The quarterly performance snapshots show lost time and restricted work injury and incident data provided to the Department by the minerals sector for a three-month period. The snapshots can be used by employers and workers to assist in the development and promotion of safe work practices on mining operations.

For more information about injuries and incidents in the minerals sector, visit our website www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

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Injuries by number

- 1 fatal injury
- 233 serious injuries
- 66 minor injuries

Injuries by occupation

Surface: Processing plant occupations had the most injuries with 17.4%

Mechanical fitters were 2nd highest with 16.7%

Underground: Underground service occupations had the most injuries with 28%

Underground loading and transport occupations were second highest with 22%

Injuries by location

Surface: Heavy equipment workshop had highest percentage of injuries

Crushing, screening and conveyor had the 2nd highest with 8%

Underground: Level development had the highest percentage of injuries

Underground haulroad and stope had the 2nd highest with 22%

Injuries by age

Age range with the greatest percentage of injuries was 30-39 years (31%)

30-39 years

Age range 40-49 was 2nd highest (24%)

Injuries frequency rate by commodity (top 5)

- 16 Coal
- 15 Bauxite and alumina
- 15 Limestone and limesand
- 9 Copper, lead and zinc
- 9 Manganese ore

Injuries by nature

- 74% of injuries were musculoskeletal disorders
- 18% were superficial injuries
Injury frequency rate (number of injuries per million hours worked)

Last quarter, the overall total injuries have remained consistent, with 6.2 in the October to December 2017 quarter to 6.3 this quarter.

Make sure you can recognise the hazards associated with your workplace and the work you do, understand the risks, and know how to implement the control measures.

Notifiable incidents frequency rate (number of incidents per million hours worked)

Specific types of incidents, including near misses, are required to be reported to the Department. This reporting is important to identify trends and clusters of incidents that need to be addressed to help prevent injuries.

What is the reporting culture like at your site?

Notifiable incidents by reporting category

High-consequence serious injuries (amputations, fractures and crushing)

For further information, see Analysis of serious injury data in the Western Australian mining industry July-December 2013

Note: Injury statistics in this document include lost time injuries and restricted work injuries. Information for the three-month reporting period may be subject to minor changes due to late and corrected returns.