



**NSW
Resources
Regulator**

EVALUATION REPORT

MSAC DUST SAFETY AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

Multi-media campaign

Sub-committee of the Mine Safety Advisory Council

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Executive Summary

Throughout July 2020, the NSW Resources Regulator, in collaboration with NSW Mine Safety Advisory Council member organisations, conducted a media campaign to increase awareness of dust-related risks and prevention among NSW mine workers, especially those undertaking activities with an increased risk of dust exposure.

The campaign used a range of resources and communication methods targeting mine workers and supervisors to ensure engagement with the campaign material by as wide an audience as possible.

This report presents the results of the Resources Regulator's evaluation of the campaign, including key findings regarding the effectiveness of such campaigns to increase awareness of dust-related risks in mine workers and supervisors, and promote the implementation of changes in their workplaces.

Overall, after being exposed to the campaign and engaging with the materials in the [Dust Toolkit](#), NSW mining workers reported improved dust safety knowledge and increased likelihood to improve safety practices in their workplace.

Key findings

The evaluation of the MSAC Dust Safety Awareness campaign found:

- Promotional work undertaken by Resources Regulator inspectors when visiting mine and quarry sites and the Resources Regulator's website were the top two ways survey participants became aware of the campaign and [Dust Toolkit](#).
- Despite extensive reach on social media, only four survey participants became aware of the campaign via this promotional channel.
- Promotion of the campaign, while extensive, did not reach as many mining workers in NSW as intended – with 7% of the 125 NSW survey participants saying that they were unaware of the campaign prior to completing the survey. This may be because of the short campaign period, but choice of promotional channels may also have played a role.
- All sectors and role types were reached through campaign evaluation promotional work, including workers who undertake jobs with an increased likelihood of dust exposure who represented 65% of survey participants. However, participants from the underground extractives and surface metalliferous sectors were poorly represented (5 and 2% respectively), as were contractors outside the surface coal sector who represented just 2% of participants.

- Videos, posters and fact sheets were the most popular items in the [Dust Toolkit](#), with strong support among survey participants for more videos and/or animations (similar to the Resources Regulator's *Learning from investigations* animations) about dust safety.
- After exposure to the campaign, 88% of survey participants reported their levels of knowledge on dust safety as being knowledgeable to very knowledgeable, with 40% of participants indicating their dust safety knowledge had improved.
- After experiencing the campaign, 86% of survey participants indicated they intended to make changes in their workplaces to improve dust safety.
- A limited number of survey participants (n=5) indicated that they wanted to see more unannounced inspections by the Resources Regulator in relation to dust exposure controls.
- A very small number of survey participants (n=2) found the [Dust Toolkit](#) content was too focused on the coal sector and supported content that provided sector and role specific guidance – particularly covering practical guidance on managing dust hazards in everyday tasks.

About the campaign

Background

The MSAC multi-media campaign sub-committee was established in 2018 with representatives from a range of industry bodies, unions and government agencies. The sub-committee's remit was:

- improving safety in the mining industry
- developing multi-media education and awareness campaigns to encourage and support safety in mining
- increasing engagement and awareness among the target audience.

In 2019 the Resources Regulator released Targeted Assessment Program consolidated reports into:

- dust and other airborne contaminants in open cut coal mines (August)
- respirable dust in quarry operations (November).

These reports revealed that information provision at inductions, adequate personal protective equipment use and general awareness among workers in the coal and quarrying industries were lower than required.

The sub-committee was tasked with developing a multi-media campaign to raise awareness among mine workers of dangers and controls relating to dust exposure and to encourage safe behaviours.

Exposure to airborne contaminants (particularly silica and coal dust) can be prevalent through a range of mining and quarrying activities including (but not limited to) cutting and grinding, abrasive blasting, hauling, mucking, tipping and crushing. There are exposure standards in NSW mines to ensure that worker exposure achieves prescribed standards and are as low as reasonably practicable and to ensure workplaces follow the established hierarchy of controls.

The MSAC Dust Safety Awareness campaign '*Take action to prevent dust disease*' involved the development of a [Dust Toolkit](#) to provide a range of resources for mine operators and mine workers in relation to dust safety and promotion of the toolkit by MSAC member organisations and the Resources Regulator. The campaign ran for a four-week period from 1 July to 31 July 2020.

It should be noted that the campaign was undertaken during a period of COVID-19 restrictions and it is possible that this may have had an impact on workers' accesses to information and materials, including the [Dust Toolkit](#).

"Great to see the Department's leadership in dust safety"

Manager (office worker), underground coal mine

Campaign launch environment

The MSAC Dust Safety Awareness campaign was launched in an environment where a significant amount of information about dust safety had recently been made available to mine workers. It is expected that these factors also contributed to any changes in dust safety awareness detected by the evaluation.

The management of respirable dust hazards and airborne contaminants has been a key focus area and compliance priority for the Resources Regulator in recent years. A number of safety assessment programs have been undertaken since July 2017 across the coal, metalliferous and small mines sectors, as well as educational programs including a dust management and work monitoring roadshow for small mines and quarries in 2019.

In addition, the Resources Regulator announced in November 2019 that it was investigating three new cases of possible dust disease.

In February 2020, the NSW Government announced that it had halved the respirable crystalline silica workplace exposure standard to 0.05mg/m³ which came into effect on 1 July 2020. Silicosis was also made a notifiable disease under this change.

On 7 August 2020, Safe Work Australia published its *Occupational lung diseases in Australia 2006-2019* report, which highlighted a substantial increase in pneumoconiosis – especially in coal workers – and silicosis from working with engineered stone. The report also highlighted an increase in the understanding of the role of occupational exposure and the risk of developing coal workers' pneumoconiosis.

While this evaluation found that exposure to and engagement with the MSAC Dust Safety Awareness campaign has, overall, improved knowledge, attitudes and potential behaviour change by mine workers and supervisors, any of these environmental factors may have also contributed to these same outcomes.

About the evaluation

This evaluation sought to examine whether:

- the campaign increased awareness in mine and quarry workers of harms and work health and safety issues associated with airborne dust hazards in the workplace
- the campaign impacted mine and quarry workers to take steps to ensure their own personal safety, as well as the safety of their work mates, with regard to airborne dust hazards in the workplace
- the campaign model was effective and identified any enhancements that could be made to future campaigns about dust safety or other topics.

A combined process and impact evaluation of the campaign was undertaken. A program logic approach to evaluation planning was applied to express and measure how change occurred in response to the campaign.

At the conclusion of the four-week campaign, an anonymous online survey '*Have your say about the NSW MSAC Dust Safety Awareness campaign*' was promoted and conducted by the Resources Regulator from 13 August to 18 September 2020. The purpose of the survey was to gather data from the target audience about the effectiveness of the campaign. There were 130 survey participants, of which 125 worked in the NSW mining industry. 116 survey participants in the NSW mining industry saw the campaign prior to completing the survey, and 111 responded to questions about their dust safety knowledge and likelihood of making changes in their workplace. A copy of the survey is at [Appendix 1](#).

Website analytics and survey data were used to assess the campaign's reach and engagement (process evaluation) and whether the campaign increased knowledge in survey participants and encouraged workers to make changes about dust safety in their workplace (impact evaluation).

Campaign and evaluation limitations

- The findings outlined in this evaluation are such that it is impossible to discern the full impact of the campaign and [Dust Toolkit](#). This is a technical point and any success in contributing to the long-term outcome of 'safe and healthy workplaces' is highly desirable, regardless of how it came about.
- The campaign's impact may have been limited due to the short duration of the campaign of only four weeks.
- Measuring knowledge increase was limited because of the way the campaign survey was constructed, as survey participants may not have been inclined to say they had no previous

knowledge about dust safety. As a result, we focused on the amount of change per individual survey participant.

- We were unable to measure changes in safety behaviour because of the way information was collected (single data collection process using a survey) and the short run time of the campaign and evaluation. However, through the campaign survey we were able to measure intention to change behaviour. This indicative approach, drawn from behaviour change theories, proposes people who announce their intention to change are more likely to actually make the change.

Evaluation findings

Campaign content and reach

The campaign was intended to benefit all workers in the NSW mining industry, with a special focus on workers in mines and quarries undertaking activities with a high risk of dust exposure.

The campaign process evaluation sought to answer questions relating to the extent to which the campaign was implemented as planned and the level of campaign engagement by workers in the NSW mining industry. The evaluation also sought to provide insight into what we could do differently or better in future.

To what extent was the campaign implemented as planned?

The Dust Toolkit content met the objectives of the campaign

The [Dust Toolkit](#) was developed to combine existing and newly developed resources to provide mine workers and mine operators with information, advice and guidance related to managing dust.

The toolkit contains a range of products to deliver the campaign's messages – from videos and posters to guidance material, fact sheets and reports. The intent of the toolkit was to enhance engagement with the material by providing mine workers and operators with a choice of delivery mechanisms so that they could consume the content in a way that suits them.

“Continue to distribute information regarding dust as it has been a useful source”

Manager (office worker), quarry

While generally comments from survey participants about the campaign were overwhelmingly positive, comments from four survey participants suggested that content was too generic, and that sector and role specific content would assist in engaging mine workers around dust safety.

“Include underground metals in the examples to remove the perception that it's all about coal”

Manager (office worker), Underground metalliferous

Feedback was also received from a survey participant indicating that because of the large amount of material available, summarised versions would be useful.

“Different brochures for different roles. Workers do not need to know the same information that mine managers / ventilation officers need to know versus health and safety professionals”

Manager (office worker), Underground metalliferous

Campaign reach was extensive because of indirect social media uptake

While it is not possible with available data to determine the full spectrum of mine workers who were made aware of the campaign, the methods used by MSAC member organisations and the Resources Regulator to promote the campaign and [Dust Toolkit](#) resulted in an extensive reach.

Campaign reach increased substantially when unsolicited and non-affiliated channels on social media also promoted the campaign.

Table 1: Reach by promotion method

Promotion method	Total reach
Direct email	25,523 recipients
Newsletter	8,899 subscribers
Media release	119 media outlets
Social media (direct) ¹	46,474 followers
Social media (indirect)	121,763 followers
Website	3,356 total views ²

In addition, various other promotional channels were employed by MSAC member organisations and the Resources Regulator during the campaign. This included referencing the campaign during presentations, displaying posters in office locations and distribution of paper copies of campaign materials by inspectors and other staff. Data for these channels is not available.

¹ The Resources Regulator does not currently use social media channels

² This figure does not include views of videos as they are held on YouTube and cannot be directly correlated with promotional activities

Site visits and website content were the most successful promotional channels

Survey findings show that the promotional work undertaken by Resources Regulator inspectors when visiting mine and quarry sites and the Resources Regulator’s website were the top ways survey participants working in NSW mining industry became aware of the campaign and [Dust Toolkit](#).

Traditional communication methods (email and newsletters) sent by MSAC member organisations and the Resources Regulator were the next most successful with toolbox talks and conversations with co-workers also playing a significant role in promoting the campaign.

Table 2: Survey responses by source type

Source type	Number of responses*	Frequency rank
Resources Regulator inspector	43	1
Website - Resources Regulator	42	2
Email	38	3
Newsletter	27	4
Co-worker	24	5
Toolbox talk	23	6
I have not seen or heard about the campaign	9	7
Website - other	9	8
Social media	3	9
YouTube	2	10
Radio interview	1	11

*Total NSW participants: 125. Participants were able to select more than one source type.

Of the 125 survey participants from NSW, nine said they had not seen or heard of the campaign, and only four indicated that they became aware of the campaign via social media – the promotional channel with the greatest reach. This suggests that the promotional channels used during the campaign did not result in the desired uptake among workers in NSW mining. The duration of the campaign (four weeks) and choice of promotional channels may also have been factors.

It is worth noting that while survey participants who were not previously aware of the campaign were not able to comment on the effectiveness or impact of this campaign, they provided general insights into concerns about dust safety and improvements to future campaigns.

“No one that I have spoken with at my site has heard anything about this”

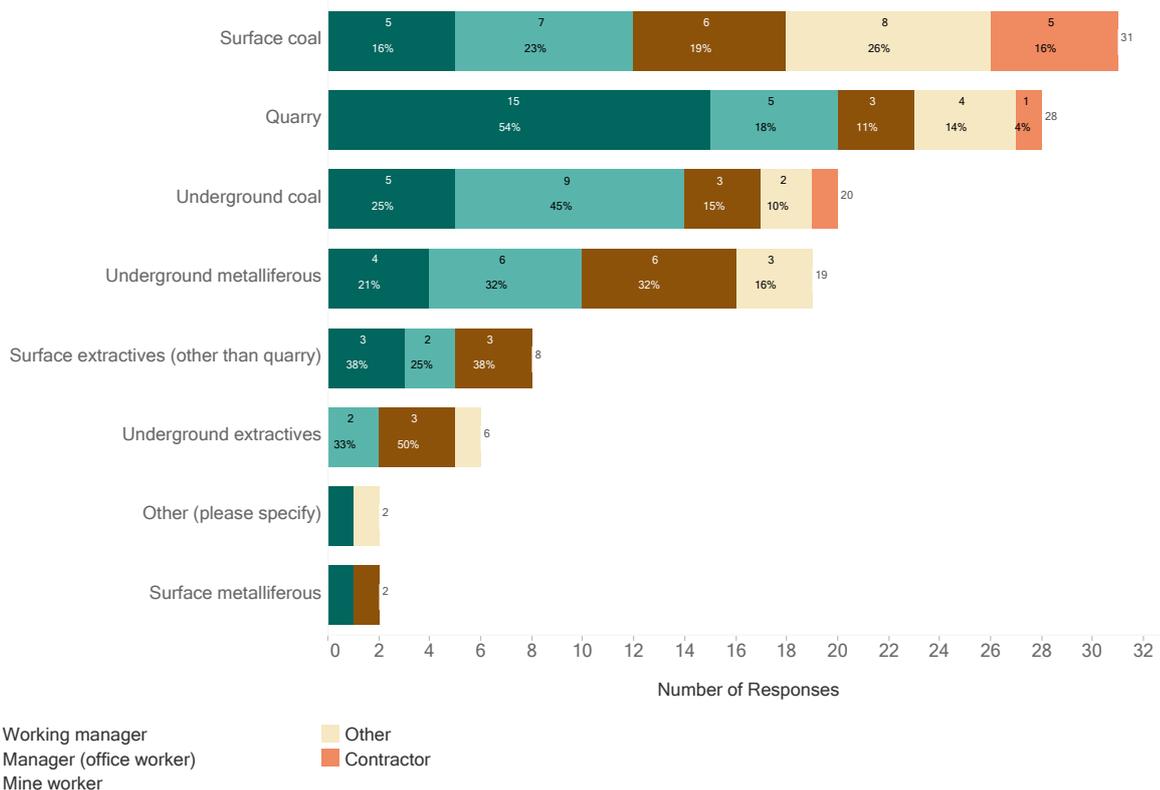
Mine worker, surface coal

The campaign was successfully promoted across sector and role types

Data gathered from the survey suggests that the promotional activities undertaken by MSAC member organisations and the Resources Regulator reached the target audience.

Of the 116 survey participants who had seen the campaign, surface coal and quarry workers represented 27% and 24% of all responses respectively, with underground coal workers representing 17% and underground metalliferous workers 16%. Underground extractives workers represented just 5% and surface metalliferous workers 2% with just two participants.

Figure 1: Survey participants who have seen the campaign, by sector and main role



We were also interested in the NSW mining workers who undertook jobs with an increased likelihood of dust exposure due to the importance of those workers having the knowledge to manage dust hazards.

Generally, those workers were well represented with 76 of the 116 survey participants who were aware of the campaign also indicating that they regularly undertook one or more of the listed jobs in the survey having an increased likelihood of dust exposure. However, jobs with the highest likelihood of dust exposure were either not represented at all (operating a shearer) or poorly represented (spraying with products containing crystalline silica).

Table 3: Survey participants who undertake jobs with increased likelihood of dust exposure

Job type	Number of Responses*
Did not undertake any of these jobs	40
Site supervisor	42
Tasks outside a sealed cabin	41
Maintenance of plant	33
Operate plant at material transfer or loading points	31
Shot-firing operations	11
Control room operator	8
Work in ventilation returns	8
Cutting or drilling stone	6
Roof bolting	6
Continuous miner	5
Spraying with products containing crystalline silica	2
Shearer	0

*116 NSW participants had seen the campaign. Participants were able to select more than one job type.

Campaign engagement

To what extent did NSW mining workers engage with the campaign?

Videos, posters and fact sheets were the most popular items

Engagement with campaign materials was informed by website views and survey responses on the usefulness of [Dust Toolkit](#) items.

With the exception of the toolkit website landing page, videos were the most popular items accessed with the highest average number of website views and ranked third most often nominated as useful by survey participants.

According to survey participants, the fact sheets were most often nominated as useful toolkit items. This is supported by website data indicating that overall, the five fact sheets had the third highest number of views after the campaign had been launched.

Posters were also popular with an average of 65 views per poster but compared to fact sheets, survey participants were half as likely to nominate posters as 'useful' compared to fact sheets.

Safety alerts were the second most nominated as useful [Dust Toolkit](#) item. Of note the only safety alert in the toolkit is owned by The Australian Workers' Union and unfortunately data on views is unavailable because the link is no longer active. It is possible participants might be referring to Safety Alerts routinely published by Resources Regulator which are not considered part of the Dust Toolkit. To date we have published 10 safety alerts this year — none related to dust safety.

It is important to note that several Dust Toolkit items were available prior to the campaign. Our website changes have made it difficult to obtain reliable data on historical views for these older items.

Table 4: Dust Toolkit consumption by product type

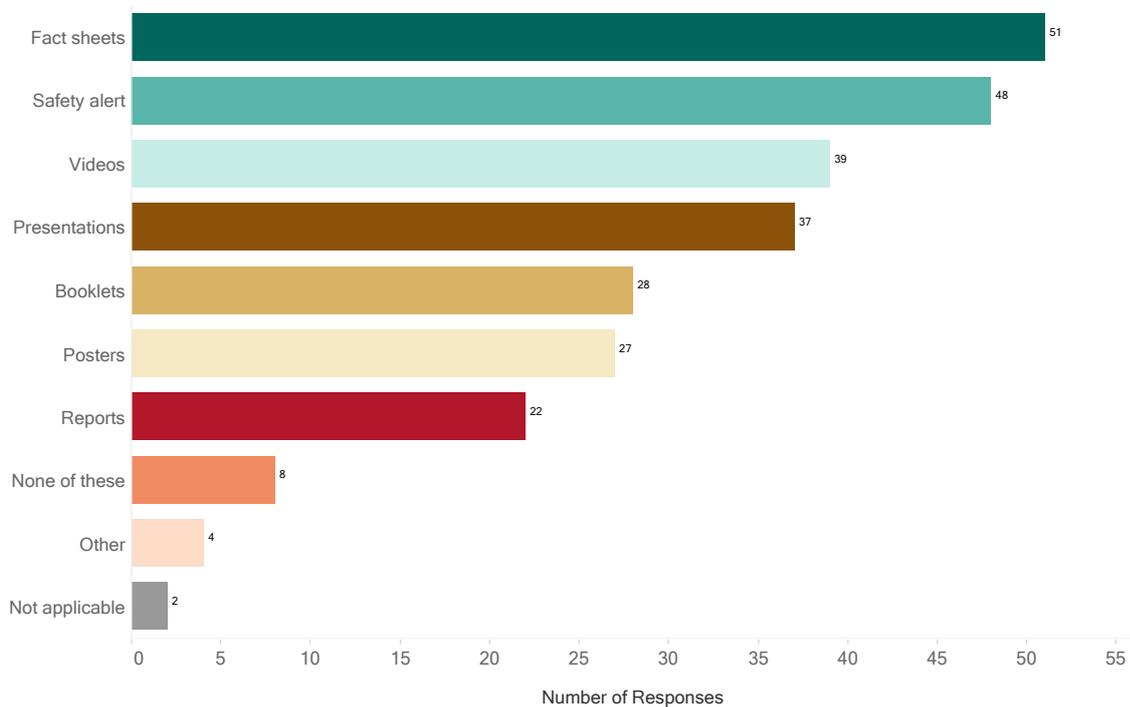
Dust Toolkit item	Total views after campaign launch	Views per item
Dust Toolkit landing page (1)	1,912	1,912
Videos (YouTube) (7)	2,136	305
Posters (10)	651	65
Guidance (2)	115	58
Booklets (1)	62	62
Pamphlets (1)	106	106
Fact sheets (5)	317	63
Reports (4)	26	7
Presentations (1)	154	154
Total views	5,479	--

Hard copies of the pamphlet '*Let's talk about dust*' were discussed and distributed by inspectors during site visits between 17 August to 11 September 2020. Data for this promotional method is not available.

"I found the toolkit very informative"

Working manager, surface extractives

Figure 2: Ranked survey responses by product type



*116 NSW participants who had seen the campaign. Participants were able to select more than one product type.

What changes could be made to the campaign to improve its reach, recipient engagement activities and content?

Survey responses about how the campaign could be improved fell into two broad categories:

- content was effective but too generic
- campaign videos were well received with requests for more.

“Continue to distribute information regarding dust as it has been a useful source”

Manager (office worker), quarry

Content was effective but too generic

Two survey participants thought that the content was too coal-focused and suggested including examples for the metalliferous sector in future campaigns and products.

“Increase in the number of worker presentations that are metalliferous operation oriented, the majority provided in this campaign were coal-centric”

Manager (office worker), underground coal

There was strong support from 13 survey participants for content covering dust controls, dust monitoring, risks and health impacts, as well as positive examples of controls in place across the industry and practice guidance on how to carry out everyday tasks.

“Possibly communicate positive applications of controls to share ideas across the industry that work. Prompt people to think outside the box a bit”

Manager (office worker), quarry

More extensive communication is needed to reach all workers in NSW mines

There were 11 survey participants (including three who had not previously seen the campaign) who suggested that more extensive communication was required to ensure workers across all sectors and roles are made aware of future campaigns.

Table 5: Survey participants who had not seen campaign, by sector and role

Sector	Mine worker	Working manager	Manager (office worker)	Total
Surface coal	2	0	3	5
Quarry	2	0	0	2
Underground metalliferous	2	0	0	2
Total	6	0	3	9

Table 6: Survey participants who suggested more extensive communication, by sector and role

Sector	Mine worker	Working manager	Manager (office worker)	Other	Total
Surface coal	2	0	3	1	6
Underground coal	0	1	0	0	1
Surface metalliferous	1	0	0	0	1
Underground metalliferous	0	0	1	0	1
Underground extractives	1	0	1	0	2
Total	4	1	5	1	11

“Greater communication about the initiative to all operations”

Manager (office worker), underground extractives mine

Two survey participants also commented that education on dust safety should start at induction and continue throughout a worker’s career.

“More awareness to new workers as part of inductions and ongoing”

Mine worker, underground metalliferous

Campaign videos were well received with requests for more

As outlined above, the campaign videos were popular with survey participants, seven of whom suggested animations (similar to the Resources Regulator’s *Learning from investigations* animations) showing dust controls in action, how dust can impact health over time and by exceedance level.

“I think the videos from the Regulator are quite powerful and for the workers to get that good understanding of dust risks, particularly respirable dust, it may assist with them being more proactive in managing dust at the source”

Manager (office worker), underground metalliferous

Campaign impact

The main objectives of the campaign were to increase NSW mining workers’ awareness of the health and safety risks associated with dust exposure in the workplace, and to encourage workers to take steps to ensure their own personal safety, as well as the safety of their work mates. The campaign impact evaluation sought to answer questions relating to changes in levels of dust safety knowledge and participants’ intention to change their dust safety behaviour.

“It was a real eye opener learning what it can do if we do not have the right systems in place”

Working manager, surface metalliferous

What has been the impact of the campaign on mine and quarry workers in terms of knowledge and attitudes towards dust?

Prior to campaign 71% of participants were knowledgeable to very knowledgeable about dust safety — afterwards this had increased to 88%

In total, 111 survey participants reported their level of dust safety knowledge before and after experiencing the campaign. Knowledge change within each participant was then assessed.

Overall, 40% of participants reported increased knowledge after experiencing the campaign while just more than half stated that they did not experience any change in their level of dust safety knowledge. In

fact, five participants reported a knowledge decrease while 15 participants did not respond to either knowledge question.

In relation to knowledge change, prior to the campaign, 79 of 111 (71%) respondents said they were ‘knowledgeable to very knowledgeable’ about dust safety. After the campaign, this had increased to 98 or 88% of respondents.

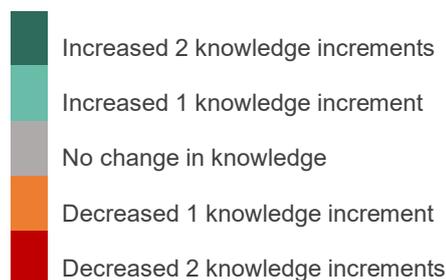
The biggest increase in knowledge was observed for those participants who initially said their level of knowledge prior to the campaign was 'somewhat knowledgeable'. Just more than three-quarters (21 out of 27) of these participants said that their level of dust safety knowledge had increased to ‘knowledgeable’ or ‘very knowledgeable’.

“I learnt things I did not know before. Heightened my awareness.”

Working manager, surface coal

Table 7: Knowledge increase by survey participant

Participant response		Post knowledge					Total
		Don't know	Not knowledgeable	Somewhat knowledgeable	Knowledgeable	Very knowledgeable	
Prior knowledge	Don't know	1					1
	Not knowledgeable	1	1	2			4
	Somewhat knowledgeable	1		5	17	4	27
	Knowledgeable			2	24	22	48
	Very knowledgeable				3	28	31
Total		3	1	9	44	54	111



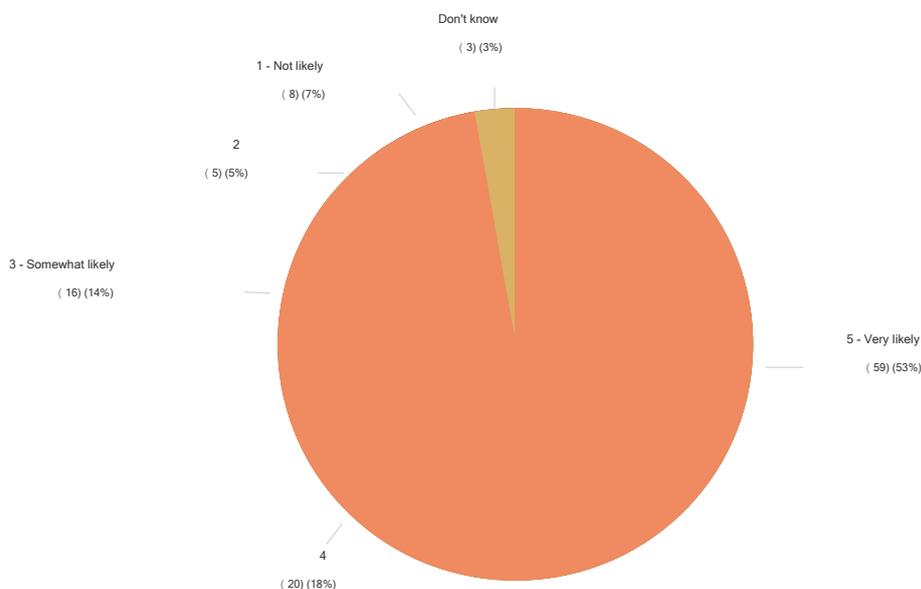
Did the campaign lead to an intention in mine workers to change their behaviour toward dust safety in the workplace?

Three-quarters of survey participants likely to make dust safety changes in their workplace

Survey participants were asked to say how likely they were to make changes to improve dust safety in their workplace.

Overall, 85% of the 111 participants³ who answered these survey questions indicated they were somewhat to very likely to make changes.

Figure 3: Overall likely behaviour change by survey participants



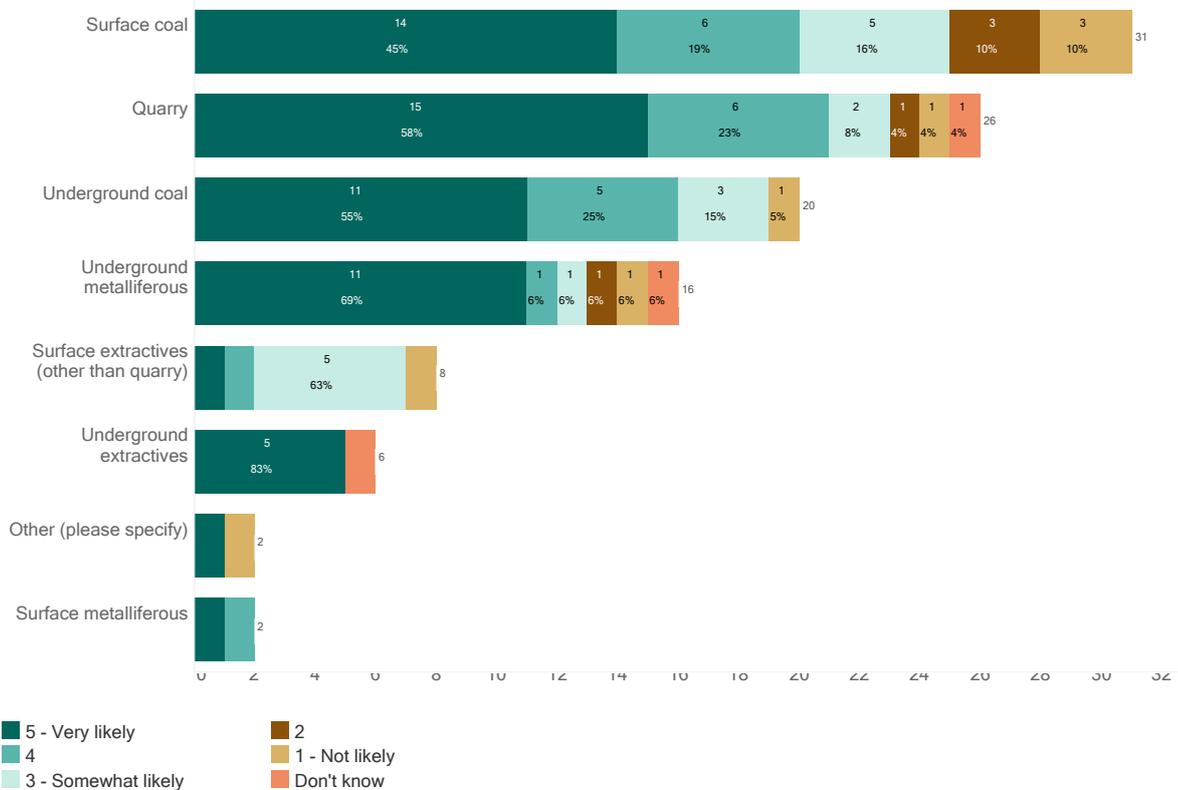
Participants from surface extractives sector only somewhat likely to make workplace changes around dust safety

While at least 80% of all survey participants who responded to this question said they were somewhat to very likely to make changes around dust safety in the workplace, six out of the eight surface extractives (other than quarries) participants indicated that they were only somewhat to not likely to make changes.

³ Excluding participants who had not previously seen the campaign or who did not respond to the questions about intent to make changes.

Almost all (95%) survey participants from the underground coal sector indicated they were somewhat to very likely to make changes.

Figure 4: Likely behaviour change by sector



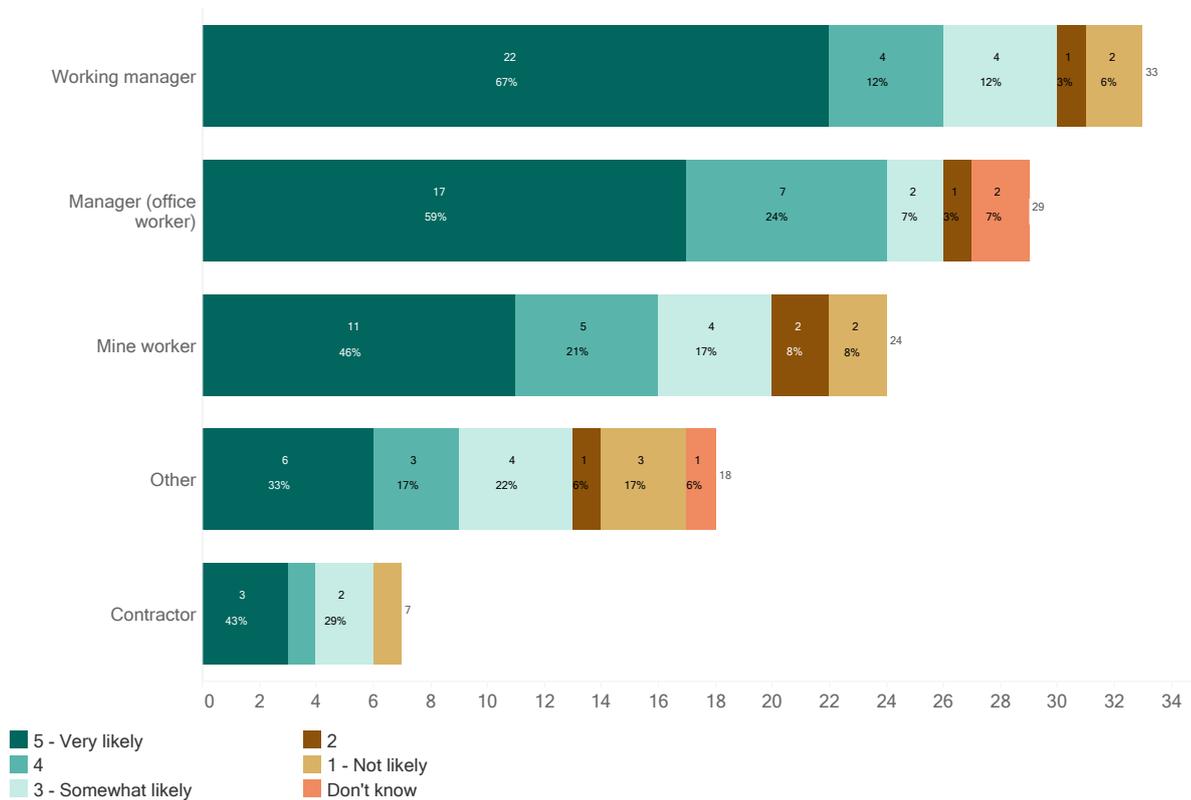
Managers indicate they are the most likely to make dust safety changes

Some 90% of managers who answered these questions indicated they were somewhat to very likely to make changes around dust safety in the workplace. Mine workers provided less indication (83%) that they were likely to make changes.

“I used the tools provided to communicate the hazards of exposure to airborne contaminants and the controls available to them and to ensure their implementation”

Manager (office worker), underground metalliferous

Figure 5: Likely behaviour change by main role



“I can influence but have no direct control over how the company handles airborne dust through shots etc. I do have control over the PPE that I wear when there is a risk of exposure”
 Mine worker, surface coal

Other concerns

The survey concluded with an open text question asking about dust safety concerns. Of the 125 survey participants, 82 raised a range of concerns about dust safety. These concerns have been grouped into categories relating to personal factors and organisational factors.

Personal factors

Long-term health implications from dust exposure and the impact on family members and the general public were strong concerns raised by survey participants, as well as complacency and unwillingness to change shown by workers and supervisors, particularly regarding the use of personal protective equipment and the management of dust risks.

“At times I feel there is an attitude of 'dust is part of mining' and that workers may 'put up with it' for a while as opposed to managing it at the source”

Manager (office worker), underground metalliferous

Organisational factors

Overall, 43 survey participants also reported poor operational practices or training as strong concerns.

Poor practices included:

- manipulation of activities during inspections and testing
- lack of appropriate personal protective equipment and plant maintenance
- lack of proactive dust risk mitigation
- inconsistencies in knowledge and understanding of dust risks and impacts across the workforce.

Five survey participants recommended that the Resources Regulator conduct more regular unannounced inspections.

“Educating staff and getting them to understand the importance of their own health and safety”

Working manager, quarry

Appendix 1: Paper survey and information sheet



Mine Safety Advisory Council - Dust Safety Awareness Campaign

[Have your say about the dust safety awareness campaign - take short survey](#)

About the Survey

The purpose of the survey is to gather feedback from mine workers in NSW about the recent Dust Safety Awareness campaign.

In July 2020 the Mine Safety Advisory Council launched an awareness campaign to tackle the risk from dust in the workplace.

The NSW Resources Regulator is conducting this survey at the request of the Mine Safety Advisory Council as a follow up to the campaign.

This survey takes less than 5 minutes to complete

This is a short 12 question multiple choice survey.

This survey cannot be saved and should be completed in one sitting. Please make sure you click submit when you are finished.

We take privacy seriously

This survey is entirely anonymous. The NSW Resources Regulator is not collecting any personal details on survey participants. The results from this survey will be published anonymously so that no individual or organisation can be identified.

This survey is available online by clicking [here](#).

Return hard copy survey to: rrd.monitoring.evaluation@planning.nsw.gov.au or
PO Box 344 Hunter Region MC NSW 2310



Mine Safety Advisory Council - Dust Safety Awareness Campaign

*1. Do you work in the NSW Mining or Exploration sector or a related industry in NSW?

- Yes
- No

2. Which type of mine site do you mostly work at?

- Quarry
- Underground extractives
- Surface extractives (other than quarry)
- Underground metalliferous
- Other (please specify)
- Surface metalliferous
- Underground coal
- Surface coal
- Opals

3. What is your main role at the mining site?

- Mine worker
- Contractor
- Manager (office worker)
- Working manager
- Other (please specify)



Mine Safety Advisory Council - Dust Safety Awareness Campaign

4. Do you regularly do any of these jobs? (tick all that apply)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cutting or drilling stone | <input type="checkbox"/> Spraying with product containing crystalline silica |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Operate plant at material transfer or loading points | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous miner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Control room operator | <input type="checkbox"/> Shearer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shot-firing operations | <input type="checkbox"/> Roof bolting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tasks outside a sealed cabin | <input type="checkbox"/> Work in ventilation returns |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of plant | <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Site supervisor | |

5. Please tell us how you heard about the Dust Safety Awareness campaign (tick all that apply)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Newsletter | <input type="checkbox"/> YouTube |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Email | <input type="checkbox"/> Toolbox talk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social media | <input type="checkbox"/> Co-worker |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resources Regulator inspector | <input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor / manager |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Family member / friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Website – Resources Regulator | <input type="checkbox"/> I have not seen or heard about the campaign |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Website – other | |

6. Which parts of the campaign toolkit did you find the most useful? (tick all that apply)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Videos | <input type="checkbox"/> Presentations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Booklets | <input type="checkbox"/> Posters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Reports | <input type="checkbox"/> Fact sheets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety alert | <input type="checkbox"/> None of these |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable |



Mine Safety Advisory Council - Dust Safety Awareness Campaign

7. Prior to the campaign, how much would you say you knew about dust exposure and safety?

Not knowledgeable	Somewhat knowledgeable	Knowledgeable	Very knowledgeable	I don't know	Not applicable
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide details

8. How much would you say you now know about dust exposure and safety?

Not knowledgeable	Somewhat knowledgeable	Knowledgeable	Very knowledgeable	I don't know	Not applicable
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide details

9. How likely is it that you will make changes at your work to improve dust safety?

1 – Not likely	2	3 – Somewhat likely	4	5 – Very likely	I don't know
<input type="radio"/>					

Please provide details



Mine Safety Advisory Council - Dust Safety Awareness Campaign

10. What is your biggest concern about dust safety at your site?

11. Do you have anything further to say about dust safety?

12. If a similar campaign were run again, what improvements could be made?

Thank you

Thank you for taking the survey and contributing to the safety of mine workers in NSW!

We take privacy seriously

This survey is entirely anonymous. The NSW Resources Regulator is not collecting any personal details on survey participants. The results from this survey will be published anonymously so that no individual or organisation can be identified.

For more information about dust harm and prevention, please visit the [Dust Toolkit](#)

SURVEY – INFORMATION SHEET

Dust safety awareness campaign

In July 2020 the NSW Resources Regulator, in collaboration with the member organisations of the Mine Safety Advisory Council, launched an awareness campaign to tackle the risk from dust in the workplace. The campaign used a range of communication methods including a video and posters, as well as an online toolkit of easily accessible resources available on our website at:

<https://www.resourcesregulator.nsw.gov.au/safety-and-health/about-us/advisory-council/msac-dust-toolkit>.

Mine Safety Inspectors have also distributed educational resources targeting workers and supervisors, as part of scheduled assessment activities at mine sites.

Have your say

The NSW Resources Regulator is conducting a survey to help evaluate the success of the campaign among mine workers in NSW.

The survey is anonymous and takes less than five minutes to complete.

How to complete the survey

You can complete the survey online at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/DustSafety>

You can complete a paper form. Ask your Mine Safety Inspector for a survey form. Return paper copy survey to:

NSW Resources Regulator – Attention Monitoring and Evaluation Team
PO Box 344 Hunter Region MC NSW 2310

If you have any questions about the survey please call us on 1300 814 609 (select option '2' and then '4') or email us at: rrd.monitoring.evaluation@planning.nsw.gov.au.