

EFFECT OF SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAMMES ON MINING PRODUCTIVITY AT KONKOLA COPPERMINE IN CHINGOLA-ZAMBIA.

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of safety and health programmes/activities on mining productivity at Konkola Copper Mine in Chingola, Zambia. Safety and health activities are key to efficient mine operations as they pause detrimental effects to mining productivity and operations. A multiple regression analysis was carried out to determine the cause and effect of safety and health activities to mining productivity. Safety and health rules though not significant at 0.05 or 0.1. It was worth noting their importance to mining productivity as they had positive effect. The coefficient value of 0.155 indicated that a unit increase in safety and health rules would increase productivity by 0.155 assuming other variables were constant. Health programmes are a vital variable to mining productivity this was confirmed by the results of the study that indicated that the P-value = 0.001 which is less than 0.05 justifying the significance of health programmes to productivity at KCM. The coefficient value of 0.298 implied that should they be an increase by one unit in the health programmes, it will result in productivity surging up by 0.298 assuming that all the other variables are constant. The later brought out the fact that health programmes are as critical as any other variable affecting mining productivity.

Keywords: Safety, Health, Mining, Productivity

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