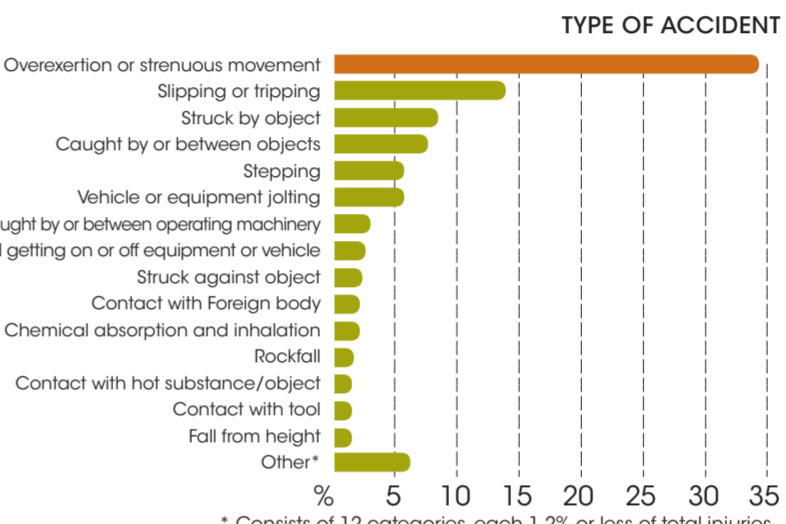
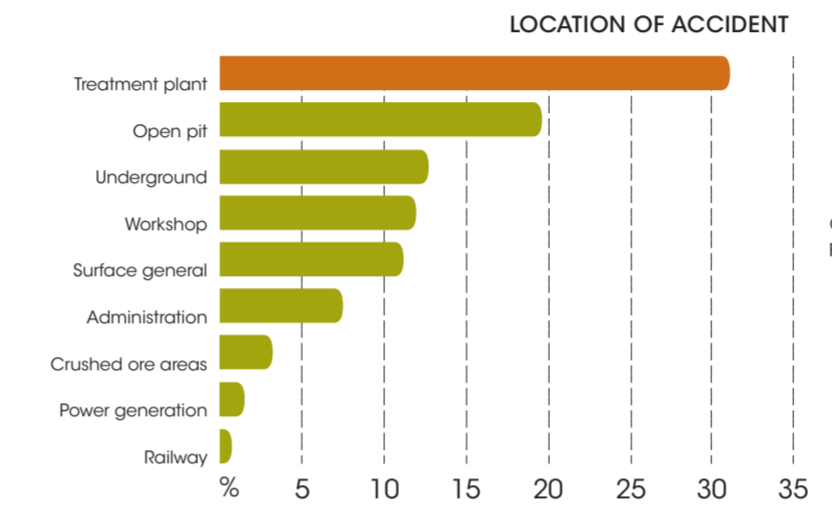
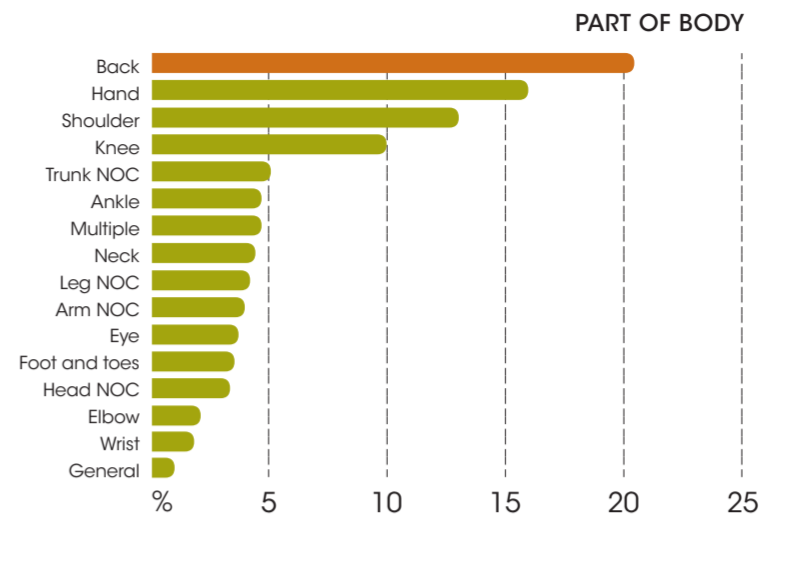
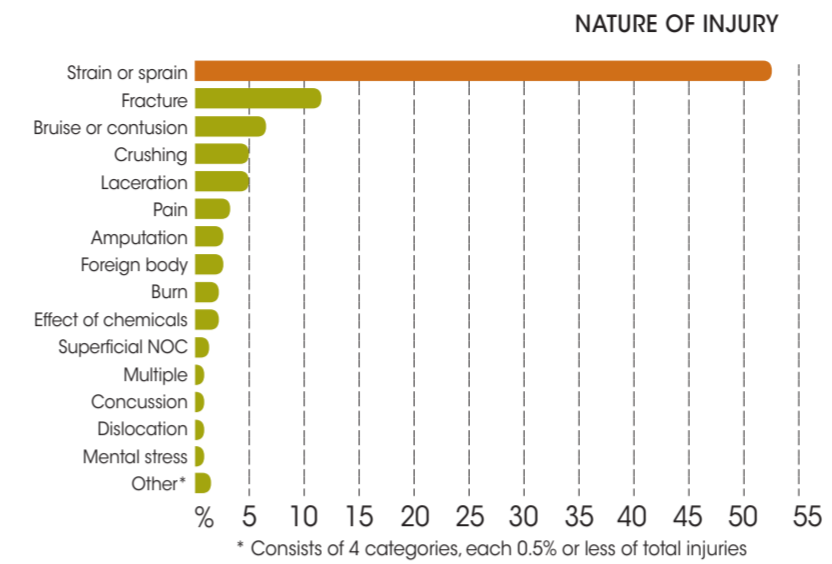


INJURIES BY MINERAL MINED DURING 2009-2010

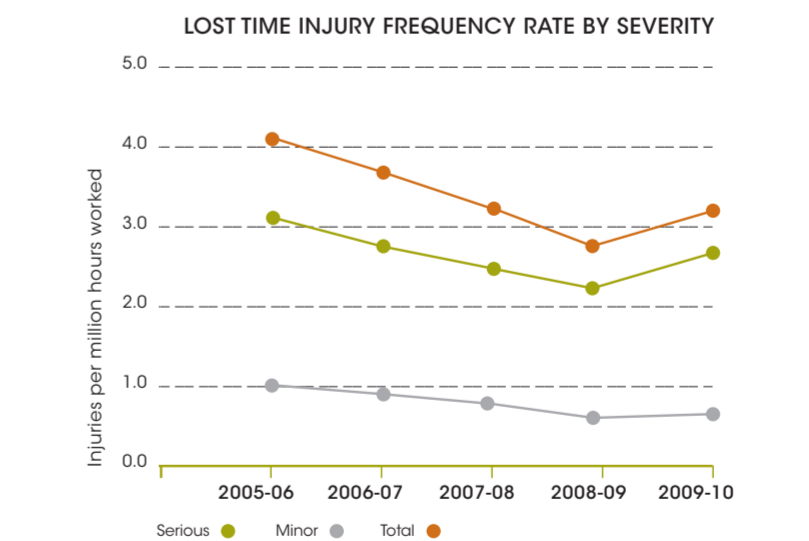
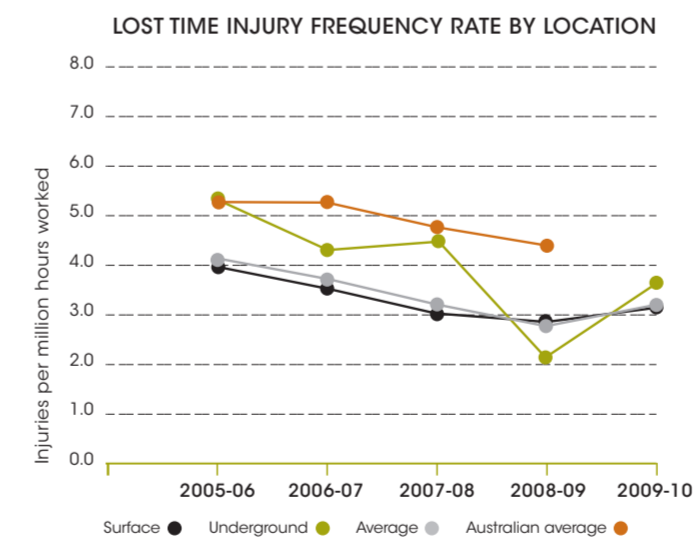
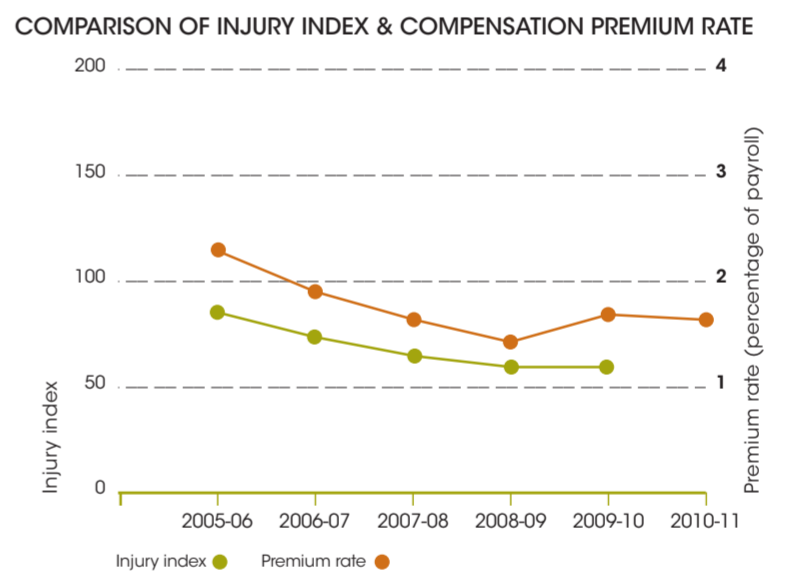
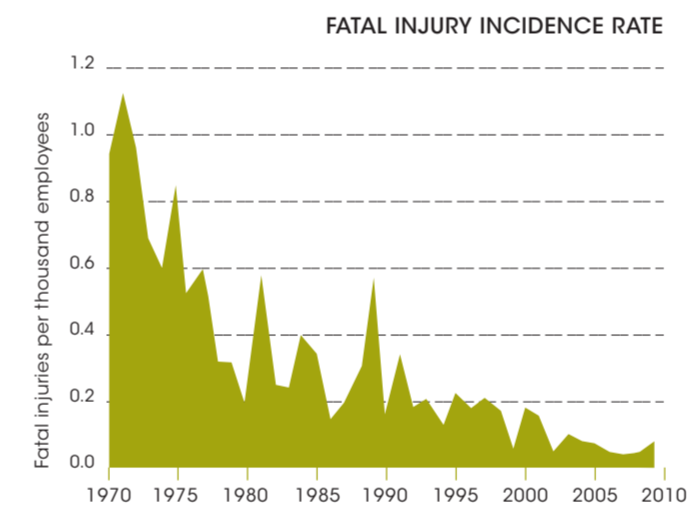
Mineral mined	No. of employees	Million hours worked	No. of serious LTIs	No. of minor LTIs	Total LTIs	Days lost	Incidence rate	Frequency rate	Duration rate	Injury index	No. of fatalities
Iron ore	25,438	52.24	65	15	80	1,512	3.1	1.5	18.9	29	0
Gold	16,913	32.55	84	18	102	2,646	6.0	3.1	25.9	81	1
Bauxite and alumina	8,820	17.41	68	9	77	1,213	8.7	4.4	15.8	70	1
Nickel	7,268	14.28	44	1	45	507	6.2	3.2	11.3	36	1
Base metals	1,929	3.33	25	3	28	875	14.5	8.4	31.3	263	0
Mineral sands	1,811	3.21	13	3	16	187	8.8	5.0	11.7	58	0
Diamonds	1,336	2.60	6	0	6	165	4.5	2.3	27.5	63	0
Salt	986	1.60	2	4	6	25	6.1	3.8	4.2	16	0
Manganese ore	780	1.48	3	2	5	69	6.4	3.4	13.8	47	0
Construction materials	578	1.17	3	3	6	129	10.4	5.1	21.5	110	0
Tin-Tantalum-Lithium	339	0.72	2	1	3	70	8.8	4.2	23.3	97	0
Other	1,611	2.57	15	13	28	389	17.4	10.9	13.9	151	0
Surface metalliferous	60,637	117.65	281	66	347	6,234	5.7	2.9	18.0	53	1
Underground metalliferous	7,172	15.51	49	6	55	1,553	7.7	3.5	28.2	100	2
Total metalliferous	67,809	133.16	330	72	402	7,787	5.9	3.0	19.4	58	3
Coal	969	1.48	10	10	20	404	20.6	13.5	20.2	273	0
Total - all mining	68,778	134.64	340	82	422	8,191	6.1	3.1	19.4	61	3
Total - exploration	2,807	5.70	25	13	38	588	13.5	6.7	15.5	103	0
TOTAL	71,585	140.34	365	95	460	8,779	6.4	3.3	19.1	63	3



There were three fatal accidents in the Western Australian mineral industry during 2009–2010

- A service crewman employed at an underground gold mine was fatally injured when he fell through an ore pass grizzly onto the muck pile 38 metres below. He had been attempting to cover the grizzly to prevent dust coming out of the ore pass system during tipping operations from higher levels in the mine. His body was discovered in the early hours of the morning.
- An employee of a high-pressure water de-scaling contractor working at an alumina refinery was fatally injured in the early hours of the morning when he fell at least 25 metres inside a process vessel and struck the ground. The vessel comprised two separate but adjoining chambers. The worker apparently fell through an open manhole into the lower chamber of the vessel and then to the ground via a discharge chute.
- An underground loader operator employed at an underground nickel mine was fatally injured when he drove a load-haul-dump (LHD) machine into an open stope void and fell about 24 metres.

NOTE: FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION ON SAFETY PERFORMANCE, SEE THE ANNUAL COMPILATIONS AT WWW.DMP.WA.GOV.AU/RESOURCESSAFETY IN THE ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS SECTION.



DEFINITIONS

- LOST TIME INJURY (LTI)**
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**
Work injury that results in the injured person being disabled for a period of two weeks or more.
- MINOR INJURY**
Work injury that results in the injured person being disabled for a period of less than two weeks.
- DISABLING INJURY (DI)**
Work injury (not LTI) that results in injured person being unable to fully perform his or her ordinary occupation (regular job) any time after the day or shift on which the injury occurred, regardless of whether or not the person is rostered to work, and where alternative or light duties are performed or hours are restricted.
- INCIDENCE RATE**
Number of lost time injuries per 1,000 employees for a 12 month period.
- FATAL INJURY INCIDENCE RATE**
Number of fatal injuries per 1,000 employees for a 12 month period.
- FREQUENCY RATE**
Number of lost time injuries per million hours worked.
- DURATION RATE**
Average number of workdays lost per injury.
- INJURY INDEX**
Number of workdays lost per million hours worked.
- METALLIFEROUS MINES**
All mines other than coal mines are classed as metalliferous mines.
- EXPLORATION**
Exploration activities not under the control of a Registered Mine Manager, usually associated with exploration leases.
- NOC**
Not otherwise classified.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

- MINING**
- There were three fatal accidents during 2009–10, one underground at a gold mine, one underground at a nickel mine and one on the surface at a bauxite and alumina operation.
 - There were 422 LTIs during 2009–10, 25 more than the previous year (397 injuries in 2008–09).
 - There was an average workforce of 68,778 employees in 2009–10, a slight decrease of 3% over the previous year (70,567 employees in 2008–09).
 - The overall LTI duration rate improved by 11% during 2009–10, falling from 21.9 to 19.4.
 - The overall LTI frequency rate deteriorated by 11% during 2009–10, rising from 2.8 to 3.1.
 - The overall injury index remained unchanged at 61 during 2009–10.
 - Serious LTIs in the mining industry during 2009–10 totalled 340, which is 24 more than for 2008–09.
 - The overall serious LTI frequency rate deteriorated by 14% during 2009–10, rising from 2.2 to 2.5.
 - The iron ore sector LTI frequency rate improved significantly by 40% during 2009–10, falling from 2.5 to 1.5.
 - The bauxite and alumina sector LTI frequency rate deteriorated significantly by 57% during 2009–10, rising from 2.8 to 4.4.
 - The gold sector LTI frequency rate deteriorated significantly by 63% during 2009–10, rising from 1.9 to 3.1.
 - The nickel sector LTI frequency rate deteriorated significantly by 33% during 2009–10, rising from 2.4 to 3.2.
 - There were 673 DIs during 2009–10, 65 more than the previous year (608 injuries in 2008–09).
 - The overall DI frequency rate deteriorated by 16% during 2009–10, rising from 4.3 to 5.0.
- EXPLORATION**
- There were 38 LTIs during 2009–10, 6 more than the previous year.
 - There was an average workforce of 2807 employees in 2009–10, an increase of 19% over the previous year.
 - The overall LTI frequency rate deteriorated slightly by 3% during 2009–10, rising from 6.5 to 6.7.

SAFETY PERFORMANCE IN THE WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MINERAL INDUSTRY 2009-2010

