

SAFA SYMPOSIUM 2011
5 AUGUST 2011
CAPE TOWN



Time	Title	Speaker	Contents
08:00	REGISTRATION ,TEA & COFFEE		
08.30	Welcome & Introduction	Paul Meanwell	
09.00	Inspection of in-service Explosion protected Equipment – Unsafe Conditions and Cures	Johannes Auret, Explolabs Pty Ltd.	The inspection of Explosion Protected (Ex) Equipment, together with appropriate maintenance and repair, is critical for safety. This paper highlights the differences between electrical and Ex inspections and presents some solutions based on standards covering the subject and best practice from experience.
09.45	C.o.C for hazardous locations	Mel Wilman, Hazloc	Legislation, understanding the C.o.C, completion and test report supporting C.o.C.
10.30	TEA, COFFEE & SNACKS		
10.50	Risk Assessment - The broader picture	Des Smith, Iklwatech	Engineers usually do risk assessments based on the risk to personnel or the risk of an explosion in the “Ex” industry. The broader implications are often not considered or evaluated. For instance loss of , reputation, market share, stakeholder value due to loss of facilities, people, supplies etc. The subject is extremely broad and the object would be to stimulate lateral thinking when undertaking a risk analysis.
11.35	Process of certification against the requirements of Annex C of ARP 0108	Roelof Viljoen, Mining And Surface Certification	Cover the requirements, complications and frequently asked questions / misconceptions / challenges. Some practical examples will also be covered.

12:20	LUNCH		
13:10	Introduction to dusts and their explosive properties	Olof Bekker, Fluor	<p>Dust consists of small solid particles in the atmosphere which settle due to their own weight, but which remain suspended in air for a time (this includes dust and grit, as defined in ISO 4225) Combustible dusts are hazardous because when they are dispersed in air by any means they form potentially explosive atmospheres. Furthermore, layers of combustible dust may ignite and act as ignition sources for an explosive atmosphere.</p> <p>Dust explosions are one of the least recognised of industrial fire hazards. They can occur within any process where a combustible dust is produced, and can be triggered by any energy source, including static sparks, friction and incandescent material.</p> <p>Over 70% of all organic materials are combustible and have the potential to result in a dust explosion. The manufacture of food products involves the storage and handling of materials such as grains, flours, sugars, starches, etc. all of which can give rise to fire and dust explosion hazards.</p> <p>The transport, storage and handling of dust materials using, for instance, silos, bucket elevators and pneumatic powder transport, truck dump stations etc can all generate dust clouds which may be controlled by the use of dust collection systems. Processing operations such as milling, spray drying, blending, agglomeration, etc. can also produce potentially hazardous dust clouds. In addition, high temperature process operations such as heating, milling, baking and frying can also give rise to further fire and explosion hazards.</p>
13.55	Paperless barcode inspections of EPE in Hazardous Locations.	Pieter Hendrik Coetzee, Sasol Electrical Engineering Lizette van Wyk Digital Matter	Purpose of this system is to conform to legal requirements with respect to classified electrical/instruments equipment inspections, as well as maintenance in hazardous areas, where record keeping is a key criterion.
14:40	TEA,COFFEE		
15:00	IEC-61511 and SIL Determination	Andre Kneisel, Chevron	Brief Introduction to IEC-61511 standard Determination of SIL values Effect of Prood-Testing Taking IS Isolators into account when doing SIL calculations.
15.45	Repair of Explosion Protected Equipment	Koos Coetzee, Hazloc Secunda	OHS Act on EPE repairs SANS 10086-3 Understanding the quality management required for the repair and record keeping of explosion protected equipment.

16.15	CLOSING ADDRESS LUCKY DRAW CPD POINTS		