

ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY Occupational Health & Safety Unit

SITE BASED BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT

Construction Regulations 5.1(a)

Document Title	Baseline Risk Assessment
Client	EThekwini Municipality–Development
	engineering
Project title	The Provision of Incremental Services to
	Informal Settlements within the Western
	Region: Construction of Footpaths in Mpola
	PH3-Ward 15.
Contract Number	2V-28705
Revision	00
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BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION: In accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, (Act 85 of 1993) the Legislator places specific requirements on an Employer. One of these is prescribed in Section 8(i) of the Act where it requires the Employer to ascertain the risks and dangers which may occur within the workplace or section of the workplace and then goes on to establish working procedures or practices.

2. PURPOSE: This is conducted to create a benchmark of the potential risks that apply to the whole project or business operation.

3. SCOPE: This assessment could be approached on a site, regional or national level concerning any facet of the business operation or process or activity.

4. REVIEW AND MONITORING PLAN

The risk assessment form part of the health and safety plan to be applied on the site and must include the following:

- (a) The identification of the risk and hazards to which to which persons may be exposed.
- (b) An analysis and evaluation of the risk and hazards identified based on a documented method.

5. REFERENCES

- (a) Tender document number 2V-28705
- (b) Occupational Health & Safety Act and its Regulation

6. LOCALITY PLAN

Contractor will be taken to site prior to tender closing.

7.SCOPE OF WORK

Description of Works

This will include the upgrade of a footpath from gravel to a hardened surface. The upgrade of this footpath would be supplemented with the installation of stormwater control measures. There would also be water and sewer infrastructure installed nearby the footpath.

The following activities were assessed:

- (a) Access to the site
- (b) Material delivery to the site
- (c) Site establishment
- (d) Site clearance and grubbing
- (e) Busy residential/industrial area
- (f) Traffic management
- (g) Excavation/earthworks
- (h) Manual moving of precast products
- (i) Protection works.
- (j) Importing of material.
- (k) Concrete works.
- (I) Road signs.
- (m) Road markings.
- (n) Construction of stormwater system.
- (o) Construction of appurtenant works.
- (p) Protection of existing services.
- (q) Construction mobile plant and machinery.
- (r) Steel Guardrails & Con. Median Barriers.
- (s) Site security.

1. RISK ESTIMATION AND EVALUATION

RISK CLASSIFICATION USING A RISK SCORE TECHNIQUE

Exposure (E) How frequently does the hazardous	event occur Risk level
Continuously	
Frequently (daily)	
Occasionally (weekly)	
Unusually (monthly)	
Rarely (few a year)	
Probability (P) The probability of a loss when the	hazardous event does occur Risk level
Frequent (happens often)	
Probable (quiet possible)	
Occasional (unusual, but possible)	
Remotely possible (has happened somewhere)	
Improbable (practically impossible)	
Severity (S) Consequences of the hazardous even	t Risk level
Catastrophic many fatalities; or interruption of longer or asset or environmental damage (or both) exceeding	
Disaster (few fatalities; or interruption between one ar or asset or environmental damage (or both) exceeding	
Very serious (one fatality; or interruption of 6 days; o environmental damage (or both) exceeding R100,000	
Important (temporary disability; or interruption betwee 6 and 24 hours; or damage exceeding R10,000	
Noticeable (first aid needed; or interruption of less that damage exceeding R1000)	
Risk classification (Risk score = E x P x S)	
Risk score Ri	isk level
Over 4005	Very high risk – discontinue operation or activity
200 to 400 4	High risk – immediate correction needed
70 to 200 3	Substantial risk – correction needed
20 to 70 2	Possible risk – attention needed
Under 20 1	Risk accepted
	nor deepted

	Activity	Hazard	Risk	Risk Evaluation			Risk Score	Risk level
				Ε	Р	S		
1	Access to the site.					-		
	 Traveling to and from site in a vehicle. 	 Safety belts not worn when traveling in or operating a vehicle. Vehicle not equipped with safety belts for all passengers. Over speeding of vehicles. Driving on public roads. 	 Injuries caused when in vehicle accident. Fatalities when in vehicle accident Risk of personnel being injured by over speeding vehicles. Involved in accident. 	6	6	7	252	4
2	Material delivery to the si	te.		•		•		
	 Loading and offloading of equipment manually. Mechanical handling. 	• Employee being struck by the load.	 Back strain Skeletal damage Head, hand, and foot injuries. Serious injury Fatality 	3	6	7	126	3
3	Site establishment.		· · ·	•		•	•	
	 Manual and mechanical clearing of the 	Incompetent construction mobile plant	 Injuries, Accidents Skeletal injuries 	6	6	7	252	4

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

	 land Off-loading and positioning of containers by mobile crane Fencing off the site Installation of temporary water supply, electricity, ablution facilities, 	 operator Manual Handling of equipment and materials. Uneven surfaces Driving on dangerous and undulating terrain. Reckless driving. Electrocution Incorrect/ poor connection of temporary services 	 Destruction of services Death, burns 					
4	Site clearance and grubbin	g.					1	
	 Clearing of the site using construction mobile plant. Manual clearing of the site. 	 Overgrown vegetation Rubble existing on site Snakes Bees Incompetent driver/ operator Unsafe 	 Nuisance, poisonous Environmental contamination Death, poison Accident/ property damage. Collision with other vehicles Noise induced 	6	6	7	252	4

		 construction mobile plant Sharp edges and pointed ends. Petrol and oil spillages Underground services. Pointed objects e.g. wires, nails, crusher and glasses. Noise. 	 hearing loss Electrocution Delay in service delivery. 					
5	 Busy residential/industrial Working next to residential/indust rial areas Traffic management. 	 Public exposure to construction activities. Destruction of services in the area. Other activities in the areas Strikes in the area 	 Injuries public and employees, broken bones, damage to property, death, Disturbance of personnel activities Fights, lawsuits, disagreement Damage to property, injuries to employees 	6	6	7	252	4

	 The use of construction vehicle and mobile plant in the public and next to public roads/ streets 	 Poor/ no traffic management plan in place Lack of traffic management training Unroadworthy plant and vehicle Collision with other vehicles 	 Accidents, death, broken bones, damage to property Noncompliance with the National Road Traffic Act, Council Road Traffic bi-laws and other applicable Regulations Blockage/ inconvenient access to industrial/ commercial areas 	6	6	7	252	4
7	Excavation/Earthworks.							
8	 Manual and mechanical excavation using construction mobile plants and hand tools Manual moving of precast 	 Faulty hand tools Hitting underground services Unsafe machinery/ hand tools Dust accumulation 	 Hand injuries. Lack of service delivery which may result in community protest injuries to hands, Severe injuries. 	6	6	3	108	6

	 Manual handling and moving of precast product using wheelbarrows, 	 Unsafe wheelbarrows, Manual handling of precast product Lifting of excess/ heavy load Ergonomics hazards 	 Injury to hands/ toes Skeletal injuries Slippery surface Tripping hazards Ergonomic risks 	3	3	3	27	2
9	Protection works.				-			
	 Pre-levelling the area and placing of bedding before grass planting. Laying of retaining bricks. Working with wires during the installation of reno mattresses with rock fill. Packing of stones within the basket. 	 Injury due the use of hand tools. Bricks and working equipment. Carelessness and working without wearing the proper PPE Pinch point, sharp and protruding edges, substandard working methodology, lack of 	 Disabling injury Fingers crushed or trapped by adjacent rock pieces Unsafe body posture, Multiple injuries, Skin irritation and back strains. Hand injury. 	3	3	3	27	2

10 Importing of material.	 supervision. Knife or a pair of Scissor may cause injury. Carelessness and working without wearing the proper PPE 						
 Levelling Compaction Transportation of imported material 	 Traffic accidents on site when transporting materials. Reversing of trucks and mobile plant. Dust inhalation. Incompetent driver/ operator Dust Vibration Noise Faulty hand tools 	 Damage to Property. Respiratory failure Fatigue. Kidney damage. Muscle/ body/ joint pain Noise induced hearing loss Skin irritation Breathing/ respiratory diseases Hand Injuries. 	3	3	3	27	2

vibrator needles.	 Pre-leveling to ground surface prior to the construction footpaths, channel and or drain. Compacting to imported material usin Bomag/Wack Installing reinforcement Formwork for footpaths, channel and or drain. Exposure to ready mixed cement durin construction footpaths, channel and or drain. Exposure to ready mixed cement durin construction footpaths, channel and or drain. Pouring and casting of concrete. 	 and crusher particles. Compactor operated by an incompetent person. Pinch point, sharp and protruding edges, substandard working methodology, lack of supervision. Substandard methodology of installing formwork. Lack of supervision. Skin contact. High levels of noise from the trucks, Hand vibration on vibrator 	 Injury to eyes. Accidents. Unsafe body posture, Multiple injuries, Skin irritation and back strains. Hand injury. Injuries due to unsafe acts or condition. Skin irritation. Poor blood circulation, noise induced hearing loss. 	3	3	3	27	2
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12	Road signs							
	 Manual digging for sign posts using picks and shovel. Mixing cement for erecting sign posts. 	 Picks and shovels. Damaged to underground services. Inhalation of cement dust. Skin contact. 	 Injury may be caused by picks when digging holes. Electric shock. Lung infection. Skin irritation. 	6	6	3	108	3
13	Road markings							
	 Marking and painting the road surface using retro reflective paint and brush. 	 Inhalation of paint fumes and paint in contact with the skin. 	 Chest pains caused by fumes and skin problems. 	6	6	3	108	3
14	Construction of stormwate	er system.						
	 Formwork preparation using timber. Pouring and floating of concrete during construction of stormwater drainage system. Excavation above 1m deep using and excavator and TLB Preparation and 	 Collapsing of trenches. Unsafe access to trench Unprotected trenches People exposure to excavations Unsafe lifting devices Incompetent lifting machinery 	 Collapsing of trench walls Death, dislocation, trauma/ panic attack Broken bone, dislocation, Falling into excavation. Injury to body. Accidents. Property Damage. 	6	6	7	252	4

15	 laying of concrete pipes using a lifting equipment Construction of above 1m deep manhole using cement, blocks, handtools and concrete manhole rings/ cover Connection of the stormwater pipes into the existing stormwater drainage system 	 operator Equipment failure Overloading of equipment/ machinery Working/ operating equipment too close to the excavation Contact with and inhalation of cement dust Manual handling of heavy manhole rings and covers Incorrect connection of stormwater pipes 	 Noncompliance with DMR. Noncompliance with stipulated safe working load. Falling into excavation. Property damage. Respiratory diseases. Skin disease/ irritation Back/ spine problems. Possible of pinch. Skeletal injuries. Injury to hands and toes. Destruction/ blockage of stormwater drainage system 					
	 Concrete kerbs and staircases installation. 	 Manual handling of concrete kerbs and staircases Unsafe tools Ergonomic 	 Skeletal injuries. Injuries to hands and toes Ergonomic risks 	3	3	3	27	2

		hazards						
16	Protection of existing serv	ices.						
	 Maintenance of watermains, sewer, stormwater, electrical etc. 	 Disturbance of the services, Improper connection, Sewer spillage, Blockage of sewer and stormwater lines Exposure to biological agents Electrocution. 	 No water and electricity, community strikes, Health hazards Environmental hazards Burns, death Financial costs for replacing damaged cables 	6	6	7	252	4
17	Construction mobile plant	and machinery.						
	Use of construction vehicles and mobile plants and equipment	 Unsafe construction plants and equipment Incompetent drivers/ operators Uneven surface Equipment/ machinery failure 	 Accidents. Property damage. Noncompliance with DMR. Noncompliance with stipulated safe working load. Capsizing of mobile construction 	6	6	7	252	4

		 Running out of control Noise Vibration Oil Spillage Dust 	 plants. Jammed construction mobile plants, death Injury to employees and community, death, loss of limb/ disablement Damage to property Noise induced hearing loss Muscular pains, kidney damage, Environmental contamination Lung disease 					
18	Steel Guardrails & Con. Med	ian Barriers		•				
	 Manual digging for guardrail concrete/timber posts using picks and shovel. Supply and fitting of guardrails and handrails. 	 Picks and shovels. Damaged to underground services. Cutting using grinder. Noise. Manual lifting of guardrail 	 Injury may be caused by picks when digging holes. Electric shock. Multiple body injury. NIHL. Back pain. Hand injuries 	6	6	7	252	4

19	Site security.	posts and panels. • Faulty hand tools.	due to sharp edges. • Hand injuries.					
	 Provision of security to staff and property 	 Incompetent security personnel Unguided property Unprotected/ fenced site camp Working in a high risk zone 	 Loss of property Theft, Financial risk Uncontrolled entry Hijacking/ Mugging 	6	6	3	108	3