

South Africa

Disaster Management Act, 2002

## Directions Regarding e-Commerce Sales During Alert Level 4 of the COVID-19 National State of Disaster

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## South Africa

### Disaster Management Act, 2002

# Directions Regarding e-Commerce Sales During Alert Level 4 of the COVID-19 National State of Disaster

## Government Notice R535 of 2020

Published in [Government Gazette no. 43321](#) on 14 May 2020

**Commenced on 14 May 2020**

*[Up to date as at 14 May 2020]*

I, Ebrahim Patel, Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, after consultation with the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, hereby issue the Directions set out in the Schedule in terms of regulation 4(10)(a), read with Part E.20 of Table 1 of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs in terms of section 27 (2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 ([Act No. 57 of 2002](#)) and published on 29 April 2020 in Government Notice No. R.480 of Government Gazette No. 43258.

Ebrahim Patel

Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

## 1. Definitions.

In these Directions, any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the Disaster Management Act and the Regulations bears the meaning so assigned and, unless the context indicates otherwise —

"**Alert Level 4**" means Alert Level 4 as determined in terms of regulation 3(2) of the Regulations, commencing on 1 May 2020;

"**courier or delivery service**" means a company, an employee of that company or a person who delivers goods from one place or person to another place or person, and may include the delivery divisions of retailers and delivery services set up by spaza shops and informal traders;

"**Disaster Management Act**" means the Disaster Management Act, 2002 ([Act No. 57 of 2002](#));

"**e-Commerce**" means the buying and selling of goods using telephones and digital platforms, including the internet and mobile phone based applications, and for this purpose includes goods to be delivered by a courier or delivery service;

"**Minister**" means the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition;

"**national state of disaster**" means the national state of disaster relating to the COVID-19 outbreak declared in Government Notice No. R 313 of Government Gazette No. 43096 of 15 March 2020;

"**Regulations**" means the Regulations issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act and published on 29 April 2020 in Government Notice No. R.480 of Government Gazette No. 43258; and

"**warehouse or depot**" means the premises where goods are stored prior to their distribution for sale, and may include stockrooms in retail stores where goods from such storerooms are sold on e-Commerce platforms.

## 2. Purpose

The purpose of these Directions is to provide direction, in respect of Part E.20 of Table 1 of the Regulations, on—

- (a) the goods which may be transacted through e-Commerce platforms; and
- (b) the protocols which must be observed by retailers, couriers or delivery services and customers in respect of goods transacted through e-Commerce.

### 3. Background

- (a) e-Commerce can be a critical enabler to opening the economy through contactless transactions, which can reduce the movement of consumers, and the density of shoppers in retail spaces. Further it can accelerate innovation, support local manufacturing and increase access by the informal market and poorer South Africans.
- (b) The Regulations issued by the Minister for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs provided for directions, which may permit the incremental expansion of e-Commerce beyond goods permitted in terms of Part E of Table 1.
- (c) In terms of the Regulations, such directions must take into account the need to limit the extent of movement on the road, contact between people, law enforcement challenges and the impact on other businesses.
- (d) e-Commerce is an important retail platform; however appropriate health and safety protocols need to be put in place which can allow the full e-Commerce supply chain to operate safely while mitigating the risk of it becoming a vector for transmission of the coronavirus.
- (e) Greater levels of e-Commerce for goods that are normally not for sale in retail stores, can introduce increased health risks by greater movement of courier or delivery service personnel, and hence health and safety protocols are important to mitigate this risk.
- (f) These directions establish the minimum protocols that retailers, courier and delivery services, and customers must maintain in order to limit the spread of the coronavirus.
- (g) In addition, in order to fully leverage the benefits of e-Commerce platforms for a greater number of South Africans during the national state of disaster, these directions also recommend increased access for consumers through the provision of multiple payment channels, including for low-income consumers and the promotion of South African-made products.

### 4. Goods which may be transacted through e-Commerce platforms

Subject to all applicable laws, all goods may be transacted through e-Commerce platforms, except for goods prohibited for sale in terms of regulation 26 and 27 of the Regulations.

### 5. Protocols for e-Commerce retailers

All retailers using e-Commerce platforms to sell goods must ensure the following:

- (a) All Regulations and Directions in respect of hygienic workplace conditions and the potential exposure of employees to COVID-19 must be adhered to, including the Covid-19 Occupational Health and Safety Measures in Workplaces directions issued by the Minister of Employment of Labour and published in Government Notice 479 on 29 April 2019, which for ease of reference has been set out in Annexure A.
- (b) In addition, employees may not share face masks, equipment, stationery, utensils or similar items, and Designated and adequately trained health and safety officers must take each employee's temperatures using appropriate equipment or instruments at the start of a shift and every four hours after the shift commences. Records of the temperatures of each employee must be kept. Any employee whose temperature is 37,5 degrees or above should immediately be moved to an isolated observation room for a second measurement. If the second test measurement also exceeds 37,5 degrees, the employee must be returned home for self-quarantine, provided with a surgical mask and not be permitted to enter or stay on the premises.
- (c) In order to limit the social and economic hardship caused by the pandemic on local industries and enable consumer choice to support local producers, retailers must give prominence to those goods which are manufactured in the Republic of South Africa.
- (d) Retailers must provide for as many payment options as possible for consumers, that are based on reducing risks of transmission, and enabling poorer consumers to access delivery services.

- (e) When packaging goods, retailers must provide written guidelines for customers on how to safely disinfect their goods before use.
- (f) Retailers must put in place collection protocols to ensure that adequate social distancing is maintained by courier or delivery service personnel when collecting goods from a warehouse or depot.
- (g) All goods must be sanitised, in line with the guidelines published by the National Department of Health, before leaving the warehouse or depot.

## 6. Protocols for courier or delivery services

All e-Commerce courier or delivery services must ensure the following:

- (a) All Regulations and Directions in respect of hygienic workplace conditions and the potential exposure of employees to COVID-19 must be adhered to, including the Covid-19 Occupational Health and Safety Measures in workplaces directions issued by the Minister of Employment of Labour and published in Government Notice 479 on 29 April 2019, which for ease of reference has been set out in Annexure A.
- (b) In addition, employees may not share face masks, equipment, stationery, utensils or similar items, and Designated and adequately trained health and safety officers must take each employee's temperatures using appropriate equipment or instruments at the start of a shift and every four hours after the shift commences. Records of the temperatures of each employee must be kept. Any employee whose temperature is 37,5 degrees or above should immediately be moved to an isolated observation room for a second measurement. If the second test measurement also exceeds 37,5 degrees, the employee must be returned home for self-quarantine, provided with a surgical mask and not be permitted to enter or stay on the premises.
- (c) All courier and delivery personnel must have their own hand sanitiser and disinfectant wipes, which must be refilled daily.
- (d) Courier and delivery personnel must wear a cloth face mask that covers the nose and mouth when delivering goods to customers.
- (e) Courier and delivery personnel must maintain at least one and a half metres distance from—
  - (i) other courier or delivery personnel when collecting goods for delivery; and
  - (ii) customers when delivering goods.
- (f) Courier and delivery service personnel may not enter the home of a customer if such customer and any other residents within the immediate vicinity are not wearing cloth face mask or a homemade item that covers the nose and mouth.

## 7. Protocols for customers

All e-Commerce customers must ensure the following:

- (a) Customers and all residents within the immediate vicinity must wear a cloth face mask or a homemade item that covers the nose and mouth when receiving goods from courier and delivery personnel.
- (b) Customers must maintain at least one and a half metres distance from courier and delivery personnel.
- (c) Customers are encouraged to disinfect goods using guidelines published by the National Department of Health and those provided by retailers.

## 8. Commencement and duration

These Directions come into effect on the date of publication in the Government Gazette, and shall remain in force for the duration of Alert Level 4.

## Annexure A

## Directions in respect of hygienic workplace conditions

### *Preamble*

1. On 17 March 2020, the Department of Employment and Labour issued guidelines for employers to deal with COVID-19 at workplaces [1]. The Department of Employment and Labour appealed to employers to use the prescriptions of the OHS Act in particular the Hazardous Biological Agents Regulations governing workplaces in relation to Coronavirus Disease 2019 caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.
2. In the period since the issuing of the guidelines, a clearer picture has emerged about COVID-19 and the nature of the hazard and risk in the workplace and the precautions that should be taken to minimise the risk. The purpose of these directives is to stipulate measures that must be taken by employers in order to protect the health and safety of workers and members of the public who enter their workplaces or are exposed to their working activities.
3. These directives seek to ensure that the measures taken by employers under OHS Act are consistent with the overall national strategies and policies to minimise the spread of COVID-19.
4. The OHS Act, read with its regulations and incorporated standards, requires the employer to provide and maintain as far as is reasonably practicable a working environment that is safe and without risks to the health of workers and to take such steps as may be reasonably practicable to eliminate or mitigate the hazard or potential hazard.
5. The OHS Act further requires employers, to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that all persons who may be directly affected by their activities (such as customers, clients or contractors and their workers who enter their workplace or come into contact with their employees) are not exposed to hazards to their health or safety. This obligation also applies to self-employed persons (for example, plumbers or electricians) whose working activities bring them into contact with members of the public.
6. For the purposes of OHS Act in the workplaces to which this Directive applies, the identifiable hazard relating to COVID-19 is that workers face is the transmission by an infected person to workers in the workplace. In workplaces to which the public has access, the hazard includes transmission of the virus by members of the public. Each situation requires special measures to be implemented by employers in order to prevent the transmission of the virus.
7. Although OHS Act requires employers to review and update risk assessments on a regular basis, the new hazard posed by COVID-19 is clearly identifiable and the basic measures to eliminate or minimise the risk are now well known [2]. The object of conducting or updating a risk assessment in respect of COVID-19 is to provide specific focus on COVID-19 and adapt the measures required by this Directive to specific working environments taking into account the Risk Assessment Guides published online by the National Department of Health.
8. This Directive is based on infection transmission prevention and specific occupational hygiene practices that focus on the need for employers to implement measures to mitigate or eliminate the transmission of the virus in the workplace.
9. This Directive recognises that there are sector specific measures that need to be taken into account and accordingly provides for sector guidelines to supplement this Directive.
10. This Directive does not reduce the existing obligations of the employer in terms of OHS Act nor prevent an employer from implementing more stringent measures in order to prevent the spread of the virus.

[1]

<http://www.labour.gov.za/DocumentCenter/Publications/Occupational%20Health%20and%20Safety/COVID-19%20Guideline%20Mar2020.pdf>

[2] These basic measures may be further refined in the sector guidelines or in amendments to the direction as the science on the transmission of the disease progresses.

### *Definitions*

11. In this Directive, unless the context indicates otherwise -

"BCEA" means the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 ([Act No. 75 of 1997](#));

"COVID-19" means Coronavirus Disease 2019;

"Disaster Management Act" means the Disaster Management Act, 2002 ([Act No.57 of 2002](#));

"OHSA" means the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 ([Act No. 85 of 1993](#));

"PPE" means personal protective equipment;

"virus" means the SARS-CoV-2 virus;

"worker" means any person who works in an employer's workplace including an employee of the employer or contractor, a self-employed person or volunteer [3];

"workplace" means any premises or place where a person performs work.

[3] The distinction between 'worker' and 'employee' in the Direction is used to ensure that all persons who in work in a workplace are protected and to locate the responsibility in respect of certain obligations imposed on the employer in respect of its employees such as an application for illness benefits or worker's compensation.

### ***Application***

12. Subject to clause 13, this Directive applies to employers and workers in respect of-
  - 12.1 the manufacturing, supply or provision of essential goods or essential services, as defined in Schedule 2 of the Regulations issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act;
  - 12.2 any workplace permitted to continue or commence operations before the expiry of those Regulations.
13. This Directive does not apply to workplaces-
  - 13.1 excluded from the OHSA in terms of section 1(3) of the OHSA;
  - 13.2 in which medical and health care services as defined in Schedule 2 in the Regulations issued in terms of section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act (other than retail pharmacies) are performed;
  - 13.3 in respect of which another Minister has issued a directive under those Regulations dealing with health and safety.
14. Subject to the employer's obligations under OHSA to conduct a risk assessment, employers with less than 10 employees need only apply the measures set out in clause 40 of this Directive.

### ***Period of application***

15. This Directive remains in force for as long as the declaration of a national disaster published in Government Gazette 43096 on 15 March 2020 remains in force.

### ***Administrative measures***

16. Every employer must establish the following administrative measures:
  - 16.1 It must undertake a risk assessment to give effect to the minimum measures required by this Directive taking into account the specific circumstances of the workplace.
  - 16.2 If the employer employs more than 500 employees, that employer must submit a record of its risk assessment together with a written policy concerning the protection of the health and safety of its employees from COVID-19 as contemplated in section 7(1) of OHSA to-
    - 16.2.1 Its health and safety committee established in terms of section 19 of OHSA; and
    - 16.2.2 The Department of Employment and Labour. [4]

- 16.3 It must notify all workers of the contents of this Directive and the manner in which it intends to implement it;
- 16.4 It must notify its employees that if they are sick or have symptoms associated with the COVID-19 that they must not come to work and to take paid sick leave in terms of section 22 of the BCEA;
- 16.5 It must appoint a manager to address employee or workplace representative concerns and to keep them informed and, in any workplace in which an health and safety committee has been elected, consult with that committee on the nature of the hazard in that workplace and the measures that need to be taken;
- 16.6 It must ensure that the measures required by this Directive and its risk assessment plan are strictly complied with through monitoring and supervision;
- 16.7 It must, as far as practicable, minimize the number of workers on at the workplace at any given time through rotation, staggered working hours, shift systems, remote working arrangements or similar measures in order to achieve social distancing, as contemplated in clause 17;
- 16.8 It must take measures to minimize contact between workers as well as between workers and members of the public;
- 16.9 It must provide workers with information that raises awareness in any form or manner, including where reasonably practicable leaflets and notices placed in conspicuous places in the workplace informing workers of the dangers of the virus, the manner of its transmission, the measures to prevent transmission such as personal hygiene, social distancing, use of masks, cough etiquette and where to go for screening or testing if presenting with the symptoms;
- 16.10 If a worker has been diagnosed with COVID-19, an employer must-
  - 16.10.1.1 inform the Department of Health [5] and the Department of Employment and Labour; and
  - 16.10.2 investigate the cause including any control failure and review its risk assessment to ensure that the necessary controls and PPE requirements are in place; and
- 16.11 it must give administrative support to any contact-tracing measures implemented by the Department of Health.

[4] Submission must be made to the provincial chief inspector at <http://www.labour.gov.za/About-Us/ministry/Pages/IES0320-7398.aspx>

[5] Report may be made to the COVID-19 hotline: 0800 02 9999.

### ***Social distancing measures***

17. Every employer must arrange the workplace to ensure minimal contact between workers and as far as practicable ensure that there is a minimum of one and a half metres between workers while they are working, for example, at their workstations.

Depending on the circumstances of the workplace or the nature of the sector, the minimum distance may need to be longer. Reducing the number of workers present in the workplace at any time in terms of clause 16.5 may assist in achieving the required social distancing.
18. If it is not practicable to arrange work stations to be spaced at least one and a half metres apart, the employer must-
  - 18.1 arrange physical barriers to be placed between work stations or erected on work stations to form a solid physical barrier between workers while they are working; or
  - 18.2 if necessary, supply the employee free of charge with appropriate PPE based on a risk assessment of the working place.
19. Every employer must ensure that social distancing measures are implemented through supervision both in the workplace and in the common areas outside the immediate workplace through queue control or within the workplace such as canteens and lavatories. These measures may include dividing the workforce into

groups or staggering break-times to avoid the concentration of workers in common areas.

### ***Health and safety measures***

20. Every employer must implement the following health and safety measures.

#### ***Symptom screening [6]***

21. Every employer must take measures to-

21.1 screen any worker, at the time that they report for work, to ascertain whether they have any of the observable symptoms associated with COVID-19, namely fever, cough, sore throat, redness of eyes or shortness of breath (or difficulty in breathing);

21.2 require every worker to report whether they suffer from any of the following additional symptoms: body aches, loss of smell or loss of taste, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fatigue, weakness or tiredness; and

21.3 require workers to immediately inform the employer if they experience any of the symptoms in sub-clauses 21.1 and 21.2 while at work.

22. Employers must comply with any guidelines issued by the the National Department of Health in consultation with the Department in respect of -

22.1 symptom screening; and

22.2 if in addition required to do so, medical surveillance and testing.

23. If a worker presents with those symptoms, or advises the employer of these symptoms, the employer must -

23.1 not permit the worker to enter the workplace or report for work; or

23.2 if the worker is already at work immediately-

23.2.1 isolate the worker, provide the worker with a FFP1 surgical mask and arrange for the worker to be transported in a manner that does not place other workers or members of the public at risk either to be self isolated or for a medical examination or testing; and

23.2.2 assess the risk of transmission, disinfect the area and the worker's workstation, refer those workers who may be at risk for screening and take any other appropriate measure to prevent possible transmission;

23.3 ensure that the worker is tested or referred to an identified testing site;

23.4 place its employee on paid sick leave in terms of section 22 of the BCEA or if the employee's sick leave entitlement under the section is exhausted, make application for an illness benefit in terms of clause 4 of the Directive issued on 25 March 2020 on the COVID-19 Temporary Employer Relief Scheme under regulation 10(8) of the Regulations promulgated in terms of section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act;

23.5 ensure that the employee is not discriminated against on grounds of having tested positive for COVID-19 in terms of section 6 of the Employment Equity Act, 1998 ([Act No. 55 of 1998](#));

23.6 if there is evidence that the worker contracted COVID-19 as a result of occupational exposure, lodge a claim for compensation in terms of the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, 1993 ([Act No. 130 of 1993](#)) in accordance with Notice 193 published on 3 March 2020. [7]

24. If a worker has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and isolated in accordance with the Department of Health Guidelines, an employer may only allow a worker to return to work on the following conditions:

24.1 The worker has undergone a medical evaluation confirming that the worker has been tested negative for COVID-19;

24.2 the employer ensures that personal hygiene, wearing of masks, social distancing, and cough etiquette is strictly adhered to by the worker; and

24.3 the employer closely monitors the worker for symptoms on return to work.

[6] For more specific guidelines see: Department of Health "Guidelines for symptom monitoring and management of essential workers for COVID-19 related infection".

[7] GG 43126 GN 193 of 23 March 2020.

### ***Sanitizers, disinfectants and other measures***

25. For the purposes of these clauses, a hand sanitizer must be one that has at least 70% alcohol content and is in accordance with the recommendations of the Department of Health.

26. Every employer must, free of charge, ensure that -

26.1 there are sufficient quantities of hand sanitizer based on the number of workers or other persons who access the workplace at the entrance of, and in, the workplace which the workers or other persons are required to use;

26.2 every employee who works away from the workplace, other than at home, must be provided with an adequate supply of hand sanitizer.

27. If a worker interacts with the public, the employer must provide the worker with sufficient supplies of hand-sanitizer at that worker's workstation for both the worker and the person with whom the worker is interacting.

28. Every employer must take measures to ensure that-

28.1 all work surfaces and equipment are disinfected before work begins, regularly during the working period and after work ends;

28.2 all areas such as toilets, common areas, door handles, shared electronic equipment are regularly cleaned and disinfected;

28.3 disable biometric systems or make them COVID-19-proof.

29. The employer must ensure that-

29.1 there are adequate facilities for the washing of hands with soap and clean water;

29.2 only paper towels are provided to dry hands after washing - the use of fabric toweling is prohibited;

29.3 the workers are required to wash their hands and sanitize their hands regularly while at work;

29.4 the workers interacting with the public are instructed to sanitize their hands between each interaction with public;

29.5 surfaces that workers and members of the public come into contact with are routinely cleaned and disinfected.

### ***Cloth masks***

30. The main benefit of everyone wearing a cloth mask is to reduce the amount of virus droplets being coughed up by those with the infection and transmitted to others and to surfaces that others may touch. since some persons with the virus may not have symptoms or may not know they have it, the Department of Health requires that all persons wear cloth masks when in a public place.

31. For the reasons underlying the Department of Health's requirement, every employer must -

31.1 provide each of its employees, free of charge, with a minimum of two cloth masks, which comply with the requirement set out in the Guidelines issued by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, [8] for the employee to wear while at work and while commuting to and from work; and

- 31.2 require any other worker to wear masks in the workplace.
32. The number and replaceability of cloth masks that must be provided to an employee or required of other workers must be determined in accordance with any sectoral guideline and in the light of the employee or worker's conditions of work, in particular, where these may result in the mask becoming wet or soiled.
33. Every employer must ensure that workers are informed, instructed, trained and instructed as to the correct use of cloth masks.
34. An employer must make appropriate arrangements for the washing, drying and ironing of cloth masks in accordance with the guidelines referred in clause 31.1 recommendations.
35. The general requirement for workers to wear masks does not derogate from the fact that, where a risk assessment indicates that PPE is required, those categories of workers must be provided with the accredited PPE in accordance with Department of Health guidelines.

[8] [http://www.thedtic.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Updated\\_Recommended\\_Guidelines\\_Fabric\\_Face\\_Masks.pdf](http://www.thedtic.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Updated_Recommended_Guidelines_Fabric_Face_Masks.pdf)

### ***Measures in respect of workplaces to which public have access***

36. The principal purpose of the measures contained in the following clause is to protect workers from being exposed to the virus through their interaction with the public and to protect members of the public from being exposed to virus through their interaction with workers or other persons present in such a workplace.
37. Depending on what is reasonably practicable given the nature of the workplace, every employer must-
- 37.1 arrange the workplace to ensure that there is a distance at least one and a half metres between workers and members of the public or between members of the public; or
- 37.2 put in place physical barriers or provide workers with face shields or visors;
- 37.3 if appropriate, undertake symptom screening measures of persons other than the employees entering the workplace with due regard to available technology and any guidelines issued by the Department of Health;
- 37.4 if appropriate, display notices advising persons other than employees entering the workplace of the precautions they are required to observe while in the workplace;
- 37.5 require members of the public, including suppliers, to wear masks when inside their premises.

### ***Ventilation***

38. Every employer must -
- 38.1 keep the workplace well ventilated by natural or mechanical means to reduce the SARS-CoV-2 viral load;
- 38.2 where reasonably practicable, have an effective local extraction ventilation system with high-efficiency particulate air HEPA filters, which is regularly cleaned and maintained, and its vents do not feed back in through open windows;
- 38.3 ensure that filters are cleaned and replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions by a competent person.

### ***Other PPE***

39. Every employer must check regularly on the websites of the National Department of Health [9] , National Institute of Communicable Diseases [10] and the National Institute for Occupational Health [11] whether any additional PPE is required or recommended in any guidelines given the nature of the workplace or the nature of a worker's duties.

[9] <http://www.health.gov.za/>

[10] <https://www.nicd.ac.za/>

[11] <http://www.nioh.ac.za/>

### ***Small businesses***

40. Employers with less than 10 employees must take the following measures:
  - 40.1 arrange the workplace to ensure that employees are at least one and half metres apart or, if not practicable, place physical barriers between them to prevent the possible transmission of the virus;
  - 40.2 ensure that employees that present with the symptoms set out in clause 21 are not permitted to work;
  - 40.3 immediately contact the COVID-19 hotline: 0800 02 9999 for instruction and direct the employee to act in accordance with those instructions;
  - 40.4 provide cloth masks or require an employee to wear some form of cloth covering over their mouth and nose while at work;
  - 40.5 provide each employee with hand sanitizers, soap and clean water to wash their hands and disinfectants to sanitize their workstations;
  - 40.6 ensure that each employee while at work washes with soap and sanitizes their hands; and
  - 40.7 ensure that their workstations are disinfected regularly;
  - 40.8 take any other measures indicated by a risk assessment.

### ***Worker obligations***

41. In addition to the obligations of employees under the OHSA, every worker is obliged to comply with measures introduced by their employer as required by this Directive.

### ***Monitoring and enforcing the Directive***

42. An inspector designated in terms of section 28 of OHSA may perform any of the functions in section 29 of OHSA and exercise any of the powers listed in section 30 of OHSA in order to monitor compliance with this Directive.
43. In so far as any contravention of this Directive constitutes a contravention of an obligation or prohibition under OHSA, the offences and penalties provided for in section 38 of OHSA apply.
44. An inspector, contemplated in clause 42, may for the purpose of promoting, monitoring and enforcing compliance with the OHSA, advise employees and employers of their rights and obligations in terms of this Directive in accordance with section 64 of the BCEA.

### ***Sectoral guidelines***

45. The chief inspector appointed in terms of section 27 the OHSA must facilitate the development of sector specific guidelines to supplement this Directive by engaging with the social partners through the offices of the national economic development and labour advisory council.
46. The sector specific guidelines must follow the template attached as Annexure B.

## **Annexure B**

### **Sectoral guidelines template**

#### **1. Risk assessment**

- 1.1 Identification of exposure levels
- 1.2 Identification of "high contact" activities

- 1.3 Identification of vulnerable workers and special measures for their protection, including protection against unfair discrimination or victimization

## **2. Engineering controls**

- 2.1 Ventilation
- 2.2 Physical barriers
- 2.3 Adaptation of workstations to increase social distance

## **3. Administrative controls**

- 3.1 Screening/ reporting of symptoms/ sick leave
- 3.2 Minimizing contact

## **4. Rotation and shift work**

- 4.1 Work-at-home strategies
- 4.2 Communication and information strategies
- 4.3 Role of health and safety committees and representatives
- 4.4 Education and training
- 4.5 Reporting of incidents for regulatory purposes
- 4.6 Reporting for purposes of public health, contact tracing, screening, testing and surveillance

## **5. Healthy and safe work practices**

- 5.1 Disinfectants, sanitisers and personal hygiene
- 5.2 Other

## **6. PPE**

- 6.1 Masks
- 6.2 Gloves
- 6.3 Facial shields
- 6.4 Other

## **7. Provision of safe transport for employees**

- 7.1 Personal hygiene
- 7.2 Social distancing
- 7.3 Arrangements to minimise exposure associated with commuting
- 7.4 Cloth masks (if commuter)
- 7.5 PPE (driver/conductor of employer-provided transport)