

National Safety



NOSHBO



SAPEMA



HASLAC

Incorporating: Corporate Risk Management • Occupational Hygiene

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Chemical protective clothing for fire fighters

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- The Institute of Safety Management
- Southern African Protective Equipment Marketing Association
- Southern African Institute for Occupational Hygiene

Sponsored by: HASLAC



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POSTERS FROM THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION





National Safety

Incorporating: Corporate Risk Management • Occupational Hygiene

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- Southern African Protective Equipment Marketing Association

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Editor's Comment

This issue of National Safety contains a wide variety of articles that I am sure will be of great benefit to our readers.

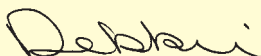
We publish the salient points of the groundbreaking Consumer Protection Act being introduced in South Africa on 1st April. The idea behind the introduction of the act is to protect and advance the social and economic welfare of consumers. We give an outline of the reasons behind its implementation. Companies supplying products and services to the industry will be affected, as will purchasers.

We are excited to introduce our DO-KNOW Safe Working Procedures series by Leighton Bennett. The Do-Know SWP sheet concept permits employees to be trained on the desired safe working procedure and allows for supervision to perform Continuous Risk Assessments in the form of a Planned Job Observations using the same Do-Know SWP form. A different procedure will be published in every issue.

Most companies have been doing alcohol testing for some years now. Equally important is drug testing. In our article we discuss hair testing which is both simple and effective to ascertain drug dependency. This is especially important for certain jobs which deal with heavy duty equipment, or transporting of goods and people.

Part 1 of Bill Pomfret's series on PPE starts with a general overview. Employers have a legal obligation to provide a wide range of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to employees under the "General Duties" of the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1993.

Even though the fire at Buncefield oil terminal depot happened over 5 years ago on 11 December 2005, it continues to be used as a case study for training purposes, as there were many lessons learned from the extensive investigation which followed. Shortly afterwards, the UK Government, issued safety alerts primarily for the attention of those companies with oil/fuel storage sites as well as sites storing hazardous substances in large tanks where level gauges are used. We summarise these safety alerts in this issue.



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DO-KNOW SAFE WORKING PROCEDURE (& PJO)

The Do-Know SWP sheet concept permits employees to be trained on the desired safe working procedure and allows for supervision to perform Continuous Risk Assessments in the form of a Planned Job Observations using the same Do-Know SWP form.

Job/ Task/ Procedure Title: Using stepladders		Employee(s) names			Date
Overall objective: Providing information on the correct inspection handling and use of "A" frame type stepladders			Evaluated by		Revision Date
The steps	DO (How is it done: preparing, performing, finishing)	DO PJO: y/n	KNOW (What knowledge is required: technical, SHEQ?)	KNOW PJO: y/n	COMMENTS
1.	Decide if a stepladder would be the most suitable access aid to performing the job required. Select a stepladder of suitable length.		Know the stepladder limitations related to access height a level and stable working surface is required, not using the top step and ladder inspection requirements.		
2.	Inspect the ladder for defects		Ladder rungs, styles & cross bracing are undamaged, spreaders working, no missing pop rivets, etc. Timber members uncracked or painted		
3.	Ensure the ground/ working surface is suitable level and has a bearing capacity to carry the intended loads.		The ground needs to be level and firm enough that loaded ladder legs will not penetrate into the ground or similar surface.		
4.	Raise the ladder and the chosen working position by fully spreading the legs and ensuring the spreaders are suitably "locked" into position.		Know that a "solid" level ground will provide stability to the stepladder in use.		
5.	Get someone to hold the ladder if the ladder is considered unsteady, or get someone to hold the ladder while it is suitable lashed to improve its stability.		Know that a stepladder's stability can be improved by holding the ladder or lashing it to a solid structure. Only climb the ladder when it is properly erected & is stable.		
6.	Place a barrier tape or other barriers to keep people away from the ladder's base where items could fall or be dropped from height. Obtain something to safely carry tools, etc while at height		Falling or dropped items can injure others in the vicinity of ladder being used. Have something to carry tools while working at height (eg. like a tool belt, bag or bucket raised on a rope, etc)		
7.	Check the ladder is stable before climbing it using both hands for support.		Climbing while holding with both hands, prevents potential falls from the ladder.		
8.	Stand on the suitable height step (never on the top step)		A lower step provides ladder contact with the legs, enabling a stable working level.		
9.	Should the ladder become unstable or wobbly, climb off the ladder and reset the ladder stability		A ladder, which is unstable, has the potential of toppling over and injuring one.		
10.	Climb off the ladder and move it to a new access location rather than stretching and unbalancing the ladder. Check that the ladder is stable before using it, again.		A belt buckle should never extend up to the ladder style while stretching from a ladder.		
11.	When the work is completed gently lift the ladder so the spreaders can be folded as the ladder styles are closed.		The ladder should not close unless it is slightly lifted and the spreaders are folded. Watch that your fingers/hands are not caught between the closing ladder legs.		
12.	Lie the ladder down or prop it against a stable structure.		Place the folded ladder to avoid it falling over causing possible injuries &/or damage		
13.	If the ladder has been damaged, report it to the supervision, so it can be marked "unsafe - do not use" and be sent for repairs or be replaced as required.		Not reporting ladder damage could place another ladder user if the defects are not labelled or the ladder is not repaired or replaced.		
14.	On job completion return the ladder to its proper storage place		This improves housekeeping, reduces possible ladder damage & saves time look for a ladder again		
SIGN off	Employee Competent Yes or No	Evaluator signature		Employee signature	Date



LEIGHTON BENNETT, (BSc, MDP dip, ROSProf, FloSM, AIRMSA)

SHE & Risk Management Consultant Cell: 083 325 4182 Email: benrisk@mweb.co.za

DuPont™ Tychem®

leading the way in high level chemical protection

“When you wear Tychem® protective clothing, you know you’re protected from a wide range of hazardous liquids and particulates. Because it’s a genuine article, extensively tested by DuPont scientists and engineers” explains Lizette Kasselmann, Product Specialist at DuPont Protection Technologies.. “We test Tychem® protective clothing against a broad range of hazardous chemicals to determine safe permeation levels for fabrics exposed to these types of threats. Permeation occurs when a chemical is absorbed until it saturates one side of the material and then desorbs, or diffuses, to the other side of the material. By developing fabrics that pass these tests, DuPont helps protect emergency response personnel and industrial workers” she adds. Tychem® protective clothing offers the following safety and comfort benefits:



- Both chemical and biological hazard protection
- Innovative design features to provide increased protection and enhanced comfort
- Lightweight to help workers to perform at their best

- Robust: maximizing protection in use
- Disposable via standard means due to lack of halogen compounds
- CE Certified range of garments and accessories

Taking a closer look at technical data helps you choose which of our Tychem® coveralls is best for your safety needs. DuPont makes sure that our Tychem® coveralls protect you and your workers against a wide array of chemical hazards, and that means extensive testing and continual improvement of fabrics so that you will be as safe as possible while doing your job. Statistical quality control is paramount and ensures continued compliance of the product with the CE certified properties.

Lizette Kasselmann can be contacted on 011-2188600 at DuPont.

Interactive animation reveals the protective powers of

DuPont™ Tyvek®

DuPont Protection Technologies is delighted to introduce Professor Victor Tytonius, the cyber scientist who specialises in worker protection and chemical protective clothing and materials.

In a series of videos he carries out scientific experiments to reveal the performance of three non-woven structures – Tyvek®, MP (Microporous Film) and SMS (Spunbond-Meltblown-Spunbond). In this new, unique and engaging digital animation that takes science and turns it into a fun, interesting yet educational topic, Professor Tytonius helps wearers select the appropriate protective clothing.

Split into several chapters and designed to be told over a period of time, the story develops to explain and enhance the major differences between Tyvek®, MP and SMS. Through this innovative and humorous presentation, the animation delivers the important scientific message that if you want to have the very best protection, protection in use that can stand up to the task at hand, you should invest in the very best coveralls available.

Professor Tytonius escorts his viewers on a journey that outlines a series of evidence that supports the difference of

the Tyvek® material. So come and meet Professor Tytonius in his fascinating laboratory and learn more about all his experiments.

DuPont Protection Technologies at Electra-mining



DuPont Protection Technologies (DPT) recently participated at Electra-Mining, the second largest mining show in the Southern Hemisphere with the aim of showcasing our products, technologies and capabilities. The show was hailed as a success by Ajen Maharaj, Business Leader for DPT in Sub-Saharan Africa.

With Tyvek® you're prepared...



✓ Offers a barrier of protection against numerous pathogens and bacteria.

✓ Stops cross-contamination.

✓ Closures and seams are impermeable during and after exposure.

✓ Eco-friendly disposal.



TYVEK® Classic Plus, Model CHA5

- Hood shape and elastic around hood are designed for a tight fit around a full face respirator.
- Self-adhesive zipper flap with integrated chin flap.
- Stretch rubber thumb loop attached to the end of the sleeve. It prevents the suit sleeve from riding up.
- Elasticated waist for better fit of garment.

Seams:

Stitched and overtaped, offering equal barrier as fabric.

Colours:

White – Green

Sizes:

S to XXXL

The combination of a non-woven material, overtaped stitching and self-adhesive zipper flap offers an excellent protective barrier.

Chemical protective clothing, Category III



Tyvek® material lasts up to 10 years.



TYVEK® Classic, Model CHF5

- Ergonomic 3 piece hood allowing easy movement of head without disturbing the view of the wearer.
- TYVEK® zipper with zip flap for improved safety offering higher level of tightness.
- Elasticated cuffs and ankles for good fit of garment openings.
- Elasticated in waist for safe fit of garment and wearer comfort.

Seams:

External stitched seams for enhanced protection against penetration from outside to inside of garment.

Colours:

White – Green – Blue

Sizes:

White: S to XXXL – Colours: S to XXL

Offers sufficient protection.

The seams and the zip flaps provide less of a protective barrier than those of the Tyvek® Classic Plus coveralls.

Chemical protective clothing, Category III



Tyvek® material lasts up to 10 years.



The miracles of science™

Tel: 011-218-8600

Lizette: 082 377 6765

www.dpp-europe.com

Mine Ventilation Society Conference 2011

Mine Ventilation Practitioners - applying our skills to the best of our ability



DATES: Day 1: Thursday 12th May 2011
Day 2: Friday 13th May 2011

VENUE: Emperors Palace
Kempton Park

For further information contact:
The Mine Ventilation Society
Tel: 011-482-7957
Email: secretary@mvssa.co.za



CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Day One

Time	Session Chairman	Event	Speaker
07:00 - 08:15		Registration	
08:30 - 08:35		Welcome from MVS President	M. De Koker
08:35 - 09:00	F. von Glehn	Key note address	S. van de Woude
09:00 - 09:30		Educating the new Ventilation Engineer	Prof R. Webber-Youngman
09:30 - 10:00		Solar energy system	R. Wilson
10:00 - 10:30		Minimizing the electrical power usage refrigeration	Diomedes O. Del Castillo
10:30 - 11:00		Tea break	
11:00 - 11:30	D. Wrigley	Chile rescue	C. De Klerk
11:30 - 12:00		Drop in impellers	D. Farlum
12:00 - 12:30		Methane project for Beatrix mine	D. van Greuning
12:30 - 13:30		Lunch	
13:30 - 14:00	D. Stanton	Adaptive Ventilation Engineering	A. Erasmus
14:00 - 14:30		Coal mine main fan power saving project	K. van Zyl
14:30 - 15:00		Expansion, refrigeration at Impala	A. Branch
15:00 - 15:15		Tea break	
15:15 - 15:45	J. Du Plessis	Electronic tracking system	M. Biffi
15:45 - 16:15		The essential components for an airborne sampling strategy where to from here for the SA mining Industry	C. Badenhorst
16:15 - 16:45		Dust in the future	H. Moorcroft

Day Two

Time	Session Chairman	Event	Speaker
07:00 - 08:00		Registration	
08:00 - 08:30	S. Bluhm	Sasol psychology system for incidents	C. Horn
08:30 - 09:00		Heat stress	S. Schutte
09:00 - 09:30		Influence of vibration and noise from hand chisel	P. Laubscher
09:30 - 10:00		Macro and micro management of HCP in SA mines	A. Edwards
10:00 - 10:30		Performance of locally manufactured samplers	C. Pretorius
10:30 - 11:00		Tea Break	
11:00 - 11:30	J. van Rensburg	Method used to introduce emergency plan	K. Bhembe
11:30 - 12:00		Future qualifications	D. Labuschagne
12:00 - 12:30		Impact of new legislation	A. van Achtenburg
12:30 - 13:30		Closing	M. De Koker
13:30		Lunch	

Mine Ventilation Society Conference 2011

**Mine Ventilation Practitioners -
applying our skills to the best of our ability**



DATES: 11 - 13th May 2011
VENUE: Emperors Palace
Kempton Park
TIMES: 08h00 - 17h00



For further information contact:
The Mine Ventilation Society
Tel: 011-482-7957
Email: secretary@mvssa.co.za

DELEGATE CONFERENCE FEES - 12th - 13th May 2011

Registration Fees (excl VAT)	Date/s	Non-Members	Members	Total to pay
Two day registration	12th & 13th May	<input type="checkbox"/> R3,500.00	<input type="checkbox"/> R3,000.00	
One day registration - Thursday - Friday	12th May	<input type="checkbox"/> R2,200.00	<input type="checkbox"/> R2,000.00	
	13th May	<input type="checkbox"/> R2,200.00	<input type="checkbox"/> R2,000.00	
Students - Thursday - Friday	12th May	<input type="checkbox"/> R 800.00		
	13th May	<input type="checkbox"/> R 800.00		
Cocktail	12th May	<input type="checkbox"/> R 800.00		

WORKSHOP - 11th May 2011

Fees per delegate for Workshop:	X
Register for the full Conference - delegate registered for workshop will be free of charge.	
Register for one day Conference only - delegate registered for workshop will pay R1,000.00.	
Register for workshop only - delegate will pay R2,000.00.	

Seating is limited to 20 delegates per workshop, so please book early

Participants will be provided with a memory stick with the workshop notes

Delegates are invited to choose between 3 workshops.

Workshop 1:

BBE - Wynand Marx / The basics of refrigeration.

Workshop 2:

KDOHC - Kobus Dekker / Personal sampling statistics analysis as per DMR requirements. A step by step approach.

(Participants are required to bring laptops with Microsoft Excel.)

Workshop 3:

AngloGold Ashanti - Frans Cloete / Review examination answers of questions in previous exams.

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

- Inserts in delegate bags
- Delegate bags
- Advert in conference proceedings
- Cocktail party (12th May)
- Presenters gifts / trophies
- Lunches
- Teas

To receive the complete information, pricing and registration booking forms for

- the conference proceedings
- the workshop
- the exhibition
- sponsorship opportunities

please send an email to: secretary@mvssa.co.za

DuPont at glance



DuPont is a market driven science-based products and services company. With our wealth of knowledge and innovation that spans over centuries, we are able to focus on increasing food production; decreasing dependence on fossil fuels; protecting people and the environment from harm; and responding to growth in emerging markets.

We have more than 8,500 scientists and engineers working across more than 75 Research and Development centres globally. Due to our approach of inclusive innovation - we continue to closely collaborate with our customers and key partners to meet changing market needs. To date, we have been awarded patents for more than 35,000 inventions – a new invention every other day, for 208 years.

Our ability to adapt to the world's evolving needs; and our foundation of unending scientific inquiry have enabled us to become one of the world's most innovative and successful companies.

DuPont's commitment to Africa

The Sub-Saharan Africa subsidiary of DuPont international was founded more than 50 years ago, primarily to serve the needs of the South Africa agricultural industry.

Over the years, we have grown at a steady rate of 20% annually and have expanded our focus significantly. Today, we have geographic presence in over 10 countries across Sub-Saharan Africa.

DuPont is committed to Africa, as an emerging market where we can make visible developmental contributions. Our in-depth knowledge and understanding of Africa's rapidly changing landscape, has enabled us to tailor solutions that address the continent's unique current and future needs.

There is tremendous opportunity to address the needs of the African continent with innovation from DuPont – specifically in agriculture, oil and gas resources, road and power infrastructure. "I truly believe that we can produce sustainable and innovative solutions that will not only improve the quality of life in

Sub-Saharan Africa today, but lay the foundations for world-class, dynamic infrastructure and a sustainable environment for generations to come", says Carlman Moyo - Regional Director DuPont Sub-Saharan Africa.

Contact: 011-218-8600

Epping Industrial Suppliers

Arthur and Jean Pratt founded Epping Industrial Suppliers in October 1973. The business remains in the family and is run by son-in laws Garth Ellard and Reg Matthews and grandson Neil Ellard. For many years its core business was supplying hardware to various industries. However, customers soon realized the company provided excellent service and as a result Epping Industrial Suppliers then expanded its range of products and branched out into consumable goods such as paper products, cleaning materials, protective clothing as well as packaging products.

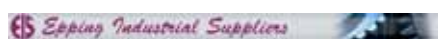
The company has always believed in branded products and are proud suppliers of:

- Kimberly-Clark Professional
- Bova Footwear
- Reinol Hand care products
- Uvex Safety
- Diversey
- Jonsson Workwear
- Sperian Safety products
- Howard Leight hearing protection
- 3M specialised tapes and adhesives

and a host of other related products which have constituted the companies core business.

Epping Industrial Suppliers are major suppliers to the industry and provide a variety of products to suit the needs of our customers and pay particular attention to washroom hygiene systems, hand care products, industrial tapes and adhesives, personal protection equipment and a very large range of cleaning kitchen hygiene systems. The success of the business is due to building a relationship with our customers and our suppliers and our outstanding service, competitive prices and prompt delivery has ensured our growth as a main player in our field.

Contact: 021 531-6666



Bagshaw Footwear



Bagshaw Footwear has a rich heritage originating from Bagshaw & Gibaud Leather Tanning Factory established in 1872. From then over time it has grown from strength to strength, to currently being the only local manufacturer of industrial safety footwear that does not import finished footwear or uppers.

Bagshaw Footwear, manufactures two brands of footwear, namely Lemaitre – Double density polyurethane injected footwear, and FUEL – Rubber stuck-on and stitched footwear. These two brands are manufactured and distributed from Bagshaw's factory situated in North End, Port Elizabeth.

Bagshaw's webpage at www.bagshaw.co.za, contains a fully interactive site with an on line brochure, data sheets of every style, SABS Certificates and style approvals, all printable to your local printer. It also includes records of Bagshaw's association with charities like; Aids Haven, National Bandana Day, Cancer Run/Walk, and many others.

Bagshaw Footwear, being the only manufacturer that produces the final product in its own factory from the cutting of the leather, closing the uppers, lasting, injection, through to shoeroom and boxing, offers factory tours and training on a monthly basis, where attendees are educated on the footwear manufacturing process, and technical aspects of industrial safety footwear.

Bagshaw Footwear, leaders in design and technology, with a wide range of industrial safety footwear and niche market footwear applications, offers the local market price stability, coupled with consistent ex-stock supply country wide from its warehouse in Port Elizabeth.

Contact: 041 484-2985

uvex goggles go to the top



Every year St Alban's College, Pretoria adventure club organises an "adventure" for their students with their parents outside the borders of South Africa. The purpose is to give parents and their sons an opportunity to bond by embarking on an adventure together. This year the adventure was a climb up Kilimanjaro. The team leader was Donovan Duffield, Head of Technology. The only member of the team with climbing experience was Steve Joubert one of the boy's father who had climbed Kilimanjaro twice before as well as Elbrus and Mt Kenya. A training weekend prior to the climb was organised, where they did a 22 km route that included hiking from 01h00 in the morning up to the Iron Crown, near Haenertsburg.

During the training hike Don realised that he had a problem with his spectacles fogging up. He was concerned that the sub-zero temperatures on Kilimanjaro would cause problems for the members of their tour group who wore spectacles. He also knew that the UV radiation levels high up on the mountain are severe and that if the wind blows dust can become a huge problem, so he approached uvex Safety to purchase their goggles. Buffy Rottcher organised the goggles as a sponsorship for the 17 members in their group.

"The mountain was absolutely stunning. Its beauty and magnificence were not only awe-inspiring but also humbling. Of the 17 that climbed with our party 4 reached Stella Point and 9 reached Uhuru (the highest point in Africa at 5895m above sea level) and 4 turned back on the mountain due to altitude sickness. Personally, the climb was far more difficult than I had expected", explained Don.

"Of the 9 people who wore the goggles we were all totally impressed by them. The boys in particular found them to be great as they looked "really cool" and it

protected their eyes from the cold, UV and the dust. I was totally impressed by them as I was able to wear my spectacles and the goggles at the same time. At no time high up on the mountain above 3000 m did my goggles or my glasses freeze up and present a visibility problem. They did their job! I could not have climbed the mountain without the uvex goggles," concluded Don Duffield.

Contact : 012-345-6656

Flexible all-rounder for area monitoring



Lübeck - the Dräger X-zone 5000 bridges the gap between mobile and stationary gas measurement. The portable device monitors larger areas and warns when a threat occurs.

The Dräger X-zone 5000 combines the advantages of mobile and stationary gas measurement, making it ideal for situations with increased security needs - for example for maintenance of industrial plants. The monitoring device is placed at locations where a gas leak is likely to occur. It can constantly monitor these areas and warn before sending people to a danger zone. The X-zone 5000 itself cannot measure the gases. For gas measurement, the portable gas detector in the size of a mobile phone, the X-5000, is plugged into the field monitor and communicates with it automatically. This way, the X-5000 detects up to six explosive, flammable and toxic gases and warns if one of them is present in the ambient air. This particular type of device combination is patented by Dräger.

The X-zone 5000 works without an external power supply and without interruption for up to 120 hours and resembles the size and the shape of a small robot. It can take in gases from all sides and warns both optically and acoustically within a radius of 360 degrees. Even in noisy and confusing areas, the alarms of 108 decibels can be perceived clearly. In comparison: a

starting airplane reaches a volume of about 120 decibels.

Wireless Alarm chains

The Dräger X-zone 5000 monitors a perimeter of approximately 25 meters. The user can expand this radius greatly by interlinking multiple devices. This works alternatively via a wireless connection or via cable. Up to 25 field monitors automatically connect to form a so-called alarm chain and exchange information over a distance of up to 100 meters. In case of danger, the detecting device sends its signal to the connection network, causing all devices to sound the alarm. The source of danger is easily identified: the triggering device glows red, the other devices are red and green.

Multiple applications

To monitor the air in tight and small spaces such as industrial tanks, the Xzone 5000 has a pump that supplies the air from the respective container.

Alternatively, the monitoring device inside the container sends alarms to a device stationed outside.

Hazard and corrective actions

Besides its own warning, the X-zone 5000 can also trigger alarms in other danger areas. Thus, the device can initiate security measures, such as switching on a ventilation system.

Robust in application

The X-zone 5000 includes a Zone 0 hazardous approval and is therefore used in the explosive environments. It works in temperature ranges between -20 degrees C and +50 degrees C, and operates in accordance with IP 67 certification resistance to dust and water.

Easy maintenance

The X-zone 5000 is capable of working on battery power without interruption for up to 120 hours. If you do not change the workspace of the device, no calibration or adjustments are required. The device is then tested once before first-time use with the help of the bump test station or the workshop Solution

E-Cal.

The Dräger X-zone 5000 and the Dräger X-am 5000 are manufactured by Dräger Safety AG & Co. KGaA.

Contact: 011 465 9959

Understanding PPE Certified to NFPA Standards

by Jeffrey O. and Grace G. Stull, Sponsored by Globe
Information supplied by Vanguard Fire & Safety



NFPA standards covering safety, fire, emergency and other personal protective equipment set comprehensive detailed requirements for their design, testing, performance and documentation.

The certification that comes with them was established to help improve safety officers, firefighter and emergency responder protection and to ensure the quality of PPE that is available for improved health and safety of workers and emergency responders.

Recognising certified products is essential to knowing the manufacturer is making appropriate claims against the NFPA standard and the product is delivering a minimum level of protection.

End users rely on PPE for their health and safety during working conditions. It is the emergency responder's expectation that PPE provide the highest possible level of protection along with other qualities that permit the products to be usable under a variety of exposure conditions. The fire

services, emergency response organisations and industrial fire officers specify products that comply with NFPA standards as these standards set the minimum requirements for product design and performance as established by a balanced consensus process.

The use of standards helps to free the end user from knowing all the details related to the construction and materials used in products. The evidence that PPE meets a specific NFPA standard is found on the product itself in the form of the product label.

The product label contains specific information identifying the product, such as the manufacturer name, contact information, style or model number. Other information on the product label includes the product size, principal materials of construction, cleaning precautions, and a serial number or other means for tracing the product back to its production lot.

Compliance statement

For purposes of certification, the most significant parts of the product label are the compliance statement and the certification organisation's mark. The compliance statement indicates that the specific product meets the requirements of the relevant NFPA standard(s). This language is set in the standard itself and is not supposed to be altered. Language such as "Designed to meet ..." or "Meets the relevant portions of ..." are not true compliance statements. Only products that meet all requirements of a NFPA standard, including independent third-party certification, can carry this compliance statement. Third-party certification is demonstrated by the appearance of the certification organisation's mark on the product label.

The mark of the certification organisation on the product label is testament to the fact that the PPE item has been independently certified. Only product

labels with a mark such as those certified by Underwriters Laboratories or the Safety Equipment Institute have met all the rigors of a third-party certification process required by each NFPA product standard.

The certification process specified by each NFPA product standard is by far the most comprehensive and detailed set of requirements that are used for the certification of PPE. This process requires independent testing by the certification organisation or its laboratories to establish that the product meets every requirement in the standard. This testing is carried out when the product is first submitted for certification, but is continued for as long as the product is presented as being certified on an annual basis through follow-on testing.

But certification is much more than product testing. Since only a small portion of the actual products can be tested (most product tests are destructive), certification also includes mandatory quality assurance procedures to be used by the PPE manufacturer to ensure that each and every product they make meets the requirements of the standard, not just those samples that are submitted for testing. Not only must manufacturers have in place quality assurance programmes that are separately registered to ISO 9001 (a comprehensive quality assurance standard), manufacturing sites are also subject to periodic unannounced audits by the certification organisation, where quality practices are checked and samples may be selected for random testing.

The certification organisation has the right to withdraw their mark and the listing of the product at any time where the product does not continue to qualify to the requirements of the standard. Products that are certified are "listed" by the certification organisation. This means that the certification organisation maintains a list of the manufacturers and respective products meeting each standard. One way to check on a product being certified is to go on the web site of the respective certification organisation to determine if the particular models or styles of specific PPE are indeed listed as certified against a specific standard.

Accreditation needed

Not any laboratory or organisation can

be a certification organisation. The certification organisation labs and their respective laboratories must be accredited to applicable certification and laboratory standards. A laboratory that simply can test a product cannot qualify for all requirements for a certification organization as defined by the NFPA standard.

Certification organisations are obliged to investigate complaints of product performance. If problems with a specific item of PPE arise, end users should notify both the manufacturer and the certification organisation. Such notifications are important because it helps to identify possible trends in problems, which may be occurring over a range of products or for a particular style or model. This information can then be used to apply corrections to the product or additional requirements to a particular standard can be proposed to address the issue. Manufacturers are required to maintain logs of customer complaints, which in turn are reviewed by the certification organisations.

As comprehensive as the NFPA certification process is, it is not perfect. Abuses of the process can still happen, whether intentional or unintentional. In particular, there are no organisations that undertake the policing of the entire safety equipment market, such as the Food and Drug Administration does for drugs and medical devices. Legitimate certification organisations will vigorously monitor the proper use of their marks and will generally take steps to ensure that manufacturers, which they certify, comply with the different standards.

However, some manufacturers may take short cuts or misrepresent their products. There have even been circumstances where false certification claims have been made and products that should not comply with standards are represented as meeting an NFPA standard. Sometimes, these misrepresentations take the form of carefully worded statements that imply certification but unless the product is actually certified and listed by a qualified certification organisation, it does not meet the standard.

To have confidence that the PPE you select meets NFPA standards, the following steps can be used:

1. Check the product label to see if there is the mark of a certification organisation.

2. Contact that certification organisation to ensure that the specific style or model you are using is listed and is in fact certified. This may be done online or by directly calling the certification organisation. The certification organisation will let you know if the specific product is certified.
3. If you cannot readily identify the certification organisation or have questions about the way the product is represented, contact the NFPA at 617-770-3000. The NFPA does not enforce certification, but they may be able to answer your questions or at least point you in the right direction to find out if the product is certified.
4. If you find that a product is not certified but is making claims for certification, inform your state attorney general's office. Misrepresentation of products is an offense that may be prosecutable and warrant action by the state attorney general's office.

Certification has been established to help improve the worker, firefighter and emergency responder protection and to ensure the quality of PPE that is available for improved health and safety of all workers. Recognising certified products is essential to knowing the manufacturer is making appropriate claims against the NFPA standard and the product is delivering a minimum level of protection.



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Consumer Protection Act

How it will affect the industry - both suppliers and purchasers

The reason behind the implementation of the Consumer Protection Act was the need for a holistic overview of the South African consumer protection regime. With this in mind, the new Act adopts the Bill of rights of consumers so that the social and economic welfare of consumers are protected and advanced.

Companies supplying products and services to the industry will be affected, as will purchasers. In this article, we outline the main issues of the Act.

Purpose

- Establishing a legal framework for the achievement of a fair, accessible, responsible and sustainable market;
- Reducing any disadvantages experienced in accessing the supply of goods and services by low income, low literacy, rural and vulnerable consumers;
- Promoting fair business practices;
- Protecting consumers from unfair and deceptive conduct;
- Improving consumer awareness;
- Providing for an accessible, efficient and effective system of redress;
- No substantial review since 1989 (or since enactment of Unfair Business Practices Act in 1989);
- South Africa lagging behind other international jurisdictions
- Growing incidence of scams and unfair practices;
- Weak enforcement mechanisms and structures e.g. weak consumer redress;
- Uneven and fragmented regulation of consumer issues across sectors;
- Lack of understanding of basic consumer rights, inadequate consumer voice and continuous exploitation of consumers

Policy principles informing the Consumer Protection Act:

- **Equity and accessibility:** The removal of discrimination and other barriers from the marketplace
- **Market integrity and transparency:** The removal of unethical or unscrupulous conduct from the marketplace, better and simple disclosure of information
- **Competitiveness:** Improved and simple disclosure and curbing of practices that limit consumer choice.
- **Business innovation:** Meeting consumer demand and service excellence
- **Consumer safety:** Quality, reliable goods and services that are safe for consumer health and life as well as for the environment
- **Economic sustainability:** Efficiency in the provision and consumption of goods and services
- **Regulatory and institutional efficiency:** Well resourced, effective and efficient institutions and regulatory tools
- **Empowerment of consumer and civil society:** Skilled, aware and well informed market participants.

New set of rights

These are based on internationally accepted and UN adopted consumer rights.

Part A: Right of equality to consumer market:

- prohibit any form of unfair discrimination in line with the Equality Act and the Constitution.

The Equality Court has jurisdiction to adjudicate cases on referral from the Consumer Commission.

Part B: Right to privacy:

- Limits unfettered use of consumer's personal information for unsolicited direct marketing campaigns by requiring all direct marketers to provide consumers with an "Opt out" option for unsolicited marketing communication. Consumers can also register a pre-emptive block on a register to be operated by government or industry.

Part C: Right to Choose

- Regulates automatic renewal of fixed term agreements
- Requires quotes for maintenance and repair services
- Provides for 5 day cooling off for direct marketing
- Provides for right to return goods and receive refunds within fifteen days

Part D: Disclosure and information:

Facilitates access to simple and transparent contracts and improves disclosure by:

- Giving consumers the right to information in plain and understandable language
- Requiring the compulsory display of prices and provision of transaction records
- Requiring product labels and trade descriptions not to be misleading;

Part E: Fair and responsible advertising, marketing and promotion:

- Prohibits unfair marketing practices (bait, referral, negative option.)
- Regulates promotional competitions
- Sets standards for customer loyalty programmes

Part F: Fair and honest dealings

- Prohibits false, misleading and deceptive representations;
- Prohibits overselling and overbooking;
- Prohibits unconscionable conduct

Part G: Right to Fair, just and reasonable terms and conditions

- Prohibits unfair, unreasonable or unjust contract terms
- Requires consumers to be given free copies of contracts
- Outlaws unilateral changes to contracts
- Outlaws certain types of agreements (minors, negative option, etc)
- Outlaws any form of contracting out

Part H: Right to Fair Value, Good Quality and safety:

Facilitates access to quality service, safe goods and services and redress by:

- Providing statutory warranties for safety and quality
- Introducing a general product safety monitoring and recall regime
- Extending strict liability to retailers for illness, injury, damage to property and death as a result of defective goods or improper labeling

Protection of Consumer Rights and Consumer's Voice

Part A: Consumer's right to be heard and obtain redress

- Prevents suppliers from discriminating, intimidating or penalizing consumers who seek to enforce their rights;
- Provides for various access points for consumers to lodge complaints (accredited ombudsman, provincial structures, the Commission and Tribunal)
- Provides for alternative dispute resolution and for agreements reached through this process to be recorded as consent orders that can be confirmed by the courts.
- Consumers can at all times approach the Commission, which can refer to the relevant institutions

Part B: Commission Investigations

- Commission provided with powers to

engage in proactive and reactive investigations

- Commission can negotiate consent orders that may include the award of damages to a complainant.
- Introduces system of administrative enforcement through compliance orders

Part C: Redress by the Courts

- Courts have the power to order suppliers to alter or discontinue any conduct that is inconsistent with the Act;
- Award damages against a supplier for collective injury to all or a class of consumers and also decide on the just and equitable distribution of such damages.

Part D: Support of Consumer Protection Groups

- Provides for the Commission to co-operate with, facilitate or support various activities by consumer protection groups (education, research, market monitoring, advocacy and alternative dispute resolution)
- Provides for accredited consumer groups to take up matters on behalf of consumers through the Commission, Tribunal and the Courts. They can also initiate complaints.
- Consumer Groups have to meet specified criteria in order to be accredited and the Commission plays a monitoring role.

Industry Codes of Conduct

Part B: Industry Codes of Conduct

Recognizes self regulation and gives it statutory backing by:

- Providing for the Minister, on the advice of the Commission, Minister can prescribe, approve or withdraw an industry code;
- Accrediting dispute resolution schemes like Ombudsman. This excludes those already accredited in terms of the FISOS Act.
- Providing the Commission with monitoring and evaluation powers in relation to the effectiveness of industry dispute resolution schemes and codes of conduct

Regulatory Agencies and Administration of the Act

- National Consumer Commission – to investigate complaints and refer them for to courts, Tribunal for prosecution; issue compliance notices and conduct awareness and education compliance campaigns .. the National Consumer Tribunal (established in the National Credit Act)

- to adjudicate cases referred by Commission

- recognizes role of NGOs and civil society in taking action on consumer matters, providing advice, conduct research & awareness campaigns

Offences and Penalties

- Decriminalizes conduct and deals with it through a system of administrative enforcement through compliance notices
- Introduces administrative penalties through the National Consumer Tribunal
- The Courts can impose penalties for offences and will adjudicate over contractual issues

Information supplied by the Department of Trade and Industry



Process Pressure Relief

An alternative approach



ROB HAS WORKED ON OIL DRILLING PROJECTS IN GABON, SAUDI ARABIA, QATAR, THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, OMAN AND THE UK FOR SOME YEARS.

Technically inclined safety professionals may be interested in learning an alternative approach to the generally accepted conventional pressure relief devices used in process systems. This field is not normally one that SP's get involved in, but, at the same time, why not?

Alternatives to pressure relief devices - valves, bursting discs, break pins - may be the most appropriate for use in a particular service. Pressure limiting instrumentation is one such alternative. A safety instrumented system (SIS) known as HIPs or HIPPS (high integrity pressure protection system) can be designed to limit or avoid pressure relief and may be a viable alternative to other forms of pressure relief. Examples of where HIPPS may be the justifiable approach are as follows:

- If there is no practical location to which relief can be discharged. A prime example of this are long oil or gas (or anything else) pipelines running through the countryside.
- To protect against internal explosion.
- For protection against an uncontrolled chemical reaction.

The SIS would typically consist of instruments, final control elements (valves, switches) and associated logic designed to prevent overpressure. SIS generally attempts to limit the source pressure into the system and therefore does not usually provide actual pressure relief.

The use of SIS in the oil and gas industry is strictly controlled and may only be applied as the sole means of final

overpressure protection if all of the following conditions have been satisfied:

- There must be compelling engineering or commercial reasons why the equipment cannot be protected by conventional pressure relief devices.
- The resources to construct and maintain the SIS to the required standard are available and are competent and capable to provide this service.
- The SIS application and design complies with the relevant international standards.
- The authority to use the SIS is granted at the highest practicable level in the organisation.

Pressure (and temperature, if relevant) limiting SIS may include automatic actuation, as appropriate, of any of the following:

- Feed or pipeline transmission pump or compressor trips.
- Fuel shutoff valves.
- Reboiler heating medium bypasses and shutoff devices.
- Fired reboiler shutdown and heating medium circulating pump trips.
- Pressure and temperature limiting systems to protect reactors.

The design of a SIS must take into account the following aspects:

- The application of automatic turndown to allow for effective operator intervention to avoid both the (conventional) relief device operation and a widespread process shutdown.
- The set points of any pressure limiting SIS should be below the lowest design pressure in the system under consideration.
- An international standard, API 520 Part1, must be consulted for typical set point tolerances and the spread required between operating and set

pressure of relief devices.

- Set points must have sufficient design margin to take account of control system response and process dynamics. This margin must make allowance for the following:
 - Tolerance of set pressure of the relief device under actual working conditions.
 - Setting of any trip switch or amplifier and its switching differential.
 - Setting of the prealarm and its switching differential.
 - Maximum operating pressure under normal process conditions.
 - Time required for the SIS to fully complete its protective function in relation to process dynamics.

Note: The closing time of any valves in the SIS is usually the limiting factor.

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President's Message



Phillip Fourie

2010 has come and gone. The great soccer cup that we had all been waiting for is now something of the past. The way it was organised made us all proud and it was just great to see how effective we can be if we want to.

In the safety field 2010 had its ups and downs. The mining industry in South Africa had 128 fatal accidents. This is a 25% improvement from 2009, but still 128 too many. The road accident toll during the festive season was

also better than during the same period in 2009 but far from where we want it to be.

We need to have paradigm shifts taking place in many areas to have a quantum leap in the reduction of accidents in our industry this year. We are facing an unpredictable and unstable era. The economy is picking up, so production pressures will once again haunt us in the safety fraternity. In such tumultuous times, we have to place importance firmly on integrity and sound safety management principles. I would like to ask you to pay special attention to the following three items this year.

First of all, I want you to do your best to achieve Zero Harm wherever you operate.

To achieve this, you must believe that Zero harm is possible. This year will be vitally important for us as an institute to show that together we can make a difference.

I would like you to adopt an uncompromising attitude in pursuing the journey to Zero harm wherever you operate. I am appealing to you early in the year to make yourself available to serve as leaders within our institute. It is of utmost importance to make the most of the individual's abilities and align them on the same vector toward making our Institute the best it ever was. In doing so, you will gain invaluable knowledge and experience, which in return will enable you to make a lasting difference in the area you operate.

Secondly, I ask you to acquire multifaceted perspectives.

Our conventional ideas and solutions cannot be effectively applied to the paradigm shifts we are currently facing. Under such circumstances, it is necessary to have multifaceted perspectives, allowing you to approach the situation with every possible means, to lead to the best solution. To do so, it is essential that each and every one of you become alert with regard to your duties and enhance your capability to gather information. In the development of new ideas, in the safety world, it is particularly important to use multifaceted perspectives to enhance the vision of Zero harm for the people that we provide a service to. We need to get very professional in what we do by setting exits and timelines, and by adhering to them we can make the difference required.

My third request for you is to maintain an open and supportive work environment.

Our Institute has grown and is still growing. It is therefore important that we can depend on each and every member to take part in the doings of the institute. In this manner, the abilities of each individual must be oriented in the same direction toward our common goals. I would like all of you, particularly our leaders of the different branches around the country, to lead each other to create such a cooperative work environment.

I ask you to keep your body and mind healthy, and interact with others to build a good relationship, motivate each other and share best practice. Attending your local IoSM meetings will help achieve these goals.

I am hoping that all our members will pull their spirits up - if they are not already up - so that we may serve as a driving force to change the safety in southern Africa and even the world at large.

From the Secretary's desk



Wilna Louw-Malan, National Secretary

Greetings from the National Secretary Desk!

Although we are in the second month of 2011 already, allow me the opportunity to wish each and everyone a prosperous 2011. May this year be better than 2010 in every aspect!

It is the trend at the beginning of a new year to look back at the previous year's activities and achievements, and to sit down and plan the new year taking over from where we left off the previous year.

With regards to IoSM's activities, planning and budgeting has been done and the process is already on its way.

There is though an altogether different issue I am very concerned about. During 2010, and especially the latter part, I came under the impression of an increasing lethargy amongst our members. In a number of branches, activities dwindled down to alarming levels and there seems to be a general non-interest in institute related activities.

The Institute of Safety Management has always been operated from branch level upwards, with the elected National Council fulfilling the direction indicated by the members of IoSM. Of late, the general involvement is limited to the extent that the Executive Committee is driving the Institute to the best of its ability, with the voice of the member absent.

The essence is that the Institute has been brought into existence by its members, exists for its members and its activities, with direction indicated by its members. At this point, it seems we are failing ourselves, our future careers, the future of the industry



and ultimately the employee in the workplace. We have to - as a matter of urgency - invigorate involvement in the industry, the Institute as well as our careers. We have to ensure and confirm that safety is a career and not just another job. Have an opinion, voice your opinion and take part in activities to shape your own future. One should never allow one's future into the hands of another person as that person may take your future where you do not want to be!

A second issue very close to the above are the developments on the professional registration process. Major fragmentation has occurred with regards to the process with at present, at least 4 or 5 different entities in various stages of developing a professional registration process. Should one take a step back and look from outside in, it is hard to miss the fact that any fragmentation of professional registration within an industry the size of safety in South Africa, is ridiculous. The only way to true success is by having one independent body, developed, accepted and supported by all groups in industry, through which all levels and categories of professional registration is done.

OHSAP has done extensive work and has come a long way in developing such a registration process. OHSAP has indicated time and again that the process is not necessarily perfect and has invited collaboration from any and all other groups considering implementation of such a system. This invitation has mostly been ignored, and instead, a trend of building own pedestals from where a scramble of voices is heard, has taken place. I see this trend as becoming the beginning of the end for professional registration in South Africa. I foresee wasted time and effort and ultimately not achieving the professional status we want to achieve for safety in southern Africa. I am urging everybody, irrespective of whether you are a member of IoSM any other, or no safety institution, to have an opinion, voice it, get involved and become part of the solution.

My vision for safety in South and southern Africa is a unity of unquestioned professionalism, competency and ultimate fulfilling of our duty to the worker in the workplace. I challenge you to confirm in your mind your vision for safety, to voice it and to get involved in industry in order to fulfill it.

An opportunity to get involved in Institute activities within the near future is the 2011 Annual General Meeting that will take place at 17h00 on 5 April 2011 in Centurion. The AGM notice and agenda can be found on page 19 in this journal.

The National Council meeting will take place on 5 April 2011, also in Centurion. The notice and agenda of the National Council meeting has been distributed to all branch committees and I urge the chairpersons and all committee members to do the necessary preparations and attend the council meeting well-prepared. I also urge members to forward agenda items to your branch chairperson or directly to myself. The national council meeting is the forum where issues are discussed and change is initiated.

Safety greetings until we speak again in April, when I will give feedback to you on the national council meeting

Wilna Louw-Malan

Branch News

Western Cape



Extracted with thanks from the Western Cape newsletter.

Editor Michelle Salati

email: michelle@digdeepor.co.za

I love listening to young students telling me about their career plans. Literally their plans are mythological stories that I can't imagine ever having worked for any human being ever. Yet all of them have this eagerness and positive attitude which is great. Living is special and there are amazing opportunities to learn, listen and speak without resistance. Is it better to listen and be a person of few words and be attentive to the speaker? Yes it is! I am amazed at how many safety officers have arrogance rather than a professional approach to business and leadership which runs in the best interest of everybody! I think there is a need for a two week course on listening and communication skills. One of the key areas is for people to live their passion and money will follow. I'm advocating do what you love first and look for ways to make money second. It's a subtle difference. If you're a musician and you just come home every night, get stoned and watch TV, it's not going to lead anywhere. But if you're a musician and you come home and you think, oh cool, I wonder if I could get church groups to pay me to do my music? That's different.

Seven tips for effective listening: productive listening does not occur naturally. It requires hard work and practice. Effective listening is a crucial skill for internal auditors to be successful at their job - auditors must be able to write, speak, and listen effectively. Of these three skills, effective listening may be the most crucial because auditors are required to do it so often. Unfortunately, listening also may be the most difficult skill to master. Effective listening is challenging, in part, because people often are more focused on what they're saying than on what they're hearing in return. According to a recent study by the Harvard Business Review, people think the voice mail they send is more important than the voice mail they receive. Generally, senders think that their message is more helpful and urgent than do the people who receive it. Additionally, listening is difficult because people don't work as hard at it as they should. Listening seems to occur so naturally that putting a lot of effort into it doesn't seem necessary. However, hard work and effort is exactly what effective listening requires. Auditors must listen to explanations, rationales, and defenses of practices and procedures. They are constantly communicating with fellow employees whose backgrounds range from accounting to finance to information systems. In addition, explanations by fellow employees of any "unusual" practices often pose a significant challenge to an internal auditor's listening skills. Auditors can use the following techniques to improve these skills:

1. Concentrate on what others are saying. When listening to someone, do you often find yourself thinking about a job or task that is nearing deadline or an important family matter? In the middle of a conversation, do you sometimes realize that you haven't heard a word the other person has said? Most individuals speak at the rate of 175 to 200 words per minute. However, research suggests that we are very capable of listening and processing words at the rate of 600 to 1,000 words per minute. An internal auditor's job today is very fast and complex, and because the brain does not use all of its capacity when listening, an auditor's mind may drift to thinking of further questions or explanations rather than listening to the message at hand. It is important for internal auditors to actively concentrate on what others are saying so that effective communication can occur.

2. Send the non-verbal message that you are listening. When someone is talking to you, do you maintain eye contact with that person? Do you show the speaker you are listening by nodding your head? Does your body language transmit the message that you are listening? Are you leaning forward and not using your hands to play with things? Most communication experts agree that nonverbal messages can be three times as powerful as verbal messages.

3. Avoid early evaluations. When listening, do you often make immediate judgments about what the speaker is saying? Do you assume or guess what the speaker is going to say next? Do you sometimes discover later that you failed to interpret correctly what the speaker was telling you? Because a listener can listen at a faster rate than most speakers talk, there is a tendency to evaluate too quickly. That tendency is perhaps the greatest barrier to effective listening. It is especially important to avoid early evaluations when listening to a person with whom you disagree. When listeners disagree with a sender's message, they misinterpret the remaining information and distort its intended meaning so that it is consistent with their own beliefs.

4. Avoid getting defensive. Do you ever take what another person says personally when what her or she is saying is not meant to be personal? Do you ever become angry at what another person says? Careful listening does not mean that you will always agree with the other party's point of view, but it does mean that you will try to listen to what the other person is saying without becoming overly defensive. Too much time spent explaining, elaborating, and defending your decision or position is a sure sign that you are not listening. This is because your role has changed from one of listening to a role of convincing others they are wrong. After listening to a position or suggestion with which you disagree, simply respond with something like, "I understand your point. We just disagree on this one." Effective listeners can listen calmly to another person even when that person is offering unjust criticism.

5. Practice paraphrasing. Paraphrasing is the art of putting into your own words what you thought you heard and saying it back to the sender. For example, a subordinate might say: "You have been unfair to rate me so low on my performance appraisal. You have rated me lower than Jim. I can do the job better than him, and I've been here longer." A paraphrased response might be: "I can see that you are upset about your rating. You think it was unfair for me to rate you as I did." Paraphrasing is a great technique for improving your listening and problem-solving

skills. First, you have to listen very carefully if you are going to accurately paraphrase what you heard. Second, the paraphrasing response will clarify for the sender that his or her message was correctly received and encourage the sender to expand on what he or she is trying to communicate.

6. Listen (and observe) for feelings. When listening, do you concentrate just on the words that are being said, or do you also concentrate on the way they are being said? The way a speaker is standing, the tone of voice and inflection he or she is using, and what the speaker is doing with his or her hands are all part of the message that is being sent. A person who raises his or her voice is probably either angry or frustrated. Arguments may reflect worry. Inappropriate silence may be a sign of aggression and be intended as punishment.

7. Ask questions. Do you usually ask questions when listening to a message? Do you try to clarify what a person has said to you? Effective listeners make certain they have correctly heard the message that is being sent. Ask questions to clarify points or to obtain additional information. Open-ended questions are the best. They require the speaker to convey more information. Form your questions in a way that makes it clear you have not yet drawn any conclusions.

KZN Branch

Two Days Annual Conference

The conference was held on the 18th and 19th of November 2010.

Thanks to all exhibitors, speakers and delegates for making this event an informative and a successful one. A big thanks go to our main sponsors - Umnotho Enterprise and LLTDS Training and Safety Consulting.

First day: 18th November 2010

The following topics were deliberated on:

- The new Draft Construction Regulations: Sandile Kubheka, Department of Labour
- Aligning Risk Assessments and Safe Working Environment: Leighton Bennett, Benrisk Consulting
- AARTO-Demerit system: Sive Ramsam, Road Traffic Inspectorate
- Why register as Safety Professional: Ray Strydom, chairperson of OHSAP, Professional Development Board, OHSAP.





Second day the 19th of November 2010

The following topics were deliberated on:

- Excavation Safety: *Leighton Bennet from Benrisk Consulting*
- Indoor Airborne Hazardous Contaminants in residents and Industrial buildings: *Senior Lecture Archie Buthelezi Mangosuthu Univ. of Technology*
- Integrated Risk Management: *Gary Streek, CEO, NOSA*
- Corporate Governance - King III Report: *Dave Manju, Managing Member, Umnotho Enterprises.*

The Annual Year End Function

The annual Year End Function which took place on the 09 December 2010 at Pinetown Premier Hotel was enjoyed by members and friends.



Unusual Incidents DOL Report

Unsafe diving operations halted in KZN

Labour inspectors have halted diving operations of a diving company in Kwazulu Natal following serious injury sustained by a diver at Umkomaas whilst conducting repair work to a leak on a pipeline about 4km out to sea.

The incident had resulted in the diver sustaining injury to the spinal column causing pain which was followed by paralysis from the waist down.

The injured received oxygen treatment on board a boat and in an ambulance before being hospitalised for further treatment.

A prohibition notice was issued to the diving company for not complying with the Occupational Health and Safety Act and

applicable Diving Regulations. Equipment owned by the diving company was also confiscated by the inspectors and will be inspected by independent Dive Technicians to determine if it meets all the prescribed safety standards.

The notice will not be revoked until inspectors are satisfied that all safety measures have been met. The investigation into the incident continues.

Legal updates

Cabinet approves Labour Amendment Bills

Labour broking and the abuse of workers associated with the practice may soon be a thing of the past if the Minister of Labour, Nelisiwe Mildred Oliphant has her way.

"The amendments have their origins in the growing "casualisation" of work that has become a feature of the South African Labour market over the past decade. Amendments to the Labour Relations Act, the Basic Conditions of Employment Act and the Employment Equity Act have, therefore, a major focus on addressing what is now commonly known as labour broking", Oliphant said.

RE: NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT, 2008 (ACT NO. 59 OF 2008) AMENDMENT TO THE LIST OF WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE, OR ARE LIKELY TO HAVE A DETRIMENTAL EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, intends to make amendments to the published List of Waste Management Activities which have, or are likely to have a detrimental effect on the environment in accordance with section 19(1) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008).

This notice of was published in Government Gazette 33880 under Gen N1113 on 14 December 2010.

Proposed year plan for 2011

MONTHLY EVENT	DATE 2011
Meeting	10 February
Meeting	10 March
AGM	AGM
Meeting	14 April
Tour	09 June
Breakfast Seminar	09 June
Meeting	14 July
Meeting	11 August
Golf Day	08 September
Tour	13 October
Annual SHE Conference	10 November
Year End Function	09 December

Letters to the Editor

Dear Mr Strydom,

I read your article published in the National Safety magazine – volume 70 no 3 – May/June 2010 edition.

I totally agree with you and you will always get those people that tend to be negative and disruptive but will never be involved to discuss or even come forward with ideas or suggestions, instead they just criticize.

There are lots of consultants and professionals that forget about their “real commitment” in enjoying the passion of HSE instead they rather focus on financial wealth.

Unfortunately this happens in most industries where you always get, I should say “the rotten eggs” that want to make all the other good eggs turn bad.

You have really provided an in-depth service to IoSM as well as the Building & Construction & Civil Engineering Industries and your name always stands out amongst the best.

Don't worry about the few rotten eggs instead let's focus on building the good eggs to hatch into strong and healthy chicks.

I have read the President's message which seems to be very encouraging especially since I am based in KZN.

I totally agree with Wilna “play the ball and not the person”.

I have and will always support you and IoSM as I believe that you guys are doing a fantastic job – well done & keep it up.

Kind regards,

JOHN ABEL CHETTY

Safety Manager / Email: johnc@wkc.co.za

NOSHBO



NOSHBO committee meeting held at DuPont offices in Melrose Arch, February 2011. (back row L to R) Darryl Jacobs, Ray Strydom, Ajen Maharaj, (front row) Wilna Louw, Leighton Bennett

NOTICE & AGENDA OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Institute of Safety Management to be held at Reformed Church, 226 Basden Avenue, Lyttleton, on Tuesday, 5 April 2011, at 17h00

AGENDA

- . Opening & Welcome
- . Notice of Meeting
- . Present/Apologies
- . Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting
- . Matters arising from the Minutes
- . President's Annual Report
- . Annual Financial Reports
- . Membership Report
- . Confirmation of Office Bearers for 2011/2012
- . Close

RSVP to Amanda Louw at info@iosm.co.za before 30 March 2011

SAIOH Gauteng Branch Workshop

One day workshop hosted by the Gauteng Branch of SAIOH- Southern African Institute for Occupational Hygiene in Pretoria.

The Workshop hosted by the Gauteng Branch of SAIOH on 17 February at Shere View Lodge east of Pretoria was a great success!



The Workshop afforded attending delegates the opportunity to mingle and interact with each other.

At registration delegates received a "workshop goodie bag" filled with notebooks, pens and other sponsored material.

The current president of SAIOH - Melinda Venter opened the event after morning coffee.



The following presentations were given:

- Occupational Hygiene Stressors, Case Studies: Governmental Perspective *by Jaco Pieterse.*
- Mining Chemicals: Introduction & Manufacturing *by Philip Van Dyk.*
- SAPEMA What they do *by Hayley Arnesen.*
- Fit Testing of Face-masks *by Adri Spies.*
- Meeting and exceeding EN safety specifications *by Stephen Burrow.*
- SKC - New technology *by Roger Brown.*

A vote of thanks goes out to all the presenters who took out time to join us on the day.



During the tea break the delegates got the opportunity to discuss and interact while enjoying coffee and muffins. After which the proceedings continued.



At 13h00 delegates took the opportunity to enjoy lunch served outside and visit the seven exhibition stalls.

E&R signs, OEN Enterprises, Envirocon, NOSA, LexisNexis,





NAPAS and SKC all put up very informative exhibition stalls.

Delegates were requested to complete a questionnaire regarding the workshop and similar future events. 100% of the delegates indicated that they would attend future similar events and the majority indicated that the workshop was priced just right.

The formal proceedings was concluded and the Gauteng Branch held its first successful meeting for 2011.

SAIOH members were informed by the Council Members of the upcoming national SAIOH Conference in August 2011.

The SAIOH Gauteng branch would like to thank all the sponsors for the event, iohsolutions LexisNexis, NAPAS, Poltech and SHEGlobal.



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Buncefield Incident

Fire and explosion hazards from petrol

Although the fire at Buncefield oil terminal depot on happened over 5 years ago on 11 December 2005, there were many lessons learned from the extensive investigation which followed. The UK Government shortly afterwards, issued safety alerts primarily for the attention of those companies with oil/fuel storage sites as well as sites storing hazardous substances in large tanks where level gauges are used.

The incident demonstrated the capability of a very large hydrocarbon leak to create a massive explosion with a destructive power beyond the typical

'worst case' normally used for on- and off-site emergency planning purposes, and as the basis for advice to planning authorities on off-site development options. The incident is a reminder of the need for operators to maintain the highest levels of plant integrity and operational capability. There are nearly 100 sites around Great Britain with consent to store quantities of oil or other fuels that make them subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) Regulations 1999.

The advice that HSE gave to operators of similar installations included:

- review the safety of their operations and plant to ensure that major accident hazards are being well managed,
- ensure that staff are adequately trained and competent to manage these hazardous operations,
- ensure that management systems are robust, and subject to effective review,
- ensure that relevant good practice precautions are in place and fully operational, and
- ensure that there are appropriate measures in place for responding to, and dealing with, emergencies involving loss of containment.

In order to ensure that this happens HSE formed an inspection team charged with developing a staged programme comprising:

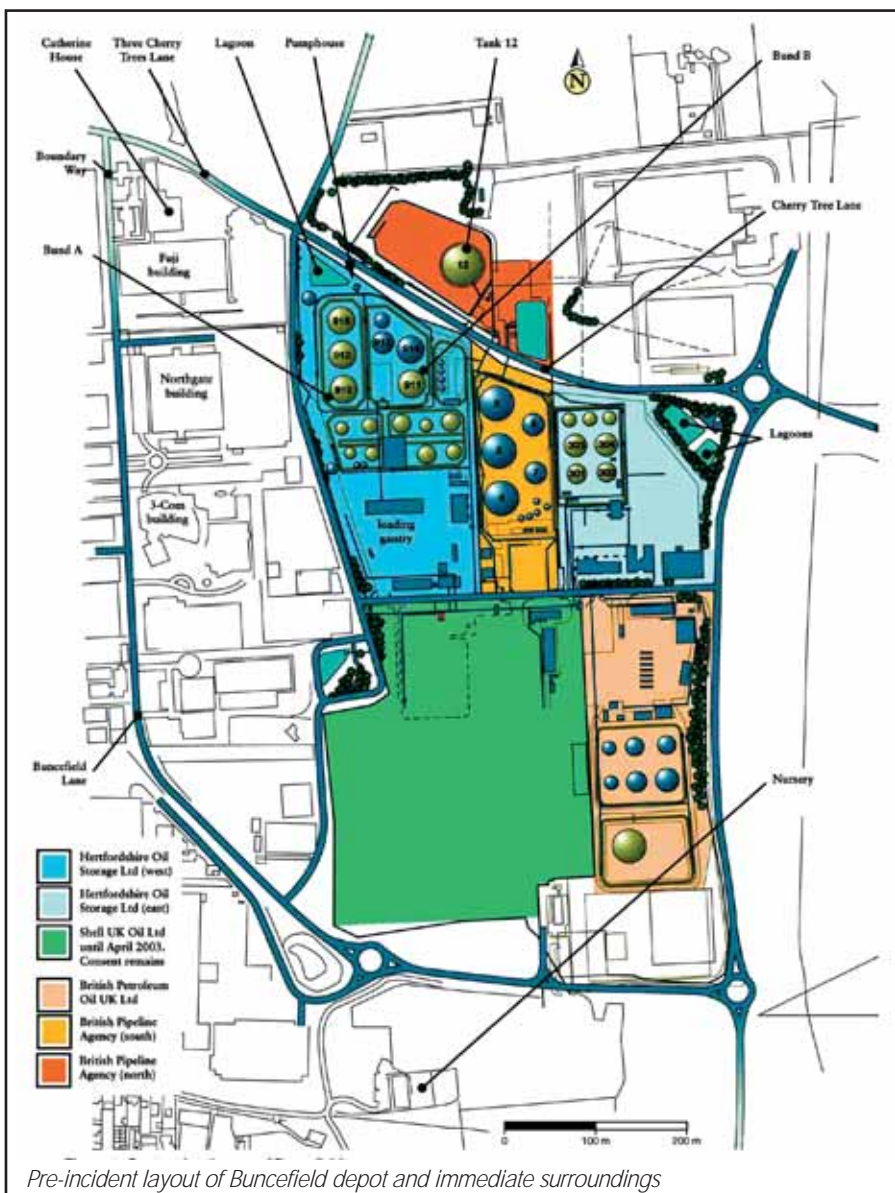
Step 1: Meeting with key trade associations, and others as appropriate, to identify a set of issues that operators should review, so as to ensure relevant good practice precautions are in place. Also to continue to encourage the trade associations to work with their members to promote sharing of, and learning from information learned from major accident precursor events.

Step 2: Developing a targeted and nationally consistent action plan.

Step 3: Writing to all operators requesting they review their operations, informing them of the forthcoming inspection programme, and asking them to report the outcomes of their reviews.

Step 4: Inspections at all sites covered by this alert, to:

- Confirm the pattern of storage of flammable substances in the tanks on the sites.
- Encourage operators to review storage tank utilisation so as to minimise the potential for off-site risks, whilst also maintaining high standards of on-site safety.
- Review preventive and mitigation measures in place, including appropriate safety management



systems, to ensure they represent good practice.

- Review the adequacy of maintenance arrangements for storage tanks and bunds, and their associated safety critical equipment such as level measuring and alarm systems.
- Check that operators have revisited their assumptions for provision of equipment for detecting and dealing with loss of containment and flammable atmospheres.
- Continue to encourage operators to review and to promote sharing of, and learning from information from precursor events, so as to ensure continued learning of lessons applicable to major accident prevention.

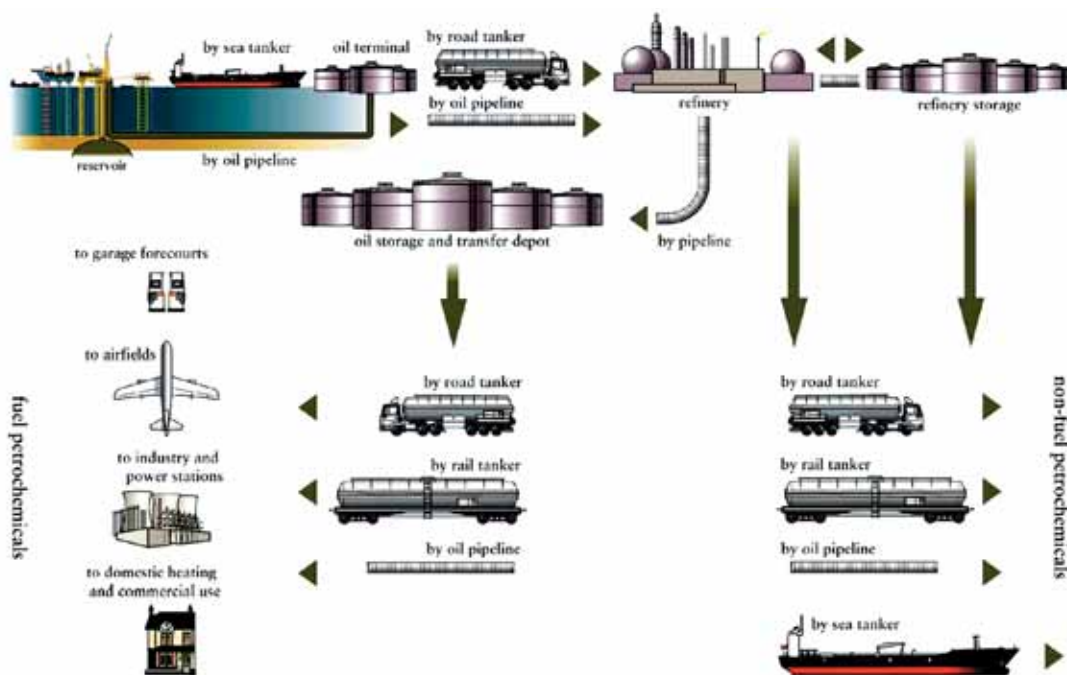
Visits to ALL oil/fuel storage sites. When HSE Inspectors visit the sites, or speak to the operators, they will expect the operators to have made progress with reviewing their arrangements, and will discuss any reasonably practicable improvements that should be made at that time. If necessary, HSE will use its enforcement powers to ensure that timely site-based improvements are made.

When more precise information on the cause of incident is determined, further advice will be issued to the industry, together with a plan for HSE and, if appropriate, the relevant environment agency staff to follow up on key issues aimed at preventing a re-occurrence of a similar incident to that which occurred at Buncefield.

Management Systems

It is essential to review management systems, in particular for a number of aspects where similar facilities exist:

- ← Operating procedures and practices for tank filling/transfer operations involving 24 hour shift work to ensure adequate control and vigilance
- ← Employee understanding of operating procedures for tank filling/transfer, including mass balance calculations, and emergency notification and response
- ← Communication between remote locations involved in operating pipelines and terminals
- ← Communication at shift handovers outside normal business hours
- ← Working time and manning levels, including shift design (fatigue), and opportunity for sufficient restorative sleep.
- ← Layout of interfaces (alarm panels, CCTV, etc.) to ensure they are conspicuous to operators.
- ← Use of instrumentation and control systems to notify/alarm deviations in rate of tank level change and end of fill time
- ← Preventative maintenance of instrumentation and control systems, including any remotely-operated shut off valves, to ensure reliability and availability
- ← Testing and calibration of key alarms and trips
- ← Controls for inhibition/over-ride and reinstatement of key alarms and trips
- ← Comparison with recognized engineering standards of existing tank separation distances to other tanks, occupied buildings and ignition sources
- ← Designation of hazardous/non-hazardous area classification
- ← Specification of electrical equipment, and existence of non-electrical potential ignition sources, in hazardous areas
- ← Integrity of bunds for secondary containment, especially under fire exposure
- ← Emergency response plans for worst case scenarios, including mobilization of equipment and resources (water, firefighting foam, personnel, etc.).



The UK oil distribution system

2-WEEK SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSE SHEMTRAC

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

Occupational Safety Health and Environmental Practitioners and Co-ordinators, Risk managers, Health and Safety Committee members, Engineers and Learner Engineers, Staff involved with the day-to-day management of a SHE program, Department of Labour Inspectors.

COURSE CONTENT

- Complete Safety Principles needed in order to ensure effective SHE Management within the organisation.
- The course is based on basic adult training techniques, work-shopping and practical problem solving.
- In order to pass, students should obtain an average of at least 70%.

WEEK 1 - Legal Liabilities

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Overview OHS Act Sections	Overview OHS Act Regulations	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment	Incident Investigation Management	Emergency Preparation

WEEK 2 - SHE Management

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Environmental Management	Health and Hygiene Management	Workplace Management	SHE Business Administration	Systems Demo

AIM

The aim of this course is to equip the delegate with the necessary skills and knowledge in order to manage Safety, Health & Environmental activities effectively at work. Delegates will gain knowledge and insight regarding their role and responsibilities as stipulated by the OHS Act; as well as an overview of the relevant Regulations. By attending the course candidates will be equipped to effectively manage / apply Environmental Management, Health & Hygiene Management, Risk Management; as well as Workplace Management. The candidate will also be able to prepare, implement and manage an Emergency Plan for his organisation. Further more the individual will be equipped to conduct proper Incident Investigations and compile a written report on his findings. After successful completion of the course delegates will be in the position to enrol for the 3-Week In-depth OHS Act course.

2011 COURSE DATES

DATE AND VENUE	
17 – 28 January	15 – 26 August
07 – 18 February	29 August – 09 September
07 – 18 March	12 – 23 September
04 – 15 April	26 September – 07 October
09 – 20 May	10 – 21 October
30 May – 10 June	24 October – 04 November
20 June – 01 July	07 – 18 November
11 – 22 July	21 November – 02 December
25 July – 05 August	05 – 15 December

VENUE

<p>HASLAC Training Academy 455/3 Alsation Road, Glen Austin Ext 3, Midrand, 1685</p>
<p>Accommodation is available on the premises at MALEMBE Lodge Tel (011) 312 0828 for reservations</p>

COURSE FEE

Cost per Person Excluding VAT
R7,500.00
Cost per Person Including VAT
R8,550.00
<i>The above fees include expert tuition, all course material, certificates, Lunch and refreshments are included.</i>
TIME
08:00 for 08:30 - +/- 16:00 daily

RSVP: JACO STEYN TEL : (011) 312 0828/9 FAX : (086) 504 0933 JACO@HASLAC.CO.ZA

Initials & Surname:		ID No.	
DATE OF COURSE		VAT NO	
COMPANY		ORDER NO	
POSTAL ADDRESS		CONTACT PERSON	
POSTAL CODE		TEL NO	
FAX NO		E-MAIL	

Should a course be cancelled later than five (5) working days prior to commencement thereof, a fee of 50% of the legal calculated course fee will be charged.

ALL CHEQUES MUST BE MADE OUT TO HASLAC.

BOOKINGS WILL BE CONFIRMED ONLY AFTER FULL PAYMENT / ORDER NO.

3-WEEK IN-DEPTH OHS ACT TRAINING COURSE

WHO SHOULD ATTEND

Safety Health and Environmental Practitioners and Co-ordinators, Occupational Health and Safety Practitioners and Co-ordinators, Risk managers, Health and Safety Committee members and Chairpersons, Quality Control personnel, Engineers and Learner Engineers, Staff involved with the day-to-day management of a SHE program, Department of Labour Inspectors. Successful completion of this course is compulsory before enrolling for the Legal Compliance Auditors course, Admin and Systems course and the Train the Trainer course.

COURSE CONTENT

- The complete OHS Act with Regulations and the COID Act.
- The course is based on basic adult training techniques, work-shopping and practical problem solving.
- In order to pass, students should obtain an average of at least 70% and a sub-minimum of 50% per test.

This is an excellent course for the Engineer to prepare himself to write the Certificate of competency – GCC - Government Ticket.

AIM

The aim of the 3 Week In-depth OHS Act training course is to provide delegates with a holistic and detailed in-depth knowledge of the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Delegates will discover how the Act came about, and also how to approach the Act. Shortcomings will also be explained in detail as well as the intention of the legislature. Delegates will gain insight regarding their important role and responsibilities as stipulated by the Occupational Health and Safety Act. Employees will gain hands-on knowledge of their role, duties, functions, rights and powers forced down by legislation to manage Occupational Health and Safety effectively and successfully. The course is designed that participants and engineers will improve their competency in terms of Occupational Health and Safety Management at the workplace. On completion of the course participants will be better equipped to interpret and implement the requirements of the Act. Delegates will be familiar with the responsibilities of the relevant parties, the role of Top and Senior Management, the Employer, the Competent person, the Section 16(2), GMR 2(1), GMR 2(7) Appointees and Employees. After successful completion of the 3 Week In-depth course delegates could also enrol for the 1-week Train the Trainer course and thereafter train their own Employees making use of various training courses developed by HASLAC. The course is based on basic adult training techniques, work shopping and practical problem solving.

2011 COURSE DATES

MODULE 1 General	28 – 04 March 04 – 08 April 06 – 12 June	01 – 05 August 03 – 07 October
MODULE 2 Engineering	28 March – 01 April 03 – 06 May 04 – 08 July	05 – 09 September 07 – 11 November
MODULE 3 Health	18 – 21 April 30 May – 03 June 22 – 26 August	24 – 28 October 05 – 09 December

VENUE

HASLAC Training Academy 455/3 Alsatian Road, Glen Austin Ext 3, Midrand, 1685
Accommodation is available on the premises at MALEMBE Lodge Tel (011) 312 0828 for reservations

COURSE FEE

Cost per Person Excluding VAT
R 15 500, 00
Cost per Person Including VAT
R 17 670, 00
<i>The above fees include expert tuition, all course material, certificates. Lunch and refreshments are included.</i>
TIME
08:00 for 08:30 - +/- 16:00 daily

RSVP: JACO STEYN TEL : (011) 312 0828/9 FAX : (086) 504 0933 JACO@HASLAC.CO.ZA

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Should a course be cancelled later than five (5) working days prior to commencement thereof, a fee of 50% of the legal calculated course fee will be charged.

ALL CHEQUES MUST BE MADE OUT TO HASLAC.

BOOKINGS WILL BE CONFIRMED ONLY AFTER FULL PAYMENT / ORDER NO.

All **HASLAC** courses are accredited with the HWSETA ETOA Decision no HW592PA05000129

**FOR A DETAILED PROPOSAL ON HASLAC TRAINING COURSES AND BOOKINGS PLEASE CONTACT US AT:
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2011 Public Seminar/Training Course Schedule

	Price Excl VAT p/p	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
MODULAR BASED TRAINING													
(A12) 4 Hour NEW Pressure Equipment Regulation Training	R 650.00	12		01		03		01		01		01	
(A19) 1 Day NEW Construction Regulation Training	R 800.00		01		01		01		01		03		05
SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS													
(B1) 4 Hour OHS Act: Management Legal Liability - Sec 16(2) Course	R 800.00	13	02	01		03	06	01	04	01	06	01	08
(B2) Day Management Liability and Responsibilities Course (including HIRA)	R 1 400.00		01-02		04-05		02-03		02-03		04-05		06-07
(B3) 1 Day COID Act Management Training	R 750.00	14		02		06	08		03		05		
(B4) 1 Day OHS Act & COID Act Link	R 800.00			02		03		04		05		03	
(B5) 1 Day OHS Act and Regulation Specific Training	R 800.00	14		03		06		04		05		07	
(B6) 2 Day OHS Act and Regulation Specific Training	R 1 500.00		02-03				06-07		04-05		06-07		08-09
SHORT COURSES													
(C01) 1 Day SHE Representatives Course	R 750.00	18	01	04	04	11	07	05	10	06	11	08	12
(C02) 2 Day SHE Representative and Committee Activities Course	R 1 200.00		02-03		05-06		08-09		11-12		12-13		
(C03) 2 Day SHE Representative Activities Course - Unit Standard 259622	R 1 300.00		02-03		05-06		08-09		11-12		12-13		
(C04) 1 Day SHE Incident Investigation Course	R 800.00		03		20			06		07		09	
(C05) 2 Day Advanced SHE Incident Investigation Course	R 1 250.00			07-08			09-10		11-12		12-13		
(C06) 2 Day Advanced SHE Incident Investigation - Unit Standard 259617	R 1 300.00			07-08			09-10		11-12		12-13		
(C07) 1 Day Obligations of Management	R 800.00		04		07		13		15		17		01
(C08) 2 Day Lock Out & Safe Working Procedures Course	R 1 200.00	19-20			07-08			07-08		08-09		10-11	
(C09) 1 Day Confined Space Entry	R 650.00		04			10		11		12		14	
(C10) 1 Day SHE REP - in the Office Environment Course	R 750.00	19		09		09		12		13		15	
(C11) NEW - 2 Day Risk Management Training Course	R 1 250.00			10-11			14-15		16-17		10-11		01-02
(C12) 1 Day Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment - HIRA	R 800.00	20	07	10	11	12	14	13	17	14	19	16	14
(C13) NEW - 2 Day Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment - HIRA	R 1 200.00	20-21	07-08	10-11	11-12	12-13	14-15	13-14	17-18	14-15	19-20	16-17	14-15
(C14) 1 Day Hazardous Chemical Substances Handling	R 800.00	21		14		13		15		16		18	
(C15) 1 Day Safe Stacking & Storage Course	R 650.00		09		13		17		19		21		
(C16) 2 Day First Aid Level 1	R 800.00	24-25	07-08	14-15	11-12	16-17	20-21	18-19	15-16	19-20	17-18	21-22	12-13
(C17) 2 Day First Aid Level 2	R 950.00	26-27	09-10	16-17	13-14	18-19	22-23	20-21	17-18	21-22	19-20	23-24	14-15
(C18) 3 Day First Aid Level 3	R 1 150.00	26-28		16-18		18-20		20-22		21-23		23-25	
5 Day First Aid Level 2	R 2 500.00	24-28		14-18		16-20		18-22		19-23		21-25	
(C19) 1 Day Basic Fire Fighting	R 650.00	24	11	22	14	18	22	20	11	21	24	18	
(C20) 1 Day Emergency Evacuation and Planning	R 650.00	25	11	23	18	19	23	21	04	22	27	16	
(C21) 2 Day Emergency Evacuation and Planning	R 1 200.00	25-26		23-24	18-19	19-20	23-24	21-22	04-05	22-23	27-28	16-17	
(C22) 1 Day Job Safety Analysis Training Course	R 800.00		14			23							
(C24) 1 Day Basic Environmental Awareness	R 650.00	31		24		24		25		26		15	
(C25) 1 Day Construction and Contractor Management Training	R 900.00		14		18		20		10		10		
(C26) 1 Day Basic OHS Awareness Home Language	R 600.00			24			20		22		24		
(C34) NEW - 1 Day Working at Heights Training	R 800.00	24		28		24		25		26		28	
(C35) NEW - 2 Day Working at Heights Training	R 1 200.00	24-25		28-29		24-25		25-26		26-27		28-29	
(C34) NEW - 1 Day Excavation Safety Training Course For Supervisors	R750.00		15		19		21		09		14		
(C35) NEW - 3 Day Supervisors Training Course	R2 100.00	26-28		29-31		25-27		27-29		28-30		02-04	

2011 Public Seminar/Training Course Schedule

	Price Excl VAT p/p	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
SPECIALISED COURSES													
(D01) 3 Week In-Depth OHS Act Training Course Module 1 (General)	R 15 000		28-04		04-08		06-12		01-05		03-07		
(D01) 3 Week In-Depth OHS Act Training Course Module 2 (Engineering)				28-01		03-06		04-08		05-09		07-11	
(D01) 3 Week In-Depth OHS Act Training Course Module 3 (Health)					18-21	30-03			22-26		24-28		05-09
(D02) 5 Day Facilitator Learning Program (TTT) PRE-REQUISITE - 3 WEEK OHS ACT OR NADSAM	4 350.00	17-21 31-04	21-25				13-17					21-25	
SHEMTRAC™	R 7 500.00	17-28	07-18	07-18	04-15	09-20 30-10	20-01	11-22 25-05	15-26 29-09	12-23 26-07	10-21 24-04	07-11 21-02	05-15
(E01) 1 DAY ISO 9001 - INTRODUCTION COURSE	R 950.00	27		28		25		27		28		28	
(E02) 1 Day ISO 14001 INTRODUCTION COURSE	R 950.00	28		29		26		28		29		29	
(E03) 1 Day OHSAS 18001 INTRODUCTION COURSE	R 950.00	31		30		27		29		30		30	
(E04) 2 Day Implementation and Development ISO 9001	R 2 850.00		14-15		18-19		23-24		23-24		20-21		
(E05) 2 Day Implementation and Development ISO 14001	R 2 850.00		16-17		20-21		27-28		25-26		25-26		
(E06) 2 Day Implementing and Development OHSAS 18001	R 2 850.00		21-22			04-05	29-30		29-30		27-28		

- Gauteng Training Venue: **HASLAC** Training Academy, 455/3 Alsatian Road, Glen Austin Ext 3, Midrand
- On-site training can be arranged, at a reduced cost, minimum of 10 delegates required.
- Prices subject to change without prior notice.

TERMS: STRICTLY CASH/CHEQUE/PROOF OF DIRECT DEPOSIT BY FIRST DAY OF COURSE.
COMPANY ORDERS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED
IT IS ESSENTIAL TO BOOK YOUR SEAT IN ADVANCE (LIMITED SEATS AVAILABLE)

FOR A DETAILED PROPOSAL ON HASLAC TRAINING COURSES AND BOOKINGS PLEASE CONTACT US AT:
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 DECISION NUMBER: C.I. 481



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Personal Protective Equipment -

Part 1



DR. BILL POMFRET, MANAGING CONSULTANT, SAFETY PROJECTS INTERNATIONAL, CANADA SPECIALISES IN AUDITING AND EVALUATING BOTH CLIENT AND CONTRACTOR SAFETY PROGRAMMES AND IN DEVELOPING WITH THEM PRO-ACTIVE PREVENTATIVE SYSTEMS PROCEDURES AND PROGRAMMES TO CONTROL ALL DOWNGRADING INCIDENTS INVOLVING PEOPLE, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

Employers have a legal obligation to provide a wide range of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to employees under the "General Duties" of the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1993. In addition, the law states that no employer can levy or charge for any item of PPE.

The use of PPE is one element in the complex process of protecting employees from hazards in the workplace. In this article, we examine the principle requirements for an effective PPE Programme.

How should personal protective equipment fit into the overall occupational safety and health programme?

In most cases PPE is not the first option for worker protection. The reasons include the burden that personal protective equipment can place on the worker in terms of compliance, possible discomfort and reduced productivity. If possible, it is better to remove the hazards entirely and only then should PPE come into play.

Elimination of hazards can be achieved through simple measures like:

- Administrative and engineering controls after risk assessments;
- Adjustments to work practices and systems; and
- Changes to the equipment and materials used.

Implementing these options first, either singly or in combination to eliminate the hazard, is not only preferable. It is often required by law.

However, some hazards cannot be entirely eliminated. In these cases, PPE should then be used to ensure the safety of the worker. In addition, PPE should also be used under particular circumstances, such as:

- During a clean-up;
- During maintenance or repair work;
- In an emergency; or
- During a workplace inspection.

How to start a PPE programme

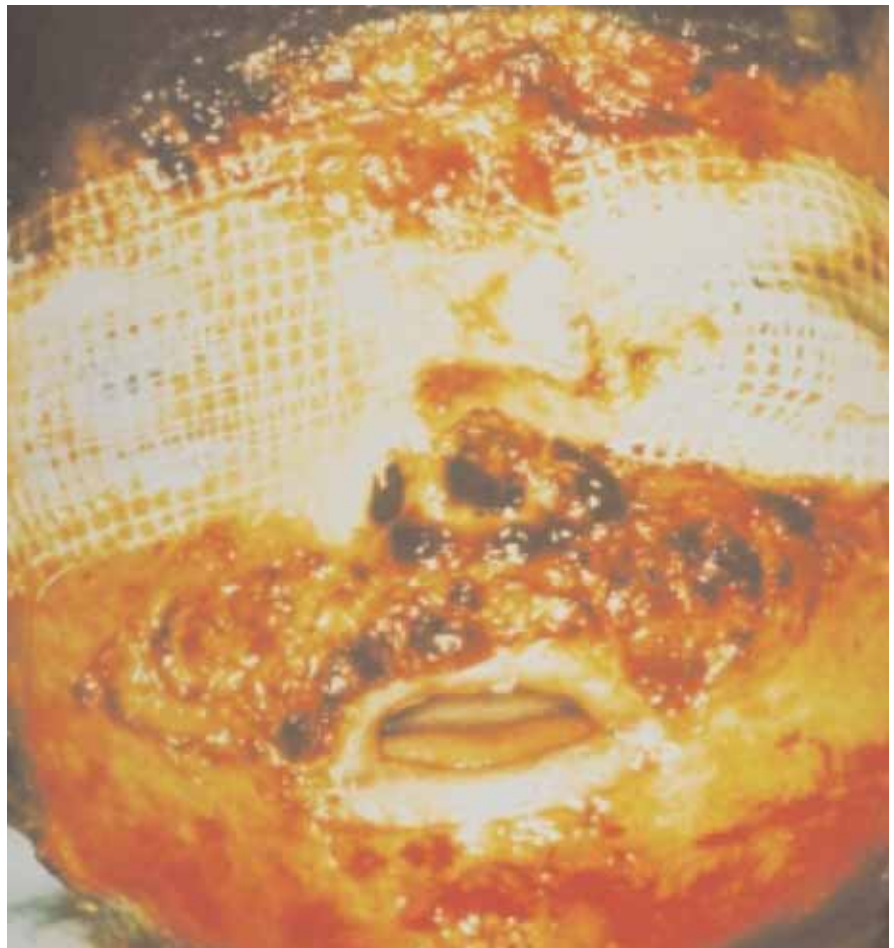
A PPE programme begins with analysing the hazards involved by means of a workplace risk assessment or survey. Once the hazards are identified, the selection of personal protective equipment will be made on the basis of legislated standards or requirements, company policy and the products offered by reputable suppliers.

The reason I say reputable suppliers is that I am increasingly finding cheap imports from China. Often, these offer no protection, and give a false sense of security, they even copy the "SABS" or "ASA" logos, and they are often good looking copies, but cheaper, lighter materials.

The needs of the worker

The needs and preferences of the worker must be kept in mind at all times. This is not only so that the piece of equipment selected will be effective but also to ensure that it will be used.

An employee's willingness to use personal protective equipment will be determined by several factors. These include an understanding of its purpose and role in the entire safety programme, the comfort and freedom of movement the PPE offers and even by how it looks. Allowing the user to choose from several approved models will produce several important benefits.



Burns to the face as a result of not wearing PPE

This approach accommodates personal requirements and preferences, keeps the user involved and informed, plus it removes the reliance on disciplinary measures to ensure use of the equipment.

The importance of worker training and education and equipment maintenance

PPE cannot simply be used and then forgotten. As important as the piece of equipment itself, are the fit of the PPE, the maintenance it receives and the training its user receives. Training should be part of an occupational safety and health educational programme delivered throughout the entire organisation, beginning at the highest level. Maintenance should include regular inspections.

Also, when necessary, if it requires repair or replacement, as well as proper handling, cleaning and storage, employees must fully understand best practice. Unless these matters have been properly addressed, the user may not receive the intended level of protection. This is so, even if the appropriate piece of equipment has been selected and even if it is being worn.

Source information on PPE

PPE used for a range of purposes will be dealt over this series of articles, along with criteria for selection, fit and maintenance. Specific requirements will not be discussed. There are a number of alternate sources that can be consulted by readers requiring specific information for the purpose of purchasing or reviewing PPE, or those who have

questions about the use of equipment already in place. These include safety organisations, trade unions, Safety Projects International Inc and The Safety First Consultants and other groups and agencies of the South African government.

In addition, manufacturers and suppliers of the equipment can often provide a wide range of quality advice and printed material, which includes their own products as well as generic information on their areas of speciality. Keep in mind that the information changes from time to time. This is a result of factors such as changes to standards or the introduction of new materials and technologies.

There are also several sources for advice and material to help when implementing a PPE programme and in sustaining it though promotion and education: posters and brochures, audiovisual material, seminars and awards.

Another important component of a PPE programme is a process for record-keeping and evaluation. Problems should be detected and dealt with promptly, while noteworthy successes should be singled out for praise.

The role of the safety and health committee in PPE programmes

One key element in the success of a PPE programme is the participation of a company's joint, safety and health committee. Most experts agree that the health and safety committee can play a key role in encouraging the use of personal protective equipment.

Sometimes the committee will become involved in specifying the need for certain



Skin damage as a result of not wearing PPE

types of equipment through the process of recommendation. Whatever the level of involvement, it will be clear from the information in the articles in this series that the selection of the right equipment for the job is a demanding task. The joint, health and safety committee understanding of this process and its involvement in promoting the use of PPE can be invaluable to both management and workers.

Hand protection will be discussed in the next issue.



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Product News

Improved doseBadge system launched



Pulsar Instruments Plc have recently launched their new and improved doseBadge system available exclusively through Runrite Electronics in Durban.

Effective noise risk assessments require the accurate measurement of an individual workers exposure to noise. It is important to capture the 'reality' of their daily environment rather than one where an individual is very conscious of the fact they are being measured. Dosimetry provides an ideal framework to realise this aim. The revolutionary doseBadge is a self-contained noise measurement device that has no cables, displays or controls, making it the ideal solution for capturing the reality of the wearers' daily noise exposure levels.

The kit now includes a new 'fast charge' function on the updated charger unit, meaning the badges can be fully charged and ready to use in as little as three hours. This represents real savings in terms of time and money.

The kit is extremely robust and simple to use. This system is the perfect for both professionals who are new to noise measurement and also those who have established that dosimetry is their preferred method of compliance with the Noise at Work regulations (refer to SANS 10083:2004 and the OHS Act). The dBLink software that is supplied as standard with the kit allows users to quickly and easily analyse and transform data into informative report formats.

Justin Goldblatt sales manager at Runrite Electronics says; 'Our doseBadge System is perfect for the busy Health & Safety manager, who has limited time for noise measurement. The doseBadge can be started at the beginning of a shift and stopped at the end. Measurement data can then be downloaded for analysis from the Reader Unit when it's convenient. It really is that simple.'

For more information on the Pulsar doseBadge, please contact Runrite Electronics cc
Tel: 031 811 4680
Email: info@runrite-sa.com
Web: www.runrite-sa.com

Department of Labour clamps down on non-compliance

Recently inspectors in the northern Free State have exposed several employers who were found to be in contravention of various labour legislation provisions.

During the four-day crackdown by the Department of Labour, employers were assessed in terms of their compliance on amongst others, the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases as well as the Occupational Health and Safety Acts (OHS).

In 43 workplaces visited, inspectors issued employers with 24 written undertakings to comply within 21 days or risk being fined or worse still, being dragged to court.

In a separate incident, an Odendaalsrus Magistrate Court has ruled against an employer who violated the OHS Act. The court sentenced the company to pay a fine of R50 0000 or face 12 months imprisonment for exposing their employees to unsafe working conditions. This follows an incident where one of the company's employees was strangled to death by a drilling machine in 2004 while trying to clean it.

An investigation by the Department of Labour revealed that there was a lack of training, supervision and proper work procedures of operating machinery, which were the main causes of the fatal incident. Furthermore, the employer failed to conduct a risk assessment to establish hazards to health and safety and did not apply any precautionary measures.

Information received with thanks from Expectra.

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8. Department / Area Allocation Number.
9. Inventory List.
10. Incident Report Form.
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12. Examination and Test Report.
13. Check Lists / Inspection Records.
14. Summary and Conclusion.



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Drug testing is serious business

Substance abuse threatens the growth and profitability of all categories of industry and thus the economy of South Africa at large. The management of employee substances abuse should form a strict part of business and HSE risk management.

Airline pilots, train, bus, taxi, truck and heavy machinery operators, teachers, and public utility employees are all high profile careers that require drug and alcohol-free compliance. Forensic testing providers know that being drug free not only helps these clients to prevent catastrophic public safety events, it can also lead to superior customer service, higher employee morale, better attendance, and even reduction in employee theft. Furthermore, drug testing tends to be one of the last steps an applicant must complete in order to begin working. As such, we've heard stories of donors who are excited about the prospect of having the opportunity to clear one last hurdle towards gaining employment.

Hair testing is an increasingly common method of assessment in substance misuse, particularly in the workplace, or in any situation where a subject may have decided not to tell the entire truth about his or her substance-using history.

The method comprises the forensic analysis of a hair sample to detect the presence of illegal drugs, particularly Cocaine (cocaine & benzoylecgonine), Marijuana (THC-COOH), Opiates (Codeine, Morphine & 6-monacteyl morphine), Amphetamines (Meth/amphetamines & Ecstasy) and Phencyclidine (PCP, angel dust). Some of the more advanced laboratories also include testing for abuse of the analgesics Oxycodone (Oxycotin, Percodan/Percocet) Hydrocodone (Vicodin, Lortab/Lorcet) and Hydromorphone (Dilaudid).

The advantages of hair analysis include:

A window of detection of up to 90 days for a standard test.

- Far greater accuracy in detecting the presence of illicit drugs and the degree of abuse.
- Cost effectiveness compared to urinalysis.

- Not only is the once-off cost competitive, but also between 5 and 12 urinalysis tests could be required to cover the same period as one hair analysis test.
- Resistance to evasion through sample tampering or pre-testing activities.
- 100% observed collection which creates chain-of-custody integrity.
- Non-intrusive sample collection.
- Ability to repeat the collection without changing the time frame of the original test.

To conduct the test, a lock of approximately 120 strands of head hair (weighing around 100 milligrams, same as a Kellogg's cornflake) is taken in a cosmetically undetectable manner by a trained collector, either on site or at our premises. Should head hair not be collectable, then hair from elsewhere such as the arms, armpits, chest, legs or face can be used, but the window of detection becomes more variable.

The sample is sent in a tamper-proof transport bag to our laboratory for analysis. Negative results are reported within 24 hours of receipt of the sample. Positive results are confirmed within 72 hours of receipt.

Our laboratory is a state-of-the-art facility providing hair testing for drugs of abuse to over 6,000 clients worldwide. It is the most highly accredited hair-testing laboratory in the USA and the only drug screening organization to achieve ISO/IEC 17025 Laboratory Accreditation. Other accreditation held includes:

- ISO/IEC 17025 Forensic Quality Services (FQS) special designation for forensic/court testing.
- College of American Pathologists (CAP) accreditation for Forensic Drug Testing of Hair
- Accredited by the US Department of Health & Human Services Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA).
- Voluntarily registered with the Food & Drug Administration (FDA).

For further information, SMS HAIR to 34110 or contact Rob Peacock on 011-465-4934 or peacockrj@highlander.co.za.

Please note: SMSs cost R2.00 each





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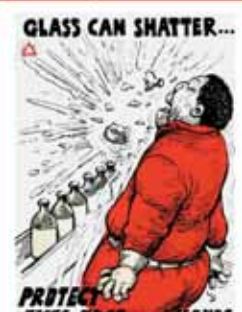
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