

	HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION & RISK ASSESSMENT	Project Name: CONDO HOTEL
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JOB : INSTALLATION OF THE EXTERNAL SCAFFOLDING

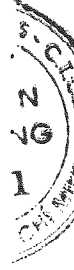
APPROVED STATUS	Prepared by: HUYNH THE VU HSE MANAGER	Approved by: DINH BA TUNG PROJECT MANAGER
	Dec 12th 2017	JHA Number : JHA C001-NHA

No	Works Description	Actions/hazards/aspects to be identified	Risk/impact	Assessment				Controlled counter-measurement	Re-assessment (after controlled)				Relevant legal requirements
				S	E	P	R		S	E	P	R	
1		3	4					5					6
1		- Risk of scaffolding collapse due to scaffolding materials are not safe, damaged, poor quality etc...	Scaffolding collapse makes the serious injuries for workers working on the scaffolding and other workers working nearby or below	5	3	3	45	- Check the scaffolding materials with the clear sources and consider to make a trial testing load on site - Check the materials from storage and before installing and make marks if they are met the standards to get them out of the site - Anually check the materials being stored on site by safety team and storekeeper - Visual check by scaffold and safety supervisor before installation	5	1	1	5	
		- Risk of scaffolding collapse due to the scaffold is un-well trained or not qualified - Risk of scaffolding collapse due to non-compliance with the approved external scaffolding method	Scaffolding collapse makes the serious injuries for scaffold and workers working on the scaffolding and other workers working nearby or below	5	3	3	45	- The scaffolding staffs (scaffold) must be trained on how to install and erect safely and must be qualified before assigning as a scaffold. - The scaffolders must be trained on the approved external scaffolding method, the safety scaffolding installation methods and The Dfined Risk Assessments - Scaffolders must strictly follow the approved methods - Assigned a safety supervisor and a scaffolding leader to supervise at full time when installation - the Installation areas must be covered/ warned at lower levels	5	1	1	5	

15/10/2015

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				S	E	P	R		S	E	P	R	
1	2	3	4					5					6
		Working at height	Worker(scaffolders) falling at height during installation / erection	5	3	3	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scaffolders must be qualified and trained on how to erect and dismantle scaffolding safety & be trained on risk of working at height - Use the two hooks of safety harness - set up the safety lifeline to hook safety harness and make sure scaffolder must be hooked their safety harness - Always provide ladders and platform when erecting / installing - Time for working and resting shall be suitable to ensure their health (not over time so much) - supervise by engineer, the scaffolding leader or safety supervisor - Be provided enough lighting if erecting at night shift 	5	1	1	5	
		Falling objects	Falling objects during the erection period cause to injury worker working nearby or lower levels	4	2	3	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All hand tools must be put the hand bags or tied securely - Do not put all materials (scaffolding frames) on height without being secured, take all of them down during rest time - Isolate and warn erecting areas and any lower levels 	4	1	1	4	
		Falling objects because lifting/ unload the scaffolding materials or other tools by tower cranes	Falling objects because lifting/ unload the scaffolding materials or other tools by tower cranes during the erection period cause to injury worker working nearby or lower levels	5	2	3	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All scaffolding materials or tools must be put the designed frame/ cage or tied securely & properly ==> rigger and signal man must be carefully checked before unloading or lifting - Check and use the lifting cable or web sling properly and secured - Isolate and warn erecting areas and any lower levels Signal man must be warned and strictly control at each liftings - Safety sup or scaffolding teamleader must check when lifting materials - Equip enough lighting system when working at night shift 	5	1	1	5	

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				S	E	P	R			S	E	P	R		
1	2	3	4						5						6
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slipping/ tripping due to untidy working area or poor housekeeping - Manual handling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slipping/ tripping - Hand or back injury 	2	3	3	18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep the working area in tidy, areas - Always set up safety ways at working night shift - Working in right posture, - Use tools to support when carry the materials etc...no carry overload 	2	2	1	4		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -unconsciousness due to working overload, time for rest not enough and subtle, being too long on the hot weather / sunlight 	Effect to the health	2	3	3	18		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be provided cold water for worker if needed (or the temperature is over 39oC the water should be provided more vitamin, mineral etc...) - Arrange working and resting time are suitable - Arrange / assign works for every workers properly (basing on their ages, sexual, health condition etc..) - Site engineers/ safety supervisor/ scaffolding teamleader shall be supervised scaffolders' works and consider their health to have prompt advise or re-assignment 	2	2	1	4		



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1	2	3	4	S	E	P	R		S	E	P	R	6
		S = SEVERITY	E = EXPOSURE				P = PROBABILITY						
		5. Very high: Fatal accident of one or several persons, 4. High: Serious accident with partial physical incapacity defined by MOLISA (Appendix 2 of Joint Circular No 12/2012). 3. Moderate: Accident with lost time, the consequences being reversible (clinical treatment 3-7 days) (without appendix 2). 2.Low: Accident with lost time, the consequences being reversible (clinical treatment 1-2 days). 1.Very Low: Light wound, mild accident without lost time, care	5. Continue: Throughout the duration of the tasks 4.Regular: Frequently, for significant durations 3. Periodic: At intervals, limited exposure time 2. Occasional: At intervals time 1.Exceptional: Rarely and /or exposure duration is very low (few seconds)					5. Very high: Expected, almost certain 4. High: Regular 3. Moderate: Likely 2. Low: Rare but possible 1. Very Low: Unlikely	1-19 : Low 20-79: Moderate 80-125: High				Acceptable risk: Low risks with graded less than 20. Signification risk: including Moderate and High Risks with graded 20 – 125 * Acceptable risk (Low risks): No action is required, but keep the continuing monitor and keep the present work method and measure. * Signification risk (Moderate and High risks): OHSMR, PM, SM and OHS Chief shall determining control or considering changes to existing controls, consideration shall be given to reducing the risks according to the following clauses of OSHAS

RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

	SEVERITY (S)					
	5	4	3	2	1	
5			75	50	25	PROBABILITY (P) 5 4 3 2 1
4		64	48	32	16	
3	45	32	27	18	9	
2	20	16	12	6	4	
1	5	4	3	2	1	
EXPOSURE (E)						
	5	4	3	2	1	

RISK
Score: 76 - 125
Medium (M) Yellow
Score: 20 - 75
Low (L) - Blue
Score: 1 - 19

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