



Implats – Impala Rustenburg operations

MOSH LEADING PRACTICE ADOPTION

Stanford Malatji, Head MOSH Learning Hub, Minerals Council South Africa
Launch Workshop: Muffling of Pneumatic Handheld Tools
19 June 2026

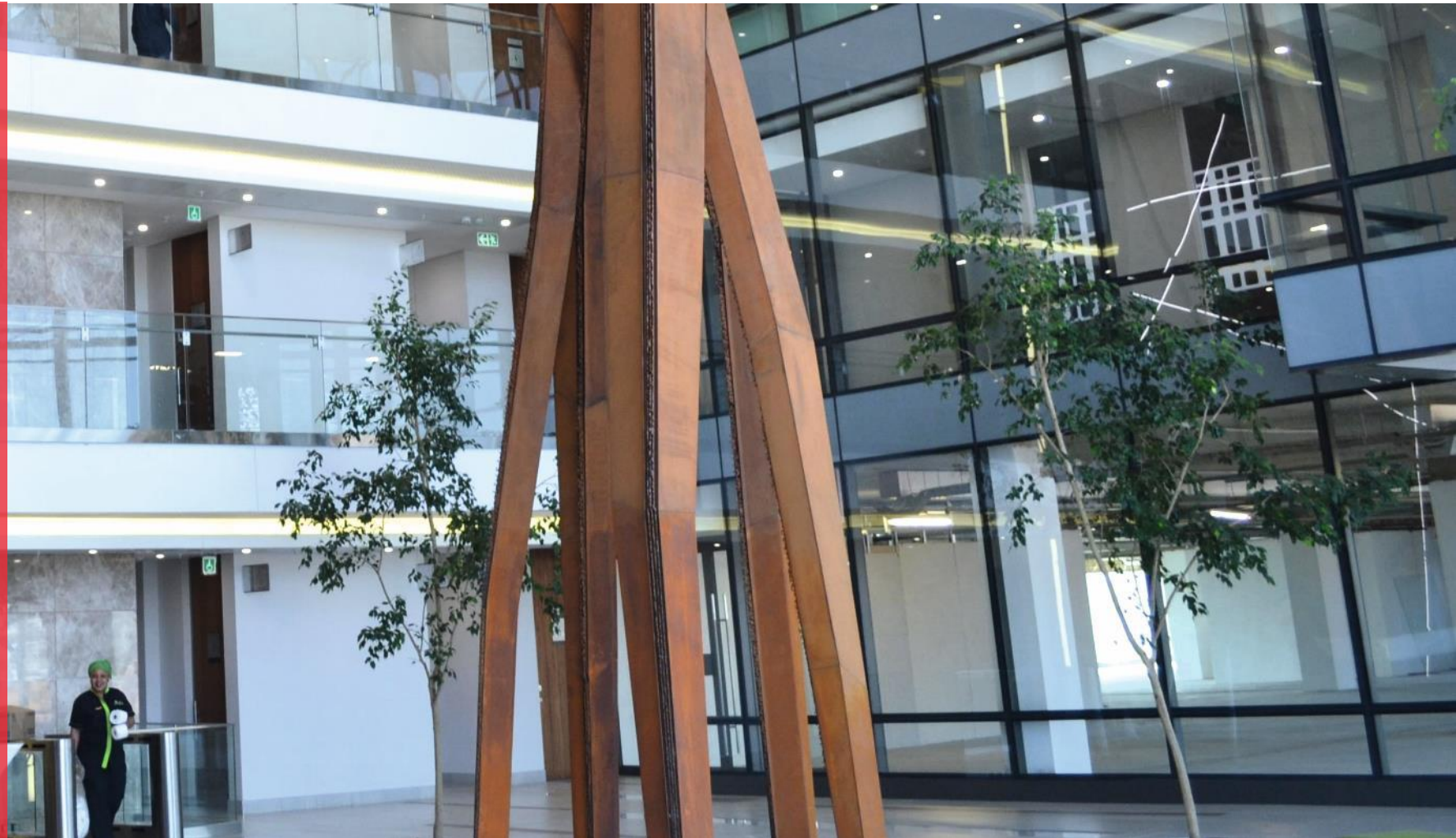
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1.	ABOUT THE MINERALS COUNCIL
2.	MOSH STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND FOCUS
3.	MOSH STRUCTURES
4.	OVERVIEW OF THE MOSH LEADING PRACTICE ADOPTION SYSTEM
5.	MOSH ADOPTION LEADING PRACTICES
6.	ADOPTION SUCCESSES AND ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

ABOUT THE MINERALS COUNCIL

The Minerals Council represents more than 90% of South Africa's mineral production by value and has developed a reputation as an effective and trusted business advocacy organisation. It is the primary advocate and representative of the South African mining industry.

We continuously look for ways to advance the position of the South African mining industry. The Minerals Council advocates for improvements in policy, legislative and operating environment for the mining sector



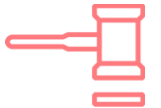
FUNCTIONS OF THE MINERALS COUNCIL



Facilitating interaction among mining employers to examine policy issues and other matters of mutual concern to crystallise and define desirable industry standpoints



Initiating and overseeing initiatives to promote collaboration and partnerships between members, other economic actors and government



Acting as a principal advocate to government, communicating about major policies endorsed by its members

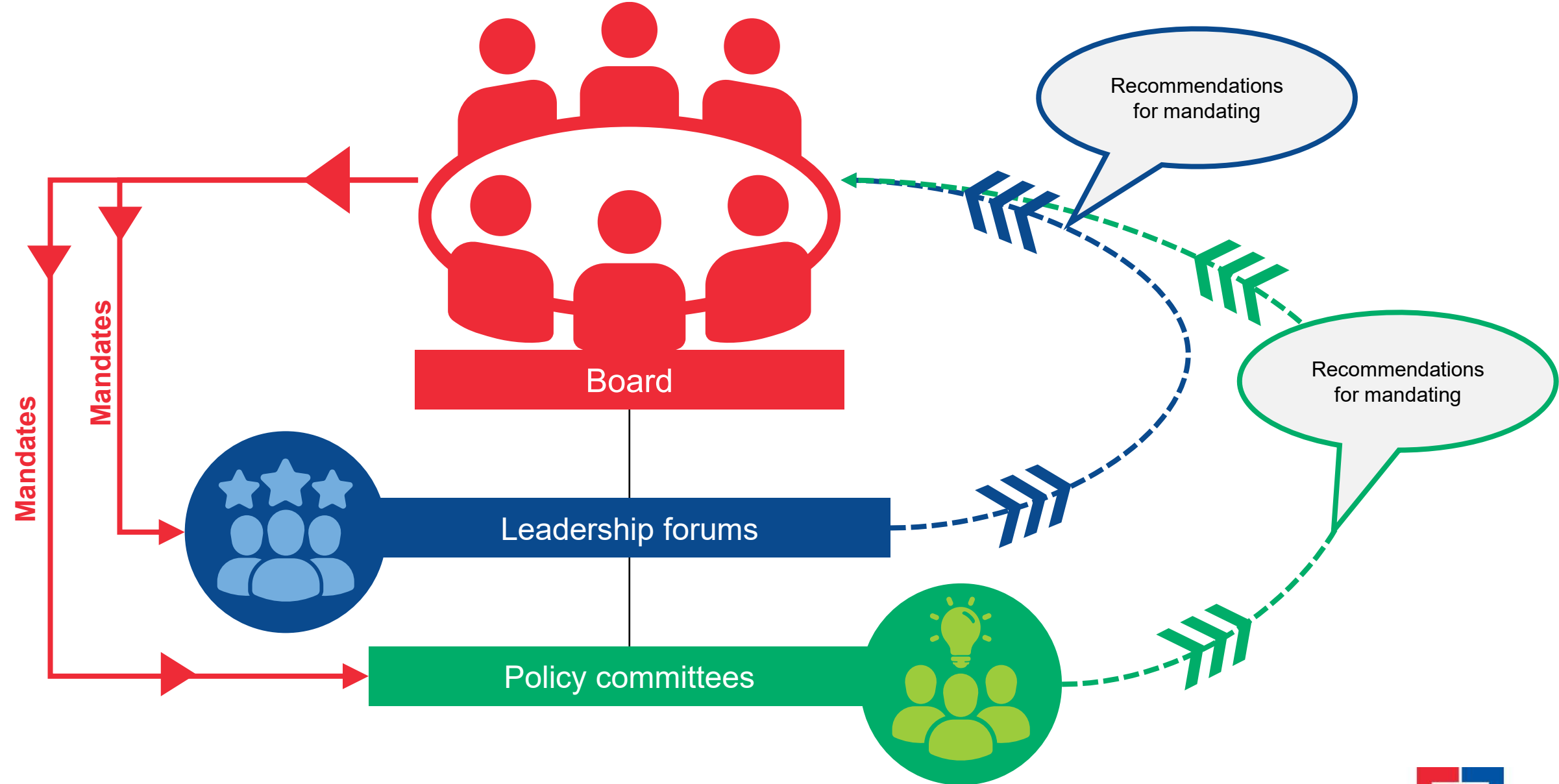


Taking a leadership role within business organisations to resolve the country's binding constraints



Consultation, facilitation
and collaboration
for Positive Impact

OUR WORKFLOW PROCESS



LEADERSHIP FORUMS

Minerals Council member companies are represented on eleven leadership forums, which meet on a regular basis throughout the year. These forums streamline and promote collaboration, create a platform for us to engage with our members, and provide a forum through which members can engage with government, other key partners and stakeholders.



CEO Zero
Harm forum



Chrome
leadership
forum



Coal
leadership
forum



Women in
mining
leadership
forum



Diamond
leadership
forum



Platinum
leadership
forum



Associations
leadership forum



Hydrogen
leadership
forum



Junior,
exploration and
mining
leadership forum



KwaZulu-Natal
mines
leadership
forum



Northern Cape
mines
leadership
forum

POLICY AND ISSUE SPECIFIC COMMITTEES

Policy Committees provide a platform for members to participate in open discussions on industry issues

					
Occupational Safety Policy Committee	Health Policy Committee	Skills Development Education Advisory Committee	Environmental Policy Committee	Labour Policy Committee	Mining Titles Committee
Considers OHS policy matters and provides mandates for the Mine Health and Safety Council.	Deals with all health matters affecting the mining industry, but also providing inputs to BUSA when necessary	Deals with all human resources development issues in the industry, including MQA issues & legislation.	Deals with issues such as water management, waste management, air quality, biodiversity, rehabilitation and mine closure	Deals with issues relating to labour policy in the country, labour issues in the mining industry in general, and collective bargaining in the gold and coal sectors.	Deals with matters relating to prospecting and mining operations and specifically the impact of the MPRDA
					
Security Committee	Mining Qualifications Authority Caucus	Taxation Committee			
Deals with issues regarding theft of precious metals and diamonds and white collar crime.	This is the employer operational committee of the MQA. Provides feedback and develops mandates.	A broad range of taxation matters affecting the mining industry.			

MOSH STRATEGIC CONTEXT



Minerals Council's Strategic Goals and Objectives

- Lead initiatives to fast-track mining's progress to zero harm.



Promote a holistic approach to the elimination of fatalities and understanding occupational risks in and beyond employment



OHS Tripartite Milestones.



Adopt globally leading practices to learn better and faster from others.

Khumbul'ekhaya Health and Safety Strategy

ASPIRATION

Zero Harm

APPROACH

Holistic

The step-change priority for the CEO Zero Harm Forum should be on the elimination of fatalities from safety and health

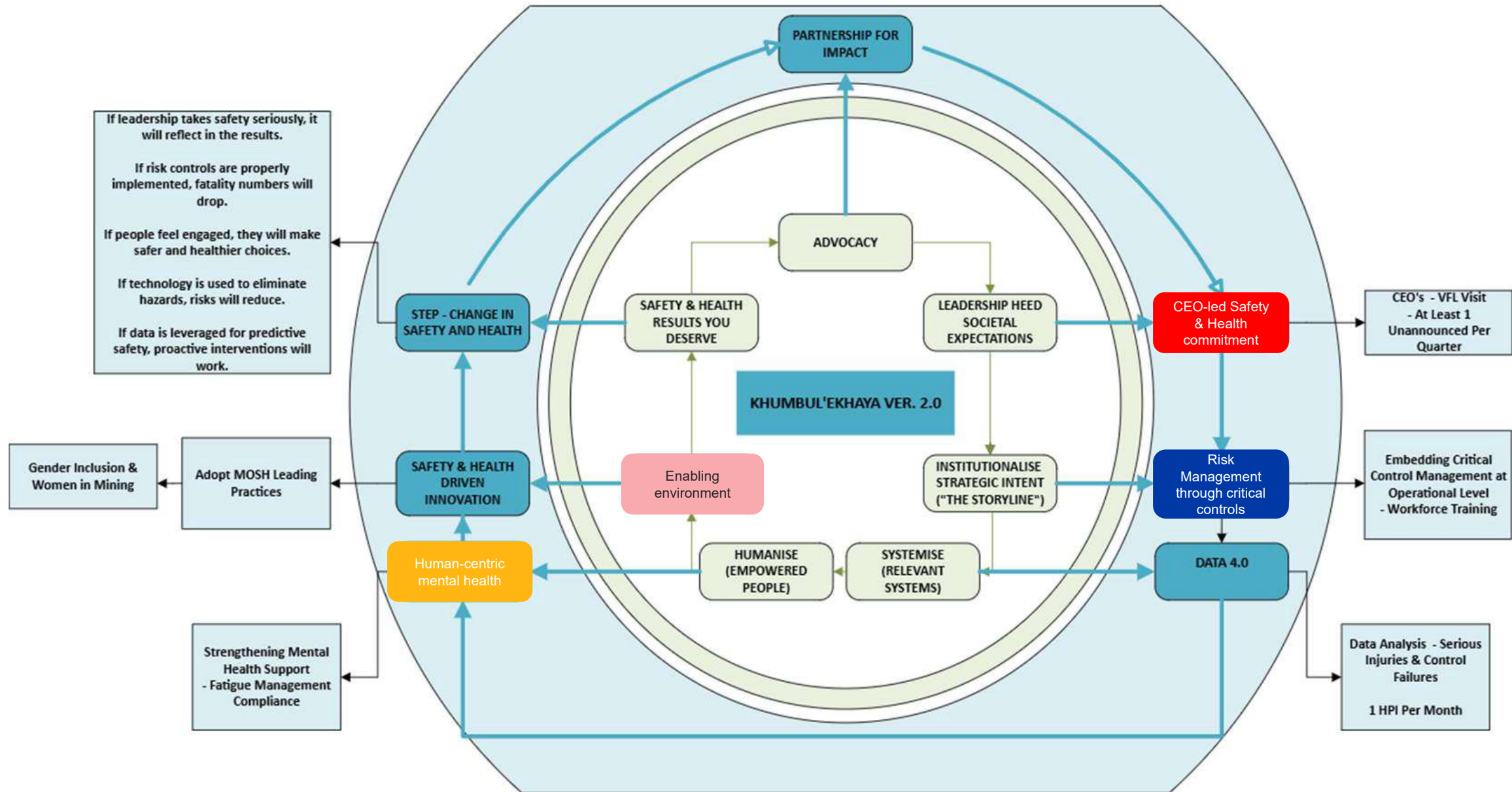
Broadening the focus to include fatalities from health during and beyond employment

We sustain our aspiration of zero harm as defined in the tripartite agreement of 2014

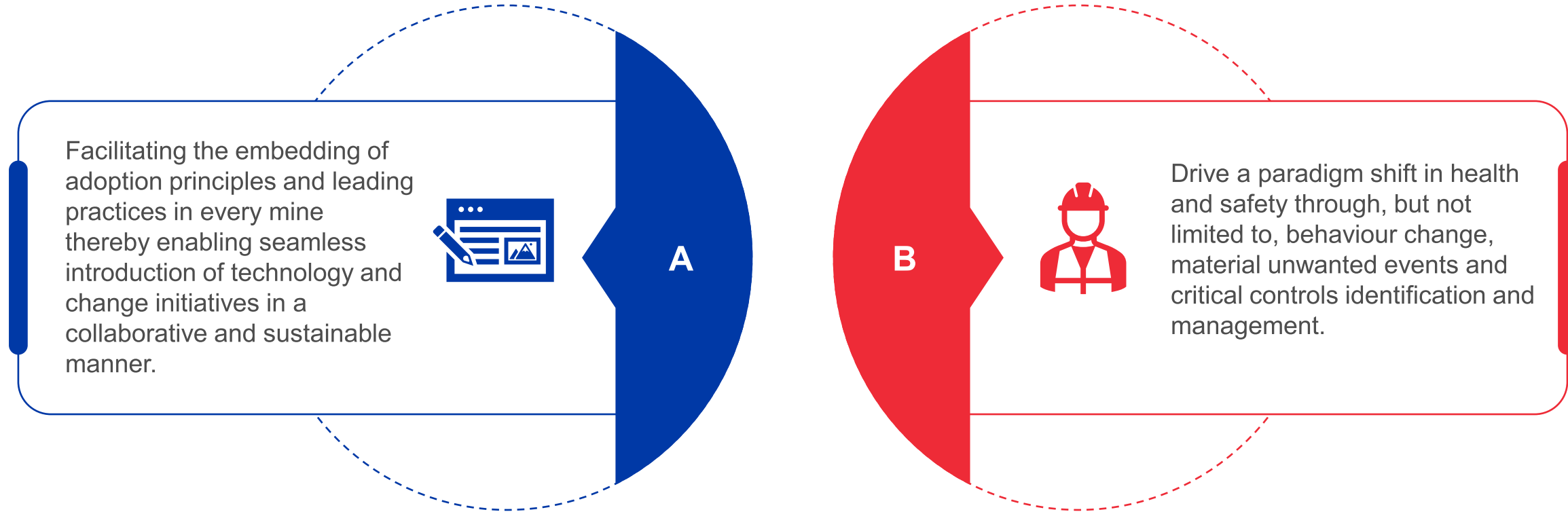
Every employee and contractor returns from work unharmed everyday

There is a need for a renewed re-alignment to it as an aspiration and not a goal

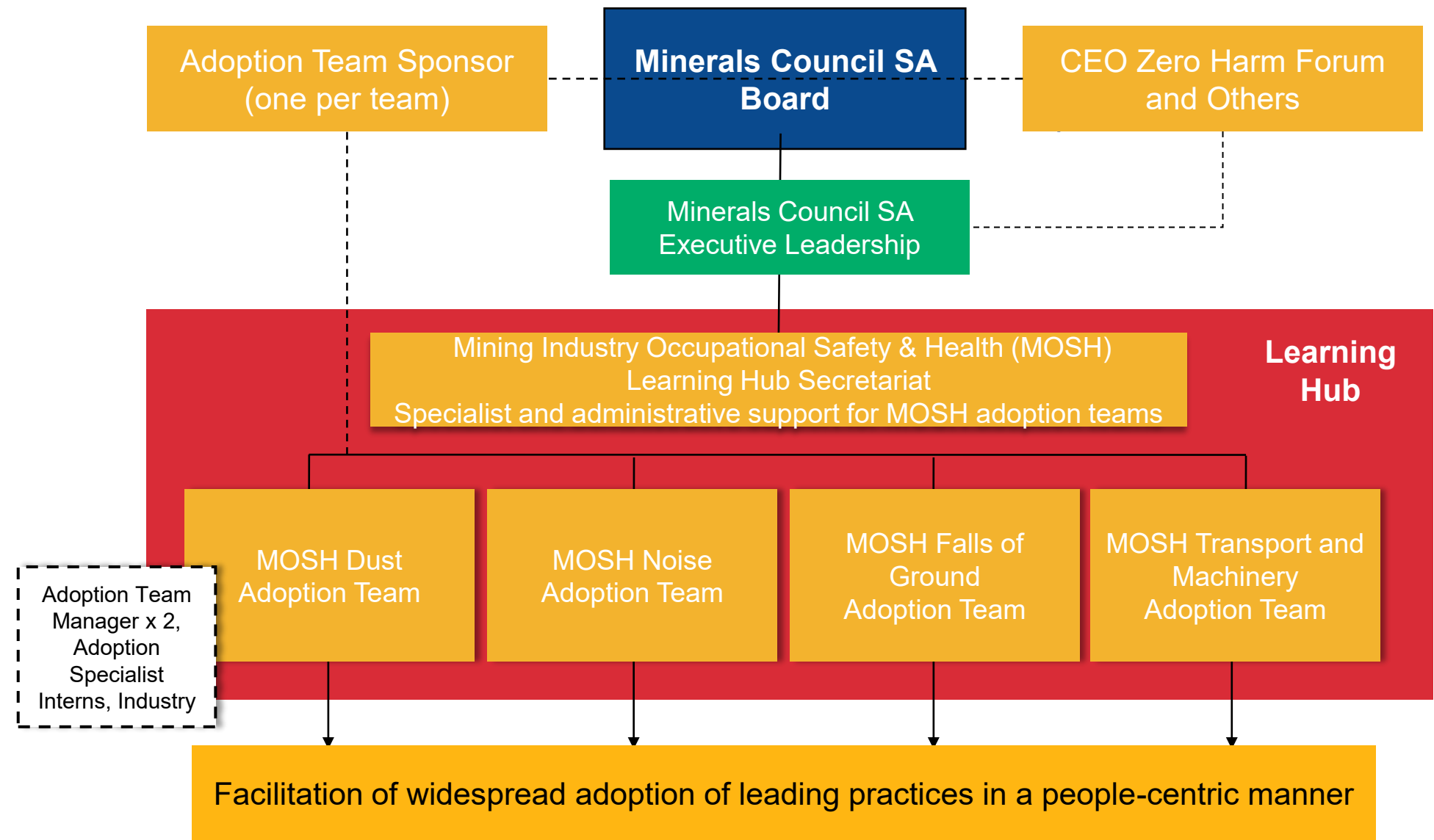
KHUMBUL'EKHAYA VER 2.0



MOSH STRATEGIC FOCUS



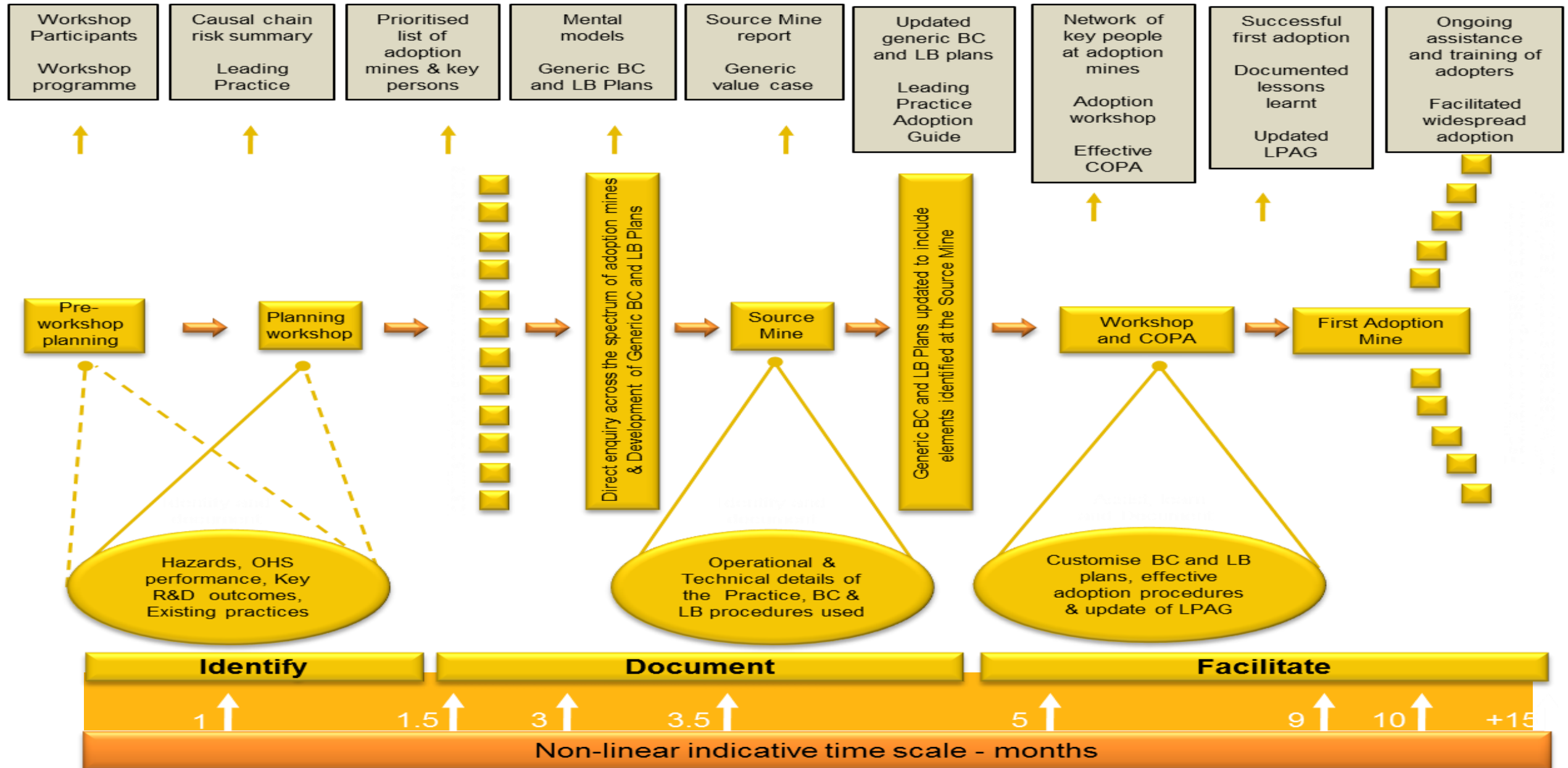
MOSH STRUCTURES AND INDUSTRY OWNERSHIP



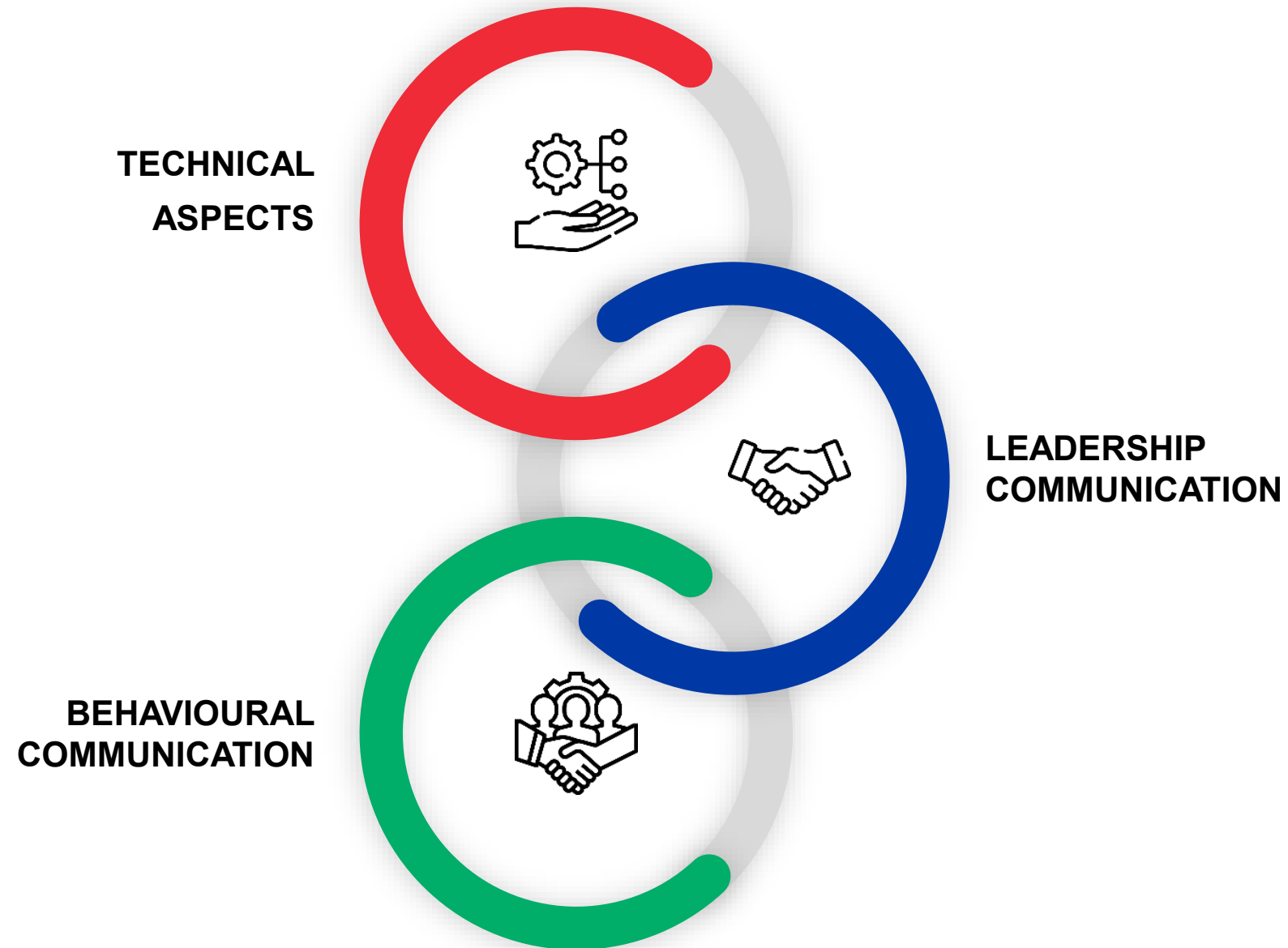
SIMPLE LOGIC OF THE MOSH PROCESS



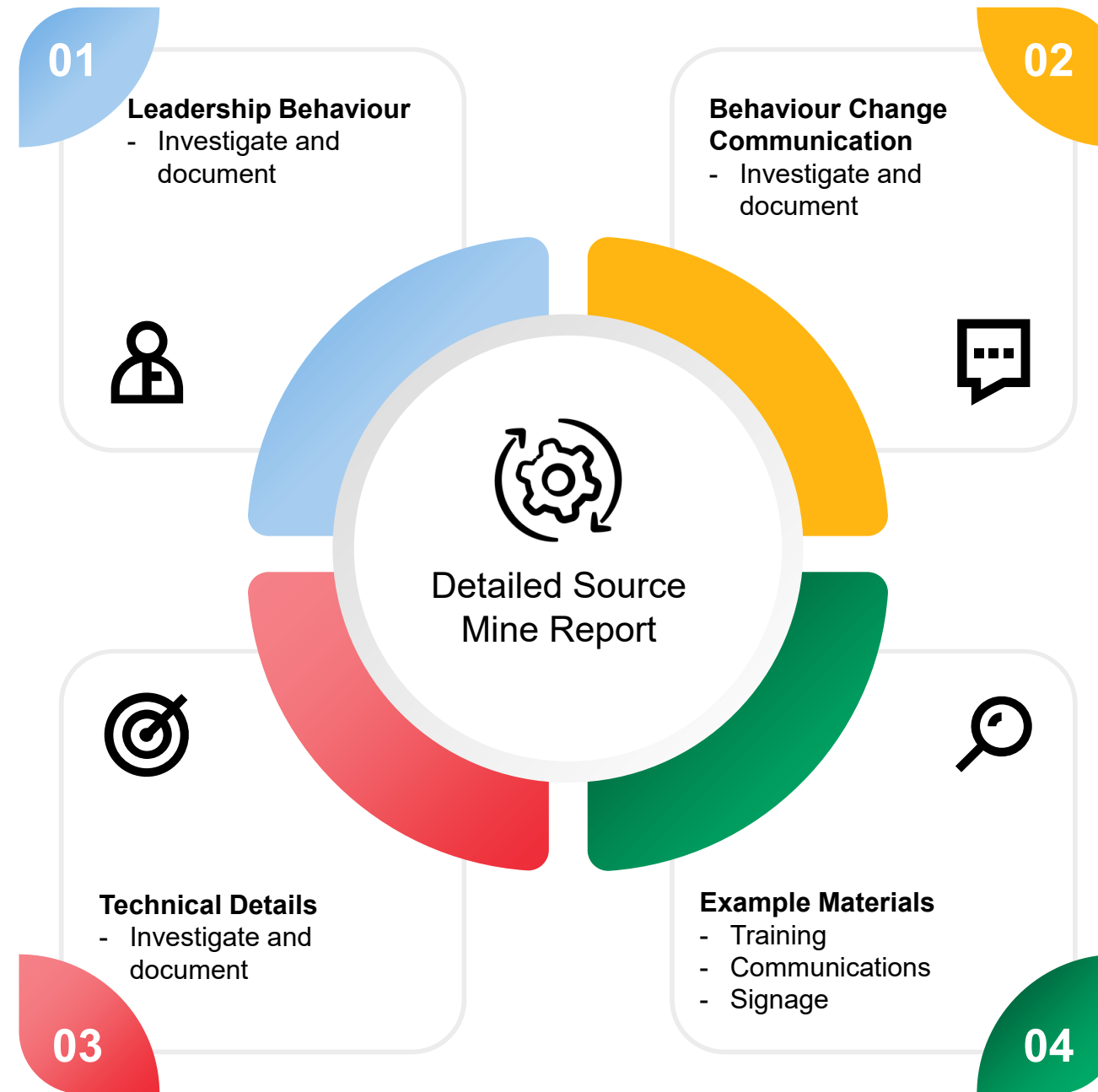
SYSTEMATIC PROCESS STEPS OF THE MOSH ADOPTION SYSTEM



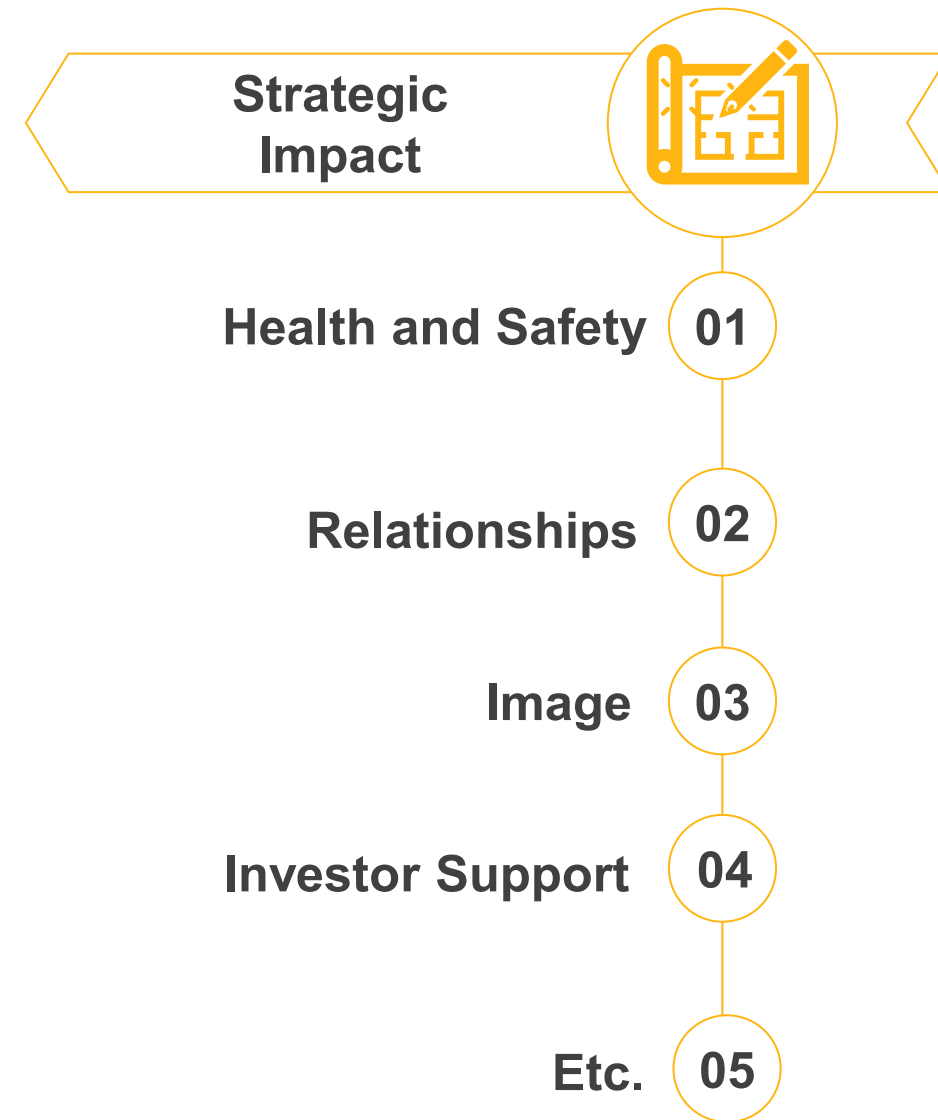
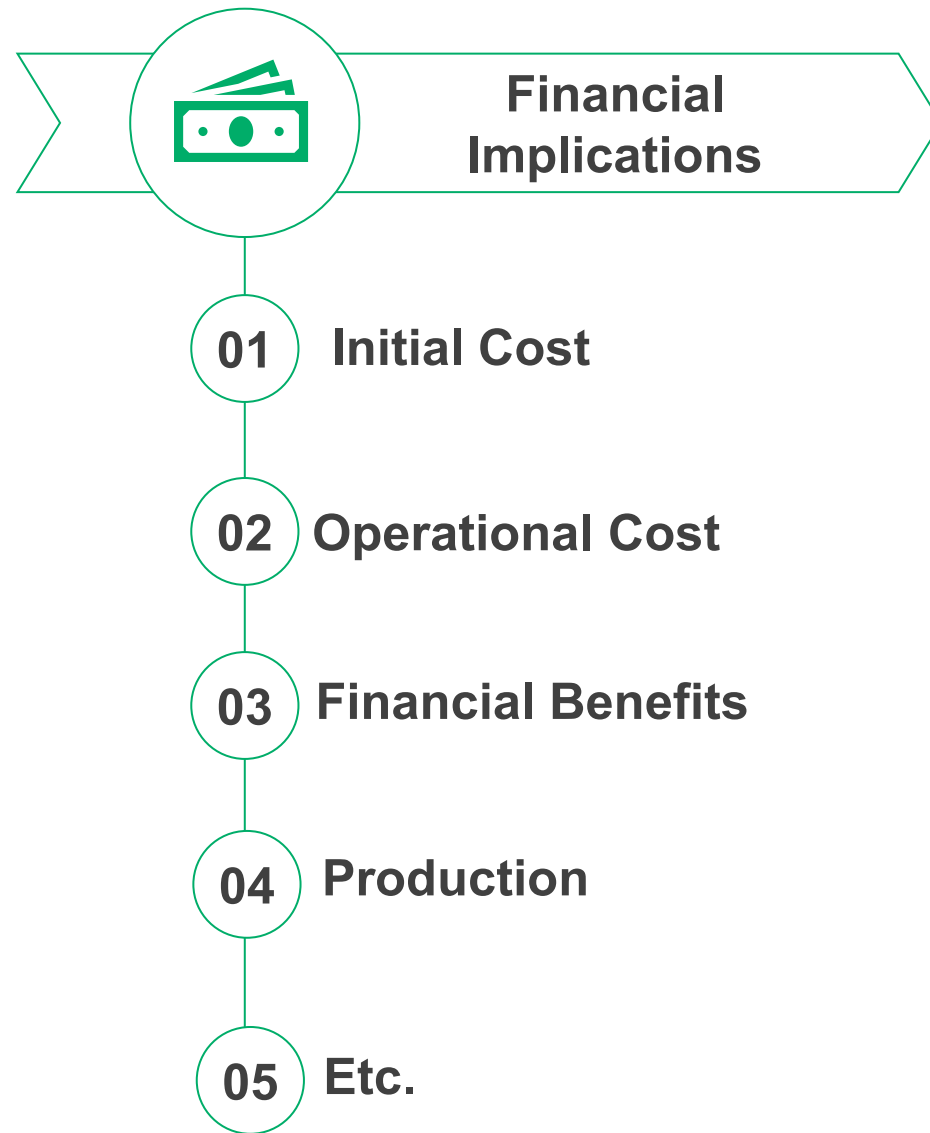
THREE LEGS OF THE ADOPTION SYSTEM



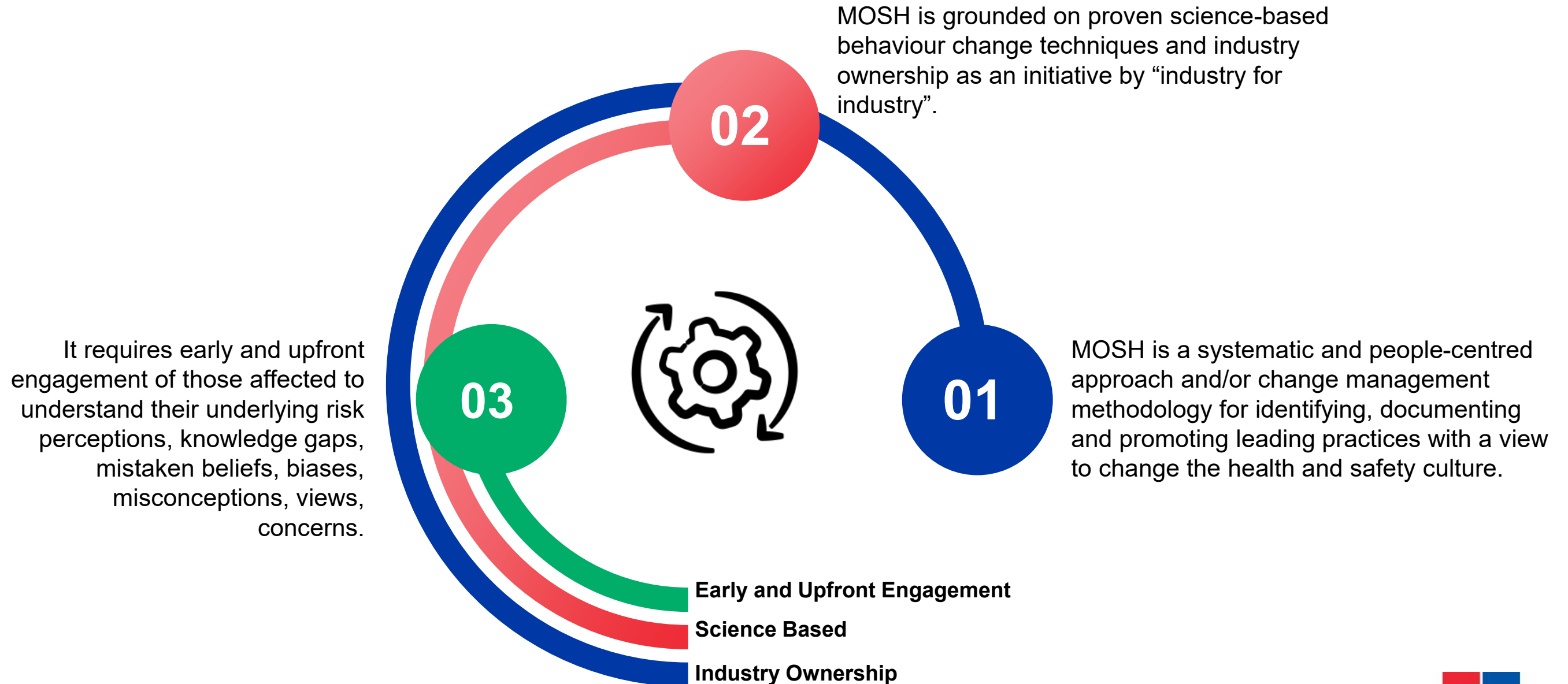
DOCUMENTING A LEADING PRACTICE AT THE SOURCE MINE



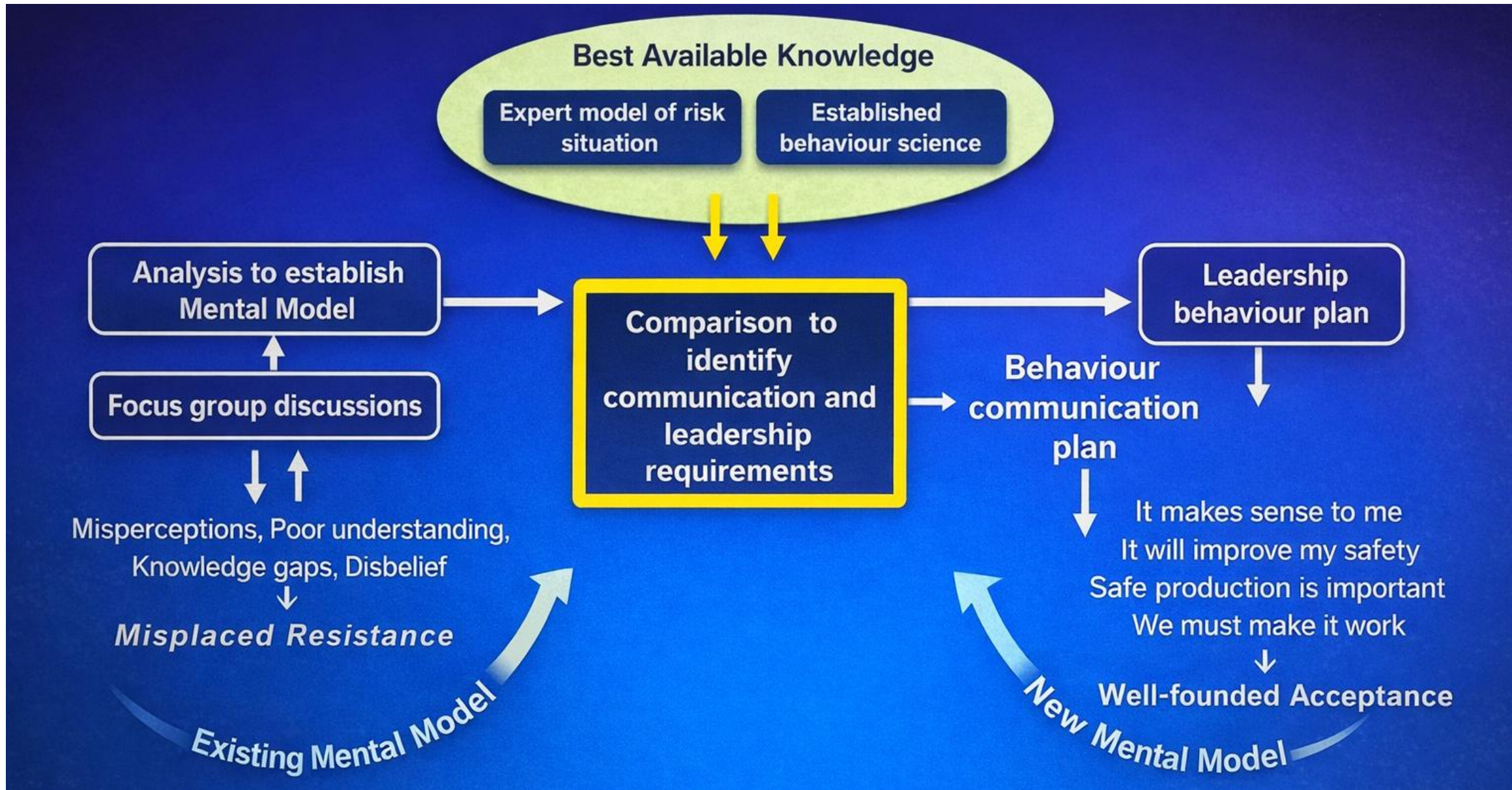
IDENTIFYING AND DOCUMENTING THE FULL VALUE CASE



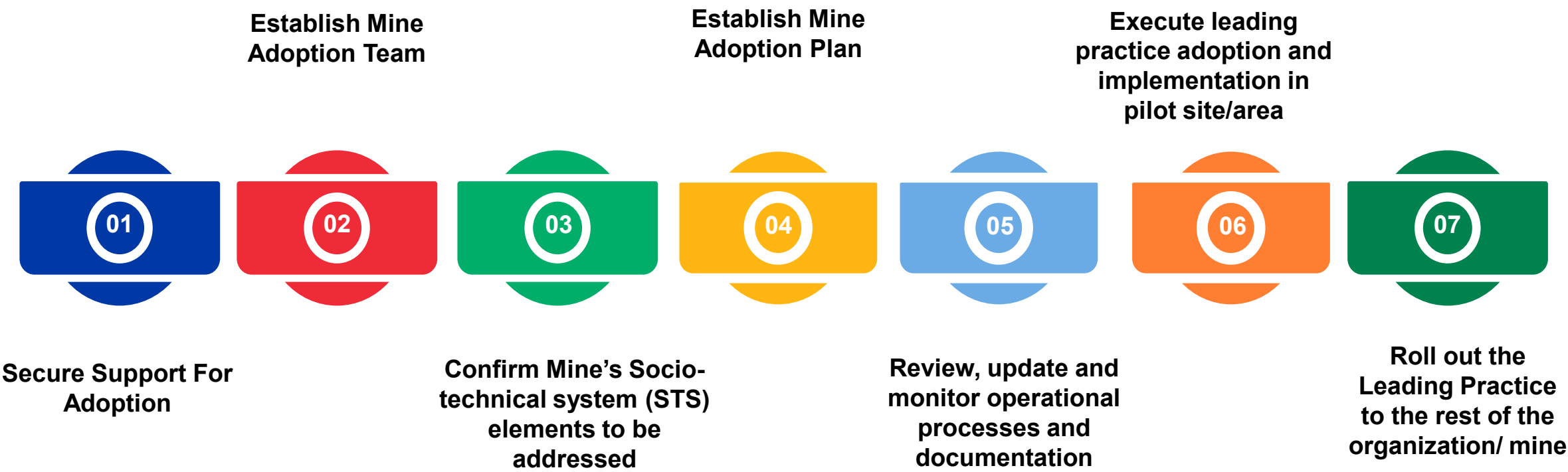
MOSH ADOPTION PRINCIPLES



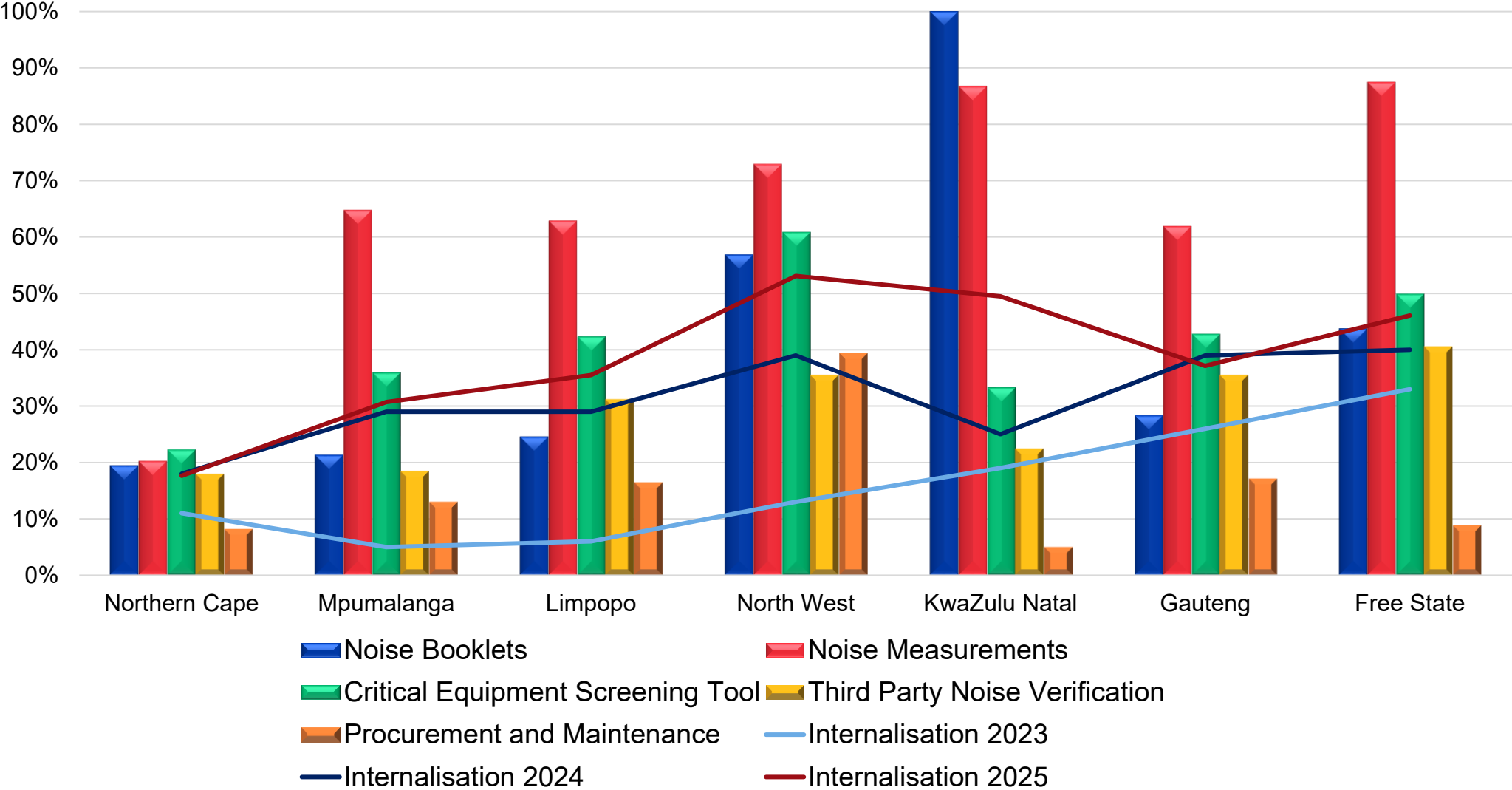
BEHAVIOUR CHANGE PROCESS



LEADING PRACTICE ADOPTION PROCESS

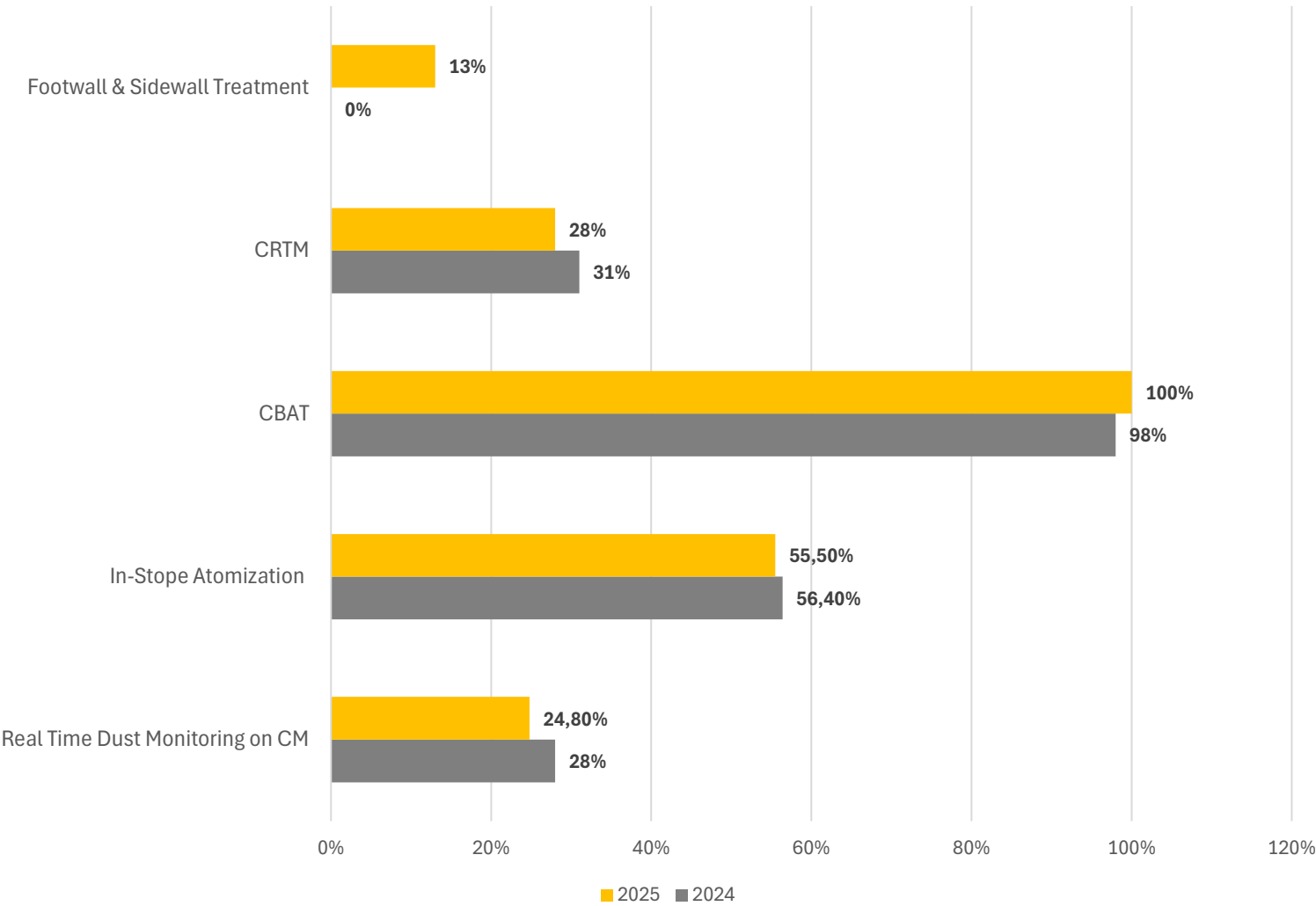


IBMQI INTERNALISATION STATUS



MOSH DUST LEADING PRACTICES: ADOPTION PROGRESS

MOSH Dust Leading Practice Adoption Progress 2024/2025



MOSH DUST PUBLICATIONS (COAL)



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MINERALS COUNCIL
SOUTH AFRICA

SERITI KHUTHALA COLLIERY
CONTINUOUS REAL TIME
MONITORING (CRTM) OF DUST
ENGINEERING CONTROLS

CASE STUDY



FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE RISK ADDRESSED:

Khuthala Colliery is one of Seriti Resources underground mining operations which is located about 7km south of Ogies town in the Mpumalanga province. The mine produces 4 Seam using bord and pillar mining method which it supplies to Eskom's Kendal Power Station.

The risk of occupational lung diseases (OLD) within the South African Coal Mining Sector remains a challenge. The sector has reported a high number of employees who are exposed to respirable coal dust levels that are above the regulated occupational exposure limit (OEL) of 2.0mg/m³.

According to the Mine Health and Safety report [MHS 2022_2023], a total of 7% of employees in the coal mining industry are exposed to airborne pollutant levels that are above the standard occupational exposure limit. Data sourced from the current Minerals Council South Africa Occupational Health Milestone reporting portal [HealthSource] indicates that the respirable coal dust target of 1.5mg/m³, which was agreed upon by Tripartite Stakeholders in 2014 was not achieved.

As the coal mining industry continues to intensify efforts focused at reducing employee coal dust exposure by targeting dust generating at source, continuous real time monitoring of dust levels to measure the performance of dust engineering controls has been identified as one of the leading practices to mitigate the risk of exposure.

Continuous real-time monitoring (CRTM) of airborne pollutants engineering controls is not a primary engineering control but rather a system that monitors and communicates the performance of engineering controls in real time. The system enables operations to proactively manage dust by taking immediate actions upon failure of dust engineering controls. Khuthala Colliery adopted the CRTM Leading Practice to help them monitor the effectiveness of the following dust controls i.e., travelling road dust suppression, belt transfer points water sprays, ventilation, and CH dust suppression systems (scrubber fans and water sprays).

OVERVIEW

A

Mining Company: Seriti Resources

B

Commodity: Coal

C

Health and Safety Case Study: Application of the MOGH Continuous Real-Time Monitoring (CRTM) of Airborne Pollutants Engineering Controls

D

Operation/Mine: Khuthala Colliery

E

Number of employees affected: 1 843 (to be confirmed)

F

Stakeholders Consulted: Mining, Engineering, VQHE, Training and SHE Committee

G

Occupations affected/benefited: Belt Attendants, all lobby employees i.e., Miner, Operators and Engineering personnel

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MINERALS COUNCIL, SOUTH AFRICA | SERITI KHUTHALA COLLIERY CRTM CASE STUDY



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CM CUTTING
SEQUENCE
GUIDELINE

KEY CONSIDERATIONS
FOR DEVELOPING AN
OPTIMAL CUTTING
SEQUENCE



AN optimal cutting sequence should support the following aspects:

A

Promotes safe production

B

CH Operator and Cable Handler safe position concerning Proximity Detection System (PDS) zones.

C

Establish thorough ventilation as soon as possible.

D

Splits to be mined, as practically reasonable, in the direction of ventilation airflow.

E

Maintain a buffer between the CH and the Roof Bolter - RB to be out of the way of the CH.

F

Adhering to Mine-specific Standard on support installation. (No more than 3 faces to be left unsupported whilst cutting)

G

Tramming routes of all three shuttle cars to be optimised.

H

Optimise (Continuous Miner) CH cable handling and tramming.

BACKGROUND

The DMRE Guideline for the compilation of a mandatory CDP for "The Prevention of Flammable Gas and Coal Dust Explosions in Collieries" requires the ventilation layout of production sections [8.3.1.5] to include a mining sequence that complements the ventilation flow. The requirement is in place to prevent the accumulation of an explosive concentration of flammable gas and it also benefits employees in that dust is cleared from the immediate working environment. However, the guideline is not prescriptive on the CH cutting sequence to be adhered to.

On the 7th of August 2024, a cutting sequence workshop was conducted by the Collieries Dust Working Group in the quest to achieve a cutting sequence with minimum exposure to coal dust. The workshop proved to be a valuable exercise, as inputs on practicality, possibilities and limitations of various coal cutting sequences were solicited from various subject matter experts (Mine Overseer, VQHE Superintendent, CH Operators etc.) who were in attendance. It was also noted that various mines use different cutting sequences due to ground conditions and associated mining methods.

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MINERALS COUNCIL, SOUTH AFRICA | GUIDANCE TO A SAFE AND DUST MITIGATING CUTTING SEQUENCE



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SECTION 11 (5)
DUST
OVEREXPOSURE
INVESTIGATION
GUIDELINE



PROBLEM STATEMENT

The prevention of incidents/accidents and overall improvement of health and safety forms the core obligations mandated by the Mine Health and Safety Act (MHSA No. 29 of 1996). Significant resources are made available to ensure that systems are in place to eliminate or manage risk at mines. The occurrence of an incident/accident is indicative of a failure within these systems i.e., if a safe and effective expectation was derived in planning the activity and an incident/accident occurs, then there was either a problem with adherence to the expectation or a gap with the quality of the expectation itself.

Investigation of unwanted events following an incident/accident is one of the methods of identifying such gaps in the risk management process. The Mine Health and Safety Act is specific on the requirement to investigate all incidents/accidents and even provides guidance on what the investigation should aim to achieve. However, the Act does not necessarily give guidance on the specific items which must be covered in the investigation report. In order to close this gap, Collieries Dust Working Group hosted a workshop with VQHE Specialists industry members to develop a guideline on dust overexposure investigation.

BACKGROUND

The Collieries Dust Working Group was established as a MOSH Dust initiative. The committee comprises of the MOGH Dust team members and VQHE Specialists from the various coal mining groups such as Exaro Media, Glencore, Overlooked, Sasol Mining, Seriti, and Thungela Resources to address airborne pollutants and dust challenges within the coal sector through collaborative interventions and facilitation of new research. One of the objectives of this forum is "to promote inter-company learnings on effective dust and airborne pollutants risk mitigating strategies, systems, controls, learning from incidents or initiatives. Extensive work in dust management, such as the compilation of an Underground and Opencast Dust Risk Bowties, has been conducted by this committee in previous years. In the Collieries Dust Working Group Strategy session for 2024, the team identified Learning from incidents as one of the areas which needs to be prioritised for 2024.

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MINERALS COUNCIL, SOUTH AFRICA | SECTION 11 (5) DUST OVEREXPOSURE INVESTIGATION GUIDELINE

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**Mining Industry
Occupational
Safety & Health**

MOSH FACILITATION WORKSHOP

GUIDANCE NOTE

FOR NOISE MEASUREMENT OF EQUIPMENT TO
ENSURE CONFORMANCE WITH MHSC MILESTONE 1

⊗
Back 40% - 40%

⊗
Back 20% - 20%

⊗
Back 10% - 10%

BACKLOG

The backlog of noise measurement equipment is a significant barrier to the implementation of the noise measurement procedure.

Quietness

The noise level must not exceed the noise level of the equipment.

Centre of Excellence (CoE) and MOSH

This relationship of the CoE and MOSH is a key factor in the implementation of the noise measurement procedure.

PURPOSE

To manage the noise hazard effectively, industry focus on control noise at source by implementing an effective noise measurement procedure.

About The Workshop

The workshop will provide guidance on the **noise measurement methodology** to ensure the employment of uniform measurement procedures under realistic operating conditions. Following this workshop VOHE employees will be aligned with the instrument Settings, measurement Criteria to be selected, the actual Measurement Procedure and Reporting Requirements. It is essential to understand these requirements to develop a functional noise risk register.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND:

- Occupational Hygienists
- Occupational Technologists
- Occupational Assistants
- Environmental /Ventilation Officers
- Environmental /Ventilation Observers

DURATION

1
DAY

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NOISE MEASUREMENTS

SCREENING TOOL

MINING INDUSTRY
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MOSH FACILITATION WORKSHOP

Synopsis: The purpose of this page is to provide the South African Mining Industry with guidance on the appropriate results of the Critical Noise Equipment Screening Tool, representative and comparable between Mining companies.

Introduction

The industry wide buy and maintain quality equipment, industry wide buy and maintain quality equipment, specific noise emission requirements.

The Mine Health and Safety Act requires that critical machines for noise management.

The IBMQI Measurement and Standard is a measurement of equipment to ensure compliance.

The IBMQI Committee further recognized that the noise risk of equipment.

In order for the successful facilitation of the noise management criteria set, the "Critical exposure risk of employees to noisy equipment, which includes the following:

- Noise Measurement Result in dBA
- Number of Persons Exposed
- Number of Machines within the Work Environment
- The Duration of Exposure
- The Acoustical Environment / Confined Work Space
- Machine Noise Emission

About The Workshop

The **Screening Tool** incorporates the key factors identified within the IBMQI, which influences the noise exposure risk of employees to noisy equipment. The Tool assists mines in the identification and selection of the most appropriate machines for repair, planned maintenance and replacement considerations.

Following this workshop VOHE employees will be registered to work on the system, aligned with the application of the Critical Noise Equipment Screening Tool, in order for the results obtained to be representative and comparable between Mining operations within the same Commodity and had the opportunity to take a piece of equipment.

Noise Level (dBA)	Number of Screenings Conducted
85-90	4
91-95	3
96-100	2
101-105	1
106-110	1

WHO SHOULD ATTEND:

- Occupational Hygienists/ Technologists/ Assistants
- Environmental/Ventilation Officers and/or Sectionals
- Environmental/Ventilation Observers
- Environmental/Ventilation Managers

DURATION

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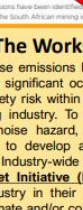
**MINING INDUSTRY
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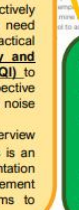
MOSH FACILITATION WORKSHOP



For the
Implementation of
the Industry-wide
Buy and Maintain
Quiet Initiative
(IBMQI) in the South
African mining
Industry







MANUFACTURER'S AREA AS STIPULATED IN SECTION 1.

Any person who -

- (a) designs, manufactures, imports, distributes, sells or uses any equipment, must ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, that the equipment complies with the requirements of the Act;
- (b) that the equipment is used properly;
- (c) that it complies with any relevant standards.

PURPOSE

Equipment noise emissions have been identified as a significant occupational health and safety risk within the South African mining industry. To effectively manage the noise hazard, the need was identified to develop a practical and effective Industry-wide **Buy and Maintain Quiet Initiative (IBMQI)** to assist the industry in their respective efforts to eliminate and/or control noise at the source.

The workshop will provide an overview of the **IBMQI Principals**. This is an industry guide for the implementation of a Maintenance and Procurement plan and will address the items to incorporate into OEM discussions.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND:

- Occupational Hygienists
- Environmental/Ventilation Engineers
- Procurement Managers
- Engineering Managers

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IBMQI NATIONALIZATION

3RD PARTY NOISE VERIFICATION



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MOSH FACILITATION WORKSHOP

GUIDANCE NOTE

FOR 3RD PARTY EQUIPMENT NOISE VERIFICATION MEASUREMENT









About The Workshop

“By December 2024, the total operational or process noise emitted by any equipment must not exceed a milestone sound pressure level of 107 dB(A)”. To effectively manage the noise hazard, it's imperative to have a strategy aimed at the elimination and control of noise at source.

The workshop will provide **guidance to suppliers on the application of uniform measurement procedures under realistic operating conditions** and allow for the equipment noise emissions reported to be representative and comparable.

Following this workshop operations and their manufacturers, suppliers and repairers will be aligned with regards to the procurement strategies, and/or tender and contractor's packs requirements,

WHO SHOULD ATTEND:

- Occupational Hygienists
- Environmental/Ventilation Engineers
- Procurement Managers
- Engineering Managers
- Suppliers
- Manufacturers
- Repairers
- Safety Officers

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**MOSH FACILITATION
WORKSHOP**

**MINING INDUSTRY
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SAFETY & HEALTH**



GUIDANCE NOTE

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF

by the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 29 of 1996) to ensure the health and safety of persons by virtue of their exposure to noise in the workplace.

PURPOSE

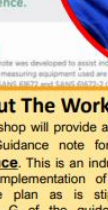
This guidance note was developed to assist occupational health and safety practitioners in the implementation of the provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 29 of 1996) to ensure the health and safety of persons by virtue of their exposure to noise in the workplace.

This document serves as an industry guidance for the implementation of a quality assurance plan as is stipulated in Annexure G of the guideline for a mandatory code of practice for a health programme for noise, 2021.

About The Workshop

The workshop will provide an overview of the Guidance note for **Quality Assurance**. This is an industry guide for the implementation of a quality assurance plan as is stipulated in Annexure G of the guideline for a mandatory code of practice for a Health Programme for noise, 2021.

The workshop will address the Legal Requirements, Standards, what an Accredited Laboratory is, and various requirements for noise instrumentation to ensure quality assurance; e.g. Calibration, Storage, Handling, Uncertainty and various items to be on the look out for on the SANAS Calibration Certificate.





South African Bureau of Standards

WHO SHOULD ATTEND:

- Occupational Hygienists
- Occupational Technologists
- Occupational Assistants
- Environmental/Ventilation Managers
- Environmental/Ventilation Officers
- Health & Safety Personnel
- Laboratory Assistants

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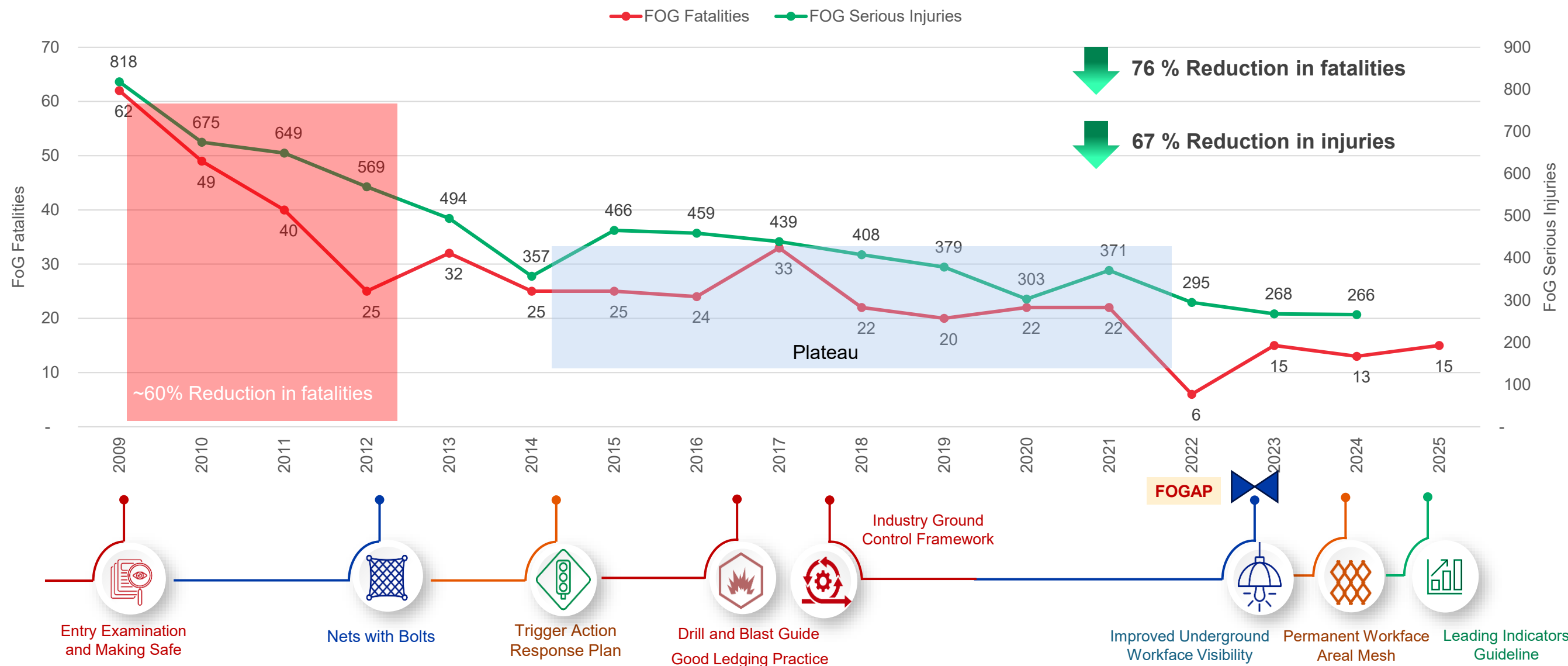
**1
DAY**



**MINERALS COUNCIL
SOUTH AFRICA**

QUALITY ASSURANCE

FoG Leading Practices and Initiatives



Transport and Machinery Agencies



Trackless
Mobile
Machinery
(TMM)

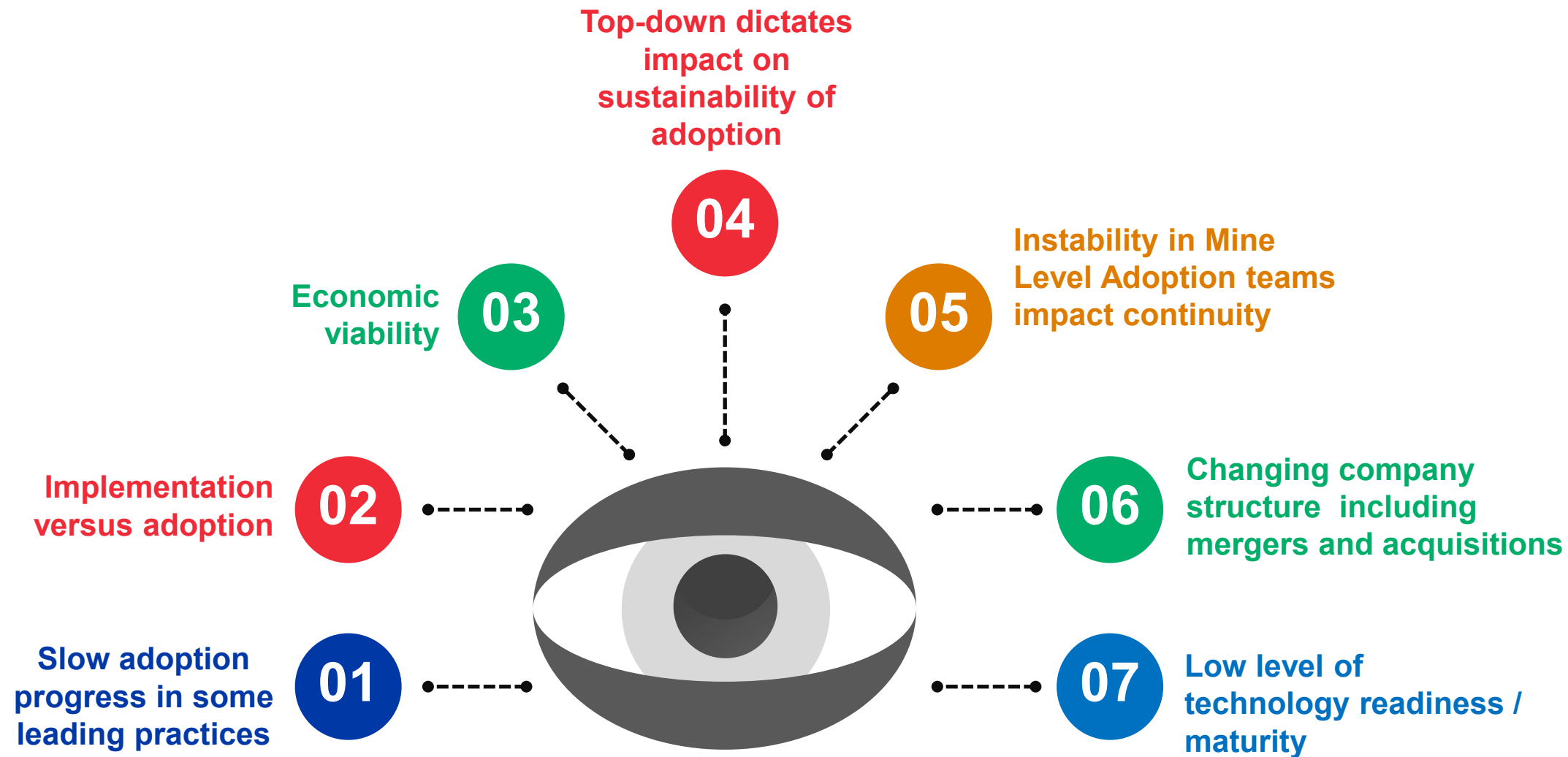
Scraper
Winches

Railbound
Equipment
(RBE)

Conveyors

Electricity

ADOPTION CHALLENGES



ADDRESSING ADOPTION CHALLENGES



ORGANISATIONAL AND HUMAN FACTORS IMPACTING LEADING PRACTICE ADOPTION

ABSENTEEISM	PRODUCTION PRESSURE & SYSTEMIC ISSUES	SAFETY CULTURE & BEHAVIOURAL ISSUES	TRAINING	SUPERVISION
• Crew left short-handed. • Lead them to cut corners or take on unfamiliar tasks. • Harsh physical working conditions • Labour intensive work • Vulnerable to health and safety risks. • Teamwork disrupted.	• Production goals are prioritised over safety practices. • Employees reluctant to exercise their rights, such as those outlined in Sections 22 and 23 of the Mine Health and Safety Act. • Non-compliant behaviour contribute significantly to mine accidents (engaging in unsafe behaviours, violation of standards and procedures • Condoning unsafe behaviours • Taking short-cuts and “planisa” (maak ‘n plan)	• Disparity in the emphasis on safety and health between day and night shifts.(with greater focus placed on day shift • Non-compliant behaviour contribute significantly to mine accidents • Engaging in unsafe behaviours. • Violation of standards and procedures • Condoning unsafe behaviours • Taking short-cuts and “planisa” (maak ‘n plan)	• New employees often do not receive the necessary training due to the immediate demand for their presence on the job. • This lack of adequate training time can compromise their ability to perform safely and effectively.	• Employees highlight that supervisors are unable to spend enough time with their crews due to increasing work demands. • Issues of lack of transparency and apparent mistrust between supervisors and employees. • Misalignment on priorities among the various levels (employees, supervisors and management)

How to Accelerate Leading Practice Adoption: Checklist

Item	Self Assessment	Does our company do it (Yes or No)	Action Plan
1	We have identified suitable candidates to actively participate in MOSH structures (Dust, Noise, T&M, Falls of Ground, Behaviour Interest Group and COPAs).		
2	We have assigned someone with clout, energy, time and understanding of the adoption system as MOSH Coordinator / Champion at group and mine level.		
3	We have a system in place to investigate and review leading practices that are being promoted.		
4	Decision makers actively participate on Communities of Practice for Adoption (COPAs).		
5	We hold executives, senior managers and managers accountable for adoption – i.e through performance contracts		
6	We conduct adoption review sessions – CEO, executives, performance management, reports, meetings, visit MOSH information portal.		
7	We have integrated MOSH into our business strategy.		



Anglo American Platinum – Dishaba Mine

Thank you

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