

AUSTRALIAN MINERALS INDUSTRY - SAFETY AND HEALTH  
**QUARTER 2 • 2007-08 SAFETY SURVEY REPORT**

*The state of mind where we are constantly aware of the possibility of injury and act accordingly at all times.*

Minerals Council of Australia Safety Awareness



# SUMMARY

## QUARTER 2 • 1 OCTOBER 2007 – 31 DECEMBER 2007

- » One (1) fatality was recorded in the second quarter of the 2007-2008 reporting year.
- » There were four (4) fatalities in the same reporting period last year. This brings the total for the year to two (2), six less than at this time last year.
- » The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the quarter is estimated at three (3.40).
- » The indicative total industry Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for the quarter is estimated at fourteen (13.5).

## DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS INDUSTRY FATALITIES

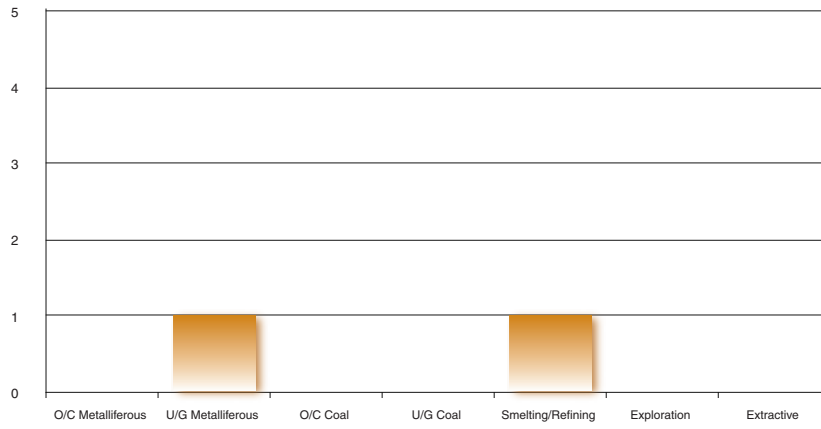
There has been one fatality during this second quarter of the 2007-08 reporting year.

### SA

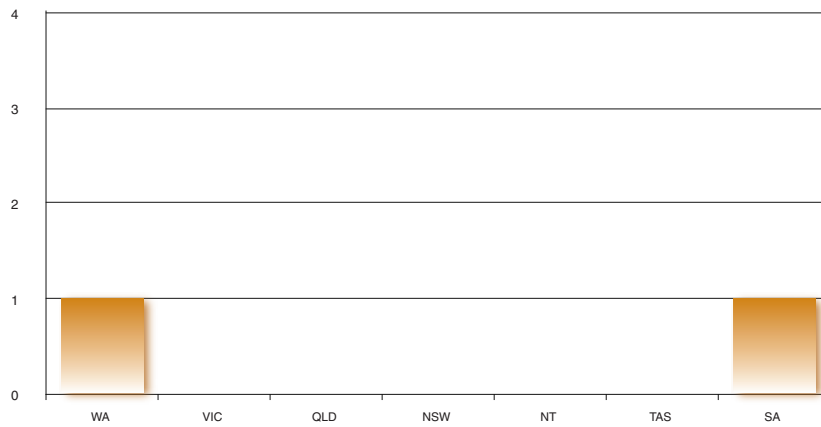
#### SMELTING

12/12/2007 - A maintenance worker was seriously injured when struck by a falling object early in the afternoon during maintenance work at the smelter. He was taken immediately to the Roxby Downs Medical Centre but died soon afterwards.

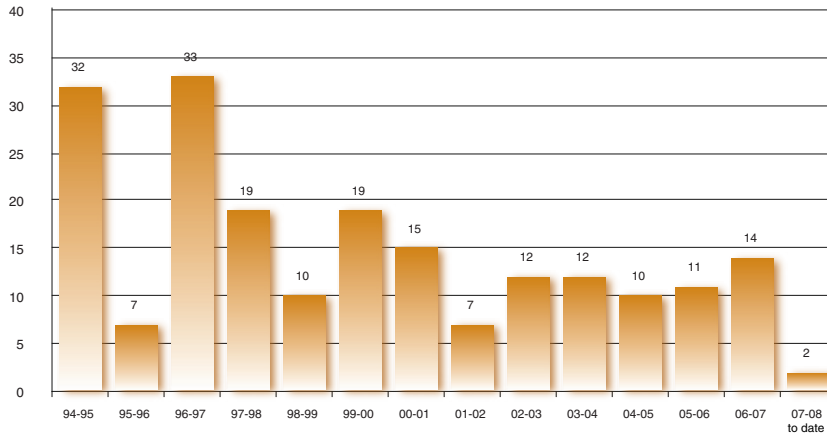
### Fatalities by Sector 1 October 2007 – 31 December 2007



### 2007–2008 Fatalities by State



### Fatalities 1994-95 to 31 December 2007



## INJURIES AND FREQUENCY RATES

### Lost Time Injuries

The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the 2007-08 reporting year is estimated at three (3.0).

### Medical Treatment Injuries

For the second quarter of the 2007-2008 reporting year, survey responses show a total of three hundred and seven Medical Treatment Injuries (307).

### Total Recordable Injuries

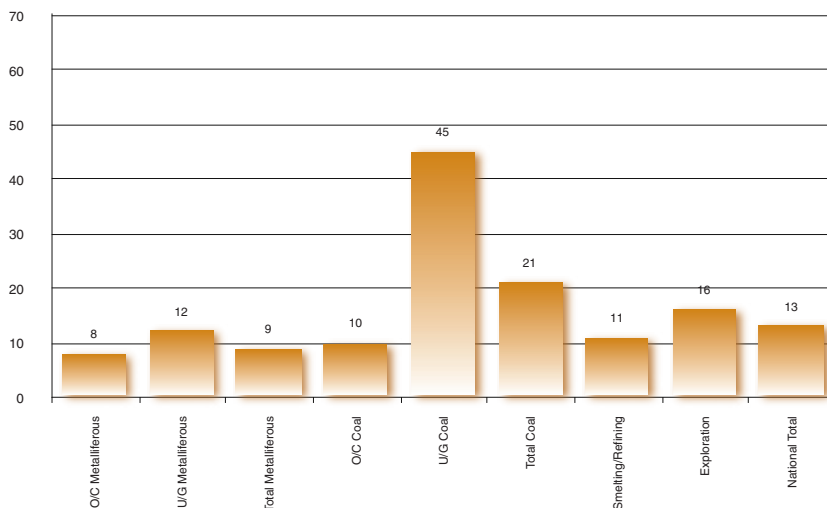
The industry is working in a voluntary and proactive way to improve safety and health performance by reporting broader outcomes measures and in particular Total Recordable Injuries (TRIs) which include all injuries except first aid cases.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to adopt this measure.

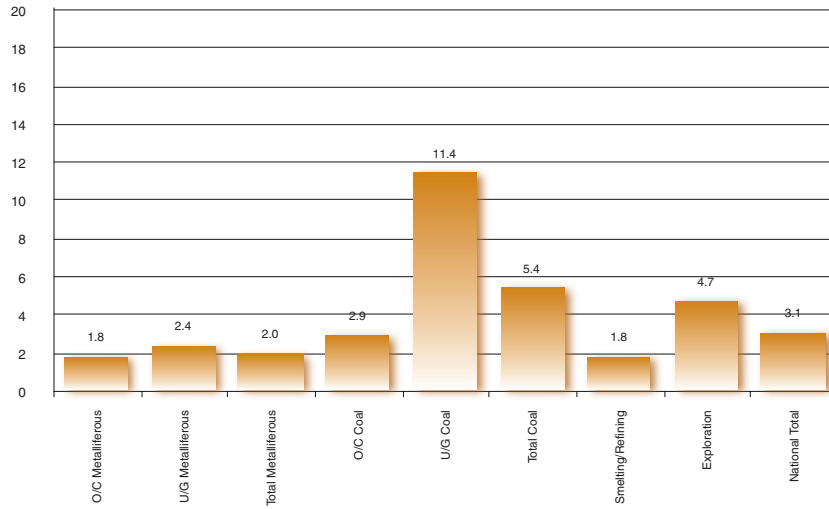
A total of seven hundred and thirty three TRIs have been reported the second quarter (733). This equates to an indicative TRIFR of thirteen for the reporting year 2007-2008 to date.

Companies and sites may like to compare their TRIFR with this minerals industry indicative figure.

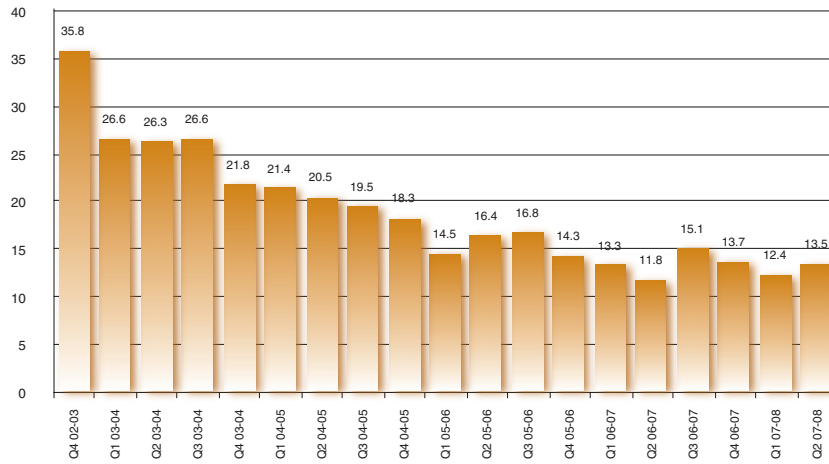
### TRIFR by Sector 1 July 2007 – 31 December 2007



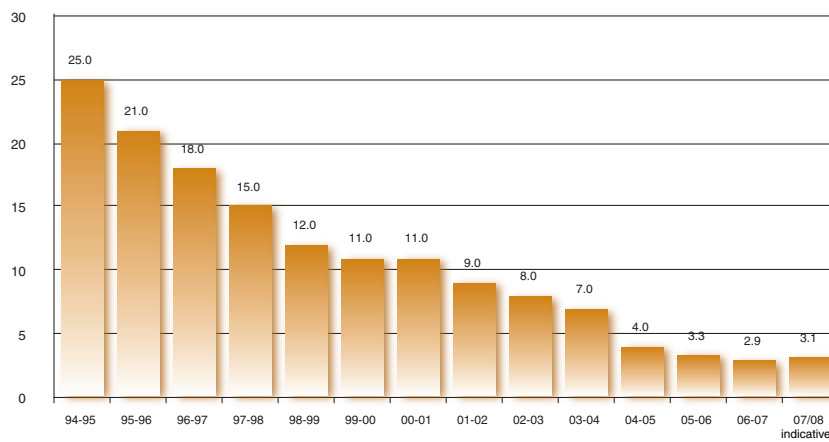
**LTIFR by sector 1 July 2007 – 31 December 2007**



**Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)**



**Total Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate 1994-95 – 31 December 2007**



# METHODOLOGY OF QUARTERLY SURVEY

## Report coverage based on exposure hours



Industry averaged 297 million hours for the reporting year (2006-07 data)

This Report's response total 110 million hours for the year to date.\*

When the exposure hours for this reporting year (2007-08) are compared with official industry exposure hours for 2006-07, an indicative figure of 74 % coverage in this Report is calculated. However, this figure may overestimate the Report's coverage. The change of ownership of a number of smelters and refineries to non members of the MCA has reduced the coverage in this area.

The MCA acknowledges the limitations of the survey methodology, data consistency and reporting timeframe. Readers should note this Report is indicative only.

The MCA would like to thank all reporting companies.

The MCA is aware that, for some fatalities, the circumstances at the time of the incident are unclear, including whether it is a workplace-related fatality. In these cases, the MCA is guided by the approach taken by the relevant State/Territory authority. Any revisions in fatalities will be included in future Reports as appropriate.

This document can be found on the web at: <http://www.minerals.org.au/safety>

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NB: From 1 July 2003, BHP Billiton changed their injury/illness definitions. This affects all BHP Billiton reporting data in this Report.

Lost Time Case - A Lost Time Case is a work-related injury or illness resulting in the employee/contractor being unable to attend work on the next calendar day after the day of the injury.

If a suitably qualified medical professional advises that the injured person is unable to attend work on the next calendar day after the injury, regardless of the injured person's next rostered shift, a lost time injury is deemed to have occurred.

Restricted Work Case - A Restricted Work Case is a work related injury or illness which results in the employee being unable to perform one or more of their routine functions, or from working the full day on or after the next calendar day after the injury/ illness. An injury is not regarded as a restricted work injury when the medically imposed restrictions limit activities other than their routine functions.

Routine Functions - The work activities that the employee regularly performs at least once per week.

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