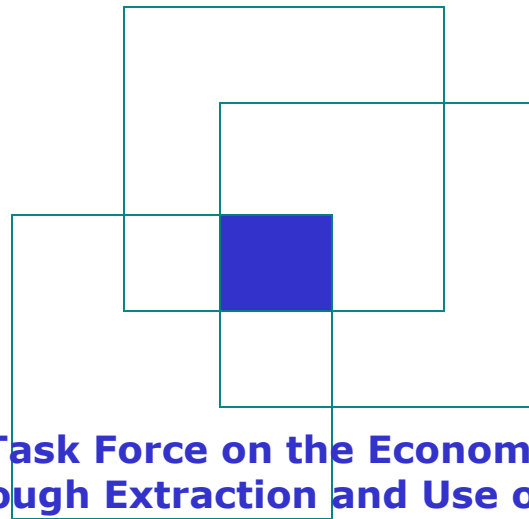




Safety and health in mines

An international approach

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International Labour Office



**First Session of the Task Force on the Economic Benefits of Improving
Mine Safety Through Extraction and Use of Coal Mine Methane**

Accidents at work

- Accidents and illness claim over 2million lives a year
 - occupational illness accounts for 1.7 million
- About 268 million non-fatal accidents
 - with at least 3 days off work
- 160 million new cases workplace illness
- Workplace accidents and illness compensation and absence = 4% GDP

Mining

- Global employment: 10-11 million
 - 0.3% of global employment
- Fatal accidents: 8,000-10,000
 - 2-3% of world total
- Despite major improvements
 - mining is still a hazardous industry
- Occupational diseases (silicosis, pneumoconiosis, VWF, stress)
 - lead to many deaths after work

The premise

- There is still much to be done ...
- That must be seen to be done ...
- To improve safety and health in mines
- And ensure Decent Work is Safe Work
- Success will involve all the stakeholders
- An international approach can ease the way

Factors affecting safe behaviour

- Design
 - of systems, machinery, equipment
- Working environment
- Relationships
 - enterprise & workers
 - government & enterprise/HQ
 - unions & government
 - enterprise & community
 - workers & community
 - workers & family

Questions

The background of the slide features a faded image of a meeting with people seated around a table. Overlaid on the right side is the logo of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which consists of a gear and a laurel wreath surrounding the letters 'ILO'.

- Lessons from elsewhere?
- Change legislation?
- Role of the regulator?
- Duty & liability of employer & worker?
- Emphasize people not technology?
- Focus on health & surveillance?
- Focus on risk assessment?
- Focus on social dialogue?
- Focus on training?

These must be answered

Critical elements

- Technical change
- Health as well as safety
 - working time; HIV/AIDS
- Legislation & the role of the regulator
- Human factors
 - fatigue; stress
- Risk management & risk assessment
- Education & training

Each has an international dimension

New (international) issues

- Globalization
 - OSHE focus at WSSD
- New work organization
 - new patterns of exposure
 - new risks of accidents & diseases
 - ethical issues of work-life balance
- Information revolution
 - creates opportunities and needs
 - for skills & knowledge management

Approach

- Different strategies for different circumstances
 - compelling, facilitating, rewarding, training, informing, participating
- Careful data collection & analysis
- Closer ties between all parties
- Meaningful social dialogue

Here is where the ILO comes in

ILO strategy & objectives

- Promote Decent Work for all
- Four strategic objectives
 - Fundamental principles & rights at work
 - Employment
 - Social protection
 - Social dialogue

Moving with the times

- Trend towards policy-oriented approach
- Need flexible standards
 - that provide for periodic review
- Move towards prevention
 - rather than protection
 - including ergonomics
- Recognize need for better statistics
- Development of an integrated approach

ILO activities

The background of the slide features a faded image of a meeting with people seated around a table. Overlaid on the right side is the ILO logo, which consists of a gear with the letters 'ILO' inside, surrounded by a laurel wreath.

- Standard-setting
- InFocus programmes & task forces
- Sectoral activities
 - dealing with all ILO issues, sector by sector
 - including mining & metals production
- Training, capacity building, advice, etc.
 - alone, or in conjunction with other agencies; governments; NGOs
 - using own staff or hiring experts

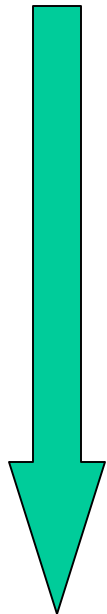
Outreach

The background of the slide features a faded image of a meeting with people seated around a table. Overlaid on the right side is the official logo of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which consists of a gear, a scale of justice, and a laurel wreath, with the letters 'ILO' in the center.

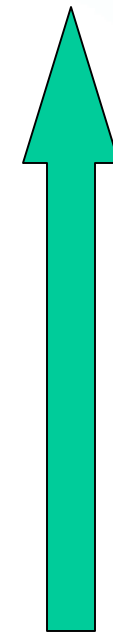
- To 178 member governments
- To employers' & workers' organizations
- To IGOs
- To NGOs & civil society
- To universities
 - through exchanges, commissioned research
- Through research, conferences, publications, Internet, videos ...
- From Geneva & 50 field offices

ILO instruments

Increasing
detail



- Conventions
- Recommendations
- Conference resolutions
- Declarations
- Codes of practice
- Conclusions & resolutions from meetings
- Guidelines & handbooks



Increasing
legal weight

ILO instruments in OSH

- >30 Conventions
- >30 Recommendations
- 22 codes of practice (1980)
- >100 technical publications



A unique and formidable body of definitions, principles, obligations, duties and rights, as well as technical guidance that reflects the views of labour stakeholders

Some relevant ILO Conventions

The background of the slide features a faded image of a group of people in a meeting or conference room. Overlaid on the right side is the official logo of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which consists of a gear, a scale of justice, and a laurel wreath, with the letters 'ILO' in the center.

- Eight “Core” Conventions
 - Freedom of association & collective bargaining; Forced labour; Discrimination at work; Child labour
- No. 81 Labour Inspection (1947)
- No. 148 Working Environment (1977)
- No. 155 Occupational Safety & Health (1981)
- No. 161 Occupational Health Services (1985)
- No. 162 Asbestos (1986)
- No. 170 Chemicals (1990)
- No. 176 Safety & Health in Mines (1995)

Convention 176

- Adopted 1995
- In force 1998
- 20 Ratifications
- Recommendation 183
 - more detailed
- Text on Internet

<http://ilolex.ilo.ch:1567/public/english/50normes/infleg/iloeng/index.htm>

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Convention 176

CONVENTION CONCERNING SAFETY AND HEALTH IN MINES

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization, Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Eighty-Second Session on 6 June 1995, and

Noting the relevant International Labour Conventions and Recommendations and, in particular, the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957; the Radiation Protection Convention and Recommendation, 1960; the Guarding of Machinery Convention and Recommendation, 1963; the Employment Injury Benefits Convention and Recommendation, 1964; the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention and Recommendation, 1965; the Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965; the Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention and Recommendation, 1977; the Occupational Safety and Health Convention and Recommendation, 1981; the Occupational Health Services Convention and Recommendation, 1985; the Asbestos Convention and Recommendation, 1986; the Safety and Health in Construction Convention and Recommendation, 1988; the Chemicals Convention and Recommendation, 1990; and the Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention and Recommendation, 1993, and

Considering that workers have a need for, and a right to, information, training and genuine consultation on and participation in the preparation and implementation of safety and health measures concerning the hazards and risks they face in the mining industry, and

Recognizing that it is desirable to prevent any fatalities, injuries or ill health affecting workers or members of the public, or damage to the environment arising from mining operations, and

Having regard to the need for cooperation between the International Labour Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant institutions and noting the relevant instruments, codes of practice, codes and guidelines issued by these organizations, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to safety and health in mines, which is the fourth item on the agenda of the session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of an international Convention;

adopts this twenty-second day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and ninety-five the following Convention, which may be cited as the Safety and Health in Mines Convention, 1995:

PART DEFINITIONS

Article 1

1. For the purpose of this Convention, the term "mine" covers –

Ratifications



- Albania
- Armenia
- Austria
- Botswana
- Czech Republic
- Finland
- Germany
- Ireland
- Lebanon
- (Luxembourg)
- Norway
- (Peru)
- Phillipines
- Poland
- Portugal
- Slovakia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Sweden
- United States
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

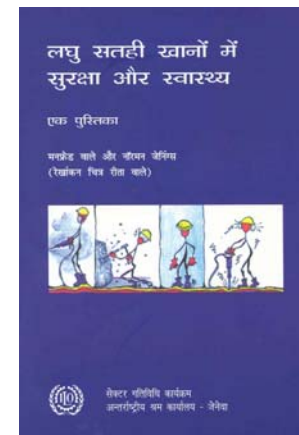
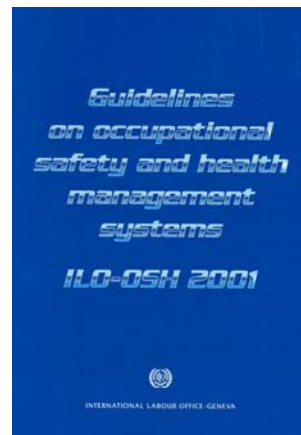
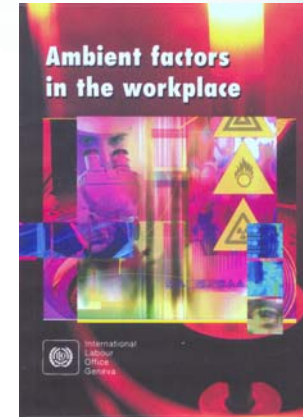
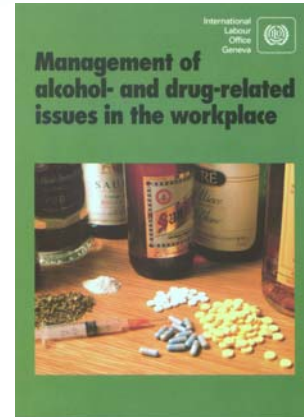
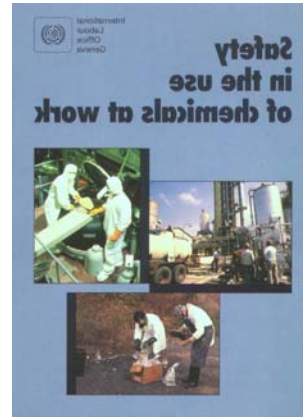
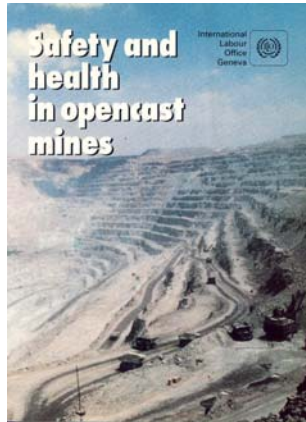
ILO Codes of practice

- Voluntary, practical
- *Technical* standards in OSH
- Contain general principles & specific guidance
- Based on established principles and recognized good practice
- Training manuals too
 - e.g. Chemicals; HIV/AIDS

Relevant ILO codes

- Safety and health in coal mines (1985) – (to be revised 2006)
- Safety in the use of chemicals at work (1993)
- Management of alcohol & drug-related issues in the workplace (1996)
- Recording & notification of occupational accidents & diseases (1996)
- Protection of workers' personal data (1997)
- Guidelines for workers' health surveillance (1998)
- Safety in the use of synthetic vitreous fibre insulation wools (2001)
- Ambient factors in the workplace (2001)
- OSH management systems (2001)
- HIV/AIDS and the Workplace (2002)
- Managing disability in the workplace (2002)
- Safety and health in small-scale surface mines (2001)

Recent codes & handbooks



Impact

- Ratifications
- Supervision of implementation
- Use as models for law & practice
- Use in collective agreements
- Use in global framework agreements
- Use of ILO MNE Declaration
- Demand for advice and training

Conclusions

- Balance between regulation and voluntary initiatives
- Better evaluation of economics of OSH
- Build a strong safety and health culture
- Firm international foundation
 - little progress without it
- OSH part of mainstream social priorities
 - need a mix of standards – including international, action and surveillance
 - achieved through social dialogue

Use the ILO

The background of the slide features a faded image of a meeting with people seated around a table. Overlaid on the right side is the official logo of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which consists of a gear, a sheaf of wheat, and the letters 'ILO' in the center.

- ILO Conventions, codes, guidelines, handbooks
 - provide a framework for action
 - are a verifiable floor to build on
- ILO can bring governments, industry, workers and communities together
 - get closer ties between all parties
 - through meaningful social dialogue
- Use ILO instruments to
 - lead by example
 - think global, act local
 - level the playing field

**Ensure that *all* mineworkers have
decent work and therefore safe work**