcat must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	8
		Operator being injured while climbing in or out of the bobcat.	Operator to ensure that the area the bobcat is standing is slip free E.g. no oil on floor.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	8
2	Operating bobcat.	Bobcat colliding into other plant or LDV	Bobcat to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	8

		Employee being run over by bobcat.	Bobcat to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep clear of the bobcat during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching. Bobcat to be fitted with a reverse hooter.	8
		Operator driving reckless.	Bobcat to be operated by a trained and competent operator, bobcat to be operated at a safe speed, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Bobcat working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Bobcat operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	5
		Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	5
		Bobcat driving into trench.	Bobcat to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Task to be supervised by acompetent supervisor.	8
3	Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
		Employee being injured while working on bobcat.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	8
		Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on bobcat.	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	5
		Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5
		Employee injured while changing the bucket on the bobcat.	Changing of the bucket to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	5

		Employee sustaining burns while working on the bobcat's engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out. Maintenance to be done by a competent person.	5
		Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	No work to be done on the bobcat while the engine is still running.	8
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes. Make use of the correct P.P.E when working with batteries.	8
		Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	8
4	General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the bobcat.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	5
		Theft of bobcat.	As per 4.1.	8



BOMAG ROLLER

RA NO

	1_	
H.T.I Score	[7	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Bomag Operator	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating Bomag Roller	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Equipment registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Issuing of P.P.E.	Defective P.P.E issued may cause injuries.	All P.P.E to be SABS approved, supervisor to ensure that the correct P.P.E is issued to the employees.	5
		P.P.E not on register.	All employees are to sign for the P.P.E issued to them, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor, site safety officer to do regular checks on the paper work to ensure that the employees are signing for the P.P.E issued to them.	5

		Theft of P.P.E.	All P.P.E to be kept in a safe and secure place only one person to be in control of the issuing of the P.P.E, all employees to look after their own items which were issued to them.	5
		Operator not trained to use compacting equipment.	Operator to be competent in the use of the compacting equipment. Employee to be issued with steel toe cap safety boots. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Employee exposed to noise may cause hearing loss.	Employee to make use of SABS approved hearing protection, supervisor to ensure that the correct P.P.E is used. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Vibrations of compacting equipment causing trench to collapse may cause injuries and disability.	Daily excavation inspections to be done by the appointed responsible person. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
2	Operating compacting equipment.	Employee over come by fumes may cause asphyxiation and disability.	Minimise the use of petrol and diesel driven machines in the excavations. Excavations to be well ventilated. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Working in confined space procedure to be followed where required.	8
		Employee overcome with heat-stroke may cause injuries.	Drinking water to be supplied to the employees, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Incompetent employee working with compacting equipment may cause injuries and disability.	Only trained and competent employees to work with any compacting equipment. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8

Employee affected by the vibrations of the compacting equipment may cause injuries.	Employees to make use of hand protection, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer. Long processes to be done in shifts of 30 minutes at a time.	5
Defective compacting equipment may cause injuries and disability.	Compacting equipment to be inspected before use, supervisor to ensure the equipment is in a safe working condition. Findings to be recorded on a register. Defective equipment to be removed from site.	8
Other employees in excavation being injured.	Excavations should be kept clear of any unnecessary employees and only the operator of the compact equipment to be present in excavation.	8
Refuelling of compacting equipment, may cause injuries, damage due to fire.	Compacting equipment shall be switched off when refuelling takes place. There shall always be a fire extinguisher nearby in the excavation and the operator of the compacting equipment shall know how to use the fire extinguisher.	8
Moving forward and backward with a Bomag roller may casuals injuries and fatalities	Employee shall not walk in front of Bomag when roller is moving forward. The operator shall not walk with his back turned on the roller. The operator shall walk next to the handle of the roller with his hand on the controls of the roller. The operator shall ensure that there are no trip and fall hazards in the work area and that he has a clear space to manoeuvre the roller comfortably.	11



BRICK CUTTER

RA NO

H.T.I Score 7	7 Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervis	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Supervisor of Machinery	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating Brick Cutter	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Equipment registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pre-use inspection	Inspection not done.	Inspection to be done by a competent person. User of the brick cutter to be trained on how to do the pre use inspection. Inspection registers to be signed off by a competent supervisor.	8
		Register not filled in.	Foreman to sign off the inspection register. Site safety officer to do spot checks on the registers.	8
2	Changing of the blades	Brick cutter not made safe – not plugged out.	Only a trained person is allowed to change the blades on a brick cutter. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. User to ensure that the brick cutter is plugged out.	8

		Incorrect tools used to change the blades.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only trained and competent person to change the blades on the brick cutter.	8
		Incorrect blades fitted.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only a trained and competent person to change the blades on the brick cutter, supervisor to ensure that the correct blades is provided and fitted.	8
		Blades fitted the wrong way round.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only a trained and competent person to change the blades on the brick cutter. Supervisor to inspect the brick cutter after fitment of the blades.	8
		Damaged blades fitted.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Blades to be inspected by the supervisor before fitment this task is to be done by a trained and competent person.	11
3	Use of brick cutter.	Safety guard not in place.	brick cutter to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person.	11
		Grinding sparks entering employee's eye.	Correct eye protection to be used when working with the brick cutter. Only trained and competent employees to work with the brick cutter.	5
		Noise	When the brick cutter is used for long periods of time – use ear protection.	5
		Brick cutter used by incompetent employee	Only trained employees are allowed to work with a brick cutter. brick cutter not to be left unsupervised. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Blades coming off while working with the brick cutter.	brick cutter to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person. Inspection registers to sign off by the responsible supervisor.	8

		Employee electrocuted	brick cutter not to be used while standing in the water. brick cutter to be inspected before use and brick cutter with poor connections and cables to be removed from site.	8
		Fire can cause property damage or injury to persons.	All flammable materials to be removed from the area of work. Fire extinguisher to be close to area of work. Task to be done by a competent and trained employee.	8
4	Storage of brick cutter.	Incorrect storage of brick cutter can cause equipment loss.	Proper storage space for brick cutter to be provided. Storage to be controlled by a trained and competent store man	5
		Theft of brick cutter.	Brick cutter not to be left unsupervised.	5
5	Maintenance.	Defects not reported.	All defects on the brick cutter must be reported to the supervisor.	5
		Defects repaired by an incompetent employee.	Only trained and competent persons to repair the brick cutter.	5



BRICKWORK

RA NO

2 '		
H.T.I Score	Low Risk-Regular Monitoring	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		
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Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment 6(2)	First Aider	Dust Masks
		Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Mixing mortar	Dropping cement bags can cause foot injuries.	Safety boots are to be worn by employees who must move cement bags	5
		Inhalation of dry cement can cause lung function damage	Dust masks are to be worn when working with dry cement products	5
		Incorrect mixing of mortar can cause material and production loss	Competent Supervision.	5
		Spillage will have an environmental Impact	Dedicated mortar mixing areas in order to minimise spillage. Mortar to be mixed and stored on boards or sheets whenever possible.	5
2	Stacking bricks	Employees can drop bricks causing injuries or damage to bricks.	Bricks are not to be thrown but passed hand to hand or a wheelbarrow is to be used. Gloves and Safety boots are to be worn.	9

		Bricks not properly stacked can fall over causing injuries or damage to the bricks	Constant Supervision to ensure that the right stacking procedures are followed	5
3	Placing bricks	Employees can drop bricks causing injuries or damage to bricks.	Gloves and Safety boots are to be worn.	5
		Bricks not properly placed(skew) can cause material and production loss	Competent Supervision.	9
		Not using enough mortar to cement the brickscan cause injuries or material and production loss	Competent Supervision.	9
4	Cleaning area	Not dumping rubble at allocated area can cause injury to persons, production loss or have an environmental impact	There are to be clearly demarcated rubble dumping areas. These areas must be cleared on a regular basis	5
			Competent Supervisor to ensure that housekeeping is done before people go home at the end of the working day.	5



CHIP AND SPRAY

RA NO

H.T.I Score 8	8 Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating Tipper	Eye Protection
Competency Operator	Operating Sprayer	Gloves
Competency First Aider	Operating Tractor broom	Appropriate signage on vehicles
Plant/ Vehicle registers	Fire precautions	Amber rotating lights
Emergency procedures	•	Reflective vests
		Fire extinguishers on machines

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Road signs in place at road works	Failure to place road signs can cause injuries to workers and road users, or property damage	Place the correct roadwork signs at the correct distances	11
2	Pre-use inspections	Failure to do pre-use inspections checklist can cause injuries or plant damage	Pre-use inspections to be done to prevent faulty equipment.	8
3	Warming of bitumen in tanker	Fire and burns to operator of distributor or hauler	Use trained operators and keep unauthorized personnel away from area	8
6	Flagman moves cones	Flagman may fall and injure himself	Flagmen to be alternated to allow them to rest. Flagmen to be made aware of dangers. Safety Boots and full overalls to be worn	5
		Cones not positioned correctly may cause traffic to collide with the machines.	Flagmen must position cones correctly so that there is sufficient clearance	11

	Lack of visibility- being struck by traffic may cause serious injuries.	Flagman to wear reflective vest and overalls. Flagman to be made aware of dangers of working on roads.	11
7	Use of incompetent operators can lead to damage, injury and lost time	Use competent operators	11
	High temperature of bitumen may cause burns and property damage	Only authorized employees to be in the working area. Employees to wear full overalls and safety boots	8
8	Incorrect positioning of tipper, or reversing too far may cause property damage.	Banks man to guide tipper into position	8
	Persons manually hooking tipper to spreader could be injured if they are caught in-between the tipper and spreader	Hydraulic hooking system to be used. Persons may not go inbetween the tipper and the spreader during the hooking process.	11

9		Stones may bounce from road and cause injuries	Warn when starting operation use competent operators keep non-essential personnel away	5
10		Rollers colliding with each other can cause injury, damage and lost time	Operators to be aware of plant and machinery movement. Only Competent operators to be used	8
11	Broom road	Flying stones and dust as broom sweeps	Dust masks and eye protection to be worn	5



CLEARING AND GRUBBING

RA NO

H.T.I Score 7		Medium- Regular monitoring, supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Eye Protection
Competency Chainsaw Operator	Operating Chainsaw	Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Mobilisation of plant and equipment to working site.	Traffic injury to personnel	All drivers must have an approved drivers licence. All signs and site instructions to be strictly obeyed at all times.	11
		Vehicle / Plant collision	When unloading plant ensure adequate traffic control is organised.	11
2	Walking along working site and general labouring activities.	Uneven ground (trip or fall)	Personnel to be made aware of hazard in induction process/ toolbox talks as appropriate. Ensure correct PPE, especially steel toe safety boots.	6
		Heatstroke	Provide adequate drinking water to personnel.	11
		Snake bite	First aider and kit available on site.	5

		Lacerations	Early treatment of cuts to avoid infection.	6
3	Operate plant and machinery	Contact with overhead powerlines or buried live services	Services to be located pre construction and warning signs erected. Look out for overhead powerlines,	11
		Tree/branch impact	All plant and machinery to be fitted with protective cage/cabin.	9
		Vehicle or plant roll over	All plant and vehicles to be inspected prior to use. All Roll bars/ cage to be fitted to all plant. Operators to be competent and experienced in operating machinery. Supervision to communicate dangerous areas.	11
		Fire	Ensure the emergency response procedure is communicated to all personnel.	11
		Fall from machinery	Plant to have suitable step and handholds for access to cabin and service areas.	9
4	Chainsaw operations	Lacerations	Certified operators only and adequate PPE, ear muffs and gloves. Regular maintenance of chainsaw and sharpening of teeth. Hold the chainsaw firmly ensuring the left hand encircles the top handle with the thumb underneath. Don't cut above shoulder height.	11
		Fire	No smoking during refueling. Only use safety approved fuel containers.	11
5	Access to working site	Damage to private property	Damage likely to be restricted to fencing damage only. Where stockpiled, stockpiled clear of fences.	1
		Disruption to local community and landowners.	Keep construction gates closed, drive courteously.	6

		Degradation of existing roads and tracks	Use sealed roads where possible - observe speed limits.	1
		Unauthorised use of private access roads	Vehicles to only use public roads and pipeline working area.	1
		Disturbance to flora / fauna	Vehicles to remain on marked roads and tracks.	9
6	Access along working site	Dust and noise	Control vehicle speed along working area.	9
		Disturbance to flora/fauna	Vehicle parking/driving to be restricted to working area and pipeline construction area.	9
		Damage to historical sites	All drivers and operators of plant to be trained in the understanding of the tagging system during inductions and toolbox sessions.	2
7	Operating plant and machinery. Clearing and grading working site	Sediment Release to land or water	Sediment traps to be installed and maintained as required.	6
8	(Removal of trees, shrubs, stumps etc).	Removal of significant flora and wildlife habitat	Trees that are to be retained on to be marked during tagging. Minimise tree removal.	9
		Loss of track access	Tagging system in place. All personnel performing task must be inducted (environmental induction received). Yellow taped off areas identified and explained.	2
		Impeded surface drainage	Tracks to be kept clear of debris when possible.	1
		Damage to cultural heritage,	All graveyards identified and demarcated prior to work commencement.	9



COMPRESSOR

RA	NO	

H.T.I Score 7 Contract	,	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman	Name	J.g.natures
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Dust Masks
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Ear protection
Appointment of Machinery Supervisor	Operating Compressor	
Inspection checklist		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Certification	Mechanical failure, faulty gauges or metal stress may cause injuries or damage to property.	A mobile air compressor may only be used if supplied with a valid pressure certificate.	11
2	Pre-start check	If connection of hose fails, a "whipping" action occurs in the danger of injury.	Safety chains must be fitted across all connections with proper clamps to prevent "whipping" effect of hose should the connection fail.	8
		Injuries, property damage or environmental damage can occur	Check exhaust system is sound, there are no leaks in the fuel system; water, oil and fuel levels are satisfactory and all guards are in place.	9

3	Positioning	Obstruction of access route, may cause tripping of employees and block access to vehicles.	Air compressor must be positioned as close as possible to area of use. Ensure that access roads and employees access to site is not obstructed when placing hoses and compressor.	3
		Fire or explosion may cause injuries and damage to property.	The compressor must be switched off when replenishing fuel.	5
4	Maintainance	Machine parts may be damaged or cause injury to employees	Keep the machine and hoses clean and in good condition at all times.	5
5	Operating an air compressor	Equipment under pressure	Never exceed safe working pressure on pressure gauges.	11
		Discharging air against the body with air hose may cause injury.	Employees to be informed not to clean themselves or their clothes with compressed air	5
		Noise may cause hearing loss	Wear hearing protection	5
		Dusty conditions can affect lung function.	Wear dust mask in dusty conditions	5



CONCRETE MIXER

RA NO

H.T.I Score	10	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Supervisor of Machinery	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating concrete mixer	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Equipment registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pre-use inspection	and equipment damage	Inspection to be done by a competent person. User of the concrete mixer to be trained on how to do the pre use inspection. Inspection registers to be signed off by a competent supervisor.	O
2	Use of concrete mixer.	Safety guard not in place may cause serious injuries or equipment damage	concrete mixer to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person.	12
		Cement dust inhalation may cause serious lung disease and permanent disability.	User of concrete mixer to make use of a dust mask.	11

		Noise may cause permanent disability effect to user.	When the concrete mixer is used use ear protection.	11
		Concrete mixer used by incompetent employee may result in injuries, equipment damage and disability.	Only trained employees are allowed to work with a concrete mixer. concrete mixer not to be left unsupervised. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	11
4	Storage of concrete mixer.	Unauthorised use of concrete mixer	Concrete mixer not to be left unsupervised.	5
		Defects not reported may lead to injuries, equipment damage and disability.	All defects on the concrete mixer must be reported to the supervisor.	5
5	Maintenance.	Defects repaired by an incompetent employee may cause injury, equipment damage and disability.	Only trained and competent persons to repair the concrete mixer.	12



CONCRETE SAW

RA NO

H.T.I Score	9	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	PPE	If correct PPE is not used, serious injuries may occur	PPE to be used- safety boots, overalls, ear protection, eye protection, gloves, dust mask	12
2	Pre-start check	Mechanical failure can cause injuries or damage to property	Machine is to be checked prior to use, include all hose fittings, safety chains before use	8
3	Operating	Dust can affect lung function	Dust masks to be worn	8
		Noise can cause hearing loss	Ear protection to be worn	8
		Vibration can cause numbness which can cause loss of control, leading to injuries	Employee to take sufficient breaks or extensive work to be performed by a relay of employees. Gloves to be worn	3
		Fly rock can cause injuries to body or eyes	Impact resistant eye protection to be worn	12



CONFINED SPACE ENTRY

RA NO

H.T.I Score	10	High- Constant supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act 85 of 1993	General induction - all employees	Overalls, protective footwear, hard hats
General Safety Regulation 5	Toolbox talks - Confined Space Entry	Breathing Apparatus (If Required)
Appointment form for First Aider	First Aider	Fire extinguisher
Register for Plant & equipment	Breathing Apparatus (BA)	First Aid Kit
Confined Space Entry Permit	Fire Extinguisher Usage	Warning signs
Lock Out Procedure		No smoking and no naked flame signs
Emergency procedure		Safety Harness & Life Line
Method Statement - CR6(1)		Barricading
Confined Space Register		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Identify Confined Space area	Not identifying the confined space area as hazardous could lead to severe injury.	Area Supervisor to evaluate the work area and clearly identify which are confined space areas. If unsure area Supervisor to request professional advice.	13
2	Attaining confined space entry permits and locks out system.	Unauthorised persons entering confined space could lead to injury and loss.	Area Supervisor to attain an entry permit from the client if required by client specification.	13
		Additional process could be started up while persons are still in confined space leading to severe injury and loss.	Training persons in identifying confined space areas.	13
		By not attaining a permit persons may not be aware of hazardous gasses / fumes.	Clearly labelling confined space areas and requesting entry permits and lock out tags.	13

3	Entry into confined space area.	Unsafe access into confined space areas leading to injury and loss.	Access points leading to confined space area to be kept clean and tidy.	11
		Unauthorised entry of persons into confined space.	Areas inside confined space to be kept clean and tidy.	11
		Uninformed persons entering into confined space could lead to injury and loss.	Ladders or staircase to be used to gain access into confined space.	12
			Confined space area clearly labelled and barricaded.	
			Toolbox Talks to be conducted with all persons entering the confined space area.	
4	Conducting air and heat monitoring.	Incorrect and irregular readings taken.	Person conducting monitoring to be trained & approved.	10
			Testing equipment to be calibrated according to manufacturers specifications.	
			Readings to be done according to Method Statement	
5	Work conducted inside confined space.	Persons being overcome by hazardous gasses and fumes could lead to severe injury.	Regular air and heat monitoring to be done and results recorded.	10
		Explosions caused by work activities, could lead to severe injury, loss and damage.	Confined space to be declared safe prior to work commencing.	13
		Not conducting regular air and heat monitoring, could lead to severe injury, loss and damage.	No flammable material or equipment to be taken into confined space area.	9
		Not being able to rescue injured persons.	Persons inside confined space area to have safety harness attached to independent life lines which lead outside area.	9
			If required breathing apparatus to be used.	
			Trained First Aider and spotter to be present outside the confined space at all times.	
			No fuel driven machinery or plant allowed inside confined space (fumes).	

6	Completion of work inside confined space.	Materials and equipment left behind leading to damage and loss.	Area supervisor to ensure that all equipment and person are removed after completion.	5
		Persons left behind and entrances are closed off and secured.	After completion and removal of equipment all access points to be closed off and barricaded.	9
			Entry permits and locks out systems to be returned to Client (if applicable).	5



DIESEL STORAGE - BUND AREA

RA NO

H.T.I Score 7		Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
EIA – Storage of fuel	Fire Fighting Training (Basic) selected employees	Gloves
Client's environmental report	Operating	Fire extinguishers (2 x 9kg DPC)
Material safety data sheet (MSDS)		No smoking and No naked flame signs
Emergency contact numbers		
Environmental management plan		
Appt Fire Equipment Supt		
Fire Equipment Register		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Erection of storage area for fuel, casting of concrete slab	Erection of slab in incorrect position.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Employees being injured while casting the slab.	Task to be performed by competent employees. Employees to make use of concrete PPE.	5
		Employees being struck by concrete truck.	Concrete truck to be operated by a competent operator / driver.	8
		Concrete being dumped in the bush.	Concrete to be contained in area where it is required.	5
2	Erecting of bund wall	Bund wall not build according to specification.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Employees being injured while laying bricks for the bund wall.	Task to be performed by competent employees. Employees to make use of concrete PPE.	5

	Poor housekeeping.	Waste cement to be controlled.	5

		Leaking of tank.	Bund wall to be able to contain 100% of tank volume plus 10%.	8
3	Access to office yard for off loading of storage tank	Delivery truck colliding with other plant.	Delivery truck to be operated/driven by a competent person. Operator/driver to keep to designated route for delivery.	5
		Slings used for off loading breaking.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor, slings to be inspected by a competent person.	8
		Wrong slings used for task.	Slinging to be done by a competent and trained rigger.	8
		Employees struck by tank.	Other employees to stand clear of the tank.	8
		Crane falling over during lifting process.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor and crane to be operated by a competent and certified operator.	8
		Crane operator-placing tank in incorrect position.	Crane operator to be guided by a competent and trained rigger.	5
		Fuel tank moving after placement.	Fuel tank to be secured with anchor bolts.	8
4	Access to storage tank for refuelling.	Delivery tanker driving into storage tank or other plant.	Delivery tanker to be driven by a competent driver. Driver to keep to the designated route for delivery.	8
		Tanker unable to get close to the storage tank for delivery of fuel.	Housekeeping around tank to be kept in good order, ensure safe access.	5
		Offloading fuel in wrong area.	Driver of tanker to report to the site office.	5
		Fuel lost during refuelling.	Refuelling to be done by a competent person.	5
		Fire starting during refuelling.	No naked flames or smoking allowed near the storage tank, all sources of ignition to be removed from storage area and ensure that there are a sufficient number of fire extinguishers at hand.	8

		Large spillage of fuel during refuelling.	Refuelling to be done by a competent person, follow procedure for spills as set out in the MSDS. Ensure that all the hoses and fittings are leak free and secure.	8
5	Refuelling of plant	Plant driving into bund wall.	Plant to be operated by a competent and trained operator.	5
		Minor spillage during refuelling.	Refuelling to be done by a competent and trained person.	5
		Fire starting during refuelling.	No naked flames or smoking allowed near the storage area remove all sources of ignition from the storage area and ensure that there are a sufficient number of fire extinguishers available.	8
		Large spillage of fuel.	Ensure that the bund wall can contain the spill and ensure that all hoses and fittings are leak free and secure. Follow procedure for spill as set out in the MSDS.	8
7	General storage of fuel.	Theft of fuel during the night.	Ensure that a security guard is on duty. Ensure that there is sufficient lighting during the night.	5
		Theft of fuel by employees.	Ensure that a record is kept of fuel received and fuel issued; the issuing of fuel is to be done by a competent person.	5
		Fire at storage area.	A selected number of employees should be trained in basic fire fighting; the fire is to be contained until the fire department arrives. If the fire is too large the offices and yard are to be evacuated.	8

		Spillage due to leak in tank.	Follow procedure for spill as set out in the MSDS.	5
8	Dismantling of fuel storage area.	Slings used for loading the tank on to the truck breaking.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor, slings to be inspected by a competent person.	5
		Wrong slings for task.	Slinging to be done by a competent and trained rigger.	8
		Employees struck by tank.	Other employees to stand clear of the tank.	8
		Crane falling over.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor and crane to be operated by a competent and certified operator.	8
		Crane operator-placing tank in incorrect position.	Crane operator to be guided by a competent and trained rigger.	5



DOZER

RA NO

H.T.I Score	7	Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating Dozer	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		Ear Protection
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of dozer	Employee being injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or tracks.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The dozer must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	8
		Operator being injured while climbing into the dozer.	Operator to mount and dismount the dozer only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	8
2	Operating dozer	Dozer colliding into other plant or LDV	Dozer to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	8

		Employee being struck by dozer.	Dozer to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep of the dozer during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching.	8
		Employee caught by dozer tracks	Employees to keep clear of dozer while moving. No passengers allowed on the dozer.	8
		Dozer working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Dozer operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	5
		Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	5
		Dozer driving into trench.	Dozer to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
3	Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
		Employee being injured while working on dozer.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	8
		Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on dozer.	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	5
		Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5
		Employee injured while changing the blade on the dozer.	Changing of the blade to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	5
		Employee sustaining burns while working on the dozer engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out. Maintenance to be done by a competent person.	5

		Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	No work to be done on the dozer while the engine is still running.	8
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes.Make use of the correct P.P.E when working with batteries.	8
		Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	8
4	General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the dozer.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	5
·		Theft of dozer.	As per 4.1.	8



DRILL RIG

RA NO

H.T.I Score	8	Medium-Regular Monitoring & Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment Explosives Manager	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Blasting Supervisor	First Aider	Ear Protection
Appointment First Aider	Competency Operator	Eye Protection
Appointment Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		Hard Hat
Competency Operator		Fire Extinguishers
Plant/ Vehicle registers		First Aid Box
Compressor certificate		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Transport of compressor and drilling rigs	Damage to compressor and drill rig if not secured to the transport vehicle.	Driver of transport vehicle to ensure that the compressor and drill rig is properly secured to the vehicle.	11
		Accident and injury if driver of transport vehicle is speeding.	Speed limit to be set on site. All drivers must keep to the set speed limit.	8
		Time delay and possible damage if compressor and drill rig are too heavy for transport vehicle.	Driver of transport vehicle to ensure that the transport vehicle is not overloaded.	8
2	Pre Start	Employee not conducting pre start check could lead to damage or property loss.	Only trained and competent employees to start the compressor and drill rig start up check list to be completed by operator.	8

		Not checking the water, oil and lubricants could lead to damage and loss.	Only trained and competent employees to start the compressor and drill rig start up check list to be completed by operator.	8
		Doing walk around inspection while the area around the machine is not level can result in injury	The operator must make sure the area is safe and level before leaving machine	5
		Operator bumps his head while checking under machine for loose pipes can cause injury	Operator must wear his PPE while doing his inspection	5
		Dust inhalation can result into illness	The supervisor must make sure the correct PPE are used.	5
		Slip and fall from step while climbing into the cab can cause injury	Operator must make sure the correct manufactured none slip steps are still in place	5
		Hydraulic oil leaks can cause environmental damage	The machine is not allowed to work if a serious hydraulic oil leak occurs	5
3	Start up	Employee injured by moving parts	Drill rig operator to ensure that all moving parts are protected by means of machine guards	8
		Incompetent Operators can cuse injuries, property damage and environmental damage	All operators are to be competent before operating any machine or equipment.	8
		Compressor and drill rig not used safely causing injury loss and damage.	Drill rig operators to be trained and to undergo regular Toolbox Talks.	11
4	Operation of Drill Rig	If the boom is not correctly positioned while working it can cause damage to the boom	If the drilling machine must work for a long distance the boom must be lowered to the horizontal position and be secured before moving off. The boom of the drill must be in a horizontal position whilst travelling from point A to point B	8
		Machine that tilts could lead to serious injury or death	The drilling machine must always drill at a level position	11
		Operating on slopes may cause the machine to roll over or slip sideways result into damage and injury	When operating on slopes and far as possible avoid turning the machine on a slope	11
		Operate the drilling machine at incorrect speed whilst drilling can result into damage of the drilling rod	The machine should always be operating at a speed where it can be correctly controlled	8

		Working on embankments can cause injury and damage if embankment collapses	Check stability of embankment before commencing	11
		Working to close to overhead lines Overhead electric cables may cause an electric shock and damage to surround property	If you have to work close to overhead power lines the engineer must give clearance to work	11
		Operating at the edge of a high wall. The machine may fall over the edge of the high wall causing injury	Machine must be parked at least 3m from a high wall.	11
		Long term exposure to noise can result into hearing loss.	The supervisor must make sure that ear protection is used	5
5	Operational Area	Working area is not big enough can cause damage or injury	Supervisor must make sure the working area is big enough for work to be done	8
		Poor floor conditions can result in production loss	Supervisor must make sure drilling area is clean	5
6	Parking	Operator does not switch off machine when parked. Unauthorised person can use machine	Operator will not leave machine unattended while idling	11
		The machine may fall over the edge of the high wall if it is parked too close, causing injury	Machine must be parked at least 3m from the high wall	11
		If the machine is not locked out, unauthorised persons can access the machine	Driver will remove the key at all times from the machine when leaving	11
7	Maintenance	Compressor and drill rig not in a safe condition can cause injuries, property damage or environmental damage	All discrepancies on the pre-start checklist must be reported immediately. Compressor and Drill rigs to be maintained by workshops according to maintenance schedule. Compressor to have a valid test certificate (36 monthly), compressor to be visually inspected (findings to be recorded on to a register).	8
		Working on a running engine can cause injury or death	The mechanic must remove the keys from the machine until he is finished with the job for preventing somebody to start engine.	11



DUMPER

RA NO

H.T.I Score 8	8 Medium-Regular monitoring, Super	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Ear protection
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Fire Extinguisher fitted to Dumper
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Overalls
Competency Operator	Operating Dumper	Dust Mask
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of Dumper.	Employee being injured by standing on, under or too close to the engine or wheels.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The Dumper must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	9
		Operator being injured while mounting or dismounting the Dumper.	Operator to mount and dismount the Dumper only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5

2 Operating Dumper.	Dumper colliding into other plant or LDV	Dumper to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	9
	Employee being run over by Dumper.	Dumper to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep of the Dumper during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching. Dumper to be fitted with a reverse hooter.	13
	Dumper overturning.	Dumper to be operated by a trained and competent operator, Dumper to be operated at a safe angle, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
	Dumper working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
	Dumper operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	10
	Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	13
	Dumper driving into trench.	Dumper to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
3 Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	13
	Employee being injured while working on Dumper.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	13
	Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on Dumper.	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	9
	Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5

	Employee injured while changing the wheels on the Dumper.	Changing of the wheels to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
	Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	9
	Employee sustaining burns while working on the Dumper engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out.	3
	Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	Maintenance to be done by a competent person.No work to be done on the Dumper while the engine is still running.	9
	Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes.Make use of the correct P.P.E when working with batteries.	9
	Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	9
4 General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the Dumper.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure	6
		area.	



ELECTRIC DRILL

RA NO

H.T.I Score	9	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction – all employees	Eye protection
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Ear protection
Daily Pre-use Inspection register	Operating Drill	Dust Mask
Monthly check by Electrical Supervisor	RA Training	Fire extinguisher
		Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	PPE	Not wearing PPE's.Injury to eyes, hands & feet.	PPE to be used at all times- Eye protection, Gloves, Overalls, Ear protection	9
2	Pre-start check	Damage to the cord might cause a short or electrocution of a person.Burns to body.	Check the electrical cord and extension for any sign of damage.	9
		Plug not correctly wired, shock. Burns to body & damage to drill.	Check condition of the plugs that they are intact, with not damaged or disconnected wires	9
		Not being able to control the drill properly. Injury to body, damage to item being drilled or drill bit.	Check that the on/off switch is working properly.	9
3	Operation	Incorrect drill bit being used.Damage to drill bit or material being drilled	Use the type of drill bit suitable for the material to be drilled.	5
		Standing in water - electrocution.Shock, burns to body.	Do not stand in water when operating the drill.	8

		Cord lying on the floor can get damaged by plant, people or machines. Could cause shock, loss of production and loss of material.	Where possible, lift the extension cord off the floor to avoid it being damaged.	8
4	Working at heights	Not using a harness or safety belt can cause serious, possibly fatal injuries due to falling from a height.	When working in an elevated position, always use a safety belt.	11
		Dropping of drill from elevated position, flying swath or metal pieces can cause injuries to workers underneathe or damage the equipment.	Drill to be secured to prevent it from falling. Safe area to be barricaded underneath overhead operations.	8
5	Storage of electric drill.	Incorrect storage of electric drill may result in damage to the electric drill.	Proper storage space for electric drill to be provided. Storage to be controlled by a trained and competent store man	5
		Theft of electric drill.	Electric drill not to be left unsupervised. If not in use the grinder must be returned to the store.	5
6	Maintenance.	Defects not reported may lead to injuries, equipment damage and disability.	All defects on the electric drill must be reported to the supervisor.	12
		Defects repaired by an incompetent employee may cause injury, equipment damage and disability.	Only trained and competent persons to repair the electric drill.	12



ERECTING FENCING

RA NO

H.T.I Score	4 Low-Regular Monitoring	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Eye Protection
Competency Operator	Operating Chainsaw	Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Digging Holes for fencing poles	Employees injured by hand tools may cause a medical aid injury and short term disability.	Employees must stand away from another worker busy digging a hole.	3
		Holes not barricaded may cause serious injuries and long term disability.	All Holes / excavations will be barricaded when in public areas and after shift.	6
2	Housekeeping	Housekeeping not done after shift could cause trip and fall injuries	Housekeeping will be done after each shift. The supervisor will be held responsible to ensure that housekeeping is done.	1
3	Tensioning Wire	Steel wire breaking under tension and causing injury.	Employees must not stand in the way of the pulling mechanism or while wire is placed under tension.	5

4		, , , ,	Poles must be held upright by more than one person.	6
1	fencing	, ,	Employees must be taught in the correct lifting procedures and must wear provided PPE.	3



EXCAVATIONS

RA NO

H.T.I Score	10	Medium, regular monitoring, supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Life lines
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider		Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
Appointment Excavation Supervisor		
Excavation Registers		
Appontment Hand Tool Inspector		
Hand Tool Registers		
Appointment Ladder Inspector		
Ladder Registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Excavation permits	Services underground not pointed out on	Ensure an excavation permit is in	11
		the permit. Damage to services and	place and all relevant people have	
		damage to equipment and possible injury	signed. Have a copy of the permit at	
		to personnel.	the area of work.	

2	Ground and soil conditions	Trench collapsing as a result of poor ground/ soil conditions may cause injuries and disability.	Daily excavation inspection to be done by the appointed responsible person, all findings to be recorded on to register. Sides of excavation to be shored (if necessary) & barricaded immediately. Emergency evacuation plan to be in place in the event of such an incident.	8
3	Rain	Trench collapsing as a result of rain may cause injuries and disability.	Inspections to be done after rain by the appointed responsible person, all findings to be recorded on to register.	12
4	Access to excavations	No safe access into deep excavation may cause injuries and disability.	All excavations deeper than 1.5m must have access ladders or ramps provided for employees to get into & out of the excavation safely	9
5	Spoil heaps	Material falling on to employees working in the trench may cause injuries with disability.	Material to be stacked 1m from the edge of the trench. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
6	Plant, Machines and Vehicles	Plant, machines and vehicles working too close to the edge could fall into the excavation or cause the trench walls to collapse	Plant, machinery and vehicles not involved in excavation must not work too close to excavations. No employees to be in trenches when plant, machinery or vehicles are operating near the trenches.	11
7	Excavations standing overnight	Pedestrians, public vehicles or animals could fall into open excavations	Excavations which are accessible to the public must be barricaded to a height of at least 1m. Warning signs to be erected with lights in poor visibility conditions. Excavations must be backfilled as soon as possible after excavation.	11



EXCAVATIONS USING PLANT

RA NO

H.T.I Score	11	11 High- constant supervision	
Contract			
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures	
Foreman			
Second Foreman			
Safety Officer			
Representative			

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Reflective vests
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	RA Training	Eye Protection
Competency Operator	_	Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
Excavation permit		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Underground services	Interruption of electrical, water, etc. services, explosions from gas lines aqnd ground pollution can be caused by damage to unidentified services.	Excavation permit must be provided. Operators will be made aware of the position of the services and services will be marked clearly for the plant operator.	11
2	Wet Conditions	Plant slipping or sliding could cause injuries to employees or damage to equipment	Plant must not be used in extreme wet conditions. If water ponds in the trench it must be pumped away	11
3	Plant	Plant overturning or falling into trenches can cause possible fatal injuries and damage to plant	Workers must not work inside trenches in the vicinity of working plant. Plant must be a safe distance from the excavations	11

Workers run over	ng plant Plant to have rotating amber lights and reverse warning hooters. Employees must wear reflective vests. Access to area must be monitored and controlled	11
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EXCAVATOR

RA NO

H.T.I Score 9		Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Ear protection
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Fire Extinguisher fitted to Excavator
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Overalls
Competency Operator	Operating Excavator	Dust Mask
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of excavator	Employee being injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or tracks.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The excavator must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	9
		Operator being injured while climbing into the excavator	Operator to mount and dismount the excavator only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
2	Operating excavator	Excavator colliding into other plant or LDV	Excavator to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	9

	bucket.	Excavator to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep clear of the excavator during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching.	13
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		Employee caught by excavator tracks	Employees to keep clear of excavator while moving.No passengers allowed on the excavator.	13
		Excavator working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Excavator operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	10
		Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	13
		Excavator falling into trench.	Excavator to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
3	Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	13
		Employee being injured while working on excavator	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	13
		Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on excavator	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	9
		Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5
		Employee injured while changing the bucket on the excavator.	Changing of the bucket to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	9
		Employee sustaining burns while working on the excavator engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out. Maintenance to be done by a competent person.	3
		Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	No work to be done on the excavator while the engine is still running.	9
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes. Make use of the correct P.P.E when working with batteries.	9

Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	9
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FIRE FIGHTING

RA NO

H.T.I Score	High Risk-Constant Supervision	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Fire Equipment Inspector	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Emergency Plan	Eye Protection
Emergency Plan		Gloves
Competency First Aider		Fire Equipment-Extinguishers/hoses
Fire Equipment Registers		Fire Equipment Signage

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	
1	Inspection of fire extinguisher	No inspection done	All fire extinguishers to be inspected on a monthly basis by a trained and competent person.	
		No register kept	All findings of inspections to be recorded on a register. Inspection to be done by a trained and competent person.	
		Extinguishers not serviced	All fire extinguishers to be serviced one a year by a competent person	
		Fire extinguisher empty	All fire extinguishers to be inspected on a monthly basis by a trained and competent person. All fire extinguishers to be serviced one a year by a competent person	

	Fire extinguished		An area of 1,5 m to be kept clear and free of obstructions around the fire extinguisher.	
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2	Detecting a fire	Sound the alarm	On discovering a fire alarm needs to be made. The emergency evacuation plan to be followed. Safety Representative together with the Principal Evacuation Supervisor to supervise the evacuation.
3	Use of fire extinguisher	Employee not trained in the use of a fire extinguisher	Only trained employees to attempt extinguishing a fire. Emergency procedure (from the Principal Contractor) to be followed.
		Wrong extinguisher used to extinguish fire	All employees to be trained in the use of a fire extinguisher. Training to be done by a trained and competent person.
		Incorrect fire extinguishing method or equipment	Fire fighting only to be done by trained employees. Emergency procedure to be followed.
		Hazardous chemical fire	Area to be evacuated and fire department must be notified of the fire.
		Gas fire (gas cylinders)	Gas cylinders to be kept cool by means of spraying water on them. Fire department to be notified of fire.
		Employee attempting to extinguish fire alone	Call for back up. Only trained employees to attempt extinguishing a fire. Emergency procedure to be followed.
		Building on fire	Building not to be entered. Fire department to be notified of fire.
		Employee burnt	All injuries to be reported. Emergency services to be notified.
		Fire spreading to other buildings	All buildings to be evacuated as per emergency plan of the Principal Contractor.
		Electrical fire	No water to be used. Fire to be extinguished by trained person.

Insufficient fire extinguisher		
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FLAME CUTTING

RA NO

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H.T.I Score	10	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		
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Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Welding Supervisor	First Aider	Flame proof Gloves
Appointment First Aider	Operating Flame Cutting Equipment	Flame proof apron
Competency Welder		Spats
Competency First Aider		Welding Helmet
Falme Cutting Equipment Registers		Fire Extinguisher
AppointmentVessels under Pressure Supt		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pre-use check	No soap test done may lead to gas escaping, could lead to fires and explosions.	Soap test to be done by a trained and competent person. Findings to be recorded on a register. Defects to be reported to the supervisor and defects to be repaired by a trained and competent person.	11
		Oil based soap used for soap test may result in explosions.	Supervisor to ensure that soap is used which breaks down oil. Test to be done by a trained and competent person.	11
2	Storage of gas cylinders	Gas cylinders left free standing may cause serious injuries and medium property damage.	All cylinders to be stored in a secure position, cylinders to be secured upright.	11

		Cylinders stored in direct sunlight may lead to serious injuries and major property damage.	Cylinders to be stored under cover in a well ventilated gas storage area.	11
		Empty and full cylinders stored together may cause cylinders to ignite and explode.	Empty and full cylinders to be stored in separate areas identified by signs.	11
		Oxygen cylinders stored in oil and grease store may lead to serious injuries/fatalities and major property damage.	No gas cylinders to be stored near or in oil and grease stores. Cylinders to be stored in designated gas storage area.	11
		Gas cylinders stored in a closed up container may lead to pressure build up resulting in fatalities/property damage.	No gas cylinders to be stored in a closed up containers. Storage area must be well ventilated.	11
		Oxygen stored with acetylene may lead to fatalities and property damage.	Cylinders to be stored in designated areas, oxygen and acetylene separately.	11
		No fire fighting equipment may lead to fatalities and major property damage.	A minimum of two (2) 9kg dry chemical powder fire extinguishers to be placed ± 10m from the gas storage area.	11
		Fire may lead to fatalities. Major property damage major health risk and serious pollution.	All sources of ignition to be removed from the storage area. No smoking, no naked flame signs to be posted at the storage area. Fire extinguishers to serviceable and in a good working condition.	11
3	Use of flame cutting equipment.	Gas cylinders not in a trolley may lead to medical injuries and minor property damage.	Gas cylinders to be place in a trolley. Supervisor to ensure that the cylinders are fitted in a trolley and secure.	8
		No fire extinguisher fitted to the trolley may lead to injuries and property damage.	Supervisor to ensure that a 4,5 kg DCP fire extinguisher is fitted to all gas trolleys. A daily check should be done to ensure compliance. Checklist should be signed off by the supervisor.	11
		Gas cylinders lying flat on the ground	Cylinders to be placed in an upright position in a cylinder trolley and be secured.	8
		No flash back arrestors fitted may lead to fire and explosions.	Flash back arrestors to be fitted on gauges and the torch. Daily checks to be done to ensure compliance.	11

Hose damage may result in gas leaks which may lead to an explosion.	Daily pre-check and monthly inspection to be done to ensure equipment is in good and safe order. Checklist to be signed off by the supervisor. Inspection to be done by a trained and competent person. Damaged equipment to be replaced.	11
Damaged gauges can cause a gas leak which may lead to an ignition and explosion.	Daily pre-check and monthly inspection to be done to ensure equipment is in good and safe order. Checklist to be signed off by the supervisor. Inspection to be done by a trained and competent person. Damaged equipment to be replaced.	11
Damaged torch may cause a flashback which may lead to an explosion	Soap test to be done daily before use. Daily pre use checks and monthly inspections to be done to ensure that the equipment is in good working order. Checklist to be signed off by the supervisor. Inspection to be done by a trained and competent person and damaged equipment to be replaced.	11
User not making use of PPE may cause serious burns to user.	Only trained and competent person to use flame cutting equipment. Supervisor to ensure that employees are issued with the correct PPE and that they use it correctly.	8
Fire can cause fatalities, major property damage, serious health risk and ground, water air pollution.	Hot work permit to be obtained and inspection of work area to be done before work starts. All flammable liquids and materials to be removed from the area of work.	12
Flame cutting done at heights may lead to materials below been ignited, workers been burnt and explosions.	Area below work to be demarcated as a No Go zone. Spotter to be posted at demarcated area and warning signs to be displayed.	8



FORM AND SUPPORT WORK

RA NO

H.T.I Score	7	Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision	
Contract			
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures	
Foreman			
Second Foreman			
Safety Officer			
Representative			

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
App Form & Supportwork Supt	First Aider	Gloves
Appointment First Aider	Fall Protection Plan	Eye Protection
Fall Protection Plan	Working atheights	Safety Harnesses
Competency First Aider		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Off loading shutters	Employee sustaining hand and finger injuries	Employees to make use of hand protection which must be provided. All employees to undergo a toolbox talk. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer	5
		Employee sustaining back injury	Employees to attend a toolbox talk on material handling. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer	5

		Material thrown from truck	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Employees to attend a toolbox talk on material handling.	5
		Employee struck by shutter	Shutters not to be thrown off the truck. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer	8
2	Storage of shutters	Material stacked on uneven ground	Ground to be firm and level. Storage to be controlled by a competent stacking supervisor.	5
		Material stacked unevenly	Stacking to be controlled by a competent stacking supervisor.	5
		Material falling over on plant or employee	Storage to be controlled by a competent stacking supervisor.	8
		Poor house keeping	House keeping to be maintained. Stacking and storage to be maintained and supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
3	Erecting Box Shutters	Hand injuries caused by use of hammers	Employees must wear hand protection	5
		Shutter not sufficiently constructed	Before shutter is lifted by the crane, the shutter must be inspected for any loose panels	8
4	Lifting the shutter into position	Shutter catching the scaffold and pulling scaffold over causing injuries	A guide rope must be used to guide the shutter into position. No person to be on scaffold while shutter is being lowered into position	8
		Releasing the crane hooks before the Shutter is held in position with props from the side, causing the shutter to collapse and cause injuries.	The hooks of the crane will only be unhooked when the shutter is sufficiently propped.	8

		Shutter fastened to the rebar column and crane hook unhooked without props, causing the shutter to pull the rebar over and cause severe injuries.	Shutter will not be tied to the rebar and the crane hooks unhooked unless the shutter is sufficiently propped.	8
		Load falling onto employees, causing severe injuries or fatalities.	No person to be standing under load and slew crane will not slew over employees.	8
5	Using access scaffold to gain access to the top of the shutter to unhook the crane or for pouring concrete.	Scaffolds not build to OHS Act regulations or SABS standards.	Scaffolds will be erected on sole boards, will be levelled with base jacks, will be build with same size ledgers and standards, will be sufficiently cross braced, will have a full working platform for employees, will have handrails of 900mm high around the platform, will be erected with hook on ladders and will have a safe to use or unsafe to use sign at the ladder.	8
		Employees falling from scaffold where a full floor board could not be constructed.	In the event where a full floor board could not be erected, employees will wear and use a safety harness connected to the scaffold handrail.	8



FRONT END LOADER

RA NO

H.T.I Score	8	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Ear protection
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Fire Extinguisher fitted to Front End Loader
Appointment First Aider	Operator training	Overalls
Competency Operator		Dust Mask
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
Maintenance schedule		
Schedule "D" notice		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of front end loader.	Employee being injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or wheels.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The front end loader must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	9
		Operator being injured while mounting or dismounting the front end loader.	Operator to mount and dismount the front end loader only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5

2	Operating front and leader	Front and loader colliding into other alast	Front and loader to be energial by	9
2	Operating front end loader	Front end loader colliding into other plant or LDV	Front end loader to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	9
		Employee being run over by front end loader.	Front end loader to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep clear of the front end loader during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching. Front end loader to be fitted with a reverse hooter.	13
		Front end loader overturning.	Front end loader to be operated by a trained and competent operator, front end loader to be operated at a safe angle, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
		Front end loader working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Front end loader operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	10
		Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	13
3	Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	13
		Employee being injured while working on front end loader.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	13
		Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on front end loader/ TLB.	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	9
		Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5
		Employee injured while changing the wheels on the front end loader/ TLB.	Changing of the wheels to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5

		Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	9
		Employee sustaining burns while working on the front end loader engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out.	3
			Maintenance to be done by a competent person.	9
		Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	No work to be done on the front end loader while the engine is still running.	5
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes. Make use of the correct PPE when working with batteries.	9
		Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	9
4	General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the front end loader.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	6
		Theft of front end loader.	As per 4.1.	6



GRADER

RA NO

H.T.I Score	8	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction – all employees	Ear protection
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Fire Extinguisher fitted to Grader
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Overalls
Competency Operator	Operating Grader	Dust Mask
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of grader.	Employee being injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or wheels.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The grader must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	9
		Operator being injured while mounting or dismounting the grader.	Operator to mount and dismount the grader only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
2	Operating grader.	Grader colliding into other plant or LDV	Grader to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	9

	Employee being run over by grader.	Grader to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep clear of the Grader during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching. Grader to be fitted with a reverse hooter.	13
	Grader overturning.	Grader to be operated by a trained and competent operator, grader to be operated at a safe angle, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
	Grader working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
	Grader operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	10
	Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	13
	Grader driving into trench.	Grader to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
3 Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	13
	Employee being injured while working on grader.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	13
	Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on grader.	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	9
	Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5
	Employee injured while changing the blade on the grader.	Changing of the blade to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
	Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	9
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		Employee sustaining burns while working on the graders engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out.	3
		Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	Maintenance to be done by a competent person.	9
			No work to be done on the grader while the engine is still running.	5
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes. Make use of the correct P.P.E when working with batteries.	9
		Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	9
4	General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the grader.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	6
		Theft of grader.	As per 4.1.	6



GRINDER

RA NO

H.T.I Score	9	9 Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision	
Contract			
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures	
Foreman			
Second Foreman			
Safety Officer			
Representative			

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Eye protection
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Ear protection
Daily Pre-use Inspection register	Operating Grinder	Dust Mask
Monthly check by Electrical Supervisor	RA Training	Fire extinguisher
	_	Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pre-use inspection	Inspection not done may lead to injuries and equipment damage	Inspection to be done by a competent person. User of the grinder to be trained on how to do the pre use inspection. Inspection registers to be signed off by a competent supervisor.	9
2	Changing of cutting or grinding disk.	Grinder not made safe – not plugged out may lead to injuries or equipment damage	Only a trained person is allowed to change the disk on a grinder. Disks that get wet or lay in water may not be used. User to ensure that the grinder is plugged out.	9
		Incorrect tools used to change the disk may lead to injuries and minor equipment damage.	Only trained, appointed and competent person to change the disc on the grinder.	6

		Incorrect disk fitted may lead to injuries and minor equipment damage	Only a trained and competent person to change the disc on the grinder.	9
		Disk fitted the wrong way round may lead to injuries equipment damage and disability effect.	Only a trained and competent person to change the disc on the grinder.	9
		Damaged disk fitted may lead to injuries or equipment damage	Disc to be inspected by the supervisor before fitment. This task is to be done by a trained and competent person.	9
3	Use of grinder.	Safety guard not in place may cause serious injuries or equipment damage	Grinder to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person.	12
		Cutting of steel may cause injuries through sparks flying steel	Grinder to be used by a trained and competent person. The steel is to be placed on a level area in order to prevent any possible damage to the cutting disc. The steel should not be supported by means of holding it in ones hands. No unnecessary people to be allowed in the area where cutting will take place.	8
		Grinding sparks entering eyes may cause eye injuries and disability effect.	Eye protection to be used – safety glasses and face shield. Assistants to make use of eye protection as well.	12
		Cement dust inhalation may cause serious lung disease and permanent disability.	User of grinder to make use of a dust mask.	11
		Noise may cause permanent disability effect to user.	When the grinder is used – use ear protection. Avoid using grinder in a confined space or in closed area.	11
		Grinder used by incompetent employee may result in injuries, equipment damage and disability.	Only trained employees are allowed to work with a grinder. Grinder not to be left unsupervised. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	11
		Disk coming off while cutting may cause injuries, equipment damage and disability.	Grinder to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person. Inspection registers to be signed off by the responsible supervisor.	8

		Employee dropping grinder may cause an injury, equipment damage and disability.	Only trained employees are allowed to work with a grinder. No horse play allowed while working with the grinder. Grinder may only be put down when the disc has stopped turning.	8
		Employee being shocked may cause injury and disability.	Grinder not to be used while standing in the water. No work to be done in the rain, grinder to be inspected before use and grinder with poor connections and cables to be removed from site.	9
		Employee using grinding disk for cutting may cause injuries, equipment damage and disability.	Only trained and competent employees to work with grinder, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Employee using cutting disk for grinding may cause injury, equipment damage and disability.	Only trained and competent employees to work with grinder, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Use the correct disc for cutting or grinding and for the material being processed.	8
		Employee using grinder to cut wood may result in injury and disability due to fire.	Only trained and competent employees to work with grinder, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Fire extinguisher to be on hand.	8
4	Storage of Grinder.	Incorrect storage of grinder may result in damage to the grinder.	Proper storage space for grinder to be provided. Storage to be controlled by a trained and competent store man	5
		Theft of grinder.	Grinder not to be left unsupervised. If not in use the grinder must be returned to the store.	5
5	Maintenance.	Defects not reported may lead to injuries, equipment damage and disability.	All defects on the grinder must be reported to the supervisor.	12
		Defects repaired by an incompetent employee may cause injury, equipment damage and disability.	Only trained and competent persons to repair the grinder.	12



IDENTIFYING UNDERGROUND SERVICES

RA NO

H.T.I Score	11	High Risk-Constant Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Gloves
Appointment First Aider		Fire Extinguisher
Competency Operator		
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
Excavation Permit		

Ac	tivity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1 Identifying		If services are not identified prior to operations they may be damaged.Interruption of electricity, gas, water,sewerage, telephonic services to the community. Damage to property due to explosions or fire. Environmental damage from spillages Injury to persons due to explosions, fire, electrocution or asphyxiation due to exposure to gas	Services must be identified prior to excavation starting. An excavation permit must be issued whch indicates the location of these services. Liasson must take place with the relevant service providers: Eskom, Telkom etc	11

2	Marking known services	If the services are not marked, the operators/ employees will be unaware of te services and may damage them during operations. Interruption of electricity, gas, water, sewerage, telephonic services to the community. Damage to property due to explosions or fire. Environmental damage from spillages Injury to persons due to explosions, fire, electrocution or asphyxiation due to exposure to gas	Known services must be clearly marked and all employees must be informed with regard to the hazards	11
3	Identifying suspected services	If services are not identified prior to operations they may be damaged.Interruption of electricity, gas, water,sewerage, telephonic services to the community. Damage to property due to explosions or fire. Environmental damage from spillages Injury to persons due to explosions, fire, electrocution or asphyxiation due to exposure to gas	If it is suspected that there are possible underground services in the area of operations (unidentified on plans) they must be exposed using manual excavation methods. This task must be supervised constantly by a competent supervisor/ foreman	11
		Employee may strike and damage electrical cables. Electrocution from contact with electrical cables.	Employees doing manual excavation must be issued with rubber soled safety boots and heavy duty rubber gloves . They must be informed with regard to the hazards. This task must be supervised constantly by a competent supervisor/ foreman	11
		Employee may strike and damage water pipe. Interruption of water services to the community.	Employees must be informed of the hazards and be told to proceed with caution. This task must be supervised constantly by a competent supervisor/ foreman	11
		Employee may strike and damage sewerage pipe. Damage to the environment from spillage	Employees must be informed of the hazards and be told to proceed with caution. This task must be supervised constantly by a competent supervisor/ foreman	11

		Employee may strike and damage telephone cables. Interruption of telephone services to the community.	Employees must be informed of the hazards and be told to proceed with caution. This task must be supervised constantly by a competent supervisor/ foreman	11
4	Informing the relevant service providers of construction activity in the area	If service providers are not informed of construction activities in the area they will be unable to respond timeously should damages occur. Delayed restoration of service to community. Damage could worsen due to delayed repairs, causing additional financial implications. Production loss	All service providers must be warned in advance of construction activities in the area	11



JACK HAMMER

RA	NO

H.T.I Score 8 Contract	8 Medium-Regular Monitoring & Supervis	
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment Explosives Manager	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Blasting Supervisor	First Aider	Ear Protection
Appointment First Aider	Competency Operator	Eve Protection
Appointment Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		Hard Hat
Competency Operator		Fire Extinguishers
Plant/ Vehicle registers		First Aid Box
Compressor certificate		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pre-use inspection of all equipment	Failure of equipment, will cause injuries to persons and/or property damage.	Inspections to be completed at prescribed periods. Faulty equipment to be reported immediately and repaired or replaced.	8
2	PPE	Hand and foot injuries	Operators to use gloves and safety boots	5
		Drill causing dust pollution and dust inhalation.	Excessive dust to be controlled with water. Operators to wear dust masks.	5
		Drill causing noise pollution resulting in hearing loss.	Noise levels to be monitored and area to be demarcated as a noise zone. Operators to use hearing protection.	5
		Foreign bodies in eyes will cause eye injuries	Operators to make use of eye protection	5

3	Competent Operators	Untrained operators will cause injuries to themselves or other employees.	Supervisors to ensure operation by trained operators only. Operators to be undergo regular Toolbox Talks.	8
4	Coupling compressor and hoses	By not making use of safety chains the hose can come loose under pressure causing the hose to whip lash resulting in injuries and or property damage.	Install air hoses [not water hoses] to Compressor and Jackhammer, making use of Safety chains between hose and hammer, hose and compressor.	11
5	Opening air valve	A full blast of air into the system might cause the hose to burst or couplings to come loose causing injuries or property damage.	After coupling up, the air control valve must be opened slowly, not fully at once.	11
6	Changing drill bits and compressed air hoses.	Pressure can cause the hose to whip lash causing injuries.	Compressors to be switched off and pressure released before drill bits and hoses are changed and all air compressor connections to be fitted with safety chains.	11
7	Uncoupling Hoses	Not releasing the pressure before will cause the hose to whip lash.	Before uncoupling of hoses the air supply will be shut off and the hammer must be operated to release the last pressure left in the hose.	11
8	Compressors pressure vessel certificate must be available at all times	Failure will cause time delays and the use of faulty equipment.	Supervisor must ensure the availability of required documentation.	8



KERBS AND PAVING

RA NO

H.T.I Score 7		Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Dust Masks
Competency First Aider		Eye Protection
		Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Blocks/Slabs offloaded by supplier placing on instruction by user	Stacking higher than twice base leading to collapse of stacks	Keep to single stacks placed near job	8
2	Transport of blocks / slabs to job on pallets using forks	Collapse of stack whilst being transported over rough terrain	Secure blocks/slabs on pallets with straps/transport in cages	8
3	Transport of blocks / slabs to job usingwheelbarrow / bucket of loader	Overloading of wheelbarrow leading to back strains and sideways collapse of wheelbarrow.	Training in correct handling of wheelbarrows / provide level path from storage to job.	8
4	Laying of Kerb stones and paving slabs	Injury to back whilst lifting blocks.	Training in correct lifting techniques	8
		Injury to hands and feet whilst handling blocks.	Safety boots and gloves to be worn	5
		Breathing in of dry cement dust	Dust masks to be used	5



LOADING / OFFLOADING TRUCKS

RA NO

H.T.I Score	10	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Hard Hat
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Gloves
Appointment First Aider	RA Training	
Competency Operator		
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
Appt Stacking and Storage Supervisor		
Appt Ladder Inspector		
Ladder Register		
PPE issue register		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	PPE	Not using correct PPE could cause injury to hands, legs and feet.	PPE equipment to be used, Safety Boots, Gloves, Hardhat. Employees to sign for PPE on PPE issue register	10
2		Inhalation of cement dust during handling can cause lung function impairment	Dust masks to be worn during handling of cement bags/ products	12

3	Housekeeping	Obstacles on ground may cause tripping and falling with the load on top of Employee could cause serious injuries.	Ensure that the lay-down area is free of obstacles and large enough to stack material being off-loaded in an orderly way. Stacking and Storage Supervisor to ensure good stacking and housekeeping standards are maintained.	10
4	Stacks	Stacks could collapse and cause injuries or damge to proerty or material if they are not stacked correctly	Stacking and storage to be controlled by an appointed Stacking and Storage Supervisor. Stacking must take place in the prescribed manner.	12
5	Climbing on stacked material.	Material may dislodge causing employee to fall causing injury to all parts of the body.	Employees are not allowed to climb on material that has been stacked & should always handle material on top of stack first.	8
		Topmost level of stack may be too high to reach safely from the ground causing employees to climb on stacks and possibly injuring themselves.	Safe access to be provided to enable employees to handle topmost material on stacks.	12
6	Distribution of load	Weight not distributed evenly makes it difficult to control. Material not positioned properly may fall off truck.Material falling off truck may get lost, injure people or damage the vehicle of a third party. Truck difficult to control – may leave the road causing an accident with a third party, resulting in property loss, injury &/or fatal.	Driver of truck and loading Supervisor to come to an agreement as to what gets loaded where, take into consideration the weight distribution and requirements of the statutory laws applicable.	11
7	Manual lifting	Workers may injure their backs if loads are too heavy for them. Dropping of load because of its weight. Injury to backs. Dropping load onto fingers, legs or feet.	Determine the weight of individual items and engage sufficient workers to load the material or equipment onto the back of the truck in an orderly way. Use lifting equipment if the item is to unweildy or heavy for manual lifting	8
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		Sudden release of load on one side of load will cause the other party to release the load, possibly onto his legs, feet or hands. Injuries to legs, feet or hands.	The communication between Employees is to be of a high standard. They should release the load being handled at the same time, continuously advising the other parties when they are going to release their hold of the load being handled.	9
8		damage to product or property.	After loading of truck, double check that material is safely secured and incapable of dislodging during transit.	11
9	Using Lifting Equipment	Employees may be injured, property damaged or material lost if incorrect procedures are followed when using lifting equipment.	Employees to be trained in cranage and associated Risk assessments.	11



LP GAS TORCH

RA NO

H.T.I Score 9		Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Gloves
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Eye protection
Appointment welding supervisor	Operating LP Gas torch	Apron
Welding and flame cutting register	RA LP Gas Torch	Overalls
		Fire extinguisher

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1		Incorrect PPE used could cause burn injuries	Flame proof welding PPE to be used- Gloves, eye protection, apron	8
2	Pre-start check	Failure of equipment can lead to burns and property damage	Inspect all areas of the bottle, pipe regulator and nozzle before use and record findings	8
3	Operation		Practise good house keeping. Clear work area of all combustible materials prior to using equipment. Fire extinguisher to be on hand	12
		Incorrect lighting could cause burn injuries	Only a flint type lighter is to be used	8



MANUAL BACKFILLING

RA NO

H.T.I Score	8	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Safety Footwear
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Hand tool register	RA Excavations	Gloves

Activity	y Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Access	Injuries can be caused when jumping into or climbing out of excavations	A ladder must always be used to get into and out of excavated area.	8
2	Tools	Wooden handles of picks and shovels may have splinters which will cause hand injuries. Loose pick heads can fall off causing injuries.	Tools must be inspected monthly and a visual check to be done on when issued and before use.	5
		Injuries to feet or hands	Safety boots and gloves to be worn	
3	Dust	Excessive dust can impair lung function	Dust Masks to be worn in dusty conditions	
4	Other employees	Employees can be injured by the tools of other employees if they are standing too close to each other	Employees to be well spaced away from each other	9

5	injuries due to falling in the excavation.	Employees must check excavation for overhanging rocks that might fail, bad soil conditions that might collapse. Employees must not stand too close to the excavation edge	9
6	Machinery in the area can cause vibrations which could cause the excavation to collapse	No employee is allowed in an excavation while machines are working nearby	9



MANUAL EXCAVATION

RA NO

H.T.I Score	7	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Life lines
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider		Eye Protection
Competency First Aider		Gloves
Appointment Excavation Supervisor		Reflective vests
Excavation Permit		
Excavation Registers		
Appontment Hand Tool Inspector		
Hand Tool Registers		
Appointment Ladder Inspector		
Ladder Registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Tools	Tools which are in a bad condition may cause injuries	Safety officer and representatives to carry out regular inspections to ensure that all equipment is in good condition. All hand tools to be on register and inspected on a monthly basis. Storeman to do a visual check when issuing tools.	9
2	Excavating	Over exertion may cause injuries and	Sufficient rest periods to be	5

3	Services	Accidental contact with undergoround power cables may cause electrocution.	Excavation permit must be provided. Employees will be made aware of the position of the services and services will be marked clearly for the plant operator. Where doubt exists, employees will be issued with non-conductive PPE e.g. rubber soled shoes and rubber gloves and tools will have handles of non-conductive material.	1
		Employee struck on head by pick may cause injuries with disability.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor, employees to be spaced well apart from each other when digging the trench.	8
4	Entering and exiting of excavation	Employees can slip and fall when sides collapse. Jumping into excavation can cause injury to feet and other body parts.	All excavations deeper than 1.5m must have access ladders or ramps provided for employees to get into & out of the excavation safely. Supervisors to enforce the use thereof by means of toolbox talks.	9
5	Ground/ soil stability	Collapse of walls with people inside. Can cause death to employees.	Labourers to be warned against undermining. Make use of shoring in all excavations deeper than 1.5 meters. Supervisors to inspect each excavation prior to each shift according to the standard check list provided.	8
6	PPE	Hand injuries may cause disability.	Foreman to ensure that all employees make use of the P.P.E issued to them.	9



MANUAL HANDLING

RA NO

2 ,		
H.T.I Score	9 Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Safety Footwear
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Moving of heavy material or equipment	Using incorrect lifting techniques may cause back injuries	Employees to be trained in correct lifting techniques.	12
		Materials may fall on feet and cause injuries	Protective footwear to be worn.	9
2	Pinch points	Pinch points may cause injuries to hands and fingers.	Gloves to be worn	6
3		Sharp edges on objects may cause injuries to hands and fingers.	Gloves to be worn	6
4	Heavy or awkwardly shaped objects	One person moving heavyor awkwardly shaped equipment or material alone may cause injuries	Sufficient employees must be used to carry heavy objects. Employees to maintain good communications.	12



MANUAL SLURRY HANDLING

RA NO

H.T.I Score 6		Low Risk- Regular monitoring
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Dust Masks
Competency First Aider	Correct lifting techniques	Gloves
		Reflective vests

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pouring slurry	Not wearing gum boots in wet slurry. Injuries to employees especially feet	Wear suitable PPE, gumboots	5
2	Using shovels to mix slurry	Not using gloves and gum boots. Injuries to hands and feet	Wear suitable PPE for the job- gum boots and PVC gloves	5
3	Handling/ carrying a bag of cement	Not wearing approved safety boots or shoes. Not bending knees and keeping back nearly straight when lifting heavy items may cause injuries to feet or back	Wear approved safety shoes/ boots. Use correct lifting techniques when lifting something- bend knees and keep back straight	8
4	Mixing slurry	Dry cement exposure may cause damage to lungs	Employees are to wear dust masks when working with dry cement products.	5



MILLING/ RECYCLING

RA NO

H.T.I Score	0	Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider		Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Reflective vests
Competency First Aider		Appropriate signage on vehicles
Plant/ Vehicle registers		Amber rotating lights
Emergency procedures		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Moving to and from site	Mechanical failure may cause serious injury to persons or property damage.	Pre-start check must be performed to ensure, amongst other things, that the warning hooter is audible and sufficient.	8
		Collisions with persons, plant or machinery may cause serious injury to persons or property damage.	All personnel to wear reflective vests. Site must be cleared of all unnecessary personnel, plant machinery. All persons to be made aware of the danger of working on public roads. All vehicles to be fitted with amber rotating lights and reverse warning hooter.	11

		Collisions with public vehicles may cause serious injury to persons, property damage or legal liability claims.	Machine to be accompanied by a bakkie while travelling to work site. All vehicles to be fitted with amber rotating lights and reverse warning hooter. Signage to be sufficient and correctly placed .	11
		Lack of visibility of workers in work area to operators may cause serious injury to persons.	Machine to be accompanied by a flagman whilst maneuvering on site. All personnel to wear reflective vests Trained and competent operator. All vehicles to be fitted with amber rotating lights and reverse warning hooter.	11
2	Milling	Mechanical failure may cause serious injury to persons or property damage.	Pre-start check must be performed to ensure, amongst other things, that the warning hooter is audible and sufficient.	8
		Collisions with persons, plant or machinery or flying debris may cause serious injury to persons or property damage.	All personnel to wear reflective vests. Site must be cleared of all unnecessary personnel, plant machinery. All persons to be made aware of the danger of working on public roads. All vehicles to be fitted with amber rotating lights and reverse warning hooter.	11
		Collisions with public vehicles may cause serious injury to persons, property damage or legal liability claims.	Machine to be accompanied by a bakkie while travelling to work site. All vehicles to be fitted with amber rotating lights and reverse warning hooter. Signage to be sufficient and correctly placed.	11
		Lack of visibility of workers in work area to operators may cause serious injury to persons.	Machine to be accompanied by a flagman whilst maneuvering on site. All personnel to wear reflective vests Trained and competent operator. All vehicles to be fitted with amber rotating lights and reverse warning hooter.	11

3	Using picks to finish off the finer details.	Lack of visibility of workers in work area to operator may cause serious injury to persons.	Machine to be accompanied by a flagman whilst maneuvering on site. All personnel to wear reflective vests. Trained and competent operator. All vehicles to be fitted with amber rotating lights and reverse warning hooter.	11
		Workers too close to each other may cause injuries to persons	Workers are to keep a safe distance between themselves and other workers. Foreman to instruct the employees.	5
		Workers hitting their foot with the pick may cause serious foot injuries	Safety boots are to be worn by workers.	5
4	Manual brooming of area	Lack of visibility of workers in work area to operators may cause serious injury to persons.	Machine to be accompanied by a flagman whilst maneuvering on site. All personnel to wear reflective vests. Trained and competent operator. All vehicles to be fitted with amber rotating lights and reverse warning hooter.	11
		Workers too close to each other may cause injuries to persons	Workers are to keep a safe distance between themselves and other workers. Foreman to instruct the employees.	5



MOBILE CRANE

RA NO

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H.T.I Score	10 Medium-Regular monitoring, S	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Crane Operator	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment Lifting Equipment Supervisor	Crane Operator Certificate	Ear Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Crane log		
Load test certificates		
Lifting Equipment Register		
Competency Rigger		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of crane	Employee being injured by standing on, under or too close to truck	All protective guards and covers must be in place before starting the engine. The crane must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	8
		Operator being injured while mounting or dismounting the crane	Operator to mount or dismount the crane only at locations that has steps and handholds.	8
		Motor failure	Motor to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	8
		Operator not ensuring crane hook is secured prior to set crane in motion.	Crane hook must be secured prior to operator setting crane in motion.	8

2	Operating of crane	Crane colliding into other plant or LDV	Crane to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	8
		Load being dropped onto employees	Crane to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep clear of crane slew area. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching.	11
		Operator operating recklessly	Crane to be operated by a trained and competent operator, crane to be operated at a safe speed, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	11
		Crane working in the incorrect place	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Crane operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and he must take frequent breaks.	5
		Operator exposed to dust	Dust to be controlled, wearing of dust mask	5
		Crane lifting a too heavy load	Crane to be operated by a trained and competent operator. Load chart on crane to be followed, onboard computer to be tested for the correct readings. Rigging of material to be done by a competent and trained rigger.	11
		Operator placing load in wrong area	Crane operator to be guided by a trained and competent banks man – only one person at a time to guide the crane operator, the crane must be operated by a trained and competent operator. The lifting operation must be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Crane falling over during lifting operation	The crane must be operated by a trained and competent operator. Crane to stand on firm and level ground.	12

		Load swinging out of control	Load to be secured by means of guide ropes, no high lifts to be done in strong winds, crane to be operated by a trained and competent operator and the task must be supervised by a competent supervisor.	12
		Load falling on to an employee	Area of lifting operations to be barricaded with a barrier and warning signs posted. Watch men are to be posted to ensure that no body enters the area. All employees to undergo induction before entering the site. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	11
3	Maintenance	Lifting tackle breaking	Rigging to be done by a trained and competent rigger, all lifting tackle to be inspected prior to lifting. This must be done by a competent person and all recordings must be on register.	11
		Employee injured while working on crane	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	8
		Fire or explosion occurring	A functional fire extinguisher must be available inside the crane truck	12
4	General	Employee working on the jib may be injured	Jib should be lowered to ground level for employees to work on. No employee allowed to climb on the jib.	12
		Crane collapse during inclement weather may cause injuries, damage and loss of production	Crane operations should be stopped when wind speeds reaches 70km/h	12
		Crane not checked before operations start	Operator must do a pre-inspection checklist before the crane is started every morning.	12
		Crane not certified to use	The crane must be erected by competent persons and the crane must be load tested every 12 months and whenever maintenance has been done.	12
		Mechanical work not done by competent person	Installations must only be done by a qualified and competent person who can certify his work.	12



PAINTING

RA NO

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H.T.I Score 7	7	Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Scaffold Supervisor	First Aider	Gloves
Scaffold Registers	MSDS	Safety Harnesses
Appointment Ladder Inspector	Fall Protection Plan	Respiratory Mask
Ladder Register	Elevated positions	
MSDS		
Fall Protection Plan		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Off loading of Paint	Paint tin too heavy for one person to lift.	Safe material handling practises must be followed and more than one employee to move the tins of paint	5
		PPE not worn by employees	Hand, feet, head protection to be worn during handling	5
2	Working on heights	Falling from heights can cause serious	Employees to wear Safety harnesses	11
		Working on unsafe scaffolds	Only safe to use scaffolds to be used	11
		Working on unsafe ladders	Only ladders checked on register to be used	11
		Working on drums	Workers must only work from a safe access platform	8
3	Painting of structures	Paint dripping on carpets and other employees	Proper precautionary measures to be in place to protect the carpets and other people	5

		Paint falling from heights	Paint tins to be fastened properly to ensure that the paint tin will not fall from heights	8
		Paint brush or roller falling from heights	Paint brush and rollers to be fastened to a lanyard and to the wrist of the painter	5
		Employees not wearing PPE	All employees to wear the prescribed PPE	5
4	Openings tins of paint	Deep lacerations caused to employees by opening tins with improper tools e.g. Stanley knife, etc.	All paint tins must be opened with an appropriate tin opener	5
5	Exposure to paint	Exposure to paint fumes	Painting must only be done in a well ventilated area, or respiratory mask must be provided. MSDS of product to be available and discussed with painters	8
		Skin exposure to paint	Gloves and overalls to be worn. MSDS of product to be available and discussed with painters	5
6	Cleaning brushes and other tools	Exposure to thinners/ turpentine fumes	Cleaning must only be done in a well ventilated area. MSDS of product to be available and discussed with painters	8
		Skin exposure to thinners/ turpentine	Gloves and overalls to be worn. MSDS of product to be available and discussed with painters	5



PLASTERING

RA NO

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H.T.I Score 7	7	Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Scaffold Supervisor	First Aider	Gloves
Scaffold Registers	Fall Protection Plan	Safety Harnesses
Appointment Ladder Inspector	Elevated positions	Respiratory Mask
Ladder Register		
Fall Protection Plan		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Mix mortar	Faulty hand tools can cause bruises or cuts.	Shovels and hand tools must be inspected to ensure they are in good condition.	5
		Inhalation of dry cement dust can cause lung function impairment	Dust Masks to be worn when working with dry cement	8
2	Wet walls.	Plaster can dry out or not stick to wall causing poor quality of work.	Moisten wall prior to applying mortar.	5
3	Supply mortar to plasterer	Faulty hand tools can cause bruises or cuts.	Shovels, wheelbarrows and hand tools must be inspected to ensure they are in good condition.	5
4	Apply mortar to wall.	Faulty hand tools can cause bruises or cuts.	Trowels and hand tools must be inspected to ensure they are clean and in good condition.	5
		Skin exposure to cement can cause cement burns	Gloves and overalls to be worn	5

5	Working on heights	Falling from heights can cause serious	Employees to wear Safety harnesses	11
		Working on unsafe scaffolds	Only safe to use scaffolds to be used	11
		Working on unsafe ladders	Only ladders checked on register to be used	11
		Working on drums	Workers must only work from a safe access platform	8
6	Screed mortar.	Faulty spirit level; uneven straight edge. Poor quality of work	Levels, trowels and hand tools must be inspected to ensure they are clean and in good condition., good standard of scaffolding / trestles.	5
7	Skim, float or scratch plaster to final finish.	Faulty spirit level, faulty tools can cause poor quality of work	Trowels and hand tools must be inspected to ensure they are clean and in good condition.	5
8	Clean up area.	Rubble, people could trip or fall causing bruises, scratches, cuts or fractures when falling over objects.	Good housekeeping standards to be maintained	5
9	Moisten wall.	Plaster could dry too fast causing cracks and poor quality of work	Apply water to prevent rapid drying out,	5



POKER VIBRATOR

RA NO

2 :	—	
H.T.I Score 7	7	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Supervisor of Machinery	First Aider	Ear Protection
Appointment First Aider	Operating poker vibrator	Gloves
Competency Operator		Eye protection
Competency First Aider		
Equipment registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Issuing of P.P.E.	Defective P.P.E issued may cause injuries.	All P.P.E to be SABS approved, supervisor to ensure that the correct P.P.E is issued to the employees.	5
		P.P.E not on register.	All employees are to sign for the P.P.E issued to them, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor, site safety officer to do regular checks on the paper work to ensure that the employees are signing for the P.P.E issued to them.	5

	Theft of P.P.E.	All P.P.E to be kept in a safe and secure place only one person to be in control of the issuing of the P.P.E, all employees to look after their own items which were issued to them.	5
	Operator not trained to use poker vibrator.	Operator to be competent in the use of the poker vibrator. Employee to be issued with steel toe cap safety boots. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
	Employee exposed to noise may cause hearing loss.	Employee to make use of SABS approved hearing protection, supervisor to ensure that the correct P.P.E is used. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
Pre-start check	Mechanical failure can cause injuries or damage to property	Machine is to be checked prior to use.	8
Operating poker vibrator.	Employee over come by fumes may cause asphyxiation and disability.	Minimise the use of petrol and diesel driven machines excavations. Excavations to be well ventilated. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Working in confined space procedure to be followed where required.	8
	Employee overcome with heat-stroke may cause injuries.	Drinking water to be supplied to the employees, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
	Incompetent employee working with poker vibrator may cause injuries and disability.	Only trained and competent employees to work with any poker vibrator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Operator not trained to use poker vibrator. Employee exposed to noise may cause hearing loss. Pre-start check Mechanical failure can cause injuries or damage to property Operating poker vibrator. Employee over come by fumes may cause asphyxiation and disability. Employee overcome with heat-stroke may cause injuries. Incompetent employee working with poker	Secure place only one person to be in control of the issuing of the P.P.E. all employees to look after their own items which were issued to them. Operator not trained to use poker vibrator. Operator to be competent in the use of the poker vibrator. Employee to be issued with steel toe cap safety boots. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer. Task to be supervisor. Employee exposed to noise may cause hearing loss. Employee to make use of SABS approved hearing protection, supervisor to ensure that the correct P.P.E is used. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Pre-start check Mechanical failure can cause injuries or damage to property Employee over come by fumes may cause asphyxiation and disability. Employee over come by fumes may cause asphyxiation and disability. Employee over come with heat-stroke may competent supervisor. Working in confined space procedure to be followed where required. Employee overcome with heat-stroke may cause injuries. Incompetent employee working with poker vibrator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Incompetent employee working with poker vibrator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.

	Employee affected by the vibrations of the poker vibrator may cause injuries.	Employees to make use of hand protection, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer. Long processes to be done in shifts of 30 minutes at a time.	5
	Refuelling of poker vibrator, may cause injuries, damage due to fire.	Poker vibrator shall be switched off when refuelling takes place. There shall always be a fire extinguisher nearby in the excavation and the operator of the poker vibrator shall know how to use the fire extinguisher.	8
	Moving around with a poker vibrator may cause injuries and fatalities	The operator shall walk with his hand on the controls of the poker vibrator. The operator shall ensure that there are no trip and fall hazards in the work area and that he has a clear space to manoeuvre the poker vibrator comfortably.	11
	Noise can cause hearing loss	Ear protection to be worn	8
	Vibration can cause numbness which can cause loss of control, leading to injuries	Employee to take sufficient breaks or extensive work to be performed by a relay of employees. Gloves to be worn	3



POURING READY MIX CONCRETE

RA NO

H.T.I Score 7	7	Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		Mediam-Regular Monitoring, Supervision
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Gumboots
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Eye Protection
Appointment First Aider		Gloves
Competency Operator		
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Positioning of truck on site	Persons in work area.Positioning truck too close to excavation/ structures/ material.Person can be run over and injured. Truck can collapse the walls of the excavation or fall into it. Structures or material can be damaged	Area to be cleared of personnel while truck is being positioned. Truck to have reverse warning hooter. Spotter to be used to direct driver to correct position.	8
2	Positioning of chute	Sharp edges and snags on chute. Incorrect placement of chute.Injuries to personscuts, bruises, puncture wounds. Concrete poured in/ on wrong area.	Gloves to be worn. Competent person to position chute.	5

3	Pouring concrete	machine parts.Eye or skin damage. Injury to persons	Gloves and eye goggles to be worn. Area to be cleared of all persons not directly involved in the pouring. Competent person to supervise the pouring. No loose clothing to be worn by operator. Persons to practise caution when in the vicinity of moving machinery/ parts.	8
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POWER FLOAT

RA NO

H.T.I Score	9	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating	Eye Protection
Competency Operator	<u> </u>	Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
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	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	PPE	If correct PPE is not used, serious injuries may occur	PPE to be used- safety boots, overalls, ear protection, eye protection, gloves, dust mask	12
2	Pre-start check	Mechanical failure can cause injuries or damage to property	Machine is to be checked prior to use, include all hose fittings, safety chains before use	8
3	Operating	Dust can affect lung function	Dust masks to be worn	8
		Noise can cause hearing loss	Ear protection to be worn	8
		Vibration can cause numbness which can cause loss of control, leading to injuries	Employee to take sufficient breaks or extensive work to be performed by a relay of employees. Gloves to be worn	3
		Fly rock can cause injuries to body or eyes	Impact resistant eye protection to be worn	12



ROAD MARKING

RA NO

H.T.I Score	11 High Risk-Constant Supervision		
Contract			
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures	
Foreman			
Second Foreman			
Safety Officer			
Representative			

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Emergency procedures		Reflective vests
		Appropriate signage on vehicles
		Amber rotating lights

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Measurement of lanes	Confusion of public traffic. May cause accidents which lead to injuries to persons and damage to property.	All personnel to wear reflective vests. Vehicles to be fitted with rotating amber lights. Vehicles to have chevrons/ construction vehicle signs on the back. Flagmen to placed to warn oncoming traffic of road works ahead. All personnel to be made aware of dangers.	11

2	Temporary Pre-marking of road	Collision with vehicles, plant or machines. Confusion of public traffic. May cause accidents which lead to injuries to persons and damage to property.	All personnel to wear reflective vests. Vehicles to be fitted with rotating amber lights. Vehicles to have chevrons/ construction vehicle signs on the back. Flagmen to placed to warn oncoming traffic of road works ahead. All personnel to be made aware of dangers.	11
3	Painting permanent road markings/ placing cats eyes	Collision with vehicles, plant or machines. Confusion of public traffic. May cause accidents which lead to injuries to persons and damage to property.	All personnel to wear reflective vests. Vehicles to be fitted with rotating amber lights. Vehicles to have chevrons/ construction vehicle signs on the back. Flagmen to placed to warn oncoming traffic of road works ahead. All personnel to be made aware of dangers.	11



ROLLERS AND COMPACTORS

RA NO

H.T.I Score 8		Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		<u> </u>
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction – all employees	Ear protection
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Fire Extinguisher fitted to Roller
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Overalls
Competency Operator	Operating Roller	Dust Mask
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of roller	Employee being injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or tamping drum.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The roller must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	9
		Operator being injured while mounting or dismounting the roller.	Operator to mount and dismount the roller only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
2	Operating roller.	Roller colliding into other plant or LDV	Roller to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	9

		Employee being run over by roller.	Roller to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep clear of the roller during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching. Roller to be fitted with a reverse hooter.	13
		Roller overturning.	Roller to be operated by a trained and competent operator, roller to be operated at a safe angle, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
		Roller working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Roller operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	10
		Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	13
		Roller driving into trench.	Roller to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
3	Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	13
		Employee being injured while working on Roller.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	13
		Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on Roller.	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	9
		Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5
		Employee injured while changing the wheels on the Roller.	Changing of the wheels to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	9
		Employee sustaining burns while working on the roller engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out.	3

		Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	Maintenance to be done by a competent person. No work to be done on the roller while the engine is still running.	9
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes.Make use of the correct P.P.E when working with batteries.	9
		Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	9
4	General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the Roller.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	6
		Theft of roller.	As per 4.1.	6



ROOF WORK

RA NO

Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Gloves
Appointment First Aider	Manual handling RA	Eye Protection
Competency Operator	Lifting techniques	Safety Harnesses
Competency First Aider	Fall Protection Plan	Life line
Plant/ Vehicle registers	Elevated Positions RA	
Scaffold Register		
Fall Protection Plan		
Appt Stacking and Storage Supt		
Appt Scaffold Supervisor		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Truck deliver material to site	Unsuitable off loading area can cause injuries due to poor stacking and storage	Area for offloading to be identified and barricaded prior to offloading.	5
2	Workers lift material	Heavy loads and incorrect lifting techniques could cause back and other injuries	Allocate enough employees to offload and crane assistance where required. Employees to be inducted in correct lifting techniques.	8
3	Placing of material	Material not stacked properly can collapse causing injuries	Clear instructions to be given to offloading team of correct stacking procedures and area to be prepared for material to be offloaded	5

		Poor housekeeping can cause onjuries and delay work progress	Clear instructions to be given to offloading team of correct stacking procedures and area to be prepared for material to be offloaded	5
4	Build scaffolds	Unsafe scaffold could collapse causing serious injuries	Scaffold to be erected by a competent team supervisoed by a competent scaffold supervisor	11
5	Pull roof trusses/ material to the top of roof	Falling from elevated position could cause serious injuries.	Supervisor to enforce the use of ppe and life lines	11
		Falling material can cause injuries to persons underneath the lifting area	Area beneath lifting area to be barricaded off. No persns allowed underneath suspended loads.	8
6	Install roof trusses/ tiles/ sheets	Working in elevated positions, a fall can cause serious injuries	Supervisor to enforce the use of PPE and life lines	11
		Workers may slip on wet surface causing them to fall. Workers struck by lightning.	No roof work is to take place during adverse weather conditions, i.e.Winds above 45 km/h, rain, lightning	11



RUTFILL / TEXTURE SLURRY

RA NO

H.T.I Score	1	High Risk-Constant Supervision
Contract	Tright Max Constant Supervision	
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	PVC Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Eye Protection
Appointment First Aider		PVC Gloves
Competency Operator		Reflective vests
Competency First Aider		Appropriate signage on vehicles
Plant/ Vehicle registers		Amber rotating lights
Emergency procedures		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Preparation- Lowering squeegee	Pinch injuries in chains. Lowering squeegee onto feet. Mechanical failure. Visibility to oncoming traffic. May cause injury to persons. Property damage and material waste may occur.	Overalls, reflective vests, gumboots/ safety boots and gloves to be worn by personnel loosening squeegee. All personnel to be made aware of the dangers. Pre-start checklist to be completed.	11
2	Filling squeegee with slurry	Feet in squeegee. Splashes of slurry. Mechanical failure. Visibility to oncoming traffic. May cause injury to persons including eye injuries from splashes. Property damage and material waste may occur.	Pouring to start only once the all- clear has been given. Persons operating close to the squeegee to wear safety goggles, gumboots/ safety boots overalls, reflective vests. Prestart checklist to be completed. All personnel to be made aware of the dangers.	11

3	Dragging squeegee	Dragging over persons feet. Slurry splashing. Mechanical failure. Visibility to oncoming traffic. May cause injury to persons. Property damage and material waste may occur.	Persons operating close to the squeegee to wear safety goggles, gumboots/ safety boots overalls, reflective vests. Prestart checklist to be completed. All personnel to be made aware of the dangers.	11
4	Manual squeegee	Slurry splashing. Visibility to oncoming traffic. May cause injury to persons	Persons to wear gumboots/ safety boots overalls, reflective vests. All personnel to be made aware of the dangers.	11
5	Dragging wet hessian	Slurry splashing. Visibility to oncoming traffic. May cause injury to persons	Persons to wear gumboots/ safety boots overalls, reflective vests. All personnel to be made aware of the dangers.	11



RA NO

H.T.I Score	10	10 High Risk- Constant Supervision	
Contract			
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures	
Foreman			
Second Foreman			
Safety Officer			
Representative			

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Fall Protection Plan	Safety Footwear
Appointments Scaffold Inspector	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Appointment Erectors	First Aider	Eye Protection
Appointment First Aider	Working at Heights	Gloves
Competency Scaffold Inspector		Safety Harnesses
Competency Scaffold Erectors		
Scaffold Inspection Register		
Fall Protection Plan		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Erecting / dismantling first element for access scaffold	Tripping and falling hazards may cause injuries and disabilities.	Material must be stacked and stored in racks or bins. Area in which the scaffold is erected shall be clean and no rubble present. Area of the construction of the scaffold shall be barricaded to prevent entry of unauthorised persons.	9
		Dropping material on feet may cause injury and disability.	Material must be carried properly. Heavy material shall be carried by two or more people. Safety boots shall be worn all the time. Material shall be hoisted to next level with ropes.	5

Not placing sole boards may cause fatalities and property damage.	Soil must be level and compacted before the Sole boards are placed. Sole boards must be placed under base jacks. Base jacks must be used to level the scaffold.	11
Extending the base jacks more than 300mm high may cause fatalities, injuries and property damage.	Base jacks must be used to level the scaffold and must not be over extended /turned out more than 300mm to level scaffolds. Supervisor must ensure that scaffold is level and stable.	11
Not fixing cross braces to the ledgers may cause fatalities, injuries and property damage.	Cross bracing must be fitted to scaffolds on every element. These cross bracings shall be done to make the scaffold stable. Where possible the scaffold will also be tied into an existing structure capable of assisting the scaffold support.	11
Using different size ledgers & standards may fatalities, injuries and property damage	Same size ledgers & standards to be used. If the same size ledgers & standards are not used the scaffold will be unstable and skew.	11
Not securing access ladder to the scaffold may cause fatalities and injuries.	Access ladder must be secured to the scaffold. Ladders will protrude at least 900mm beyond the landing platforms.	11
Not securing scaffold planks or hook on boards may cause injuries / fatalities.	Scaffold planks and hook on boards must be sufficiently fastened to the ledgers to prevent them from moving around.	11
No barricaded area may cause injuries / fatalities.	Before erection starts the area must be barricaded to prevent persons from entering the area. No unauthorised person to be allowed inside the scaffold erecting area.	8

2	Erecting / dismantling next level of elements	Falling from height may cause injuries/fatalities.	Employees working on heights must stand on scaffold planks or hook on boards and must wear safety harnesses attached to the structure.	11
		Not placing connectors between the first and next level elements may cause fatalities and injuries.	Place connectors to fit into the standards of the first and next level element. These connectors are there to secure the first and next element to each other and to give it support.	11
		Not securing the connectors may cause fatalities and injuries.	Secure the connectors with bolts to the standards. Bolts must be used to secure the two elements and the connector to each other.	11
		Not continuing with the cross bracing may cause fatalities and injuries.	Continue with cross bracing from the first level element. This is to give the scaffold stability.	8
		Scaffold collapse due to not following the SABS 085 code of practise may fatalities, injuries and property damage.	SABS 085 code of practise must be followed when scaffolds are erected. The SABS 085 standards were developed to ensure that scaffolds are all erected in the same manner and that scaffolds are build to certain safety specifications.	11
		No handrails around working platform may cause injuries / fatalities.	Handrails must be erected on the last level (working platform) at 900mm high from the floor boards. Handrails must be able to support the weight of any person or equipment on the scaffold working platform. Knee rails shall be fitted at 450mm high from the floor level.	11
		No full floor boarded platform, may lead to injuries and fatalities.	All working platforms will be fitted with a full floor boarded surface (Hook on boards or scaffold planks.	11

No toe / kick boards around the working platform.	Every working platform will be fitted with a toe board / kick board extending 250mm high from the floor board around the working platform.	8
Employees using unsafe scaffold, may cause injuries and fatalities.	There shall be a sign at every scaffold at the entrance point to the scaffold stating if the scaffold is safe or unsafe to use. On this sign it will also be indicated when last the scaffold has been inspected. Scaffolds will be inspected once a week and after inclement weather.	11
Dropping material from a height may cause injuries / fatalities and equipment damage.	Persons must pass material from the bottom up or a prescribed lifting method must be used to get the equipment from the bottom up.	8



SCAFFOLDING - GENERAL WORKING CONDITIONS

RA NO

H.T.I Score	11	High Risk- Constant Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Fall Protection Plan	Safety Footwear
Appointments Scaffold Inspector	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Appointment Erectors	First Aider	Eye Protection
Appointment First Aider	Working at Heights	Gloves
Competency Scaffold Inspector		Safety Harnesses
Competency Scaffold Erectors		
Scaffold Inspection Register		
Fall Protection Plan		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Working on scaffolding	Scaffold collapse may cause injuries / damage to property.	Scaffold must be build to SABS 085 Standards. Pre-use inspection to be conducted daily and results to be recorded on the safe for use notice and the inspection record.	11
		Mobile scaffold moving around may cause injuries / damage to property.	Brakes must be locked before working on scaffold	11
		Overloading of scaffold may cause injuries and damage to property.	Only the recommended weight load to be placed on scaffold, Don't	11
		Wrong loading methods used on scaffold may cause injury and property damage.	Load should be placed over the standards. Do not point load the working platform.	11

Falling from scaffold may cause injuries and fatalities.	Scaffold must be fitted with a full boarded platform. Employees must wear and hook their safety harnesses to a solid structure. These safety harnesses shall be worn and hooked at 1.5m from the ground level. The harnesses shall be hooked above the head where possible. Working platform must be fitted with handrails 900mm high and a knee rail 450mm.	11
Tools and or equipment falling from the working platform may cause injuries and fatalities.	A proper kick board to be erected around the working platform. All tools and equipment used on platforms or at elevated heights must be secured to a safe structure. Tools must be fitted with a safety thong placed around the wrist when it is being used. Sufficient area around the scaffolds must be barricaded to prevent persons from entering the area where tools or equipment can fall from above. Good housekeeping practises to be enforced on the working platforms.	8
Scaffold unsafe for use may cause injuries and fatalities.	Only trained, appointed employees are allowed to erect and dismantle scaffolding.Only scaffolds which has been checked and fitted with a safe to use sign may be used	11
Untrained persons erecting scaffolding may cause injuries and damage to property.	Only trained, appointed employees are allowed to erect and dismantle scaffolding	11



SCAFFOLDING - MOBILE TOWERS

RA NO

H.T.I Score	10	10 High Risk- Constant Supervision	
Contract			
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures	
Foreman			
Second Foreman			
Safety Officer			
Representative			

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Fall Protection Plan	Safety Footwear
Appointments Scaffold Inspector	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Appointment Erectors	First Aider	Eye Protection
Appointment First Aider	Working at Heights	Gloves
Competency Scaffold Inspector		Safety Harnesses
Competency Scaffold Erectors		
Scaffold Inspection Register		
Fall Protection Plan		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Erecting / dismantling first element for access scaffold	Tripping and falling hazards	Material must be stacked and stored in racks or bins	8
		Dropping material on feet	Material must be carried properly	8
		Ground level not compacted or concrete	Ground level must be concrete or compacted if not then u-iron tracks must be used to let the wheels follow a solid surface	5
		Wheels not fitted with lockable brakes	Wheels must be fitted with lockable brakes. These brakes must be used before working on the scaffold	8
		Not fixing cross braces to the ledgers	Cross bracing must be fitted to scaffolds	8
		Using different size ledgers & standards	Same size ledgers & standards to be used	8

		Not attaching access ladder on to the scaffold	Access ladder must be secured to the scaffold	11
		Not securing scaffold planks or hook on boards	Scaffold planks and hook on boards must be sufficiently be fastened to the ledgers	11
2	Erecting / dismantling next level of elements	Falling from height	Employees working on heights must stand on scaffold planks or hook on boards and must wear safety harnesses attached to the structure	11
		Not placing connectors between the first and next level elements	Place connectors to fit into the standards of the first and next level element	11
		Not securing the connectors	Secure the connectors with bolts to the standards	11
		Not continuing with the cross bracing	Continue with cross bracing from the first level element	11
		Scaffold collapse due to not following the SABS 085 code of practise	SABS 085 code of practise must be followed when scaffolds are erected	11
3	Working on Mobile scaffold	Scaffold moving around	Brakes must be able to hold the scaffold in place	11
		Employees falling down when scaffold is moved	No employee is allowed to be on the scaffold when it is pushed around	11
		Employees falling down from scaffold	Scaffold must be fitted with a full handrail 900mm high and safety harnesses hooked to a solid structure	11



SCRAPER

RA NO

2,		
H.T.I Score 7		Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Ear Protection
Appointment First Aider	Operating Scraper	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Fire Extinguisher
Competency First Aider		First Aid Box
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
Schedule D		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of scraper.	Employee being injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or wheels.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The scraper must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	8
		Operator being injured while mounting or dismounting the scraper.	Operator to mount and dismount the scraper only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
2	Operating scraper.	Scraper colliding into other plant or LDV	Scraper to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	8

Employee b	to be operated by a 8 ent and trained operator. ees to keep clear of the during operations. Ensure operator has seen you pproaching.	Employee being run over by scraper.
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		Scraper operator losing control of the scraper.	Scraper to be operated by a trained and competent operator, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Scraper working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Scraper operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	5
		Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	5
3	Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
		Employee being injured while working on scraper.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	8
		Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on scraper.	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	8
		Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5
		Employee injured while changing the wheels on the scraper.	Changing of the wheels to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	5
		Employee sustaining burns while working on the scraper's engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out.	8
		Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	Maintenance to be done by a competent person. No work to be done on the scraper while the engine is still running.	8
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes.	8
			Make use of the correct PPE when working with batteries.	11

		Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refueling.	8
4	General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the scraper.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	5
		Theft of scraper.	As per 4.1.	8



SITE ESTABLISHMENT

RA NO

H.T.I Score)	Medium-Regular monitoring, supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Regulations	General induction - all employees	Safety Footwear
Appointment 6(1), 6(2)	Environmental induction	Dust Masks
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Eye Protection
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Gloves
Competency Operators	RA-Fencing	Hard Hats
Competency First Aider	RA-Cranage	First Aid boxes
Plant/ Vehicle registers	RA-Manual Handling	Fire Extinguishers
Appointment Crane Operator	RA-Concrete Activities	Safety Harnesses
	Electrician	

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Placement of concrete for surface beds and around fence poles.	Trucks involved in collisions may cause serious injuries or property damage	Trucks must be guided to area were the load must be dropped.	12
		Employees not using PPE while working with wet concrete can cause skin irritation.	Employees must wear suitable hand and foot protection when working with concrete.	6
		Wrong type of concrete for the specific task – concrete wasted.	Supervisor must order the correct specified concrete in the correct amounts.	9
		Cement dust inhaled can cause lung function impairment.	Employees working with dry cement must use dust masks.	5
2	Vehicle Access and Parking	Restricted access to parking, delivery and storage areas can cause damage to transport and plant	Proper layout of site at planning stage by Construction Manager and Site Agent. Access to be a main consideration when positioning offices, stores and parking areas on site during planning stage.	9

3	Signage	Standard signage not being erected will result in uninformed employees, visitors and public which could result in personal injuries, property damage or losses.	All relevant signage e.g. Construction Site, No unauthorised Entry, All visitors to report to Site Office, PPE signage etc to be displayed.	12
		Emergency signage not being displayed could cause exacerbated property damage or injury through delays or confusion.	Relevant emergency signage e.g First Aid box, Fire Equipment, Escape Route, Assembly Point etc to be displayed	11
		No notice boards, or relevant information being displayed will result in employees or visitors not being aware of company procedures and requirements or legislative requirements.	Notice board/s must be erected and have all the relevant legislative requirements displayed. All relevant company documents e.g. SHE Plan, Policies, SHE rules, emergency evacuation plan and procedures, emergency contact numbers etc which are required by law are to be displayed.	11
4	Fencing	Not having fencing can cause theft of property or injury to persons due to unauthorised access.	Security fencing minimum height of 1.8 metre around site area together with two double gates. Security guards to be appointed to keep watch.	9
5	Offloading containers and offices	Trucks involved in collisions may cause serious injuries or property damage	Trucks must be guided to area were the containers or offices must be dropped.Only the necessary employees are to be within the offloading area.	12
		Correct PPE not being used could cause injuries to persons	Full PPE to be worn during offloading- Overalls, Safety Boots, Hard Hat, Gloves. If a crane is being used, train employees with regard to hazards using the applicable cranage RA	11
6	Electrical installations	Damaged or exposed cables could cause electrocution, fires or damage to equipment.	All cables from distribution board to offices, store and for security to be under-ground. The distribution board is to stand on a firm level base and should be locked at all times. Electrical installations must be done by a qualified electrician.	11

		Wiring not done to SABS standards – injuries and property damage.	Electrician must provide a COC after the installation is completed.	11
7	Offload Materials, Tools and equipment	Trucks involved in collisions may cause serious injuries or property damage	Trucks must be guided to area were the load must be dropped.	11
		Incorrect placement or stacking of materials could cause injuries to persons, property damage and material loss.	Materials to be placed in the designated storage area. Stacking and Storage Supervisor is to ensure that correct stacking procedures are followed.	9
		Tripping/ falling over materials and equipment.	Good housekeeping standards are to be maintained.	6
8	Equipment and tool storage	Uncontrolled access to equipment and tools could cause theft of tools or equipment.	Equipment and tools to be stored in an area/ container which can be locked to prevent unauthorised access. Dedicated storeman to control issue and return of tools and equipment.	9
		Injury to persons or damage to property through incompetent/ untrained use of equipment or tools.	Equipment and tools to be issued by storeman to trained and competent employees.	12
9	Hazardous/ Flammable material storage.	Incorrect storage of hazardous/ flammable substances/ gas cylinders could cause fire or explosions.	Hazardous/ flammable substances/ gas cylinders to be stored in clearly designated and demarcated areas.	8
		Unauthorised access could cause injury to persons or damage to property.	Access to be controlled. All relevant signage to be present.	9
		PPE not being used could cause asphyxiation, skin injuries, lung function impairment	Dust masks, respirators, protective clothing etc to be used where relevant. Relevant MSDS's must be kept on site in case of exposure.	7
10	Diesel Tanks	Fire may spread if diesel tanks are too close to adjacent buildings and plant. Can cause burns on all parts of body, damage to plant and property and	Diesel tanks to be a distance of 10 metres away from any building and parking areas.Persons in charge of tanks should be inducted regarding all the hazards involved and how to control them	11

		Uncontrolled spillage can cause environmental damage	A slab with a bund wall capable of carrying 110% of the tank capacities must be constructed for the tanks to stand in.	8
11	Toilet Facilities.	Inadequate and or substandard toilet facilities could affect employee health through disease or illness	Toilets must be provided at a minimum ratio of 1 toilet per 30 employees. Toilet paper must be supplied to employees free of charge. Sufficient maintenance and cleaning must be done taking usage into consideration.	5
12	Eating area	Eating area not protected from the elements could affect empployee health.	The eating area must be sheltered from the elements e.g. sun, rain, wind etc	5
13	Drinking water	Dehydration and heat stroke as a result of a lack of drinking water.	Adequate potable water must be provided. Signage indicating that the water is suitable for drinking must be displayed	5
14	Fire fighting equipment. First aid boxes.	Not having the essential services at hand could affect the health of employees or cause loss of property through fire.	Fire extinguishers and first aid box/es to be brought to site together with containers.	13
15	Waste disposal.	Substandard waste management programme could cause environmental damage or injury to employees through trip/ fall accidents.	Sufficient and strategically placed waste bins to be supplied on site for normal household waste. Waste must be removed regularly to designated dumping areas. Spillages to be cleaned up. Hazardous waste to be stored correctly until removal. Building waste to be cleared on the same day of operations.	8



SKILL SAW

RA NO

2 /		
H.T.I Score 9		Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Dust Masks
Competency First Aider	Operating Skill Saw	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Equipment Registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Pre-use inspection	Inspection not done may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Inspection to be done by a competent person. User of the skill saw to be trained on how to do the pre use inspection. Inspection registers to be signed off by a competent supervisor.	8
		Register not filled in may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Foreman to sign off the inspection register. Site safety officer to do spot checks on the registers.	8
2	Changing of the blade	Skill saw not made safe – not plugged out may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Only a trained person is allowed to change the blade on a skill saw. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. User to ensure that the skill saw is plugged out.	11

		Incorrect tools used to change the blade may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only trained and competent person to change the blade on the skill saw.	8
		Incorrect blade fitted may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only a trained and competent person to change the blade on the skill saw, supervisor to ensure that the correct blade is provided and fitted.	8
		Blade fitted the wrong way round may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Only a trained and competent person to change the blade on the skill saw. Supervisor to inspect the skill saw after fitment of the blade.	8
		Damaged blade fitted may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Blade to be inspected by the supervisor before fitment this task is to be done by a trained and competent person.	12
3	Use of skill saw.	Safety guard not working may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Skill saw to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person.	12
		Cutting of big sheet of shutter board may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Skill saw to be used by a trained and competent person. The shutter board are to be placed on a work bench or trestles. The shutter board should not be supported by means of placing ones hands under the board.	12
		Dust or splinter entering eyes may cause eye injuries and permanent disability.	Double eye protection to be used – safety glasses and face shield. Bystanders to make use of eye protection as well.	8
		Dust inhalation may cause lung disease and long term disability.	User of skill saw to make use of a dust mask. Skill saw to be fitted with a dust bag. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5

		Noise may cause long term disability and effect.	When the skill saw is used for long periods of time – use ear protection. Avoid using skill saw in a confined space or in closed area.	5
		Skill saw used by incompetent employee may cause injuries and equipment damage.	Only trained employees are allowed to work with a skill saw. Skill saw not to be left unsupervised. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	12
		Blade coming off while cutting may cause injuries equipment damage and permanent disability effect.	Skill saw to be inspected before use by a trained and competent person. Inspection registers to sign off by the responsible supervisor.	12
		Employee dropping skill saw may cause an injury and equipment damage.	Only trained employees are allowed to work with a skill saw. No horse play allowed while working with the skill saw.	12
		Employee electrocuted may cause injuries, equipment damage and permanent disability effect.	Skill saw not to be used while standing in the water. No work to be done in the rain, skill saw to be inspected before use and skill saw with poor connections and cables to be removed from site.	8
4	Storage of skill saw.	Incorrect storage of skill saw could cause equipment damage.	Proper storage space for skill saw to be provided. Storage to be controlled by a trained and competent store man	5
		Theft of skill saw.	Skill saw not to be left unsupervised. If not in use the skill saw must be returned to the store.	5
5	Maintenance.	Defects not reported may lead to injuries or equipment damage	All defects on the skill saw must be reported to the supervisor.	9
		Defects repaired by an incompetent employee may lead to injuries and equipment damage.	Only trained and competent persons to repair the skill saw.	12



STACKING AND STORAGE

RA NO

H.T.I Score	6	Low Risk-Regular Monitoring
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Stacking and Storage Supt	First Aider	Dust Masks
Stacking and Storage Register registers		Eye Protection
		Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Stacking and storing of material	Material stacked on uneven ground may cause injuries and disability.	Material to be stacked on firm and level ground. Stacking to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Insufficient storage area may cause poor housekeeping resulting in injuries and equipment damage.	Adequate storage area to be provided	5
		Storage area not demarcated may cause injuries and disability.	All storage areas to be demarcated	5
		Poor house keeping may cause injuries and disability.	Storage area to be kept neat and under control.	5
		Odd size articles may cause instability of stacks and may collapse.	Articles making up on tier all to be the same size shape and mass.	8
		Pallets and containers in poor condition may cause materials to collapse	All pallets, containers and support structures must be structurally sound.	8

Unstable stack may cause collapse and result in injuries and disability All unstable stacks to be dismantled and stacked over.	8
Walkways obstructed may lead to tripping hazards, injuries and disability. All walkways to be clear of obstructions.	5
Employee being injured while tripping over materials may cause injuries and disability. Good housekeeping standards to be maintained at all times	5



STEEL FIXING

RA NO

H.T.I Score 5	Low Risk-Regular Monitoring	
Contract		-
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Eye Protection
Competency First Aider		Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Delivery and stacking of material	Inefficient stacking. Poor housekeeping. Sharp edges, protrusions and snags. Lost productivity, injuries to persons-cuts, bruises, puncture wounds.	Stacking and storage supervisor ensures efficient and safe stacking. Daily tidying of stored materials. Protective gloves to be worn.	5
2	Movement of material from storage are to work area	Sharp edges, protrusions and snags. Uneven ground.Obstacles on path. Injuries to persons-cuts, bruises, puncture wounds. Trip/ fall injuries.	Protective gloves to be worn. Create level walkway to work area. Remove obstacles from path.	5
3	Tying steel	Sharp edges, protrusions and snags. Steel/ wire off cuts. Injuries to persons-cuts, bruises, puncture wounds.	Protective gloves to be worn. Good housekeeping to be maintained at all times. Daily removal of steel/ wire off cuts.	5

4	Movement of completed reinforced structure to site		Protective gloves and safety goggles to be worn. Create level walkway to work area. Remove obstacles from path.	5
5	Placement of reinforced structure on site and insertion of stools	Reinforced structure can cause trips/ falls.	Protective gloves to be worn. Caution must be exercised when walking over reinforced structure. Foothold must be selected carefully.	5



STRUCTURAL STEEL ERECTION

RA NO

H.T.I Score	10	High Risk-Constant Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Non-slip Safety Footwear
Appointments 6(2)	First Aider	Hard Hat
Appointment First Aider	Use of Safety Harness	Gloves
Competency First Aider	Erecting structural steel	Safety Harness
Emergency Plan		Life lines

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Competency of steel erectors	Erectors not being competent or used to working at heights may fall causing injury to all parts of body, possibly fatal.	Supervisor to induct steel erectors and their assistants in the safe-way to erect the steel and how to use their personal protective equipment.	11
2	PPE	Not wearing personal protective equipment could cause injury to all parts of body, possible fatality	Erection team is to use the following personal protective equipment at all times:Overall, Hardhat, Harness with double lanyards and shock absorber, safety shoes with non-slip soles for structural steel work, gloves (if required). The use of harness is to be demonstrated to erection crew.	11

3	Use of lifelines	Lifelines not properly installed could cause injury to all parts of body, possible fatality	Lifelines are to be used and must be approx. 1 metre above working area of erectors for them to anchor their lanyards onto.	11
		Erectors not hooking themselves properly to lifelines or steel structure causing employee to fall could cause injury to all parts of body, possible fatality	Supervisor to check that lifelines has properly been installed and secure. One lanyard must be hooked at all times. Do not disengage a lanyard until the other has been hooked.	11
4	Tools used by erection crew	Tools not thonged may fall and worn spanners may slip causing erector to lose his balance and fall. Injury to hands and all parts of the body, possible fatality due to fall	Tools used by erection crew must be in good condition and thonged to avoid dropping them during use. Worn spanners may not be used.	11
5	Hoisting or lowering items	Materials or tools might drop onto person below when dropped from an elevated position.Injury to head, arms or legs.	Do not drop any material or tools from the top of the structure. Use ropes attached to a bucket to hoist or lower items as required.	8
6	Areas below working area	Materials or tools might drop onto person below when dropped from an elevated position. Injury to head, arms or legs.	All areas below where work is being done at an elevated level should be barricaded to restrict entry by any person. Tape to be yellow & black in colour indicating no entry at all. Safety signs indicating workers above – falling objects to be displayed.	11
7	Building rubble, stones or any materials at ground level	Injury of employee that falls might be aggravated if he falls on top of materials, stones, bricks, equip-ment or any other object.	No building rubble, stones or any materials are to be stored at ground level below workers working at an elevated position. The ground must be free of any objects and debris.	8
8	Hoisting steel with crane	Persons walking underneath load being hoisted may be seriously injured if the load should fall	Banksman/rigger to make sure that no persons are under load being hoisted. He should be equipped with a whistle to warn all employees that a load is about to be lifted and that they should stand clear.	8
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		Contact of load with structure may cause damage to structural elements or workers to fall causing injury to all parts of body, possibly fatal.	To control the movements of structural elements hoisted, guide ropes are to be used and crane operator instructed to be aware of keeping the load at least two metres away from the structure and to move the load very slowly when it comes into proximity of the workers on the structure.	11
9	Adverse weather conditions	Workers may slip on wet surface causing them to fall. Workers struck by lightning.	No erection of structure is to take place during adverse weather conditions, i.e.Winds above 45 km/h, rain, lightning	11
10	Sequential erecting of structure	Collapse of structure possible if sequence of erection is not followed by erection team.	Sequence of erecting structural elements as required by the supervisor is to be adhered to at all times by all members of the erection crew. Competent supervisor to monitor	11
11	Grouting of base plates	Structure not being on firm base could cause collapse resulting in property damage or injuries.	Grouting of base plates is to be done as soon as possible after erection of structure.	11
12	Painting steel work	Erector slipping on a painted section causing him to fall causing injury to all parts of body, possibly fatal.	Painter's painting steel work is not to paint on same level where erection team is working.	11
13	Emergency procedure	Hanging in the air for more than two minutes may cause internal injury to employee.	An emergency procedure is to be in place to retrieve an employee that has fallen from the structure and hanging from a lanyard. Allowable time to retrieve is two minutes.	11



SURVEYING

RA NO

H.T.I Score	6	Low Risk- Regular Monitoring
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Long Trousers
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Dust Masks
Competency First Aider		Eye Protection
		Gloves

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Setting up survey equipment	Tri-pod falling over	Task to be done by a trained and competent surveyor.	5
		Dropping surveying equipment	Task to be done by a trained and competent surveyor.	5
2	Surveying	Surveyor standing in the sun	Surveyor to make use of umbrella and sun block cream. Surveyor and team to drink lots of water.	5
		Survey assistant struck by large hammer	Employee working with the hammer must be physically fit to work with a heavy tool.	5
		Eye injury	Employees to make use of the correct eye protection.	5
		Employee run over by plant	Employees to keep clear of large earth moving plant.	8
		Survey equipment run over by plant - damage to equipment	Survey equipment must be closed off with barrier tape	8



TLB OPERATIONS

RA NO

– <i>i</i>		
H.T.I Score	9	Medium- Regular Monitoring, supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Ear protection
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Fire Extinguisher fitted to TLB
Appointment First Aider	Operator training	
Competency Operator		
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
Maintenance schedule		
Schedule "D" notice		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of TLB.	Employee being injured by standing on, under or too close to the engine or wheels may result in injuries and disability.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The TLB Must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	9
		Operator being injured while mounting or dismounting the TLB may result in an injury with disability.	Operator to mount and dismount the TLB only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure may lead to production loss.	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
2	Operating TLB.	TLB colliding into other plant or LDV may result in injuries with disability.	TLB to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	9

3	Excavation of trenches.	Employee being run over by TLB may result in injuries with disability.	TLB to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep clear of the TLB during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching. TLB to be fitted with a reverse hooter.	13
		TLB overturning may result in injuries with disability and major plant damage.	TLB to be operated by a trained and competent operator, TLB to be operated at a safe angle, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
		TLB working in incorrect place may lead to loss of production.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		TLB operator exposed to noise may lead to hearing loss.	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	10
		TLB driving or falling into trench may result in injury with disability and plant damage.	TLB to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Task to be supervised by a Competent supervisor.	13
		Material tipped on to employee in the trench may cause injury and disability.	All employees to move out of the trench before the material is tipped, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	13
		Trench collapsing may cause injuries with disability and plant damage.	All excavations to be inspected daily by a competent person who's appointed in writing, inspection register to be signed off by the site agent.	13
		Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation may cause long term ground/water pollution.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	9
4	Maintenance	Employee being injured while working on TLB may cause injuries with disability.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	5
		Hydraulic oil being dispersed onto employee while working on TLB may cause a health risk	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	5
		Hydraulic oil leaking may cause long term ground/water pollution.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	9

		Employee injured while changing the wheels on the TLB may cause a serious injury.	Changing of the wheels to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	3
		Oil and filters disposal may cause short term ground pollution and minor health risk.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	9
		Employee sustaining burns while working on the TLB engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out. Maintenance to be done by a competent person.	5
		Employee caught by rotating part of engine may cause serious injuries.	No work to be done on the TLB while the engine is still running.	9
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid may cause serious burns	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes. Make use of the correct P.P.E when working with batteries.	9
		Fire or explosion occurring may cause serious injuries/fatalities and major plant damage	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cut any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	13
5	General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the TLB.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	6
		Theft of TLB.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	10



TELEPORTERS

RA NO

H.T.I Score 6	6 Low Risk-Regular Monitoring	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Ear Protection
Appointment First Aider	Operating Teleporter	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Hard Hat
Competency First Aider		Fire Extinguisher
Plant/ Vehicle registers		First Aid Box
Load Test Certificate		

Activi	ty Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of teleporter	Employee injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or wheels	All protective guards and covers must be in place before start of the engine. Teleporter to be operated by a trained and competent operator	5
		Operator injured while mounting or dismounting the teleporter	Operator to mount and dismount teleporter only at locations that has steps and handrails.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure. Maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
2	Operating teleporter	Teleporter colliding into other plant or buildings	Teleporter to be operated by a trained and competent operator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor	8

Employee being run over by the teleporter Teleporter to be trained and com Teleporter to be hooter. Other em clear of teleporte	petent operator. fitted with a reverse aployees to keep	8
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		Teleporter dropping load	Teleporter to be operated by a trained and competent operator. Load to be properly secured.	8
		Teleporter speeding	Teleporter to be operated by a trained and competent operator.	8
3	Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting	Burst pipe to be repaired.	5
		Hydraulic oil being injected into employee	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes	8
		Hydraulic oil leaking	Leaks to be reported	5
		Disposal of used oils	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil.	5
		Employee burnt while working on the engine	Allow the engine to cool down before working on it.	5

OMEGA (73)	
FIRE AND SECURITY	7

TRUCKS- TIPPERS AND ADT'S

RA NO

H.T.I Score	8	Medium-Regular monitoring, Supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Ear protection
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Fire Extinguisher fitted to Truck
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Overalls
Competency Operator	Operating Truck	Dust Mask
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Starting up of Truck.	Employee being injured by standing on, under or to close to the engine or wheels.	All protective guards and cover must be in place before start of the engine. The Truck must be operated by a competent and trained operator.	9
		Operator being injured while mounting or dismounting the Truck.	Operator to mount and dismount the Truck only at locations that have steps and handholds.	5
		Engine failure	Engine to be started according to procedure and maintenance schedule to be followed.	5
2	Operating Truck.	Truck colliding into other plant or LDV	Truck to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Operator to keep to the designated area of work.	9

		Employee being run over by Truck.	Truck to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Employees to keep of the Truck during operations. Ensure that the operator has seen you before approaching. Truck to be fitted with a reverse hooter.	13
		Truck overturning.	Truck to be operated by a trained and competent operator, Truck to be operated at a safe angle, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
		Truck working in incorrect place.	Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Truck operator exposed to noise	Operator to make use of ear protection and take frequent brakes.	10
		Operator exposed to dust.	Dust to be controlled.	13
		Truck driving into trench.	Truck to be operated by a competent and trained operator. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	9
3	Maintenance	Hydraulic pipe bursting during operation.	Burst pipe to be replaced by workshop and maintenance schedule to be followed.	13
		Employee being injured while working on Truck.	Maintenance and repair work to be done by a competent person.	13
		Hydraulic oil being injected into employee while working on Truck.	Make use of a board or cardboard when checking for leaks in the hydraulic pipes.	9
		Hydraulic oil leaking.	Leaks to be reported to the foreman and to be repaired by the workshop.	5
		Employee injured while changing the wheels on the Truck.	Changing of the wheels to be performed by a competent person and the task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Oil and filters disposal.	Make use of local waste collectors to collect the used oil and filters.	9
		Employee sustaining burns while working on the Truck engine.	Allow the engine to cool down before maintenance work is carried out.	3

		Employee caught by rotating part of engine.	Maintenance to be done by a competent person. No work to be done on the Truck while the engine is still running.	9
		Employee coming in contact with battery acid.	Do not allow electrolyte to come in contact with the skin or eyes.Make use of the correct P.P.E when working with batteries.	9
		Fire or explosion occurring.	Remove all flammable materials such as fuel, oil and debris from the engine. Do not weld or flame cute any pipe or tank that contains any flammable fluids. Wiring must be kept in good order and no smoking or naked flames during refuelling.	9
4	General	Theft of batteries and fuel from the Truck.	Security company to be employed and plant to be parked in a secure area.	6
		Theft of Truck.	As per 4.1.	6



TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION

RA NO

H.T.I Score	11 High Risk-Constant Supervision	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Traffic Safety Officer	First Aider	Gloves
Appointment First Aider	Flag Persons	Reflective vests
Competency Operator		Dust masks
Competency Flag persons		Appropriate signage on vehicles
Traffic Safety Officer Report		Amber rotating lights
SARTSM no 13		
Emergency procedures		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Position Flag persons prior to erecting signage	If flag persons are not in place prior to placement of signage, traffic will no be aware of activities and may cause accidents leading to injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Positioning of signboards not to be commenced until flag persons are in a position to control oncoming traffic. Employees to be instructed by foreman, regarding the procedure	11
		Not knowing how to use flag and what to do perfectly and properly may cause accidents leading to injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Only trained and competent flag persons to be used	11
		,	Voice/ Gestures communication must be effective at all times. Foreman to instruct flag persons accordingly.	11

		Poor communication due to distance between flag persons or radio interference from geological factors may cause accidents leading to injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Lookout persons/ flag persons to be positioned at sufficient intervals between the flag persons in order to provide an effective line of communication. Foreman to instruct lookout person of what is expected of him and the importance thereof	11
		Excessive dust may be created if operations are taking place on a gravel road.	Flag Persons must be issued with and use dust masks. Speed limits to be imposed in operational areas of gravel roads. Speed humps (with relevant signage) to be introduced if necessary.	
		Flag persons abandoning post to go for lunch/ toilet etc may cause accidents leading to injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Flag persons cannot leave their position or working area unless the foreman has instructed them to do so. Relief flag persons to be utilised. Foreman to instruct flag persons accordingly	11
2	Positioning signboards	Hand injuries from sharp edges of signs or signs which have been heated by the sun.	Employees positioning signs must wear gloves	5
		Foot injuries should the sign fall on the employee's foot	Employees positioning signs must wear safety boots	8
		Not being visible. Motorist confusion may cause accidents leading to injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Traffic maintenance vehicle to be fitted with amber rotating lights and clear, visible and correct signage on the back indicating that it is a traffic control vehicle and with chevrons/ arrows indicating the direction which passing motorists must take. Employees to wear reflective vests.	11
		Signage and cones which are dirty or have lost their reflective properties may not be seen by motorists and may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Signage is to maintained in a good state of repair. It must be cleaned regularly. Uncleanable signage or cones must be taken out of service and replaced.	11

		Uncovered permanent signage which conflicts with temporary signage may cause confusion for traffic leading to accidents, injury, property damage and legal liability claims.	All permanent signage which conflicts with temporary signage is to be covered for the duration that the temporary signage is in force	11
		Incorrect signage, incorrectly placed signage or insufficient signage may cause confusion for traffic leading to accidents, injury, property damage and legal liability claims.	The South African Road traffic Signs Manual no 13 is to be consulted at all times and strictly adhered. Foreman to be instructed not to work without consulting it	11
3	Stop/ Go Controls	Signs not positioned at correct distances may cause confusion for traffic leading to accidents, injury, property damage and legal liability claims.	Point Zero and all other distances are to be marked on the road by the surveyor. Traffic Safety Officer to confirm works with foreman/ engineer prior to setting out signage. Foreman to be trained how to use No. 13 manual. Surveyor to check weekly.	11
		Employees not visible may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	All employees are to wear reflective vests. Employees are to be instructed that they may not sit down in a position where they are not visible while manning controls. Employees are to be inducted in this	11
4	Daily checks	Excess persons in the area other that employees manning the stop/ go control and the required flag persons may confuse drivers and may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Only Employees actually operating in the area may be there. Employees are to be inducted in this procedure.	11
		Missing, damaged or dirty signage may cause confusion for traffic leading to accidents, injury, property damage and legal liability claims.	Daily checks to see whether signs are still in place need to be done. Any missing signs are to be replaced immediately.	11
		Signage which have been displaced may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Continual checks to be performed by management, Traffic Safety Officer and employees. Displaced signage must be replaced. Employees to be inducted accordingly.	11

5	Records	Signage and cones which have been blown over may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Sandbags must be of sufficient weight to support signage. Cone bases must in be in good condition.	11
		Not recording daily inspections may lead to legal liability claims in the event of an accident.	Daily checks must be fully recorded: date, time, chainage, types of signs, placement distances, condition of signage etc. all discrepancies are to be noted	11
		Not addressing recorded discrepancies immediately may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Recorded discrepancies are to be discussed with the relevant employees and management and corrected without delay.	11
6	Stockpile areas	Not investigating accidents thoroughly may lead to future legal liability claims.	All accidents on site (whether as a result of construction activities or not) are to be investigated thoroughly. All evidence must be attached to report.	11
		Heavy vehicle movement at, in and out of stockpile areas may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	There must be sufficient and correct signage positioned to warn motorists of heavy vehicle movement	11
7	General	Stockpiles encroaching or close to road surface may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Delineators are to be placed to indicate to direct traffic away from stockpiled material	11
		Not having or knowing what the emergency procedures are. Delayed arrival of ambulance on site could cause injuries to be exacerbated or .	Foreman and all employees to be conversant with emergency procedures to be followed should an accident occur.	11
		Obstacles left on road after shift end may lead to accidents causing injuries, property damage and legal liability claims.	Traffic Safety Officer, Foreman, and employees manning traffic control vehicle are to ensure the roadway is free of signage, stock material, construction debris etc. All construction waste in the road reserve is to removed at shift end (no piles of asphalt waste are allowed)	11

		to accidents causing injuries, property	Lights to be displayed at night and placed and manned as required by the manual	11
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USING LADDERS

RA NO

H.T.I Score	Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supe	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Ladder Inspector	First Aider	hard hat
Appointment First Aider		
Ladder Register		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures
1	Identify the need of the ladder	Not using ladder could lead to a fall	Safety induction to all employees by rhe Principal Contractor.
2	Identify the correct type of ladder	Incorrect type could lead to a fall	Supervisor to instruct on correct type.
		Ladder may be to short	Supervisor to instruct on correct type.
		Ladder may not be suitable	Supervisor to instruct on correct type.
3	Collect ladder from stores or container	Employee may fall or hurt hands	Employee induction & toolbox talk.

		Ladder may be damaged causing injury	Ladders - inspected monthly by Safety Representative.
4	Place ladder into position	Ladder may slip from the top	Secure ladder at the top.
		Ladder may slip from the bottom	Assistant to hold ladder at the bottom.
		Ladder may endanger other persons	Check surrounding area - Safety Representative.
		Ladder may fall backwards	Ladder to be placed at safe angle (67 degrees)
5	User to climb up ladder	User may fall off	User to use both hands
		User may slip off rungs	User to watch rungs closely
		Ladder may slip	Ladder to remain secured (rope or assistant)
6	Work from ladder	User may fall off and get injured	User to undergo toolbox – safety measures
		User may drop tools and equipment	Tools not to be carried up ladder
		Ladder may fall backwards	User must not push against surface
		User maybe afraid of heights	User must inform supervisor
		Ladder may effect other trades	Ladder to be removed when finished
7	User to climb down ladder	User may fall off	User to use both hands
		User may slip off rungs	User to watch rungs closely
		Ladder may slip	Ladder to remain secured (rope or assistant)
		Material may fall below	User to lower material before climbing down
8	Ladder to be replaced back at stores	Manual handling injuries	General safety awareness
		Ladder may fall	Care to be taken when un-securing ladder
		Damage to ladder	User to report damage to supervisor
		Possible dirt, grease, slippery surfaces	User and store man to clean ladder



WACKER

RA NO

H.T.I Score	7	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Supervisor of Machinery	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating Wacker	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Equipment registers		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Issuing of P.P.E.	Defective P.P.E issued may cause injuries.	All P.P.E to be SABS approved, supervisor to ensure that the correct P.P.E is issued to the employees.	5
		P.P.E not on register.	All employees are to sign for the P.P.E issued to them, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor, site safety officer to do regular checks on the paper work to ensure that the employees are signing for the P.P.E issued to them.	5

		Theft of P.P.E.	All P.P.E to be kept in a safe and secure place only one person to be in control of the issuing of the P.P.E, all employees to look after their own items which were issued to them.	5
		Operator not trained to use wacker.	Operator to be competent in the use of the wacker. Employee to be issued with steel toe cap safety boots. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Employee exposed to noise may cause hearing loss.	Employee to make use of SABS approved hearing protection, supervisor to ensure that the correct P.P.E is used. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5
		Vibrations of wacker causing trench to collapse may cause injuries and disability.	Daily excavation inspections to be done by the appointed responsible person. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
2	Pre-start check	Mechanical failure can cause injuries or damage to property	Machine is to be checked prior to use, include all hose fittings, safety chains before use	8
3	Operating wacker.	Employee over come by fumes may cause asphyxiation and disability.	Minimise the use of petrol and diesel driven machines excavations. Excavations to be well ventilated. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Working in confined space procedure to be followed where required.	8
		Employee overcome with heat-stroke may cause injuries.	Drinking water to be supplied to the employees, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		Incompetent employee working with wacker may cause injuries and disability.	Only trained and competent employees to work with any wacker. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8

Employee affected by the vibrations of the wacker may cause injuries.	Employees to make use of hand protection, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. All injuries to be reported to the site safety officer. Long processes to be done in shifts of 30 minutes at a time.	5
Other employees in excavation being injured.	Excavations should be kept clear of any unnecessary employees and only the operator of the wacker to be present in excavation.	8
Refuelling of wacker, may cause injuries, damage due to fire.	Wacker shall be switched off when refuelling takes place. There shall always be a fire extinguisher nearby in the excavation and the operator of the wacker shall know how to use the fire extinguisher.	8
Moving forward and backward with a wacker may casuals injuries and fatalities	Employees must not walk in front of wacker when wacker is moving forward. The operator shall not walk with his back turned on the wacker. The operator shall walk next to the handle of the wacker with his hand on the controls of the wacker. The operator shall ensure that there are no trip and fall hazards in the work area and that he has a clear space to manoeuvre the wacker comfortably.	11
Dust can affect lung function	Dust masks to be worn	8
Noise can cause hearing loss	Ear protection to be worn	8
Vibration can cause numbness which can cause loss of control, leading to injuries	Employee to take sufficient breaks or extensive work to be performed by a relay of employees. Gloves to be worn	3



WORKING AT ELEVATED POSITIONS

RA NO

H.T.I Score	11	High risk- constant supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Non-slip safety boots
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety harnesses
Appointment Scaffolding Supervisor	Fall Protection Plan	Life lines
Scaffold Inspections	RA Working at elevated positions	Barricading tape
Appointment Lifting Equipment Supervisor	Use of Harnesses	
Lifting Tackle Inspection		
Ladder Inspector		
Ladder Inspections		

Activity Steps		Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Access	Employees unable to maintain balance while climbing scaffolding can be injured	Safe access is to be provided, employees must not use the scaffold structure to gain access and use it	11
2	Tools	Employees unable to maintain a three point hold on access ladders may slip and fall resulting in serious injuries	Tools must not be carried in employees hands when they are using the access ladder. Tools must be carried in a tool bag or lifted using a tool bucket.	11

3	Scaffolding	Serious injuries may occur if the scaffolding is not built according to standard	Ensure that there are sufficient handrails at 900mm high and full floor boards. All openings must be barricaded and sign boarded. Scaffolding to be checked by the scaffolding supervisor. Only use scaffolding declared safe for use.	8
4	Training	Employees who are unable to identify unsafe conditions may be injured	Employees to be trained in the site fall protection plan, accident procedure and evacuation procedure.	12
5	Fall protection	Falling from an elevated position can cause serious or fatal injuries	Safety harnesses must be used at heights above 1,5m and ensure they are attached properly to a solid structure. If there is no place to hook a safety belt - a lifeline must be supplied.	11
6	Housekeeping	Tripping can cause the employee to fall from a height or a same level fall causing injuries	Practise good house keeping. Keep all work areas free of debris. Tools not to be left unattended. Material to be stacked neatly.	11
7	Public and other employees below working area	Injuries from falling tools or materials	Areas below elevated work area to be kept clear and clean and barricaded.	11
		Materials and debris being thrown off scaffolding can cause serious injuries	Areas below elevated work area to be kept clear and clean and barricaded.	11



WORKING ENVIRONMENT

RA NO

H.T.I Score	8	Medium, regular monitoring, supervision
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Reflective vests
Appointment 6(1)	Environmental induction	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	Toolbox talks	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	First Aider	Eye Protection
Competency Operator	RA Training	Gloves
Competency First Aider	Flagmen	
Plant/ Vehicle registers		
Appointment Hazchem Supervisor		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1 Plant and machinery		Operator not aware of persons or other plant or machinery	Reflective vests to be worn by all employees	12
			Spotters to be used if workers are in close proximity to moving plant or machinery where operators have low visibility capabilities.	12
		Employees not aware of plant or machinery movement	All vehicles to be fitted with rotating amber lights and reverse warning hooters. Employees to be trained in respect of hazards	12
		Vibration Noise Dust	Operators must wear PPE where vibration, noise, dust hazards have been identified in separate RA's or PPE risk assessments.	6

		Hazardous materials	MSDS's to be available. First aiders to be aware of procedures in case of personal contamination. Employees to be trained with regard to hazards.	6
2	Work areas	Trip and fall hazards due to terrain	Employees to be trained in respect of hazards	6
		Bees, snakes	Employees to be informed of emergency procedures	5
3	Weather	Wet conditions	Employees to be provided with rainsuits when working in inclement weather.	6
		Heat exposure	Employees to be aware of the dangers ofheat exhaustion and to be informed to takein enough liquids.	9
		Lightning	Employees not to work in the open during thunderstorms. Employees to be familiar with emergency procedures.	5
4	Traffic	Lack of visibilty to oncoming traffic	Reflective vests to be worn by all employees. Employees to be informed of dangers. All vehicles to be fitted with rotating amber lights and reverse warning hooters. Spotters to be used if workers are in close proximity to road used by traffic.	14
		Confusion of traffic	Sufficient and correct signage to be used towarn oncoming traffic of all hazards. Sufficient competent flagmen to be posted. Sufficient traffic cones to be used. Permanent signs which conflict with temporary signs are to be covered. Signage and cones to be clean and visible	14
5	Environment	Noise	All work to be carried out during daylight hours.	10
		Dust	Excessive dust to controlled by water spray vehicles.	10
		Building waste	All building waste to be removed on the same day as it was created.	10

	Hazardous waste must be removed or stored safely until removal.	5
	Spillages must be cleaned up. Sufficient waste bins to be provided in strategic positions on site. Bins to be emptied regularly	5 5



WORKING INSIDE EXCAVATIONS

RA NO

H.T.I Score 7	7 Medium-Regular Monitoring/ Supervis	
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointment Excavation Supt	First Aider	Dust Masks
Hand Tool Inspections		Eye Protection
Excavation Inspections		Gloves
Competency First Aider		Ladder
Appointment Ladder Inspector		Lifeline
Ladder Register		Hard Hat
PPE Register		

	Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating
1	Issuing of PPE.	Defective PPE issued.	All PPE to be SABS approved, supervisor to ensure that the correct PPE is issued to the employees.	5
		PPE not on register.	All employees are to sign for the PPE issued to them, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor, site safety officer to do regular checks on the paper work to ensure that the employees are signing for the PPE issued to them.	5
		Theft of PPE.	All PPE to be kept in a safe and secure place only one person to be in control of the issuing of the PPE, all employees to look after their own items which were issued to them.	5

2	General activities in the trench.	Trench collapsing may result in injuries with disability.	Daily excavation inspections to be done by the appointed responsible person/supervisor. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
		No safe access in to the trench may result in injuries with disabilities.	Safe access to be provided in the form of a ladder or ramp. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8

	Material or equipment falling onto employees may cause injuries with disability.	No material or equipment to be placed on the edge of the excavation. An area of 2 m is to be kept clear from the edge of the excavation. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	8
	Employee over come by fumes may cause asphyxiation with disability.	Minimize the use of petrol and diesel driven machines in the excavations. Task to be supervised by a competent supervisor. Working in confined space procedure to be followed	8
	Employee overcome with heat-stroke may cause disability.	Water to be supplied to the employees, task to be supervised by a competent supervisor.	5



PLANNED TASK OBSERVATION

DATE:					NAME:		
DEPARTMENT:					OCCUPATION:		
JOB OBSERVED:							
					_		
Time on this job	Notificat	ion					
			Yes	No			
	Told in a	dvance					
Years	Not told						
lears							
	standard procedur					Yes	No
Did you get unde	erstanding & accept	ance from the worker	on doing this	work?		Yes	No
Could acts / cond	litions observed lea	d to			Loss potential		
	d productivity	u to			Major		
Damage					Minor		
Injury					Millor		
injury							
1 Are com	pany Health & Safe	ety rules complied wit	:h?			Yes	No
	ard procedure for t					Yes	No
	t personal protecti					Yes	No
	n physically fit for t					Yes	No
		is there gas, smoke, h	neat, etc)?			Yes	No
		-					
					Suggested R	emedies.	
Remarks					Start procedure on this job.	- <u></u>	
					Revise present procedure.		
					_ Different equipment - tools.		
					Engineering revision.		
					Retraining.		
					Additional – better personal protection.		
Ciara-trans	F				Placement of worker.		
Signature:	Foreman:						
	Superintendent:	_					
	Manager/Enginee						
Observation cond	ducted by:				Date:		
Reviewed with er	•	-			Date:		
Employee's signature:				Date:			
Reviewed by: Supt/Eng/Manager:				Date:			

OMEGA FIRE AND SECURITY

KA	NO

H.T.I Score		
Contract		
Persons involved in RA	Name	Signatures
Foreman		
Second Foreman		
Safety Officer		
Representative		

Documentation Required	Training Required	PPE and Safety Equipment Required
OHS Act and Construction Regulations	General induction - all employees	Overalls
Appointment 6(1)	Toolbox talks	Safety Footwear
Appointments Plant/ Vehicle Operators	First Aider	Dust Masks
Appointment First Aider	Operating	Eye Protection
Competency Operator		Gloves
Competency First Aider		
Plant/ Vehicle registers		

Activity Steps	Hazards and Risks	Preventative Measures	Rating