

# Presentation Outline

- 1. Summary of break-away session**
- 2. Challenges**
- 3. Interventions and way forward**
- 4. Relevance of current milestones and targets**
- 5. Conclusion and recommendations**



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# Summary

- **The breakaway session was held on the 18th of October 2018**
- **58 delegates representing tripartite and independent bodies attended and participated**
- **8 questions / 4 facilitators**
- **Some progress towards 2024 (noting legacy)**
- **Interventions should focus on PREVENTION of exposure and engineering controls as a first resort**



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# Legacy

## \*Country & #Disease Burden in Ex-Mineworkers

Country	Total	%
South Africa	1 189 515	73%
Lesotho	191 225	12%
Mozambique	152 091	9%
Swaziland	31 958	2%
Malawi	29 741	2%
Botswana	29 224	2%
Other	1 184	0,1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 624 938</b>	

Compensable Disease	Total	Not Paid	Amount
Silicosis	33 045	8 993	588m
Tuberculosis	108 883	61 310	308m
Asbestos Related Diseases	13 688	5 289	196m
Obstructive Airways Disease	5 084	1 701	126m
Pneumoconiosis	10 914	1 807	126m

\*TEBA data; Ehrlich. 2017

# Compensation Fund (ODMWA)



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# Australia: Senate Enquiry – Black Lung (2016)

18 PERSONS WITH COAL  
WORKERS  
PNEUMOCONIOSIS

The Senate

Select Committee on Health  
Fifth interim report  
Black Lung: "It has buggered my life"

April 2016



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## Recommendation of Occupational Exposure Limits (2017–2018)

The Japan Society for Occupational Health

May, 11, 2017

The Japan Society for Occupational Health (JSOH) recommends the Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) as reference values for preventing adverse health effects on workers caused by occupational exposure to chemical substances, continuous or intermittent noise, impulsive or impact noise, heat stress, cold stress, whole-body vibration, hand-arm vibration and time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields and ultraviolet and ionizing radiation.

## Occupational Exposure Limits for Silica (OEL)

Country / Province <sup>#</sup>	OEL (mg / m <sup>3</sup> )
Argentina	0.05
Australia	0.1
<sup>#</sup> British Columbia	0.025
Chile	0.04
Ireland	0.05
Italy	0.05
Japan	0.03
SA DOL	0.1
USA - ACGIH*	0.025
USA - NIOSH*	0.05

\*Advisory organisation

Source: Maciejaska A. 2008. *Int J of Occ Med & Env Health* 21 (1): 1-23

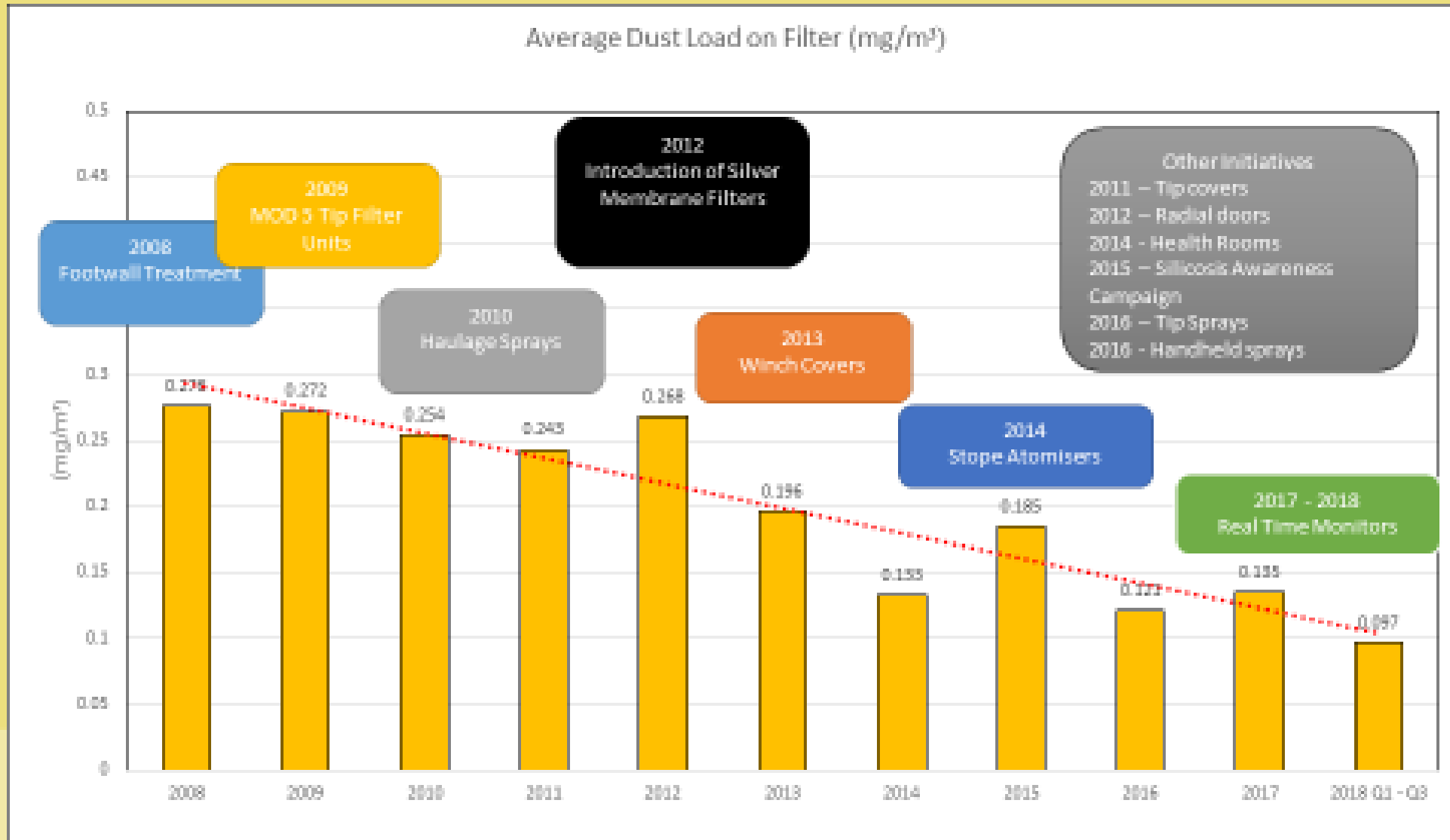


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# Silicosis Prevention Interventions (Case Study – gold mining company)

(Graph indicates annual average dust load - Not Silica)



# Silicosis Prevention Interventions

## *Winch dust covers*

- Winch covers were rolled out across the mining industry
  - Protect winch operators
  - Perform compliance checks



# Silicosis Prevention Interventions

## *Stope atomizing sprays*

- Effective for wetting entire panels

Occupation	Before concentration (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	After concentration (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Exposure reduction (%)
RDO	0.129	0.02	79.8
Winch operator	0.249	0.0366	85.3
Slope team	0.168	0.046	72.6





# Challenges in achieving ZERO HARM

- **Need for commitment from all (especially employers)**
- **Production pressure and victimization of employees**
- **Shortages in skills, resources and powers (especially occupational hygiene)**
- **Alignment with International standards (including OELs)**
- **Reliability of data reported to the DMR, Minerals Council and MHSC**
- **Some employer attitudes against the OHS Milestones**
- **Missing cases and vulnerable groups (retired and medically incapacitated cases not reported)**



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# Interventions and way forward

- **The focus should be on prevention measures**
- **Collaborative efforts and a multi-sector approach**
- **Milestones to be enforced (directive) and regulated (DMR)**
- **In-depth training of mining employees**
- **Prioritize vulnerable groups and missing cases (incapacity)**
- **Independent verification of data**
- **Encourage the use of balance score cards (management)**



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# Interventions and way forward

- **Responsibility and accountability of all stakeholders**
- **Consideration of Independent Occupational Hygienists and Occupational Health Practitioners (perception)**
- **Sharing and adoption of leading and best practices, locally and internationally**



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## Relevance of Current Milestones and Targets

- **Current milestones are relevant and achievable**
- **Milestone should cover Particles Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC) and nuisance dust**



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## Conclusion and recommendations

- There is a need for alignment of OELs and the OHS Milestones if they are to be achieved
- Hierarchy of Controls (as stipulated in the MHSA) should be followed, with primary focus being prevention and engineering controls

### The following recommendations were made regarding proceedings of the session:

- Break-away session questions to be shared prior that delegates may be fully prepared to engage
- Time should be allocated for delegates to ask questions not covered in the presentations
- Not covered – community health / environment



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# MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY COUNCIL

**EVERY MINE WORKER RETURNING FROM  
WORK UNHARMED EVERYDAY**



***STRIVING FOR ZERO  
HARM***



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