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| THIS FORM IS TO IDENTIFY PROJECT HAZARDS AND TO MINIMISE THE RISKS TO PERSONS AND/OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY. | | | | | | |
| Project: | sdfs | Work Order No. | WO-000009 | Start Date | 24-08-2020 00:00:00 | |
| Principal Contractor: | xcv | Working Contractor | xcvx | Finish date | 25-08-2020 00:00:00 | |
| Site Manager: | dvzx |  |  | Phone | 0 | |
| Address: | I thumb tower,,Block A, Industrial Area, Sector 62,Noida,Uttar Pradesh,India,201301 | | | | | |
| Scope of Work: | xcvx | | | | | |
| Hazardous Materials: | Falling from height,Injury from Manual Handling,Injury from contact with Electricity,Uneven / slippery surfaces,Moving vehicles,Injury to staff, other contractors, and visitors during works, | | | | | |
| Referenced Legislation: | Code of Practice for Low Voltage Electrical Work,Musculoskeletal Disorders Caused From Performing Manual Tasks, | | | | | |
| Licenses and Permits: | Electrical(HV),Excavation,Electrical equipment tagged, | | | | | |
| Person Responsible for SWMS Compliance: | dvzx | Date SWMS Received: | 24-08-2020 00:00:00 | | |
| What measures are in place to ensure compliance with the SWMS: | The SWMS are sent electronically via an automated system that ensures that each worker has read and signed the SWMS before the work starts | | | | | |

PPE SECTION

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| PPE Required |  | PPE Required |  |
| Hard hat |  | Protective footwear |  |
| High vis clothing |  |  |  |
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| RISK LEVEL | POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION (Table explanation = back page) |  | CONSEQUENCES (C) | | | | |
| LIKELIHOOD (L) | 1 INSIGNIFICANT | 2 MINOR | 3 MODERATE | 4 MAJOR | 5 CATASOPHIC |
| NEGLIGIBLE | Task Supervisor / Leader to monitor | 5 Almost Certain | Medium 5 | High 10 | High 15 | Extreme 20 | Extreme 25 |
| LOW | Task Supervisor / Leader to manage by routine procedures. | 4 Likely | Low 4 | Medium 8 | High 12 | High 16 | Extreme 20 |
| MEDIUM | Manager to manage by specific monitoring or procedures. | 3 Possible | Low 3 | Low 6 | Medium 9 | High 12 | High 15 |
| HIGH | Manager to manage via detailed Task JSEA. | 2 Unlikely | Negligible 2 | Low 4 | Low 6 | Medium 8 | High 10 |
| EXTREME | Manager to manage via detailed plan to reduce risk. | 1 Rare | Negligible 1 | Negligible 2 | Low 3 | Low 4 | Medium 5 |

Steps-table Section

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| Item | Task & or Category of Hazard(Delete & Add items that are / not relevant) | What are the Specific Hazards? | Area of Impact | Risk | Before | Controls | Methods of Controlling Hazards | Risk | After | Controls | Who is responsible |
| L | C | S | L | C | S |
| 1 | Start of Works | Insufficient skills (competency) to complete the required task correctly.  Inadequate consultation with relevant employees.  Competent person not used for scaffold erection up to 4 metres in height.  Certificated scaffolder not used to erect scaffold in excess of 4 metres in height or where complex configurations are involved. | njury due to inexperience or failure to provide or use appropriate equipment | 6 | 11 | 66 | Insufficient skills (competency) to complete the required task correctly.  Inadequate consultation with relevant employees.  Competent person not used for scaffold erection up to 4 metres in height.  Certificated scaffolder not used to erect scaffold in excess of 4 metres in height or where complex configurations are involved. Report to site office and inform site manager of arrival, collect permit to work.  2. Attend any induction as required by the Principal Contractor.  3. Put on your personal protective equipment.  4. Take tools and equipment to work area.  5. Cordon off work area, if required to do so, this is especially important in areas where members of the public or other contractors have access.  6. Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.  7. Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time. | 7 | 11 | 77 | Site Manager |
| 2 | Erection of Tower Scaffold Preparation | Unstable scaffold due to lack of competency in erection. | Injury due to scaffold collapse or partial collapse | 7 | 12 | 84 | . Put on your personal protective equipment.  2. Ensure you have the appropriate instruction manual for the type of scaffold used.  3. Ensure that all towers have edge protection around the working platform that extends a minimum 950mm and has intermediate rails so that the unprotected gap does not exceed 470mm.  4. Toe guards should be fitted to prevent falling materials.  5. All Tower Scaffolds will be erected in accordance with the HSE information sheet Tower Scaffolds what you need to do and the manufacturers' instructions.  6. Ensure you are working to a method recommended by the Prefabricated Access Suppliers' and Manufacturers' Association (PASMA) as detailed below. | 6 | 11 | 66 | Site Manager |
| 3 | Advanced Guard Method | This would include hazards of concern such as: ingoing nip points, rotating parts, reciprocating, transversing, and/or flying chips & sparks. Any machine part, function, or process that might cause injury must be safeguarded. | Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation, Mitigation and Indigenous Peoples · ... Local observations of direct effects of climate change by Indigenous Peoples corroborate .... methods, and meningitis outbreaas are linaed to climate | 7 | 11 | 77 | . Put on your personal protective equipment.  2. Ensure you are working on a firm stable level base.  3. Set up the base frames complete with castors locked in position.  4. Clip horizontal bracing frame to bottom of one frame and rest on the floor.  5. Clip horizontal brace to other base frame to set width.  6. Fit diagonal bracings to both base frames to ensure stability.  7. Fit further horizontal bracings.  8. Fit outrigger legs to each corner and secure with the pad firmly on the floor, this will ensure stability whilst erecting the rest of the tower.  9. Fit the first level platform from below.  10. Fit internal stairway to underside of trap door.  11. Fit the temporary guard rails to the level above ensuring that no one enters an unguarded platform.  12. Once the guard rails are in place ascend to the platform and fit the permanent bracings and next level platform.  13. Carry on in this manner until the required height is achieved. | 6 | 11 | 66 | Site Manager |
| 4 | Through the Trap Method | Cases commonly involve over-reaching, over-balancing or the failure of a fragile surface. Falls from height can also be due to unguarded holes in floors such as hatchways, inspection holes and pits, and from falls into process tanks and machinery. | In the case of a random trap arrangement, there were significant main effects of trap density, spatial scale, social organization, and adult density on relative bias | 7 | 11 | 77 | Put on your personal protective equipment.  2. Ensure you are working on a firm stable level base.  3. Set up the base frames complete with castors locked in position.  4. Clip horizontal bracing frame to bottom of one frame and rest on the floor.  5. Clip horizontal brace to other base frame to set width.  6. Fit diagonal bracings to both base frames to ensure stability.  7. Fit further horizontal bracings.  8. Fit outrigger legs to each corner and secure with the pad firmly on the floor, this will ensure stability whilst erecting the rest of the tower.  9. Fit the first level platform complete with trapdoor from below.  10. Fit internal stairway to underside of trap door.  11. Working through the trap door fit the required guard rails and bracings to the next level. | 6 | 11 | 66 | Site Manager |
| 5 | Dismantling Tower Scaffold Advanced Guard Rail Method | Dangerous methods of erection or dismantling – where a safe system is not being followed; Defects in the erected scaffold – where the tower structure is incorrectly assembled or where a platform guardrail is missing; Misuse of the scaffold – where a ladder is used on a tower causing it to overturn or when a person falls while the tower is being moved. | Falls. Falls are attributed to the lack of guardrails, improper installation of guardrails and failure to use personal fall arrest systems when required. ... Scaffold collapse. ... Struck by falling materials. ... Electrocution. | 7 | 11 | 77 | . To dismantle a tower using the advance guard rail method, the operator starts from the top and reinstates the advance guard rail unit before removing the permanent guard rails and toe boards and descending to the lower level.  The advance guard rail unites are then relocated to the level below and the process is repeated, with collective fall prevention measures being maintained throughout. Dismantling Tower Scaffold Through the Trap Method  To dismantle a tower using the 3T method, after removing the toe boards, the operator disengages the guard rail hooks furthest from the trap.  Guard rail components are then removed with the operator positioned through the trap before descending to the lower level, from where the upper platform and end frames are removed. | 7 | 11 | 77 | Site Manager |
| 6 | Inspection and Reports | identify existing and potential hazards increase awareness leading to the prevention of workplace accidents and illnesses ensure compliance with standards and regulations. | Workplace inspections help prevent incidents, injuries and illnesses. Through a critical examination of the workplace, inspections help to identify and record hazards for corrective action. Health and safety committees can help plan, conduct, report and monitor inspections. | 6 | 11 | 66 | The requirement for inspection is different for small towers under 2m, and for towers of 2m and above. Where the platform is below 2m the tower must be inspected:  1. After assembly in any position.  2. After any event that could have affected its stability.  3. At suitable intervals depending on frequency and conditions of use. Where the platform is 2m and above it must be inspected:  1. After assembly in any position.  2. After any event that could have affected its stability.  3. At intervals not exceeding 7 days. | 6 | 11 | 66 | Site Manager |

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| # | Name of Employee | Signature | Date Signed |
|  | Radhey Shyam | &&Radhey\_Shyam\_2144 | &&SignRadhey\_Shyam\_date\_2144 |
|  | &&Employee2\_Name | &&Emp2\_Signature | &&Signature2\_Date |
|  | &&Employee3\_Name | &&Emp3\_Signature | &&Signature3\_Date |
|  | &&Employee4\_Name | &&Emp4\_Signature | &&Signature4\_Date |
|  | &&Employee5\_Name | &&Emp5\_Signature | &&Signature5\_Date |
|  | &&Employee6\_Name | &&Emp6\_Signature | &&Signature6\_Date |
|  | &&Employee7\_Name | &&Emp7\_Signature | &&Signature7\_Date |
|  | &&Employee8\_Name | &&Emp8\_Signature | &&Signature8\_Date |
|  | &&Employee9\_Name | &&Emp9\_Signature | &&Signature9\_Date |
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| LIKELIHOOD | DESCRIPTION | | | | |
| PERCEPTION (PE) | ANECDOTAL (AN) | FACTUAL (FA) | OPPORTUNISM (OP) | PROBABILITY (PR) |
| 1 RARE | May occur only in exceptional circumstances. | - | - | - | Less than 1% (e.g. less than 1% chance of occurring during the project period). |
| 2 UNLIKELY | Is not expected to occur. | No recorded incidents or anecdotal evidence. | No recent incidents in associated organisations, facilities or communities. | Little opportunity, reason or means to occur. | % |
| 3 POSSIBLE | Might occur at some time. | Few, infrequent, random recorded incidents or little anecdotal evidence. | Very few incidents in associated or comparable organisations, facilities or communities. | Some opportunity, reason or means to occur. | 5% |
| 4 LIKELY | Will probably occur in most circumstances. | Regular recorded incidents and strong anecdotal evidence. | - | Considerable opportunity, reason or means to occur. | 20% |
| 5 ALMOST CERTAIN | Is expected to occur in most circumstances. | High level of recorded incidents and / or strong anecdotal evidence. | Strong likelihood the event will recur. | Great opportunity, reason or means to occur. | 100% |

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| CONSEQUENCES | IMPACT | | | |
| HEALTH AND SAFETY | ENVIRONMENT | COMMUNITY | OPERATIONS |
| 1 INSIGNIFICANT | Near Miss Incident or Minor Injury requiring first aid treatment only. | Brief spill incident. No environmental damage. | No impact, issues or delays. | No impact, issues or delays. Staff able to function at 100%. |
| 2 MINOR | Medical Treatment only | Minor spill. Pollutant on site. No environmental damage | Minor impact, issues or delays easily resolved. | Minor impact, issues or delays easily resolved. Staff able to function well. |
| 3 MODERATE | Lost Time Injury | Escape of pollutant causing environmental damage. | Moderate impact, issues or delays. | Moderate impact, issues or delays. Staff inconvenienced and ability to perform duties is impacted. |
| 4 MAJOR | Death or permanent disability | Significant pollution on and off site < $500k. | Major impact, issues or delays. | Major impact, issues or delays. Staff seriously impacted and have difficulty in performing duties. |
| 5 CATASTROPHIC | Multiple deaths | Long term environmental damage. | Significant impact, issues or delay. | Significant impact, issues or delay. Staff unable to perform their duties. |

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| LIKELIHOOD (L) | 1 INSIGNIFICANT | 2 MINOR | 3 MODERATE | 4 MAJOR | 5 CATASOPHIC |
| NEGLIGIBLE | Task Supervisor / Leader to monitor | 5 Almost Certain | Medium 5 | High 10 | High 15 | Extreme 20 | Extreme 25 |
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| EXTREME | Construction Manager to manage via detailed plan to reduce risk. | 1 Rare | Negligible 1 | Negligible 2 | Low 3 | Low 4 | Medium 5 |