

THENJIWE SUPPLIES & REPAIRS

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**TASK SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT
ERECTING & DISMANTLING SCAFFOLDING**



Hazard, Risk, Environmental & Ergonomical Assessment

Contract Name		Task to be Performed	Erecting and Dismantling scaffolding
List Risk Assessment Team Names	Training Required	Risk Assessment No.	TSR/RA/011
	General Induction	Revision No.	0
	HIRA	Date of original issue	
	Toolbox Talks	Date revised	
	Working at heights		
	Medical evaluations		
	Scaffolding Erector		
	Scaffolding Inspector		
	Hand tool operating		

Assessment Matrix

Probability of Occurrence (P)	INJURY SEVERITY POTENTIAL (IS)	DAMAGE / LOSS SEVERITY (DS)	DURATION OF EXPOSURE (ED)	ENVIRONMENT (E)	HEALTH (H)	Probability of Occurrence (P)	INJURY SEVERITY POTENTIAL (IS)	DAMAGE / LOSS SEVERITY (DS)	DURATION OF EXPOSURE (ED)	ERGONOMICS / ENVIRONMENT (E)	HEALTH (H)	Consequence (C)
Common Occurrence	Multiple Fatalities OR PERMANENT DISABILITIES	More than R 1 500 000	1<10> Days	Irreversible damage and/or permanent impact / National level/legal prosecution	Multiple fatalities	5	5	5	5	5	5	30
Has Happened before	Fatal / Permanent Disability	R 300 000 to R 1 500 000	6<10> Hours	Potential reversible long term damage and /Regional/Major fine	Fatality	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
Could Occur	Moderate / Serious Injury	R 150 000 to R 300 000	3<6> Hours	Long term eco disturbance and/or significant impact on local community/legal notice/minor fine	Unconsciousness; Permanent physical defect arising from an occupational illness; Any incident reportable to the relevant authorities Lost workday case(LWC); A confirmed occupational illness, resulting in loss by the person of one to 13 days; Restricted workday case(RWC); An occupational illness requiring removal from normal work duties, (Includes removal on medical grounds, such as due to biological monitoring. Person may perform alternative work.	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
Not likely	Lost Time Injury	R 15 000 to R 150 000	1<3> Hour	Short term and/or restricted disturbance and/or impact on the community.	More than Minor Illness Case (MIC)	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Practically Impossible	Minor injury – No Lost Time	Less than R 15 000	< 1 Hour	Ecological stress and /or nuisance to community.	Minor Illness Case (MIC): A disorder which only requires attention such as increased biological monitoring. Person can continue with his normal work.	1	1	1	1	1	1	6

CURRENT RISK										REMEDIAL	RISIDUAL							ACTION	
Task Steps	HAZARD IDENTIFIED	RISK ASSOCIATED WITH HAZARD	P	IS	DS	ED	E	H	C	HOW IS HAZARD TO BE DEALT WITH	P	IS	DS	D	E	H	C	BY WHOM	DATE
1. Erecting / dismantling first element for access scaffold	Tripping and falling hazards	may cause injuries and disabilities.	4	4	3	3	3	4	21	Material must be stacked and stored in racks or bins. Area in which the scaffold is erected shall be clean and no rubble present. Area of the construction of the scaffold shall be barricaded to prevent entry of unauthorised persons.	3	3	2	2	2	2	14		
	Dropping material on feet	may cause injury and disability.	4	3	2	2	3	3	17	Material must be carried properly. Heavy material shall be carried by two or more people. Safety boots shall be worn all the time. Material shall be hoisted to next level with ropes.	3	2	2	2	1	2	12		
	Not placing sole boards	may cause fatalities and property damage.	4	4	2	2	3	3	18	Soil must be level and compacted before the Sole boards are placed. Sole boards must be placed under base jacks. Base jacks must be used to level the scaffold.	3	2	1	1	1	2	10		
	Extending the base jacks more than 300mm high	may cause fatalities, injuries and property damage.	3	4	3	3	2	4	19	Base jacks must be used to level the scaffold and must not be over extended /turned out more than 300mm to level scaffolds. Supervisor must ensure that scaffold is level and stable.	3	3	2	2	1	2	13		
	Not fixing cross braces to the ledgers	may cause fatalities, injuries and property damage.	3	4	3	3	3	3	19	Cross bracing must be fitted to scaffolds on every element. These cross bracings shall be done to make the scaffold stable. Where possible the scaffold will also be tied into an existing structure capable of assisting the scaffold support.	3	3	2	2	1	2	13		
	Using different size ledgers & standards	may fatalities, injuries and property damage	3	4	3	3	3	3	19	Same size ledgers & standards to be used. If the same size ledgers & standards are not used the scaffold will be unstable and skew.	2	3	1	1	1	2	10		
	Not attaching access ladder on the inside of the scaffold	may cause fatalities and injuries	3	4	2	3	3	3	18	Access ladder must be secured to the inside of the scaffold. Ladders will protrude through trap doors in the landing platforms.	3	3	2	1	1	1	11		
	Not securing scaffold planks or hook on boards	may cause injuries / fatalities.	4	4	4	3	3	4	22	Scaffold planks and hook on boards must be sufficiently fastened to the ledgers to prevent them from moving around.	3	3	2	1	1	2	12		
	Area not barricaded	may cause injuries / fatalities.	4	3	2	3	3	3	18	Before erection starts the area must be barricaded to prevent persons from entering the area. No unauthorised person to be allowed inside the scaffold erecting area.	3	2	2	1	1	2	11		
2. Erecting / dismantling next level of elements	Falling from height	may cause injuries/fatalities.	4	4	3	3	3	3	20	Employees working on heights must stand on scaffold planks or hook on boards and must wear safety harnesses attached to the structure.	3	3	2	2	2	2	14		
	Not placing connectors between the first and next level elements	may cause fatalities and injuries.	3	4	3	2	3	3	18	Place connectors to fit into the standards of the first and next level element. These connectors are there to secure the first and next element to each other and to give it support.	3	3	2	2	1	1	12		
	Not securing the connectors	may cause fatalities and injuries.	4	4	3	2	3	3	19	Secure the connectors with bolts to the standards. Bolts must be used to secure the two elements and the connector to each other.	3	2	2	1	1	1	10		
	Not continuing with the cross bracing	may cause fatalities and injuries.	3	4	3	3	3	3	19	Continue with cross bracing from the first level element. This is to give the scaffold stability.	3	2	1	2	2	2	12		

	Scaffold collapse due to not following the SABS 085 code of practise	may fatalities, injuries and property damage.	4	5	4	3	4	4	24	SABS 085 code of practise must be followed when scaffolds are erected. The SABS 085 standards were developed to ensure that scaffolds are all erected in the same manner and that scaffolds are build to certain safety specifications.	3	4	3	2	2	2	16		
	No handrails around working platform	may cause injuries / fatalities.	4	4	3	4	4	4	23	Handrails must be erected on the last level (working platform) at 900mm high from the floor boards. Handrails must be able to support the weight of any person or equipment on the scaffold working platform. Knee rails shall be fitted at 450mm high from the floor level.	3	3	2	3	3	3	17		
	No full floor boarded platform,	may lead to injuries and fatalities.	4	4	3	3	3	3	20	All working platforms will be fitted with a full floor boarded surface (Hook on boards or scaffold planks.	3	2	2	3	2	2	14		
	No toe / kick boards around the working platform.	May cause serious injuries	4	3	2	3	3	3	18	Every working platform will be fitted with a toe board / kick board extending 250mm high from the floor board around the working platform.	3	2	2	2	2	2	13		
	Employees using unsafe scaffold,	may cause injuries and fatalities.	4	4	3	3	3	3	20	There shall be a sign at every scaffold at the entrance point to the scaffold stating if the scaffold is safe or unsafe to use. On this sign it will also be indicated when last the scaffold has been inspected. Scaffolds will be inspected once a week and after inclement weather.	3	2	2	2	2	2	13		
	Dropping material from a height	may cause injuries / fatalities and equipment damage.	4	3	2	2	3	3	17	Persons must pass material from the bottom up or a prescribed lifting method must be used to get the equipment from the bottom up.	3	2	1	2	2	2	12		