

ETHEKWINI MUNICIPALITY Occupational Health & Safety Unit

SITE BASED BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT

Construction Regulations 5.1(a)

Document Title	Baseline Risk Assessment
Document Title	
Client	EThekwini Municipality-Engineering: Roads and
	stormwater maintenance Unit.
Project	Maintenance repairs to roads and Stormwater
	Infrastructure as and when required in the ABM
	Areas located within the West region of
	EThekwini Municipality for 24 months.
Contract Number	1M 25464
Revision	00
Date	19 June 2023
Internal Reference no.	BRA 136/06/2023
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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 to.
- (b) An analysis and evaluation of the risk and hazards identified based on a documented method.

5. REFERENCES

- (a) Tender document number 1M-25464
- (b) Occupational Health & Safety Act and its Regulation

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS IS A BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT AND NOT A DETAILED RISK ASSESSMENT OF ALL ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES ON SITE.

SCOPE OF WORK

This contract includes the following work:

- 1. Preparation work as requested by the Engineer.
- 2. Raising or lowering of services where necessary.
- 3. Major and minor road patching repairs in roadways and sidewalks, including pothole repairs and holding/maintenance measures.
- 4. Supply of all materials and precast products, including installation.
- 5. Removal of rubble and sand.
- 6. Road Marking.
- 7. Cleaning of the site on completion of each works order.
- 8. Cleaning of the stormwater catch pits and pipes.
- 9. Fencing repairs.
- 10.Crack sealing.
- 11 Retaining structures.

The following activities were assessed:

- (a) Access to the site
- (b) Material delivery to the site
- (c) Traffic management.
- (d) Busy residential/commercial/Industrial areas.
- (e) Removal of damaged concrete slabs, supply and installation of new concrete slabs.
- (f) Removal of concrete precast products and installation of the new ones.
- (g) Manual moving of precast products.
- (h) Protection of existing services.
- (i) Construction mobile plant and machinery.
- (j) Breaking and removal of existing asphalt surface.
- (k) Patching, pothole repair and crack sealing.
- (I) Laying and resetting of paving bricks.
- (m) Trench reinstatement.
- (n) Cleaning of stormwater system/inlets and pipe culverts.

- (o) Edge definition to road edge/back of kerb line.
- (p) Road marking.
- (q) Protection works.
- (r) Removal of dumped material off site.
- (s) Provision of labour and supervision.

1. RISK ESTIMATION AND EVALUATION

RISK CLASSIFICATION USING A RISK SCORE TECHNIQUE

Exposure (E) How frequently does the hazardous event occur	Risk level
Continuously	10
Frequently (daily)	6
Occasionally (weekly)	3
Unusually (monthly)	2
Rarely (few a year)	1
Probability (P) The probability of a loss when the hazardous event	: does occur Risk level
Frequent (happens often)	10
Probable (quiet possible)	6
Occasional (unusual, but possible)	3
Remotely possible (has happened somewhere)	1
Improbable (practically impossible)	0.5
Severity (S) Consequences of the hazardous event	Risk level
Catastrophic many fatalities; or interruption of longer than 2 weeks;	
or asset or environmental damage (or both) exceeding R100m	100
Disaster (few fatalities; or interruption between one and 2 weeks; or asset or environmental damage (or both) exceeding R10m)	40
Very serious (one fatality; or interruption of 6 days; or asset or environmental damage (or both) exceeding R100,000	7
Important (temporary disability; or interruption between	
6 and 24 hours; or damage exceeding R10,000	3
Noticeable(first aid needed; or interruption of less than 6 hours;	
damage exceeding R1000)	1
Risk classification (Risk score = E x P x S)	
Risk score Risk level	
Over 4005 <mark>Very high risk – discontinue operation or activity</mark> 200 to 400 4 <mark>High risk – immediate correction needed</mark>	
70 to 200 3 <mark>Substantial risk – correction needed</mark>	
20 to 70 2 <mark>Possible risk – attention needed</mark>	
Under 20 1Risk accepted	

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET

	Activity	Hazard	Risk Risk Evaluation Score		_		Risk Score	Risk level
				Е	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 heavy equipment manually. 	Employee being struck by the load.Heavy lifting.	 Back strain Skeletal damage Head, hand, and foot injuries. Serious injury 	3	6	7	126	3
3	Traffic management on si	te						
	 The use of construction 	Poor/ no traffic	 Accidents, death, broken bones, 	6	6	7	252	4

vehicle on the public and streets • Execution of activities on the road in line with the scope of work. • Exposed group/employees • Placing of temporary traffic warning signs.	management plan in place Lack of traffic management training Unroadworthy plant and vehicle Collision with other vehicles Workers exposed to high traffic volume. Personnel movement and vehicles Signs not visible to the road users. Signs being placed at an unreasonable distance. Personnel in charge of traffic control not familiar with the traffic management plan.	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 Personnel are at risk of being bumped by a vehicle or an Accident It may cause injuries possibility of fatalities.	
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4	Busy residential/ commer	cial/ industrial areas	
	Working next to residential, commercial, industrial areas	 Public exposure to construction activities. Destruction of businesses and services in the area. Other activities in the areas Strikes in the area 	 Injuries public and employees, broken bones, damage to property, death, Production loss, disturbance of personnel activities Fights, lawsuits, disagreement Damage to property, injuries to employees
5			stallation of new concrete slabs.
	 Preparing foundation. Compacting Steel fixing during the installation of slabs. Pouring of readymix concrete Floating of the slab. Saw cutting the existing slab. Breaking the existing slab. 	 Dust Faulty hand tools Manual handling of steel/ sharp points Cement contact with body Over bending Noise Vibration. 	 Lung disease, eye irritation Injury to hands Skeletal injuries NIHL. Muscular pains.

6	Removal of damaged cond	ete precast products and installation of the new ones.	
	 Lifting of heavy objects by hands. Concrete precast products repairs. Mixing cement on site for infrastructure repairs. Saw cutting during repairs. Breaking of the precast product to be repaired. Compacting. Floating of the concrete Brickwork during lowering and raising of double or single splayed storm water inlets. 	 Unsafe lifting methodology. Damage to underground services Cement dust inhalation. Dust. Faulty machine. Unguarded blade. Roller operated by an incompetent person Skin contact. Feet and finger crushed. Service delivery interruption. Respiratory problems. Injuries. Lung disease, eye irritation. 	
7	Manual moving of precast		
	 Manual handling and moving of precast product using wheelbarrows, 	 Unsafe wheelbarrows, toes Manual handling of precast product Lifting of Unsafe toes Skeletal injuries Slippery surface Tripping hazards Ergonomic risks Ergonomic risks 	

8	Protection of existing serv • Working in the presence of watermains, sewer, stormwater, electrical cables, telkom/ neotel cables , gas/petroleum pipeline.	 Disturbance of the services, Sewer spillage, Blockage of sewer and stormwater lines Exposure to biological agents Electrocution Damage to Telkom/ neotel cables, stormwater, sewer 	 No water and electricity, community strikes, Health hazards Environmental hazards Burns, death Financial costs for replacing damaged cables 	6	6	7	252	4
9	Construction mobile plant				1		1	
	Use of construction vehicles and mobile plants and equipment	 Unsafe construction plants and equipment Incompetent drivers/operators Uneven surface 	 Accidents. Property damage. Noncompliance with DMR. Noncompliance with stipulated safe working load. 	6	6	7	252	4

		 Equipment/machinery failure Running out of control Noise Vibration Oil Spillage Dust 	 Capsizing of mobile construction 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 					
10	Breaking and removal of e	<u> </u>		I		ı	1	
	 Use of a breaker and a saw cutting machine. 	 Defective machine. Incorrect operating methodology/ breaker operated by an 	 Injury to employees. Muscular pains, kidney damage, Noise induced hearing loss. Skin irritation. 		6	7	126	3

11	Patching, pothole repair a • Compaction	 Incompetent 	• Injuries, 6 6 3 108 3
	 Asphalting Crack sealing Using hand tools 	driver/ operator Dust Vibration Noise Contact with hot asphalt/bitum en Fumes Unsafe tools Open gas flames	 Environmental contamination Lung disease, eye irritation. Contamination of the nearest commercial buildings Fatigue. Kidney damage. Muscle/body/joint pain Noise induced hearing loss Burns, skin infections Breathing/

12	Laying and resetting of pa	ving hricks	respiratory diseases Injury to hands Backache. Injury to employees.					
	Cutting paving bricks using a grinder.	 Unsafe tools Ergonomic hazards Manual handling of paving brick Defective grinder machine. 	 Backache. Injuries to hands and toes Ergonomic risks Injury to employees. 	6	6	3	108	3
13	Laying of imported material. Compaction	 Traffic accidents on site when transporting materials. Reversing of trucks and mobile plant. Dust inhalation. Incompetent driver/operator 	 Damage to Property. Respiratory failure Fatigue. Kidney damage. Muscle/ body/ joint pain Noise induced hearing loss Burns, skin infections Breathing/ respiratory 	3	3	3	27	2

14	Opening of heavy stormwater lids. Entering stormwater inlets. Use of high-pressure water jetting machine. Cleaning of stormwater system. Manual clearing of stormwater inlets.	 Dust Vibration Noise stem/inlets and pipe cul Manual lifting. Poor access which may lead to trip and fall. Defective machine. Exposure to bad fumes, hazardous/toxi c products First time operator. Defective hand 	verts Backache. Fatigue, Back, shoulder, neck, foot injuries. Personal injuries. Respiratory problems. Injuries. Hand injuries.	3	6	3	54	2
		tools.						
15	Use of hand tools during removal of weeds. Application of a weed killer	 Insufficient hand tools on site Unserviceable/broken/modified tools. Wrong tool for the job. Snakes Exposure to 	 Injuries caused by use of hand tools Snake bites. Respiratory problems 	3	6	3	54	2

		hcs.						
16	Road marking			_				
	 Cleaning the area to be painted. Painting using a retro-reflective paint and brush. Cleaning of brushes using a thinner. 	 Dust accumulation. Paint in contact with skin. Thinners in contact with skin. Fire. Inhalation of HCS fumes. Exposure to moving vehicles. 	 Respiratory problems. Skin irritation. Burns. Chest pains. Accidents. 	6	6	7	252	4
17	Protection works				_	I .		
	 Ground preparation for protection works foundation. Stabilizing for protection works foundation. Working with wires during the installation of gabion baskets. Packing of stones within the baskets. 	 Unsafe use of a pick or a shovel. Moving machinery. Faulty hand tools. Unstable embankment. Noise. Underground services. Pinch point, sharp and 	 Injury to employees Struck by moving machinery Exposure to excessive noise Embankment collapse. Damage to services. Fatality Unsafe body posture which 	6	6	7	252	4

18	Manual digging for fence post. Removal of dumped mate	protruding edges, • Substandard working methodology, lack of supervision. • Fingers trapped in between the rocks.	may results in back strains, Multiple injuries. Injury to fingers.					
19	•			_		_	400	2
	Manual clearing	Rubble	Backache	6	6	3	108	3
	of the site.	existing on site	Fine					
		Manual handling of						
		handling of heavy objects						
		Illegal						
		dumping.						
19	Provision of labour and su				1			
15	Recruitment of	• Community	Strikes which	2	6	3	36	2
	employees.	members not	may lead to	_			30	2
	Continuous	happy about	physical assaults					
	supervision on	the local	and damage to					
	site.	labour being	company					
	Site:	recruited.	property.					
		 Delays on 	Application of					
		services	penalties to the					
		delivery or	contractor by the					
		work to be	client for failing					
		executed.	to deliver on					

	time.			