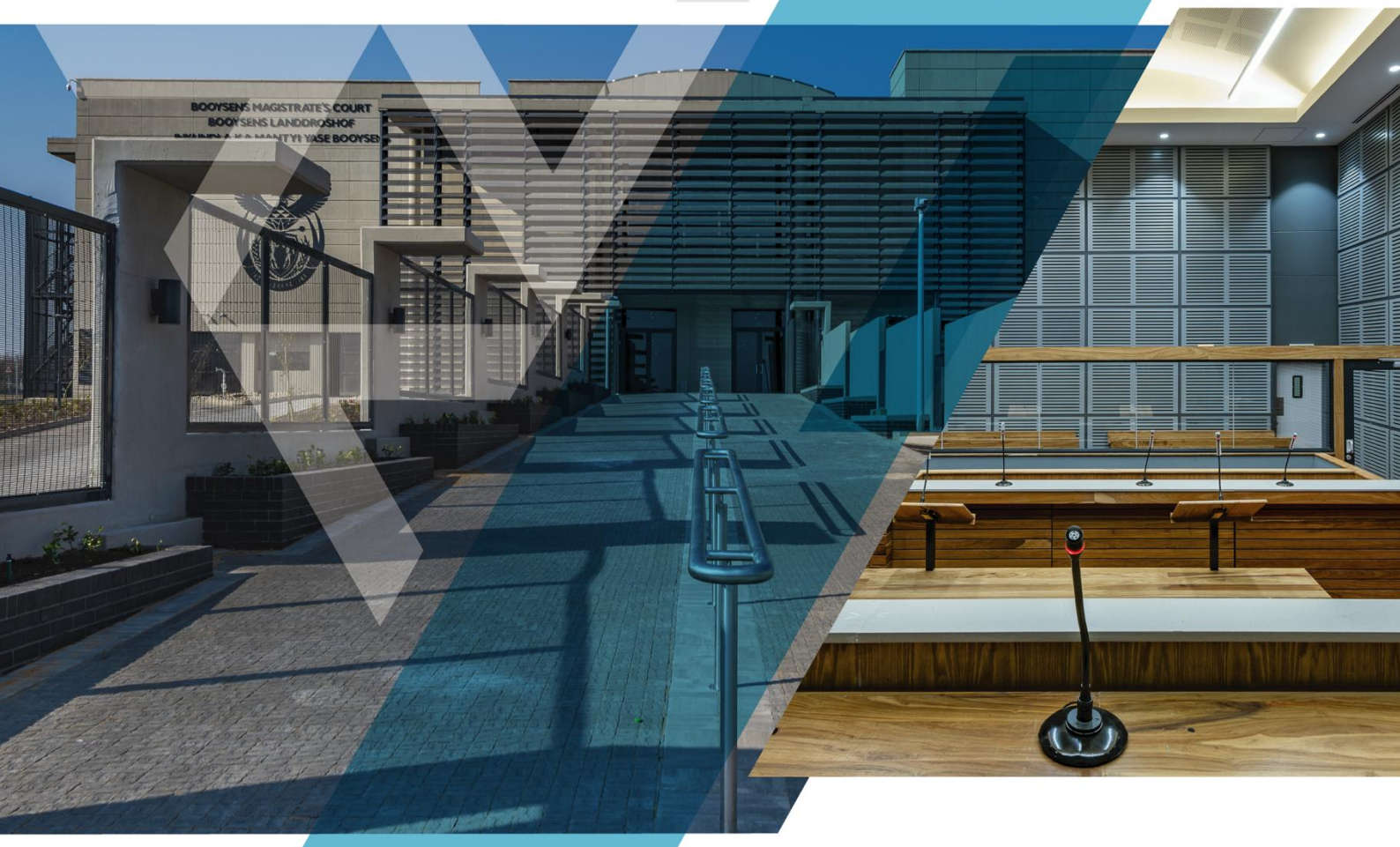




BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT

Issued in terms of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, No. 85 of 1993 & Construction regulations 2014

PRF 17 – BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

DATE: 25 NOVEMBER 2025

PREPARED FOR:

Eastern Cape Department of Health
13th floor Dukumbana Building
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PREPARED BY:

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TITLE			BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT			HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT											
COMPILED BY			SIMAMKELE MADAYILE														
DATE OF ASSESSMENT			25 NOVEMBER 2025														
SCOPE OF WORK			BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL														
REVIEW DATE			EVERY ONE (1) year or after reportable incident or change in scope of work.														
Probability Index	5	Almost certain to inevitable	Severity index injury /disease	5	Fatal	Severity index (Production)	5	No production for at least 12 months	Severity index due to Environment	5	Permanent effects	Severity index (Financial impact)	5	Greater than R500 000.00	Frequency index	5	Hazards permanently present
	4	Probable		4	Permanently disabling injury		4	Loss of 1 month or more		4	Long term > 2 years		4	R100 000. 00 – R499 999,00		4	Hazards arises every week
	3	Improbable		3	Likely to be absent for more than 14 days		3	Loss of 1 week in production		3	Medium – 6 months to 12 months		3	R10 000.00 – R99 999.00		3	Hazards arises every month
	2	Less than even chance		2	Medical recovery within 14 days		2	Loss of 1 day in production		2	Short term 1 day to six (6) months		2	R1 000.00 – R9 999.00		2	Hazards arises every year
	1	Highly improbable		1	First aid only		1	Loss of half day in production		1	Insignificant effect		1	R0 – R999.00		1	Hazards arises every five (5) years
	0	Not probable		0	Near misses		0	No loss of time but production affected by		0	No aspect or impact		0	No cost involved		0	No hazards exist

						shock of employees													
				PRIORITY OF ACTION					ACTION TO BE TAKEN										
				RISK VALUE	A	75 – 100%	Immediate			Training, Safe Work Practice, Method Statements & detailed action plans									
					B	60 – 74%	Within 1 week			Training, Safe Work Practice, Method Statements & detailed action plans									
					C	45 – 59%	Within 1 month			Training, Safe Work Practice, Method Statements & detailed action plans and registers									
					D	30 – 44%	Within 6 months			Training and Safe Operating Procedures									
					E	15 – 29%	Within 12 months			Training									
					F	0 – 14%	As reasonable			Training									

Ref No.	Activity	Hazards (Safety, Health, and Environment)	Risk rating E (L + C)				Control Measures
			Exposure ©	Likelihood (L)	Consequence(c)	Risk Rating	
1.	Site Establishment	• Damage to Construction equipment, Vehicles, heavy lifting equipment etc. • Damage to existing electrical or Telecommunication lines. • Damage to property of client or private properties. • Construction vehicle crashes with site personnel or members of the public causing injuries and fatal accidents. • Exposure to patient sickness/illnesses • Interference with emergency vehicles • Improper site facility layout • Incorrect positioning of site facilities	2	3	4	14	• The principal contractor will be required to develop and submit prior to commencement of work a risk assessment, health and safety plan, the method statements and all relevant supporting documentation to ensure that all overall activities are properly planned. • When using lifting equipment and cranes to assist with site establishment or construction work, ensure that all relevant risk assessments and method statements are conducted & employees are briefed on the risks involved. • Use competent employees to fulfil functions during the activities. • Ensure that sites are suitably and sufficiently fenced off and provided with controlled access points to prevent the entry of unauthorized persons. ▪ The principal contractor must provide a detailed site establishment methodology prior commencement of activities.

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

2.	Location, exposure, and protection of known and unknown existing overhead and underground services	- Possible damage to existing property e.g. electrical supply or water/sewer line which could lead to disruption of municipal services. - Electrocution of contractor personnel through the direct contact with underground/overhead powerlines which may lead to injury or, in the worst case, fatality.	4	4	5	36	- The principal contractor must obtain the relevant details/wayleaves and drawings depicting existing services of all kinds from the Competent Authorities, prior to commencement of activities. - Relevant risk assessments and safe working procedures must be developed and implemented accordingly. - Existing services are to be located, identified, and subsequently safeguarded. - All electrical lines (overhead/underground should always be treated as live even when isolated) - Competent supervision and adequate pre-task training and induction required prior to activities. - Excavations opened by PC to be barricaded or fenced with a fence that is at least 1m in height. - No excavations or openings must be left open and not barricaded
3.	Site access and drivers on site.	- Possible collision of construction vehicles and/or mobile plants with site personnel, property, or members of the public while operating at work areas. - Un-roadworthy vehicles/plants, drunk drivers, poor road, and weather conditions causing collisions leading to personnel injuries and fatality.	2	3	4	14	- A clear demarcation, and separation of working spaces or areas between the Principal Contractor and members of the public or residents must be established. - Traffic accommodation and signage to be installed before any construction work may commence. - Traffic movement to be observed and manually controlled where necessary. All visitors must be warned of the current heavy construction traffic at the entrance/exit point of the site. - All vehicles and mobile plants are to be checked for roadworthiness and safety before they are allowed onsite. - All construction vehicle drivers and operators are to be tested for alcohol on a regular basis.

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

							▪ All site personnel must be issued and always wear reflective vests while on site for visibility ▪ Drivers to have valid medical certificates of fitness issued by an OHP and Competency certificates.
4.	Hoarding. Traffic control to separate the construction works and the day to day running of the clinic.	▪ This could lead to multiple minor and /serious injuries to the facility users.	4	1	3	16	▪ Proper hoarding and exclusion to be done that separates the construction workplace to the facility workplace. ▪ Awareness done for the facility regarding construction work on site where safety is concerned. ▪ Designated driveways and walkways should be implemented and enforced ▪ Clear site safety signage should be conspicuously displayed
5.	Hazardous Chemical Substances	▪ Exposure to hazardous chemical substances such as sealants and paint etc., resulting skin and eye irritation	4	2	3	20	▪ Before any employee is allowed to use HCS, they must be trained and made aware of possible hazards as per SDS. ▪ Correct and relevant PPE should be issued and worn to mitigate any possible risk of exposure. ▪ Hazardous Chemical Material should be placed in a highly ventilated area ▪ Access into the storage area should be limited to authorised personnel
6.	Stacking and storage	▪ Material falls due to improper stacking causing injuries to persons ▪ Exposure to theft of material ▪ Loose construction material round the centre. ▪ No access control	3	4	4	24	▪ Stacking should be supervised by competent person, legally appointed in paper. ▪ Best stacking practices should be applied. Training for those responsible for discharging this duty should be provided.

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

							- No objects or any other construction material may be stacked blocking the facility staff gates or against facility fences, evacuation routes - Stores/storage of construction site must be controlled and managed - Safe stacking and storage practices should be practiced - Stacking and storage checklist should be completed as and when required
7.	Portable Electrical Equipment	Noise will be generated by portable electrical equipment which will lead to noise induced hearing loss	2	2	3	10	- Users of portable power tools should possess competency certificate - Risk assessments and safe operating procedures should be communicated to all users prior to using the tools/equipment - Tools/equipment should be inspected safe for use by a competent person - Principal Contractor to provide PPE (Ear Protection). Workers should be rotated to reduce exposure. - Noise must be measured and if found to be more than 85 decibels, the contractor must provide means to mitigate the impact.
8.	Removal of old services	Unsafe removal of underground services leading to electrocution, waterline bursts/disruption in supply of services.	4	5	4	36	- The Principal Contractor must ensure that the removal of old services is included in the health and safety plan. - Wayleaves should be sourced and considered prior to works so as to locate the existing services - A detailed method statement must be submitted for review and approval before any work can be

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

							carried out. Such plans must be communicated with the employees once approved. ▪ Risk assessments and safe work procedures to be prepared and communicated to all employees prior to works ▪ Employees must be provided with the relevant PPE such as gloves and goggles.
9.	Ladder: to gain access to elevated positions.	▪ Falling from the ladder leading to injuries	3	3	3	18	▪ Ladders must be inspected by a competent person. ▪ Principal contractor to appoint such a competent person in writing and must ensure that no worker uses a scaffolding that is not approved for use by a competent person. ▪ Provide personal protective equipment, such as safety harness ▪ Contractor to develop and implement fall protection plan addressing use of step ladder, fall arrest system and use of scaffolding. ▪ Employees Working at heights should possess working at heights competency certificates ▪ Employees working at heights should possess valid certificates of fitness for working at heights ▪ Fall arrest and prevention systems should be provided and used for accessing elevated work areas

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

							Safework procedures and risk assessments for working at heights should be prepared and communicated by a competent person
10.	Working at elevated position / heights	- Falling objects - Employees working at heights not having necessary competency to work at heights.	4	5	5	40	- Tools to be secured while working at heights to prevent falling from heights. - A clear and controlled drop or exclusion zone should be created - Spotters should be assigned to monitor the area and keep away intruders - Proper PPE like hard hats with chinstraps should be worn in and around the activity - Contractor to ensure that employees are medical fit to work in elevated areas. - Adequate training and awareness to be provided to employees on working in elevated/fall position.
11.	Fall protection	- Lack of supervision to ensure that workers are implementing the approved fall protection plan. - Employees not working according to approved fall protection plan. - Employees not trained on fall protection plan.	4	5	5	40	- Fall Protection plan to be communicated among all employees by means of induction training and toolbox talks. - Employees to have the necessary competency in order to qualify to work at heights. - Fall protection plan to be updated throughout the project life span. - Fall protection plan to address all site-specific fall risks/ conditions.
12.	Biological Hazards	- Exposure to infections through inhalation or contamination. - Exposure through direct contact - Exposure to allergic reactions - Exposure to toxicity	4	2	2	16	- All workers entering the construction site must undergo training on the identification and handling of biological hazards prior to commencing work. - Contractors shall apply appropriate health and safety measures including PPE and hygiene

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

							protocols as per the regulations for hazardous biological agents. ▪ Regular testing must be conducted to monitor biological agents. ▪ Provide vaccination against specific biological agents. ▪ Proper wearing of PPE should be enforced in contaminated areas ▪ Proper management of hazardous waste should be enforced (correct and safe handling, transporting, disposal)
13.	Flooring	▪ Damaged/lifting vinyl flooring leading to trip and fall hazards. ▪ Loose material/objects on the floors resulting in trip and fall hazards	3	4	4	24	▪ Regular inspection and maintenance of flooring ▪ Use of slip-resistant flooring material ▪ Objects that could damage the floor should be removed from area or handled in a safe manner ▪ Removal of trip and fall hazards from the ground ▪ Floor level should be even/uniform to prevent incorrect footing/ankle breakers
14.	Steel work	▪ Cut and lacerations ▪ Musculoskeletal disorders. ▪ Electrocution ▪ Heat stress ▪ Crushing injuries ▪ Falls from heights	4	4	4	32	▪ Use of Personal Protective equipment ▪ Training and certification for use of hot-works tools/equipment ▪ Regular Maintenance ▪ Compliance with Safe Operating Practises ▪ Emergency preparedness ▪
15.	General building works	▪ Exposure to disruptions and disturbance. ▪ Exposure to physical injuries ▪ Exposure to hazardous materials, such as dust	4	3	4	28	▪ Contractor to ensure that facility users are informed of the works and clear signage be displayed. ▪ Contractor to ensure provision and use of Personal Protective Equipment, such as (safety steel toe boots, respiratory apparatus, overalls etc.)

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

		- Exposure to electrical hazards from faulty wiring and equipment - Trip and fall hazards due to bricks, off-cuts lying on the floor. - Exposure to noise					- Contractor to use competent and experienced workforce. - Risk Assessment and regular inspection must be conducted and communicated before any works.
16.	Painting	- Slips, Trips and falls - Fall from heights - Inhalation of fumes - Skin irritation - Eye irritation	3	3	3	18	- Personal Protective Equipment - Ventilation - Fall Protection - Safe ladder practises - Regular breaks - Training and supervision - Compliance with Safety Data sheets - Waste Disposal - Prevention of slip and fall hazards - Prevention of discharging paint into drains
17.	Ceiling	- Exposure to cuts and lacerations from sharp edges. - Exposure to dust and debris causing respiratory problems - Exposure to heavy lifting of material causing pack pains and muscle strains - Exposure to respiratory and eye irritation problems from ceiling dust. - Exposure to mold and mildew	3	3	4	21	- Contractor to provide and enforce use of PPE (eye protection, dust masks, hand gloves) - Provision of proper and adequate ventilation in work areas. - Contractor to ensure that employees adhere to dry wall manufacture guidelines for handling, use and installation of ceiling - Contractor to conduct regular inspection for signs of damage, mold or mildew. - Contractor to ensure an ergonomics programme is drafted and communicated safe manual handling and lifting techniques.
18.	Dust due to Renovations	- Respiratory problems - Eye and skin irritation - Explosions and fires - Property damage	3	3	3	18	- Ventilation - Dust suppression - Personal Protective Equipment - Regular cleaning - Dust collection systems, such as vacuum system

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

							▪ Wet Methods ▪ Administrative controls ▪ Doors and windows or any openings should be closed of to prevent dust from traveling into clinic workstations ▪ Regular dust control measures should be implemented
19.	Waste Management	▪ Unavailability of designated waste storage area leading to poor waste management practices ▪ Inadequate waste control measures	3	3	4	21	▪ An integrated waste management plan must be developed and implemented ▪ A designated waste storage area should be identified and used. ▪ Waste segregation measures should be put in place (different waste bins for different waste material) ▪ Waste management supervisor should be legally appointed in paper for waste management and waste disposal accountability purposes ▪ Waste management signage to be displayed and waste management awareness campaigns should be done frequently
20.	Ergonomics	▪ Muscle strains/ Back pains due to inadequate working spaces. ▪ Improper lifting techniques from heavy loads/material					▪ Contractor to ensure that Mechanical means for lifting/hoisting of any heavy material or equipment above 25kg is made available in the facility (as per ergonomics regulations). ▪ Ergonomics plan to be communicated to all employees in the work area ▪ Regular toolbox talks and awareness campaigns on ergonomics should be conducted

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

21.	Demolition	▪ Exposure to wall collapse resulting in injuries, property damages, fatalities ▪ Exposure to dust ▪ Exposure to noise from using a jackhammer	4	5	4	36	▪ Competent demolition supervisor should be legally appointed in paper to do the job ▪ Demolition checklist should be completed and findings closed out prior to works starting ▪ Exclusion/drop zone should be implemented to keep away intruders from dangerous work-areas ▪ Demolition works should apply a top to bottom approach ▪ User of jackhammer should possess a competency certificate for powered tools and should be legally appointed on paper ▪ Method statement, risks assessment, safe work procedures for the task should be communicated prior to works ▪ Tools/equipment (jackhammer) should be inspected safe for use and defects closed out before the tool/equipment is used ▪ Whiplash chain should be attached to prevent the hose from running uncontrollably ▪ Regular dust suppression should be implemented and openings to other rooms should be sealed with duct tape/rags/newspapers ▪ Ear protection should be worn by everyone exposed to noise from the jackhammer ▪ Rotation of employees who are exposed to repetitive manual handling of the jackhammer ▪ Concrete rubble to be placed in designated areas away from walk/driveways
22.	Emergency Preparedness	▪ Fire risk ▪ Damage to property ▪ Injuries to the facility users and those who may be affected by fire.					• Contractor to appoint an emergency evacuation controller to perform emergency preparedness functions. • Contractor to develop an emergency response plan in cases of accident or incidents during the replacement project

BASELINE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR BUTTERWORTH HOSPITAL

							• Regular emergency drills should be conducted for employees to better prepare them for any eventualities • Emergency plan should be communicated and acknowledged • Emergency service contact details should be displayed in strategic positions • Evacuation routes and signage should be established • Walkways and driveways should be cleared off of obstructions
23.	Dust Control	▪ Non-provision of personal protective Equipment ▪ Exposure to sharp metal edges, and other sharp waste material ▪ Exposure to cuts and lacerations from broken glasses ▪ Exposure to strains from lifting heavy windows ▪ Exposure to falls from heights, ladders or scaffolding ▪ Incorrect storage or disposal window/glass waste.	3	3	4	24	▪ Provision and use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ▪ Contractor to conduct a risk assessment before assumption of works. ▪ Contractor to develop and implement a safety plan outlining a safe removal procedures and controls. ▪ Contractor to develop and implement fall protection plan addressing use of step ladder, fall arrest system and use of scaffolding. ▪ Provision of adequate access and proper use of windows. ▪