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GOVERNMENT NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

No. R. 432

15 April 2002

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 1993 (ACT NO. 85 OF 1993)

DRAFT CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS, 2002

The Minister of Labour intends, under section 43 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), after consultation with the Advisory Council for Occupational Health and Safety, to make the regulations in the Schedule.

Interested persons are invited to submit any substantiated comments or representations on the proposed regulations to the Director-General: Department of Labour, Private Bag X117, Pretoria, 0001 (for the attention of the Chief Director: Occupational Health and Safety), within 90 days of the date of publication of this notice.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In these regulations any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Act shall have the meaning so assigned to it and, unless the context otherwise indicates -

"angle of repose" means the steepest angle of a surface at which a mass of loose or fragmented material will remain standing in a pile on a surface, rather than sliding or crumbling away; the angle will vary according to the composition of the material and local environmental conditions;

"client" means any person for whom a project is carried out, whether it is carried out by another person or is carried out in-house ;

"competent person" in relation to construction work, means any person having the knowledge, training and experience specific to the work or task being performed, and who shall be in possession of a certificate of training, issued within one year from the date of accreditation of an appropriate training institution, approved for that purpose by the chief inspector;

"construction work" means any work in connection with—

- (a) the erection, maintenance, alteration, renovation, repair, demolition or dismantling of or addition to a building or any similar engineering structure;
- (b) the installation, erection or dismantling of plant or machinery;
- (c) the construction, maintenance, demolition or dismantling of any bridge, dam, canal, road, railway line, street, runway, sewer or water reticulation system or any similar civil engineering structure; or
- (d) the moving of earth, clearing of land, the making of an excavation, piling, or work of any similar project;

"contractor" means a mandatary, including a labour-only contractor, who carries out a trade, business or other undertaking (whether for profit or not) in connection with which he or she -

- (a) carries out or undertakes to carry out or manages construction work; or
- (b) arranges for any person at work under his control (including an employee of his, where he is the employer) to carry out or manage construction work; or
- (c) provides a person or persons to perform work for the client;

"mandatary" includes an agent, a contractor or a subcontractor for work, but without derogating from his status in his own right as an employer or a user;

"labour-only contractor" means a person who carries out a business (whether for profit or not) in connection with which he or she supplies a person or persons to perform work for the client and such person is or such persons are remunerated by the labour-only contractor;

"designer" means any person who carries out a trade, business or other undertaking (whether for profit or not) in connection with which he or she—

- (a) prepares a design; or
- (b) arranges for any person at work under his control (including an employee of his, where he is the employer) to prepare a design,

relating to a structure or part of a structure;

"excavation work" means the making of any man-made cavity, trench, pit or depression formed by cutting, digging or scooping;

"explosive powered tool" means a tool that is activated by an explosive charge and that is used for driving bolts, nails and similar objects for the purpose of providing fixing;

"fall protection system" means a system used to prevent a person's falling from an elevated position, and may include an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness, and may also include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline or combinations of these, and "falling arrest system" has a similar meaning;

"fall protection plan" means a written document prepared by a competent person and developed for a specific site and in which plan the following is taken into consideration:

- (a) Measures to be taken to eliminate or reduce the fall hazard for employees;
- (b) reasons why the use of conventional fall protection is not feasible or why its use will increase the hazard and;
- (c) that locations where fall protection methods are being used, are to be specifically designated as such and that only adequately trained employees are to work at such places;

"hazard identification" means the identification and documenting of existing or expected hazards to the health and safety of persons, which are normally associated with the type of construction work being executed;

"health and safety programme" means a documented programme which addresses the hazards identified and includes safe work procedures to mitigate, reduce or control the hazards identified;

"health and safety specification" means a documented specification of all health and safety requirements pertaining to the associated works on a construction site, so as to ensure the health and safety of persons;

"hot conditions" means where the time weighted average WBGT (wet bulb globe thermometer) index, determined over a period of one hour, exceeds 30 in the environment (See Environmental Regulations for Workplaces).

"material hoist" means a hoist used to lower or raise material and equipment, and includes cantilevered platform hoists, mobile hoists, friction drive hoists, scaffold hoists, rack and pinion hoists and combination hoists,

"medical certificate of fitness" means a certificate issued by an occupational medicine practitioner or a medical practitioner, issued in terms of these regulations, both of whom shall be registered with the Health Professions Council of South Africa;

"method statement" means a written document detailing the key health and safety activities to be performed in order to reduce as reasonably as practicable the hazards identified in any hazard or risk assessment;

"National Building Regulations" means the National Building Regulations made under section 17(1) of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, 1977 (Act No.103 of 1977), and published under Government Notice No. R.1081 of 10 June 1988, as amended;

"principal contractor" means a contractor appointed by the client to be in overall control and management of a part of or the whole of a construction site;

"registered professional engineer or registered certificated engineer" means any person holding registration as either a professional or certificated engineer under the Engineering Profession Act, 2000 (Act No. 46 of 2000);

"risk assessment" means a programme to determine any risk or hazard associated with construction work, in order to identify the necessary steps to remove, reduce or control such risk or hazard;

"SABS 085" means the South African Bureau of Standards' Code of Practice entitled "The Design, Erection, Use and Inspection of Access Scaffolding";

"SABS EN 1808" means the South African Bureau of Standards' Standard Specification entitled "Safety requirements on suspended access equipment – Design calculations, stability criteria, construction-tests";

"SABS 1903" means the South African Bureau of Standards' Standard Front-end Specification entitled "Safety requirements on suspended access equipment – Design calculations, stability criteria, construction-tests";

"scaffold" means any temporary elevated platform and supporting structure used for providing access to and supporting workmen or materials or both.

"shoring" means a structure such as a metal hydraulic, mechanical or timber/steel shoring system that supports the sides of an excavation and which is designed to prevent cave-ins, and "shoring system" has a corresponding meaning;

"structures" means—

- (a) any building, steel or reinforced concrete structure (not being a building), railway line or siding, bridge, waterworks, reservoir, pipe or pipeline, cable, sewer, sewage works, gasholder, road, drainage works, earthworks, dam, wall, mast, tower, pylon, underground tank, earth retaining structure or any structure designed to preserve or alter any natural feature, and any other structure similar to the foregoing; or
- (b) any formwork, false work, scaffold or other structure designed or used to provide support or means of access during construction work; or
- (c) any fixed plant in respect of work which is installation, commissioning, decommissioning or dismantling and where any such work involves a risk of a person falling two metres or more;

"suspended scaffold" means a working platform suspended from supports by means of one or more separate ropes from each support;

"the Act" means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993); and

"tunnelling" means the construction of any tunnel having a cross-sectional dimension of 1 600 mm or more and worked beneath the natural surface of the earth for a purpose other than the searching for or winning of a mineral.

Scope of application

2.(1) These regulations shall apply to employers or users, including principal contractors, subcontractors and mandataries, labour-only contractors, self employed persons and employees, where any construction work is performed.

(2) These regulations shall not apply to any construction work carried on at any mine, mining works or any works as defined in the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996).

(3) Regulation 3 shall not apply to—

- (a) any structure with a roof apex height equal to or less than six metres and a floor-to-roof height equal to or less than three metres;
- (b) excavation work with a depth equal to or less than one metre; or
- (c) demolition work carried out at a height equal to or less than three metres: Provided demolition work using explosives is excluded.

Notification of construction work

3.(1) A client or principal contractor who intends to carry out any construction work shall, before he carries out such work, notify the provincial director, on a form similar to Annexure 1, of—

- (a) the name and address of the principal contractor;
- (b) the principal contractor's compensation fund registration number or his or her licensed compensation insurer registration number;

- (c) the name and address of the client;
- (d) the name and address of the architect or consulting engineers for the project;
- (e) the name of the site contact person;
- (f) the exact physical address of the construction site;
- (g) the nature of the construction work;
- (h) the expected commencement date of the construction work;
- (i) the expected completion date of the construction work;
- (j) the expected maximum number of persons to be on the construction site; and
- (k) the planned number of contractors on the construction site.

(2) The principal contractor shall ensure that a copy of the completed Annexure 1 is kept on site for inspection by an inspector.

Client

4.(1) The client shall enter into an agreement with the principal contractor/s in accordance with section 37 (2) of the Act, and shall be responsible for and include the following provisions but not limited to, to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act—

- (a) prepare and provide any contractor who is making a bid or appointed to perform construction work for the client, with a documented health and safety specification for the construction work.
- (b) appoint a principal contractor in writing for each phase or project on a construction site.
- (c) take steps to ensure that the principal contractor's health and safety programme is implemented and maintained on the construction site: Provided that the steps taken, shall include periodic audits at intervals mutually agreed to by the client and principal contractor, but at least once every three months.
- (d) stop any contractor from executing any construction work which is not in accordance with the principal contractor's health and safety programme for the site or which poses a threat to the health and safety of persons.
- (e) ensure that where design changes are brought about, sufficient health and safety information is made available to the principal contractor: Provided that the client shall ensure that the principal contractor has sufficient resources available to carry out such changes.
- (f) ensure that every contractor is registered and in good standing with the compensation fund or with a licensed compensation insurer prior to work commencing on site.

- (g) ensure that tenderers submitting tenders, make provision for the cost of health and safety measures during the construction process.

(2) The principal contractor shall provide and demonstrate to the client a documented health and safety programme, based on the client's health and safety specification, which shall be applied from the date of commencement of and for the duration of the construction work.

Supervision of construction work

5.(1) Every principal contractor shall have a documented health and safety programme for the classes and types of construction work performed, and a copy of such programme shall be available on request by an employee, inspector or client.

(2) Every contractor shall appoint a full-time competent employee with the duty of supervising the performance of the construction work.

(3) No employee appointed in terms of subregulation (2) shall supervise any construction work on or in any construction site other than the site in respect of which he or she has been appointed, unless an employee appointed in terms of subregulation (2) is appointed to supervise construction work on more than one construction site after due consideration of the nature and extent of the construction work and the proximity of the construction sites to each other: Provided that the appointed supervisor shall supervise a site for a minimum of 50% of the time within a working day.

(4) If, however, an employee appointed in terms of subregulation (2) for more than one construction site will not, in the opinion of an inspector, be able to supervise the works favorably, an inspector may require the employer to appoint the number of employees indicated by the inspector or instruct the employer to appoint the existing employee who had been appointed in terms of subregulation (2) accordingly.

(4) Where the contractor himself is competent and supervises the work himself/herself, the appointments referred to in subsections 5(2) and (3) need not be done.

(5) (a) The contractor may appoint one or more competent subordinate employees to assist the appointed employee referred to in subregulation (2), and every such subordinate employee shall, to an extent clearly defined by the principal contractor in the letter of designation, have the same duties as the first appointed employee: Provided that the designation of any such subordinate employee shall not relieve the appointed employee referred to in subregulation (2) of any personal accountability for failing in his supervisory duties referred to terms of this regulation.

(b) Where the contractor has not appointed any subordinate employee as referred to subregulation 5(a), or, in the opinion of an inspector, not a sufficient number of such subordinate employees, such inspector may require the employer to appoint the number of subordinate employees indicated by the inspector, and the provisions of subregulation 5(a) shall apply in respect of such subordinate employees as if they had in the first instance been appointed under subregulation 5(a).

Hazard and risk assessments

6.(1) Every contractor performing construction work shall cause a hazard identification to be performed by a competent person before the commencement of any construction work, and the risk assessments shall form part of the health and safety program applied on site.

(2) Every contractor performing construction work shall cause a risk assessment to be performed by a competent person before the commencement of the construction work: Provided the risk assessment includes at least—

- (a) the identification of the risks and hazards which persons' health and safety may be exposed to;
- (b) the analysis and evaluation of the hazards identified;
- (c) a documented plan and safe work procedures to mitigate, reduce or control the risks identified; and
- (d) a monitoring and review plan of the risks and hazards.

(3) The contractor shall ensure that a copy of the hazard identification and risk assessment is available on site for inspection by an inspector, client, employee, employee organisation, health and safety representative or member of the health and safety committee.

(4) Every contractor shall consult with the health and safety committee or, if no health and safety committee exists, with a representative group of employees, on the development, monitoring and review of the hazard identification and risk assessment.

(5) The principal contractor shall ensure that all subcontractors are informed, instructed and trained by a competent person regarding any hazard and the related work procedures before any work commences, and thereafter at such times as may be determined in the risk assessment.

(6) Notwithstanding the requirements of subregulation (5), no employer or contractor shall allow or permit any employee to enter any site unless such person has undergone health and safety induction training pertaining to the hazards prevalent on the site at the time of entry: Provided that all visitors to a construction site shall undergo health and safety instruction pertaining to the hazards prevalent on the site and shall be provided with the necessary personal protective equipment.

(7) Every employee on site shall be in possession of proof of induction training, issued by a competent person of the contractor prior to the commencement of construction work and which proof the employee shall carry for the duration of that project or for the period the employee will be on the construction site.

Fall protection

7.(1) The employer shall ensure that a fall protection plan is drawn up by an appointed person who is competent to do so for that specific site, and the plan is to be adapted as the work on the site progresses.

(2) The employer shall ensure that any changes to the plan are approved by the construction supervisor and the competent person appointed to do so.

(3) The employer shall ensure that—

- (a) all unprotected openings in floors, edges, hatchways and stairways are adequately guarded, fenced or barricaded or that similar means are used to safeguard any person from falling down such openings;
- (b) where it is not possible to safeguard an employee under the provisions set out in subregulation (3)(a), the employee shall be provided with a suitable fall protection system and is to be adequately trained by the employer in the use of such fall protection system; and
- (c) notices are conspicuously placed at all openings through which any person is liable to fall.

Roof work

8.(1) The employer shall ensure that all roof work is properly planned and supervised by a competent person at all times.

(2) The employer shall ensure that all employees engaged in roof work are physically and psychologically fit to work at heights.

(3) No employer shall require, permit or allow any person to perform any roof work during inclement weather or if weather conditions are a hazard to the health and safety of employees.

(4) Where an employee is required to perform any work at or near the edge of a roof, the employer shall ensure that sufficient precautionary measures have been taken in the interest of the health and safety of such employee.

(5) The employer shall ensure that all covers to any openings on the roof are of robust construction, and are secured in position at all times while employees are performing work on the roof.

(6) No employer shall require or permit any person to pass across or work on or from fragile material through which he or she is liable to fall, unless -

- (a) suitable and sufficient platforms, coverings or other similar means of support are provided and used in such a way that the weight of any person so passing or working is supported;
- (b) suitable guard rails, at least 900 mm high, are provided to prevent persons falling from any platforms; and
- (c) prominent warning notices are fixed at the approach to the place where the fragile material is situated.

Structures

9.(1) The principal contractor shall ensure that—

- (a) all reasonably practicable steps are taken to prevent the uncontrolled collapse of any new or existing structure or any part thereof, which may become unstable or is in a temporary state of weakness or instability due to the carrying out of construction work;
- (b) no structure or part of a structure is so loaded as to render it unsafe to any person; and
- (c) any buttress, temporary support or temporary structure used to support a permanent structure or structure under construction is designed and erected, altered or dismantled only under the supervision of a competent person.

(2) The designer of a structure shall make available to the principal contractor all relevant information about the design that may affect the construction work.

(3) Subject to subregulation (2), the designer shall ensure that the following information is included in his or her report and is made available to the principal contractor:

- (a) a geo-science technical report;
- (b) the design loading of the structure; and
- (c) the methods and sequence of construction.

(4) The designer or architect of the structure shall in writing inform the principal contractor of any known or anticipated dangers or hazards, or special measures required for the safe execution of the work as designed or subsequently altered.

(5) The principal contractor shall be responsible for the safe execution of all works and shall provide the engineer, the architect and any relevant subcontractors with a programme of construction, as well as a method statement containing the necessary details and procedures demonstrating adequacy and suitability for the execution of the works.

(6) The designer or architect of the structure shall not include anything in the design necessitating the use of dangerous structural or other procedures or materials hazardous to health or safety, which could be avoided by design modifications or by substitute materials.

(7) The designer or architect shall take into account the safety problems where subsequent maintenance and upkeep involve special hazards; the design should include facilities for such work to be performed with the minimum risk.

Formwork and support work

10.(1) The employer shall ensure that all formwork and support work operations are carried out under the supervision of a competent person appointed in writing.

(2) The user or employer shall ensure that all formwork and support work is adequately designed, erected, supported, braced and maintained so that it will be capable of supporting all

anticipated vertical and lateral loads that may be applied to the formwork and support work; and the extent of the design shall be appropriate to the task.

(3) Subject to subregulation (1), the user or employer shall ensure that all shuttering is examined, erected and dismantled under the supervision of a competent person.

(4) The user or employer shall ensure that all drawings pertaining to the design of the formwork or support work are kept on the site and are available on request by an inspector.

(5) The user or employer shall ensure—

- (a) that all plant and equipment used in the formwork or support work structure are carefully examined and checked for suitability before being used;
- (b) that, subject to subregulation (1), all plant and equipment used shall be inspected immediately before, during and after the placement of concrete;
- (c) that if, after erection, any shoring equipment is found to be damaged or weakened to such a degree that its integrity is affected, it shall be reinforced immediately;
- (d) that, as far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of employees is maintained where vertical formwork is carried out above ground- or slab level, and where access platforms must be provided for routine tasks;
- (e) that adequate precautionary measures are taken to secure the deck panels against displacement, thereby preventing any person from falling through the decking;
- (f) that adequate precautionary measures are taken to prevent any person from slipping on support work or formwork due to the application of formwork- or support work release agents; and
- (g) that, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health of any person is not affected through the use of solvents or oils or any other similar substances.

(6) The employer shall provide safe access by means of ladders or staircases for all work to be carried out above bearing level, for maintenance and refurbishment, as well as for erecting and dismantling of formwork or support work.

(7) The employer shall ensure—

- (a) that all employees required to move formwork by means of manual or self-operated winch devices or mechanical means are provided with adequate training and instruction to perform these operations safely;
- (b) that a competent person who has been appointed in writing carries out formwork or support work inspections, and that, subject to subregulation (5)(b), the results of each inspection are recorded in a register, which shall be made available to an inspector if so requested; and

- (c) that all employees erecting or dismantling formwork or support work are competent to do so.

Scaffolding

11.(1) Every user of access scaffolding and associated plant and equipment, shall ensure that such equipment, when used, complies with a safety standard incorporated for this purpose into these regulations under Section 44 of the Act.

(2) The employer shall ensure that all scaffolding work operations are carried out under the supervision of a competent person appointed in writing. Furthermore, the employer shall ensure that all scaffold erectors, scaffold team leaders and scaffold inspectors are competent to carry out the work.

Suspended scaffolds

12.(1) The employer shall ensure that all suspended scaffolding work operations are carried out under the supervision of a competent person appointed in writing, and that all suspended scaffold erectors, suspended scaffold operators and suspended scaffold inspectors are competent to carry out the work.

(2) No user shall use or permit the use of suspended scaffolds unless—

- (a) their design, stability and construction thereof comply with a safety standard incorporated for this purpose into these regulations under Section 44 of the Act; and
- (b) the user is in possession of a certificate of authorisation for the use of erected suspended scaffolding issued by a registered professional engineer or registered certificated engineer.

(3) The user of a suspended scaffold shall forward a copy of the certificate of authorization issued under subregulation (2)(b) and a copy of the design calculations and sketches to the relevant provincial director of the Department of Labour before commencement of work and shall further submit—

- (a) the name and address of the user of the suspended scaffold;
- (b) the physical address of where the suspended scaffold is being used;
- (c) the name and address of the client;
- (d) the expected commencement date of use;
- (e) the expected termination date of use;
- (f) description of the use of the suspended scaffold;
- (g) the name of the appointed competent person; and
- (h) the rated capacity of the platform;

(4) The employer shall ensure that the outriggers of each suspended scaffold—

- (a) are constructed of steel or any other material of similar strength and have a safety factor of at least four in relation to the load it is to carry;
- (b) have an overhang of not more than 1,8 m beyond the edge of the structure and are of such length that the counteracting length can be anchored securely;
- (c) are, otherwise than by means of weights at the inner ends, properly propped, suitably spaced and firmly anchored: Provided that an inspector may, upon receiving and evaluating the information referred to in subregulation (3), grant permission that outriggers may be anchored by means of weights; and
- (d) are provided with stop devices or other effective devices at the outer ends to prevent the displacement of ropes.

(5) The employer shall ensure that the parts of the building and structure on which the outriggers are supported, are checked by means of calculations to ensure that the required safety factor is adhered to without risk of damage to the building or structure.

(6) The employer shall ensure that—

- (a) the working platform of every suspended scaffold is suspended by—
 - (i) pulley blocks, sheaves, winches or hoists of the correct size for the ropes being used;
 - (ii) at least two independent steel wire ropes in the case of a working platform which is not wider than 912 mm, and at least four independent steel wire ropes in the case of a working platform which is 912 mm and wider; and
 - (iii) steel wire ropes of which the safety factor is at least ten in relation to the maximum load each rope is to carry; and
- (b) in addition to the suspension steel wire ropes referred to in subregulation (6)(a)(ii), safety ropes made of steel wire rope of the same diameter as the suspension rope, and secondary brake devices are installed to hold the platform in place in the case of failure of the hoist or hoists; and
- (c) the suspension wire rope and the safety wire rope shall be separately connected to the outrigger or, **ALTERNATIVELY**, where safety wire ropes are not provided, each operator is provided with suitable fall arrest equipment attached to independent anchorage points on the structure of the building.

(7) The employer shall ensure that—

- (a) the hand or power driven machinery used for the lifting or lowering of the working platform of a suspended scaffold is so constructed and maintained that an uncontrolled movement of the working platform cannot occur;

- (b) the machinery referred to in paragraph (a) is so situated that it is easily accessible for inspection;
- (c) the rope connections to the outriggers are vertically above the connections to the working platform; and
- (d) in the case of the working platform suspended by two ropes only, the connections of the ropes to the working platform are of such height above the level of the working platform as to ensure the stability of the working platform.

(8) The employer shall ensure that the working platform of every suspended scaffold—

- (a) is at least 500 mm and not exceeding 1,8 m in width;
- (b) is suspended as near as possible to the structure to which work is being done and, except when light work is being done, is secured at every working position to prevent horizontal movement between the working platform and the structure;
- (c) is fitted with anchorage points to which operators shall attach the lanyard of the safety belt or harness worn and used by the operator, unless the fall arrest system referred to in subregulation (6)(c) is being used; and
- (d) is fitted with a conspicuous notice showing the safe working load in kg.

(9) The user shall cause the whole installation and all working parts of the suspended scaffold to be thoroughly examined and subjected to a performance test as prescribed by the standard to which the suspended scaffold was manufactured, by a competent person with the knowledge and experience of erection and maintenance of suspended scaffolds or similar machinery and who shall determine the serviceability of the structures, ropes, machinery and safety devices before they are used following every time they are erected: Provided that a performance test of the whole installation of the suspended scaffold shall be subjected to a load equal to that prescribed by the manufacturer or, in the absence of sure load, to a load of 110 per cent of the rated mass load, at intervals not exceeding 12 months and in such a manner that every part of the installation is stressed accordingly.

(10) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (9), the user shall cause every hoisting rope, hook or other load-attaching device which forms part of the suspended scaffold to be thoroughly examined by a person referred to in subregulation (9) before they are used following every time they are assembled, and, in cases of continuous use, at intervals not exceeding three months.

(11) The user shall cause the results of the examinations and tests prescribed in subregulations (9) and (10) to be entered and signed by the person carrying out such examinations and tests, in a record book which shall be kept on the premises at all times.

(12) The employer shall ensure that—

- (a) all operators required to work on a suspended scaffold hold a medical certificate of fitness issued by an occupational medicine practitioner; and

- (b) all operators required to work on suspended scaffolding are competent in the safe operation of the equipment and that operator's training includes, but is not limited to—
 - (i) access to and egress from the platform;
 - (ii) operation of the controls and safety devices and the misuse of such safety devices;
 - (iii) procedures to follow in the case of an emergency or malfunctioning of the equipment or any suspected defect; and
 - (iv) instruction on the proper use of the safety belts or fall arrest equipment.

(13) The user shall ensure that a person competent in the installation and maintenance of suspended scaffolding carries out a daily inspection of all the equipment prior to use and records the results, and that during the daily inspections it is checked whether, inter alia—

- (a) main connection bolts and others are secure;
- (b) safety devices are not vandalised;
- (c) the safe working load of the platform is not exceeded;
- (d) the operator is using safety belts or a similar fall arrest system;
- (e) there are no visible signs of distress of the equipment; and
- (f) no operator problem was reported.

(14) Where the outrigger is to be moved, the user shall ensure that only persons trained and competent to effect such change, perform this task and that an inspection is carried out and results are recorded by the competent person prior to reuse of the suspended scaffolding.

(15) The user shall ensure that the suspended scaffold is isolated after use at the end of the working day and that no part of the suspended scaffold will present a danger to any person thereafter.

Excavation work

13.(1) The principal contractor shall ensure that a competent person verifies in writing the stability of the ground before excavation work begins.

(2) The employer shall ensure that all excavation work is carried out under the supervision of a competent person appointed in writing.

(3) Every employer who performs excavation work shall—

- (a) not require or permit any person to, and no person shall, work under unsupported overhanging material or in an excavation which has not been adequately shored or braced: Provided that shoring and bracing shall not be necessary where the sides of the excavations are sloped to at least the maximum angle of repose

measured relative to the horizontal plane or where such excavation is in stable material, subject to permission being given in writing by the appointed competent person;

- (b) take steps to ensure that any support, shoring or bracing referred to in paragraph (a), is designed and constructed so that it is strong enough to support the overhanging material or the sides of the excavation in question;
- (c) ensure that no material, vehicle or plant and equipment is placed within 1,5 metres of the edge of an excavation where it is likely to cause it to collapse: Provided that, subject to permission being given in writing by a suitably qualified registered professional engineer, equipment or plant may be moved closer to the edge of an excavation only where the excavation has been adequately braced or shored;
- (d) ensure that where the stability of an adjoining building, structure or road is likely to be affected by the making of an excavation, such steps are taken as may be necessary to ensure the stability of such building, structure or road and the safety of persons;
- (e) ensure that no excavation work is carried out unless suitable and sufficient steps have been taken to identify and, so far as is reasonably practicable, prevent any risk of injury arising from any underground cable or other underground service;
- (f) cause convenient and safe means of access to be provided to every excavation in which persons are required to work: Provided that, in the case of an excavation which is more than 12 m in length, a safe means of access shall be provided at intervals of not more than 12 m;
- (g) ascertain as far as is practicable the location and nature of electricity, water, gas or other similar services which may in some way be affected by the work to be performed, and shall before the commencement of excavation work that may affect any such service, take steps as may be necessary under the circumstances to render all persons involved safe;
- (h) cause every excavation, including all bracing and shoring, to be inspected—
 - (i) daily, prior to each shift;
 - (ii) after every blasting operation;
 - (iii) after an unexpected fall of ground;
 - (iv) after substantial damage to supports; and
 - (v) after rain,

by a person competent to pronounce the safety of the excavation in order to ensure the safety of persons, and these results are to be recorded in a register and made available to an inspector upon request;

- (j) cause every excavation which is accessible to the public or which is adjacent to public roads or thoroughfares, or whereby the safety of persons may be endangered, to be—
 - (i) adequately protected by a barrier or fence at least one metre high and as close to the excavation as is practicable; and
 - (ii) provided with warning illuminants or any other clearly visible boundary indicators at night or when visibility conditions are poor.
- (j) ensure that all precautionary measures as stipulated for confined spaces (General Safety Regulation 5) are adhered to when entering any excavation;
- (k) ensure that, where the excavation work involves the use of explosives, a method statement is developed by a person competent in the use of explosives for excavation work and that the procedures therein are followed;
- (l) cause warning signs to be positioned next to an excavation within which persons are working, inspecting or testing.

Demolition work

14.(1) Prior to any demolition work being carried out, and in order to ascertain the method of demolition to be used, the principal contractor or subcontractor shall ensure that a detailed engineering survey of the structure to be demolished, is carried out.

(2) The contractor shall appoint a competent person in writing to supervise and control all demolition work on site.

(3) During the demolition, a competent person shall check the structural integrity of the structure at regular intervals as determined in the method statement, to avoid premature collapse.

(4) Every employer who performs demolition work shall—

- (a) with regard to a structure being demolished, take steps to ensure that—
 - (i) no floor, roof or other part of the structure is so overloaded with debris or material as to render it unsafe;
 - (ii) all practicable precautions are taken to avoid the danger of the structure collapsing when any part of the framing of a framed or partly framed building is removed, or when reinforced concrete is cut; and
 - (iii) precautions are taken in the form of adequate shoring or such other means as may be necessary to prevent the accidental collapse of any part of the structure or of any adjoining structure;
- (b) not require or permit any person to, and no person shall, work under unsupported overhanging material which has not been adequately shored or braced.;

- (c) take steps to ensure that any support, shoring or bracing referred to paragraph (b), is designed and constructed so that it is strong enough to support the overhanging material;
- (d) where the stability of an adjoining building, structure or road is likely to be affected by demolition work on a structure, take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the stability of such structure or road and the safety of persons;
- (e) ascertain as far as practicable the location and nature of electricity, water, gas or other similar services which may in some way be affected by the work to be performed, and shall before the commencement of demolition work that may affect any such service, take such steps as may be necessary under the circumstances to render all persons involved safe;
- (f) cause every stairwell used and every floor where work is being performed in a building being demolished, to be adequately illuminated by either natural or artificial means;
- (g) cause convenient and safe means of access to be provided to every demolition site in which persons are required to work; and
- (h) cause any demolition work which is accessible to the public or which is adjacent to public roads or thoroughfares, or whereby the safety of persons may be endangered, to be adequately protected by a substantial barrier or fence and the appropriate signage.

(5) The employer shall ensure that no material is dropped to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the structure unless the area is effectively protected.

(6) The employer shall cause every chute used to dispose of rubble to be so designed that rubble does not free fall and that the chute is strong enough to withstand the force of the debris travelling along the chute.

(7) The employer shall ensure that mechanical equipment is not used on floors or working surfaces unless such floors or surfaces are of sufficient strength to support the imposed loads.

(8) Where the risk assessment indicates the presence of asbestos, the employer shall ensure that all asbestos work is conducted in accordance with the Asbestos Regulations published under Government Notice R. 155 of 10 February 2002.

(9) Where the risk assessment indicates the presence of lead, the employer shall ensure that all lead work is conducted in accordance with the Lead Regulations published under Government Notice R. 586 of 22 March 1992.

(10) Where the demolition work involves the use of explosives, a method statement is to be developed by a person competent in the use of explosives for demolition work, and the procedures in the statement are to be followed.

(11) The employer shall erect a catch platform or net above an entrance or passageway or above a place where persons work or pass, or fence off the danger area if work is being performed above such entrance, passageway, place or danger area where there is a danger or possibility of persons being struck by falling objects.

Construction facilities

15.(1) Notwithstanding the construction site provisions of the Facilities Regulations published under Government Notice R. 1593 of 12 August 1988, the employer shall provide at or within reasonable access of every construction site, the following clean and maintained facilities depending on the number of workers and the duration of the work:

- (a) shower facilities (at least one for every 15 workers);
- (b) sanitary facilities (at least one for every 30 workers);
- (c) change-room facilities; and
- (d) sheltered eating areas.

(2) The employer is to provide suitable living accommodation in accordance with the provisions of the National Building Regulations, for the workers at construction sites which are remote from their homes, and where adequate transportation between the site and their homes or other suitable living accommodation is not available

Material hoists

16.(1) The user shall ensure that every material hoist and its tower are well constructed of sound material, are strong enough and free from defects and in general are constructed in accordance with generally accepted technical standards.

(2) The user shall cause the tower of every material hoist—

- (a) to be secured to the structure or to be braced by steel wire guy ropes and to extend to such a distance above the highest landing as to allow a clear and unobstructed space of at least 900 mm for overtravel;
- (b) to be enclosed on all sides at the bottom, and at all floors where persons are liable to be struck by moving parts of the hoist except on the side or sides giving access to the conveyance, with walls or other effective means to a height of at least 2100 mm from the ground or floor level; and
- (c) to be provided with a door or gate at least 1800 mm high at each landing, and such door or gate shall be kept closed except when the conveyance is at rest at such a landing.

(3) The user of a material hoist shall cause notices or signs prohibiting the unauthorized entry of persons, to be erected in conspicuous places around the base of the tower.

(4) The user shall cause—

- (a) the platform of every material hoist to be so designed that it safely contains the loads being conveyed, and that the combined weight of the platform and the load does not exceed the designed lifting capacity of the hoist and;

- (b) the hoisting rope of every material hoist which has a remote winch, to be effectively protected from damage by any external cause to the portion of the hoisting rope between the winch and the tower of the hoist; and
- (c) every material hoist to be provided with an efficient brake capable of holding the conveyance with its maximum load in any position when the power is not being supplied to the hoisting machinery.

(5) No user shall require or permit trucks, barrows or material to be conveyed on or in the conveyance of a material hoist and no person shall so convey trucks, barrows or material unless such articles are so secured or contained that displacement thereof cannot take place during conveyance.

(6) The user shall cause a notice, indicating the maximum mass load which may be carried at any one time and prohibiting persons from riding on the platform of the material hoist, to be affixed at all approaches to the hoist and at each landing.

(7) The user of a material hoist shall not require or permit any person to operate such a hoist unless the person is competent in the operation thereof.

(8) No user shall require or permit any person to ride on a material hoist.

(9) The user shall cause every material hoist to be inspected at least once every week by a competent person who has experience of the erection and maintenance of material hoists or similar machinery, who shall determine the serviceability of the entire material hoist including guides, ropes and their connections, drums, sheaves or pulleys and all safety devices, and who shall enter and sign the result of each such inspection in a record book which shall be kept on the premises for that purpose.

Caissons and cofferdams

17.(1) An employer shall ensure that—

- (a) every caisson or cofferdam and every part thereof is of suitable design and construction, of suitable and sound material, and of sufficient strength and capacity for the purpose for which it is to be used, and is properly maintained; and
- (b) the construction, installation, alteration or dismantling of a caisson or cofferdam is done only under the supervision of a competent person.

Explosive powered tools

18.(1) No user shall use or permit any person to use an explosive powered tool unless—

- (a) it is provided with a protective guard around the muzzle end which effectively confines any flying fragments or particles;
- (b) the firing mechanism is so designed that the explosive powered tool will not function unless—
 - (i) it is held against the surface with a force of at least twice its weight; and

- (ii) the angle of inclination of the barrel to the work surface is not more than 15 degrees from a right angle:

Provided that the provisions of this subregulation shall not apply to explosive powered tools in which the energy of the cartridge is transmitted to the bolts, nails or similar relevant objects by means of an intermediate piston which has a limited distance of travel.

(2) The user of an explosive powered tool shall ensure that—

- (a) only cartridges suited to the explosive powered tool and the work to be performed are used;
- (b) the explosive powered tool is cleaned and examined by an appointed person after use, as often may be necessary for its safe operation;
- (c) that the safety devices are in proper working order prior to use;
- (d) when not in use, the explosive powered tool and the cartridges are locked up in a safe place which is inaccessible to unauthorized persons;
- (e) the explosive powered tool is not stored in a loaded condition;
- (f) a warning notice is posted wherever the explosive powered tool is used;
- (g) cartridges and nails/studs are controlled and issued in writing by a appointed person;
- (h) the issuing of cartridges and nails/studs is recorded in a register and that the recipient signs for receipt thereof; and
- (i) all spent and unspent cartridges are returned and signed back in the register as in subregulation (2)(h) above.

(3) No user shall permit or require any person to use an explosive powered tool unless such person has been—

- (a) provided with and uses suitable protective equipment; and
- (b) trained in the operation, maintenance and use of such a tool.

Batch plants

19.(1) The user of machinery shall ensure that all batch plants are operated and supervised by appointed competent persons.

(2) The user shall ensure that a risk assessment is carried out and that adequate information about risks to health and safety arising from the use of a batch plant is provided to all employees on site, before commencing with the erection of a batch plant.

(3) The user of a batch plant shall ensure that the placement and erection of the plant complies with the requirements set out by the manufacturer and that such plant is erected as designed.

(4) The user of a batch plant shall, in respect of work performed on or near batch plant which is in motion, take all reasonable precautionary measures to ensure that persons work in safety: Provided that an inspector may at any time require of the employer or user to take such further precautionary measures as are deemed necessary in the interest of safety.

(5) The user shall ensure that all devices to start and stop such plant are provided and that these devices are-

- (a) placed in an easily accessible position; and
- (b) constructed in such a manner that accidental starting is prevented.

(6) The user shall ensure that all rotating exposed shafts, pulleys and drums which may pose a hazard to any person are fenced, guarded or that similar measures are taken.

(7) The user shall ensure that the plant selected is suitable for the task and that all dangerous moving parts of a mixer are placed beyond the reach of persons by means of doors, covers or other means.

(8) No person shall be permitted to remove or modify any guard or safety equipment relating to such plant, unless authorized by the user to do so.

(9) The user of a batch plant shall ensure that all persons authorized to operate the plant are fully aware of all the dangers involved in the operation, and are fully conversant with the precautionary measures to be taken in the interest of health and safety.

(10) No persons supervising such plant or operating such plant shall authorize any other person to operate the plant unless such person is competent to operate such machinery.

(11) The user shall ensure that all precautionary measures as stipulated for confined spaces (General Safety Regulation 5) are adhered to when entering any silo.

(12) The employer shall ensure that a record is kept of any repairs or maintenance to the batch plant and that it is made available on site to an inspector on request.

(13) The employer shall ensure that all lifting machines and lifting tackle used for the operation of a batch plant complies with the requirements of the Driven Machinery Regulations (18)(1).

Tunnelling

20. Any employer performing tunnelling activities shall comply with the Tunnelling Regulations as published under the Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No.29 of 1996).

Cranes

21.(1) The employer shall ensure that all cranes comply with the provisions of the Driven Machinery Regulations (18)(1).

(2) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (1), the employer shall ensure that where tower cranes are used—

- (a) account is taken of the effects of wind forces on the structure;
- (b) account is taken of the bearing capacity of the ground on which the tower crane is to stand;
- (c) the bases for the tower cranes and tracks for rail-mounted tower cranes are firm and level;
- (d) the tower cranes are erected at a safe distance from excavations;
- (e) there should be a clear space available for erection, operation and dismantling;

Electrical installation

22. The employer shall ensure that all electrical installation and electrical machinery comply with the Electrical Installation Regulations published under Government Notice R.2920 of 23 October 1992 and the Electrical Machinery Regulations published under Government Notice R.1953 of 12 August 1988 respectively.

Flammable liquids

23. The employer shall ensure that the use and storage of flammable liquids on a construction site shall comply with the General Safety Regulations (4)(1).

Noise exposure

24. The employer shall ensure that where the equivalent noise level resulting from activities at such workplace, to which any person in such workplace is exposed, is 85 dB (A) or higher, the employer shall comply with the Environmental Regulations for Workplaces (7).

Illumination

25. The employer engaged in construction work shall cause all rooms, stairways, passageways, gangways, basements and other places on the construction site where danger may exist through lack of natural light, to be lighted in such a way that it will be safe.

Heat stress, cold and wet conditions

26.(1) Notwithstanding the provisions for thermal requirements as per the Environmental Regulations, the employer shall ensure that whenever heat stress, cold or wet conditions are such that it can lead to impairment of health or extreme discomfort, preventive measures are taken.

(2) When working in hot conditions and where hard manual labour is performed, the employer of such employee shall—

- (a) ensure that every employee is acclimatised to such working environment before he is required or permitted to work in such environment;
- (b) inform every such employee of the need to partake of at least 600 millilitres of water every hour;

- (c) train every such employee in the precautions to be taken to avoid heat-stroke;
- (d) make available an adequate supply of drinking water for his employees at their workplace;
- (e) clearly and conspicuously mark as such, taps and pipes containing water which is not fit for human consumption; and
- (f) provide the means whereby every such employee can receive prompt first-aid treatment in the event of heat-stroke.

Provided that, where the question arises as to whether any particular type of work does in fact constitute hard manual labour, the decision of an inspector shall be decisive.

Machinery

27.(1) The employer shall ensure that use of the following types of machinery complies with the provisions of the respective sections of the Driven Machinery Regulations published under Government Notice R.533 of 16 March 1990:

- (a) Revolving machinery;
- (b) circular saws;
- (c) grinding machines;
- (d) concrete mixers; and
- (e) air compressors.

Water environments

28.(1) The employer shall ensure that all diving operations on construction sites comply with the provisions of the Diving Regulations published under the Government Notice R.10 of 11 January 2002.

(2) Every employer shall take measures to be informed forthwith of any imminent flooding from constructions for conserving water, or which may cause water to accumulate on his premises and shall, prior to the erection of such construction, give notice in writing to all persons situated in the danger zone below such construction of the possibility of flooding owing to such construction.

(3) The employer shall ensure that where work is done over or in close proximity to water, provision should be made for—

- (a) preventing workers from falling into water; and
- (b) the rescuing of workers in danger of drowning.

(4) The employer shall ensure that where a worker is exposed to the risk of drowning by falling into the water, a lifejacket is provided to and worn by the worker.

Housekeeping

29.(1) Subject to the provisions of the Environmental Regulations for Workplaces (6), the employer shall ensure that—

- (a) suitable housekeeping is continuously implemented on each construction site and should include provisions for—
 - (i) the proper storage of materials and equipment; and
 - (ii) the removal of scrap, waste and debris at appropriate intervals; and
 - (b) loose materials which are not required for use, should not be placed or allowed to accumulate on the site so as to obstruct means of access to and egress from workplaces and passageways;
- (2) Waste and debris shall not be disposed from a high place by a chute unless the chute—
- (a) is adequately constructed and rigidly fastened;
 - (b) if inclined at an angle of more than 45 degrees to the horizontal, is enclosed on its four sides;
 - (c) where of the open type, is inclined at an angle of less than 45 degrees to the horizontal;
 - (d) where necessary, is fitted with a gate at the bottom end to control the flow of material; and
 - (e) is discharged into a container or an enclosed area that has been provided with barriers.

Stacking and storage

30.(1) The employer shall ensure that—

- (a) all stacking of articles on a construction site complies with the General Safety Regulations (8) published under Government Notice R.1031 of 30 May 1986;
- (b) a competent employee is appointed with the duty of supervising all stacking and storage on a construction site;
- (c) adequate storage areas are provided;
- (d) there are demarcated storage areas; and
- (e) storage areas are kept neat and under control.

Fire precautions

31.(1) Subject to the provisions of the Environmental Regulations for Workplaces(9) published under Government Notice R.2281 of 16 October 1987 every employer shall ensure that—

- (a) all appropriate measures are taken to avoid the risk of fire;
- (b) sufficient and suitable storage is provided for flammable liquids, solids and gases;
- (c) smoking is prohibited and notices be prominently displayed in all places containing readily combustible or flammable materials;
- (d) in confined spaces and other places in which flammable gases, vapours or dust can cause danger—
 - (i) only suitably protected electrical installations and equipment, including portable lights, are used;
 - (ii) there are no flames or similar means of ignition;
 - (iii) there are notices prohibiting smoking;
 - (iv) oily rags, waste and other substances liable to ignite are removed without delay to a safe place; and
 - (v) adequate ventilation is provided;
- (e) combustible materials are not allowed to accumulate on the construction site;
- (f) welding, flame cutting and other hot work are done only after the appropriate precautions as required have been taken to reduce the risk of fire;
- (g) suitable and sufficient fire-extinguishing equipment are placed at strategic locations or as may be recommended by the Fire Chief or local authority concerned, and that such equipment are maintained in a good working order;
- (h) sufficient number of workers are trained in the use of fire-extinguishing equipment;
- (i) where appropriate, suitable visual signs are provided to indicate clearly the direction of escape in the case of a fire;
- (j) the means of escape is kept clear at all times;
- (k) there is an effective evacuation plan providing for all persons to be evacuated speedily without panic and to be accounted for, and for all plant and processes to be shut down.

First-aid procedures

32. The employer shall ensure that all first-aid equipment and procedures comply with the General Safety Regulations (3) published under Government Notice R.1031 of 30 May 1986.

Personal safety equipment

33. The employer shall ensure that all personal safety equipment comply with the General Safety Regulations (2) published under Government Notice R.1031 of 30 May 1986.

Welding, flame cutting and similar operations

34. The employer shall ensure that all welding, flame cutting and similar operations on a construction site comply with the General Safety Regulations (9) published under Government Notice R.1031 of 30 May 1986.

Hazardous Chemical substances

35. The employer shall ensure that all work involving the use of hazardous chemical substances on a construction site complies with the Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations published under Government Notice R.1179 of 25 August 1995.

Vessels under pressure

36. The employer shall ensure that all work involving the use of vessels under pressure on a construction site complies with the Vessels under Pressure Regulations published under Government Notice R.1591 of 4 October 1996.

Construction vehicles and earth-moving equipment

37.(1) The employer shall ensure that all construction vehicles and earth-moving equipment—

- (a) are of an acceptable design and construction;
- (b) are maintained in a good working order;
- (c) are properly used with due regard to safety and health;
- (d) are operated by workers who have received appropriate training and are competent to operate such machinery;
- (e) are operated by workers who are medically fit;
- (f) have safe and suitable access ways;
- (g) are properly organized and controlled in any traffic, so as to ensure their safe operation;
- (h) are controlled by adequate signaling or other control arrangements to guard against any dangers from the movement of vehicles and earth-moving equipment;
- (i) are prevented from falling into excavations or into water by implementing adequate preventive measures;
- (j) where appropriate, are fitted with structures designed to protect the operator from being crushed should the machine overturn, and from falling material;

- (k) are equipped with an electrically operated acoustic signaling device and a reversing alarm;
- (l) are inspected daily prior to use.

Ladders

38. The employer shall ensure that all ladders comply with the General Safety Regulations 13(A) published under the Government Notice R.1031 of 30 May 1986.

Ramps

39. The employer shall ensure that all ramps comply with the General Safety Regulations 13(B) published under the Government Notice R.1031 of 30 May 1986.

Offences and penalties

40. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of regulations 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine or to imprisonment for a period of 12 months and, in the case of a continuous offence, to an additional fine of R200 for each day on which the offence continues or additional imprisonment of one day for each day on which the offence continues: Provided that the period of such additional imprisonment shall not exceed 90 days.

Withdrawal of regulations

41.(1) The following regulations are hereby withdrawn:

- (a) General Safety Regulations 11, 12, 13, 13D, 13E, 13F and 13G published under Government Notice R. 1031 of 30 May 1986;
- (b) Driven Machinery Regulations 19 and 20 published under Government Notice R.295 of 26 February 1988; and
- (c) General Administrative Regulations 14 published under Government Notice R.1449 of 6 September 1996.

Short title

42. These regulations shall be called the Draft Construction Regulations, 2002.

ANNEXURE 1

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT, 1993
Regulation 3(1) of the Draft Construction Regulations

NOTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

1(a) Name and postal address of principal contractor:

(b) Name and tel no of principal contractor's contact person:

2. Principal contractor's compensation registration number:

3(a) Name and postal address of client:

(b) Name and tel no of client's contact person:

4(a) Name and postal address of architect/consulting engineer(s) for the project:

(b) Name and tel no of architect's or consulting engineer's contact person:

5. Name and telephone number of the site contact person:

6. Exact physical address of the construction site or site office:

7. Nature of the construction work:

8. Expected commencement date: _____
9. Expected completion date: _____
10. Estimated maximum number of persons on the construction site: _____
11. Planned number of subcontractors on the construction site: _____

Principal Contractor

Date

Client

Date

- **THIS DOCUMENT IS TO BE FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK ON SITE**
-

No. R. 433

15 April 2002

Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993)
Incorporation of Safety Standards in the Draft Construction Regulations, 2002

Under section 44 of the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), I, Membathisi Mphumzi Sheroard Mdladlana, Minister of Labour, after consultation with the Advisory Council for Occupational Health and Safety, hereby intend to incorporate in the Draft Construction Regulations, 2002, as amended, the health and safety standards specified in the Schedule.

M M S Mdladlana

Minister of Labour.

SCHEDULE

1. Regulation 11.(1)

The South African Bureau of Standards Code of Practice SABS 085 entitled "The Design, Erection, Use and Inspection of Access Scaffolding".

2. Regulation 12.(2)(a)

The South African Bureau of Standards' Standard Specification SABS EN 1808 entitled "Safety Requirements on Suspended Access Equipment – Design calculations, stability criteria, construction-tests".

The South African Bureau of Standards' Standard Front-end Specification SABS 1903 entitled "Safety Requirements on Suspended Access Equipment – Design calculations, stability criteria, construction-tests".

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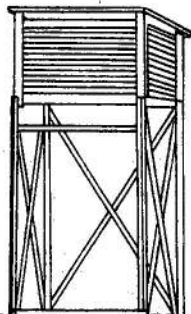
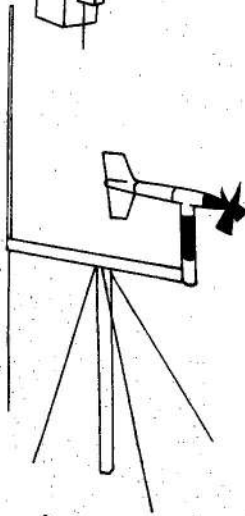
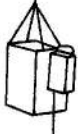
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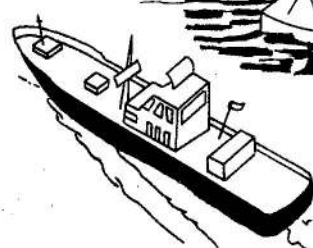
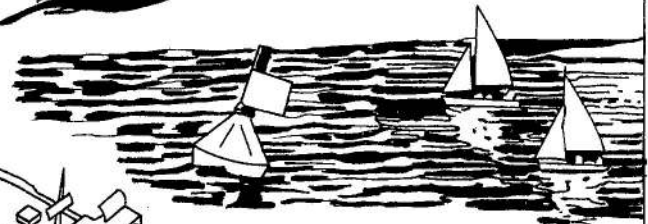
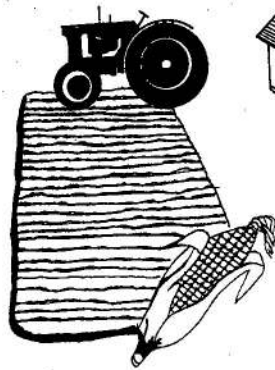
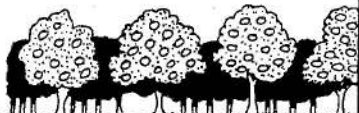
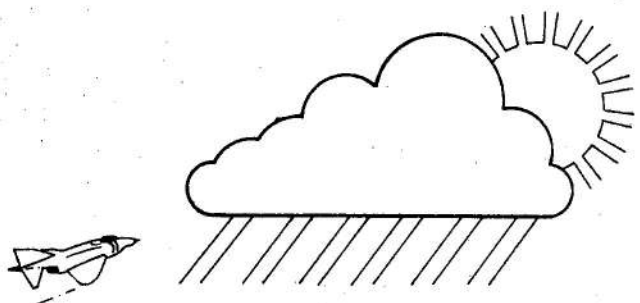
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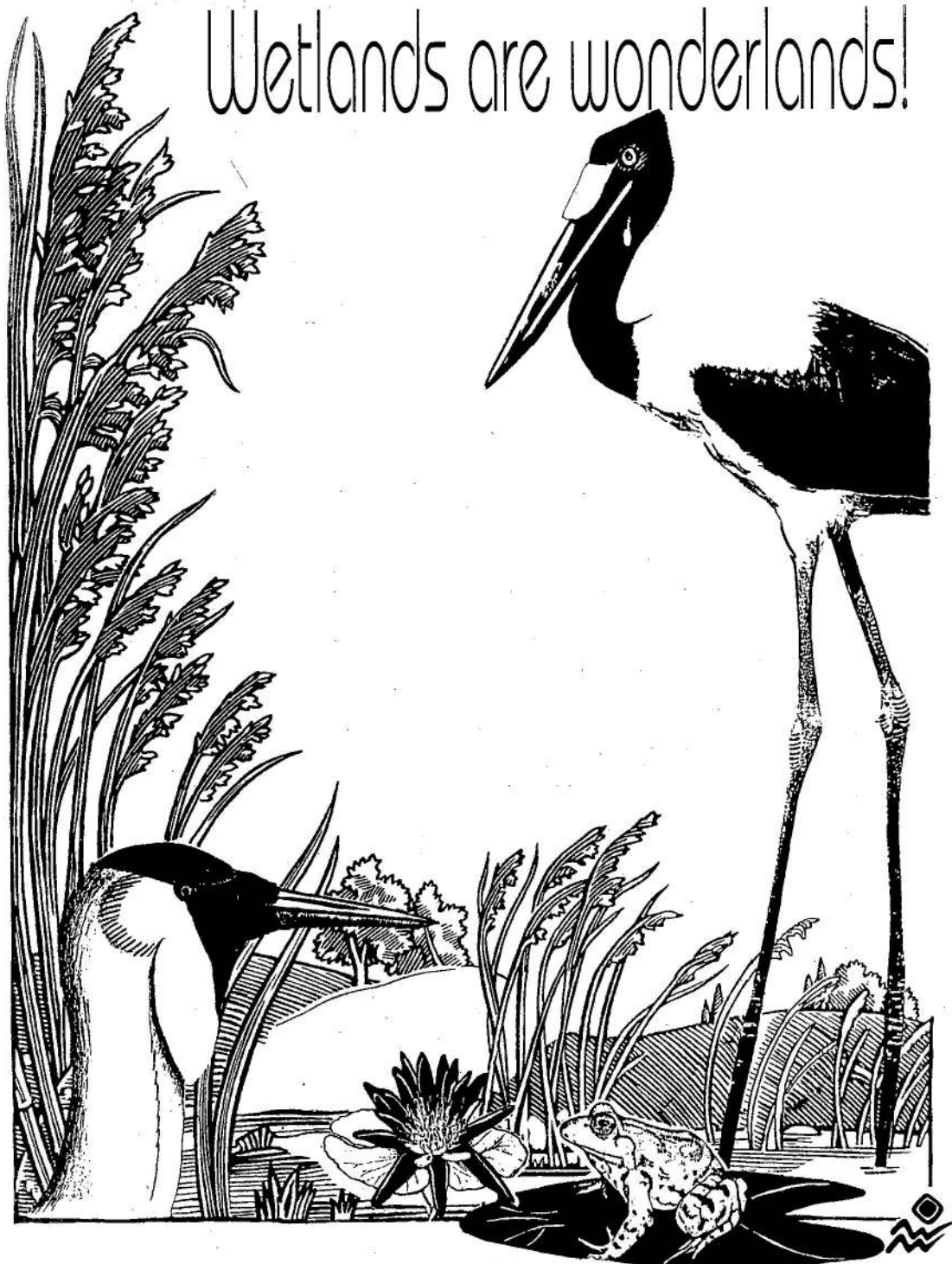
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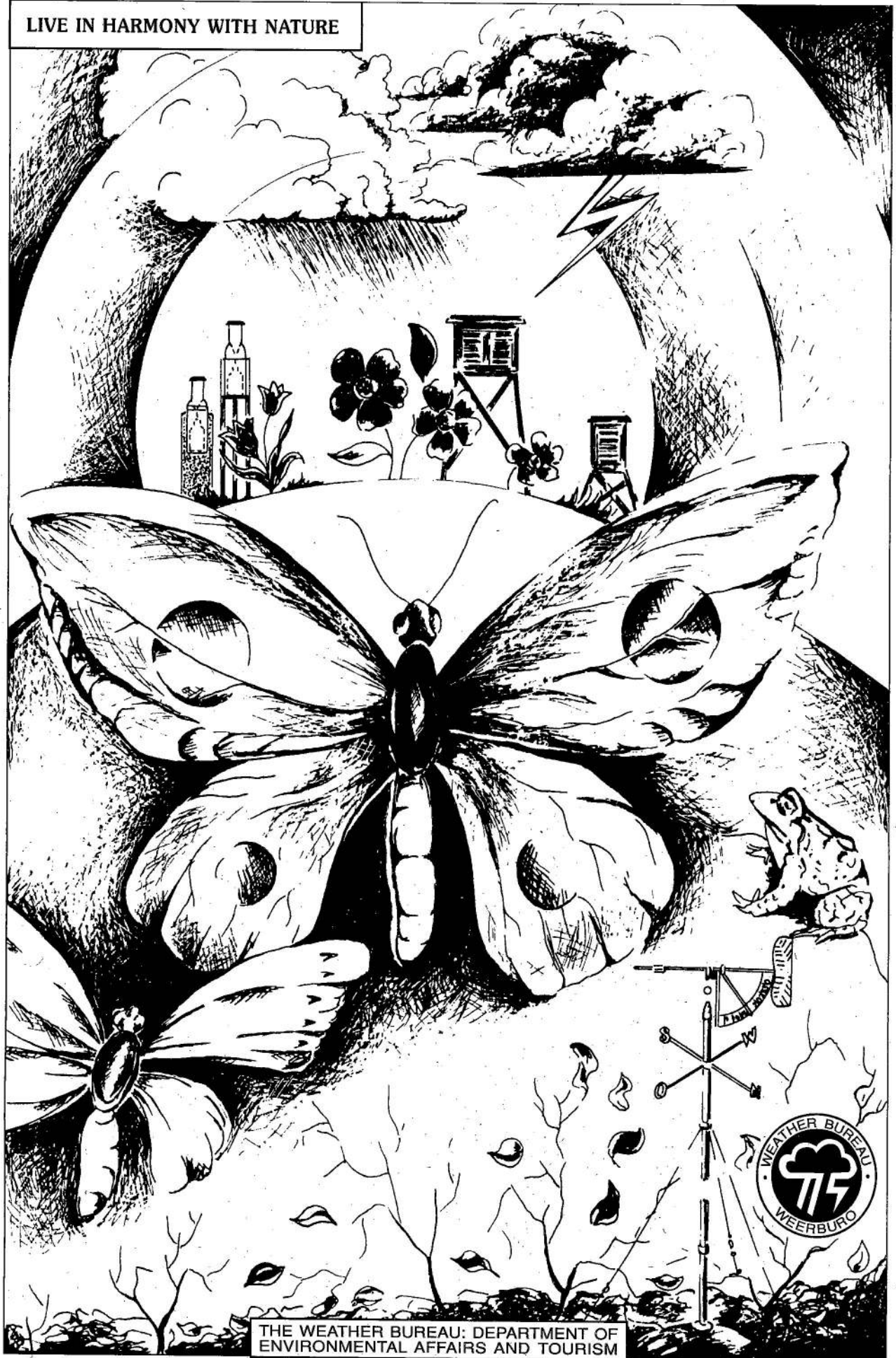


Wetlands are wonderlands!



Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

LIVE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE



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