Northern Territory

MINING ACCIDENT and INJURY SUMMARY 2000 / 2001

DEFINITIONS

DURATION RATE - the average number of days lost per lost time injury.

INCIDENCE RATE - the number of lost time injuries per one hundred workers.

LOST TIME INJURY - a work injury that results in time lost from work of one full day (shift) or more.

LOST TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATE (LTIFR) - the number of lost time injuries per million hours worked.

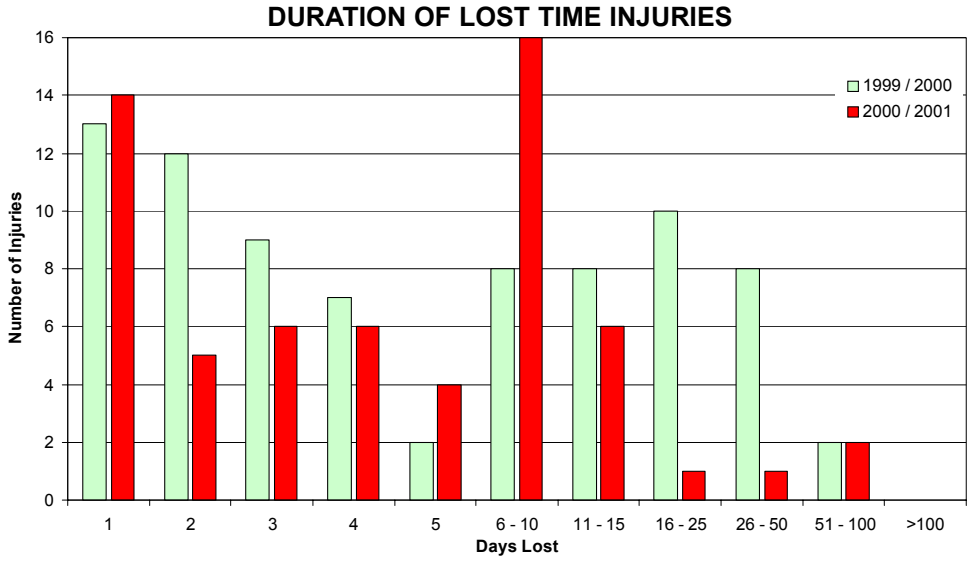
SEVERITY RATE - the average number of days lost per one million hours worked.

5 YEAR SUMMARY

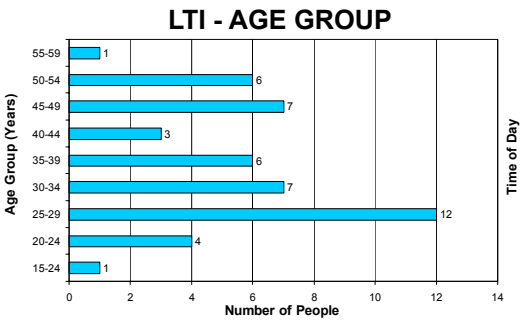
	1996 / 97	1997 / 98	1998 / 99	1999 / 00	2000 / 01
Average Number of Mine Workers	4,551	4,257	4,105	3,671	3,535
Work Hours Exposure	11,134,841	10,144,297	9,694,963	9,130,354	7,890,983
Number of Lost Time Injuries	93	83	67	79	61
Number of Days Lost due to Injuries	1174	1223	626	957	484
Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate	8.4	8.2	6.9	8.7	7.7
Incidence Rate	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.7
Duration Rate	12.6	14.7	10.3	12.1	7.9
Severity Rate	105.4	120.6	64.6	104.8	61.3

Note: Any variations with previously published figures can be attributed to receipt of superior data.

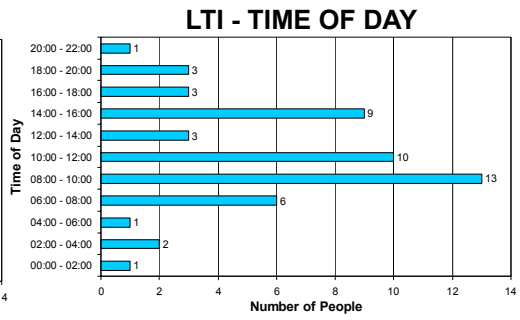
DURATION OF LOST TIME INJURIES



LTI - AGE GROUP



LTI - TIME OF DAY

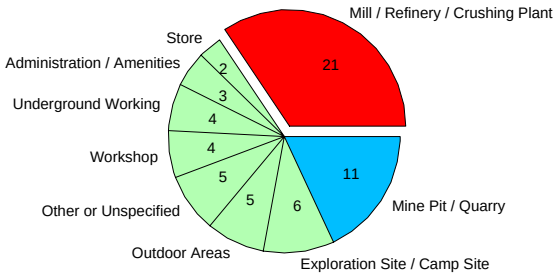


STATISTICAL SUMMARY

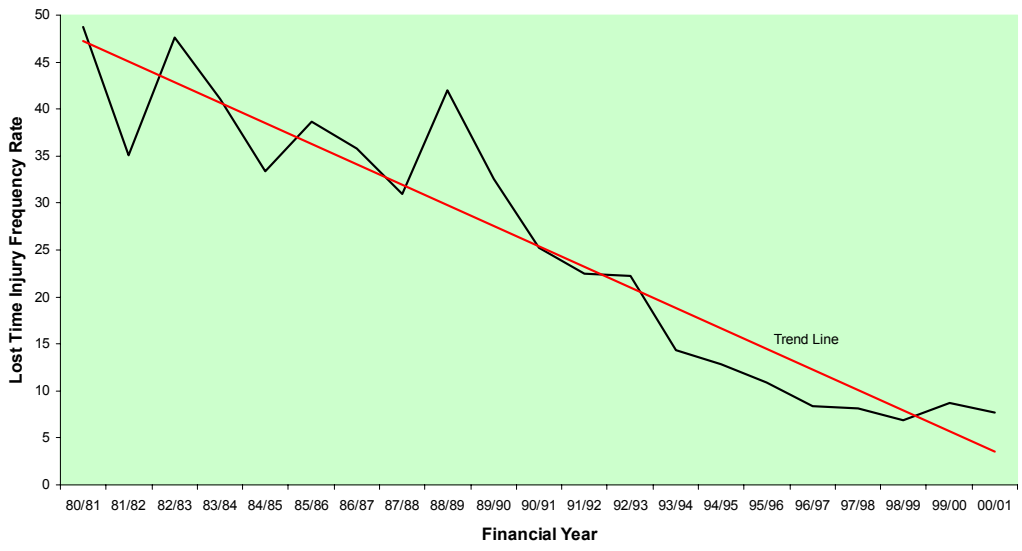
There was an encouraging decrease in the major incident indicators in 2000 / 2001:

- There were 61 lost time injuries for a workforce of 3,535 which is 23% less than the previous year's 79 injuries.
- The overall LTIFR was 7.7. A 11% improvement on the 1999 / 2000 rate of 8.7.
- The overall duration rate was 7.9 average work days lost per injury a decrease from 12.1 in 1999 / 2000.
- The severity rate reduced to 61.3, down from 104.8, a 42% improvement on the 1999 / 2000 rate.

PLACE OF INJURY



LOST TIME INJURY FREQUENCY RATE



REVIEW OF SERIOUS INCIDENTS REPORTED

- Eight incidents were reported involving explosives, ranging from misfires, failure to follow disposal procedures and failing to control explosives.
- A number of lost time injuries were incurred at crushing plants. One of the more serious was:

  When replacing the liner, a fitter was in a chute behind the fixed jaw releasing the fixed jaw liner retainer clamp. The fixed jaw came loose and rotated forward, hit the swing stock, bounced out of the retainer clamp and slid through the jaw. The fitter's legs were pinned against the rock box of the chute by the falling liner, as a result both the fitter's legs were broken.
- Drill rigs were involved in a number of injuries. Two of the more serious were:

  A plug slide weighing approximately 10kg detached and fell 7m from near the top of a mast, bounced off the mast and then struck a drill assistant on his hard hat then shoulder. The drill assistant was treated for contusion to the left shoulder.

  A drill offsider was knocked unconscious while dislodging a blockage in the cyclone hose. The hose to the cyclone was blocked and attempts to clear it with direct compressed air failed. The compressor was shut off and the offsider was trying to clear the hose by tapping his way along it when the blockage was dislodged, whipping the hose into the drill offsider's face. The end of the hose had two tethers in place which were snapped during the incident.
- Five incidents reported resulted from crane usage. Two of the more serious were:

  Whilst unfolding a hydraulic boom the crane hook swung down hitting an employee in the face, fracturing his nose.

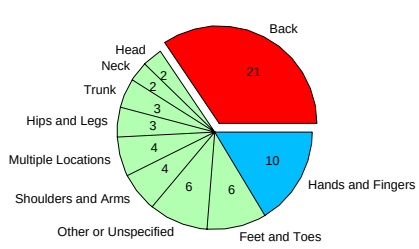
  A workshop supervisor received a blow to his head and shoulder when a pump frame that was being transported via a crane bumped into a door frame unexpectedly, causing the load to tip forward and knocking the workshop supervisor to the ground.
- Thirteen incidents involving electrical shock or electrical burns occurred during the year, although most resulted in only minor injury. Significant factors identified were over reliance on residual current devices, failure to follow isolation procedures and component failure.
- Surface mobile equipment was involved in a number of potentially serious incidents. One of the more serious was:

  A loader was towing a trailer pump ascending an open pit ramp, the trailer detached from the hitching point at the rear of the loader. The trailer travelled back down the ramp 100m before contacting the pit wall resulting in considerable damage. The locking pin and safety chains were not attached to the trailer hitch.
- Rock mass failure incidents were reported during the period involving three underground rockfalls and sixteen pit wall failures. It was fortunate no incidents resulted in injury, although some resulted in equipment damage.

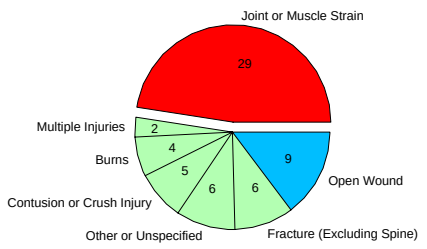
  A part of a berm failed and half buried a truck stationed at the bottom of the pit.

  After blasting a drawpoint of a stope, the ground did not break completely and a bridge formed. A jumbo bolted and meshed the brow and then, while drilling blast holes, rocks started to fall. The jumbo's operator got off the machine and moved down the drive. The bridge collapsed and the earth above the bridge rilled down almost completely covering both booms of the jumbo.

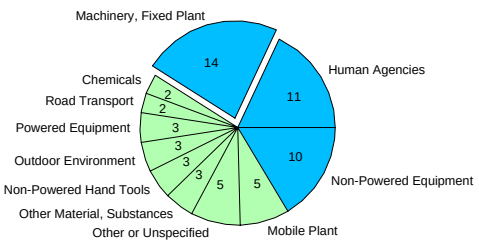
ANALYSIS OF LOST TIME INJURIES



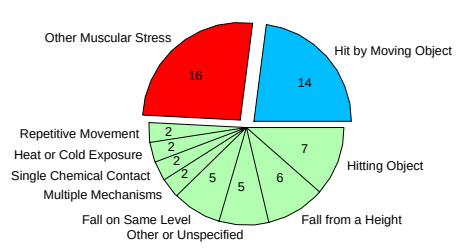
Part of Body Injured



Nature of Injury

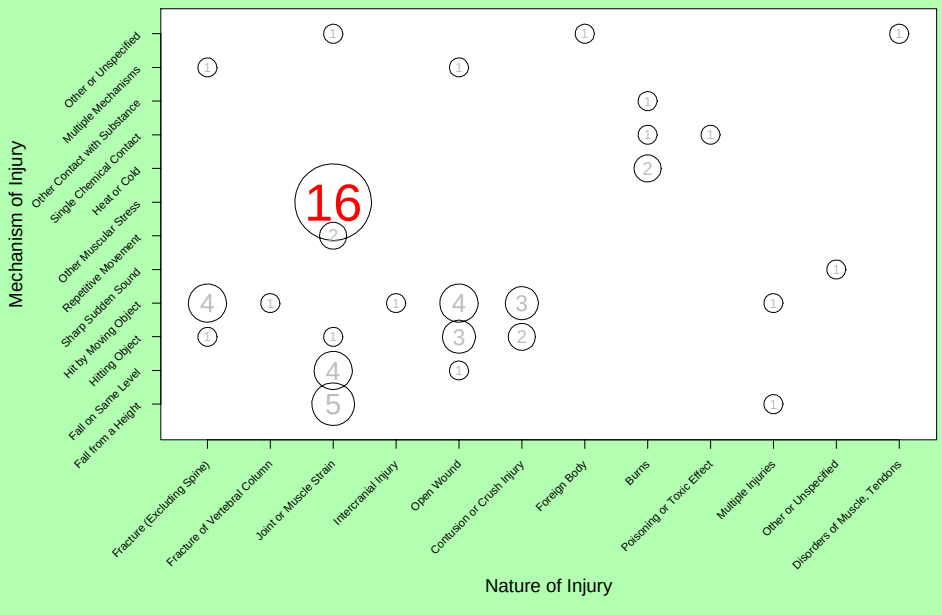


Agency of Injury

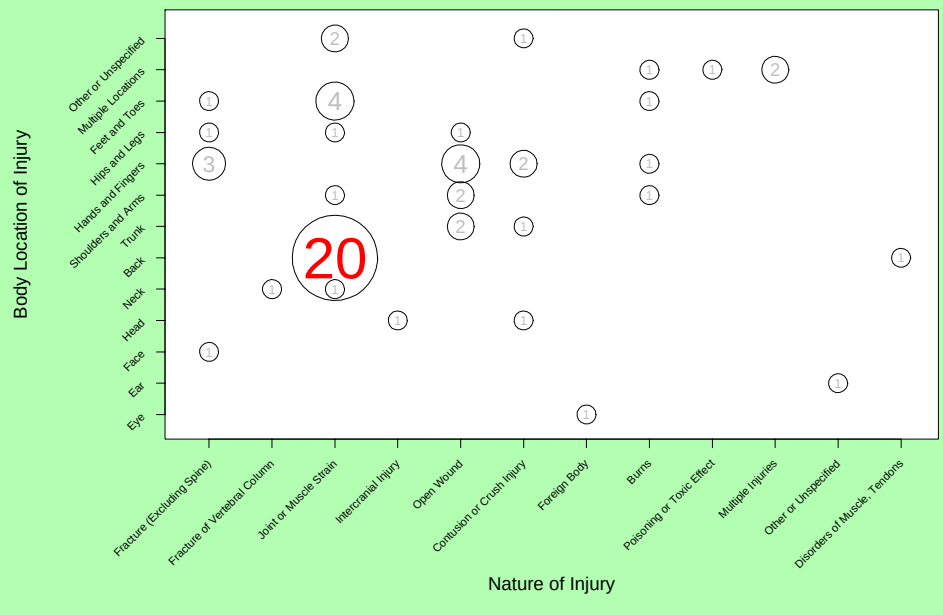


Mechanism of Injury

NUMBER OF LOST TIME INJURIES BY MECHANISM AND NATURE



NUMBER OF LOST TIME INJURIES BY BODY LOCATION AND NATURE



Produced by the Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy. The data used for this report has been provided by Northern Territory minerals industry operators as required under Sections 19, 22 and 26 of the Mine Management Act.
For safety information and/or copies of this poster contact Mines Division - Phone (08) 8999 6528 / (08) 8999 5324, Fax (08) 8999 6527 or E-mail mineral.info@nt.gov.au

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