

# **SENTRAAAL / CENTRAL KAROO**

## **DISTRIKSMUNISIPALITEIT / DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

**AFDELING  
MUNISIPALE GESONDHEID**

**SECTION  
MUNICIPAL HEALTH**

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**JAN. 2017**

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### **IN HIERDIE UITGAWE / IN THIS ISSUE**

Doel van ons Nuusbrief.....	2
Why should we care for the environment...	2
MHS in the Central Karoo District.....	3
Nuwe aanstellings.....	3
Ons Doelstellings.....	4
Verband tussen omgewingstoestande & menslike gesondheid.....	4
Housing.....	5
Water Quality Monitoring.....	6
Waste Management & Monitoring.....	7
Food Control.....	10
Health Surveillance of Premises.....	12
Environmental Pollution Control.....	13
Communicable Diseases Control.....	15
Chemical Safety.....	16
Vector Control.....	16
Management of Human Remains.....	17
Training & Education.....	18
Projects.....	19
Operational Planning.....	20

## DOEL VAN ONS NUUSBRIEF

Hierdie nuusbrieff aan Kategorie B-Munisipaliteite in die Sentraal Karoo Streek stel dit ten doel om:

- 'n Groter bewustheid te skep aangaande die aktiwiteite van die Afdeling: Munisipale Gesondheid;
- Die doelwitte van die Afdeling in die daarstelling van gesondheidsveilige omgewing te bevorder;
- Kommunikasie en samewerking in sake van gemeenskaplike belang tussen die Afdeling en Kategorie B-Munisipaliteite in die Streek te bevorder; en,
- Inligting te deel aangaande sekere gemeenskaplike aangeleenthede in die Streek.



## WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT?

Because caring for the environment will ensure:

- A healthier future for our children;
- The earth's resources that support plant and animal life will be sustained;
- A healthy and clean environment to live, work and play in.

**DIE GRONDWET VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA BEPAAL DAT ELKE LANDS-BURGER DIE REG HET OP 'N OMGEWING WAT NIE SKADELIK VIR SY / HAAR GESONDHEID OF ALGEMENE WELSYN IS NIE**

## **MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CENTRAL KAROO**

The Central Karoo District Municipality is sanctioned by legislation to provide Municipal Health Services within its area of jurisdiction.

Municipal / Environmental Health is a fundamental public health approach affecting the whole population and services provided by Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP's) are essential elements in building a healthy population.

Our residents have high expectations in respect of environmental / municipal health management and must this be dealt with in a structured and efficient manner in order to ensure:

- A good relationship between the municipality and its inhabitants with a collective responsibility for the environment;
- That the quality of the environment with regard to air, water and land will increase; and
- That all communities live in an environment that is beneficial to their health.

The National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) defines Municipal Health Services as Environmental Health. In terms of Section 1 of the Act Municipal Health Services are defined as Water Quality Monitoring, Food Control, Solid Waste Management and Monitoring, Health Surveillance of Premises, Supervision and Prevention of Communicable Diseases, excluding immunisations, Vector Control, Environmental Pollution Control, Disposal of Human Remains and the Safe handling of Chemical Substances.

Currently the Municipality is implementing the full service as defined by the Health Act, 2003

(Act 61 of 2003) throughout the Central Karoo District.

Municipal Health Services are rendered in ten (10) communities in the Central Karoo Region, namely Murraysburg, Beaufort West, Nelspoort, Merweville, Prince Albert, Leeu-Gamka, Klaarstroom, Prince Albert Road, Laingsburg and Matjiesfontein, as well as in the rural areas of the Murraysburg, Beaufort West, Prince Albert and Laingsburg Districts.

The staff component consists of four (4) Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP's) and one (1) Community Year EHP. Four (4) EHP's are employed at our Head Office in Beaufort West and one (1) in our Laingsburg Office

## **NUWE AANSTELLINGS**



Vlnr. - Mnre. José April & Luvo Mankqu is nuwe aanstellings binne die Afdeling met ingang 1 Oktober 2016.

Mnr. April, 'n Snr. Omgewingsgesondheidspraktisyn, is verantwoordelik vir dienslewering in Beaufort-Wes, Murraysburg en Nelspoort en Mnr. Mankqu, 'n Gemeenskapsdiens-jaar OGP, vir dienste in Beaufort-Wes.

## ONS DOELSTELLINGS

- Om 'n ontwikkelingsgerigte, prestasie-gedrewe diens op 'n volhoubare, billike, bekostigbare en verantwoordbare wyse aan ons Streek se inwoners te lewer;
- Dat alle inwoners in ons Streek toegang het tot inligting en kennis met betrekking tot munisipale gesondheidsdienslewering;
- Om 'n positiewe bydrae te lewer tot volhoubare fisiese en sosio- ekonomiese ontwikkeling en gemeenskaps-ontwikkeling binne die raamwerk van munisipale gesondheid te bevorder;
- Dat gemeenskapsgebaseerde projekte onderneem word ter bevordering van munisipale gesondheid; en,
- Dat toepaslike beleidsvoorskrifte effektief uitgevoer word.

**TO RENDER EFFECTIVE EHS IN THE COUNTRY, IT IS REQUIRED THAT ONE EHP BE PROVIDED FOR EVERY 10 000 MEMBERS OF THE POPULATION.**

(National Dept. of Health: Norms & Standards, 2015)



## VERBAND TUSSEN OMGEWINGSTOESTANDE & MENSLIKE GESONDHEID

Ooreenkomstig 'n inligtings nota (2009/04) gepubliseer deur die CSIR, bestaan daar 'n duidelike verband tussen omgewings-toestande, menslike gesondheid en welsyn.

Volgens die Wêreld Gesondheidsorganisasie (WGO) is 'n beraamde 23% van alle sterftes in S.A. die gevolg van voorsienbare omgewingsgevre – tans is 16% van alle sterftes in die land verbandhoudend tot die toestand van die omgewing.



Omgewingsgevre beïnvloed meestal armoediges en ander kwesbare groepe. bv. meer as 'n derde van siektes by kinders van onder 5 jaar, soos diarree en longprobleme, is die gevolg van omgewingsgevre.

**'N GESONDE GEMEENSAP EN PRODUKTIEWE WERKERSMAG SPEEL 'N BELANGRIKE ROL IN DIE EKONOMIESE GROEI EN VOLHOUBARE ONTWIKKELING.**

**OMGEWINGSGEVARE PLAAS 'N LAS OP DIE LAND SE PRODUKTIEWE WERKERSMAG, BV. VERLIES AAN WERKSDAE A.G.V. SIEK VERLOF, VERLAAGDE PRODUKTIWITEIT EN VROEË AFTREDE.**



## HOUSING

Section 26 of the Constitution of South Africa says that *"everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing"*. In this regard the *"State must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of this right."* Thus the Constitution creates obligations for government to take all reasonable actions to ensure that all its people have the opportunity to acquire a home.

## INFORMELE NEDERSETTINGS

Met Informele wonings word verwys na "informele" strukture wat op gedienste persele of ander oop ruimtes opgerig is en wat nie as 'n gesondheidsveilige beskutting geag kan word nie. Dit sluit nie agterplaasstrukture in nie.

Vermelde aantal huishoudings is betreklik min in die Streek, hoewel statistieke tans nie beskikbaar is wat betref die aantal sogenaamde "agterplaas-strukture" in die Streek nie.

Toestande by informele wonings kan aanleiding gee tot die ontstaan van verskeie siektetoestande indien dienste by hierdie persele onder andere nie ten minste aan die minimum vereistes vir onder andere watervoorsiening en sanitasie voldoen nie.

Die Afdeling: Munisipale Gesondheid monitor toestande op 'n deurlopende basis en word munisipaliteite, binne wie se regsgebied sodanige wonings is, versoek om toe te sien dat hierdie inwoners se reg tot toegang tot gesondheidsveilige watervoorsiening- en sanitasiedienste eerbiedig word.

**69**

**The number of informal houses in the Central Karoo District (excluding backyard dwellings)**

**21**

**The number of inspections that were conducted at informal settlements in 2016 in order to monitor compliance with regards to water, sanitation-facilities, waste management and – removal.**

**10**

**The number of Informal Settlement Evaluation Reports that were sent to Category B-Municipalities during 2016**

**The evaluation reports aim to:**

- **Serve as a source of information to the relevant Municipality and Provincial Departments;**
- **Eliminate any conditions harmful or injurious to human health;**
- **Promote a healthy and safe environment for all residents in the region.**



More science quotes at Today in Science History [todayinsci.com](http://todayinsci.com)

## WATER QUALITY MONITORING

...To ensure the effective management of all water resources and supply of potable drinking water

Access to improved water sources is a key element in improved quality of life. The water supplied should be safe and should be made available to communities to prevent the use of unsafe supplies that can lead to diseases. Unsafe water supplies will in turn have an impact on public health.

**3**

**The number of water samples of private boreholes that were taken by the Section: Municipal Health during 2016.**

**One (1) sample did comply with the SANS 241 Standards for Water Quality.**

**50**

**The number of municipal water samples, for bacteriological analysis, that were taken during 2016.**

**Results received from the National Health Laboratory indicated that 45 samples did comply with the SANS 241 Standards for Water Quality.**

**All sample results were sent to the responsible Water Service Authorities in the Region and imported into the Section's Database of Results**



## MONITORING OF DRINKING WATER QUALITY FAILURES

In terms Section 5(4) of the Water Services Act, 1997(Act No. 108 of 1997), "should the results of the water samples taken by WSAs or WSPs indicate that the water supplied poses a health risk, the WSA or WSP must inform the Director-General of the Department of Water Affairs and the head of the relevant Department of Health.

Steps must also be taken to inform the consumers:

- That the quality of water that it supplies poses a health risk.
- Of the reasons of the health risk.
- Of any precautions to be taken by consumers.
- Of the time frame, if any, within which it may be expected that the water of a safe quality will be provided.

**6**

**The number of Water Quality Evaluation Reports that were sent to Category B-Municipalities during 2016**

**These evaluation reports aim to:**

- **Serve as a source of information to the relevant Water Service Authority;**
- **Promote safe access to safe potable water;**
- **Promote continuous effective water quality management.**

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT & MONITORING**

**...To effectively monitor waste management systems, refuse, health care waste and sewage in order to promote a clean, healthy and safer environment to all residents and to ensure a change in negative behavioral patterns towards health and the environment amongst the Central Karoo residents**

Municipalities in the Central Karoo Region face a number of challenges with regards to the delivering of an effective and sustainable waste management service (insufficient budgets, skilled capacity and a lack of appropriate equipment)

Though municipalities recognise the importance of managing disposal sites and ensuring that all facets of work is properly undertaken and competently directed, guided and executed.

### **HOW DOES WASTE AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT?**

Accumulation of wastes due to its improper disposal is a major problem in our country..

With our population increase, there has also been an increase in the amount of wastes being produced.

In the absence of proper waste management, this waste lies littered on our streets, road corners and improperly disposed of in vacant land.

All of these are serious health hazards apart from being eyesores. If they are not cleared regularly at the earliest, they invite host of problems like increasing numbers of insect vectors like flies, mosquitoes, etc., scavengers

such as stray dogs, rats which spread dangerous diseases etc. It also generates bad odour and causes pollution.

**77**

**The number of inspections that were conducted at solid waste sites in the Central Karoo Region during 2016**

Section 28 of our environmental legislation places a responsibility on all of us to care for the environment and expresses that we have a duty of care. this means that we must do what is necessary to prevent any harm to the environment to ensure that future generations can enjoy the natural beauty as we do now.

**6**

**The number of Solid Waste Site Evaluation Reports that were sent to Category B-Municipalities during 2016**

**These evaluation reports aim to:**

- **Serve as a source of information to the relevant Municipality;**
- **Eliminate any conditions harmful or injurious to human health;**
- **Promote effective solid waste management.**



## GREEN SCORPIONS ACT ON ILLEGAL DUMPING

The Western Cape Provincial Environmental Management Inspectorate (Green Scorpions) continues to make steady progress in combatting illegal dumping in the Western Cape.

A principal of a high school in Cape Town recently appeared in court on charges of illegal dumping at the school.

The principal was charged with allowing a significant amount of building rubble to be dumped on the school's premises as well as a fraud charge relating to the acceptance of R160 000 for such dumping.

Dr. Eshaam Palmer, the Province's Director of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement says there have been a number of illegal dumping cases at school premises in the province and the Green Scorpions had to take action as the dumped material constitutes significant harm to the environment and poses a danger to learners. "In this latest case, the principal and one co-accused, allegedly negotiated with a construction company to lease a portion of the school property to dispose of and store large volumes of demolition waste during the company's construction phase on land opposite to the school. The company allegedly paid the principal an amount of R120 000 for utilising the portion of the land for dumping."

Dr. Palmer says the particular case has been coming for a number of years following initial complaints that the Green Scorpions received in 2012. "Unlike other cases, in this particular case, the alleged offender failed to comply with a Compliance Notice issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. Due to this failure the

matter was referred to the Department's Criminal Investigations Unit to institute criminal action."

The Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Anton Bredell said the sentences handed down by courts for environmental crimes are increasingly reflecting the serious nature of the crimes. "The penalties applicable to environmental offences of this nature (dumping) amounts to a maximum of R10 million rand and/or 10 years imprisonment per charge."



**ROMMELSTROOIING IS DIE MEES OPSIGTELIKE VORM VAN BESOEDELING IN ONS STREEK EN IS DIE BESOEDELING VAN DIE SOGENAAMDE "BOOM- GEBIEDE" VAN ONS GEMEENSAPPE KOMMER- WEKKEND**



## **SEWER WATER CAN MAKE YOU VERY SICK**

Sewage itself contains many of the same organisms that commonly live inside the human body including parasites, bacteria, e-coli and more. Humans can potentially come into contact with sewage in a variety of different ways, which would ultimately reintroduce these types of organisms back into their bodies under less than ideal circumstances. If exposed to sewer water, humans and animals can become devastatingly sick in a relatively short amount of time.

There are three main conditions that a person would have to worry about if they found themselves exposed to sewer water or raw sewage in general. The first is gastro-enteritis, which can induce vomiting, diarrhea and more. The second is hepatitis, which can cause a discoloration of a person's skin due to a failure in a person's liver. If a person has any cuts or rashes, those types of conditions could also be made worse due to an exposure to sewer water. Cuts and rashes would become infected and would likely discharge pus at various times. All three of these conditions can also cause a fever.

**MUNICIPAL WORKERS MUST ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (INCLUDING GOGGLES AND MASKS) BEFORE THEY ATTEMPT TO CLEAN-UP SEWERAGE ETC.**

**EVEN IF THE WATER APPEARS "CLEAN", IT STILL CONTAINS THE SAME BACTERIA AND**

## **PATHOGENS THAT ARE FOUND IN "BLACK WATER".**

**20**

**The number of sewerage samples, for bacteriological analysis, taken at sewerage works in the Central Karoo Region during 2016.**

**Eighteen (18) samples were compliant to the set standards**

**OMGEWINGSGESONDHEID IS DIE HOEKSTEEN WAAROP PRIMÊRE GESONDHEIDSORGANISASIE EN DIT BETEKEN DUS DIE BESKERMING EN VERBETERING VAN DIE GESONDHEID VAN INDIVIDUE EN GEMEENSAPPE**



**77**

**The number of inspections that were conducted at liquid waste sites in the Central Karoo Region during 2016**

## FOOD CONTROL

**...To provide consumer protection and ensure that all foods during production, handling, storage, processing and distribution are safe, wholesome and fit for human consumption; as prescribed by law**

### DROPPED FOOD ON THE FLOOR? '5-SECOND RULE' DEBUNKED

Food that has been dropped on the floor should rather not be eaten as germs can transfer almost instantly, according to a study.

Most people have invoked the "five-second rule" after dropping something tasty on the ground at least once or twice in their lives

#### Instantaneous contamination

Is that food really safe to eat? Probably not, a new study says.

After putting the five-second rule to the test, researchers at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, found contamination with bacteria can occur in less than one second.

"The five-second rule is a significant oversimplification of what actually happens when bacteria transfer from a surface to food," said study lead researcher Donald Schaffner, a professor and extension specialist in food science.

"Bacteria can contaminate instantaneously," he said in a Rutgers news release.

Longer exposure to the "dirty" surfaces and moisture made the spread of germs worse. But

the researchers found that contamination could occur in less than one second.

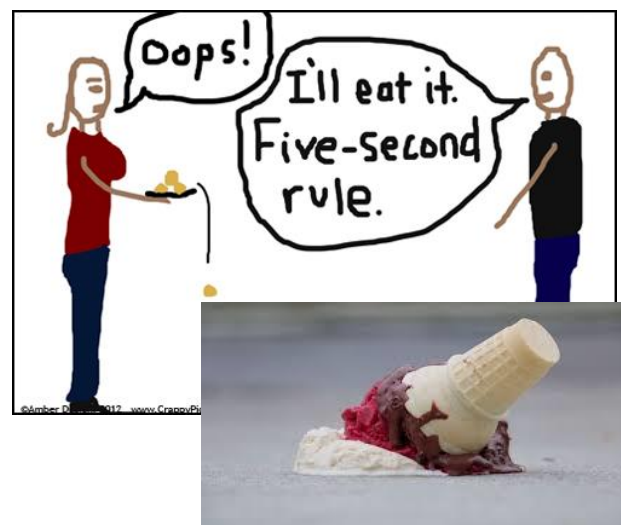
The wetter the food, the more bacteria got on it, the study found.

"Transfer of bacteria from surfaces to food appears to be affected most by moisture," Schaffner said.

#### 'Topography' plays a role

"Bacteria don't have legs, they move with the moisture, and the wetter the food, the higher the risk of transfer. Also, longer food contact times usually result in the transfer of more bacteria from each surface to food," he said.

The study was published recently in *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*



**925**

**The number of inspections that were conducted at formal and informal food premises in the Central Karoo Region during 2016.**



## HEALTH SURVEILLANCE OF PREMISES

...To identify, monitor and evaluate health risks, nuisances and hazards and instituting appropriate remedial and preventative measures

### NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH NORMS AND STANDARDS FOR PREMISES AND ACCEPTABLE MONITORING STANDARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PRACTITIONERS

The National Norms and Standards for Environmental Health promulgated during December 2015 is the outcome of a process that is aimed to strengthen the provision of environmental health services in the country.

The process included extensive input from Environmental Health Practitioners at District and Metropolitan Municipality, Provincial Departments of Health, Academic Institutions, and other Government Departments. These Norms and Standards are premised on the fact that government recognizes the importance of disease prevention across all levels of health care.

The Norms and Standards are therefore essential to strengthen the delivery of Environmental Health Services as a critical programme of preventive and developmental Primary Health Care services.

The National Norms and Standards for Environmental Health clearly outline monitoring standards for the delivery of quality Environmental Health Services, as well

as acceptable standards requirements for surveillance of premises, such as business, state occupied premises, and for prevention of environmental conditions that may constitute a health hazard for protection of public health

**77**

**The number of inspections that were conducted at public premises in the Central Karoo Region during 2016.**

#### Scope of applicability

The Norms and Standards for environmental health will be applicable to provincial and municipal levels of government where environmental and municipal health services are rendered.

**6**

**The number of building plans scrutinized from a health point of view in the Central Karoo Region during 2016.**

**EHP'S ACT AS PUBLIC ARBITERS OF EH STANDARDS, MAINTAINING CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITIES THEY SERVE.**

**THEY ACT AS ADVISERS, EDUCATORS, CONSULTANTS, MANAGERS AND ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (ENFORCING HEALTH POLICIES), ENSURING PEOPLE ARE ABLE TO LIVE, WORK AND PLAY IN SAFE, HEALTHY ENVIRONMENTS**



## ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL

### WHAT ARE TYPES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION?

Six types of environmental pollution include land pollution, water pollution, air pollution, thermal pollution, light pollution and noise pollution. These forms of pollution affect the environment in different ways and with different levels of severity.

### WESTERN CAPE LAUNCHES CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of May 2016 the Western Cape Government launched a ground-breaking climate change response strategy, known as SmartAgri.

SmartAgri was unveiled by Alan Winde, Minister of Economic Opportunities, and Anton Bredell, Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

The comprehensive climate change response plan sets out a road map to combat the impact of extreme weather events on the province's agriculture sector. Research and climate change modelling shows annual temperatures are rising and droughts, floods and heat waves will become more regular in the province. These trends highlighted the need for a co-ordinated response from government and the private sector to mitigate the impact of climate change.

0

**The number of air quality related complaints received in the Central Karoo Region during 2016**

## URANIUM MINING & AIR QUALITY CONTROL IN THE CENTRAL KAROO DISTRICT

The Central Karoo District is highly rich in minerals such as uranium. There has been increasing interest in mining of these minerals in the area recently.

This is significant as both prospecting and mining of uranium are associated with various environmental impacts.

### *Noise & Dust Management*

It is foreseen that the mechanical process of construction of access-roads, mining activities which include the removal of topsoil and overburden and its storage, drilling and blasting, hauling, crushing, and stockpiling of the final products and waste products create noise, dust and exhaust emissions during various construction and operational phases of the proposed uranium mine and processing plant; and could therefore potentially be a significant nuisance

- Dust generated from the construction and operation of the mining activities must comply with the National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act. 2004 (Act No. 39 of 2004) National Dust Control Regulation (GN No. R. 827) of 1 November 2013
- Noise generated from the construction and operation of the mining activities must comply with the Western Cape Noise Control Regulations P .N. 200/2013.

Specialist studies in the air quality and noise must be prepared for the project and implement before construction

commences, during the construction and operational phases of the development.

### **Odour Emission Impact Management**

In terms of Section 35 (2) of the NEM: AQA, the occupier/responsible person/s of the well sites must take all reasonable steps to prevent the emission of any offensive odour caused by any activity on such mines and processing plant.

### **Air Emissions Impact Management**

Research has shown that during the full process of mining and crushing (uranium ores), that all phases of the operations may generate possible emissions to the atmosphere. These emissions are associated with radon, a radioactive inert gas, alpha- and gamma radiation.

Precautionary measures were also recommended by DEA:DP's Directorate Air Quality Management during the mining and milling of uranium ores to protect the health of the workers.

The sources of impacts during preparation of access roads and mining activities would likely be fugitive dust emissions from general construction activities and mining. These impacts can be reduced significantly if various dust suppression measures are implemented to limit the emission of particulate matter from these and other sources. This may include the development and implementation of a fugitive dust control plan and ambient dust monitoring.

Best practise measures must be employed to minimise any noise or dust nuisance that may occur during the construction phase of the project.

### **General**

Section 28 of the NEMA, i.e. Duty of Care states that;

*"Every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment must take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring, or, in so far as such harm to the environment is authorized by law or cannot reasonably be avoided or stopped, to minimize and rectify such pollution or degradation of the environment."*

Furthermore the Section 30 of the MEMA i.e. Control of Emergency Incidences, in terms of section 30(3) states that:

*"responsible person or, where the incident occurred in the course of that person's employment, his or her employer must forthwith after knowledge of the incident, report through the most effective means reasonably available: (a) the nature of the incident; (b) any risks posed by the incident to public health, safety and property; (c) the toxicity of substances or by products released by the incident; and (d) any steps that should be taken in order to avoid or minimise the effects of the incident on public health and the environment to: (i) the Director General; (ii) the South African Police Services and the relevant fire prevention service; (iii) the relevant provincial head of department or municipality; and (iv) all persons whose health may be affected by the incident. "*



## **COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CONTROL**

...The identification, investigation and monitoring of outbreaks of listed notifiable medical conditions in order to immediately institute the required corrective and preventative measures and/or the deployment of the required response teams in respect of municipal health

### **WHAT IS A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ?**

A communicable disease is an illness transmitted through contact with microorganisms. People, animals, food, surfaces, and air can all be carriers of the microorganisms that pass infectious illnesses from one host to the next.

**3**

**The number of notifiable medical conditions reported and investigated in the Central Karoo Region during 2016**

**SUCCESSFUL PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RELATED DISEASES REQUIRES APPROPRIATE MEASURES UNDERPINNED BY SCIENTIFIC MEANS. HOWEVER SCIENTIFIC DATA IS NOT ALWAYS AVAILABLE. AN EFFECTIVE POLICY WORKS ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT “WE DO**

**NOT NEED TO KNOW EVERYTHING TO TAKE ACTION”, AND THUS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH, WHERE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE.**

### **HONDSOLHEID – WAT MUNISI-PALE WERKERS MOET WEET...**

#### **Hoe dit oorgedra word**

Hondsolheid word deur besmette speeksel oorgedra wat die liggaam deur 'n stukkende plekkie op die vel binnedring. Die virus gaan dan na die brein, waar dit swelling veroorsaak en dikwels sterftes tot gevolg het. Die meeste honde kry hondsolheid wanneer hulle deur 'n ander hond of deur 'n wilde dier gebyt word. Hondsolheid kan ook na mense oorgedra word.

#### **Waarvoor jy moet uitkyk**

Gedragsverandering is die eerste teken dat jou dier dalk hondsolheid onder lede het. Diere met hondsolheid hou gewoonlik op eet en water drink en kan antisosiale gedrag openbaar. Nadat die siekte aanvanklik sy kloue ingeslaan het, kan die dier baie kwaai begin raak of tekens van verlamming toon. Sekere diere kan met die geringste uitlokking begin byt, terwyl ander slaperig kan raak en moeilik wakker word.

#### **Voorkoming is altyd beter**

Honde behoort so vroeg as op drie maande daarteen ingeënt te word, en elke drie jaar daarna. Moet ook nooit 'n rondloperhond nader wat klaarblyklik sonder 'n heenkome is

nie. Roep eerder 'n professionele persoon se hulp in.

## **CHEMICAL SAFETY**

...To monitor, identify, evaluate and prevent risks relating to chemicals hazardous to humans (e.g. storing and using agricultural substances); and to investigate, per notification, all incidences of pesticide poisonings

**1**

**The number of pesticide poisonings reported and investigated in the Central Karoo Region during 2016**

## **CHEMIESE VERGIFTIGING**

Daar is baie huishoudelike produkte wat 'n potensiële gifgevaar inhou, soos bleik, skoonmaak- en wasmiddels.

Kleurryke chemikalieë is dikwels baie aantreklik vir kinders, en hulle dink dis sap wat hulle kan drink. Selfs kleurlose chemikalieë kan vir 'n kind soos water lyk.

Dié chemikalieë kan ernstige skade aan die spysverteringskanaal aanrig. Afhangende van die gifstof, is daar algemene simptome van vergiftiging soos braking (soms met bloed), slaperigheid, brandblase op die lippe of in die mond sowel as pyn en 'n brandpyn in die bors.



**IN THE EVENT THAT NO HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL HAS BEEN ABLE TO SEE THE POISONED PERSON, THEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY IS OBLIGATED TO REPORT THE CASE TO THE NEAREST LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY OR DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE FOR NOTIFICATION AND FOLLOW-UP**

**THE SECTION MUNICIPAL HEALTH RESPONDS TO THE REPORTING BY SENDING OUT AN EHP TO INVESTIGATE THE CASE AND COMPLETE AND PESTICIDE INCIDENT REPORT FORM**

## **VECTOR CONTROL**

...To monitor, identify, evaluate and prevent vectors by the elimination or correction of conditions promoting the habits and breeding habits of vectors, and developing awareness in communities of zoonotic diseases by means of vectors and the control thereof through education and training

Pest control in premises plays a key role in the prevention and control of major vector-borne diseases. Transmission of disease from pest infestations can occur in both the internal and external environment of premises through contamination of equipment, surfaces, food or water. Implementing control measures on a regular basis is necessary to prevent or eradicate infestation and should be effected



by means of a continuous vector control program.

The degree of pest infestation on any premises may be indicative of the standard of hygiene and the lack of success of control measures to prevent or eradicate infestation.

Apart from a nuisance in general, these infestations could pose a serious health risks.

**3**

**The number of vector infestations reported and investigated in the Central Karoo Region during 2016**

**EVERY MUNICIPALITY SHOULD HAVE A VECTOR CONTROL MANAGEMENT PLAN GUIDING THE INTERVENTIONS AND CONTROL MEASURES WITHIN A THAT MUNICIPALITY.**

## **MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS**

...To monitor compliance of funeral undertakers, mortuaries, embalmers, crematoria, graves and cemeteries; and to manage, control and monitor exhumations and reburial or disposal of human remains

**10**

**The number of inspections conducted at crematoria & funeral parlours in the Central Karoo Region during 2016**

**1**

**The number of exhumations performed in the Central Karoo Region during 2016**

## **WHAT DOES REGULATION 363 SAYS ABOUT BURIAL SITES AND BURIALS**

15 (1) No land or site shall be identified and used for the purpose of a burial site, unless environmental authorization has been granted in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998(Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA), Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, R543 of 18 June 2010, as amended (EIA Regulations).

In the case of private burial sites, a land survey has been conducted by a local government and necessary approval granted, such approval must be in writing and should contain such conditions for use as the availability of waste management and ablution facilities which shall include access to potable water and sanitation facilities.

(2)All burial sites must comply with the following environmental requirements-

- a) be located outside the 100 year floodplain;
- b) be located at least 350 m from ground water sources used for drinking purposes and at least 500 m from the nearest habitable building;
- c) for a preferred burial site with a soil of sand-clay mix of low porosity and a small and fine grain texture, the water table should be at least 2.5m deep in order to allow for

traditional grave depth of six feet (1.8 meters);

- d) for areas with higher water tables, the local government may determine a reasonable depth with additional walling recommendations to protect underground water; and
- e) the covering soil shall not be less than 1 m, should two bodies be buried in the same grave, 300mm of soil shall be maintained between the coffins.
- (3) All burials must be registered with the relevant local government, and the local government concerned shall enter all burials in the register of burials of such local government.

## HET U GEWEET...

**OGP'S WAS VIR DIE EERSTE KEER DEEL VAN DIE STRUKTUUR VAN PLAALIKE OWERHEDE IN ENGELAND EN WALLIS WEENS DIE UITAARDIGING VAN DIE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1848 WAT VIR DIE AANSTELLING VAN MISSTANDINSPEKTEURS VOORSIENING GEMAAK HET**



## TRAINING & EDUCATION

....To raise public awareness through awareness campaigns, road shows and the local media

**6**

**The number of articles that were published in the local newspaper, The Courier, during 2016**

**EHP'S CONDUCT AWARENESS RAISING, EDUCATION AND PROMOTION PROGRAMMES IN COMMUNITIES ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AS PART OF COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT.**

**EMPLOYEES OF MUNICIPALITIES NOW HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADD THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO ECO-FRIENDLY WORK-PLACES**

### Why?

- Because we spend most of our life at work, and we can make that significant amount of our lifetime healthier and better.
- Because everyone can make a difference to the predicament we find ourselves in regarding climate change.
- Because our kids don't deserve to inherit our carelessness and indifference – and if we get into a green mindset at the office

it's highly likely that mindset will travel home.

### Ways to save on printing

The point is to get you and your office to save on print volume –

#### Why?

Because we can save paper and money

- Practice printing abstinence! Just don't print!
- Email your documents.
- Transfer articles to your Smartphone or Kindle/i Pad.



### But if you have to print:

- Print on both sides of the paper.
- Avoid print errors by previewing your printout and editing.
- By previewing you can also resize your document and shrink it to fewer pages.

(Adjust your margins: Use wider margins, smaller font and closer line spacing to get more to a page).

- Use the Selection option in the Print Dialog



to print only the parts of a document that you need.

- Save on ink: when relevant print in grayscale by default (default setting is called draft mode, tone saver, print saver or economy).
- Opt for PDF instead of paper. Friendly PDF files can easily be emailed.
- Track personal footprints; How about a system that allows staff to track how many print copies they are responsible for each month?
- Check/Update your document distribution lists.
- Where possible, hold paperless meetings.
- Think about getting software that manages and reduces print. Next time you get printers for the office, ensure they are "green."

## PROJECTS

### SECTION'S PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING PROJECT

This project is modeled on sustainability and will focus on the cleaning of the environment in three (3) communities, namely Beaufort West, Prince Albert and Laingsburg.

It will also aims to increase awareness in these communities for a safe and clean environment by using our youth to carry out a message through certain planned actions, for communities to:

- Acknowledge the existing environmental problems;
- Understand the links between the environment and their everyday actions;
- Understand and appreciate the environment and the opportunities that it creates;
- Recognize that the supply and maintenance of infrastructure can improve our living environments but can also cause environmental impacts; and
- Give people the necessary skills to restore our environment.

If funds can be obtained for the amount of R274 780.00, the project will be carried out in phases and will commence in July 2017 and be completed by the end of June 2018.

## TER AFSLUITING...

Omgewingsgesondheidsmaatreëls het alreeds in die Bybelse era in die tyd van Moses bestaan soos dit blyk uit die volgende verwysings:

**Wegdoening van riool:** By elke kampterrein was 'n spesifieke gebied vir menslike uitskeiding gereserveer en moes dit onmiddellik bedek word (Deuteronomium 23 vers 12-13).

**Maatreëls teen die voorkoms van swamme** in huise word breedvoerig in Levitikus 14 verse 33-57 bespreek.

**Maatreëls oor gesonde voedsel** word sterk beklemtoon, soos dat geen dooie dier geëet mag word nie (Levitikus, hoofstuk 17: vers 15).

Vleis moes binne twee dae na slagting geëet word (Levitikus, hoofstuk 19: vers 6).

**Die gebruik van besoedelde water** was in sekere gevalle verbied (Levitikus 11 vers 34).

**Kwarantynmaatreëls** teen die verspreiding van siektes het gegeld (Levitikus, hoofstuk 13: vers 46).

Daar bestaan vandag nog 'n noue verband tussen die huidige omgewingsgesondheidsdienste en die omgewingsgesondheidsmaatreëls wat in die tyd van die Bybel voorgekom het.

Sanitasie, voedsel, behuising, water, omgewingsmaatreëls teen aansteeklike siektes en voorligting, soos na verwys, is tans steeds van die belangrikste omgewingsgesondheids-elemente.

**DIE AFDELING  
WENS U 'N  
GESEËNDE EN  
VOORSPOEDIGE  
2017 TOE.**



# SECTION MUNICIPAL HEALTH

## DRAFT OPERATIONAL PLAN: 2017- FORWARD



MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Water Quality Monitoring</b>		
Water sampling runs, for bacteriological / chemical analysis, in communities	Quarterly	The supply of safe water complying with the South African National Standard (SANS) 241 for Water that does not pose a significant risk to health
Water sampling runs, for bacteriological analysis, at public swimming pools during the summer season	By Nov - March each year	The supply of safe water complying with the South African National Standard (SANS) 241 for Water that does not pose a significant risk to health
Compilation & submission of bi-annual Water Quality Evaluation Reports to Water Service Authorities	By December & June each year	Report serve as a source of information to the relevant Water Service Authority, to promote safe access to safe potable water & to promote continuous and effective water quality management
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Waste Management &amp; Monitoring</b>		
Conducting inspections at solid waste sites	Monthly	Well managed & nuisance free Solid Waste Sites complying with the minimum requirements for disposal by landfill & other permit requirements
Compilation & submission of bi-annual Landfill Evaluation Reports to Category B-Municipalities	By December & June each year	Report serve as a source of information to the relevant Municipality and Provincial Departments, to eliminate conditions harmful or injurious to human health and to promote effective and proper solid waste management
Conducting inspections at sewerage works / oxidation ponds	Monthly	Well managed & nuisance free Liquid Waste Sites complying with the minimum requirements as well as other permit requirements

Sewerage sampling runs, for bacteriological analysis, at sewerage works / oxidation ponds	Quarterly	Sewerage water complying to the minimum Permit Requirements
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Food Control</b>		
Conducting inspections at food premises	Monthly	Food premises complying with the Regulations relating to the Hygienic Requirements for Food Premises & the Transport of Food (R962 of 2012)
Evaluating labelling of foodstuffs	Quarterly	Labelling of Foodstuffs complying to the Regulations relating to the Labelling & Advertising of Foodstuffs (Reg 146 of 2010)
Conducting inspections at milking shed(s)	Monthly	Milking Shed(s) complying with the Regulations relating to the Hygiene Requirements for Milking Sheds, the Transport of Milk & related Matters (R961 of 2012)
Food sampling runs, for bacteriological / chemical analysis, at identified food premises	Quarterly	Food products complying to the minimum requirements to the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics & Disinfectants Act (Act 54 of 1972) & relevant Regulations
Milk sampling runs, for bacteriological analysis, at milking sheds and other points of sale	Quarterly	Milk & milk products complying to the minimum requirements to the Foodstuffs, Cosmetics & Disinfectants Act (Act 54 of 1972) & relevant Regulations
Investigation of reported food poisoning cases within 24 hours after notification	When necessary	Early investigation and introducing appropriate control measures of all cases, reported to the Section
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Environmental Pollution Control</b>		
Investigation of reported cases of ground, water and air pollution within 24 hours after notification	When necessary	Early investigation and introducing appropriate control measures of all incidences reported to the Section

MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Health Surveillance of Premises</b>		
Conducting inspections at public premises	Monthly	Public premises complying with the National Environmental Health Norms & Standards for Premises, 2015
Issuing of Health Certificates to Public Premises to National Norms & Standards for Environmental Health	When necessary	Non-registered public premises complying with the National Environmental Health Norms & Standards for Premises, 2015
Conducting inspections at informal settlements	Quarterly	Informal settlements complying to the minimum requirements wrt access to & quality of water & sanitation
Compilation & submission of bi-annual Informal Settlement Evaluation Reports to Category B-Municipalities	By December & June each year	Report serve as a source of information to the relevant Municipality, to eliminate any conditions harmful or injurious to human health and to promote a safe and healthy environment
Scrutinizing all submitted building plans of public institutions from a health point of view	When necessary	Public buildings complying with health requirements to the National Building Act (Act 103 of 1977) & relevant Regulations as well as the National Environmental Health Norms & Standards for Premises, 2015
Written notification to EHP's wrt identified environmental health "hotspots" & required services over the festive season	By November each year	Premises complying with the National Environmental Health Norms & Standards for Premises, 2015
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Communicable Diseases Control</b>		
Investigation of all reported notifiable medical conditions within 24 hours after notification	When necessary	The speedily implementation of measures that can prevent the spread of disease

MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Vector Control</b>		
Investigation of food premises for vector Investigations	Monthly	Early identification & control of vector infestations
Compilation of a Vector Control Programme for food premises	By December 2017	Written program for Food Premises that outlines activities to be conducted for the control of pests & that persons in charge shall keep written records of pest control activities & provide them to the EHP upon request
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Chemical Safety</b>		
Investigation of all reported pesticide poisonings within 24 hours after notification	When necessary	The speedy implementation of measures that can prevent pesticide poisonings
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Management of Human Remains</b>		
Monitoring of all successful application(s) for exhumations / re-burials	When necessary	Exhumations / Re-burials complying with the relevant hygiene standards
Conducting inspections at funeral parlors	Quarterly	Funeral Parlors complying with the National Environmental Health Norms & Standards for Premises, 2015
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Training &amp; Education</b>		
Compilation & distribution of a MHS Newsletter to Category B-Municipalities	By January each year	A bigger awareness regarding the Section's functions, responsibilities, challenges etc. within the district
Compilation & publishing of MHS related articles in the local newspaper "The Courier"	Quarterly	Changing / improving health and hygiene habits, thus serving as a barrier to diseases etc.  Empower the community to become advocates for public health



Compilation & implementation of strategy to effectively share information with various communities	By June 2018	Changing / improving health and hygiene habits, thus serving as a barrier to diseases etc.  Empower the community to become advocates for public health
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Reports</b>		
Submission of Sinjani "Sign-Off" Reports to the Provincial Dept. of Health	Monthly	Administer an effective environmental health management system in order to achieve all environmental health objectives set
Reporting on / Updating MHS SDBIP on the PMS System	Monthly	Effective & continuous measurement of the achievement of performance indicators with regard to the provision of services
Submission of Quarterly MHS Reports to the Director: Corporate Services	Quarterly	To administer an effective environmental health management system in order to achieve all environmental health objectives set
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Registrations</b>		
Registering of all EHP's at the Health Professional Council (HPCSA)	By April each year	EHP's complying with the prescribe requirements for annual fees payable by registered practitioners as set out in the Schedule to the Health Professions Act (Act 56 of 1974)
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Project Proposals</b>		
Submission of an Environmental Health Project Proposal to the relevant Provincial department and / or other role-players	By December 2017	a Bigger awareness amongst communities for a safe and clean environment & changing / improving health and hygiene habits, thus serving as a barrier to diseases etc.
Submission of Project Proposal for Health & Hygiene Education Programme for Informal	By December 2018	a Bigger awareness amongst communities for a safe and clean environment & changing / improving health and hygiene habits, thus serving as a barrier to diseases etc.

Settlements to the Department Human Settlements		
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Management Plans</b>		
Compilation & submission a Cholera Management Plan, for Council approval	By November 2017	Appropriate control measures to ensure improvements in water supply, sanitation, food safety and community awareness of preventive measures
Compilation & submission of Water Quality Monitoring & - Pollution Management Plan, for Council approval	By December 2017	The effective & sustainable monitoring of water resources, the supply thereof as well as potable drinking water which meets the minimum requirements of the SANS 241 Code for Water Quality
Compilation & submission of a Climate Change Management Plan, for Council approval	By December 2017	Identification of possible environmental impacts of activities & the development of measures to minimise, mitigate and manage these impacts
Compilation & submission of an Environmental Management Plan, for Council approval	By June 2018	Identification of possible environmental impacts of activities & the development of measures to minimise, mitigate and manage these impacts
Compilation & submission of a Land Pollution Management Plan, for Council approval	By June 2018	Identification of possible environmental impacts of activities & the development of measures to minimise, mitigate and manage these impacts
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)</b>		
Compilation & submission of MOU between CKDM's Section MHS & relevant Provincial Dept., for Council approval	By December 2017	Strengthen service delivery & communication between MHS & Provincial Dept.'s

MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Inputs / Reviews</b>		
Revision & submission of an a Air Quality Management Plan, for Council approval	By December 2018	Maintain, improve and protect air quality throughout the district by preventing pollution and ecological degradation
Submission of MHS Budget Input to CFO	By January each year	Effectively planning for & control over the Section's Budget & avoiding any budget busters that are stopping the Section from reaching its goals
Reviewing & submission of MHS Rates Structure to CFO	By January each year	Development of transparent and understandable tariffs & a source of revenue for municipal health services delivery
Submission of MHS SDBIP Input to Director: Corporate Services	By February each year	Effective implementation, management & monitoring of KPI's
Submission of MHS IDP Input to IDP Manager	By November each year	Identify, acknowledge & address the needs of communities & interest groups
MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Law Enforcement</b>		
Compilation & submission of a new Municipal Health By-law, for Council approval	By December 2017	Maintain, improve and protect public health throughout the district
Compilation & approval of admission-of-guilt fines for approval by Council & Magistrates Courts in the Central Karoo area of jurisdiction	By June 2018	Maintain, improve and protect public health throughout the district
Compilation & submission of an Air Quality By-law, for Council approval	By June 2018	Maintain, improve and protect public health throughout the district

MAIN ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	DELIVERABLES
<b>Staff Capacity &amp; Budgeting needs</b>		
Appointment of two (2) Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP's)	One (1) by December 2017 & one (1) by December 2018	1 (one) operational EHP is provided for every 10 000 population in line with the national norm outlined in the National Environmental Health Policy
Appointment of one (1) Air Quality / Waste Management Officer	By December 2017	To fulfil the constitutional and legal obligations mandated to the Central Karoo District Municipality for the provision of functions in terms of National Environmental Management: Waste Act & Air Quality Act
Budget for passive sampling runs ito air quality	For financial years in question	Air quality sampling in order to evaluate compliance with the National Standards ito NEMA: Air Quality Act
Budget for sampling runs ito water, food & sewerage etc.	For financial years in question	Water, food & sewerage sampling in order to evaluate compliance with the relevant bacteriological & chemical standards
Budget for sampling equipment	For financial years in question	EHP's are well equipped for sustainable & effective sampling
Budget for equipment & material for health & hygiene training & education	For financial years in question	To promote health & hygiene education
Budget for computer & office equipment	For financial years in question	Systems for internal and external electronic communication are available & functioning & offices are well equipped
Budget for MHS Emergency supplies	For financial years in question	Effective municipal health response in cases of emergencies
Budget for Continuous Professional Development (CPD)	For financial years in question	Continuous update of EHP's professional knowledge and skills for the end benefit of employer & communities / Meeting the set standards of HPCSA

Budget for EHP Registration with Health Professions Council of S.A. (HPCSA)	For financial years in question	EHP's complying with the prescribe requirements for annual fees payable by registered practitioners, as set out in the Schedule to the Health Professions Act (Act 56 of 1974)
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