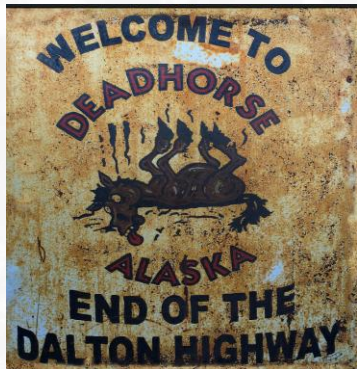


Ensuring Lone Workers are safe in the field

Presented by: Amy McNaughton (Aion North Group)

Who am I and where have I worked

- +10 years in exploration/operational mining
 - Rio Tinto
 - SSR Mining
 - Exxon
 - Goldcorp
- Worked on 3 continents
- Helicopter support remote drilling locations
- Managing camps of 75+ people
- Moved into HSE Software +10 years
- Focus on helping mining companies improve their tracking in a useable way for site personnel



Current Remote Worker Landscape

The Current HSE Challenge for Lone Workers

- High-risk environments
- Remote and isolated workers
- Delays in incident reporting
- Reactive vs proactive safety models

Canada Mining Safety Overview

- Mining is consistently among the higher-risk sectors in Canada
- ~52 fatalities annually in mining, quarrying, and oil extraction (Canada-wide example year)
- Thousands of workers operate in remote and northern regions
- High exposure to:
 - Heavy equipment
 - Underground hazards
 - Isolated environments

Ontario Mining Incident Trends

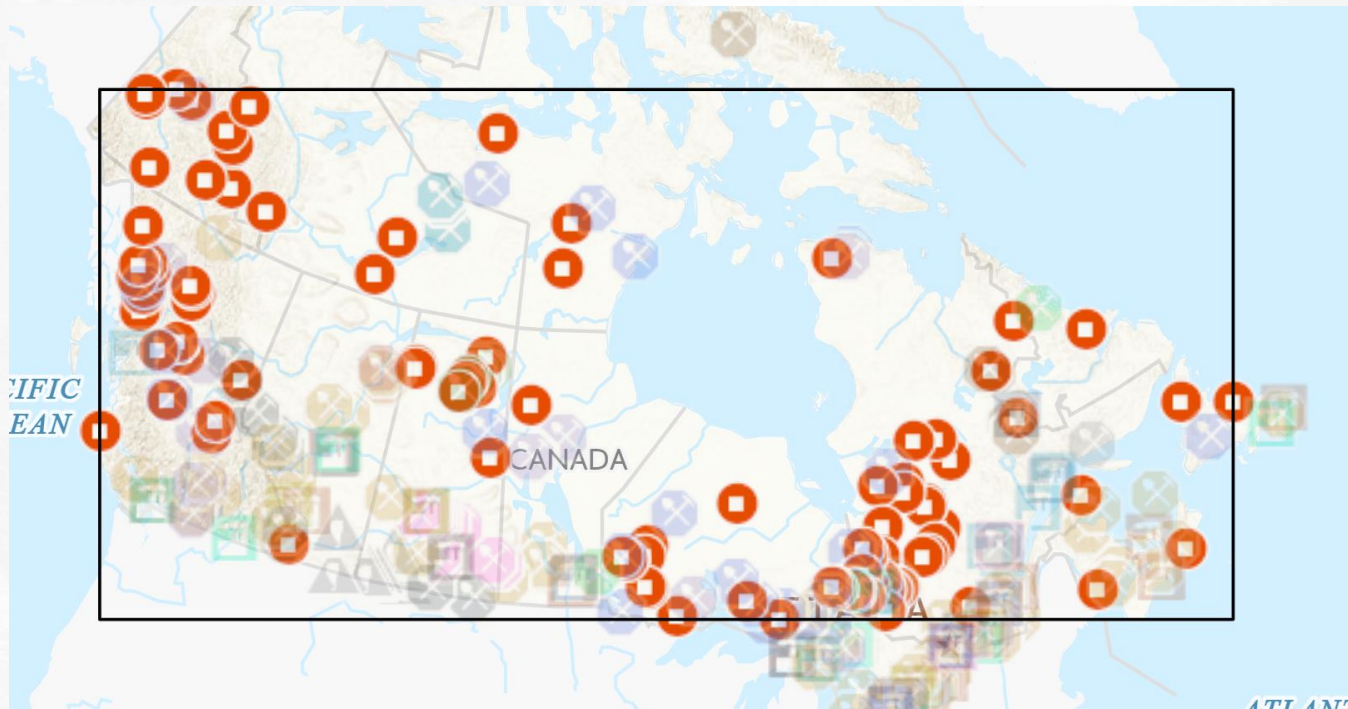
- Fatalities (Ontario mining sector):
 - 1–3 per year (recent trend)
- Critical injuries increasing:
 - 36 → 102 annually (2019–2025 trend)
- Over 200 complaints reported annually
- Work refusals consistently recorded each year

Key Insight: Canada Mining + Lone Worker Risk

- Persistent fatalities despite safety improvements
- Rising critical injuries (Ontario trend)
- High proportion of incidents involve:
 - Equipment
 - Environment
 - Isolation
- Lack of real-time visibility remains a gap
- Strong need for:
 - Lone worker monitoring
 - Real-time alerts
 - Leading indicator tracking

Why Leading Indicators Matter

- Lagging vs leading indicators
- Proactive vs reactive
- Examples: check-ins, hazards, fatigue



Historical Trends

2005–2010: Manual & Reactive Tracking

- Paper logs and radio check-ins were primary tools
- Limited GPS adoption (high cost, low accessibility)
- Incident reporting delays: often hours to days
- <20% of field workers had connected mobile devices
- Safety visibility was largely supervisor-dependent

2010–2015: Early Digital & GPS Adoption

- Introduction of GPS tracking devices in vehicles and equipment
- Early mobile phones used for SMS-based check-ins
- Rise of “lone worker devices” (panic buttons)
- Smartphone adoption begins accelerating globally
- Still limited integration across systems

2015–2020: Mobile & Cloud Transformation

- Smartphone adoption exceeds ~70–80% in developed markets
- Cloud-based HSE platforms emerge
- Real-time reporting becomes possible
- BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) begins scaling
- ~44% of employees use personal phones for work

2020–2022: COVID Acceleration of Remote Monitoring

- Massive increase in remote work globally
- Rapid deployment of digital monitoring tools
- ~70% of employees report some form of electronic monitoring
- Increased use of:
 - Location tracking
 - Health monitoring
 - Digital check-ins
- Privacy concerns rise significantly

2022–Present: Connected Worker Ecosystems

- Integration of:
 - Mobile apps
 - Wearables
 - IoT sensors
 - Real-time location + condition monitoring
- Wearables track:
 - Movement
 - Fatigue
 - Environmental exposure
 - ~28% of workplaces report wearable usage among employees
 - Growth driven by Industry 4.0 technologies

Key Shift: From Tracking → Predicting Risk

- Then:
 - “Where is the worker?”
- Now:
 - “Is the worker safe?”
 - “What risks are emerging?”
- Predictive analytics enabled by:
 - Real-time data
 - Behavior tracking
 - Environmental inputs
- Connected worker platforms provide decision support

Technology Advancements

The Rise of Wearables in Safety

- Wearables support:
 - Monitoring
 - Tracking
 - Training
 - Hazard alerts
- Used across mining, construction, and manufacturing
- Over 700,000 nonfatal injuries annually in industrial sectors highlight need
- Devices becoming smaller, cheaper, and more scalable

"Traditional safety measures, reliant on manual monitoring, often fall short of preventing such tragedies. However, wearable technology is transforming mine health and safety by offering proactive, real-time solutions. Additionally, compliance with regulatory frameworks such as MSHA (Mine Safety and Health Administration) is critical for mitigating risks."

www.healthtechzone.com

Reducing Risk Through Leading Indicators

- 1 serious incident often preceded by:
 - ~300 near misses
 - ~3,000 unsafe acts/conditions
- Early intervention reduces injury severity by up to 50%
- Increased reporting = improved safety culture
- Continuous feedback loop for improvement



Connecting to Technology

- Challenges identified:
 - Visibility
 - Response time
 - Fragmented data
- Solutions enabled by platforms like EcoOnline:
 - Real-time check-ins
 - GPS/geofencing
 - Centralized incident tracking
 - Leading indicator dashboards

“Technology cannot replace on-site personnel, but it strengthens their reach. Remote-monitoring centres – when combined with trained on-site response teams. Mining operators should ask contract security providers how technology is integrated, how data is managed, and what real-time incident response protocols exist.”

www.westernalliance.ca

The Future of HSE Technology

- AI can predict incident probability with increasing accuracy
- Wearables can monitor:
 - Heart rate
 - Fatigue
 - Motion/falls
- Integration with IoT sensors (equipment, environment)
- Automated alerts and decision support systems

Where Companies Fit in This Evolution

- Mobile-first, cloud-based architecture
- Allows for:
 - Real-time lone worker check-ins
 - GPS/geofencing
 - Incident & hazard reporting
- Leverages existing devices (smartphones)
- Bridges gap between:
 - Traditional systems → connected worker ecosystem

Lone Worker Tracking with Online tools

- Scheduled check-ins
- Automated alerts
- SOS/panic button



Online Check-In Tools

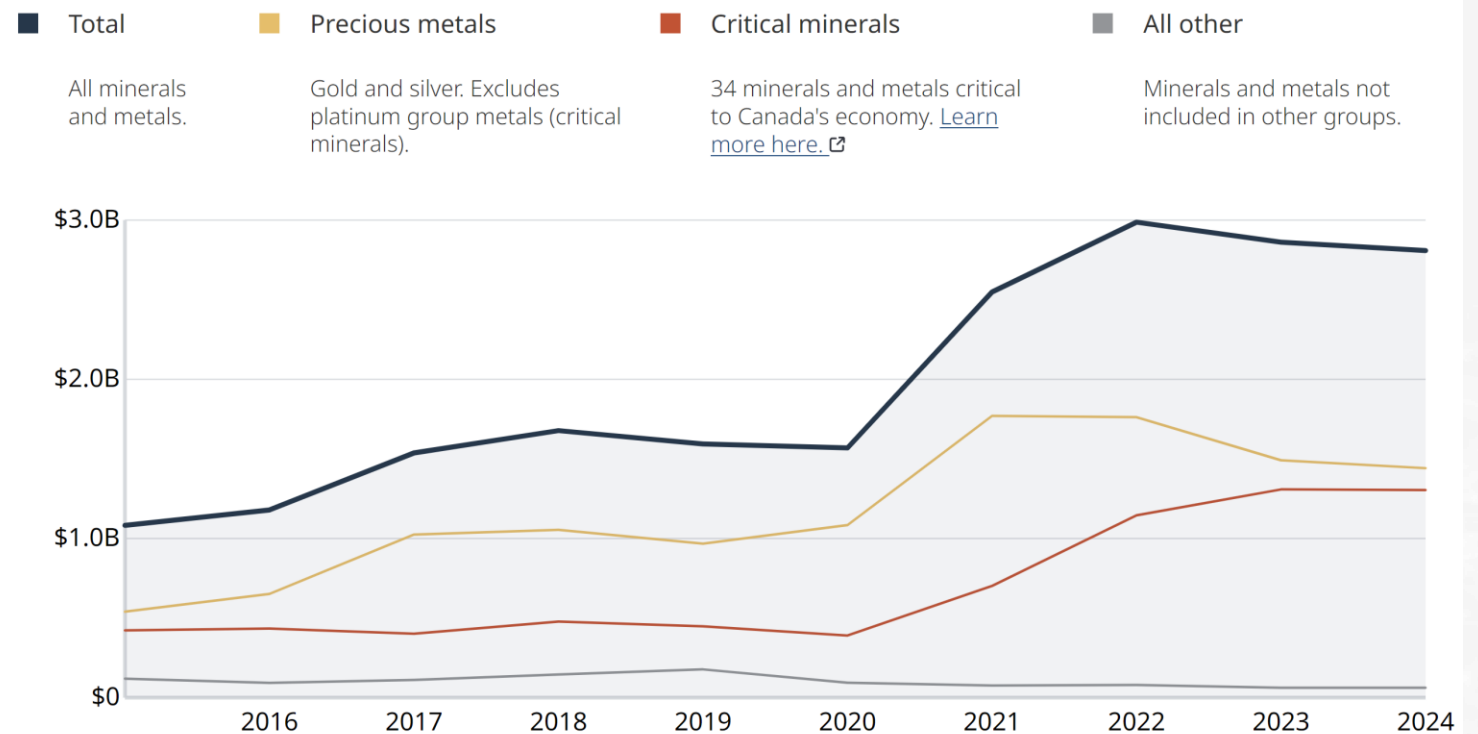
- Simple mobile interface
- Configurable intervals
- Escalation workflows



Overcoming Challenges

- Common barriers:
 - Resistance to change (~20–30% initial pushback)
 - Connectivity concerns in remote areas
- Solutions:
 - Offline functionality
 - Simple UX design
 - Strong leadership support
 - Measurable adoption improvement within 3 months

How much is spent on exploration phase projects seeking minerals and metals in Canada?



What This Means for Companies

- 20-year shift from reactive → predictive safety
- Dramatic increase in:
 - Visibility
 - Data availability
 - Response speed
- Remaining gap:
 - Turning data into action
- Opportunity:
 - Use leading indicators to prevent incidents
 - Engaging software and smart devices

Next Steps

- Assess
 - Identify gaps in visibility & response times
- Define
 - Track key indicators:
 - Check-ins
 - Near misses
 - Response time
- Pilot
 - Start with high-risk teams
 - Implement tracking (GPS, SOS, check-ins) using tools like EcoOnline
- Scale
 - Measure results
 - Standardize & expand across operations



Advancing **Remote Worker** **Safety**

Let us help keep your workers safe

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Learn More

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