

AUSTRALIAN MINERALS INDUSTRY - SAFETY AND HEALTH
QUARTER 3 • 2006-07 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 3 • 1 JANUARY 2007 – 31 MARCH 2007

- » Four (4) fatalities were recorded in the third quarter of the 2006–2007 reporting year.
- » There were two (2) fatalities in the same reporting period last year. This brings the total for the year to twelve (12), two more than at this time last year.
- » The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the quarter is estimated at three (3).
- » The indicative total industry Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for the quarter is estimated at fifteen.

DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS INDUSTRY FATALITIES

There have been four fatalities during this third quarter of the 2006–07 reporting year.

NSW

UG METAL

9/01/2007 – A 30 year old employee was crushed by a front-end loader that he was operating remotely at the time of the incident.

WA

OC METAL

21/02/2007 – A 53 year old road transport truck driver was helping unload haul-truck tyres from a delivery truck at the mine. Two groups of three tyres had been unloaded and work had started on the unloading of the third group of three. It appears that as he released the tie-down holding the tyres the load moved, knocking him from the truck. At least one of the tyres then slipped from the truck and crushed him. The tyres weighed ~ 2 tonne each.

WA

UG METAL

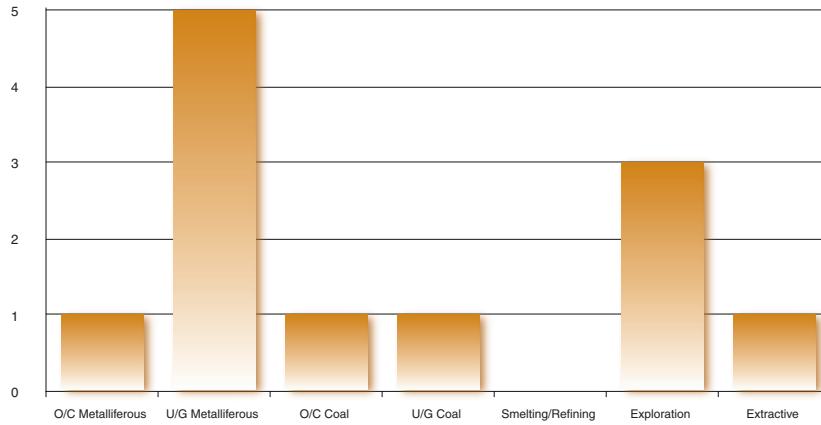
26/03/2007 – A 38 year old concrete agitator truck operator met his death in an incident in the underground workings of the gold mine in a remote desert area of WA. He was operating the truck, owned by a shotcrete contractor, towards the bottom of the main decline of the mine (at a depth of around 850m below surface) when he apparently lost control of the vehicle and struck the sidewall. He suffered fatal injuries in the collision. There were no direct witnesses.

WA

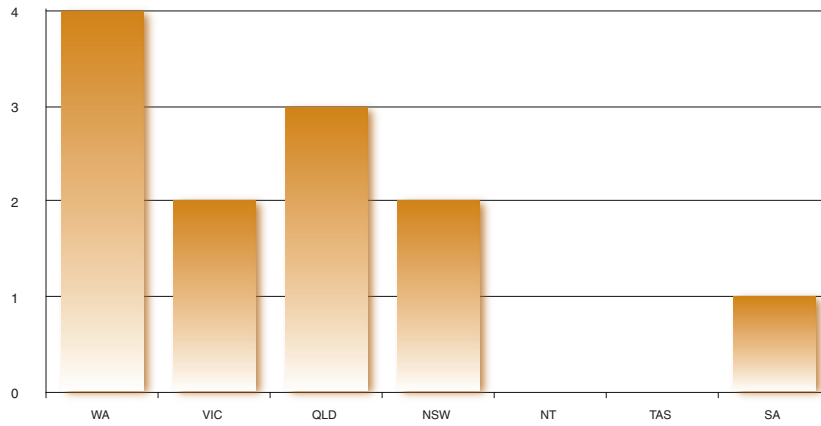
EXPLORATION

30/03/2007 – A 19 year old driller's assistant, employed by a drilling contractor, was killed when he was struck on the head by a falling sample-splitter box which became detached from its supporting frame, some 2.5m above the ground.

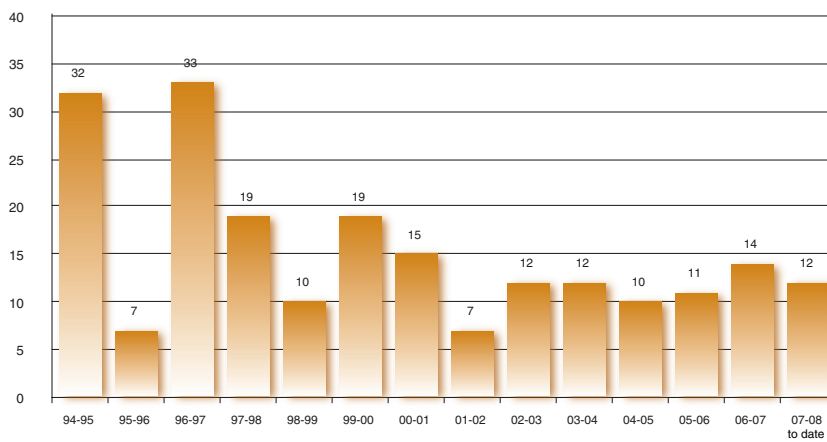
Fatalities by Sector 1 July 2006 – 31 March 2007



2006–2007 Fatalities by State



Fatalities 1994–95 to 31 March 2007



INJURIES AND FREQUENCY RATES

Lost Time Injuries

The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the 2006-07 reporting year is estimated at three (3).

Medical Treatment Injuries

For the third quarter of the 2006-2007 reporting year, survey responses show a total of three hundred Medical Treatment Injuries (300).

Total Recordable Injuries

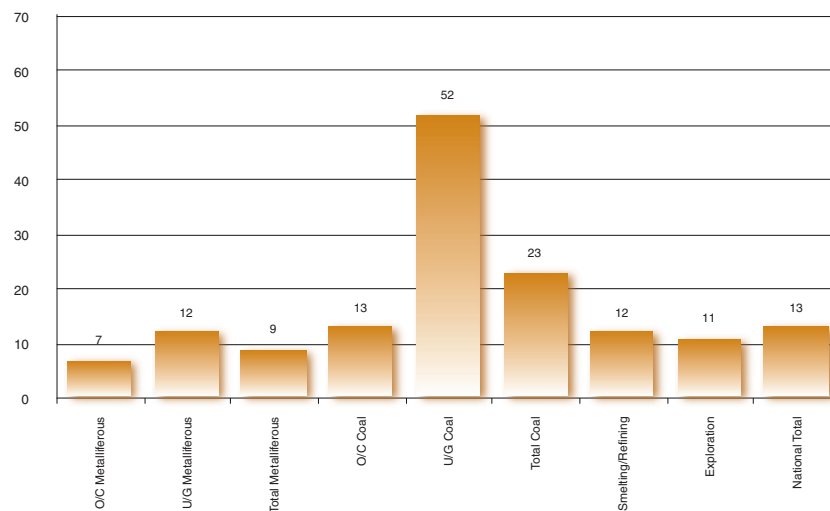
The industry is working in a voluntary and proactive way to improve safety and health performance by reporting broader outcomes measures and in particular Total Recordable Injuries (TRIs) which include all injuries except first aid cases.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to adopt this measure.

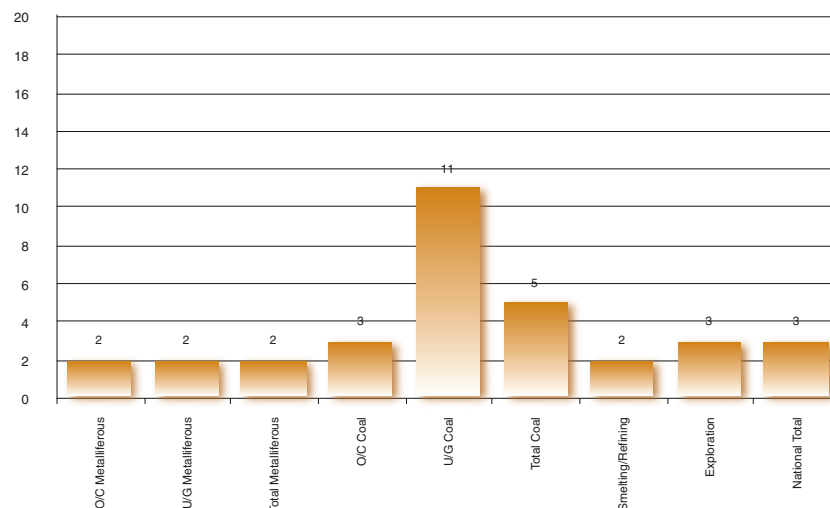
A total of eight hundred TRIs have been reported the third quarter (800). This equates to an indicative TRIFR of thirteen for the reporting year 2006-2007.

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

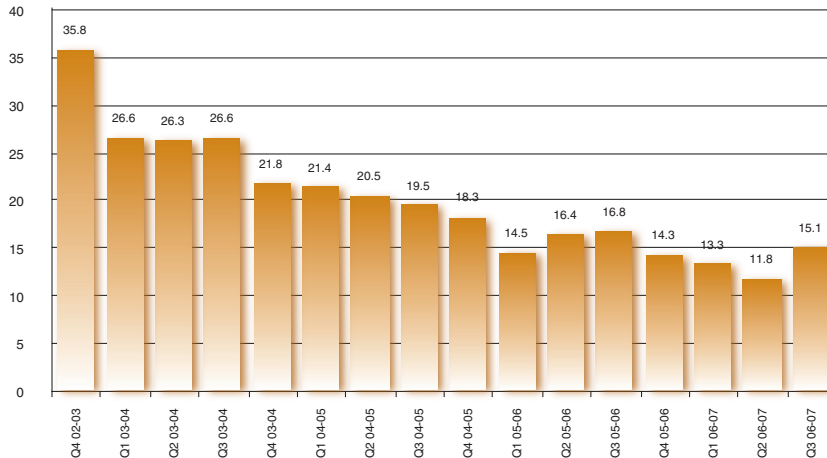
TRIFR by Sector 1 July 2006 – 31 March 2007



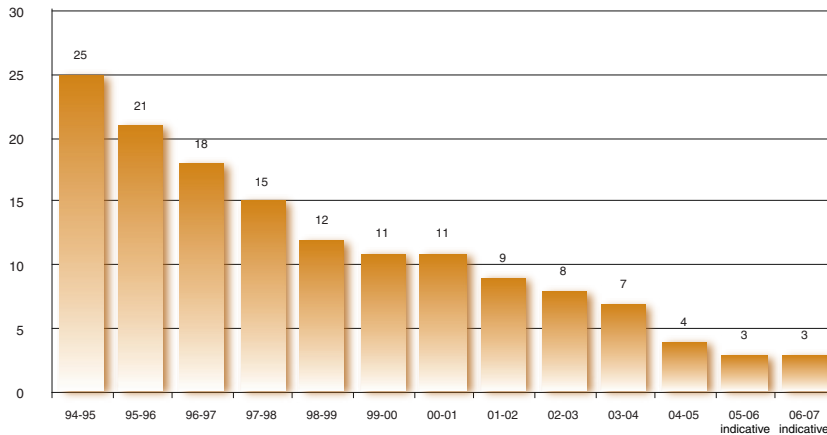
LTIFR by sector 1 July 2006 – 31 March 2007



Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

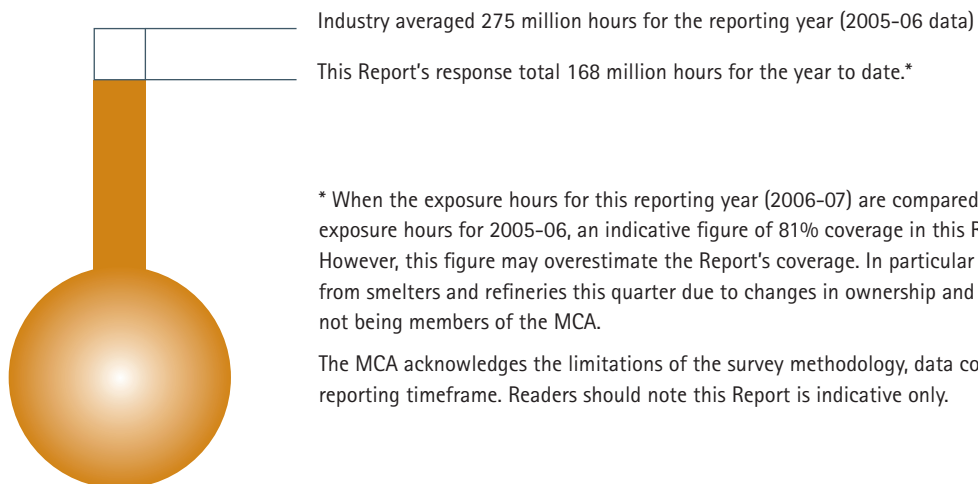


Total Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate 1994-95 – 31 March 2007



METHODOLOGY OF QUARTERLY SURVEY

Report coverage based on exposure hours



* When the exposure hours for this reporting year (2006-07) are compared with official industry exposure hours for 2005-06, an indicative figure of 81% coverage in this Report is calculated. However, this figure may overestimate the Report's coverage. In particular there was less data from smelters and refineries this quarter due to changes in ownership and the new owners not being members of the MCA.

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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