ENVIROMENTAL ISSUES

HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

MINE ENVIRONMENT

Health and safety environment in mining operations
Definition of Terms

Occupational Injury:
An occupational injury is any injury to a mine worker that occurs at a mine and for which medical treatment is administered, or which results in death or loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, inability to perform all job duties on any day after an injury, lost workdays, temporary assignment to other duties, transfer to another job, or termination.

The injury must result from a recognizable single incident.

Occupational Illness:
An occupational illness is an illness or disease of a mine worker that may have resulted from work at a mine or for which an award of compensation is made. To be classified as an occupational illness, the disability must result from repeated exposure to the condition or substance that caused the disability.
**Worktime:**
Worktime includes number of workers and number of employee-hours worked. “Average number of workers” is a summary of the average number of persons working at individual establishments during calendar quarters of active operations.

“Employee-hours” is a summary of employee-hours reported.

**Degree of Injury:**
Degree of injury indicates the seriousness of injuries. FATAL injuries are those occurrences resulting in death, NFDL (Non Fatal with Days Lost) injuries are nonfatal occurrences that result in days away from work, statutory days charged, or days of restricted work activity. NDL (No Days Lost) injuries are occurrences having no lost workdays, that is, nonfatal injury occurrences resulting only in temporary loss of consciousness or medical treatment other than first aid.
A permanent total disability is caused by work injury or illness other than death that permanently and totally incapacitates a worker from following any gainful occupation, or that results in the loss, or the complete loss of use, of both or any combination of: hands, arms, legs, feet, or eyes.

A permanent partial disability is caused by any work injury or illness other than death or permanent total disability that results in the loss, or the complete loss of use, of any member or part of a member of the body, or any permanent impairment of functions of the body or part thereof, regardless of any preexisting disability of the injured member of impaired body function.

Incidence Rate: Incidence rate is defined as the number of injuries per 200,000 employee-hours, rounded to two decimal places. The standard incidence rate formula is

\[
IR = \frac{\text{number of injuries} \times 200,000}{\text{number of employee-hours}}
\]
Lost Workdays (LWD): Lost workdays consist of days away from work (DAW) and days of restricted work activity (DRA), or statutory days charged as prescribed from a table of standard charges (see Table 11.0.2). For example, 6000 days are charged for a fatality or permanent total disability.

**Severity Measure:** Severity measure is the number of lost workdays per 200,000 employee-hours, rounded to whole numbers.

The standard severity measure formula is

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SM = \frac{\text{number of lost workdays}}{\text{number of employee-hours}} \times 200,000
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