



SANIRE

Safety Presentation

7 November 2019
MOSH FOG Team



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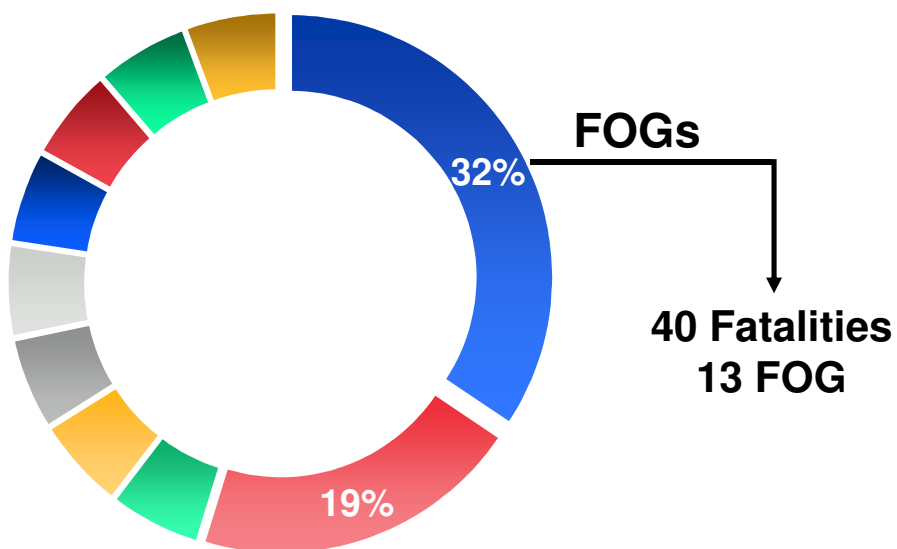
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1. FOG Safety Statistics
2. Feedback from other Safety structures
 - OSHAfrica
 - Learning From Incidents (LFI)
3. Conclusions

FOG Safety Statistics

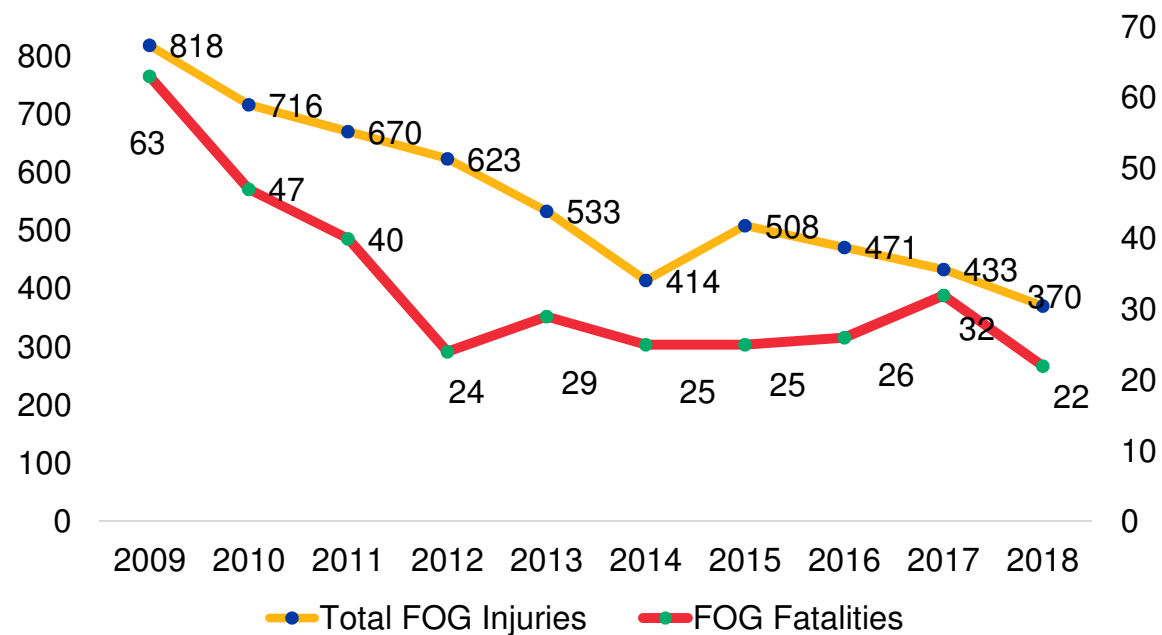
FOG Injury and fatalities (Current YTD vs History)

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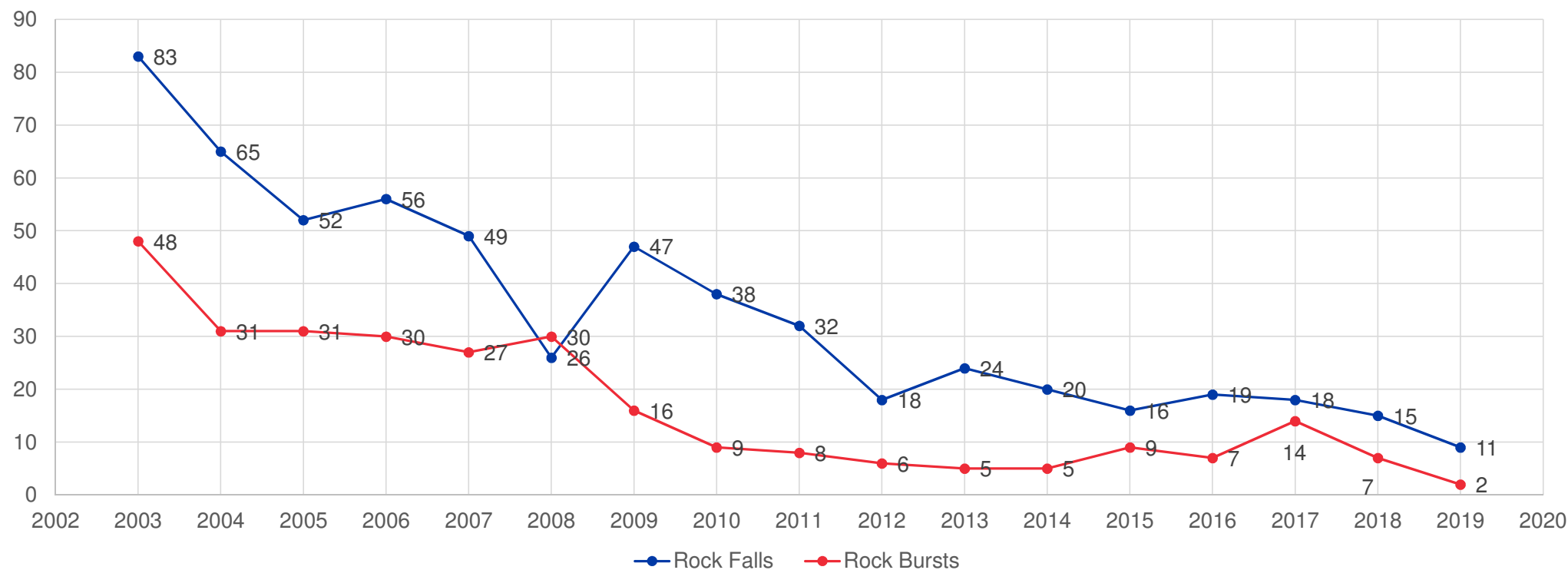
Rock Burst – 2

Rock Fall – 11



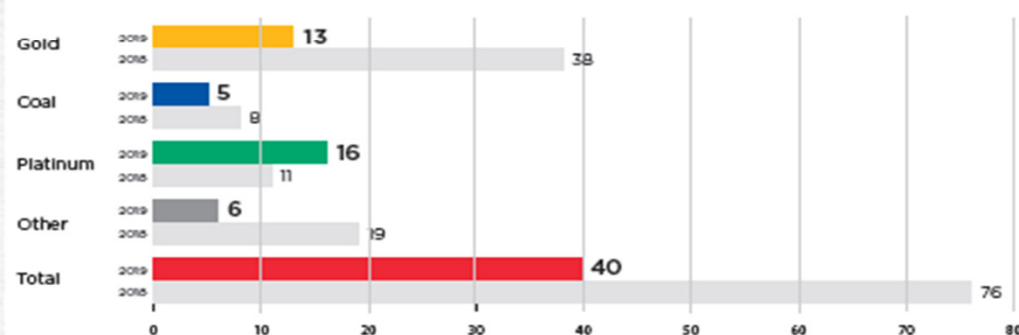
Rock Fall vs Rock Burst fatalities

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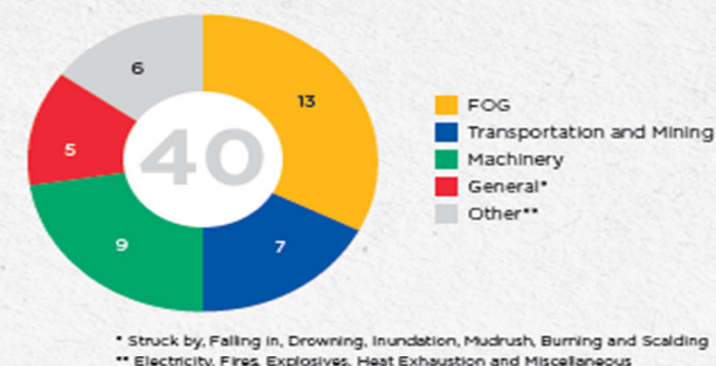


SAFETY DASHBOARD: FATALITIES

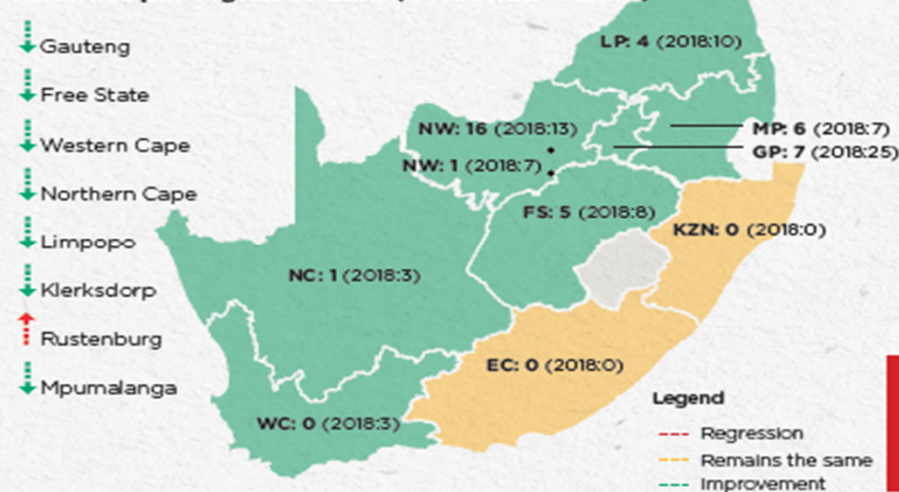
Fatalities per commodity to date (4 November 2019)



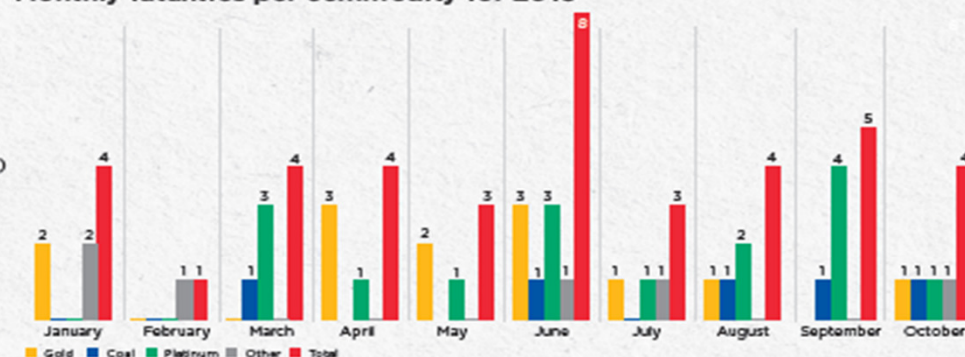
Fatalities by classification to date (4 November 2019)



Fatalities per region to date (4 November 2019)



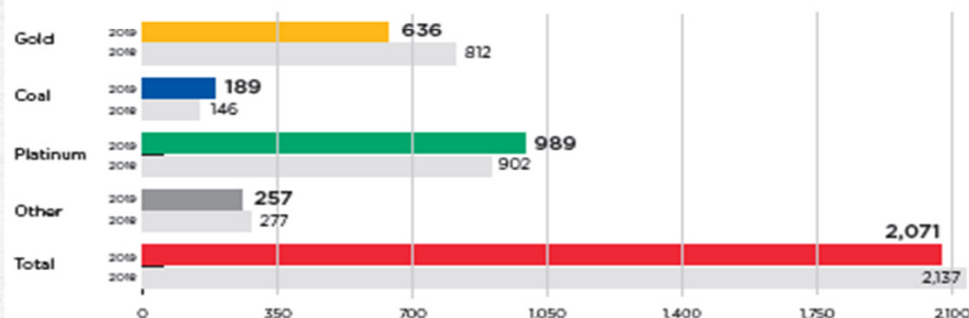
Monthly fatalities per commodity for 2019



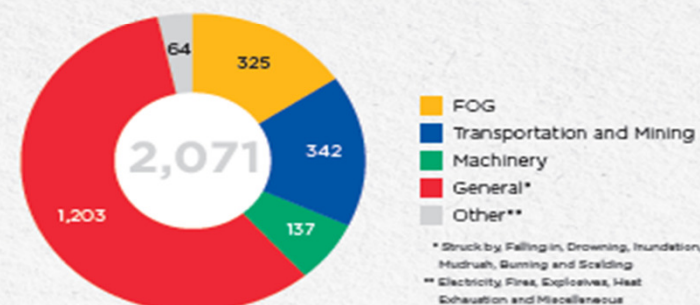
40 FATALITIES
AS AT 4 NOVEMBER 2019 (2018: 76) 40 FATALITIES IN 35 INCIDENTS

SAFETY DASHBOARD: INJURIES

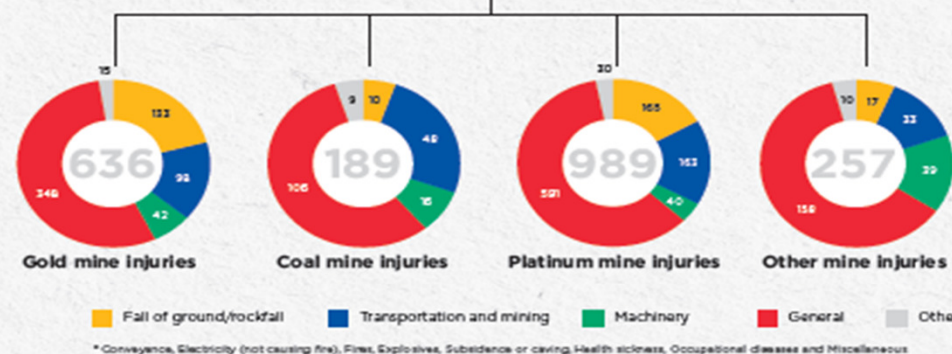
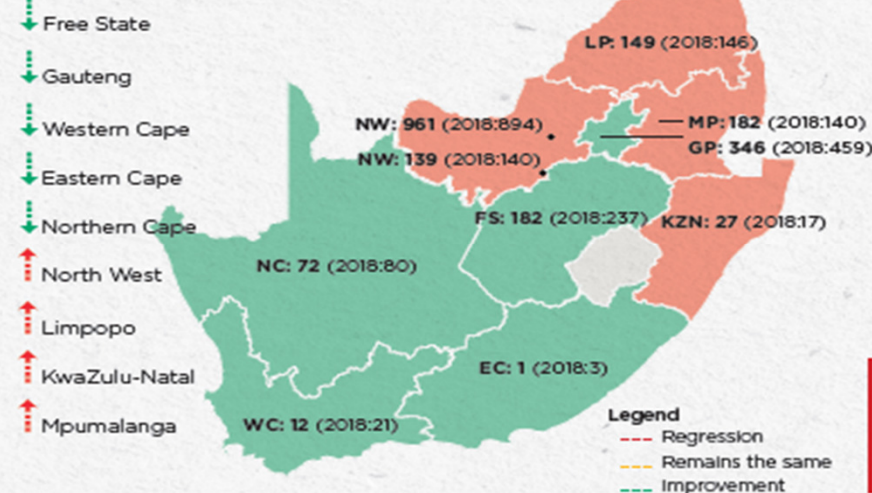
Injuries per commodity to date (4 November 2019)



Injuries by classification to date (4 November 2019)



Injuries per region to date (4 November 2019)



↓ **2,071**

INJURIES

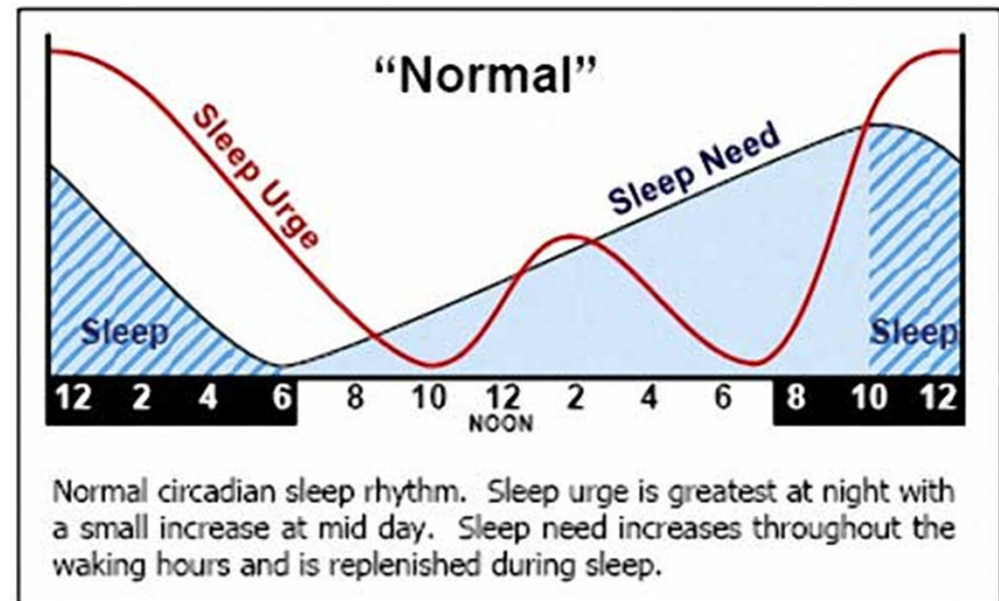
AS AT 4 NOVEMBER 2019 (2018: 2,137)

Feedback from other Safety Structures

OSHAfrica

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- Circadian Clock (own biological cycle)
 - **Illumination** helps dayshift workers stay vigilant as it mimics daylight conditions
 - Darkness mimics sleep cycles and may influence behaviour
- **Prevent** injuries rather than compensate
- Shift cycles and **Fatigue** Management are key considerations going forward
- Need for Universal Basic **Education** and Occupational Safety and Health modules in schools to enhance transition from school to mine



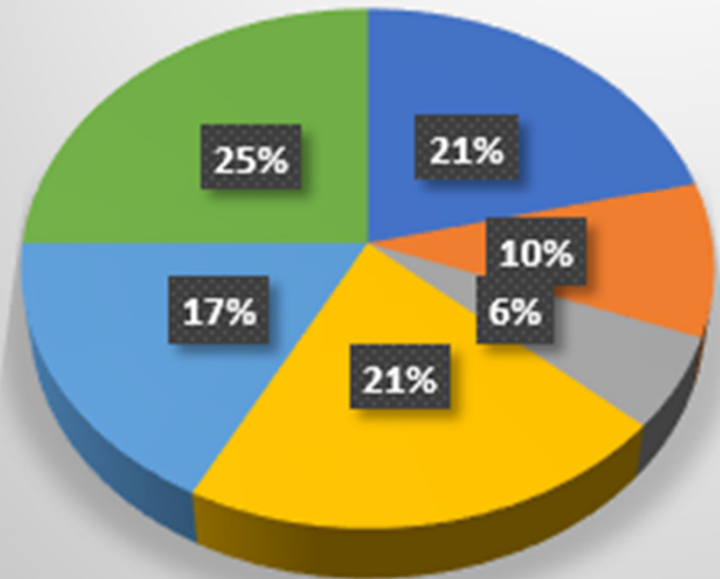
www.pyroenergen.com/articles12/images/circadian-rhythm-sleep



Learning From Incidents (LFI) – all HPIs (approx. 60)

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MOST NOTABLE/ PROBABLE DIRECT CAUSE

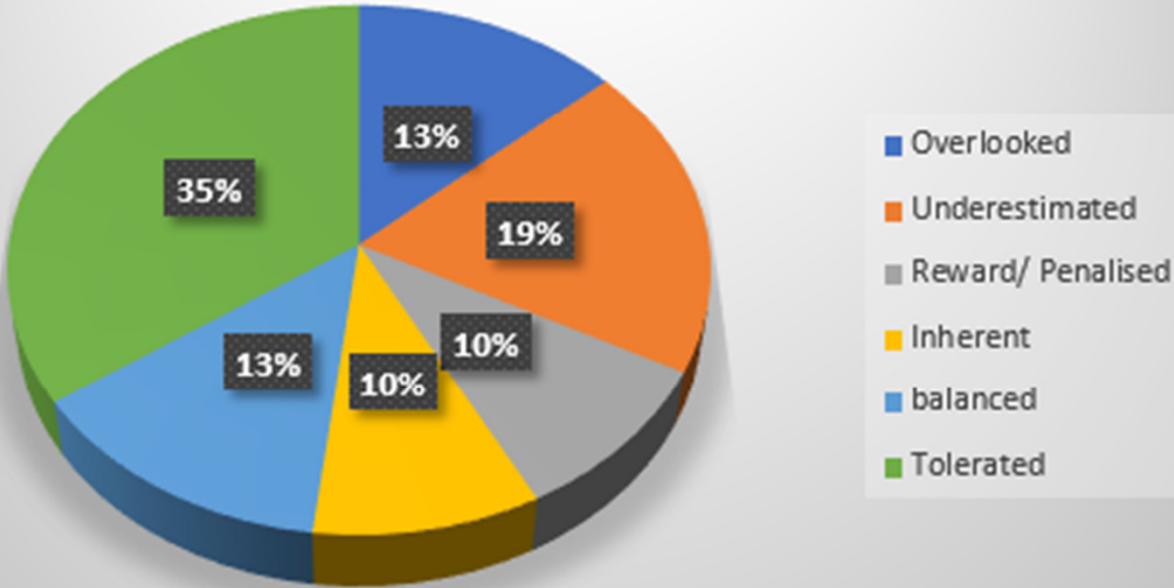


- Improper execution of routine tasks
- Underestimation of Risk
- Hazards not identified
- Inadequate control management
- Failure to respond to risk
- Tools or equipment not to standard



Learning From Incidents (LFI)

REASON FOR RISK TAKING



Reasons for risk-taking

- 1. Overlooked
Risk not seen, visible or recognized
- 2. Underestimated
Misjudged likelihood, exposure or potential impact
- 3. Rewarded/Penalized
Incentives to take short cuts, easier, quicker etc.
- 4. Inherent
The risk is inherent to process, system, resource constraints
- 5. Balanced
Consequence of production pressure, necessary
- 6. Tolerated
Person(s) accept, tolerate and ignore risks

Conclusions

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Take these points back:

- Although loss of life/fatalities in the industry have reduced significantly, the South African Mining Industry must remain vigilant.
- Do the right things right... the first time
 - Proper Entry Examination and Making Safe (EEMS)
 - Revisit and review your Trigger Action Response Programs (TARP)...Analyse your statistics and look at new potential triggers
 - Make sure tools and equipment are in optimal condition

THANK YOU

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