



WE PROVIDE A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT SERVICES TO ASSIST OUR CLIENTS THAT INCLUDE:

- EHS Risk Assessments
- Occupational Hygiene Surveys
- Ergonomics Surveys
- EHS Management System development and implementation
- Environmental Monitoring
- Identification of EHS Legal Requirements and Compliance Audits
- Internal Auditor Training
- General EHS Training



HW592A1000508



OH0049

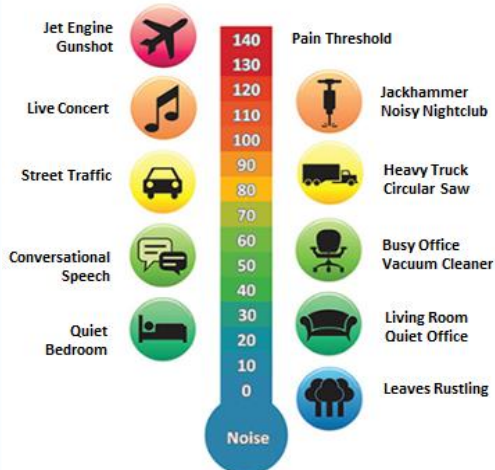


DoL Approved Inspection Authority (OH0049-CI-09)

Newsletter compiled by
Lee Rands

Noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL) and associated disorders are all irreversible. However, these often debilitating conditions, are preventable. The keys to prevention are in understanding the risks and consistently acting to minimize the risks.

SOUND PRESSURE LEVEL dB (A)



How much noise is too much in one day?

110 dB = 1 minute	100 dB = 15 minutes
97 dB = 30 minutes	94 dB = 1 hour
91 dB = 2 hours	88 dB = 4 hours
85 dB = 8 hours	

LISTEN UP

Are You at Risk?

You are, if you can answer 'yes' to any of these questions about the noise where you work:

- ? Is the noise intrusive - like a busy street, a vacuum cleaner or a crowded restaurant - for most of the working day?
- ? Do you have to raise your voice to have a normal conversation when about 2 m apart for at least part of the day?
- ? Do you use noisy powered tools or machinery for over half an hour a day?
- ? Do you work in a noisy industry, eg construction, woodworking; plastics processing; engineering; textile manufacture; general fabrication; forging; paper/board making; canning or bottling; foundries?
- ? Are there noises because of impacts (eg hammering, drop forging, pneumatic impact tools etc), explosive sources such as cartridge-operated tools or detonators, or guns?
- ? Do you have muffled hearing at the end of the day, even if it is better by the next morning?


<http://www.hse.gov.uk/noise/worried.html#protect>


R.889 of 2017

(G.G. 41065 of 25/08/2017)

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR INCLUSION OF NOISE MONITORING BY MEANS OF PERSONAL DOSIMETRY IN REGULATION 7 OF THE NOISE INDUCED HEARING LOSS REGULATIONS

In terms of section 43 (1)(b)(v) of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993), I, Nelisiwe Mildred Oliphant, Minister of Labour, after consultation with the Advisory Council for occupational Health and Safety, hereby include noise monitoring by means of personal dosimetry, for employees potentially exposed to noise at or above the noise rating limit, whom are neither working in all area of approximate equal noise level or fixed location to supplement the measures in regulation 7 (2) of the Noise Induced Hearing Loss Regulations with effect from the date of publication of this notice. Such personal dosimetry shall be conducted as contemplated in SANS 10083.

Signed
NM OLIPHANT
MINISTER OF LABOUR
22/06/2017



SEPT	8 th	Hazardous Chemical Substances
	12 th	ISO 14001:2015 Standards
	27 th – 29 th	SHE Reps*
OCT	9 th & 10 th	Incident Investigation
	20 th	Introduction to the OHS Act
	24 th & 25 th	HIRA*
NOV	6 th	Hazardous Chemical Substances
	10 th	Fire Prevention
	30 th Nov – 1 st Dec	HIRA*



* HWSETA Accredited
** Unit Standard Aligned

Safetrain cc t/a Safetech is a SANAS Accredited Inspection Body, Nr. OH 0049. Refer to www.sanas.co.za for Directory Accredited Facilities, Inspection Bodies for schedule of accreditation.



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Safe Storage of Flammable Substance in the Workplace

Flammable substances are present in many workplaces and can cause devastating fires and explosions if handled incorrectly. The risk of fire and explosion from substances such as chemicals, solvents, fuels and fuel gases is ever present. As well as being highly flammable, these substances evaporate and cause dangerous vapours to accumulate when exposed to the air. This in turn poses a serious risk of ignition or explosion.

Such situations can lead to major loss of life and serious injury, as well as significant damage to property. As a result, employers working with and handling chemicals, fuels and gases have a legal obligation to deal with the associated fire and explosion risks, by 1) preventing the release of dangerous substances 2) preventing or controlling sources of ignition 3) ensuring that products are stored correctly 4) establishing appropriate procedures for the delivery, handling and use of these substances.

Employers should firstly attempt to completely eliminate the fire and explosion risks from dangerous substances by using a non-hazardous substance. However, if this is impractical, measures must be taken to control the risks and mitigate the effects of any fire or explosion.



Safe Storage

One area that employers should pay close attention to when preventing fires and explosions, is the safe storage of flammable liquids in process areas, workrooms, laboratories and other working areas. Three elements must be present for a fire to start: heat (a mechanical spark, static electricity or a naked flame from welding equipment); oxygen (present in the air) and fuel (any flammable/combustible liquid or vapour). If one of these elements are removed, the risk of a fire will also be removed.

Maximum Storage Quantities

The local fire by-laws dictate the maximum quantities of flammable substances that should be stored within a premises without a flammable substance certificate. Liaise with the local Fire Department for the maximum allowable quantities applicable to your site/area.

Outdoor Storage

If dangerous substances such as oils and chemicals are stored externally, employers also need to ensure they do not pose a risk of polluting nearby drains or watercourses. Companies can be prosecuted for such incidents, even if the problem is caused by vandals. Employers must take into consideration the amounts of products that need to be stored, the types of containers they are stored in and the need for spill pallets or standalone stores with built-in sumps to capture spills and leaks. Storage areas should also be located in suitable areas (away from drains) and staff should be trained on how to deal with spills. An inventory of all the chemicals on site should be drawn up and should be kept in a location where it can be easily accessed by spill responders or outside agencies, such as the fire service. The location of spill containment equipment should also be marked on a site plan, and this should also be readily available to staff or emergency responders.

<http://www.industrialbuyer.co.za/news/73-safe-storage-of-flammable-substances-in-the-workplace/>

Protective Gloves



While chemical gloves are made from a variety of materials (rubber, nitrile, latex, butyl and neoprene), not all chemical gloves offer adequate protection from all chemicals i.e. a glove made from natural rubber offers very good protection from the solvent Acetone, yet it deteriorates very quickly when exposed to the solvent Xylene. Protective gloves should be inspected before each use to ensure that they are not torn, punctured or made ineffective in any way. A visual inspection will help to detect cuts or tears, but a more thorough inspection by filling the gloves with water and tightly rolling the cuff towards the fingers will help reveal any pinhole leaks. Gloves that are discoloured or stiff may indicate deficiencies caused by excessive use or degradation from chemical exposure. Any gloves with impaired protective ability should be discarded and replaced.

<http://www.dawginc.com/protective-gloves-01>



SAFETECH

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