

> AUSTRALIAN MINERALS INDUSTRY SAFETY AND HEALTH

QUARTER

2

2005-2006

SAFETY SURVEY REPORT

QUARTER 2

FOR 1 OCTOBER 2005 – 30 DECEMBER 2005

SUMMARY

- > One (1) fatality was recorded in the second quarter bringing the total to eight (8) for the 2005-2006 reporting year. There were four (4) fatalities in the same reporting period last year.
- > The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the year to date is estimated at three (3).
- > The indicative total industry Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for the year to date is estimated at 15.

DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS INDUSTRY FATALITIES

(1 OCTOBER 2005 - 30 DECEMBER 2005 ONLY)

There has been one fatality during this second quarter of the 2005-06 reporting year.

Western Australia

U/G Metaliferous

15 November 2005 – Mr Benjamin Blacley (25), an electrician employed by an electrical contractor died underground at a nickel mine in the wheatbelt of Western Australia. The circumstances tend to indicate, that the death was work-related. Initial information indicates that the deceased met his death in a pump chamber at the mine at about 11:03 am on Tuesday 15 November, possibly from electrocution. The underground supervisor left deceased in the pump chamber to work on restoring a pump to working condition. When he returned from another job a short time later, he found the electrician next to the pump, apparently deceased, with the pump starter box open. The supervisor commenced CPR, but was not successful in reviving the electrician, who was later declared to be deceased by RFDS.

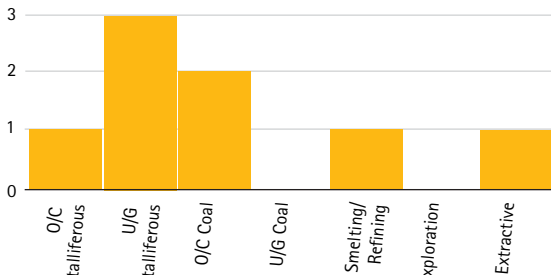
DOCEP, WA

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

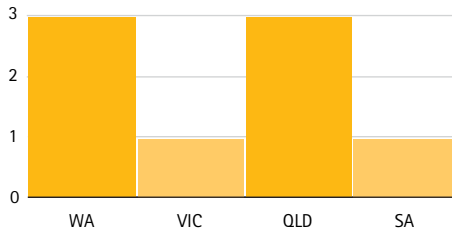
Minerals Council of Australia Safety Awareness



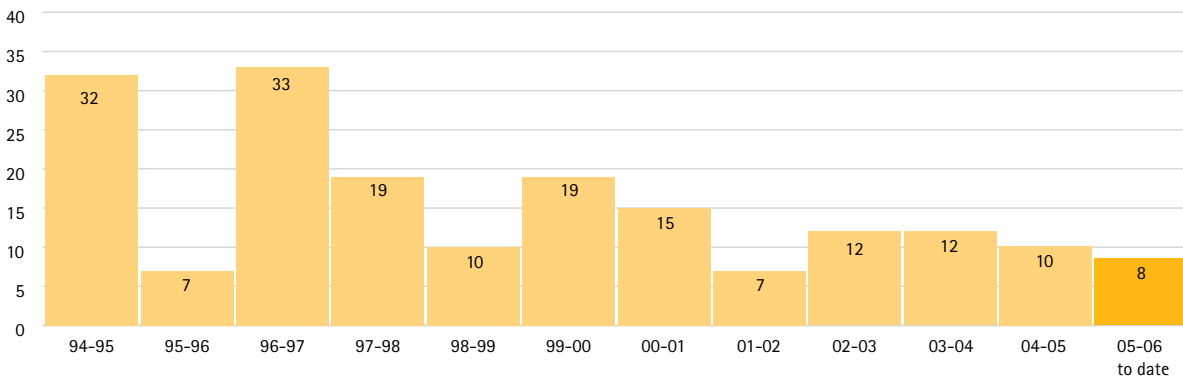
Fatalities by Sector 1 July 2005 - 31 December 2005



2005-2006 Fatalities by State



Fatalities 1994-95 to 31 December 2005



INJURIES AND FREQUENCY RATES

Lost Time Injuries

The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the 2005-06 reporting year is estimated at three (3).

Medical Treatment Injuries

For the second quarter of the 2005-2006 reporting year, survey responses show a total of 292 Medical Treatment Injuries (301 - Q1).

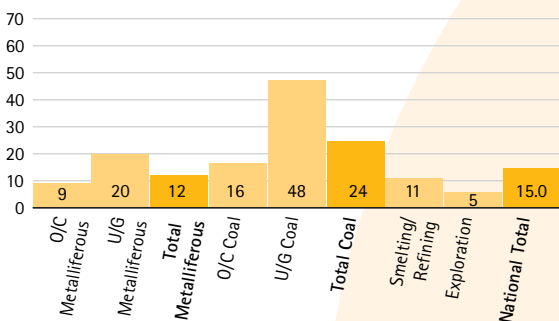
Total Recordable Injuries

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.

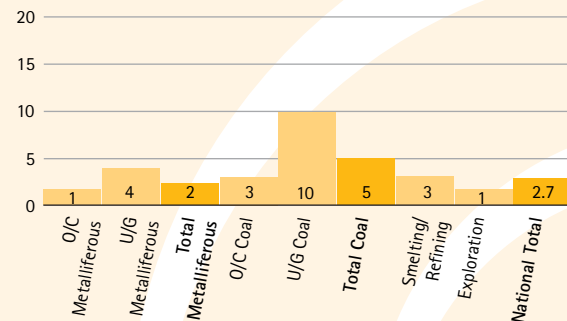
A total of 805 TRIs have been reported the second quarter (700 - Q1). This equates to an indicative TRIFR of 15.5 for the second quarter and a TRIFR of 15.0 for the reporting year 2005-2006.

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

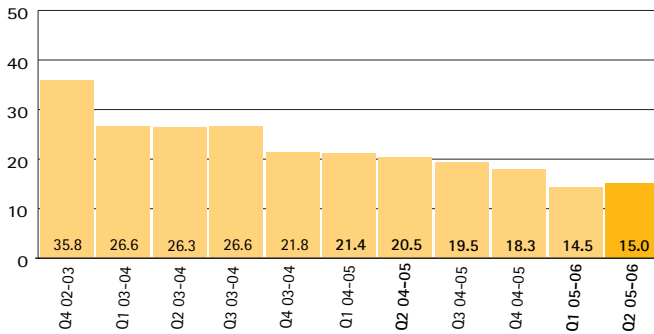
TRIFR by Sector 1 July 2005 - 31 December 2005



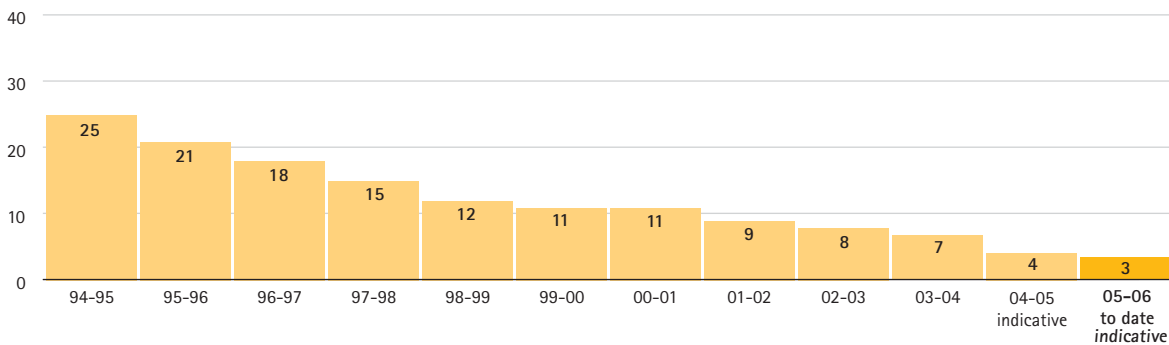
LTIFR by sector 1 June 2005 - 31 December 2005



Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

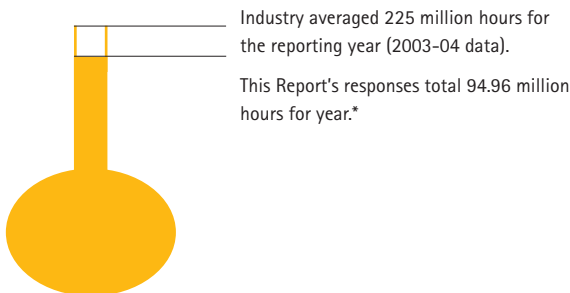


Total Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate 1994-95 - 31 December 2005



METHODOLOGY OF QUARTERLY SURVEY

Report coverage based on exposure hours



* When the exposure hours for this reporting year (2005-06) are compared with official industry exposure hours for 2003-04, an indicative figure of 84% 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.

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.

Minerals Council of Australia

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This document can be found on the MCA Website

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