

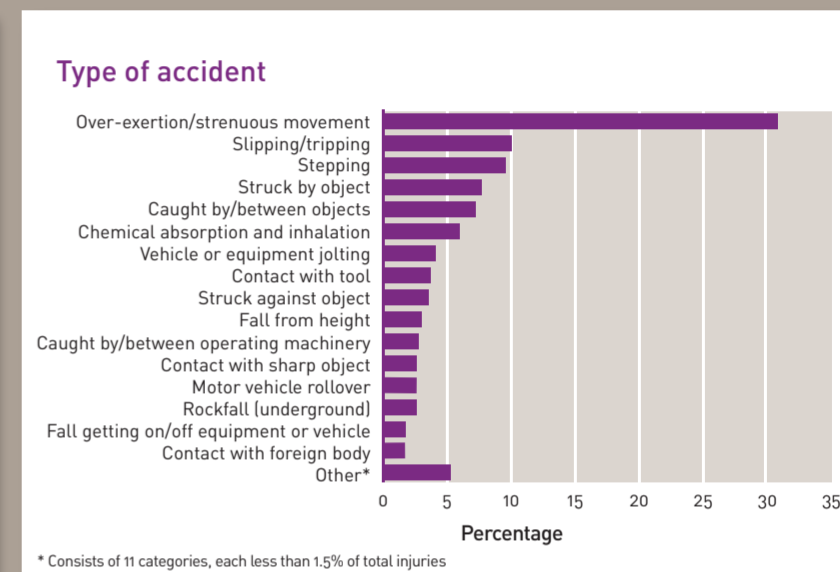
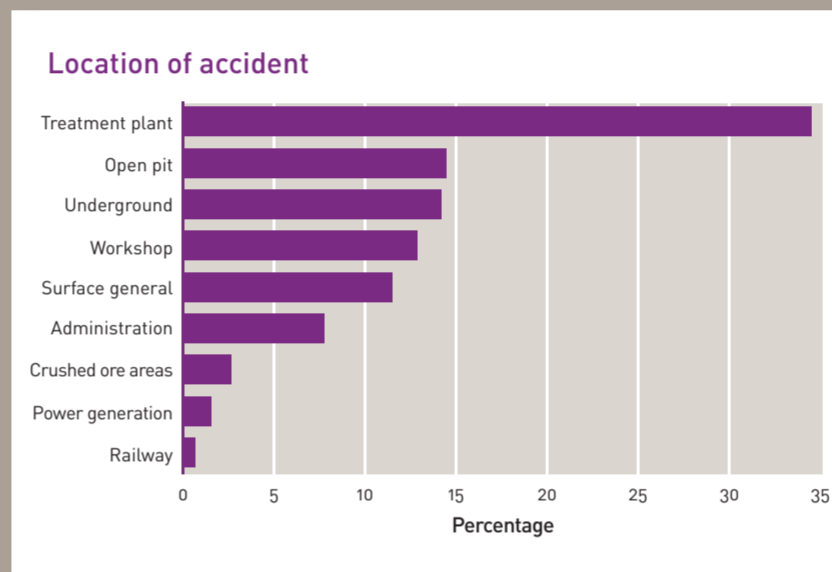
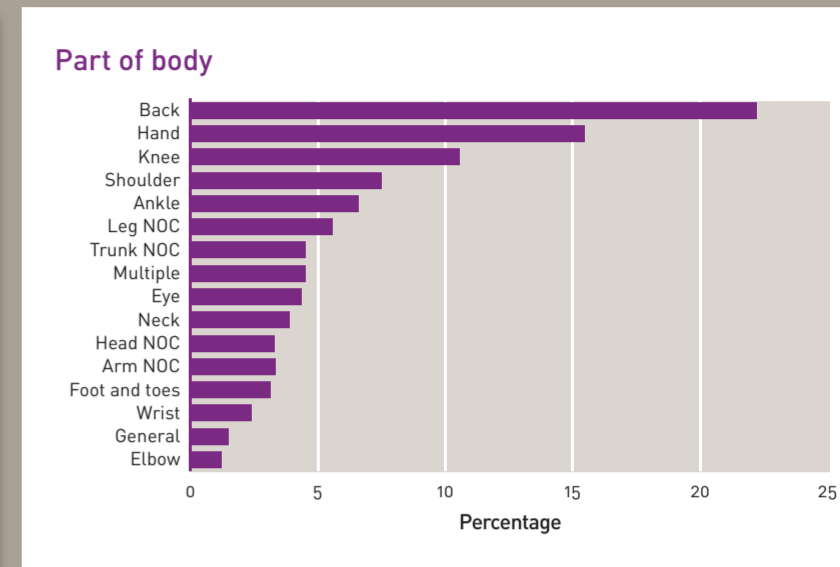
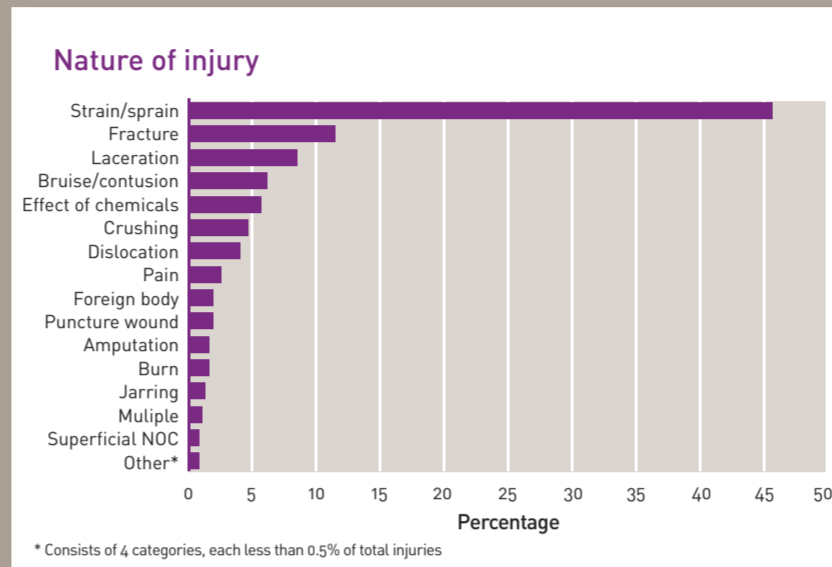
# Safety performance

## in the Western Australian mineral industry

# 06-07

## Fatal accidents 2006-07

- An air-leg miner died in an underground nickel mine when he was caught in a rockfall while stripping the sidewall of a stope. A firing crew, preparing to fire the mid-shift blast, had noticed that his tag was still on the tag-board and when they investigated they found him lying near the stope sidewall stripping face between two rocks, weighing about 0.75 tonnes and 1.3 tonnes, that had fallen from an unsupported area of the roof overhead. The ground support in the stope, point-anchor rock-bolts, had not been extended to the area immediately above the point where he had been working.
- A transport truck driver died in a tyre unloading accident at an iron ore mine. He was helping to unload the third group of three haul-truck tyres from his truck, after two groups of three tyres had been successfully unloaded. It appears that he had already released the tie-down holding the tyres and had climbed onto the tray to retrieve the tie-down chains when the load moved, knocking him from the truck. One of the tyres then fell or slipped from the truck and crushed him, a second tyre fell and landed on the first, while the third tyre toppled onto the other two but was prevented from falling from the truck tray by the other tyres.
- A concrete truck driver suffered fatal injuries in an underground gold mine when he lost control of the concrete agitator truck he was driving down the main decline and the truck struck the decline sidewall.
- An exploration driller's assistant received fatal head injuries when he was struck by a sample hose and dust deflector box that had detached from the cyclone of a dust collection trailer while an attempt was being made to clear a blockage in the sample hose.

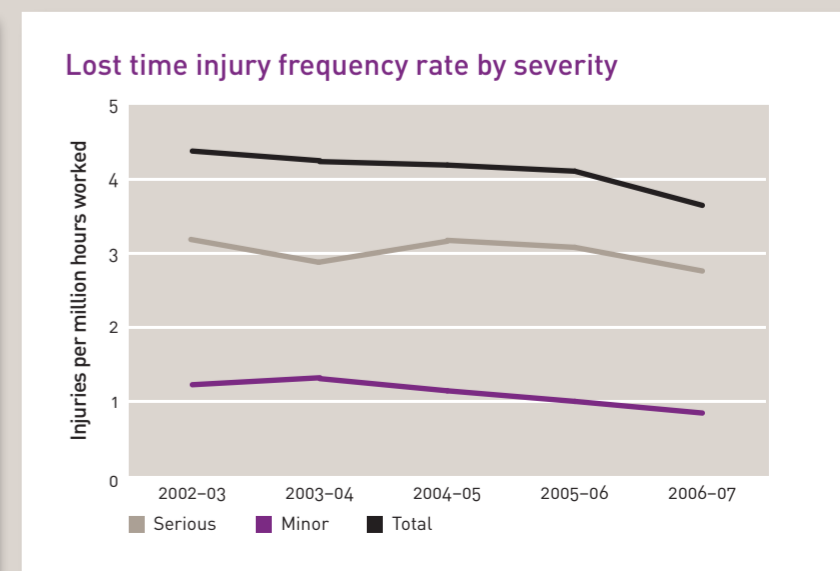
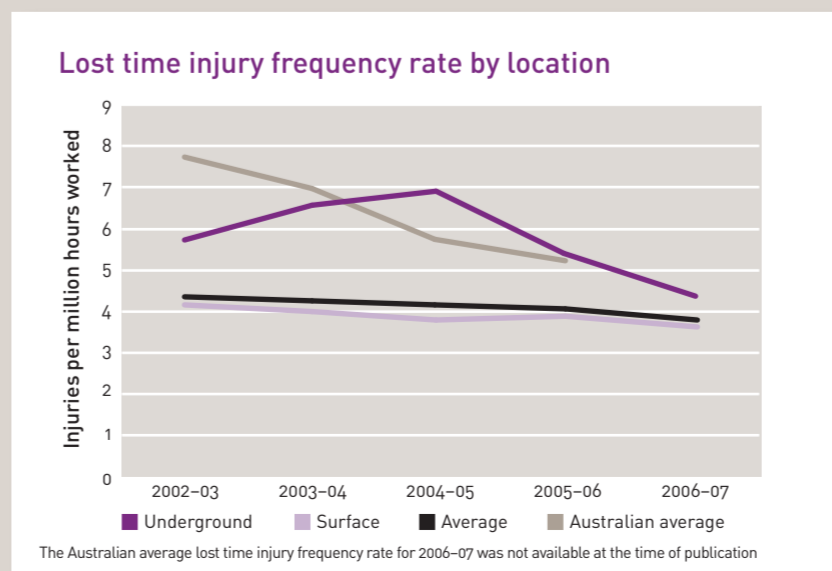
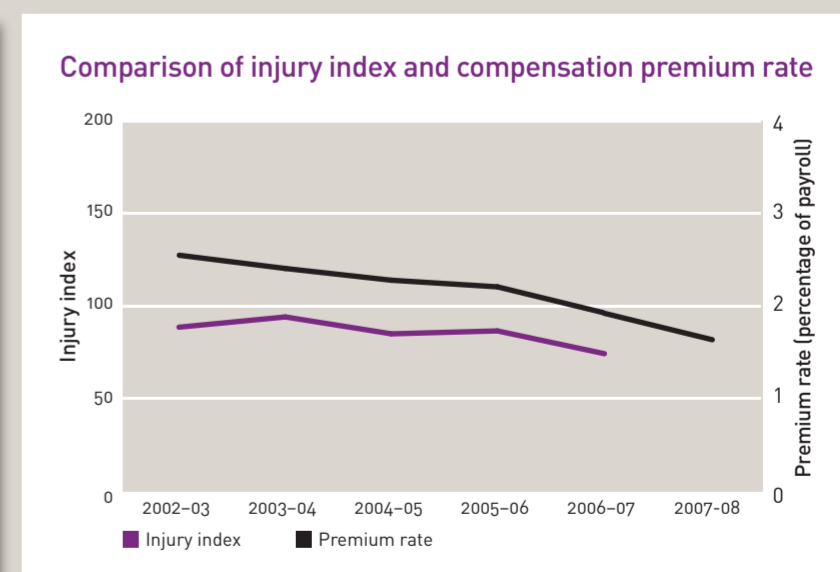
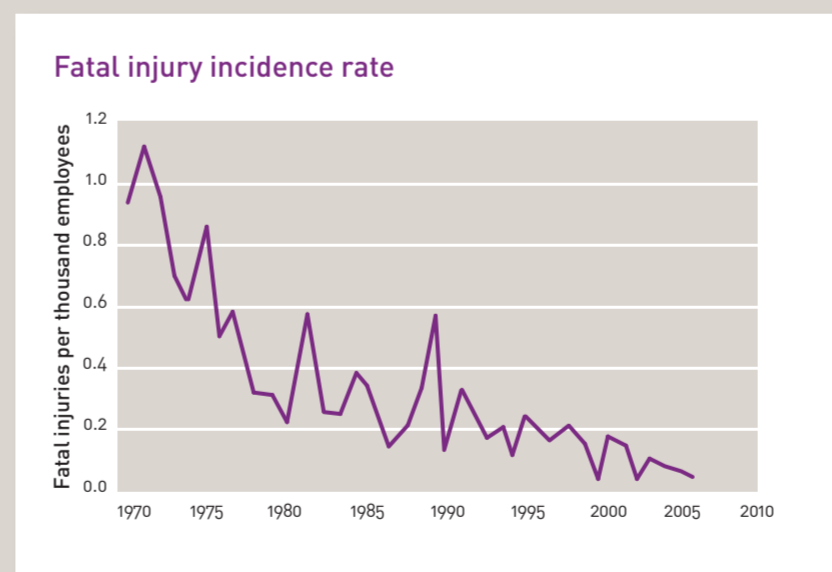


## Statistical summary

- There were four fatal accidents during 2006-07 — one was underground at a nickel mine, one was underground at a gold mine, one was on the surface at an iron ore mine and one was on the surface at an exploration site
- There were 460 LTIs during 2006-07, 2 less than the previous year (462 injuries in 2005-06)
- There was an average workforce of 60,861 employees in 2006-07, an increase of 8% over the previous year (56,425 employees in 2005-06)
- The overall LTI duration rate deteriorated slightly by 1% during 2006-07, rising from 20.2 to 20.4
- The overall LTIFR improved by 10% during 2006-07, falling from 4.1 to 3.7
- The overall injury index improved by 10% during 2006-07, down from 83 to 75
- Serious injuries in the mining industry during 2006-07 totalled 348, which is 1 less than for 2005-06
- The overall serious injury frequency rate improved by 10% during 2006-07, falling from 3.1 to 2.8
- The iron ore sector LTIFR improved by 17% during 2006-07, falling from 2.4 to 2.0
- The bauxite and alumina sector LTIFR deteriorated significantly by 37% during 2006-07, rising from 3.0 to 4.1
- The gold sector LTIFR improved slightly by 2% during 2006-07, falling from 4.4 to 4.3
- The nickel sector LTIFR improved significantly by 58% during 2006-07, falling from 5.9 to 2.5

### Injuries by mineral mined during 2006-07

Mineral mined	No. of employees	No. of LTIs	No. of fatalities	No. of serious LTIs	No. of minor LTIs	Incidence rate	Frequency rate	Duration rate	Injury index	Days lost
Iron ore	16,594	74	1	56	18	4.5	2.0	23.7	48	1,752
Gold	13,192	116	1	96	20	8.8	4.3	23.2	100	2,686
Nickel	11,738	60	1	42	18	5.1	2.5	19.3	48	1,155
Bauxite and alumina	8,398	65	0	48	17	7.7	4.1	15.9	65	1,034
Mineral sands	2,862	24	0	18	6	8.4	4.9	22.8	112	547
Base metals	2,123	26	0	23	3	12.2	5.5	27.0	150	702
Diamonds	1,719	24	0	18	6	14.0	5.6	17.4	97	418
Salt	867	5	0	3	2	5.8	3.6	10.2	37	51
Construction materials	468	7	0	4	3	15.0	6.7	12.7	86	89
Tin-tantalum-lithium	414	5	0	3	2	12.1	5.4	25.8	139	129
Other	1,715	42	0	27	15	24.5	12.8	14.6	186	612
<b>Surface metalliferous</b>	<b>53,782</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>7,323</b>
<b>Underground metalliferous</b>	<b>6,308</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1,852</b>
<b>Total metalliferous</b>	<b>60,090</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9,175</b>
Coal	771	12	0	10	2	15.6	9.5	19.2	183	230
<b>Total — all mining</b>	<b>60,861</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>9,405</b>



## Definitions

- Lost time injury (LTI):** A work injury that results in an absence from work for at least one full day or shift any time after the day or shift on which the injury occurred
- Serious injury:** A lost time injury that results in the injured person being disabled for a period of two weeks or more
- Minor injury:** A lost time injury that results in the injured person being disabled for a period of less than two weeks
- Incidence rate:** The number of lost time injuries per 1000 employees for a 12 month period
- Fatal incidence rate:** The number of fatal injuries per 1000 employees for a 12 month period
- Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR):** The number of lost time injuries per million hours worked
- Duration rate:** The average number of workdays lost per injury
- Injury index:** The number of workdays lost per million hours worked
- Serious injury frequency rate:** The number of serious injuries per million hours worked
- Metalliferous mines:** All mines other than coal mines are classed as metalliferous mines
- NOC:** Not otherwise classified

The charts and tables on this poster are prepared by Resources Safety from data submitted by mining operations throughout Western Australia as required by section 76 of the Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994. Note that exploration injury data are not included.