

AUSTRALIAN MINERALS INDUSTRY - SAFETY AND HEALTH
QUARTER 1 • 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 1 • 1 JULY 2007 – 30 SEPTEMBER 2007

- » One (1) fatality was recorded in the first 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 one (1), three less than at this time last year.
- » The indicative total industry Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) for the quarter is estimated at three (2.7).
- » The indicative total industry Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR) for the quarter is estimated at twelve (12).

DESCRIPTION OF MINERALS INDUSTRY FATALITIES

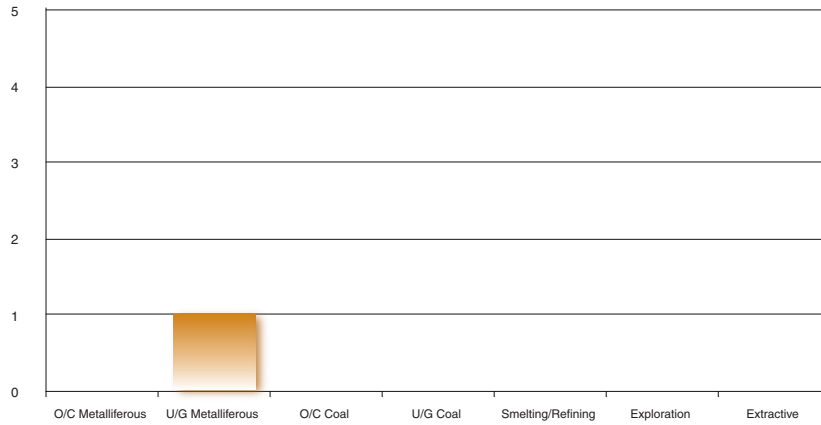
There has been one fatality during this first quarter of the 2007-08 reporting year.

WA

UG METAL

30/08/2007- A contract miner was fatally injured when the bogger he was operating overturned on level 365 of the mine. The incident occurred at 8.30am, and it is understood the incident occurred during backfilling of a stope.

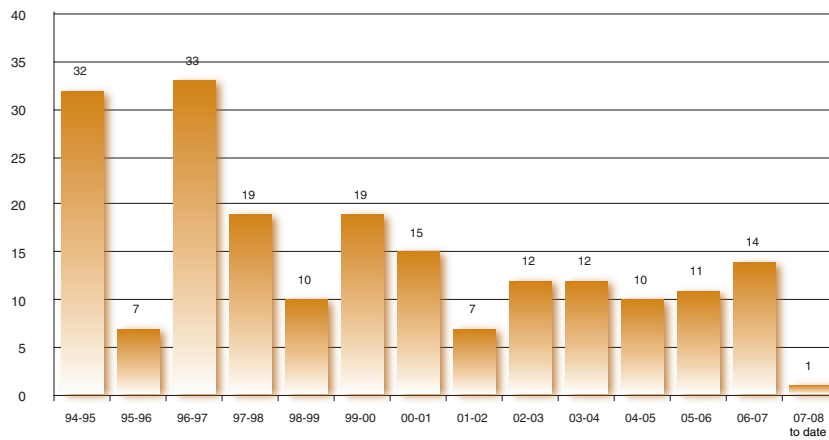
Fatalities by Sector 1 July 2007 – 30 September 2007



Fatalities by State 1 July 2007 – 30 September 2007



Fatalities 1994-95 to 30 September 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 (2.7).

Medical Treatment Injuries

For the first quarter of the 2007-2008 reporting year, survey responses show a total of two hundred and eighty three Medical Treatment Injuries (283).

Total Recordable Injuries

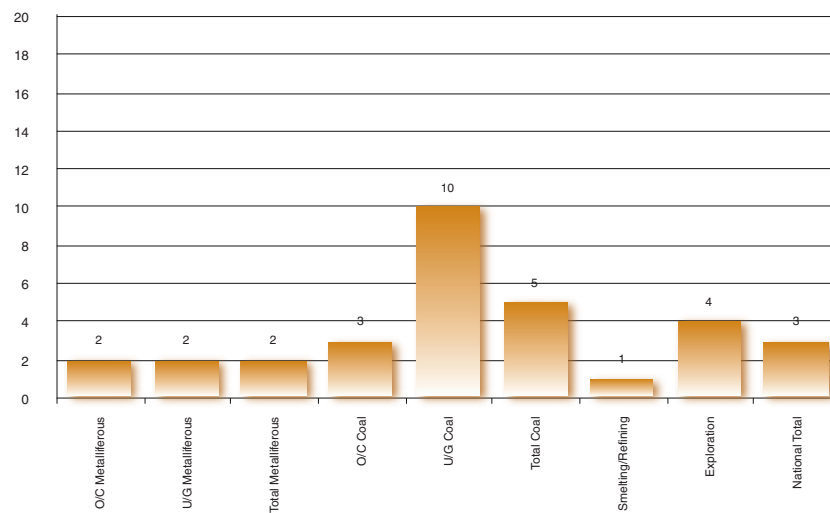
The industry is working in a voluntary and proactive way to improve safety and health performance by reporting broader outcomes measures and in particular Total Recordable Injuries (TRIs) which include all injuries except first aid cases.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to adopt this measure.

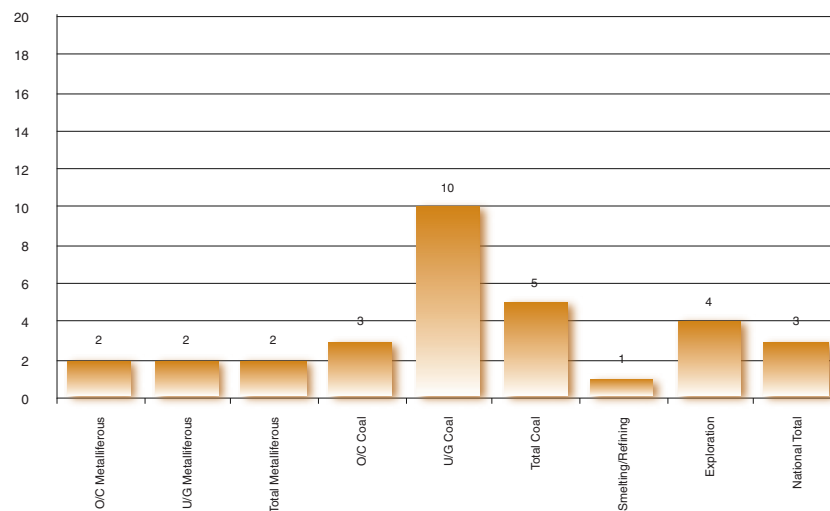
A total of six hundred and ninety eight TRIs have been reported the first quarter (698). This equates to an indicative TRIFR of twelve for the reporting year 2007-2008 to date..

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

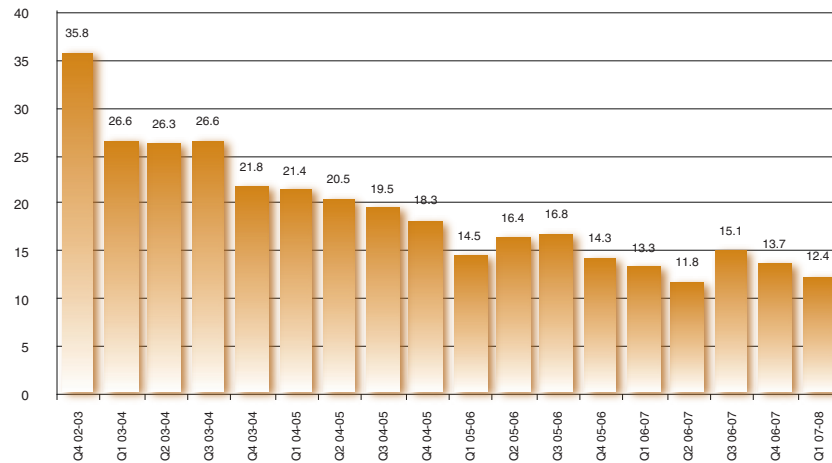
TRIFR by Sector 1 July 2007 – 30 September 2007



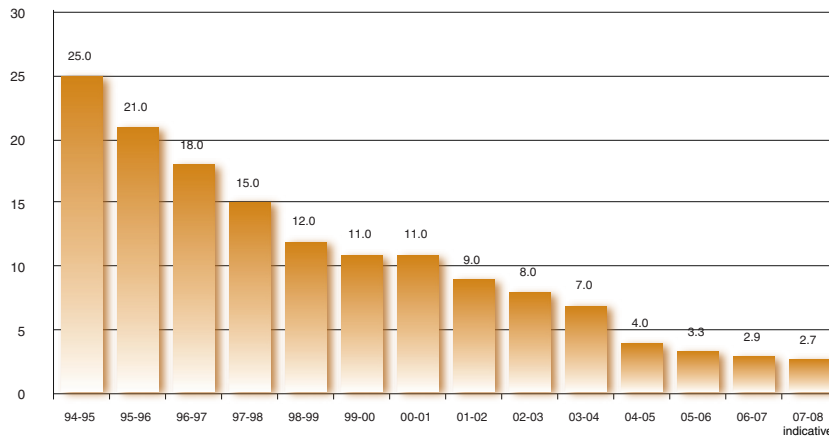
LTIFR by sector 1 July 2007 – 30 September 2007



Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

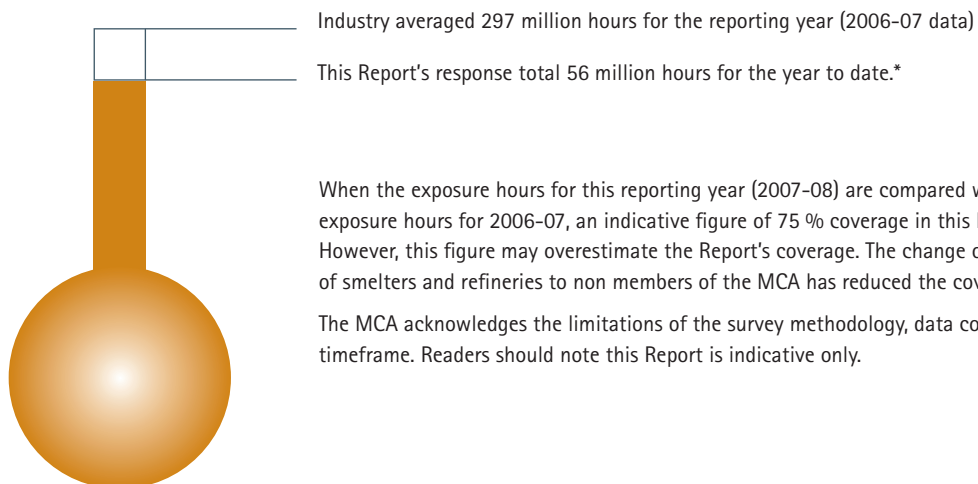


Total Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate 1994-95 – 30 September 2007



METHODOLOGY OF QUARTERLY SURVEY

Report coverage based on exposure hours



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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