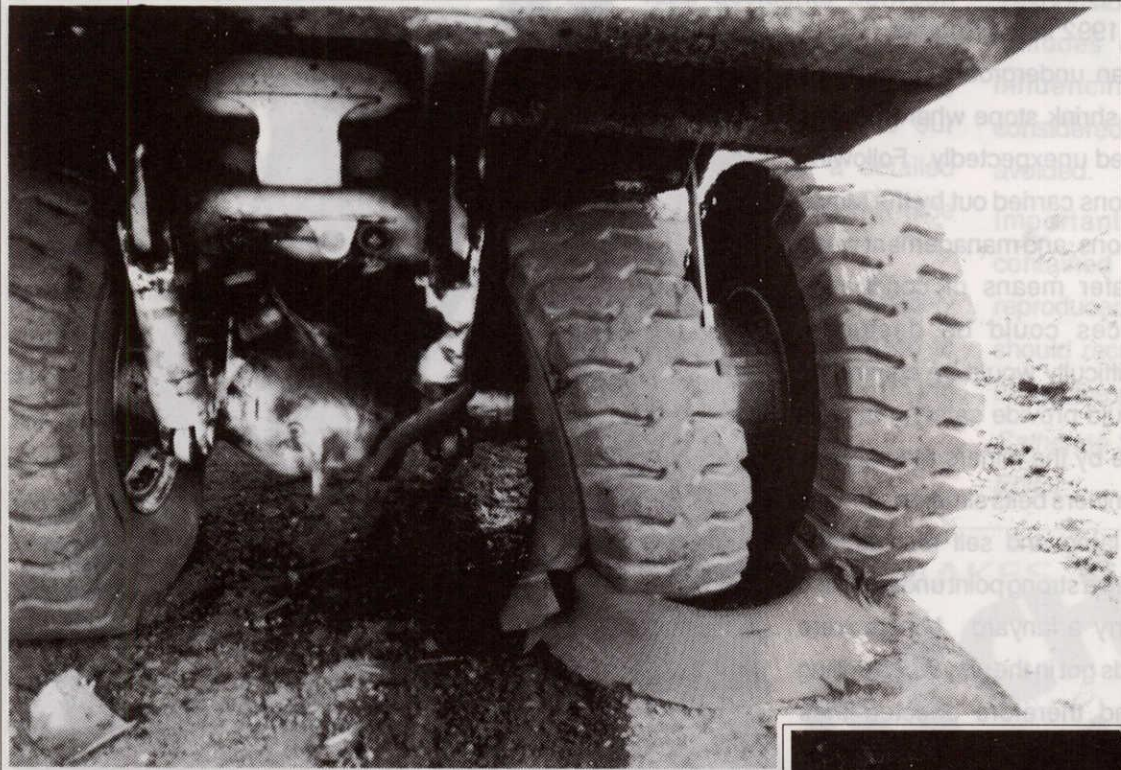




# MINESAFE

ISSUED BY THE MINING ENGINEERING DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (WA)

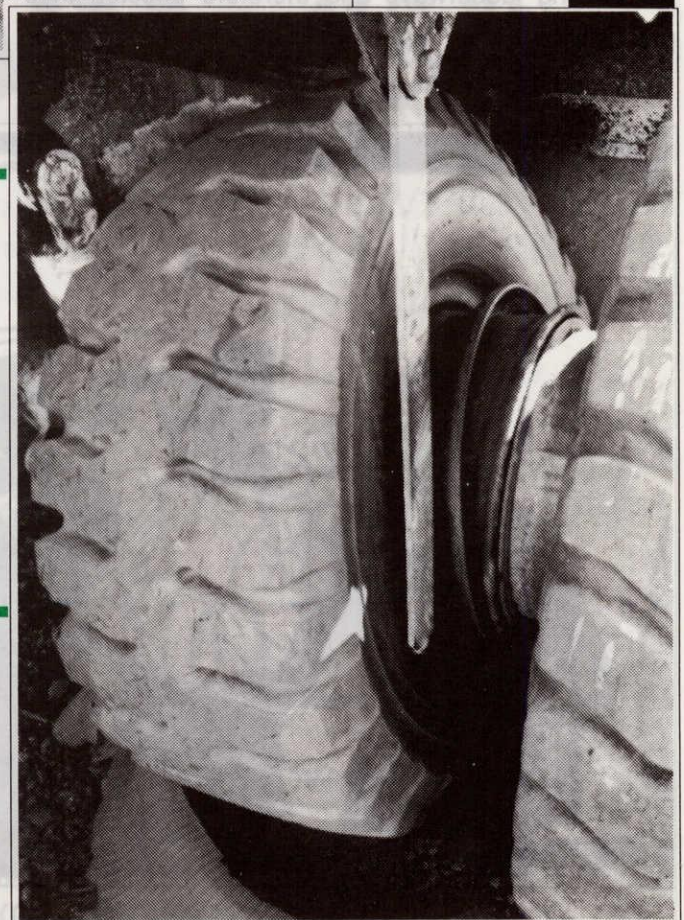


*After effects of a typical Tyre Explosion - Refer to Significant Incident Report 15 for more information on Tyre Explosions.*

*Close up of inside Tyre damage. Other tyres will need careful monitoring for up to 36 hours.*

## **DANGEROUS, UNNECESSARY and EXPENSIVE!**

**T**he danger is extreme when Mobile Plant comes into contact with overhead powerlines. Dumping under powerlines, particularly at night, is a compound hazard that is easily avoided. This tyre exploded within metres of the contact. The driver, who had lowered the tray before he drove away, was unaware that any contact had taken place.

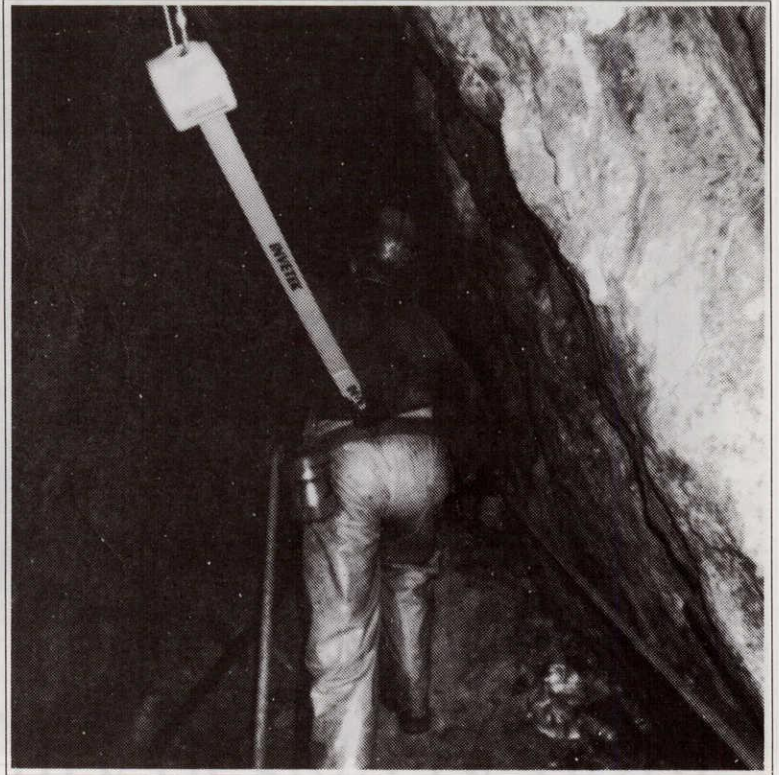


TEL: 0

# NEW SAFETY SYSTEM FOR UNDERGROUND MINING

**O**n the 26 March 1992 in the Southern Cross region of WA, an underground miner was killed when the shrink stope where he was working collapsed unexpectedly. Following initial investigations carried out by the Mines Department, unions, and management steps were taken to see if a safer means of conducting underground work practices could be designed. Management believed the difficulty would be coming up with a work practice that would provide safety, maintain mobility and gain acceptance by the miners themselves. The miners were using their miners belts simply as means of holding up their battery lamp and self rescuer and seldom attached themselves to a strong point underground or, for that matter, even carry a lanyard. Miners were concerned that safety lanyards got in the way when drilling or climbing ladderways and therefore affected their productivity.

*Continued page 3*



*A lifeline system that allows complete mobility and support.*



*Mac McCormack with rope rescue trainees at the ABC Tower, Perth.*

Management approached Troll Rescue and Safety Equipment with this problem, who were able to recommend a number of changes to their safety systems which would maintain their mobility whilst ensuring 100% safety. The problem was providing a system that would assist the miners productivity, rather than hinder their operations, therefore ensuring that the miners would want to use the equipment.

Troll installed a temporary lifeline system in the shrink stope, coupled with a 2 m retractable lanyard, which takes 3 to 5 minutes to install or dismantle. The system ensured freedom of movement for 20 m horizontally and 4 m laterally. The temporary lifeline system provided complete freedom of movement and maintained total safety during operations. The miners belts were re-designed to give greater support to the lumbar region and have dual attachments to assist the miner in ladderways.

Management believed the new temporary lifeline system is a breakthrough in increasing underground safety in the industry and they will be ensuring that their staff has adequate training in this area.

For more information on this matter, contact John Vucemillo, Mine Foreman at Edwards Find Decline or Troll Rescue and Safety Equipment.

*Technical advances in safety harness design mean there is a good selection available through equipment suppliers in Western Australia. Please contact your supplier for information.*

Catherine Stedman

Editor

## EDITORIAL

**T**he recently published Retrospective Study into fatal accidents between 1980 and 1991 is a breakthrough for the mining industry as it is, to our knowledge, the first time a detailed analysis of fatalities over such a time span has been carried out.

It is a document that should be widely circulated at all minesites and used to trigger action from the boardroom to the pit floor.

The study confirms, once again, that accidents are not matter of chance, and no one set of contributing factors can be looked at in isolation.

In turn, accident analysis requires a greater vision than that offered by the concepts of "blame" and diverse "responsibility". The behaviour and attitudes of all those involved are influencing factors, and must be considered if another accident is to be avoided.

Important recommendations are contained in the study. They are reproduced in this issue of Minesafe and should receive unqualified acceptance from mine personnel across the State.

Catherine Stedman

Editor

**NUGGET**

**SAFETY MAKES SENSE**

**SO WATCH YOURSELF mate!**



**NUGGET KNOW HOW -**

POSTERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE  
DIVISIONAL LIBRARIAN, SIMON WOOD  
TEL: (09) 2223532/2223438.

# To the Editor

## SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT REPORTS (SIRs)

Despite the publication of SIRs highlighting specific hazards similar accidents continue to occur.

Recently there have been two fatal accidents the causes of which have been covered by SIRs.

From the evidence given at one coronial inquisition a SIR was presented to workers at toolbox meetings, at safety meeting and discussed amongst colleagues. Despite this, another fatality occurred a few weeks later in identical circumstances.

Management may wish to investigate how they disseminate the information presented in SIRs and similar notifications of potential hazards and ask themselves the question: "What evidence could I present should an accident occur in regard to the victim's training and knowledge of the hazards in his workplace?"

Other areas for assessment may be:

- a. What records of training are kept.
- b. What form does the training take.
- c. How is the effectiveness of the training assessed.

Mine workers must also recognise that accidents are not occurrences that only happen to other people.

It cannot be over-emphasised that SIRs highlight real hazards that have already caused accidents. The Inspectorate does not issue them without a reason.

*Martin Knee, Regional Mining Engineer, Karratha*

## OFF HIGHWAY BRAKE PARTS

There have been a number of recent incidents related to brake system problems in mines around the world.

In most cases the cause of the problem can be traced back to the use of "will fit" parts including disc and/or shoe brake seals, pistons, wedge assemblies, pawl assemblies as well as linings.

Brake Linings on mining equipment are a good example. Major mining equipment manufacturers produce their vehicles with brake systems tested and certified to the brake performance standards, which require testing to be done on the specific manufacturers model - fully loaded and on grade. "Will fit" linings are often only tested to SAE j661 which is a material screening test and has no bearing on the ability of the friction material to pass the "on vehicle - fully loaded - on grade testing and certification standards". Using "will fit" parts can prove to be false economy as they can cause mechanical failure, leading to injury of workers and ultimately wreck equipment.

*Larry D. Meyser, Director*

*Part Sales - KPC - Haulpack Division of Australia*

*(Abridged Version of Text - Editor)*

## WAMEX '92

The Mining Engineering Division's exhibition at WAMEX '92 was an outstanding success. The Theme "All Accidents Are Preventable" was used to reinforce the need for training in hazard identification. The display is now gone to Karratha and Kalgoorlie so that as many mine employees as possible can see it. Please contact Martin Knee, Regional Mining Engineer, Karratha or Jim Boucaut, RME at Kalgoorlie for more information about how you can see this display.

# SAFETY PERFORMANCE — BLAIR DECLINE

**O**n April 1992, the Blair Nickel Mine completed 200,000 manhours or 33 months without a Lost Time Accident. Western Mining Corporation, through its subsidiary company Kalgoorlie Gold Operations, manage the project, while the mining operation is carried out by various contracting firms. National Mine Management, the underground mining contractor, by virtue of the length of time on the project, have contributed the majority of the hours worked, and with their commitment to safety, especially in areas of management and supervision, can take credit for this achievement.

Development Superintendent, Peter Moore acknowledges both their professionalism and constant commitment to safety in the underground environment as the major reason for the project's safety record.

All personnel involved with the project are constantly reminded of their responsibilities by means of:

- Initial and site specific inductions
- Monthly safety meetings, including specific video training and discussions on Serious Incident Reports
- Guest speakers on various mining practices
- Senior First Aid Training
- On the job follow up procedures

At the Blair decline, minor injuries are subject to the same full reporting system as serious accidents, which involves prompt and thorough investigation, recommendations for change and follow up.

Breakdown of project hours:

WMC (KG)	32,400
Leighton's	27,000
National Mine Management	125,000
Others	15,600
<b>TOTAL PROJECT HOURS</b>	<b>200,000</b>



# PROSECUTIONS

A crane operator has been fined for operating a crane with a boom length of more than seven metres for which he did not hold current Certificate of Competency.

The charge was laid after the crane was used to lift two men in a man cage. One man was injured after the hoist rope broke when the last section of boom was extended without the necessary compensation on the hoist drum. The man cage and its occupants fell two metres to the ground.

Permission to use man cages is subject to stringent conditions imposed by the Department of Mines. In this instance, permission was not sought. The accident highlights the dangers involved in this type of operation and the need to ensure that man cages are used only under strict supervision and only when the necessary permission is obtained from the Department.

A fine was also imposed on a site supervisor for manufacturing a blasting agent without a licence from the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

The supervisor had originally applied to the Department for a licence to store explosives, but inspections later found evidence that ANFO had been manufactured.

The offence contravened both the Mines Regulation Act and Regulations and the Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations.

*Blair Decline Employees receive their two year Safety Award from WB Anderson (2nd on left) Resident Manager Kalgoorlie Gold Operations.*

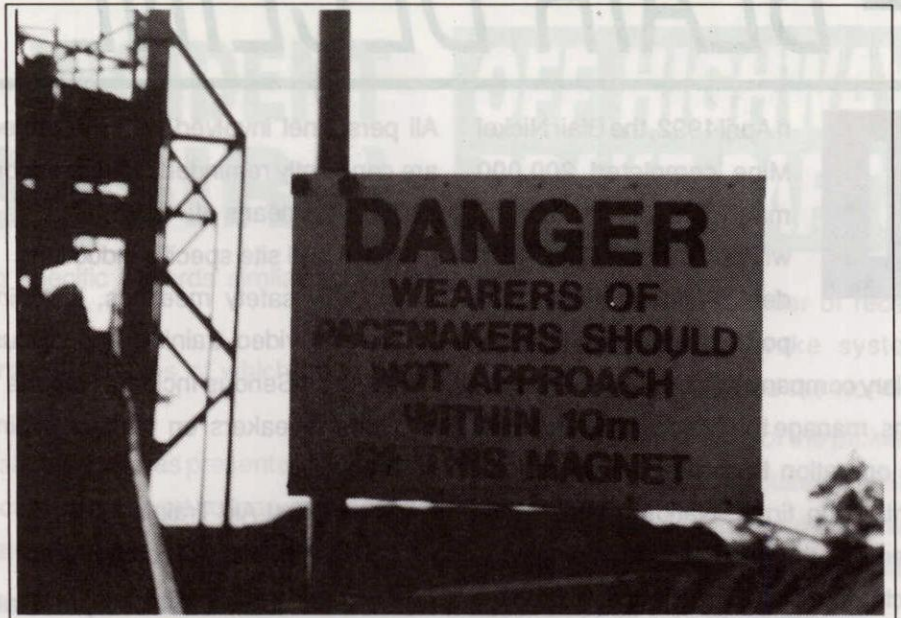
# POTENTIAL HAZARD TO PACEMAKER WEARERS

**T**his highlights a potential hazard to wearers of pacemakers.

High magnetic or electric fields may interfere with the operation of your

pacemaker.

For those workers wearing pacemakers - please consult your technical manual or contact the supplier of your device for further information in relation to strength of fields that may affect the performance. Safety officers and workforce representatives should be made aware of this potential hazard, and know the areas of the minesite where high electric or magnetic fields exist.



If you inadvertently enter a magnetic or electric field, you may feel nauseous, dizzy or generally unwell **STOP** whatever you are doing, leave the area and seek advice.

## WARNING! - PRESSURIZED POLY PIPE

**T**A hard hat probably saved the life of a surface worker struck on the head by the end of a length of pressurized pipe.

The worker was one of two miners disconnecting a 90mm poly pipe that supplied process water from an in-pit bore. An understood procedure called for the pipe to be uncoupled when leakage occurred - an indication that it was "safe" to completely undo the coupling.

In this instance, there was no leakage observed before the pipe separated, flew back and struck the miner on the head. The hard hat, fortunately, absorbed most of the impact.

The accident highlights the danger related to uncoupling pressurised pipe without relieving the pressure first.

The operators were unaware that the pump had a non-return valve fitted and because no one had checked the line, they were also unaware that there was

a kink in the line going up the pit wall. No relief valve was on the pipeline to bleed the pipe safely, and there was no formal procedure or training for the workers carrying out this task.

Operators should ensure that equipment is "as ordered" when it is delivered and put to use, and that visual inspections are carried out automatically. Pipes should have a relief valve fitted either at the pump or at the lower end of the pipe and formal procedures for investigating hazards should be in place.

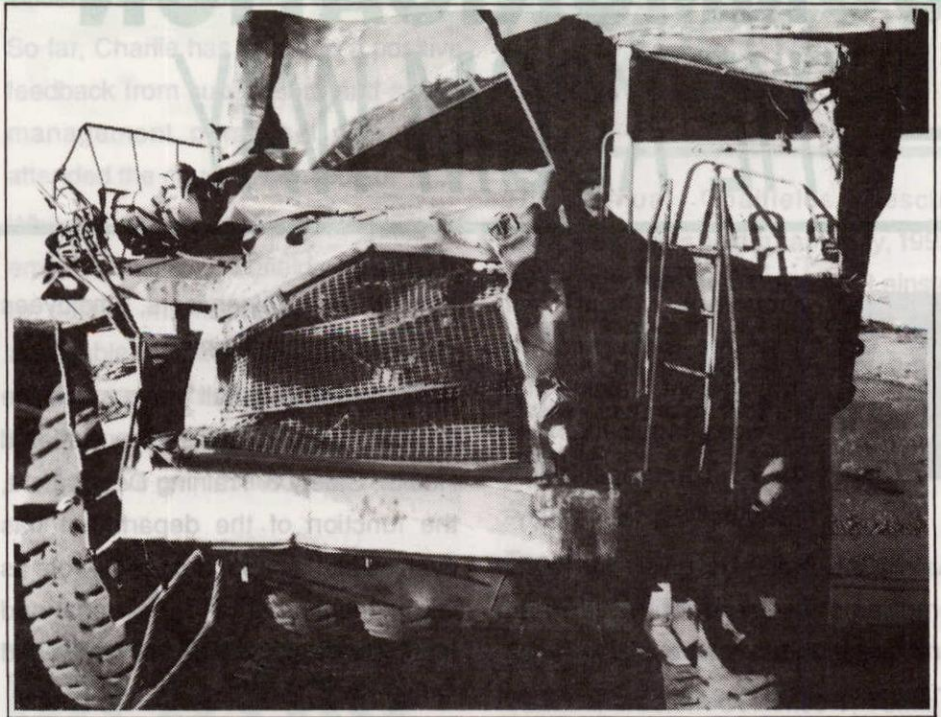
# FATAL ACCIDENTS IN W.A – MINING INDUSTRY (1980-1991)

## Recommendations

- THAT greater emphasis be placed on all aspects of ground control in underground mines. The emphasis should include training, excavation design and support, lighting, mechanisation of scaling operations and overhead protection for operators.
- THAT in underground headings with high backs, regular close-up inspection and scaling of the backs be done. The means of access for this (and other purposes) should be via a purpose designed unit, or from a working platform correctly designed and attached to an appropriate item of mobile equipment.
- THAT all vehicles on mines be fitted with seat belts and their use be enforced by all companies.
- THAT heavy equipment and off road vehicles on mines be fitted with suitable protection in the event of the vehicle rolling over.

These two recommendations should be applied together as there have been fatalities where the person was held in the vehicle by a seat belt and crushed in the operators cabin. The recommendation on seat belts includes specialist vehicles, for example fork lifts.

- THAT a written log or logs be maintained at all mines to facilitate and verify communication on matters concerning safety and health of persons on each shift and between shifts. The use of a written log is of



utmost importance at underground mines.

- THAT in addition to improvements in induction and training on tasks, training in hazard identification and accident prevention be given to all workers. It is not sufficient to train only supervisors and health and safety representatives in these important disciplines.
- THAT a standard form be developed for the collection of information about the person fatally injured and the circumstances of the accident.
- THAT a fatality review committee with a structure similar to that proposed for the work group be established to examine each fatality as soon after the accident as practicable.

It is not proposed that the committee replace nor intrude upon the Coronial Inquiry or the Mines Department

investigation which both concentrate on the single fatality. The review committee should examine the fatality along with others that have occurred, to identify corrective action which should be taken.

- THAT all joints in compressed air hoses be secured or a device fitted to prevent the hose flailing if the joint fails.
- THAT the methods and mechanisms for handling drill rods on drilling rigs be reviewed by the Industry and drilling rig manufacturers.

The work group discussed this issue at some length and sought advice on the methods currently used to handle drill rods. Some drill rigs, particularly larger ones, have automated systems installed. An engineering approach is required to reduce the level of hazard to operators from swinging drill rods.

# CARE - COMPETENCE AND COMMUNICATION

## - THE KCGM WAY

**A** recurrent theme in Minesafe is the need for the type of training that provides employees with the level of competence to carry out any task safely.

At KCGM, safety is given the same emphasis as production, and an enthusiastic team of people from line management and the safety department have developed an integrated safety program that covers general

management, supervisors, employees and specific task training.

In the two and a half years since the formation of KCGM's Occupational Health, Safety & Training Department, the function of the department has evolved into a support/advisory role as line management take their legal and moral duties in occupational health and safety seriously.

As an advisory service, the OHS&T Department monitors and advises on

pending changes to rules, legislation and standards, health and safety issues, action plans, equipment purchase and general trends in occupational health and safety.

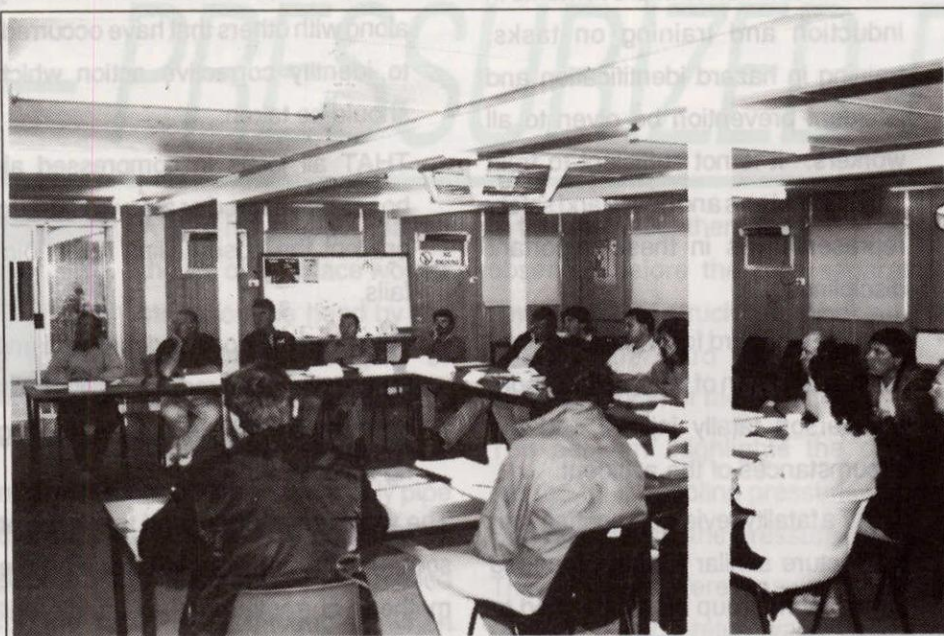
Accident statistics are recorded and analysed on a monthly basis in addition to managing workers' compensation claims.

The department also carries out the majority of KCGM's safety and occupational health training requirements for its 900 employees and numerous contractors.

Christine Webster, the Occupational Health Nurse, coordinates the Occupational Health and First Aid side of the operations.

Her main functions include pre-employment medicals, coordinating on-site first aid officers, rehabilitation, health promotions, hearing conservation, and occupational health and first aid training for employees.

Christine also liaises with medical practitioners which keeps the doctors informed of the company's policies and procedures regarding work related accidents and subsequent return to work.



*KCGM Supervisors look as if they have the answer; who has the question?*



All new KCGM employees initially attend a two day induction program conducted by the Occupational Health and Safety Training Officer, Charlie Fitzgerald.

All contractors must also attend a half day induction. In addition, KCGM employees and contractors attend specific on-site induction.

Charlie has recently put together a one day refresher course in Occupational Health and Safety for all employees, a Safety Committee Member training program and a two day course for supervisors.

Of particular interest to Minesafe was the comprehensive training course for supervisors which provides the necessary framework to enable supervisors to approach their tasks knowledgeably and with confidence.

As well as covering the practical areas such as hazard identification, accident

causation and prevention and the law, the course also spends considerable time on areas such as conducting meetings, conflict resolution, and the important areas that deal with not only how but why safety management influences behaviour and attitudes.

So far, Charlie has received a positive feedback from supervisors and senior management personnel who have attended the courses conducted.

While KCGM may be one of the largest employers in the goldfields, its attitude to safety management is equally applicable to small organisations for the simple reason that it is the commitment to safety within the company, involving consultative processes, that makes it work.

## DR GYRO - BHP STYLE

BHP Iron Ore employees appear to have a few inventors in their midst.

Boilermaker Peter Duffy joins the list by building a prototype device for changing conveyor rollers.

The device enables people to lift the belt from the roller while removing the roller from the roller brackets.

Source: The Chronicle, volume 226.

# WA COALFIELDS RESCUE COMPETITION

The annual Coalfields Rescue Competition was held in early May, 1992. Teams from Western Collieries, Leinster Nickel Operations, Griffin Coal, State Energy Commission and the Kambalda Nickel Operations took part.

### Results

#### Surface (Combined Score)

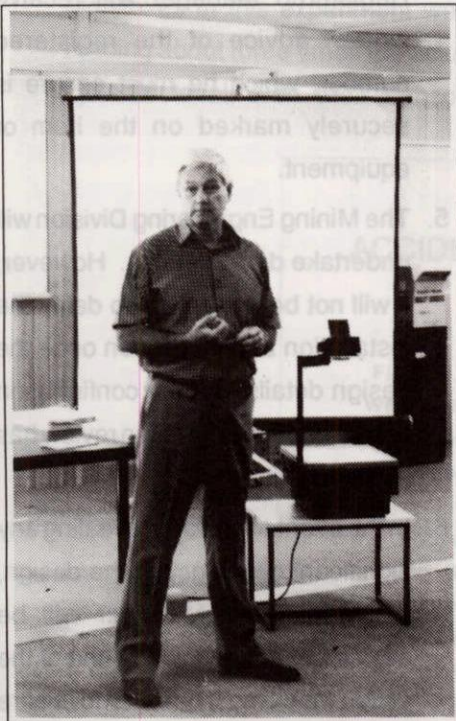
Team 6, Griffin 1; Team 4, SECWA 2; Team 5, Kambalda 3.

#### Underground (Combined Score)

Team 1, Western Collieries 1; Team 5, Kambalda 2; Team 3, Leinster 3, Team 7, Western Collieries 4.

A special Award was bestowed, by popular vote, on the assessor judged by the teams to have devised the most devious, difficult and thoroughly Machiavellian tests.

It was won by Skills Assessor Taffy Payne (Regular Army) who returned to duty with his reputation enhanced and his eye on some possible new recruits.



Course presenter, Charlie Fitzgerald (KCGM) has the answers at his fingertips.

During the 1989/90 year, Mining was ranked 7th among the 13 major industries in terms of the number of injuries per million hours worked. This is a record but every effort must continue to be made to work towards making mining the safest industry in the State.

# CLASSIFIED MACHINERY ON MINES

EFFECTIVE FROM JUNE 1, 1992

## ADVICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES OF DEPARTMENT OF MINES' POLICY REGARDING NEW INSTALLATIONS

The delay in the promulgation of the Mines Regulation Amendment Act 1990 has brought about a need for the Department of Mines to develop a policy for the monitoring of new installations of classified machinery and for the auditing of design criteria.

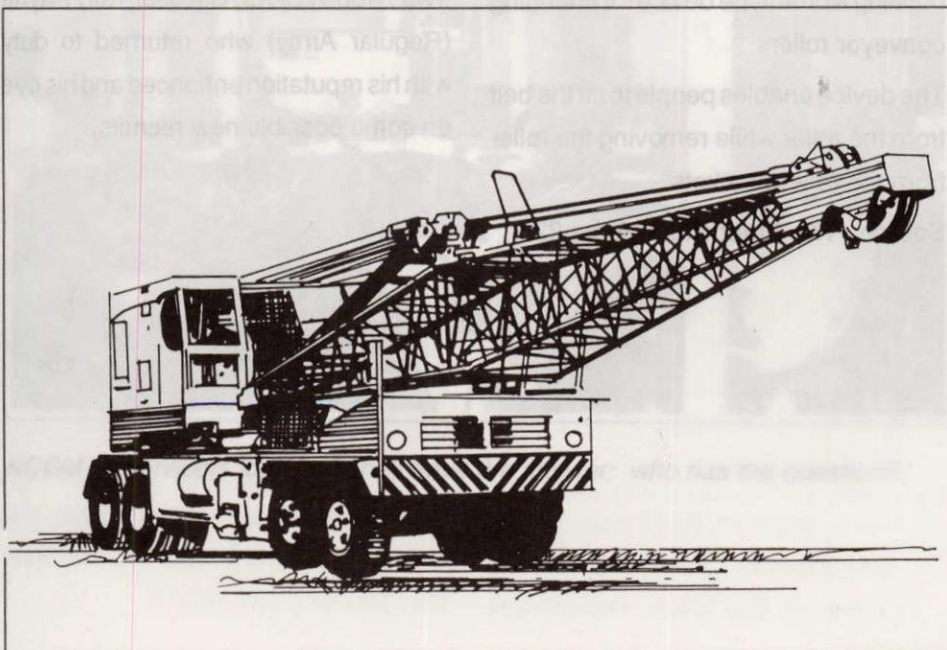
In general, personnel from the Engineering Section of the Mining Engineering Division of the Department will maintain records of classified machinery installations and perform a design auditing role. Special Inspectors of Mines (Machinery) will continue to conduct initial inspections of newly installed equipment to facilitate

compliance by management with respect to Regulation 6.13(1).

The policy, as set out below, reflects the structure and requirements of the Mines Regulation Act, the resources available to the Department, practices and procedures consistent with high safety standards and the procedures adopted by the Department of Occupational Health, Safety & Welfare (DOHSW) for the control of designated plant under the OHSW Act regulations. In practice, the Department of Mines procedures will parallel those of DOHSW in all aspects of importance.

With respect to the installation of classified machinery, it is the policy of this Department that:

1. The Mining Engineering Division will deal with all matters associated with classified machinery through the Registered Manager or his nominated representative.
2. Registered Managers are requested to provide the State Mining Engineer with design details and drawings for all new classified machinery prior to installation.
3. Registered Managers are requested to provide written confirmation that each design submitted has been reviewed by an independent, appropriately qualified engineer, and found to be in accordance with the relevant Australian Standard.
4. The Mining Engineering Division will allocate a registration number to each item and record relevant data. The Registered Manager will receive written advice of the registered number, which he must ensure is securely marked on the item of equipment.
5. The Mining Engineering Division will undertake design audits. However, it will not be necessary to delay the installation and inspection once the design details and the confirmation of an independent design review has been submitted.
6. In the event of an audit revealing any significant deficiency in the design, the Registered Manager will be advised of the deficiency and of the action which must be taken to ensure the safety of the workforce.



# MONITOX HYDROGEN CYANIDE MONITORS



Jenny Oosterhof, Occupational Hygienist

**T**hree of the Department's Monitoxes were submitted to the Analytical Reference Laboratory (ARL) for:

SYMBOL 173 ("CG Times (WN)" \s 25 \h evaluation of the accuracy of electronic calibration for ageing sensors, and

SYMBOL 173 ("CG Times (WN)" \s 25 \h the accuracy of electronic versus hydrogen cyanide gas calibration for the installation of new sensors.

The tests found that:

1. As sensors age, they read with increased sensitivity. The three Monitoxes in this experiment were reading about three times the actual cyanide level, with their sensors

ranging from 1 to 3 years older than their 'best before' dates.

This experiment does not represent an isolated case as tests have found a similar trend among other monitors calibrated from both WA and Queensland.

2. Electronic calibration is adequate for monitors with new sensors. A maximum of 1ppm difference was found where new sensors were calibrated electronically and then compared with a hydrogen cyanide gas calibration.

## Recommendations

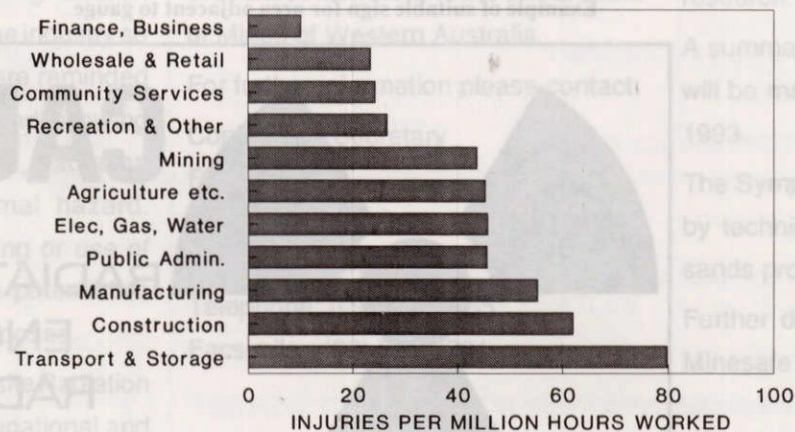
1. Monitoxes must be regularly calibrated (every 6 months) and

sensors replaced by or soon after their 'best before' date.

2. Companies should keep readily accessible records detailing the service and calibration histories of their Monitoxes.

Note: At this stage, ARL is the only known laboratory providing a hydrogen cyanide gas calibration service.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIAN ACCIDENT FREQUENCY RATE BY INDUSTRIES 1990/91



Source - DOSHWA publication: "State of the Work Environment 7".

During the 1989/90 year, Mining was ranked 7th among the 10 Industry Groups. In 1990/91 the ranking improved to the point where only 4 industries have a better record but every effort must continue to be made to work towards making mining the safest industry in the State.

# RADIATION GAUGES — ON MINESITES



*This sign is incorrect.  
See example below.*

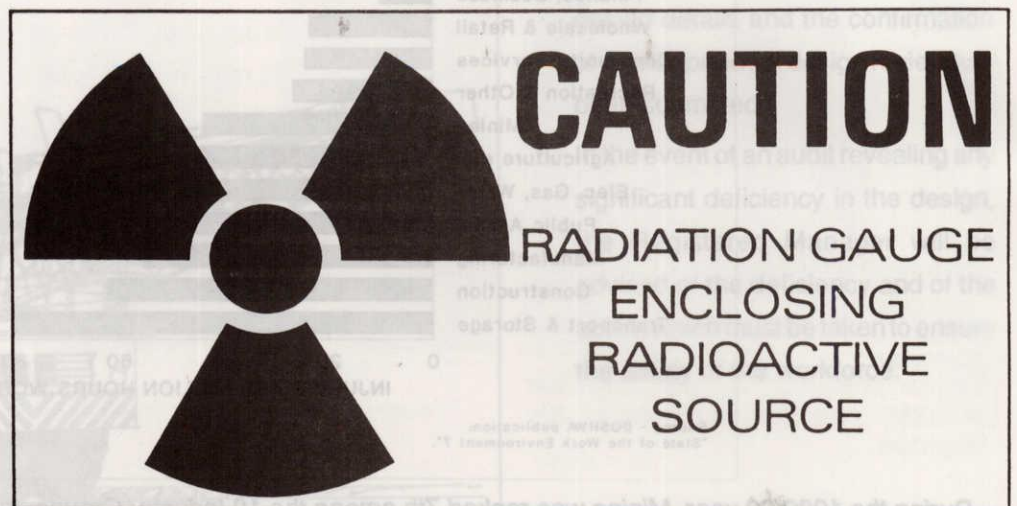
**I**ndustrial gauges that incorporate radioactive sources are used on minesites throughout Western Australia for a variety of purposes, the most common of which are bin level sensors and density gauging control.

The principle of operation of the instruments is common to most applications, in that a beam of radiation is passed through the bin, pipe etc, and that any material in the path of the beam will absorb or scatter the radiation to some degree. The amount of absorption or scatter will depend upon the amount (density, thickness or depth) of material present.

Because the instruments contain radioactive material, certain safety precautions in their handling and use should be followed in order to minimize the potential for radiation exposures. The safety precautions and duties and responsibilities of the owner and user of the instruments are outlined in the National Health and Medical Research Councils' publication 'Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Radiation Gauges (1982)'. Copies of this publication are available from:

Radiation Health Unit  
(Health Department)  
Verdun Street  
NEDLANDS W.A. 6009  
Telephone (09) 389 226, or  
Mining Engineering Division  
(Mines Department)  
100 Plain Street  
EAST PERTH WA 6004  
Telephone (09) 222 3532

Example of suitable sign for area adjacent to gauge



Continued Page 13

# MINESAFE INTERNATIONAL 1993 - PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Note that under the requirements of the Code of Practice it is the responsibility of the user to ensure that a suitably qualified Radiation Safety Officer is appointed to ensure the safe operation, maintenance, storage and transport of the devices. At present workers with qualifications or approval received outside of Western Australia are not recognized by the Radiological Council (the body of experts responsible for radiation Safety Officers are periodically conducted by the Health Department. For information concerning dates of courses etc., contact the Radiation Health Unit on the telephone number listed above.

Also note that the Code of Practice outlines the correct wording to be used on warning signs to indicate the presence of a radiation gauge. It has become apparent to a number of Inspectors of Mines (who are also appointed as Inspectors under the Radiation Safety (General) Regulations, 1983) that the incorrect signs are in common use. Signposting using the wording "DANGER" or "RADIATION AREA" are incorrect and should be replaced. Refer to Annexe IV of the Code of Practice for further information.

A number of incidents involving radiation gauges have occurred in the industry so far this year. All workers are reminded that whilst used correctly, and following appropriate working rules, radiation gauges present a minimal hazard. However, incorrect handling or use of radiation gauges has the potential to deliver elevated radiation doses.

If in doubt - contact your on site Radiation Safety Officer, or the Occupational and Radiation Health Section of the Department of Mines.



Minesafe International 1993, the second conference specifically addressing occupational health and safety in the mining industry will be held from 21-26

March at the Burswood Convention Centre.

Topics covered over the five day conference will include:

- Health and Safety in the Mining Workplace
- Machinery and Man-Resolving the Conflict
- Accident Causation and Solutions
- Lifestyle and Health Promotion
- Workplace Hazards
- Regulation of Occupational Health and Safety

Minesafe International is organised by the Chamber of Mines and Energy of Western Australia and co-sponsored by the Australian Mining Industry Council, Worksafe Australia and the Department of Mines of Western Australia.

For further information please contact:

Conference Secretary

Pat Gilroy

Chamber of Mines and Energy of Western Australia

Telephone: (09) 325 2955

Facsimile: (09) 221 3701

## Radiation Protection in the Mining, Milling and Downstream Processing of Mineral Sands

Bunbury, the regional centre of the mineral sands mining and processing industry in Western Australia is the venue for this symposium, which will be held at the Lord Forrest Hotel from 18-20 March 1993.

This three-day special interest symposium will cover occupational and environmental radiation protection issues specific to mineral sands and associated downstream processing industries.

Topics to be discussed include processing technologies and the associated radiological hazards; impact and implementation of ICRP 60 recommendations; occupational radiation protection and its optimisation; environmental radiation protection and waste management; personal monitoring and dosimetry and radiation research.

A summary of the symposium findings will be made at Minesafe International 1993.

The Symposium will be complemented by technical tours of regional mineral sands processing operations.

Further details are available from the Minesafe Secretary.

# NOTICEBOARD CHECKLIST

# PUBLICATION UPDATE

## THE EMPLOYER

Do all workers have daily access to noticeboards?

YES

NO



Are Your noticeboards large enough?



Do your noticeboards have specific headings and sections for different materials e.g. Safety, Administration, General?



Has all outdated material been removed?



Is damaged material immediately replaced?



Is the Information easy to read?



## THE EMPLOYEE

Do you check the board each day?



Is the information easy to read?



Are the messages clear?



Are you ever asked if you have read the material?



Can you remember the important message in the information?



Do you provide feedback on the impact or otherwise of information?



You should answer yes to all these questions. Your NOTICEBOARD is a vital link in The Communication Chain.

**MAKE YOUR NOTICEBOARD WORK FOR YOU.**

- Contam Guidelines: for the evaluation of atmospheric contaminants in the mining industry - 1992.

- Fatal accidents in the Western Australian Mining Industry (1980-1991): A retrospective study.

- Gold Plant Cyanide Safety Guidelines - Reprint (Available July).

- Nugget Poster and Sticker

- Work practices NUGGET series

1. Rockfalls

2. Barring Down

3. Conveyor Safety

4. Crane Safety

5. Dumping over edges

- Reprint of NUGGET series Minesafety Law Pamphlets now available

- The General Duty of Care - Guidance Note.

Available from DOHWSA

Telephone: (09) 3278777

Facsimile: (09) 3218973

- Ground Control Guidelines (Available June)

## UPDATE OF PUBLISHED SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT REPORTS

27. Shrink Stope.

28. Mud Rush.

29. Stope Draw-Point (Mill Hole).

30. Elevating Platform Operation.

31. Hot Oil Boiler.

# WHAT'S ON?

## **SURFACE VENTILATION OFFICERS COURSE**

**2 - 3 July 1992**

Venue: Department of Mines, 100 Plain Street, East Perth.

Cost: \$200.00

**15 - 16 October 1992**

The next Underground Ventilation Officers Course is expected to be held in the second half of the year. Nominations are now being sought.

Interested parties to contact:

Tania Narducci on (09) 222 3095.

## **WA CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY EXAMINATIONS**

- First Class Mine Managers
- Quarry Managers
- Underground Supervisors
- Restricted Quarry Managers

Examination Date for the above Certificates are 5 October, 1992. Closing Date for application is 28 August 1992. Enquiries to Yvonne Borowski on (09) 222 3269.

## **ELECTION**

### **THREE (3) WORKMEN'S INSPECTORS OF MINES**

#### ***Kalgoorlie Inspectorate***

For the East Murchison, Mt Magnet, North Coolgardie, North East Coolgardie, Broad Arrow, East Coolgardie, Coolgardie, Yilgarn, Dundas, Eucla, Warburton, Nabberu and Phillips Mining Districts.

All Mine workers are entitled to vote.

Nominations close on 12 June, 1992.

Election date 22 July 1992.

## **LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE DRIVERS CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY**

Examination date: 28 August 1992.

Applications to sit the next examination in Karratha should be sent to Denis Brown, Mineral House, 100 Plain Street, East Perth 6004 by 31 July 1992. Telephone (09) 222 3546.

## **FUTURE OF AUSTRALIA'S MINING & ENERGY INDUSTRIES**

The Chamber of Mines & Energy are conducting the above seminar on the 9 September 1992. For further information, phone Peter Rowe on (09) 325 2955.

### **MINESAFE is published by the:**

Mining Engineering Division  
Department of Mines  
100 Plain Street  
East Perth WA 6004  
Tel: 09 222 3310/222 3438

## **STAFF CHANGES**

**KAREN BUXTON**, Secretary to the State Mining Engineer, left the Division and has been replaced by **JAN HARTLEY** formerly of the Geological Survey of WA.

We thank Karen Buxton for her invaluable efforts in contributing to the production of Minesafe as a committee member.

**PETER CAPON** has joined the Kalgoorlie Inspectorate as Senior Inspector of Mines

Occupational Health.

**CHRIS BIEGAJ**, District Inspector of Mines from the Kalgoorlie Inspectorate has resigned.

**MIKE ROWE** is joining the Mining Engineering Division as Senior Occupational Hygienist, transferring from the Chemistry Centre of WA.

# ACCIDENT ALERT

## INCIDENT

The control valve in the basket levelling system of a cherry picker failed as the cherry picker was being used to clamp cables to a cable tray at a height of 30 metres.

## RESULT

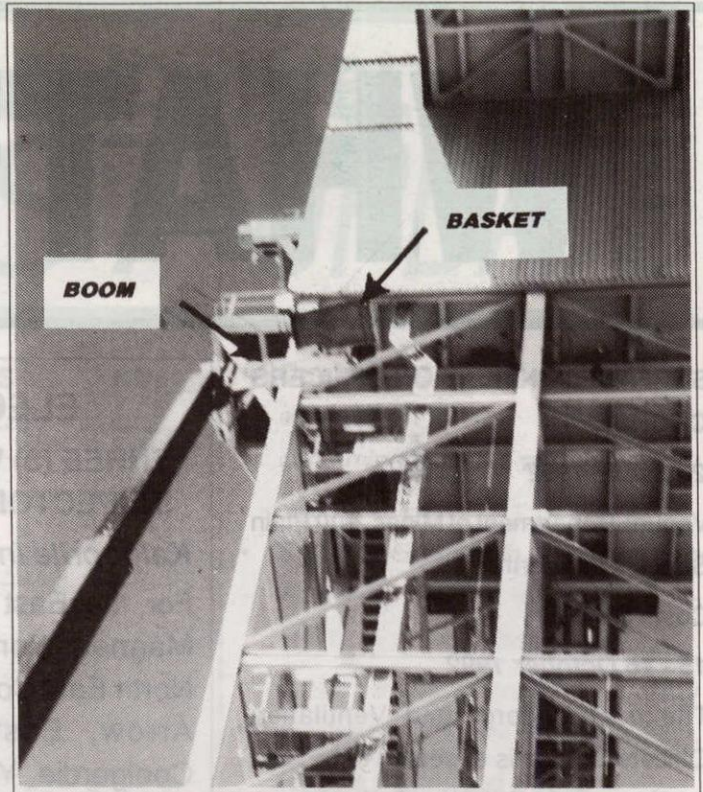
The basket rotated to its low position tipping the two workers out of the basket. Fortunately as both men were wearing safety harnesses, they escaped with injuries and a double fatality was avoided.

## PREVENTATIVE ACTION

All elevating platforms must be designed to have a fail safe system in the basket levelling circuit.

Personnel using them must wear a full safety harness and anchor them to an anchor point in the basket.

The anchor point must be designed to take a load equal to 110% of the S.W.L. (Safe Working Load) of the machine.



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