

AUSTRALIAN MINERALS INDUSTRY - SAFETY AND HEALTH
QUARTER 4 • 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 4 • 1 APRIL 2008 – 30 JUNE 2008

- » One (1) fatality was recorded in the fourth quarter of the 2007–2008 reporting year.
- » There were two(2) fatalities in the same reporting period last year. This brings the total for the year to four (4), ten less than at this time last year.
- » The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the quarter is estimated at three (3.0).
- » The indicative total industry Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for the quarter is estimated at twelve (12.3).

DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS INDUSTRY FATALITIES

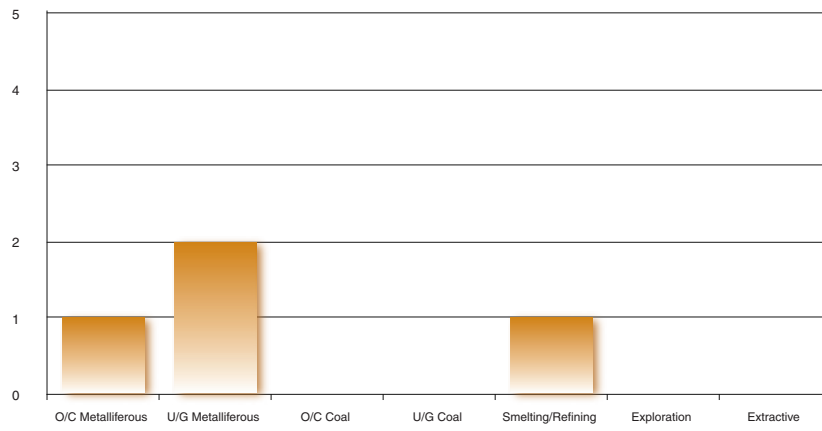
There has been one fatality during this fourth quarter of the 2007–08 reporting year.

WA

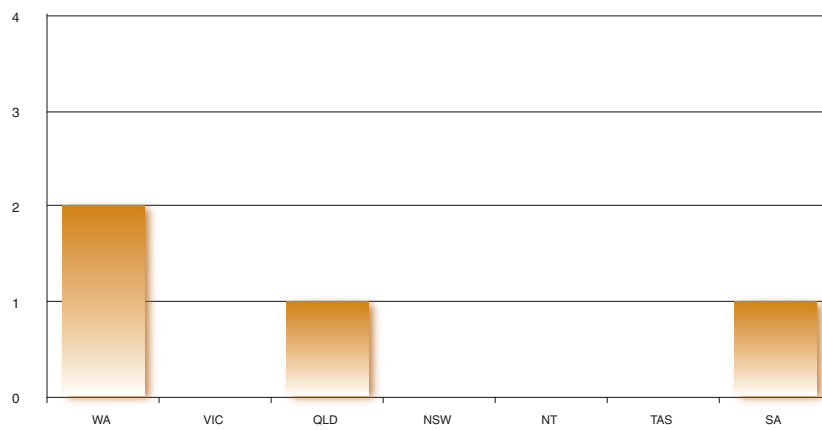
OC METAL

25/6/2008 - A 61-year-old dump truck driver was critically injured when his truck crashed into a stationary dozer. On impact, the dozer's ripper arm pierced the truck, trapping the truck driver in the cabin. The driver was taken to Meekatharra hospital and later airlifted by the Royal Flying Doctor Service to Perth, but subsequently died from his injuries.

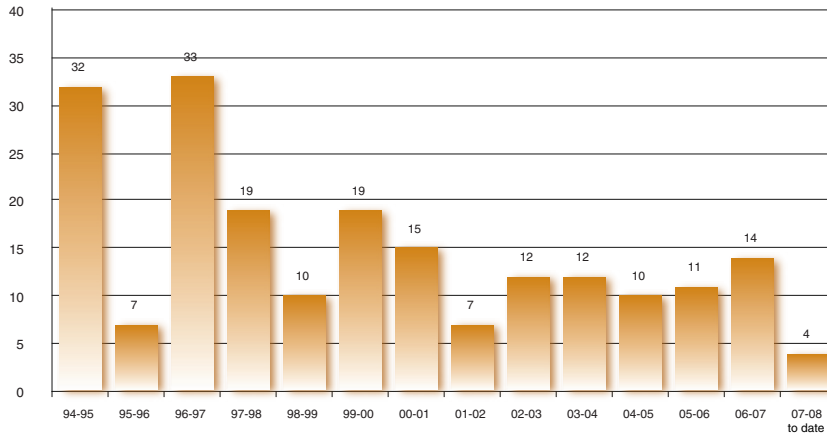
Fatalities by Sector 1 October 2007 – 30 June 2008



2007–2008 Fatalities by State



Fatalities 1994-95 to 30 June 2008



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 fourth quarter of the 2007-2008 reporting year, survey responses show a total of two hundred and eighty nine Medical Treatment Injuries (289).

Total Recordable Injuries

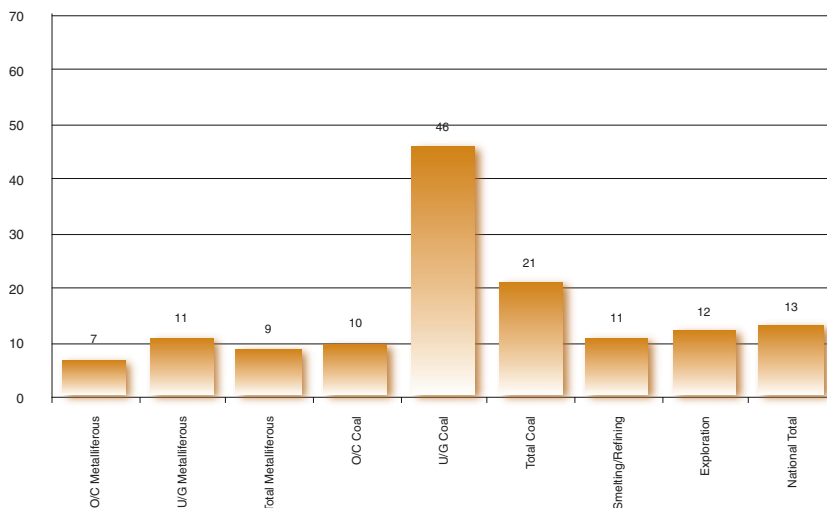
The industry is working in a voluntary and proactive way to improve safety and health performance by reporting broader outcomes measures and in particular Total Recordable Injuries (TRIs) which include all injuries except first aid cases.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to adopt this measure.

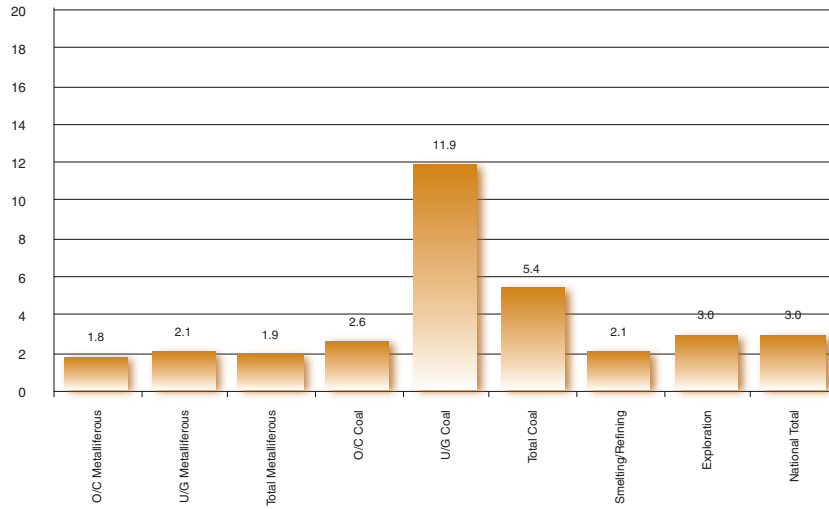
A total of seven hundred and thirteen TRIs have been reported the fourth quarter (713). This equates to an indicative TRIFR of thirteen for the reporting year 2007-2008 to date.

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

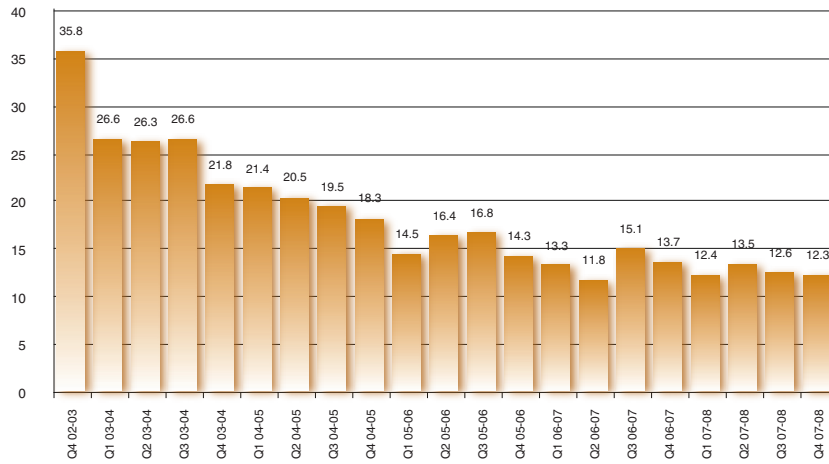
TRIFR by Sector 1 July 2007 – 30 June 2008



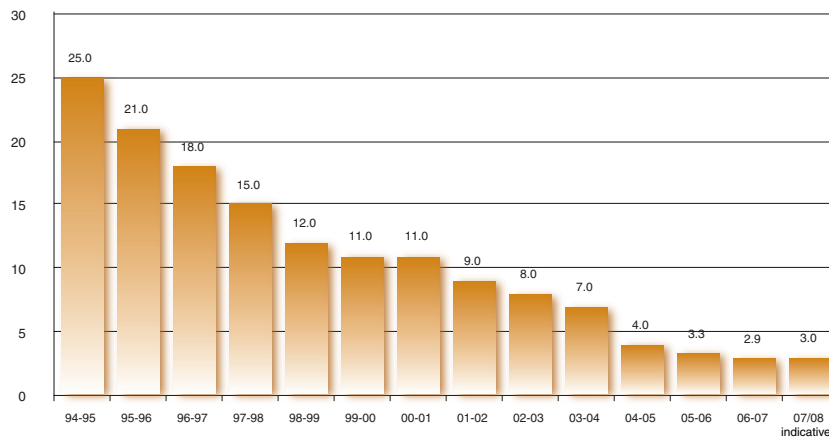
LTIFR by sector 1 July 2007 – 30 June 2008



Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)



Total Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate 1994-95 – 30 June 2008



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 221 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 75 % 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>

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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This document can be found on the MCA Website

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