

# INTRODUCTION TO SAIOH & OBJECTIVES AND INTEREST IN EMF's

PRESENTED BY:

CARA KAPP (SAIOH-ROHT 0991)

OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE MONITORING SERVICES

# SAIOH

- The **Southern African Institute for Occupational Hygiene (SAIOH)** is a **professional body** committed to the prevention and reduction of ill health at work in the Southern African region through the dissemination of knowledge and the professional registration of occupational hygiene practitioners.

# OCCUPATIONAL HYGIENE

- The International Occupational Hygiene Association (IOHA) defines

Occupational Hygiene as:

- 'The discipline of **anticipating, recognizing, evaluating and controlling** health hazards in the working environment
- with the objective of protecting worker health and well-being
- and safeguarding the community at large.'

# ANTICIPATION AND RECOGNITION

- To be able to anticipate and recognise the potential hazard that a stressor poses to health, the occupational hygiene professional must be able to identify the stressors.
- In order to identify the stressors, a certain level of knowledge regarding the stressor is required.

KNOWLEDGE  
OF STRESSOR



IDENTIFY  
STRESSOR



PROTECT  
WORKER  
HEALTH

# EMF's

- EMF's are one of the physical stressors that we need to be able to anticipate and recognise.
- However, we might not currently focus on EMF's or necessarily know how to identify EMF's.



# IMPORTANCE OF WORKSHOP

- Assist with identification during risk assessments
- Claim CPD points
- Include in Personal Learning Portfolio (PLP)
- General interest in EMF's

Subject knowledge requirement	Required Skills						Theoretical and Practical Evidence for Skill Level Selection
	OHA	Assessment	OHT	Assessment	OH	Assessment	
	Familiar	Score	Practice	Score	Proficiency	Score	
13 Radiation – ionising and non-ionising excluding light/ illumination (see 11):	Be able to give examples of the main types of ionising and non-ionising radiation.	0	Be able to describe the electromagnetic spectrum and the main types of radiation.	0	Be able to describe the types of instruments used to measure the different types of radiation, with emphasis on non-ionising radiation.	0	
The recognition of radiation types and sources, measurement and suitable control.	Be able to identify typical work environments where these types of radiation may be present.	0	Be able to describe Lasers and health effects associated with exposure to lasers.	0	Be able to describe the basic physics of radionuclide and half life.	0	
	Be able to identify SA legislation covering exposure to ionising radiation.	0	Be able to describe UV and IR radiation, potential health effects and typical work processes where these types of radiation may occur.	0	Describe the types of occupational hygiene measurements that may be used to evaluate workers exposure to radioactive sources.	0	
			Know which government departments are responsible for ionising and non-ionising radiation and what legislation applies to the control of ionising and non-ionising radiation in South Africa.	0	Be able to identify the main measurement units used to evaluate ionising radiation.	0	
			Be able to describe the main types of ionising radiation,		Be able to describe the potential penetration for the main forms of		

# WHAT TO KNOW ABOUT EMF's

The following items are in SAIOH guideline for Radiation:

- Know the **difference between** ionising and non-ionising radiation
- Be able to **give example of the main types** of ionising and non-ionising radiation
- Be able to **identify typical work environments** where these types of radiation may be present
- Be able to **identify SA legislation** covering exposures to ionising radiation



- Be able to describe lasers and health effects associated with exposure to lasers
- Be able to describe UV and IR radiation, potential health effects and typical work processes where these types of radiation may occur
- Know which government departments are responsible for ionising and non-ionising radiation and what legislation applies to the control of radiation in SA
- Be able to describe the types of instruments used to measure the different types of radiation
- Be able to describe the basic physics of radionuclide and half life
- Describe the types of occupational hygiene measurements that may be used to evaluate workers exposure to radioactive sources

- Be able to describe the **electromagnetic spectrum** and the main types of radiation
- Be able to describe **lasers** and health effects associated with exposure to lasers
- Know which **government departments** are responsible for ionising and non-ionising radiation and what legislation applies to the control of radiation in SA
- Be able to describe the types of **instruments used to measure** the different types of radiation

- Be able to describe the basic physics of **radionuclide and half life**
- Be able to identify the main **measurement units** used to evaluate ionising radiation
- Be able to describe the **potential penetration** for the main forms of ionising radiation

- Describe the types of **control used to reduce workers exposure** to the main types of non-ionising radiation
- Describe the types of **medical surveillance** that may be used to evaluate workers who may be exposed to radioactive sources
- Understand **medical outcomes** caused by different intensities of ionising and non-ionising radiation