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EHS Newsletter

HAPPY REPUBLIC DAY

ROAD SAFETY – LIFE SAFETY –NEED OF HOUR

In today's sphere road transport has become a vital part of every human being. Everybody is a road user in one shape or the other. The present transport system has minimized the distances but it has on the other hand increased the life risk. Every year road crashes result in loss of lives and serious injuries to people.

Man behind the wheel plays an important role in most of the crashes. In most of the cases crashes occurs either due to carelessness or due to lack of road safety awareness of the road user. Hence, road safety education is as essential as any other basic skills of survival.

Road safety is a multi-sector and multi-dimensional issue. To introduce sustainable and safe transportation for all types of road users including pedestrian for reduction in road crash mortality in the work zone. To ensure this, it is important to develop a vision along with strategies for its successful implementation. The major areas of focus for the industries are as follows:

- Select adequate transport services
- Safety & accessibility of all travel modes for road users
- Inter connectivity of different modes of transport to ensure last mile connectivity.
- Hassel free travel for passenger as well as goods vehicles which is safe, user friendly and cost effective.
- Development and management of safer technology in road infrastructure
- Legislation and law enforcement
- Mobility planning as per traffic rules

Eight simple steps to minimize your risk:

1. Always wear a seat belt and put children in car seats.
2. When possible, avoid riding in a car in a developing country at night.
3. Don't ride motorcycles. If you must ride a motorcycle, wear a helmet.
4. Know local traffic laws before you get behind the wheel.
5. Don't drink and drive.
6. Ride only in marked taxis with seatbelts.
7. Be alert when crossing the street, especially in countries where people drive on the left.
8. Avoid overcrowded, overweight, or top-heavy buses or vans.

"The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways observes National Road Safety Week every year. Humble Minister has directed to observe National Road Safety Month instead of National Road Safety Week this year. Accordingly, it has been decided to observe Road Safety Month from 18th January, 2021' to 17th February' 2021. During this period nation-wide various activities have been planned to be conducted throughout the country in association with the State Governments/ UT administrations, Corporate and other stakeholders"

'Project Pictogram' – The Fatal Four

WATER AUDITING & CONSERVATION

Water auditing is a way of quantifying water flows and quality in simple or complex systems, with a view to reducing water usage and often saving money on otherwise unnecessary water use. There is an increasing awareness around the globe of the centrality of water to our lives. This awareness crosses political and social boundaries. In many places people have difficult access to drinking water.

Often it is polluted. Water auditing is a mechanism for conserving water, which will grow in significance in the future as demand for water increases.

There is a strong emphasis on principles, and on the relationship of water auditing with associated activities like environmental auditing, environmental management systems, resource conservation, flow measurement, water quality and legal frameworks.

Benefits of Water Audit

- Water audit improves the knowledge and documentation of the distribution system,
- Identifies the problem and risk areas and a better understanding of what is happening to the water after it leaves the source point.
- Leads to reduced water losses,
- Improved financial performance,
- Improved reliability of supply system
- Efficient use of existing supplies
- Better safeguard to public health and property and reduced legal liability,
- Reduced disruption, thereby improving level of service to customers.
- Large potential cost savings that can be achieved by water harvesting, through the recycling of water and the use of rain water.

WATER CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES

Greywater Recycling Systems -The water used in most building structures is thought of in terms of clear clean water coming in, and sewage or black water going out. However, greywater is something that is in between that. In the domestic setting, greywater systems collect water from sources like baths, hand basins, and showers. This collected water is reused for washing machines, toilet flushing, and other external usages. The main idea behind greywater recovery is simply getting the most out of the water through its efficient reuse.

Rainwater Harvesting- Rainwater harvesting systems can vary from the basic small ones, like the attachment of a water butt to a rainwater down-pipe, to the complexly designed large ones like those which collect rainwater from large areas and serve momentous numbers of properties. When it comes to domestic purposes, these systems are relevant to both commercial and domestic properties. When collected, rainwater can be used for garden irrigation, toilet flushing, and even in washing machines.

Efficient Irrigation Technology -Beautiful lawns and gardens demand a significant amount of water for its maintenance. In addition to indoor fixtures, efficient outdoor irrigation technologies like smart irrigation controllers can help to save a lot of water. These controllers can effectively track factors like precipitation or temperature and avoid over-watering the properties landscaping or plantations. In addition to smart irrigation controllers, one can save even more by trading out spray sprinklers for drip irrigation. These sprinkles can deliver water to your plants directly as these can be buried under the lawn.

Water Meters - Water metering is a common term used by people when the discussion is around water conservation techniques. Water metering in simple terms is the process of measuring the water use in each residential apartment. Water meters are installed in each home of an apartment and these meters record the amount of water being used in a home for billing purpose or tracking consumption.

Pressure Reducing Valves - High water pressures waste a lot of water. Installing water pressure reducing valves turn out to be one great solution. These valves are can be used in residential, commercial, and institutional applications to lessen the incoming water pressure to a lower predetermined level. In this way, it protects the downstream plumbing system components as well as reduces the water consumption.

Insulated Pipes - Insulating all piping and storage tanks are important for any domestic hot water system today. Sadly, in most of the buildings, hot water return pipes are uninsulated or not insulated correctly. As a result, when hot water is needed, the user needs to wait at faucets or showers for the hot water to flow. This can result in significant wastage of water. When pipes are properly insulated it ensures hot water is immediately available and when the tap is closed it supplied back to the plant, consequently reducing the energy demand of the heating unit. With insulated pipes, the user is less likely to waste by waiting for it with the taps open.

Efficient Taps - Water-efficient taps work in two ways, they can either reduce the water flow rate through the tap or they can support the user to avoid wastage of water by automatically turning it off. These days sensor taps can be seen in almost every shopping mall or airports, these automatically sense the user's activity based on which is supplies or turns off the water flow using infrared sensors.

Water-Saving Showers - Personal bathing accounts for a lot of water use within homes, hotels and other residential settings. Did you know, an average bath uses around 80 liters of water whereas a 5-minute shower at 10 liters per minute will use only 50 liters of water? Water-saving showerheads control the water flow rate and spray pattern of your shower. These are available in a good range of different shapes and sizes and their design can directly affect water consumption during bat

Efficient Toilets - The principle of water-efficient toilet design and operation was the shift from removing waste by using flush water volume to increasing flush water velocity.

Upcoming Events of the month

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