

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

INCIDENT / ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION



According to the **OHS Act, Section 24**, the employer / user of machinery should formally investigate all Section 24 incidents, as well as those that require additional medical treatment, other than first aid.

Incidents that result in the following should be reported and investigated:

- Fatality
- Loss of consciousness
- Loss of a limb or part of a limb, Injury or illness/likelihood that death or permanent physical defect may result
- Inability to work for 14 days or longer
- Major incident

Who Should Investigate?

The person leading the investigation should have sufficient authority to implement immediate preventive actions and where necessary to form a team having the required expertise to carry out the investigation. The nature of the incident will influence the composition of the team, which may comprise of the following:

↑ Engineer ↑ Hygienist ↑ Occupational Health Worker ↑ H&S Representative ↑ Workers Union ↑ Environmentalist ↑ Health & Safety Committee ↑ Safety Officer ↑ Supervisor

The investigation should start within a period of 7 days and be finalised as soon as is reasonably practicable. An employer must ensure that the incident be examined by the health and safety committee (based on Legislation in GAR 9, Occupational Health and Safety Act).

Companies should also seek external specialist assistance if such expertise is lacking within the organisation.

Incident/Accident Investigation and Analysis are critical elements of Safety Management. The principle purpose for carrying out an incident investigation is to prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future, as well as seeking an overall improvement in Health and Safety Management.

Staff Profile



Melinda Venter
Regional Branch Manager (Gauteng)

How long have you been working for Safetech?

I have been working for Safetech since August 2005 – but I have been involved with Occupational Hygiene for 22 years.

What are your passions and interests?

My two boys... I love spending time supporting them at their sports events and cheering them on from the sidelines! When I have free time, I love to read.

FEBRUARY

12 Feb
24-26 Feb
29 Feb – 2 Mar

Introduction to OHSACT
Basic Principles in Occupational Hygiene
SHE for Supervisors**

MARCH

3-4 Mar
7 Mar
8 Mar
11 Mar

Incident Investigation**
Introduction to Environmental Legislation
HCS Regulations
Driven Machinery Regulations

TRAINING 2016



** 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.

FORKLIFT SAFETY



Forklifts are used every day in warehouses, factories and other industrial businesses across South Africa. Because it's such an easy machine to use, many employers and operators don't realise just how potentially dangerous they can be. However, driving a forklift requires a specific skill set and knowledge and companies must ensure that all operators have a valid forklift driver's licence, that must be updated every two years.

Safety Rules to Follow During Forklift Operation:

- ☑ When a forklift is parked, it should have the forks flat on the floor, the controls set to neutral and the parking brake on.
- ☑ If a forklift operator is more than 25 feet away or if the forklift is out of the direct vision of the operator, it is considered to be "unattended". They should be parked with the power turned off.
- ☑ When operating the forklift on inclines, keep the load on the uphill side of the incline i.e. drive forward going up the incline and backward going down the incline.
- ☑ When travelling without a load on the forks, keep the forks approximately ten to fifteen centimetres off the floor.
- ☑ Do not allow anyone to walk underneath a raised load.
- ☑ Stop at all blind corners to check for other traffic in the area. Use your hooter and look before you proceed.
- ☑ If carrying a tall load that blocks your vision, drive in reverse and turn your head so you can see where you are going.
- ☑ If operating around other forklifts, maintain a three-forklift length distance between forklifts and do not attempt to pass.
- ☑ Never drive a forklift up to the back of a person who is unaware that the forklift is behind them.
- ☑ Use the seat belt to keep yourself secured in the seat in the unplanned event of a tip over.

<http://safetytoolboxtopics.com/Forklifts/forklift-safety-rules.html>



We highly recommend personal air monitoring for diesel-powered forklifts drivers

DIESEL

PARTICULATE MATTER

In 1988, diesel exhaust fumes were classified as "probable carcinogens", but the International Agency for Research on Cancer (part of the World Health Organization) has recently upgraded them to a **Group 1 carcinogen**. Diesel emissions are now treated as a definite cause of cancer in humans. The IARC states that people who are regularly exposed to diesel exhaust fumes at work can be up to 40 per cent more likely to develop lung cancer.



Who is at Risk?

People working with or around diesel-powered equipment or vehicles (forklifts, lorries, buses, trains and tractors), particularly in enclosed spaces like garages or workshops. People working with fixed power sources like compressors, generators or power plants in sectors like tunnelling, mining or construction.



- Short term, high level exposures to diesel exhaust fumes can irritate the eyes and lungs.
- Continuous exposure to diesel exhaust fumes can cause long term or chronic respiratory ill health with symptoms including coughing and feeling breathless.
- Regular exposure, over a long period of time, increases the risk of getting lung cancer.

How are people exposed?

Scientists agree that the risk of cancer is linked with the particulate emissions in the fumes, rather than the gases or vapours. The particulates are easily inhaled and penetrate deep into the lungs.

<https://www.iosh.co.uk/~media/NTTL%20files/POL2531%20-%20Diesel%20Fact%20Sheet%20WEB.pdf?la=en>

Refer to
www.sanas.co.za
for Schedule of
Accreditation

Southern Office:

PO Box 27607
Greenacres
Port Elizabeth
6057

Tel: +27 (0)41 365 6846
Fax: +27 (0)41 365 2123

info@safetech.co.za

Northern Office:

PO Box 80171
Doornpoort
Pretoria
0017

Tel: +27 (0)82 4111 571
Fax: +27 (0)86 6579 864

carlita.westoby@safetech.co.za



HW592A1000508



OH0049



DOL Approved Inspection
Authority (CI049)



ENVIRONMENT
HEALTH
SAFETY