

QUARRYING AFRICA

PREMIER INFORMATION HUB FOR THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN QUARRYING SECTOR

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DRIVING **SCANIA'S** **CUSTOMER-CENTRIC** **APPROACH** >>>

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SCANIA



A well-designed conveyor system controls the maximum load at the highest achievable volume, with the safest possible work environment.



THE ECONOMICS OF WORKPLACE SAFETY

Conveyor safety is not a modern trend bred by government regulation; it's a common-sense idea as old as the first conveyor design. In the modern age, safety is a key factor in worker protection, reduced insurance rates and a lower total cost of operation. By R. Todd Swinderman, CEO Emeritus, Martin Engineering.

There are several hurdles to the installation of safety equipment, the biggest of which is the near-universal use of the low bid process.

When companies buy on price (low bid) the benefits are short-lived and costs typically increase over time. In contrast, when purchases are made based on lowest long-term cost (life cycle cost), benefits usually continue to accrue and costs go down,

resulting in a net savings over time.

Organisations that embrace safety show significant performance advantages over the competition. The proof is reflected in reduced injuries and greater productivity, along with above industry average financial returns and higher share prices.

Safer and more reliable equipment is easier to service, has a longer life and is less expensive to maintain.

Justifying safety investments



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By choosing the lowest-priced bid to meet the minimum safety requirements, the short-term expenditure ends up costing considerably more over the 20-year lifecycle

50%

By spending US\$750 000 more to exceed the minimum safety and design requirements and reduce the accident rates by 50%, the annual projected cost of accidents drops from US\$140 813 to US\$70 407



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Justifying safety investments is greatly enhanced by quantifying what most financial managers refer to as intangible costs, i.e., injuries, lost labour, insurance, morale and legal settlements, among others. However, managers and accountants have been trained to think about saving direct costs to justify investments.

R. Todd Swinderman, CEO Emeritus, Martin Engineering.

KEY POINTS



When companies buy on price (low bid) the benefits are short-lived and costs typically increase over time

Safer and more reliable equipment is easier to service, has a longer life and is less expensive to maintain

When conveyors do not operate efficiently, they have unplanned stoppages, release large quantities of fugitive materials and require more maintenance

Emergency breakdowns, cleaning of excessive spillage and reactive maintenance all contribute to an unsafe workplace

is greatly enhanced by quantifying what most financial managers refer to as “intangible costs”, i.e., injuries, lost labour, insurance, morale and legal settlements, among others. However, managers and accountants have been trained to think about saving direct costs to justify investments.

When conveyors do not operate efficiently, they have unplanned stoppages, release large quantities of fugitive materials and require more maintenance. Emergency breakdowns, cleaning of excessive spillage and reactive maintenance all contribute to an unsafe workplace.

Safety pays

Numerous case studies revealing the positive relationships between safety and productivity are backed up by organisations that gather global statistics on accidents and incidents. The simple

formula for return on investment (dividing savings by cost) does not capture the potential savings from safety investments. Several organisations provide detailed and regional statistics on the cost of accidents.

Lacking specific historical data, managers can turn to numerous reliable sources that provide the probability of incidents that can be used to estimate tangible and intangible future costs.



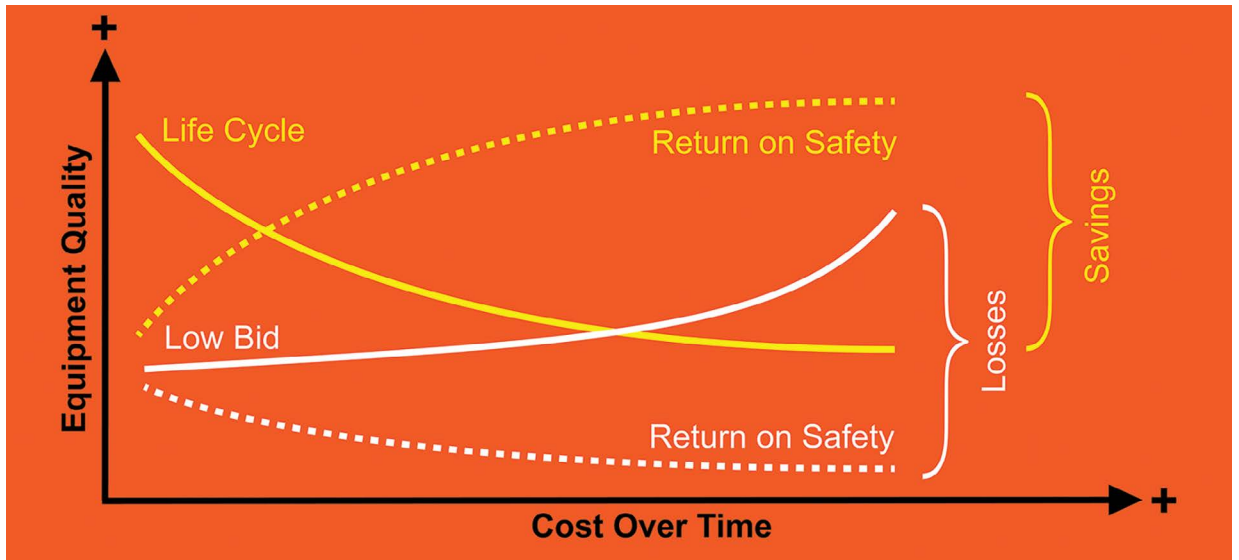


Figure 1: Life cycle costs.

	Fatal Accident Cost	Lost Time Accident Cost	First Aid Accident Cost
Established Market Economies	\$2,750,000	\$150,000	\$2,750
Former Socialist Countries	\$500,000	\$28,000	\$500
India	\$60,000	\$3,000	\$60
China	\$100,000	\$6,000	\$100
Other Asian & Islands	\$1,000,000	\$56,000	\$1,000
Sub Saharan Africa	\$210,000	\$12,000	\$200
Latin America & Caribbean	\$600,000	\$33,000	\$600
Middle East Crescent	\$1,140,000	\$64,000	\$1,100
World Average Rate	\$795,000	\$44,000	\$789

Based on averaged sources from US, Canadian, Australian HSE Organizations and International Labour Organization estimates.

Figure 2: Regional statistics on costs of accidents.

Per 100,000 Workers p/yr	Fatal Incidents	Lost Time Incidents p/hr	First Aid Incidents*	Fatal Diseases
Established Market Economies	3.8	2,900	8,700	67.0
Former Socialist Countries	9.5	7,250	21,750	80.9
India	9.0	6,900	20,700	59.0
China	12.2	9,300	27,900	52.2
Other Asian & Islands	18.5	14,100	42,300	43.0
Sub Saharan Africa	19.1	14,500	43,500	75.5
Latin America & Caribbean	18.0	13,700	41,400	49.4
Middle East Crescent	13.3	10,150	30,450	89.3
World Average Rate	12.7	9,725	29,175	63.0

From Introductory Report: Decent Work – Safe Work, Dr. J. Takala, International Labour Office, Geneva XVIIth World Congress on Safety and Health at Work, Orlando, 2005
*First Aid Incidents are estimated to be 3x Lost Time Accidents

Figure 3: Accident rates per 100 000 industrial workers per year.

Cost of All Accidents Per Annum	# of Workers Exposed	Cost of Accident	Probability of Accident	Projected Annual Cost
Fatal Incidents	30	\$2,750,000	3.8/100,000	\$3,135
Lost Time Incidents	30	\$150,000	2,900/100,000	\$130,500
First Aid Incidents	30	\$2,750	8,700/100,000	\$7,178
Total Estimate: Annual Cost of Accidents				\$140,813

Figure 4: Estimated total annual costs for all accidents.

NPV of Projected Accident Costs	Discount Rate	Additional Investment	Accident Costs p/ys (1-20)
System Purchased on Low Bid	5%	\$0	\$140,813
System Purchased on Alternate Bid	5%	\$750,000	\$70,407

Figure 5: Annual accident costs for years 1 to 20.

The financial technique used to compare options is called a “net present value” (NPV) analysis. NPV compares different investment options with varying costs and savings (cash flows) over time, discounting them by the company’s cost of money.

For example, an internal risk analysis shows a facility has 30 workers exposed to conveyor hazards. The estimated probability of the different classes of accidents (fatal, lost time and first aid) is multiplied by the cost of these accidents to reveal what could be invested to reduce the incident rate by half.

Assuming the life of the conveyor is 20 years, and the cost of money (discount rate) is 5%, the available additional investment would be about US\$750 000 more in design time to accomplish the 50% improvement in safety. By choosing the lowest-priced bid to meet the minimum safety

requirements, the short-term expenditure ends up costing considerably more over the 20-year lifecycle.

By spending US\$750 000 more to exceed the minimum safety and design requirements and reduce the accident rates by 50%, the annual projected cost of accidents drops from US\$140 813 to US\$70 407.

Measured in today’s dollars – including the additional investment of US\$750 000 – the projected savings over the 20-year term at 5% are about US\$1,2-million by investing more upfront. If, after further analysis, the savings are found to be less – perhaps only a 25% reduction in the cost of accidents – the upfront investment is still justified over the long term. Even though it takes a little more effort to collect data and do a financial analysis, in the end, NPV consistently proves that safety does indeed pay. 🌟