

INJURIES BY MINERAL MINED DURING 2010-2011

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	30,309	60.68	65	15	80	1,805	2.6	1.3	22.6	30	2
Gold	18,895	35.24	108	19	127	3,220	6.7	3.6	25.4	91	1
Bauxite and alumina	10,808	22.19	47	15	62	785	5.7	2.8	12.7	35	0
Nickel	9,080	17.88	51	7	58	1,655	6.4	3.2	28.5	93	0
Base metals	2,316	4.08	16	2	18	309	7.8	4.4	17.2	76	0
Mineral sands	1,871	2.80	8	2	10	121	5.3	3.6	12.1	43	0
Diamonds	1,686	3.47	5	0	5	91	3.0	1.4	18.2	26	0
Salt	1,296	1.54	3	4	7	42	5.4	4.5	6.0	27	0
Manganese ore	866	1.79	3	0	3	93	3.5	1.7	31.0	52	0
Construction materials	697	1.30	3	2	5	38	7.2	3.8	7.6	29	0
Tin-tantalum-lithium	554	1.13	1	2	3	12	5.4	2.7	4.0	11	0
Other	2,590	3.92	15	7	22	513	8.5	5.6	23.3	131	0
Surface Metalliferous	72,280	137.68	266	63	329	7,230	4.6	2.4	22.0	53	2
Underground Metalliferous	8,688	18.33	59	12	71	1,454	8.2	3.9	20.5	79	1
Total Metalliferous	80,968	156.01	325	75	400	8,684	4.9	2.6	21.7	56	3
Coal	985	1.31	8	9	17	334	17.3	13.0	19.6	255	0
Total – all mining	81,953	157.32	333	84	417	9,018	5.1	2.7	21.6	57	3
Total – exploration	3,340	6.87	22	24	46	583	13.8	6.7	12.7	85	1
TOTAL	85,293	164.19	355	108	463	9,601	5.4	2.8	20.7	58	4



There were four fatal accidents in the Western Australian mineral industry during 2010-11

- A rise miner at an underground gold mine was found deceased at the bottom of a newly excavated emergency escape rise. He had been installing fixed, permanent ladders in the escape rise.
- A scaffolder working under the wharf at an iron ore port facility, dismantling a cantilevered section on the end of a hanging scaffold structure, drowned when the section he was working on failed and collapsed, falling into the water beneath the wharf. His body was retrieved by Water Police divers.
- A fitter conducting work on the front suspension of a haul truck at an iron ore mine was fatally injured when there was a release of energy and he was struck by a component of the suspension strut.
- An exploration geologist collapsed after spending a day collecting samples at an exploration site in the north of the State.

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

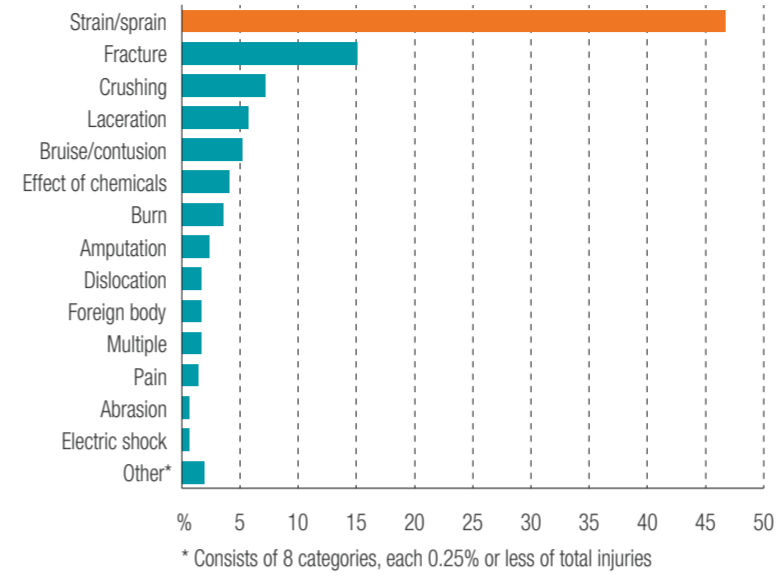
NOC

Not otherwise classified

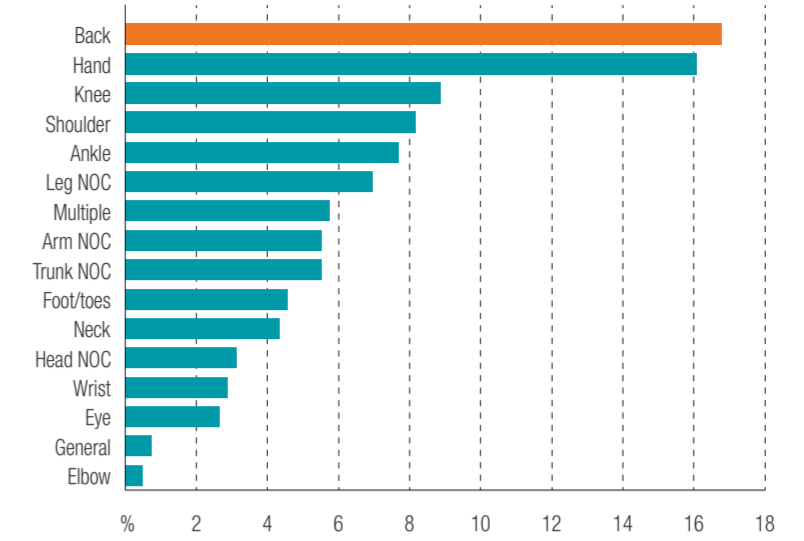
EXPLORATION

Exploration activities not under the control of a Registered Mine Manager, usually associated with exploration leases

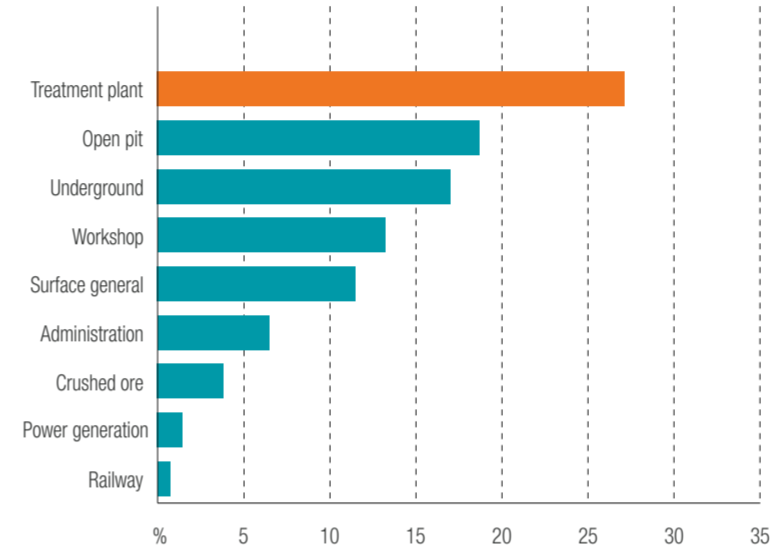
NATURE OF INJURY



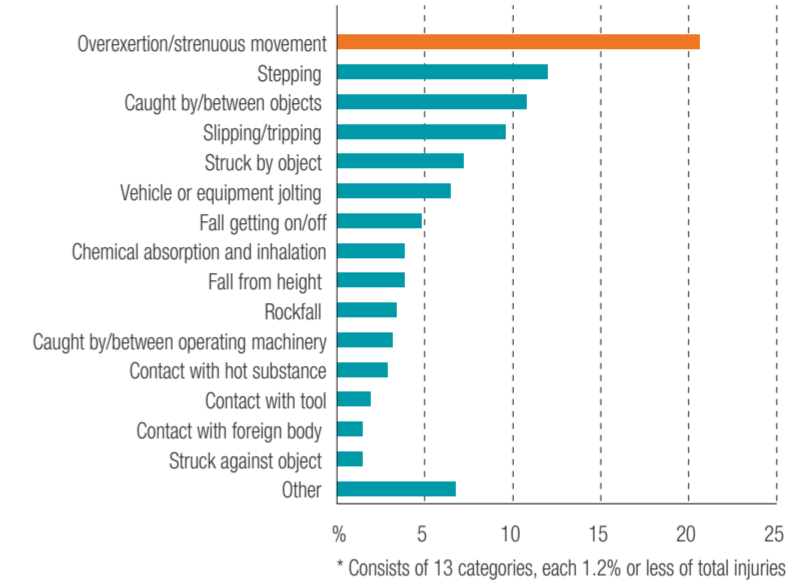
PART OF BODY



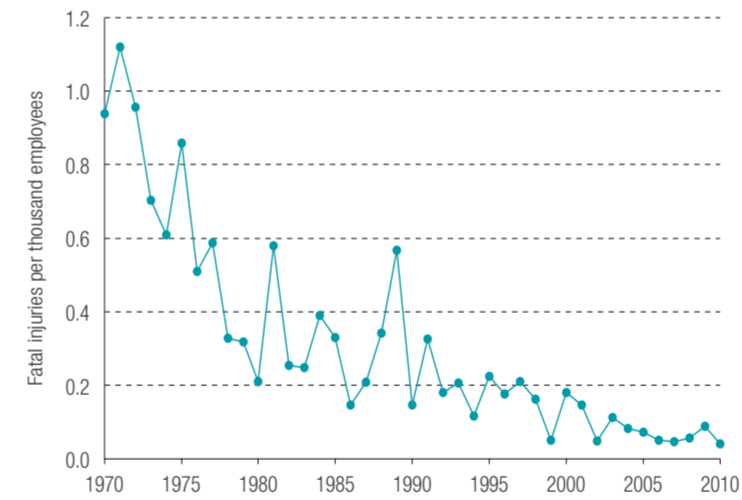
LOCATION OF ACCIDENT



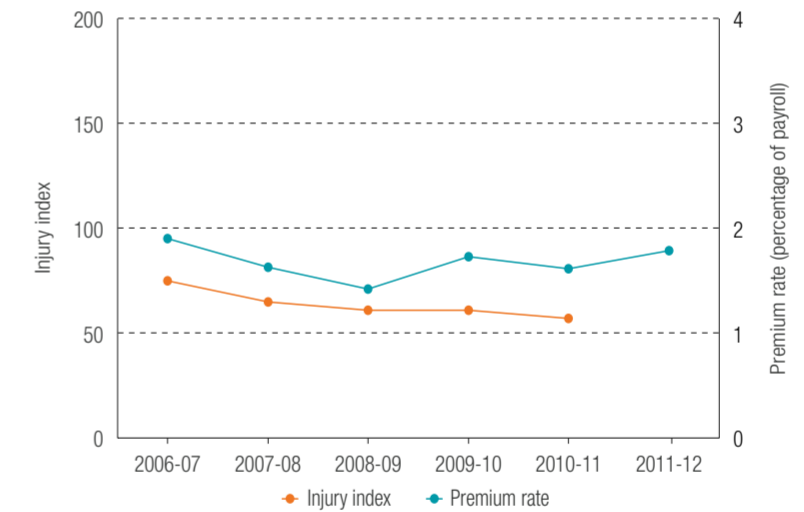
TYPE OF ACCIDENT



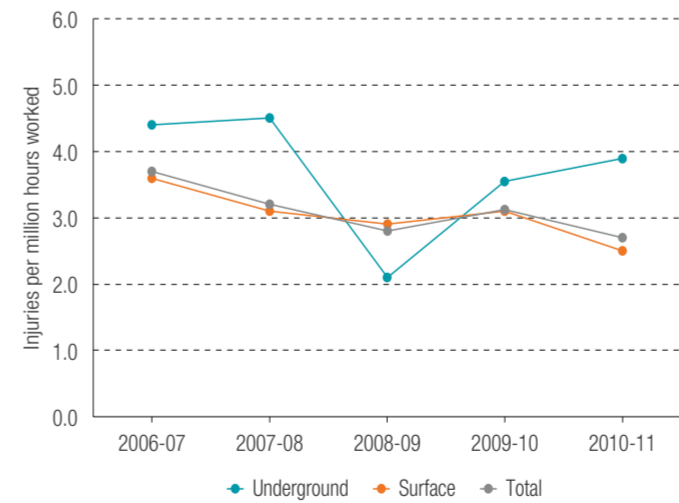
MINING FATAL INJURY INCIDENCE RATE



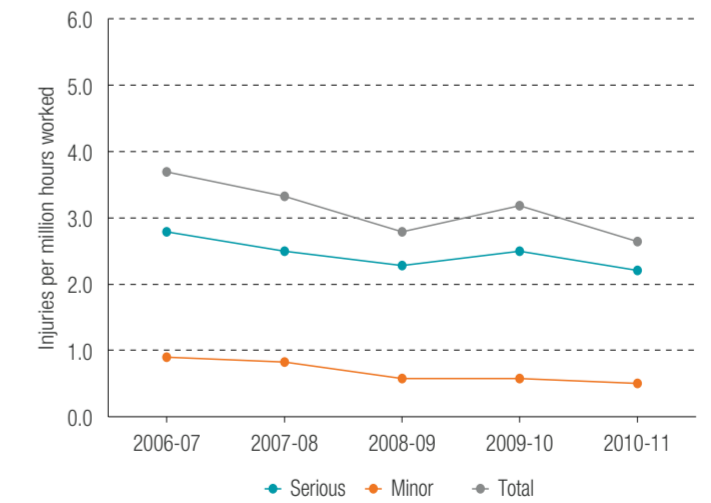
COMPARISON OF INJURY INDEX AND COMPENSATION PREMIUM RATE



MINING LOST TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATE BY LOCATION



MINING LOST TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATE BY SEVERITY



STATISTICAL SUMMARY

MINING

- There were three mining fatal accidents during 2010-11 — one underground at a gold mine, one on the surface at an iron ore mine and one at the port facilities of an iron ore operation.
- There were 417 LTIs during 2010-11, five fewer than the previous year (422 injuries in 2009-10).
- There was an average workforce of 81,953 employees in 2010-11, an increase of 19% over the previous year's average of 68,778.
- The overall LTI duration rate deteriorated by 11% during 2010-11, rising from 19.4 to 21.6.
- The overall LTI frequency rate improved by 13% during 2010-11, falling from 3.1 to 2.7.
- The overall injury index improved by 6%, falling from 61 in 2009-10 to 57 in 2010-11.
- Serious LTIs in the mining industry during 2010-11 totalled 333, seven fewer than for 2009-10.
- The overall serious LTI FR improved by 16% during 2010-11, falling from 2.5 to 2.1.
- The iron ore sector LTI FR improved by 13% during 2010-11, falling from 1.5 to 1.3.
- The bauxite and alumina sector LTI FR improved significantly by 36% during 2010-11, falling from 4.4 to 2.8 and returning to the level of the 2008-09 LTI FR.
- The gold sector LTI FR deteriorated by 16% during 2010-11, rising from 3.1 to 3.6
- The nickel sector LTI FR remained unchanged at 3.2 in 2010-11.
- There were 818 DIs during 2010-11, 145 more than the previous year (673 DIs reported in 2009-10).
- The overall DI frequency rate deteriorated by 4%, rising from 5.0 to 5.2.

EXPLORATION

- There was one exploration fatality in 2010-11.
- There were 46 LTIs during 2010-11, eight more than the previous year.
- There was an average workforce of 3,340 employees, an increase of 19% over the previous year's average.
- The overall LTI FR remained unchanged from the 2009-10 value of 6.7.
- There were 37 exploration disabling injuries reported during 2010-11, resulting in a DI frequency rate of 5.4.