Transnet National Port Authority

Refurbishment Of Queens Warehouse Administration Building
Project Site Specific Health and Safety Specification
Project Number:

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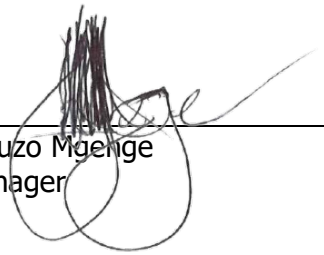
Reviewed by:	 Skhumbuzo Mgenge Risk Manager	02 - 02 - 2026 Date
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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to provide relevant information other than the standard conditions pertaining refurbishment of Queens Warehouse administration building.
which might affect the health and safety of persons at work in connection with the use of plant and machinery and general public against hazards to health and safety arising out of construction activities for Transnet National Port Authority.

2. SCOPE

This Project Site Specific Health and Safety Specification applies to Project Management team, Principal Contractor, Sub-Contractors, Suppliers and Visitors performing any construction work within Queens Warehouse administration offices. This Health and Safety Specification is intended to outline the normal as well as any special requirements of Transnet National Port Authority pertaining to the health and safety matters applicable to the Refurbishment of Queens Warehouse administration offices project.

3. REFERENCES

- Occupational Health & Safety Act No. 85 of 1993
- SANS 10400

4. LEADERSHIP AND COMMITMENT

The Principal Contractor acknowledges Transnet National Port Authority strong commitment to Health and Safety and the Principal Contractor affirms that it has a written TNPA Health and Safety Management Policy that has been signed and is actively supported and accepted by the Principal Contractor's Management. The Principal Contractor represents that its own written SHE Policy and that of TNPA is widely displayed, disseminated and understood among its employees, and that its Policy includes a description of the Contractor's Organization, Procedures and Methods of Communication to and from personnel.

Project Management team is responsible for managing and coordinating all construction activities on site in order to ensure their conformity with the specified health & safety, quality requirements.

The Principal Contractor is solely responsible for the adequacy, stability and safety of all its site operations, methods of design, construction and work, irrespective of any acceptance, recommendation or consent by TNPA.

5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND REPORTING

5.1 Health and Safety Statistics

The Principal Contractor and its Contractors must submit weekly statistics to TNPA Health and Safety Practitioners every Friday of each week at no later than 12h00 in the morning on TNPA prescribed template.

5.2 Field Technical/Safety Audit by TNPA

TNPA Health and Safety Practitioner has the right to conduct Audits/Inspections of the Contractor's Safety Management Plan Implementation, Operations, Equipment, Emergency Procedures etc. at any time, and the Contractor must fully cooperate with TNPA nominated Representative during such Audits/Inspections. TNPA rights under this clause does not relieve the Contractor of its own obligations to conduct Audits and Reviews of its own Health and Safety performance.

TNPA will conduct an initial site start up audit within one month of the Contractor mobilising to site and thereafter on a monthly basis to monitor compliance. The Contractor is required to conduct monthly internal audits as well and proof of such audits must be communicated to TNPA within three days of the audits being conducted.

6. COMMUNICATION AND MOTIVATION

The Principal Contractor's and Sub-contractor's workforce must, through their supervision, Safety Notice Boards, Toolbox Meetings and daily Pre-start Meetings be kept aware of safety related matters.

6.1 Safety Meetings

The Principal Contractor must attend at least one Formal Safety Meeting on a two weekly basis and must maintain appropriate records of attendance and. Such records must be made available to the TNPA Representative. Notwithstanding the above, where two or more Safety Representatives are on the project, the Principal Contractor shall ensure that Health and Safety Committee meetings are held on a monthly basis. In addition to Daily Safe Task Instructions, the Contractor must conduct "Toolbox" Meetings to discuss Safety Issues and Procedures as and when required.

6.2 Pre-start Safety Briefings

The Principal Contractor must hold documented Daily Safe Task Instructions (DSTI's) with each work team before the start of each shift. Attendance records and brief topic notes must kept for auditing and record purposes.

6.3 Safety Review Meetings

The Principal Contractor's Site Manager and a Site Safety Representative must take part in Weekly Safety Review Meetings between the Contractors and TNPA nominated Representative.

7. TRAINING AND COMPETENCY

Prior to the commencement of the work, including mobilisation and site set-up activities, the Principal Contractor must provide current documentation to the satisfaction of TNPA verifying that the Contractor's and Sub-contractor's personnel are competent and have the appropriate qualifications, job skills and training as required by this Contract and applicable legislation.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all his employees and his Contractor's employees working on the project are adequately trained in the type of work to be performed, in relevant Procedures and have appropriate Qualifications, Certificates, and work under competent supervision.
Proof of the Safety Training will be required before any work may commence.

7.1 Induction Training

Site Specific Induction

All Principal Contractor's personnel and its visitors shall attend a site specific induction training which will be developed, conducted by contractor before granted access to work on site.

The Principal Contractors site specific induction shall provide, but not limited to, an operational overview and must include legislative rules and regulations, general site safety rules and requirements, existing hazards, lock out, tagging and permits, traffic rules and emergency procedures etc. Contractor.

Project Specific Induction

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that bookings are made for employees to attend the TNPA "Project Specific Induction". Such bookings must be made at least 24 hours in advance of each induction date as set out by TNPA. The Contractor shall ensure that an Induction Application Form is completed for each person whom is required to attend induction training at TNPA.

7.2 Timing and Frequency of Induction

Infrequent very short-term visitors (e.g. delivery personnel) are not necessarily required to receive induction training, but must be accompanied by an inducted person at all times unless their visit exceeds five (5) hours or they exceed three (3) visits to the site. In all cases a fully inducted site employee shall escort these personnel.

Visitors induction shall be valid for a maximum of three days of which a new induction must be conducted. Where a visitor is expected to come to site for more than fourteen (14) days in a year, such a visitor shall be obligated to undergo induction training as an employee.

All other personnel will attend the General Induction. If they arrive at a project work site more than 12 hours before the next scheduled induction, they are to immediately attend a Visitor

Induction which will only last for 3 working days and then attend the General Induction at the next opportunity. All contractor employees shall complete the contractors' specific induction prior to any work being carried out.

All personnel are required to attend induction training every twelve (12) months depending on the duration of the project, however, refresher induction training shall be carried out after an absence of 14 consecutive days from the project site, when systems of work change, or at the Project Construction Manager's request.

7.3 Verification of Induction

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all visitors are easily identifiable by means of visitors badges obtained from TNPA security after visitors induction and / or visitors hard hats and that each visitor is always accompanied by a senior member of the Principal Contractor working on the project. All other personnel will receive a personal project identification badge with a photo. The badge will be delivered after completion of the required induction and must be always be carried while on site.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that only persons accepted to work on the project and who are inducted by TNPA are issued with badges granting them access to site and showing that they have been inducted. The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all persons visiting their work site / offices undergo a Visitors Induction and the Contractor shall keep records of such induction.

8. CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

8.1 Sub-contractor's Safety Management Plan

The Principal Contractor must ensure that all its Sub-contractors have written Safety Management Plans in place that are of a standard suitable for the type of activity being undertaken, which address the hazards involved with the particular work activity, and which support the Contractor's accepted Safety Management approach. The Principal Contractor must ensure these Plans are in place before allowing Contractors to mobilise to site. Contractor Safety Management Plans must include management of transport and delivery Principal Contractors entering the site delivering materials and/or equipment.

The Principal Contractor shall develop a Contractor Management Plan of which must be submitted to TNPA for acceptance prior to implementation. The Principal Contractor shall ensure that the requirements as set out in Construction Regulations 5 are complied with at all times with regards to the appointment of a sub-contractor when developing their Contractor Management Plan.

8.2 Working Together for a Safe Site

The Principal Contractor and its Contractors must actively participate in any programs and/or activities designed to improve the Health and Safety performance on the Project.

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

Prior to the commencement of the work, including mobilisation and site set-up activities, the Principal Contractor must demonstrate to the satisfaction of TNPA that the Principal Contractor has performed Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment of the Work, and of the associated equipment and facilities, to meet the requirements of the Contract. The Principal Contractor is responsible and accountable for ensuring that effective Procedures and Assessment Systems are in place so as to control hazards and so mitigate risks to as low a level as is acceptable and to meet all the Health and Safety Management Requirements under this Contract.

The Principal Contractor is also required to develop Risk Assessments, Safe Working Procedures (SWP) and Method Statements for each activity executed in the contract or project The identification of hazards is over and above the hazards identification programme and those hazards identified during the drafting of the Health and Safety Plan.

10. SECURITY ACCESS AND PERMITS

10.1. Security Access Control

Security access control include the following provisions:

All employees, visitors and contractors must familiarise themselves with the security access control standard and procedures and are encouraged to detect and report security deficiencies or any incidents behaviour of a suspicious nature. As the construction activities will be taking place within the Queens Watehouse premises, strict controls of access and egress to site shall be maintained by the Principal Contractor, and any vehicle related to the construction activities shall adhere to such controls.

The Principal Contractor shall as far as reasonably practicable ensure that no obstruction is caused by any construction activities within the Queens Warehouse premises, Each Construction Vehicles must be accompanied by Flagmen each time is moving on site so as to prevent any accident or collision that may take place.

Access permits needs to be under the direct control of an owner at all times to prevent permits from being lost or stolen. All visitors needs to report to site office to be issued with a visitors access permit.

11. PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment and Safety Devices must be used as directed to protect one's-self and/or alert others to one's location. Personal flotation device (life jacket, etc.) is a must when working in close proximity or over water, luminescent safety vests when working around equipment

and when controlling traffic, Task specific gloves for any work which requires the use of one's hands and approved safety glasses, faller's pants etc. Short pants are not allowed on site.

The Principal Contractor shall develop a project specific PPE needs analysis and shall ensure that employees
are issued PPE accordingly. The specific types of PPE shall be identified and specified in the Contractors Risk Assessment.

11.1 HEAD PROTECTION

Only SABS Approved Hard Hats must be worn at all times. The Principal Contractor shall be cognisant of the expiration of safety hard hats and when working at heights to issue a chin strip type.

11.2 EYE PROTECTION

Only SABS Approved safety glasses must be worn by all personnel performing activities that may cause an injury to an eye. This also applies to all others situated in the area in which work is being performed.

11.3 HEARING PROTECTION

Hearing protection must be worn in areas of high noise levels (Over 85 dB) where noise cannot be decreased or isolated. Examples of such areas are:

- Operating or working adjacent to heavy equipment
- Grinding
- Working in close proximity to generators, etc.

Rule of Thumb: If you cannot converse normally with another person within 3 feet of you, hearing protection is required.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that a noise survey is conducted by an accredited person and shall submit the said report to TNPA for review. Following this, the Principal Contractor shall issue hearing protection to persons in accordance with the correct Noise Reduction Rates per hearing protection.

11.4 HAND PROTECTION

Suitable gloves are to be worn when handling hot, sharp, rough or splintered materials.
Chemical resistant gloves must be worn when working with chemicals, solvents, cements, etc.

11.5 FOOT PROTECTION

All persons shall be supplied with and shall wear steel toe-capped safety boots that meet Approved Standards for construction.

11.6 CLOTHING

Jewellery or loose clothing shall not be worn. Shirts and long pants shall be worn at all times and sleeveless shirts are not acceptable. The need for fire retardant work wear will be evaluated on a job-to-job basis by the Project Supervisor /Construction Manager and the Project Safety Officer.

11.7 RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Recommended FFP2 respiratory protection, meeting approved requirements, such as dust masks or chemical cartridges shall be worn/used where required.

11.8 FALL PROTECTION

Full Body Harness shall be worn and securely tied-off at all times when working at Heights.

12. TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

In order to minimise the risk of injury from work equipment, the contractor shall put in place arrangements for the assessment of risks and then create appropriate control measures to minimise the risks identified.

All Principal Contractor tools, equipment, mobile plant and construction vehicles shall be subjected to an inspection by a duly appointed TNPA representative prior to being allowed to work on site.

13. HEALTH AND SAFETY SIGNS AND NOTICES

The Principal Contractor shall erect and maintain on site symbolic safety signage and notices that conform to the SABS requirements..

Barricades, flashers, or flares, warning signs and/or temporary fencing shall be erected on areas where excavations are taking place before any excavation work commences.
Poorly maintained, defaced, damaged or dirty construction signs are ineffective and shall be replaced, repaired or cleaned without delay. Warning signs shall not be removed until the work area has been deemed safe by the Principal Contractor's Construction Manager of which must be recorded.

Signs and symbols required for accident prevention shall be visible at all times when work is being performed, and shall be removed or covered promptly when the hazards no longer exists.

Accident prevention tags shall be used as a temporary means of warning employees of an existing hazard, (i.e. defective tools, equipment, etc. Construction areas shall be posted with legible traffic signs at points of hazard. When operations are such that signs, signals, and barricades do not provide the necessary protection on or adjacent to a highway or street, flagmen or other appropriate traffic controls shall be provided. Hand signalling by flagmen shall be by use of red flags at least 18 inches square or sign paddles, and in periods of darkness red lights shall be used.

14. HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

The Principal Contractor must ensure that Control of Hazardous Chemical Substances is implemented on site as some substances have the potential to cause ill-health. Measures to identify what substances employees are exposed to in the course of their work must also be introduced.

Hazardous Chemical Substances that that will be used shall be assessed and control measures introduced to prevent risk to employees or others affected by our site operations. The Principal Contractor shall conduct a Hazardous Chemical survey and shall keep an up to date Hazardous Chemical Substance alphabetical list with a MSDS for each chemical in use on the project.

The Principal Contractor shall appoint a person who shall have assigned responsibility for the use, management and disposal of Hazardous Chemical Substances and such person shall ensure that all first aiders appointed on the project are trained on the emergency response requirements of each Hazardous Chemical Substance.

15. ERGONOMICS

Contractors must ensure that no employee is required or permitted to lift or move by hand any heavy object that is likely to cause a risk of injury. The Principal Contractor shall conduct an Ergonomics survey pertaining to the scope of work and shall ensure that Ergonomics are covered in the Risk Assessment process. The Principal Contractor shall train and educate employees with regards to safe manual handling and lifting, etc. in respect of Ergonomics. Suitable safety devices / equipment shall be provided to employees taking into account the issue of ergonomics. Adequate PPE is issued and used if required.

16. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The Principal Contractor must ensure that personnel under its control and authority comply with the requirements of the Fitness for Duty Policy and are bound by its Disciplinary Provisions, regarding the possible effects of:

- General level of personal fitness and/or medical conditions
- The consumption of alcohol
- The use of other drugs (prescription, pharmaceutical or illicit)
- Fatigue

- Stress
- Hygiene
- First Aid Services
- Sun Protection
- Working Hours
- Cleaners, solvents and hazardous materials

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that health and hygiene issues are communicated to employees and proof of such communication is kept on file. Where the possibility exists for employees health to be affected by the existing hazards on site and or affected by the Principal Contractors operations, the Principal Contractor shall ensure that a medical surveillance program is developed and implemented on the project. Records of medical surveillance reports are to be kept on file for audit purposes.

17. INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

The Contractor must implement and comply with OH&S Act - General Administrative Regulations 6 and 8.

The Principal Contractor shall document a site specific Incident Management Procedure and submit such procedure to TNPA for acceptance prior to implementation.

18. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

The contractor shall ensure that all possible Emergency Response Resources are in place, are equal to the scope and magnitude of a potential catastrophic event. An emergency Management Procedure and Response Plan shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Transnet Port Authority emergency Preparedness.

The contractor shall ensure that a fire fighter who is in possession firefighting training level 3 is appointed. A contractor may appoint a watchman however it is not compulsory. The contractor is also required to appoint first aiders who are in possession of first aid level 3 training.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that sufficient nominated, elected and appointed Health and Safety Representative/s represent all workers employed by the Contractor. Each appointed Health and Safety Representative is required to attend an accredited Health and Safety Representatives Training Course, at the expense of the Contractor, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislative requirements.

The Principal Contractor must ensure that appointed Health and Safety Representatives execute their functions as under the provisions of applicable legislation. An appropriate sticker is to be issued by the Principal Contractor and affixed to a DARK GREEN helmet to identify each Health and Safety Representative.

19. TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

All personnel, engaged in the practice of flagging, will be dressed as follows to promote high visibility when approached by on-coming motorists.

- High Visibility Vest (Fluorescent)
- Fluorescent Stop and Slow Paddles

20. SAFE SYSTEMS OF WORK

21.1 Housekeeping

The Principal Contractor must comply with Construction Regulation 27.

The Contractor must maintain all work areas in a tidy state, free of debris and rubbish. Unless directed otherwise, the Principal Contractor must dispose of all debris, rubbish, spoil and hazardous waste off site, outside TNPA property in a designated and authorised area or facility

20.2 Stacking and Storage

The Principal Contractor must comply with Construction Regulation 28.

flammable materials shall be stored with due regard to the stability of material and in no case higher than 6 metres. The entire storage site shall be kept free from accumulation of unnecessary flammable materials.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure the appointment of a stacking and Storage Supervisor to manage and maintain all stacking and storage on site. They shall develop, submit to TNPA for acceptance and implement a Stacking and Storage Procedure in accordance with General Safety Regulations 8.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that all laydown areas are barricaded appropriately to prevent unauthorised persons from entering such laydown areas. They shall also ensure that adequate space is maintained in between stacks to allow easy walking in between stacks.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that no "steel on steel" is allowed and that all material is stacked on gum poles or pallets, gum poles shall not protrude more than one meter at any time especially if it poses a tripping hazard. The Principal Contractor shall ensure that adequate signage is displayed at each laydown area detailing the following:

20.3. GAS WELDING AND CUTTING

Transporting, moving, and storing compressed gas cylinders

Valve protection caps shall be in place and secured. When cylinders are hoisted, they shall be secured on a cradle, sling-board, or pallet and not be hoisted or transported by means of magnets or choker slings. Cylinders shall be moved by tilting and rolling them on their bottom edges or on an approved gas cylinder trolley.

They shall not be intentionally dropped, struck, or permitted to strike each other violently. When cylinders are transported by powered vehicles, they shall be secured in a vertical position. Oxygen cylinders and fittings shall be kept away from oil or grease**.** All gas cylinders shall be stored in an approved gas store and shall be stored separately**.** The Contractor shall ensure that a Soap Test register is developed and implemented on the project.

20.4 Material Handling Operation

Ramps for access of vehicles to or between barges shall be of adequate strength, provided with side boards, well maintained, and properly secured. 2. Unless employees can step safely to or from the wharf, float, barge, or river towboat, either a ramp, or a safe walkway, shall be provided.

20.5 Working over and in the vicinity of live pipelines

The contractor shall ensure that mechanical excavators and any other powered mechanical plant do not dig on one side of the pipeline with the cab of the excavator positioned on the other side. Mechanical excavators, any other powered mechanical plant, and other traffic shall be positioned far enough away from the pipeline trench to prevent trench wall collapse.

When excavation work is to be undertaken in the vicinity of underground services, all such services are to be: visually located using safe digging practices before power tools or mechanical equipment are used for excavation.

Digging is to be done alongside the service rather than above it. Continued observation of service-locaters is to be made to pin-point the services as the digging proceeds. Any indication of the presence of services is to be noted, e.g. marker tapes, marker tiles etc. Final exposure of the service, if required, is to be done carefully. Digging must be carefully done in a horizontal, rather that vertical, axis.

Where any lifting and rigging is to take place in the vicinity of live or overhead pipelines, the Contractor shall develop a lifting study and plan for acceptance by TNPA prior to lifting and rigging commencing.

20.6 Night Work Activities

As far a reasonably practicable all night work should be avoided. Should the need arise to go beyond daylight hours and the work cannot be halted. The Principal Contractor shall communicate to the PM Team the current situation and agree on a method and an amount of time required to finish the work.

Temporary lights will be provided for such work. Furthermore the Principal Contractor shall conduct a roll-call to ensure no employees have left site unauthorised. A full time health and safety officer must

be present at all times during night work. The Principal Contractor shall Provide transport for employees to and from the construction site and shall provide refreshment for them as may be agreed with employee's representatives.

The Principal Contractor shall ensure that an Illumination Survey is conducted by a competent Occupational Hygienist and shall submit the report to TNPA for review.

20.7 HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIFT WORK AND EXTENDED WORKING HOURS.

CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITIES

Employer/principal contractor should implement the following measures to control the risks associated with shift work and extended hours:

- Consultation with employees, their families and unions in the design of rosters, including all arrangements for monitoring and changing rosters.
- Formulation of rosters which do not result in excessive night work, excessive working hours, inadequate rest breaks and/or breaks between shifts.
- Adequate supervision, including regular contact with shift workers in isolated situations.
- Arrangements to ensure shift workers do not face transport difficulties, particularly night shift workers.
- Provision of rest areas and suitable meal facilities adapted to shift schedules.
- Expert advice on the effects of the work environment and working hours on fatigue and alertness.
- Provision to employees of professional advice and training on the health, safety and social effects of shift work, personal coping strategies and standard operating procedures that apply to specific shifts.
- Consideration of occupational exposure to noise, chemicals, temperatures and manual handling hazards on extended shifts.
- Provision of a safe and secure working environment.
- Establish systems to enable efficient and safe hand-over between shifts and to ensure new shifts are adequately informed about all relevant workplace issues.
- Allow access by union representatives to the workplace during all shifts.

FOLLOWING IS THE SUMMARY OF THE FACTORS THAT NEEDS TO BE CONSIDERED IN ORDER TO OVERCOME THE HAZARDS OF SHIFT WORK AND EXTENDED WORKING HOURS

STEP ONE: A SAFE PROCEDURE

Consultation
Expert advice
Information provision
Monitoring and evaluation

Health assessments of employees

STEP TWO: IDENTIFYING THE HAZARDS

STEP THREE: FACTORS TO CONSIDER IN ASSESSING THE RISKS
Workload
Needs of employees

STEP FOUR: MEASURES TO CONTROL THE RISKS
Hierarchy of controls
Length of shifts and working hours
Split or broken shifts
Overtime
Night work
Extended and 12 hour shifts
Breaks during shifts
Breaks between shifts
Rest days
Timing of shifts
Rotating shifts
Roster pattern and length of cycle
Exchange of shifts
Exposure to other OHS hazards
Isolated work
Hand-over
Travel
Safety and security
Communication
Representation
Information and training
First aid
Heating and cooling
Facilities

20.8 Drinking Water

Typhoid fever, dysentery and other diseases are often the result of contaminated drinking water and lack of proper sanitation on the at work, Pipeline work requires the job to be constantly moving and the question of the supply of potable water is important. An adequate supply of potable water shall be provided in all places of operation. Portable containers used to dispense drinking water shall be capable of being tightly closed, and equipped with a tap.

The Contractor shall ensure that potable water is kept cool at all times and that water is changed on a daily basis.

20.9 Confined Space Work

The Principal Contractor must implement and comply with OH& S Act - General Safety Regulation 5. Enclosed space work necessitates a Confined Space Permit. This may only be obtained from the authorised person nominated in writing and after approval by the TNPA Representative

20.10 Demolition Work (CR 14)

Prior to any demolition work being carried out, the Principal Contractor shall submit to TNPA in writing, for its approval, the following as part of his H&S Plan:

- the name and the CV of the competent person who has been appointed to supervise all
- demolition work, in terms of CR 14,
- a safe working procedure and a detailed engineering survey of the structures to be demolished

20.11 Working at Heights on Platforms, Scaffolding and in Cradles

The Contractor must comply with all relevant legislation and regulations with regards to working at heights. Also, the Contractor shall ensure that the appropriate SANS codes are referred to at all times. Where personnel are required to work in any area not guarded for fall protection, which is 1.8 metres or more above ground level or platform, floor or surface below, permanent fall protection is utilised by the personnel. Fall protection includes:

- Safety harnesses with double lanyards
- Approved lifelines
- Other approved means

All harnesses must comply with SABS Standards.

This requirement also applies to Riggers erecting steelwork and Scaffolding crews erecting scaffolding. Riggers must at all times be permanently connected to adjacent steelwork through fall protection equipment. (Double lanyards to be used).

All scaffolding shall be erected and inspected in accordance with the requirements as set out in SAN10085.

All lifelines and anchorage points shall meet the requirements as set out in the SANS codes and the Contractor shall ensure that lifelines and anchorage points are installed either by a competent red sealed rigger or by a person competent in "Working at Heights" who possesses appropriate certification.

20.12 Excavations

- The Construction of all excavations shall be in accordance with Construction Regulations 13;
- Prior to commencing excavation operations, ensure all permits have been secured.
- All underground cables and pipelines shall be accurately located and marked prior to commencing excavation or trenching operations.
- Excavations must be secured and adequately sloped or shored with approved trench support systems, in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, ensuring protection to both workers and public.
- When any trench support system is used, approved documentation including professional engineered drawings and installation/removal procedures must be available on site.
- Proper access and egress such as a ladder and/or ramp shall be installed in excavations at no more than 5 meters of where an employee is working.

21. TERMINATION AND SUSPENSION FOR BREACH OF HEALTH AND SAFETY CONDITIONS

Where a breach of a Site Health and Safety Rules or the Contractor's Safety Procedure is identified the Principal Contractor must ensure that any disciplinary action taken is in accordance with an approved Procedure. Where a breach of a Health and Safety Rules has occurred and is considered blatant, the person's Site access may be withdrawn at the discretion of the TNPA Construction Manager after consultation with the relevant persons.

The Principal Contractor must not cause, permit, or tolerate a hazardous, unsafe, unhealthy or environmentally unsound condition or activity over which he has control at the Site. If the Contractor becomes aware of any hazardous, unsafe, unhealthy or environmentally unsound conditions, including a violation of any of the Health and Safety Requirements, he must immediately notify TNPA Representative and take whatever steps are necessary and as is agreed between TNPA and the Contractor to remove from Site, eliminate, terminate, mitigate, and rectify the condition. If remedial action is not implemented within the agreed term, TNPA Representative has the right to stop work forthwith.

22. RECORDS

The Principal Contractor must submit to TNPA for acceptance a Schedule of the Specific Health and Safety Records it intends to maintain for the Contract. As a minimum, such Records are as specified by applicable legislation. Copies are provided to TNPA Representative if requested.

The latest and previous using of the documents in question will be retained as records for the life of the Project in terms of the Document Management Procedure.