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MANAGING THE RISKS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACCIDENTS IN LEADERSHIP MATTERS IN THE WORK OF MINING

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ABSTRACT

Preventing risks of accidents, injuries and illnesses occur simultaneously in different areas of the Organization's control leadership relates actual events of low consequence but with high risk potential, one that focuses on the elimination of high consequence with high risk potential, specifically those that may result in the loss of life. Areas of control that are demanded by the high leadership focus of this context, should focus on proactive actions and behaviours that may be exercised by the leading operation/extraction, construction, engineering services and maintenance, rehabilitation/remediation and as part of team work in field and thus can eliminate the risk of accident.

Keywords: managing of risk, safety, leadership, accidents.

INTRODUCTION

The process of identifying failures in prevention control measures, including OSH management systems, that arise from accidents, injuries, diseases, ill health and incidents, despite considerable efforts in many parts of the industry to improve its safety record, mining remains the most hazardous occupation in most countries where it exists, when the number of people exposed to risk is taken into account. Every year some two million men and women lose their lives through accidents and diseases linked to their work. In addition, workers suffer 270 million occupational accidents 160 million suffer occupation related illnesses. The world's biggest workplace killers are cancer (32 per cent of all work-related deaths), circulatory diseases (23 per cent), injuries (19 per cent) and communicable diseases (17 per cent). Mining accounts for only about 1 per cent of the global workforce, but it is responsible for up to 5 per cent of fatal accidents at work (at least 15,000 per year, or over 40 each day).

Employers should perform before each task identification and regular assessment of the hazards and risks to safety, this aspect is needed risk analysis of the task, work permit, as also analyze dangerous environmental factors at each permanent or temporary workplace, generated by the use of different operations, tools, machines equipment and substances. Risk assessment relates basic elements for analysis such as: risk identification, risk classification and risk characterization. The risk assessment requires an analysis of the workflow process, through the development and implementation of prevention, control, and control measures of crash recovery.

In the management and assessment of risks there are management tools one of it is Health the strategy of the VALE is to promote a culture of health through involvement and leadership commitment. The implementation of the global health and safety standards including prevention of fatal risks, and implementation of health approach to health and community.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The structure shows principles and Guidelines consistent with ISO 31000 Risk Management, different step framework providing a uniform structure and ensuring the process is an integral part of management, embedded in the operation's culture and practices.

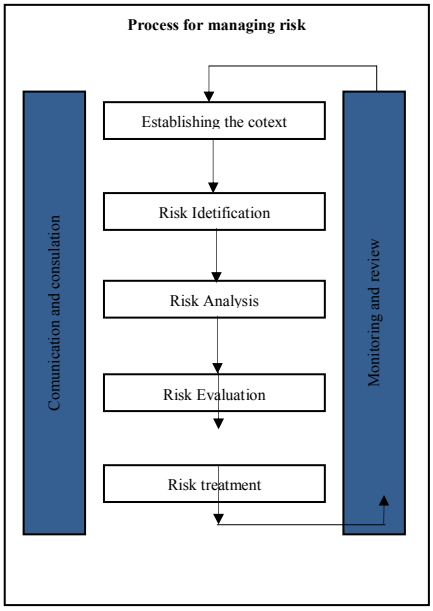

Fig. 1 - Risk Management principles, framework and process ISO 31000

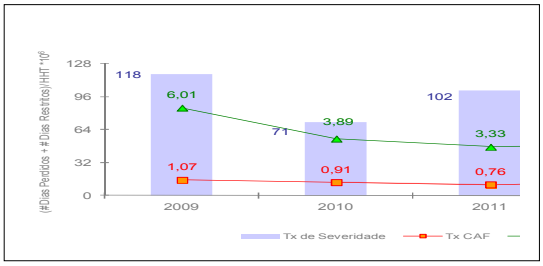

Fig. 2 - Sustainability report 2011, company VALE

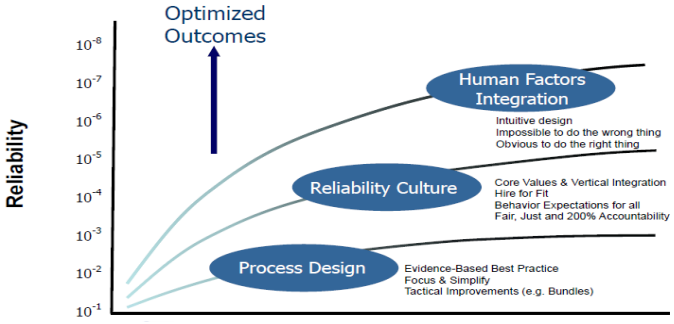

Fig. 3 - Kerry Johnson, Founding Partner & Chief Innovation Officer

Vale has the ACR Activities Critical Requirements for disposal of fatal accidents. This essential program for the management of health and safety and to ensure safety in 11 height, confined spaces, protection of machines and others, representing 84.5% of the fatalities.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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