

> AUSTRALIAN MINERALS INDUSTRY SAFETY AND HEALTH

QUARTER

4

2004-2005

SAFETY SURVEY REPORT

QUARTER 4

FOR 1 JULY 2004 – 30 JUNE 2005

SUMMARY

- > There were three (3) fatalities recorded in the fourth quarter of the 2004-2005 reporting year. There were three (3) fatalities in the same reporting period last year. This brings the 2004-2005 total to ten (10).
- > The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the year is estimated at four (4).
- > The indicative total industry Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for the year is estimated at 18.

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

DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS INDUSTRY FATALITIES

(1 APRIL 2005 – 30 JUNE 2005 ONLY)

There have been three fatalities during the fourth quarter of the 2004-05 reporting year.

Western Australia

O/C Metalliferous

11 June 2005 – Mr Hamish James Ingold (25), was driving an empty, three-trailer road train north on the haul road when the prime-mover of his vehicle collided with the third (rear) trailer of another, south-bound, loaded road train. *DOCEP, WA*

New South Wales

Extractive

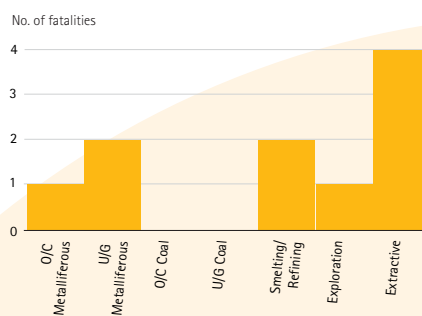
14 June 2005 – A truck driver was fatally injured at a quarry when the truck he was driving failed to negotiate a corner and rolled down an embankment. The incident occurred towards the end of the working shift at approximately 4:15pm. After the truck was loaded by an excavator at the working face it travelled down the haulroad towards the quarry's dump hopper to unload. As the truck was descending the haulroad it failed to negotiate a corner and drove over the edge of an embankment eventually coming to rest some 20m below. The driver was ejected from the cabin during the accident. The truck was of the centre articulated type. *NSW Dept of Mineral Resources*

Queensland

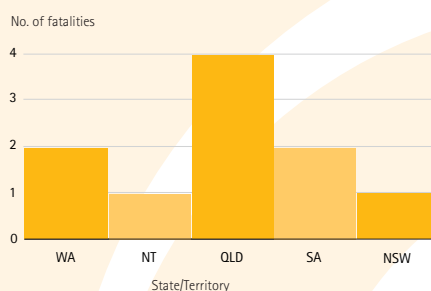
Extractive

27 June 2005 – In the early hours of 27 June 2005, a fire occurred in the caretaker's residence at a major quarry near Brisbane. The intense fire resulted in the death of a two year old child and severe burns to the child's father. *QLD NRM*

Fatalities by Sector 1 July 2004 – 30 June 2005

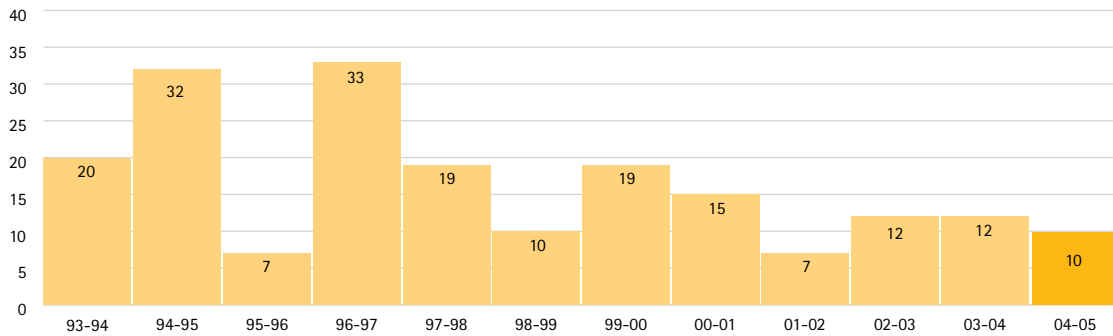


2004-2005 Fatalities by State



Fatalities 1993-94 to 30 June 2005

No. of fatalities



Includes exploration, smelting/refining and extractive

INJURIES AND FREQUENCY RATES

Lost Time Injuries

The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the 2004-05 reporting year is estimated at four (4).

Medical Treatment Injuries

For the fourth quarter of the 2004-2005 reporting year, survey responses show a total of 278 Medical Treatment Injuries (377 - Q3).

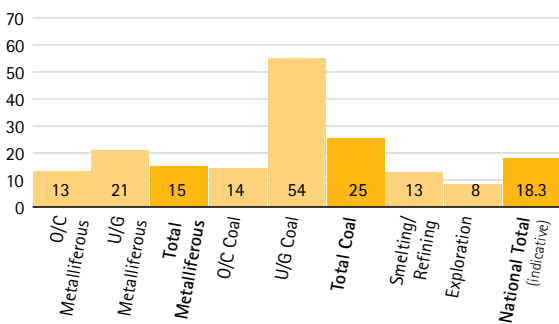
Total Recordable Injuries

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.

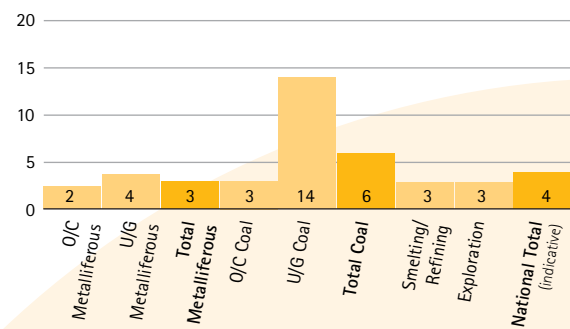
A total of 600 TRIs have been reported the fourth quarter (804 - Q3). This equates to an indicative TRIFR of 18 for the reporting year 2004-2005.

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

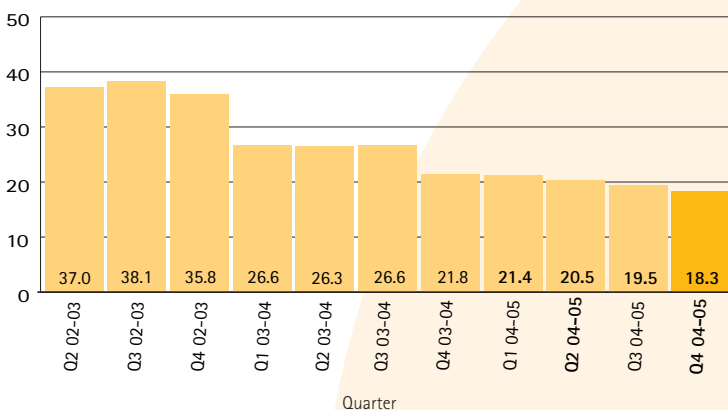
TRIFR by Sector 1 July 2004 - 30 June 2005



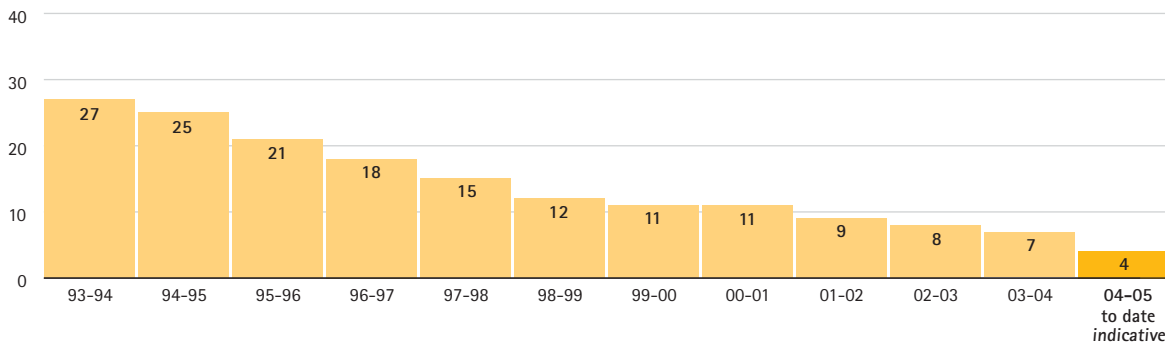
LTIFR by sector 1 July 2004 - 30 June 2005



Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

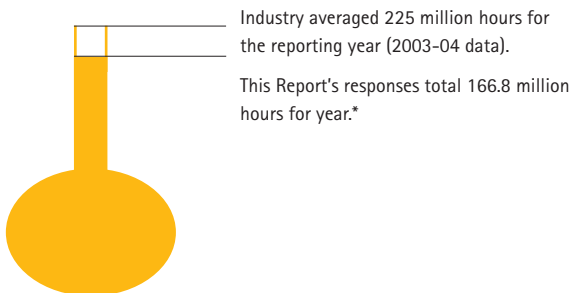


Total Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate 1993-94 – 30 June 2005



METHODOLOGY OF QUARTERLY SURVEY

Report coverage based on exposure hours



* When the exposure hours for this reporting year (2004-05) are compared with official industry exposure hours for 2003-04, an indicative figure of 74% coverage in this Report is calculated. However, this figure may overestimate the Report's coverage.

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

Minerals Council of Australia

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This document can be found on the MCA Website

Note to readers: if you would like future issues of this quarterly document emailed directly to you (as a PDF document), please contact the Minerals Council of Australia on 02 6233 0644, fax 02 6233 0699 or by email info@minerals.org.au

The MCA would like to thank all reporting companies, Coal Services and the Australian Aluminium Council who supplied information for this Report.

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:
www.minerals.org.au/safety

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.