



REPORT | MINE SAFETY

Mine safety performance report

2015-2016



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Notes to the report

Refer to Appendix 8 for sources of data.

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Definitions

Injury classifications

Term	Definition
Fatal injury (FI)	An injury that results in death.
Lost time injury (LTI)	An injury that results in a minimum of one full shift's absence (AS1885.1 – 1990).
Restricted duty injury (RDI)	An injury resulting in the injured person returning to alternative or restricted duties.
Medical treatment injury (MTI)	An injury requiring medical treatment.
Total recordable injuries (TRI)	The total number of fatal injuries, lost time injuries, restricted duty injuries and medical treatment injuries.
Serious bodily injury (SBI)	An injury whose nature of injury is notifiable under the relevant legislation. These injuries are classified as a serious bodily injury (SBI) in this report. Refer to Appendix 4 for details of serious bodily injury types and the relevant legislation.
Notifiable injury outcomes	An injury may result in one or more of the following notifiable injury outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fatality • at least seven days of lost time and/or alternative duties • medical treatment • hospital inpatient admission • entrapment • loss of consciousness. Refer to Appendix 5 for details of notifiable injury outcomes and relevant legislation.

Frequency rates

Term	Definition
Fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR)	The number of fatal injuries per million hours worked.
Lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR)	The number of lost time injuries per million hours worked.
Serious bodily injury frequency rate (SBIFR)	The number of serious bodily injuries per million hours worked.
Total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR)	The total number of fatal injuries, lost time injuries, medical treatment injuries and restricted duty injuries per million hours worked.
Five-year average	<p>A statistical technique that charts the average annual value for the last five years. It enables a long-term trend to be produced directly from raw data, even where it varies widely from year to year.</p> <p>Note: frequency rates in this report are provided for the coal, metalliferous and extractives sectors only, as hours worked cannot be reliably sourced for the non-coal other and petroleum (onshore) sectors.</p>

Enforcement and advice notices

Term	Definition
Advice/improvement notice	Notice raising concerns regarding health, safety or welfare to the attention of operators, and improvement notices.
Prohibition notice	Notice imposing a prohibition, restriction or direction to evacuate or close a mine.
Investigation notice	Notice requiring stoppage of plant or non-disturbance of premises or in regard to the obtaining of information/documents/evidence by an inspector.
Explosives notice	Notice regarding certain powers of inspectors in relation to explosives.

Refer to Appendix 7 for details of enforcement and advice/improvement notice categories and relevant legislation.

Terminology

Term	Definition
Event	Notifications from mines and mine safety activities involving mines/mining organisations are recorded as events.
Event type	This report covers incident and assessment events.
Event subtype	The event subtype reflects the general hazard area related to an incident event or the scope of an assessment event. Refer to Appendix 2 for details of incident event subtypes and Appendix 6 for details of assessment event subtypes.
NEC	Not elsewhere classified.
Incident	An occurrence that was required to be notified to NSW Department of Planning and Environment under the relevant legislation, or a non-notifiable matter that has been reported, such as a NEC incident or complaint.
Notifiable incident	An incident where the cause of the incident, nature of the injury and/or injury outcome requires notification to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment according to the relevant legislation.
Non-notifiable incident – NEC	An incident where the cause of the incident, nature of the injury and/or injury outcome does not require notification to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment according to the relevant legislation. That is, a NEC incident or complaint.
Incident type	For a notifiable incident, the incident type identifies the clause of the relevant legislation or delegated legislation relating to the 'cause' of the incident e.g. WHSMR 2014 CI 179(a) Dangerous incident. For a non-notifiable incident, the incident type will be a NEC incident or a NEC complaint. Refer to Appendix 3 for details of incident types and relevant legislation.
Incident subtype	For a notifiable incident, the incident subtype identifies the sub-clause of the relevant legislation

or delegated legislation relating to the 'cause' of the incident e.g. CMHSR 2006 Clause 55(j).

When the cause of an incident is not notifiable, but the nature of injury and/or outcome of the injury is notifiable, the incident is recorded with an incident type of "non-specific accident ending in fatality/injury" and an incident subtype of "notifiable injury/outcome".

For a non-notifiable incident, the incident sub-type further identifies the nature of the NEC or complaint.

Incident category	A grouping of incident subtypes
Incident investigation level	<p>All incidents are investigated by a NSW Department of Planning and Environment inspector or mine safety officer. An incident investigation level is then assigned to an incident in order to trigger a follow-up site investigation where necessary. These levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • level 1: no need to attend and mine to investigate and report • level 2: official to attend mine • level 3: detailed investigation suitable for further action.
Assessment	An assessment is an inspection, audit, assessment or review of compliance with relevant legislation, standards, codes, guidance or advice, by an NSW Department of Planning and Environment inspector or mine safety officer.
Mine type	<p>The mine type identifies the mining sector. For example, coal, metalliferous, extractives.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 1 for details of mine types, mining sectors and operation types.</p>
Mine operation type	<p>The operation type identifies the nature of the mining work e.g. underground, open cut or processing.</p> <p>All operations types other than underground are considered to be surface operations.</p> <p>Note that in this report, both surface and underground activity occurring at an underground operation is considered as underground activity.</p> <p>Refer to Appendix 1 for details of mine types, mining sectors and operation types.</p>

Executive summary

This report summarises the incidents and injuries notified to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (the department) by the NSW mining and extractives industry. It also records the activity of the department in relation to assessments conducted and enforcements, and advice issued in the 2015-16 financial year. The information in this report is presented alongside comparable data spanning a decade.

This information represents a snapshot of the health and safety performance of the NSW mining and extractives industry as reported to the department, in conjunction with the regulatory activities undertaken by the regulator. While it does not tell the whole story of risk management by the industry's duty holders or of regulatory oversight, it features an important suite of measures to help guide future actions to improve health and safety performance.

Work health and safety regulatory intervention has been in place in the Australian mining industry for more than a century. The health and safety of workers should always be at the forefront of an operator's priorities, ensuring workers return home safely every day. When an injury or fatality does occur, there are significant social and financial ramifications. Estimating the cost of workplace injury and death is difficult, however, the residual costs of current workplace injury and death (that is, after regulatory intervention) provides an indication of the scale of the impact. Safe Work Australia estimated that the value of a year free of injury for a worker in the mining industry was \$97,053 in 2012. The Commonwealth Office of Best Practice Regulation has suggested that the value of an avoided workplace fatality based on its [Best practice regulation guidance note: Value of statistical life](#) was \$4.14 million in 2014.

NSW has continued to minimise the risk to health and safety of workers. In 2000-01 the five-year fatal injury frequency rate (incidents per million hours worked) was 0.182 compared to 0.026 in 2015-16. Over the same period, the five-year serious bodily injury frequency rate has fallen from 2.16 to 0.71, and the five-year lost time injury frequency rate has fallen from 30.13 to 5.02. During 2015-16, there was 1 fatality, 64 serious bodily injuries and 268 lost time injuries in the NSW mining and petroleum industries.

The NSW mining industry has also embraced this change. The two national work health and safety strategy targets - to reduce fatalities by 20% and serious injuries by 40% in the 10 years 2007-08 to 2015-2016 - were achieved by industry. Similar 10-year targets to 2022 have been set as part of a national strategy to improve health and safety performance. However, NSW has already fallen behind in the aim to reduce fatalities with the five-year fatality injury frequency rate to 2015/16 increasing by 13%.

During 2015-16, NSW embarked on significant reforms of work health and safety regulation in the mining and petroleum industry under the *Incident Prevention Strategy*. Key changes include:

- improving the way information is collected, analysed and used
- implementing a targeted assessment program to proactively assess the effectiveness of control measures for critical risks associated with principal hazards according to operations' risk profiles
- implementing a centralised reporting process to provide a single contact point for receiving incident and high-risk activity notifications, requests for information, complaints and general inquiries.

The interactions of the regulator with industry increased during the financial year. The number of assessments (in the field and desktop) conducted by inspectors increased by 32%. Of the notices, there were 1,403 enforcement notices issued by inspectors while 87% were advice or improvement notices.

Key performance measures year-on-year

Hours worked

The work activity in the NSW mining industry experienced a decline during the 2015-16 financial year. The number of hours worked in the coal sector decreased by 7.3%, metalliferous sector hours worked decreased by 14.8% and extractives sector hours worked decreased by 17.2%.

Fatalities

While not necessarily indicative of overall health and safety performance, fatalities are a key measure that is monitored by work health and safety regulators. Unfortunately, there was one fatality in the metalliferous underground surface sector. In comparison, there were no fatalities in 2014-15.

The five-year average fatal injury frequency rate remained constant for the coal and extractive sectors, but increased for the metalliferous sector by 68%. Overall, the five-year average fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR) increased by 13%, following on from a number of fatalities during the preceding three years.

Lost time injuries

Fewer lost time injuries are being reported by the NSW mining industry. The ongoing improvement in this area may be indicative of improved risk management. The number of lost time injuries (LTIs) decreased 26% from 363 to 268 and the overall five-year average frequency rate of lost time injuries reached a record low of 5.02.

Total recordable injuries

An ongoing improvement has also been achieved with respect to the total number of recordable injuries. The number of total recordable injuries (TRIs) decreased 14% from 1,118 to 959.

Serious bodily injuries

The 2015-16 financial year was the first full financial year reporting under the Work Health and Safety (Mines and Petroleum Sites) Regulation 2014. Two new clauses require notification of certain injuries as serious bodily injuries (SBIs) under the new legislation, which were not previously categorised as SBIs. This change was largely responsible for an increase in the number of SBIs by 28% from 50 to 64.

The five-year average serious bodily injury frequency rate (SBIFR) increased by 9% to 0.71. While there were reductions in some SBIs (fractures down from 32 to 26 and amputations down from 7 to 3), the major increases were in 'lacerations' (up from 3 to 19) and 'poisoning and toxic effects of substances' (up from 3 to 8).

Injury characteristics

As in previous years, serious bodily injuries were predominantly associated with people falling, being hit by objects or hitting objects. Fractures and lacerations were the most common nature of injury. The majority of serious bodily injuries were to direct mine employees and 58% occurred in underground operations. Most were related to the work environment or mobile mechanical plant.

The most common causes of injuries with notifiable outcomes - mainly hospital inpatient admission or seven days of lost time and/or alternative duties - were muscular stressing, being hit by moving or falling objects or falls (including slips and trips). The most common types of injuries were sprains, strains and amputations.

Incidents

The number of notifiable incidents for the 2015-16 financial year increased 4% from 2,132 to 2,219.

Figure 1: NSW coal, metalliferous and extractives comparison of key performance indicators 2014-15 and 2015-16

Key Performance Indicators	Coal Underground		Coal Surface		Coal Total		Metalliferous Underground		Metalliferous Surface		Metalliferous Total		Extractives		Total	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
	14,885,330	13,494,369	27,952,183	26,237,187	42,837,513	39,731,556	10,998,549	9,081,342	2,550,592	2,460,999	13,549,141	11,542,341	5,090,662	4,216,592	61,477,316	55,490,489
Million hours worked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1
Fatalities	152	106	80	53	232	159	49	56	8	6	57	62	74	47	363	268
LTIs	206	246	70	69	276	315	126	90	6	47	132	137	61	39	469	491
RDIs	120	58	42	51	162	109	64	47	3	3	67	50	55	40	284	199
MTIs	478	410	192	173	670	583	239	194	17	56	256	250	192	126	1,118	959
TRIs	21	22	12	12	33	34	7	15	1	3	8	18	8	12	49	64
SBIIs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.39	0.00	0.03	0.02
FIFR	10.21	7.86	2.86	2.02	5.42	4.00	4.46	6.17	3.14	2.44	4.21	5.37	14.54	11.15	5.90	4.83
LTIFR	32.11	30.38	6.87	6.59	15.64	14.67	21.73	21.36	6.67	22.75	18.89	21.66	37.72	29.88	18.19	17.28
SBIFR	1.41	1.63	0.43	0.46	0.77	0.86	0.64	1.65	0.39	1.22	0.59	1.56	1.57	2.85	0.80	1.15
FIFR 5 Yr Average	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.03
LTIFR 5 Yr Average	9.66	9.02	2.57	2.37	5.46	4.94	3.30	3.41	2.12	2.14	2.89	3.07	11.82	11.80	5.36	5.02
SBIFR 5 Yr Average	1.11	1.19	0.34	0.33	0.65	0.66	0.48	0.66	0.62	0.74	0.50	0.67	0.97	1.32	0.65	0.71
Notifiable Incidents	1353	1368	449	478	1802	1846	162	165	44	61	206	226	121	141	2129	2213
Assessments	719	1171	603	807	1322	1978	208	241	75	129	283	370	895	915	2500	3263
Notices	525	451	253	260	778	711	56	89	27	35	83	124	511	546	1372	1381

1. Introduction

This report provides a breakdown of hours worked, fatalities, lost time injuries, total recordable injuries, serious bodily injuries and injury outcomes that were notified to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment by the NSW mining and extractives industry.

It includes annual frequency rates for fatalities, lost time injuries and serious bodily injuries and corresponding five-year average frequency rates.

The report also includes a breakdown of incidents, assessments and enforcement and advice notices issued by NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

Report data

Data is as at 1 December 2016. All data is subject to continuous improvement due to internal audit and validation processes and updates from external sources. Incorrectly classified information from past years is sometimes found and reclassified in source databases. NSW Department of Planning and Environment reporting employs the best available data at the time, which may differ from previously published figures. Workforce and lost time injury figures, which are used to produce frequency rates, may include some estimation and cross-referencing to external sources where data is incomplete or unavailable.

Important note regarding the source of hours worked, lost time injuries and frequency rates:

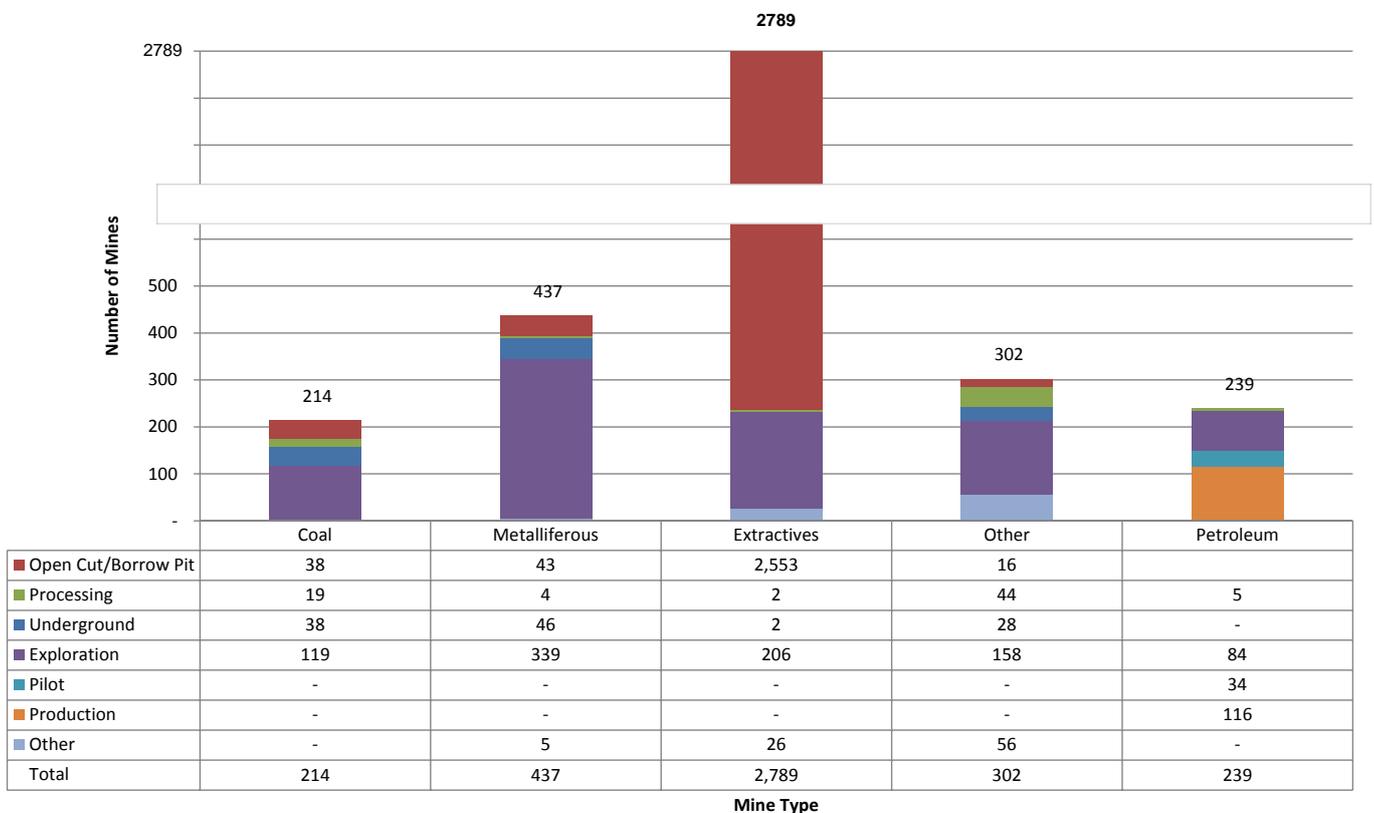
- Frequency rates are per million hours worked.
- Coal hours worked and lost time injuries were sourced from Coal Services Pty Ltd until 2006-07. From 2007-08 until 2015-16 the coal hours worked and lost time injuries were sourced from Quarterly workplace injury reports provided to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.
- Metalliferous and extractives hours worked and lost time injuries were compiled from several sources (see Appendix 6) until 2008-09 and included some estimation. From 2009-10, metalliferous and extractives hours worked, lost time injuries, medical treatment injuries and restricted duty injuries are sourced from Quarterly workplace injury reports as supplied to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment.
- The department believes it is likely that mines under-report lost time injuries to non-employees such as contractors, unless the injured worker's external employer has advised the mine of any lost time. These factors should be considered when comparing lost time injuries before and after the change in the method of data collection. To ensure accuracy, hours worked and frequency rates are only updated for a complete financial year following an annual audit of quarterly workplace injury data.

2. Mines

This section reports the number of open mines, open mines that operate intermittently, mines that are under care and maintenance, and open tourist mines that are overseen by the department and recorded in the Mine Safety database.

At June 2016, there were approximately 3,354 opal claims, including 709 residential claims. The majority of ordinary opal claims were minimally worked, and fewer than 500 would have been mined on an active basis throughout the year. These were not included in the number of mines below.

Figure 2: Number of mines by mining sector and mine operation type, June 2016



Refer to [Appendix 1](#) for details of mine types, mining sectors and mine operation types.

3. Hours worked

This section provides details of hours worked in the coal, metalliferous and extractives mining sectors only. This is because hours worked cannot be reliably sourced for the non-coal other and petroleum (onshore) mining sectors.

Due to legislative changes, these details became reportable to NSW Department of Planning and Environment on Quarterly workplace injury reports for coal, from the beginning of 2007-08 and for non-coal, from the second quarter of 2008-09.

Figure 3: Coal, metalliferous and extractives hours worked 2006-07 to 2015-16

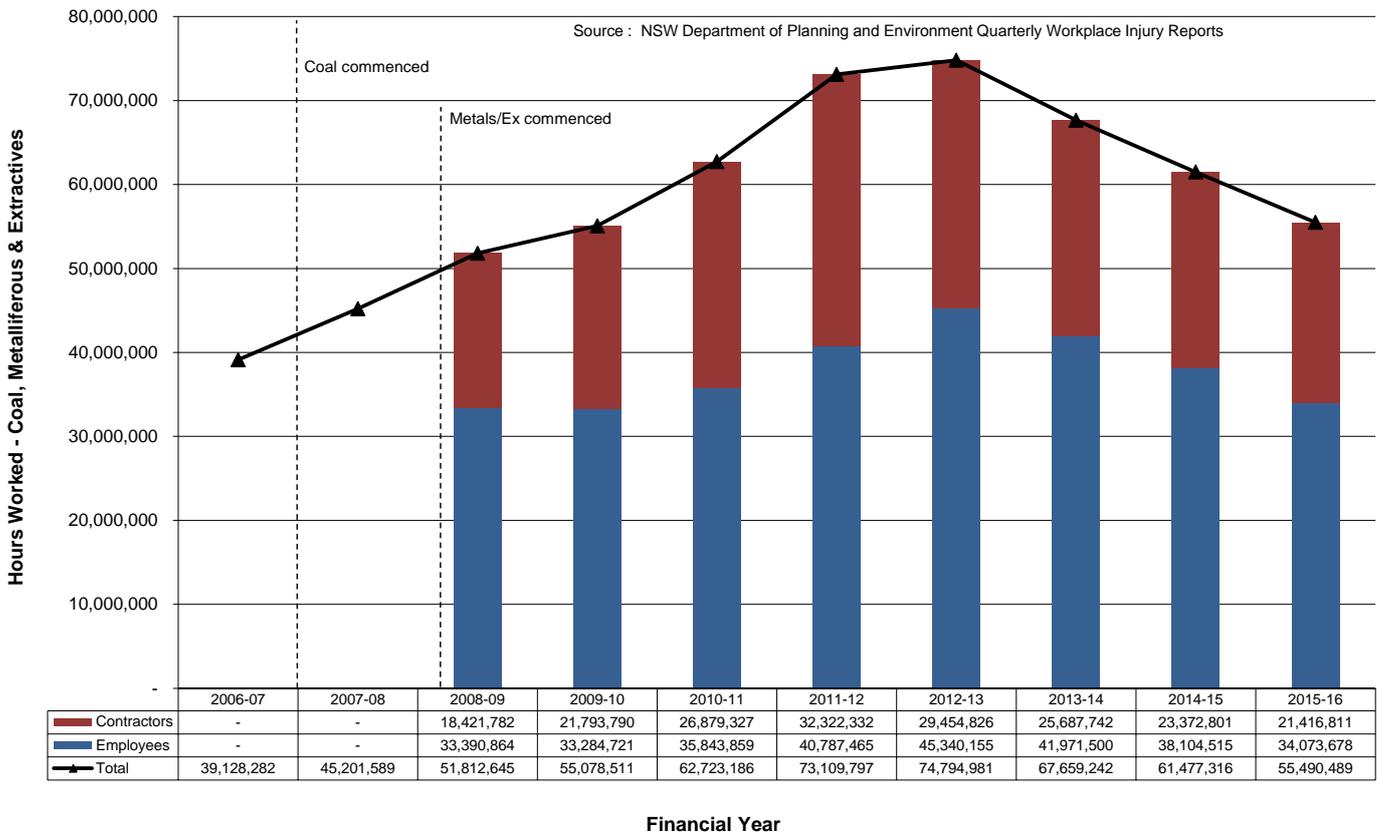


Figure 4: Coal hours worked 2006-07 to 2015-16

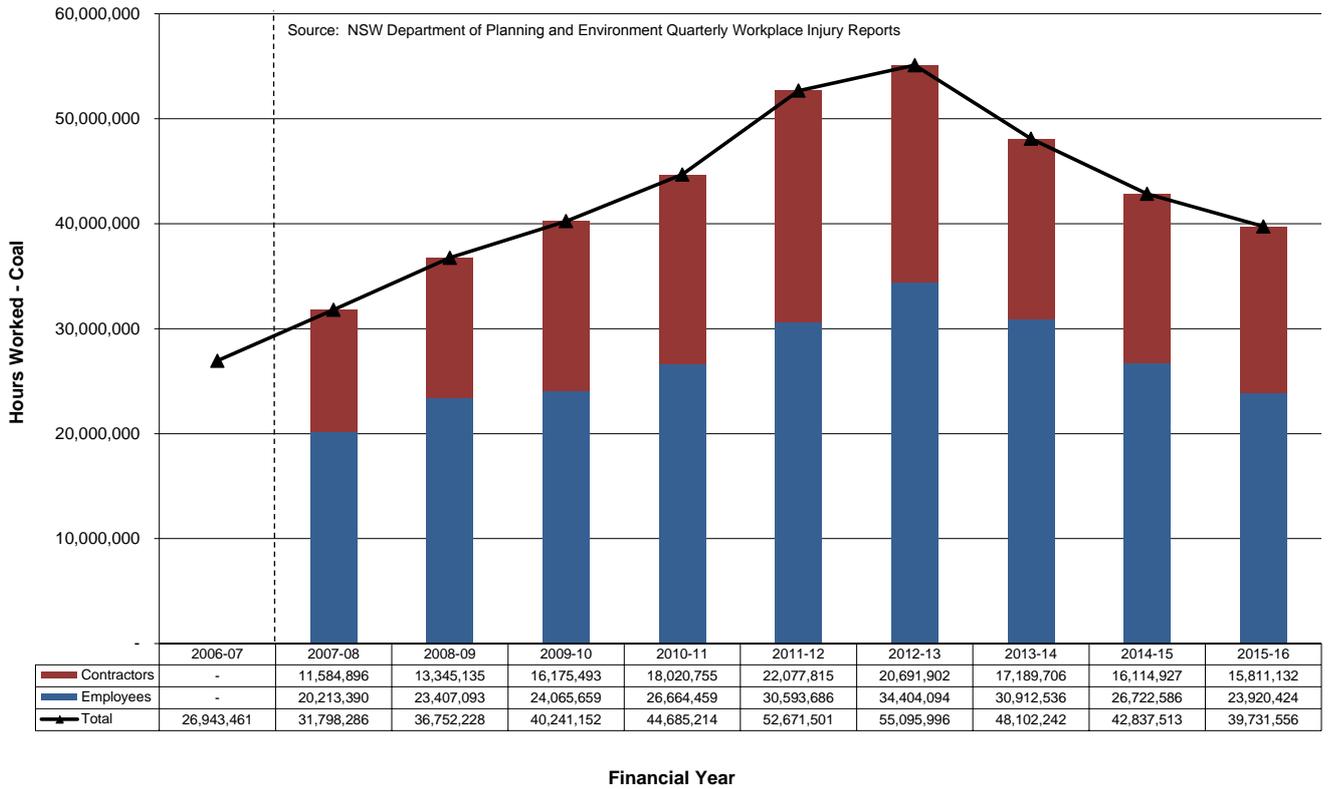


Figure 5: Coal underground hours worked 2006-07 to 2015-16

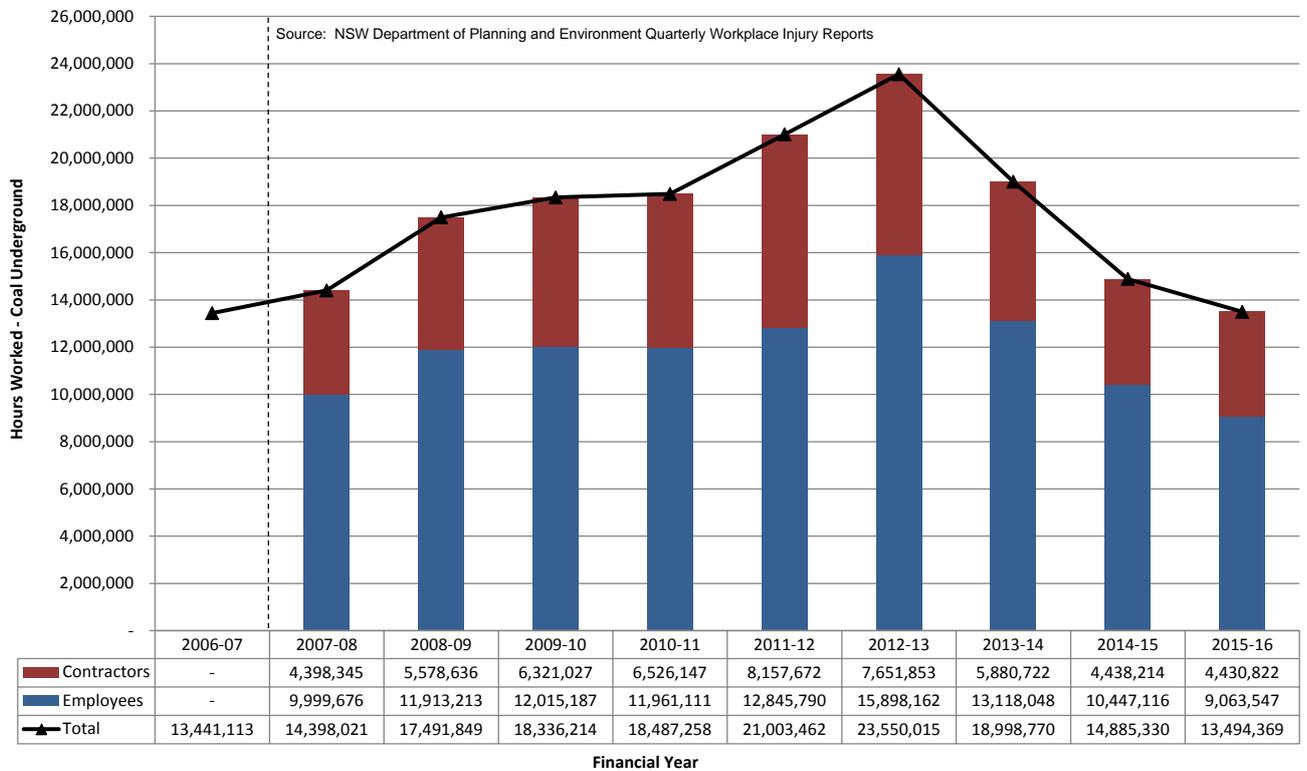


Figure 6: Coal surface hours worked 2006-07 to 2015-16

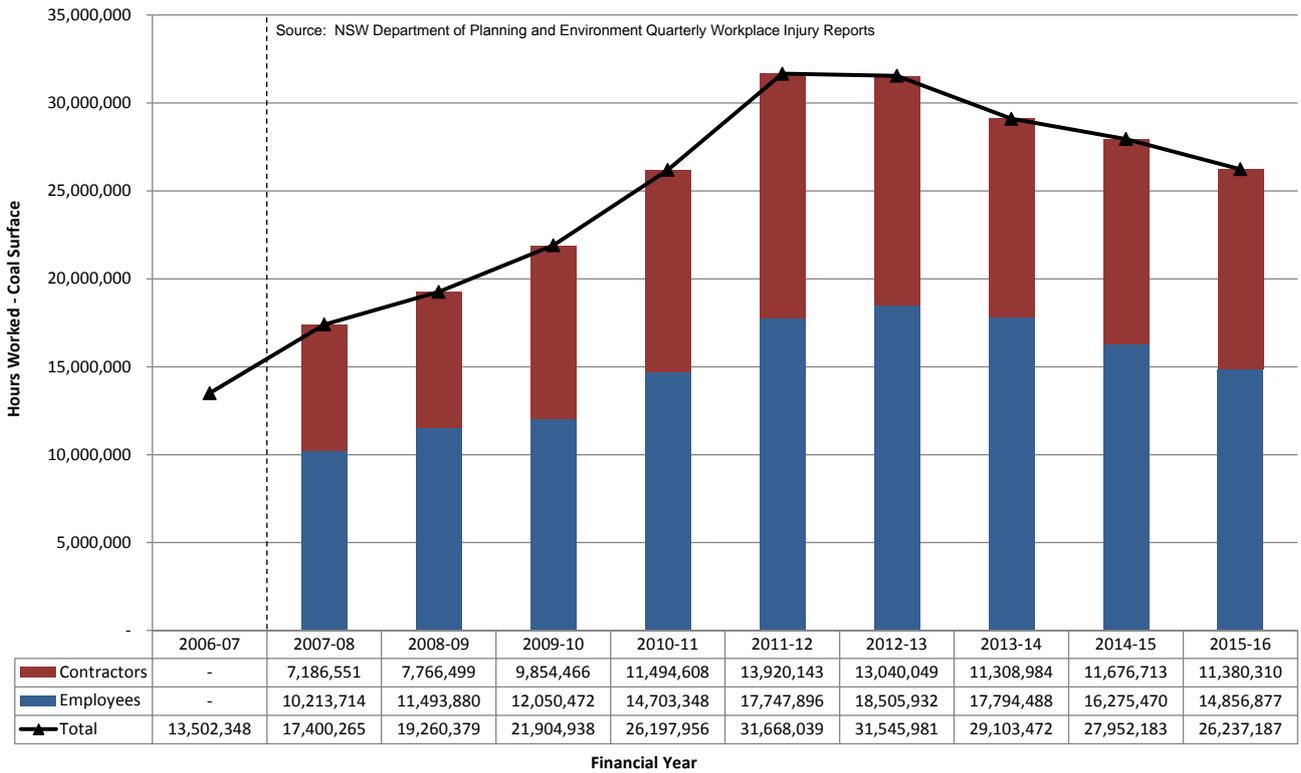


Figure 7: Metalliferous and extractives hours worked 2006-07 to 2015-16

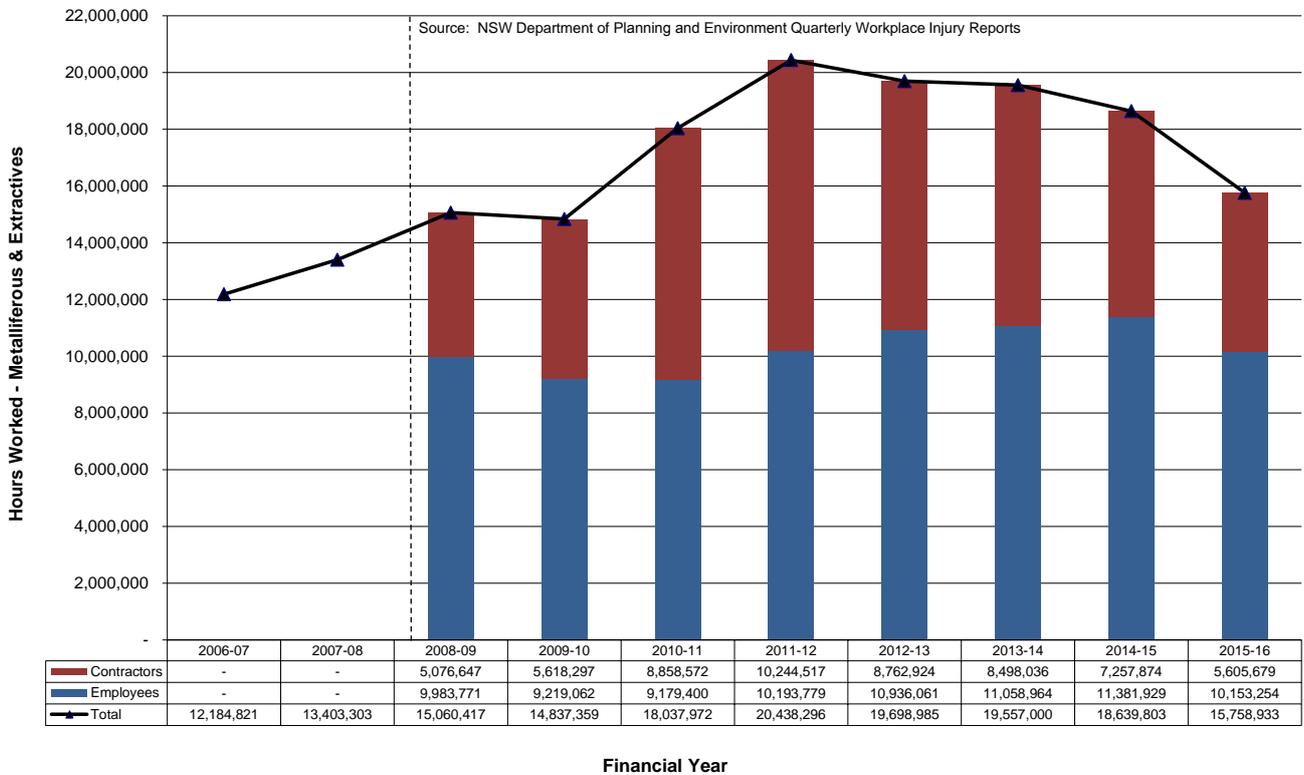


Figure 8: Metalliferous hours worked 2006-07 to 2015-16

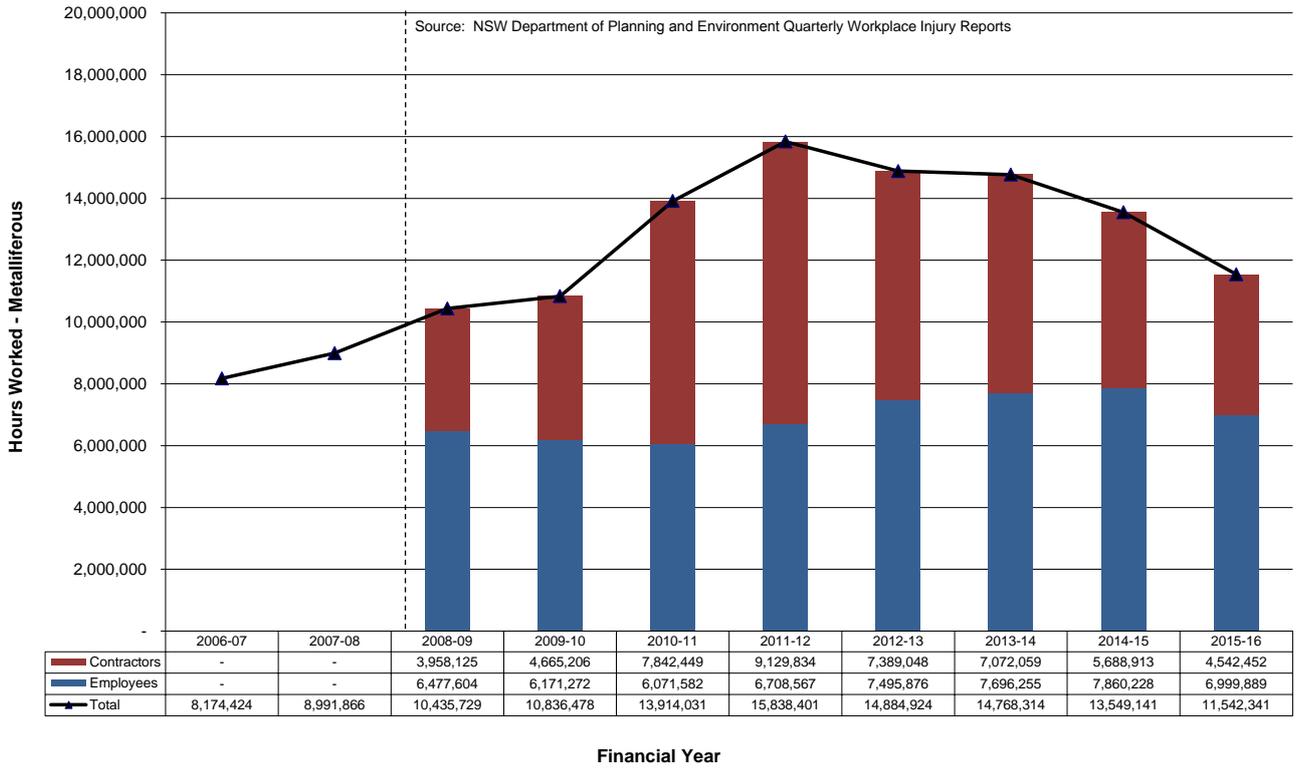
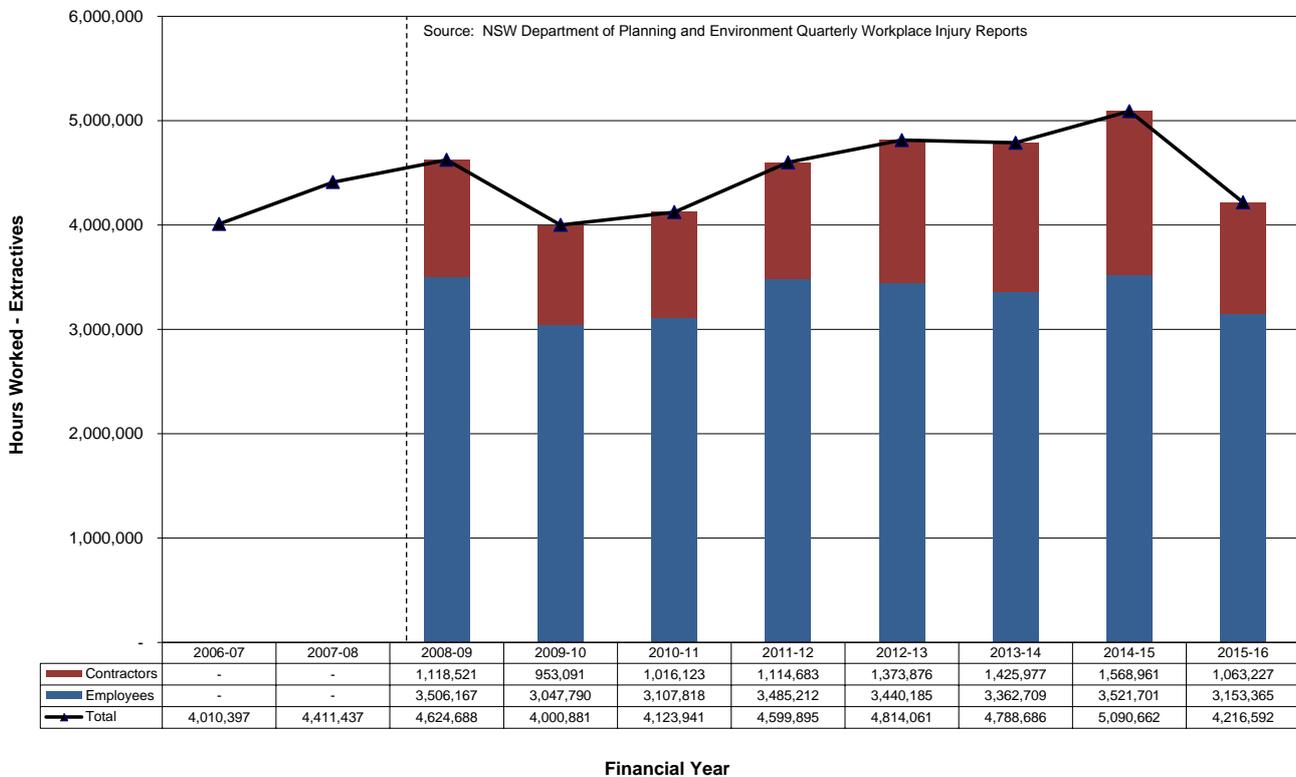


Figure 9: Extractives hours worked 2006-07 to 2015-16



4. Fatalities

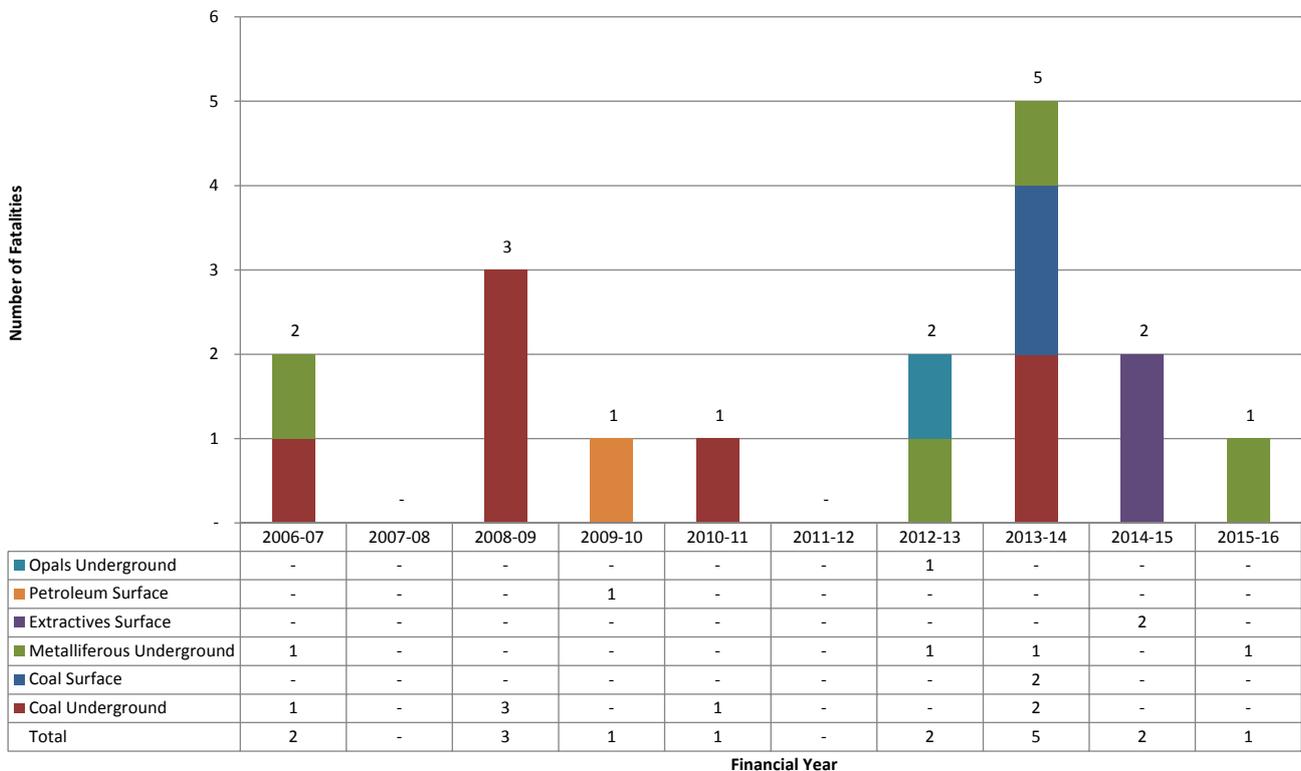
Work health and safety regulatory intervention has been in place in Australia for many decades. The health and safety of workers should always be at the forefront of an operator's priorities, ensuring workers return home safely every day. When an injury or fatality does occur, there are significant social and financial ramifications.

This section provides a breakdown of fatalities in the NSW mining and extractives industry. While the coal and extractives sectors were fatality free, sadly there was one fatality in the metalliferous underground sector during the financial year 2015-16.

On 6 September 2015, a mine worker was found trapped between the rear of the mobile plant he was operating and the sidewall of an underground extraction drive at Rix's Creek Mine, Singleton NSW. He suffered fatal injuries. Information about this incident is available in the incident information release [IIR15-02 Fatality after being struck by tailgate](#). You can find all information releases on our website by using Safety Search, available at resourcesandenergy.nsw.gov.au/safety

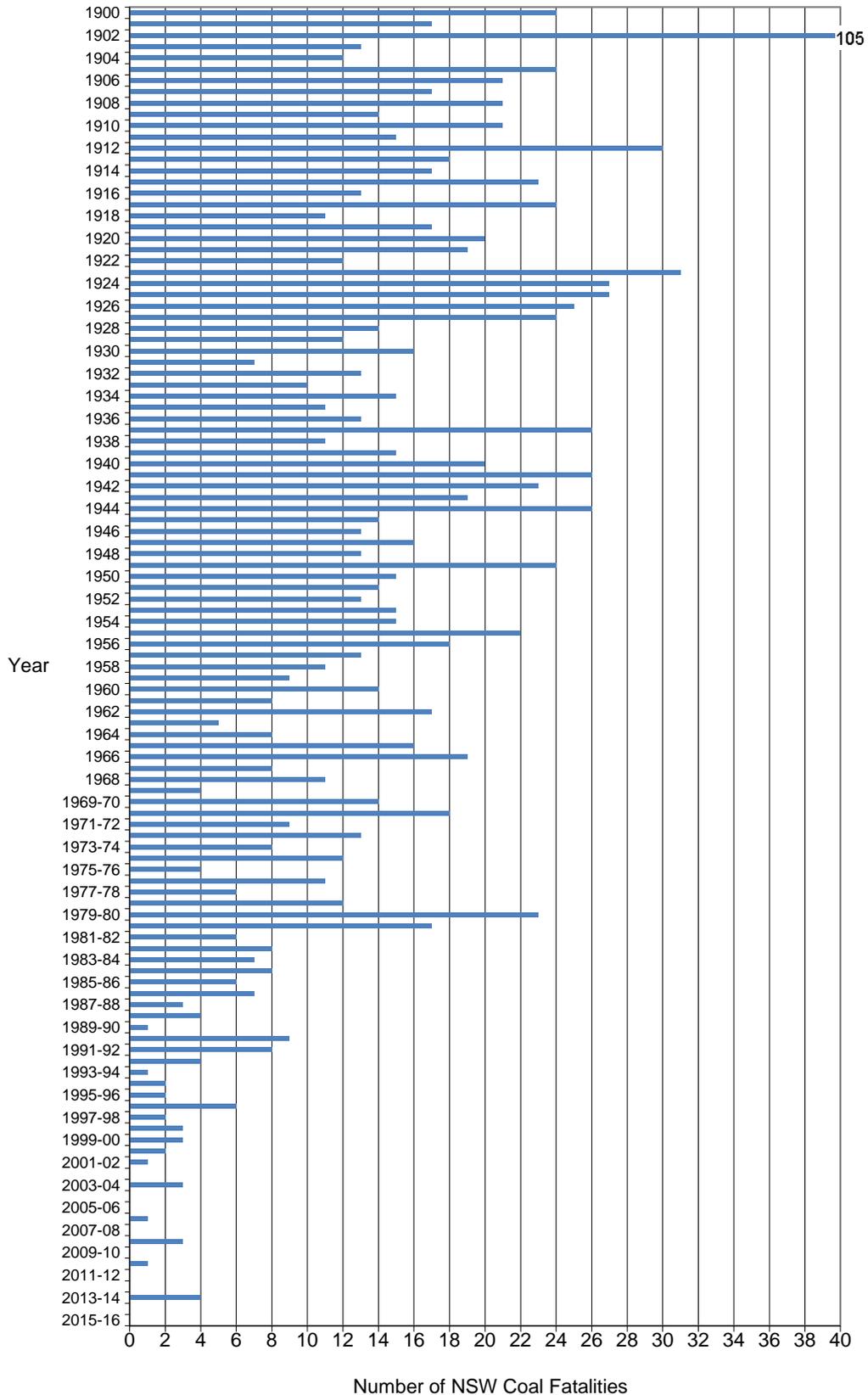
Fatalities by sector

Figure 10: All fatalities by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16



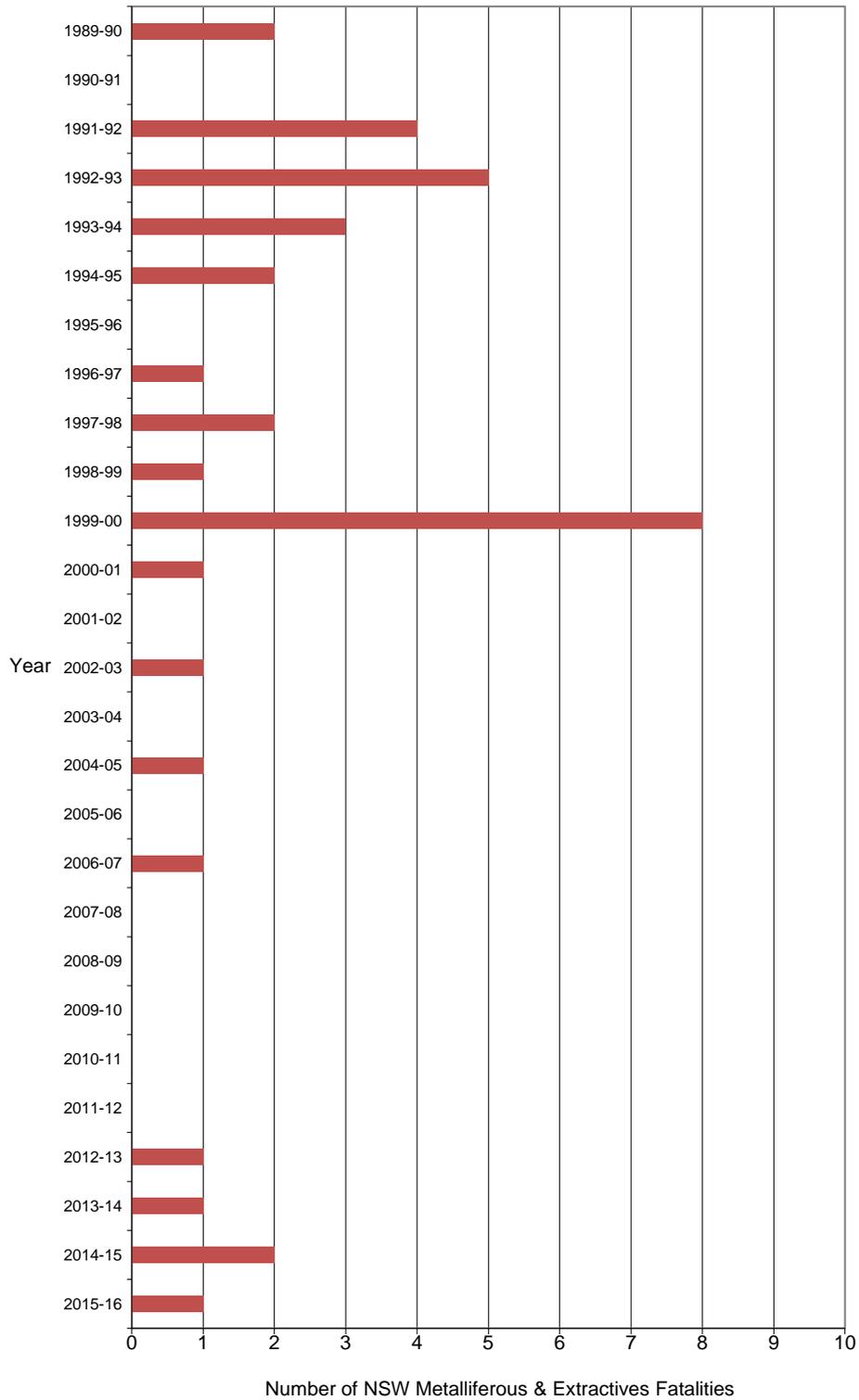
Coal fatalities since 1900

Figure 11: NSW coal fatalities 1900 to 2015-16



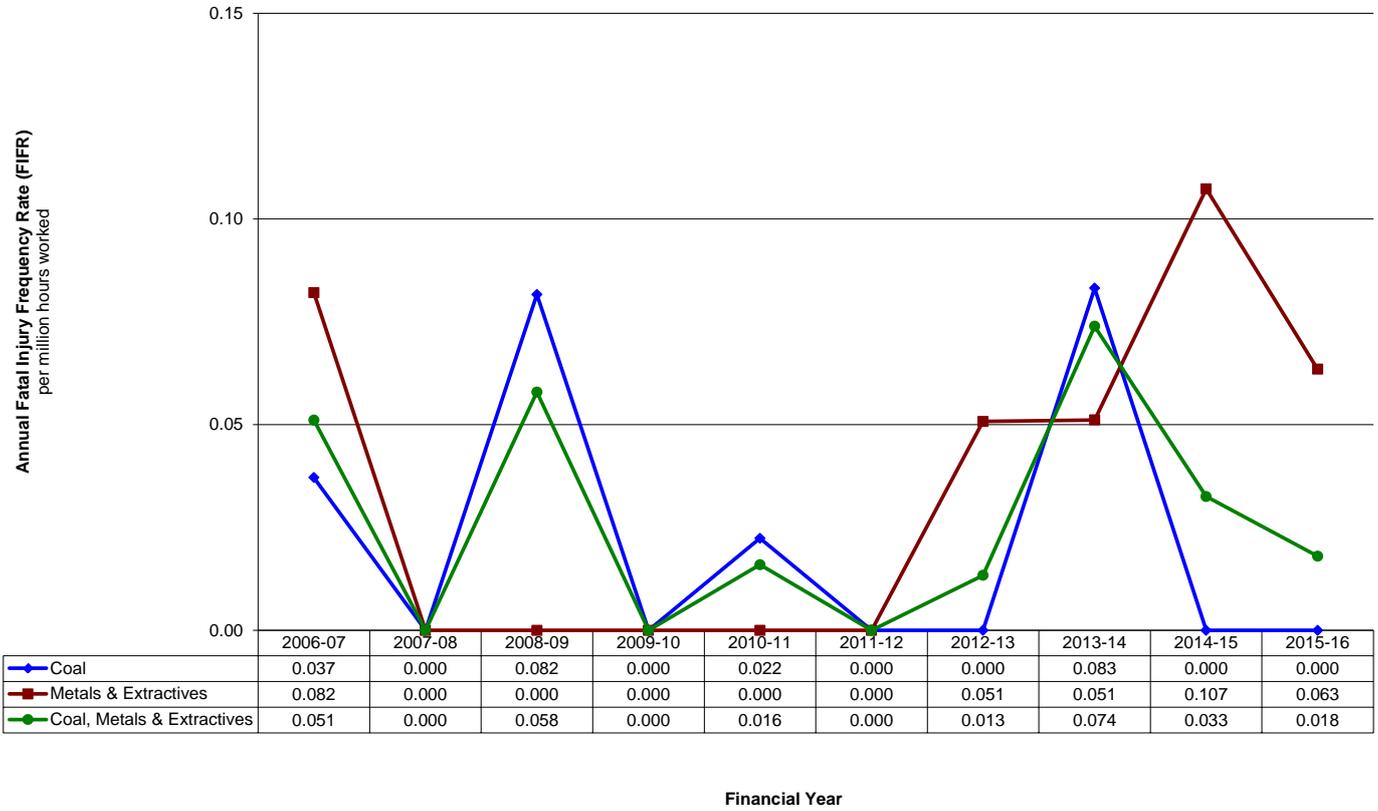
Metalliferous

Figure 12: NSW metalliferous and extractives fatalities 1989-90 to 2015-16



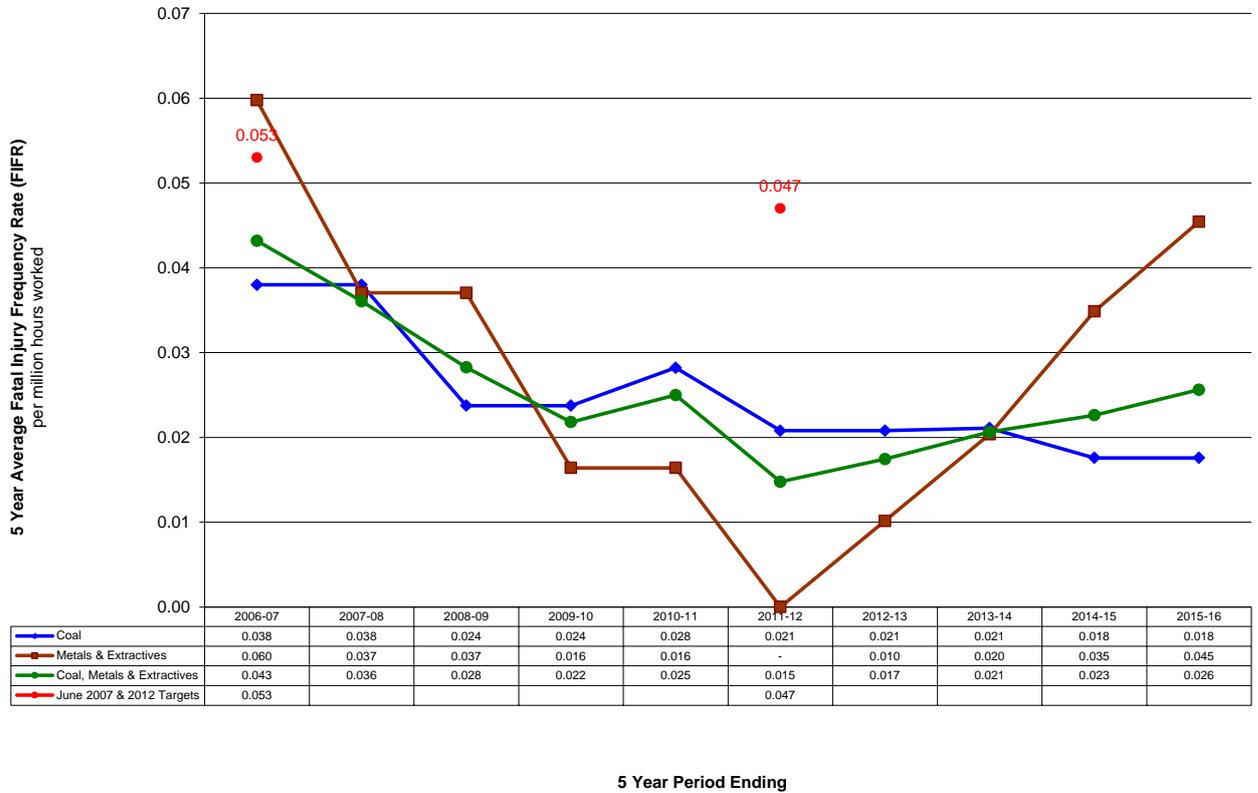
Annual fatal injury frequency rate

Figure 13: Coal, metalliferous and extractives annual fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16



Five-year average fatal injury frequency rate

Figure 14: Coal, metalliferous and extractives mining five-year average fatal injury frequency rate (FIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16. Please note, the June 2012 national target was 0.047.



5. Lost time injuries

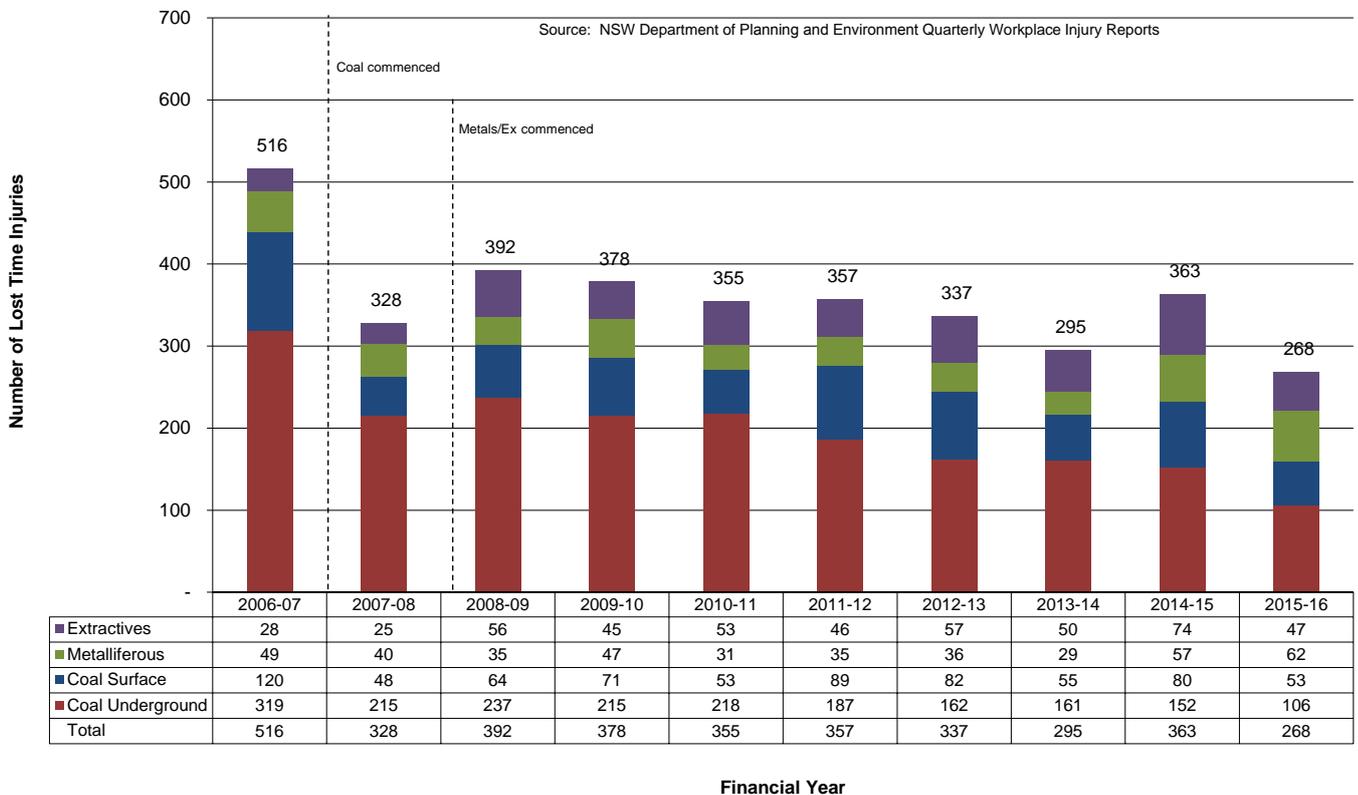
This section provides a breakdown of lost time injuries (LTIs) in the coal, metalliferous and extractives sectors. A lost time injury is an injury that results in a minimum absence of one full shift.

Due to legislative changes, these details became reportable to NSW Department of Planning and Environment on Quarterly workplace injury reports for coal, from the beginning of 2007-08 and for non-coal, from the second quarter of 2008-09.

Please note, important information on the source data [on hours worked and lost time injuries](#) is detailed in the introduction of this report.

Lost time injuries by sector

Figure 15: Coal, metalliferous and extractives lost time injuries by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16



Annual lost time injury frequency rate

Figure 16: Coal, metalliferous and extractives annual lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

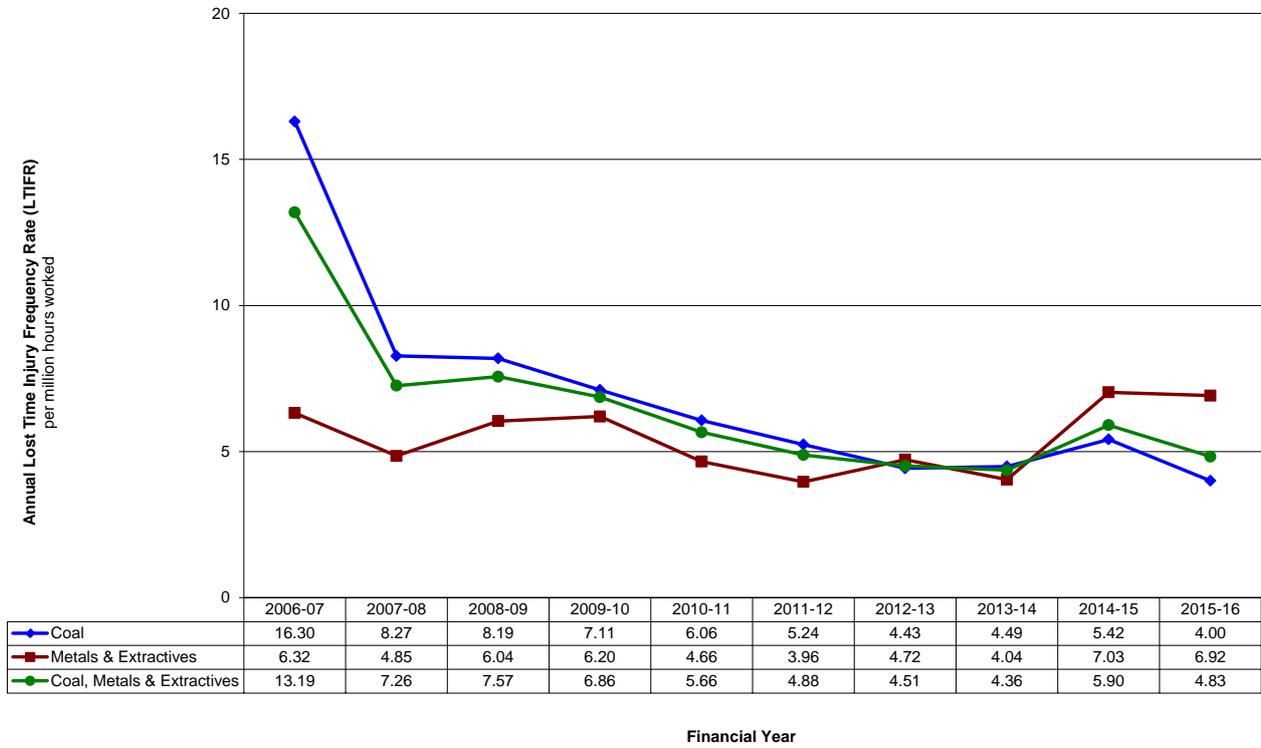


Figure 17: Coal annual lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

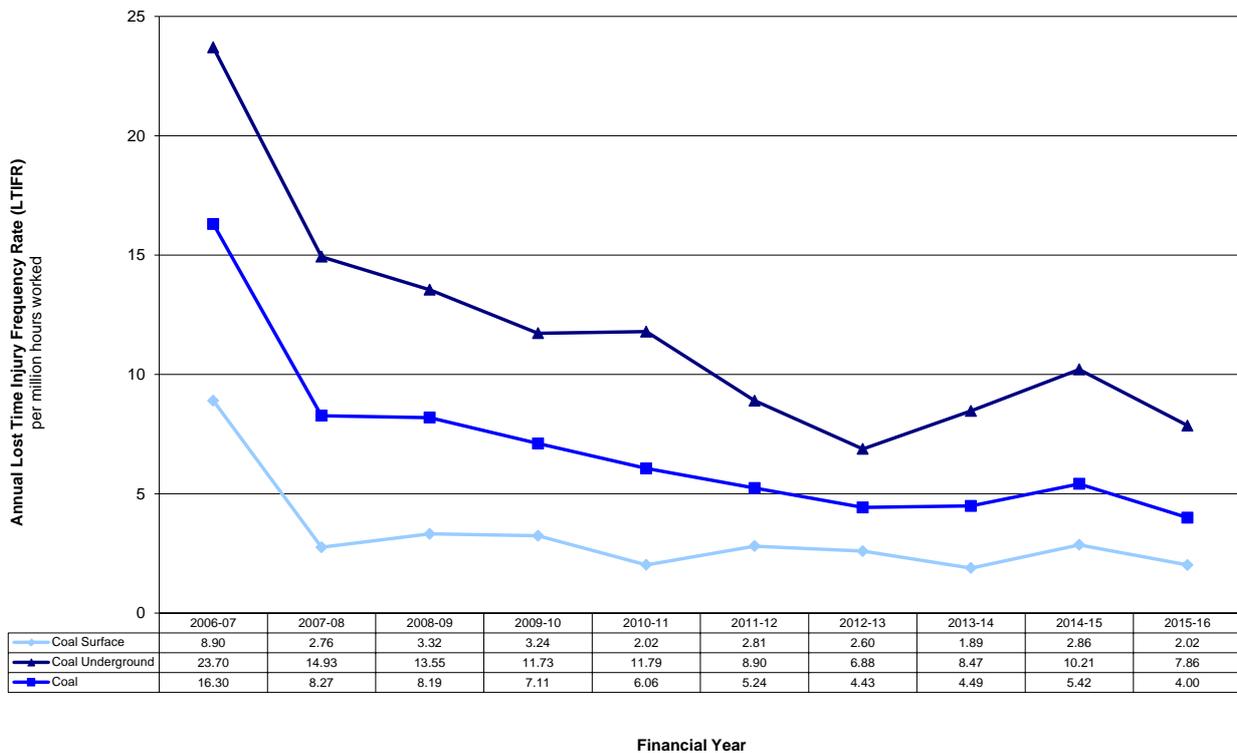
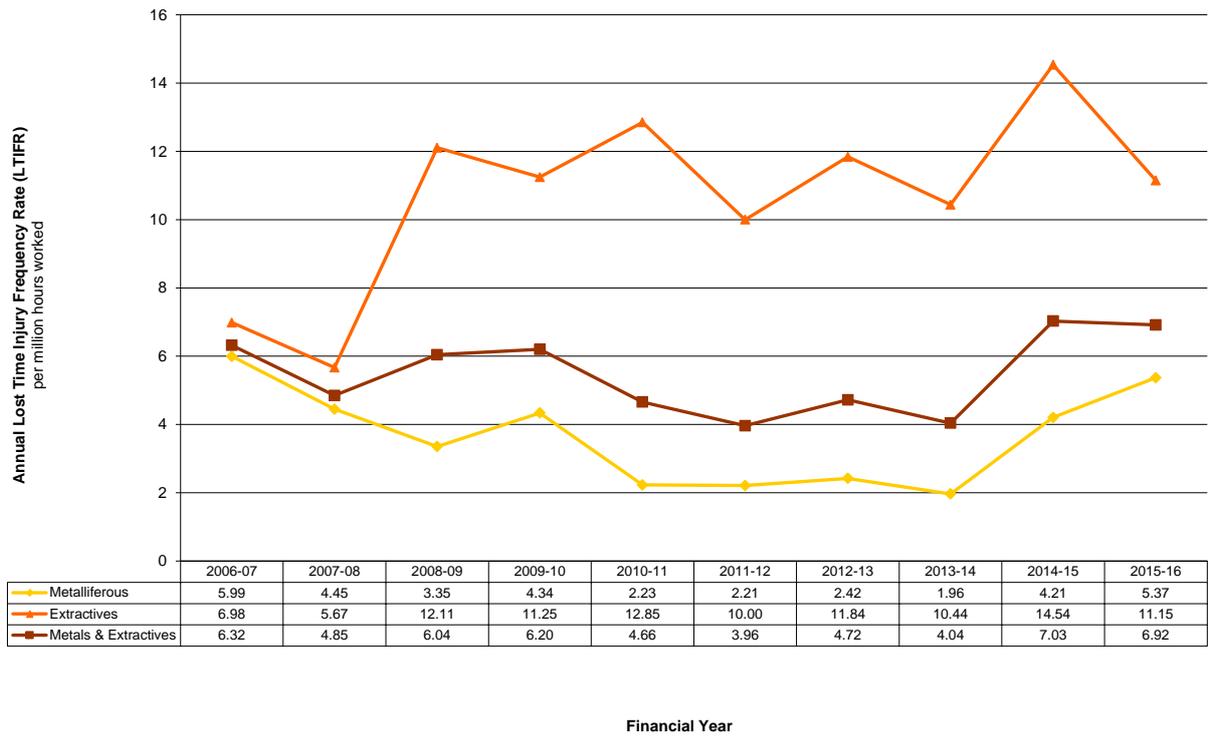


Figure 18: Metalliferous and extractives annual lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16



Five-year average lost time injury frequency rate

Figure 19: Coal, metalliferous and extractives mining five-year average lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

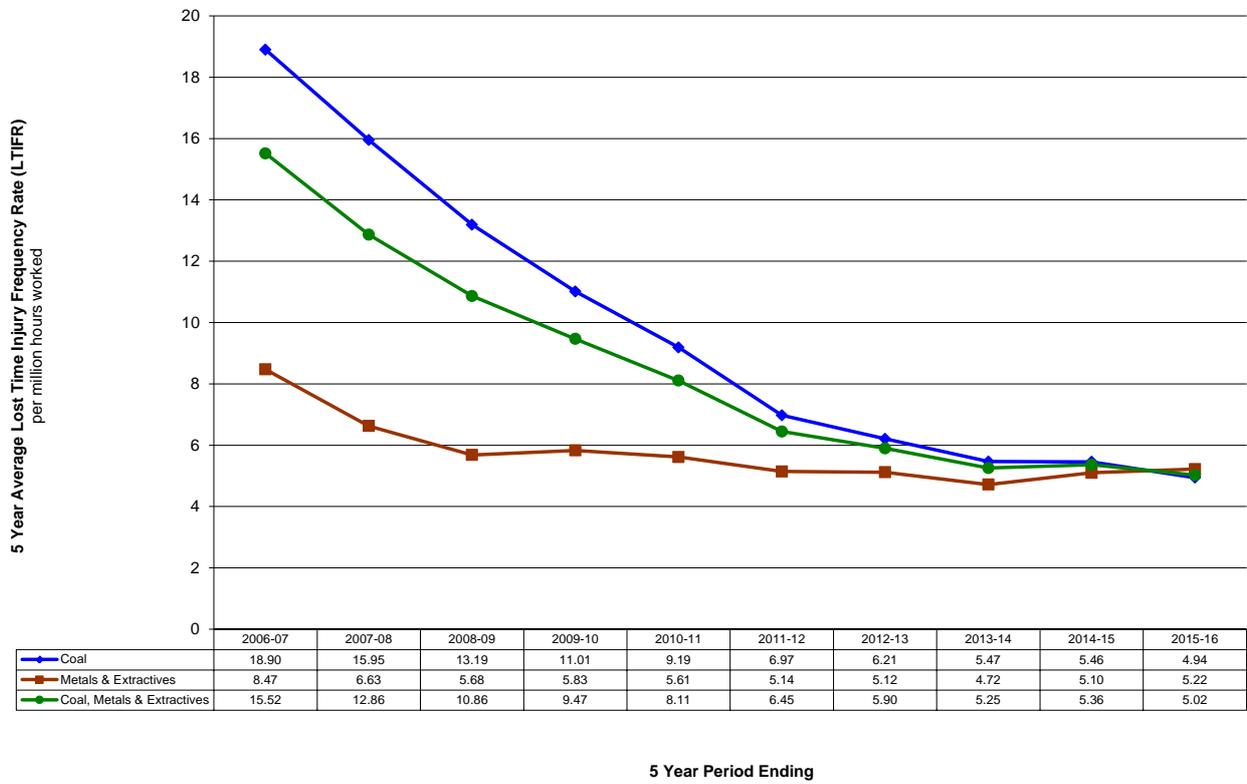


Figure 20: Coal mining five-year average lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

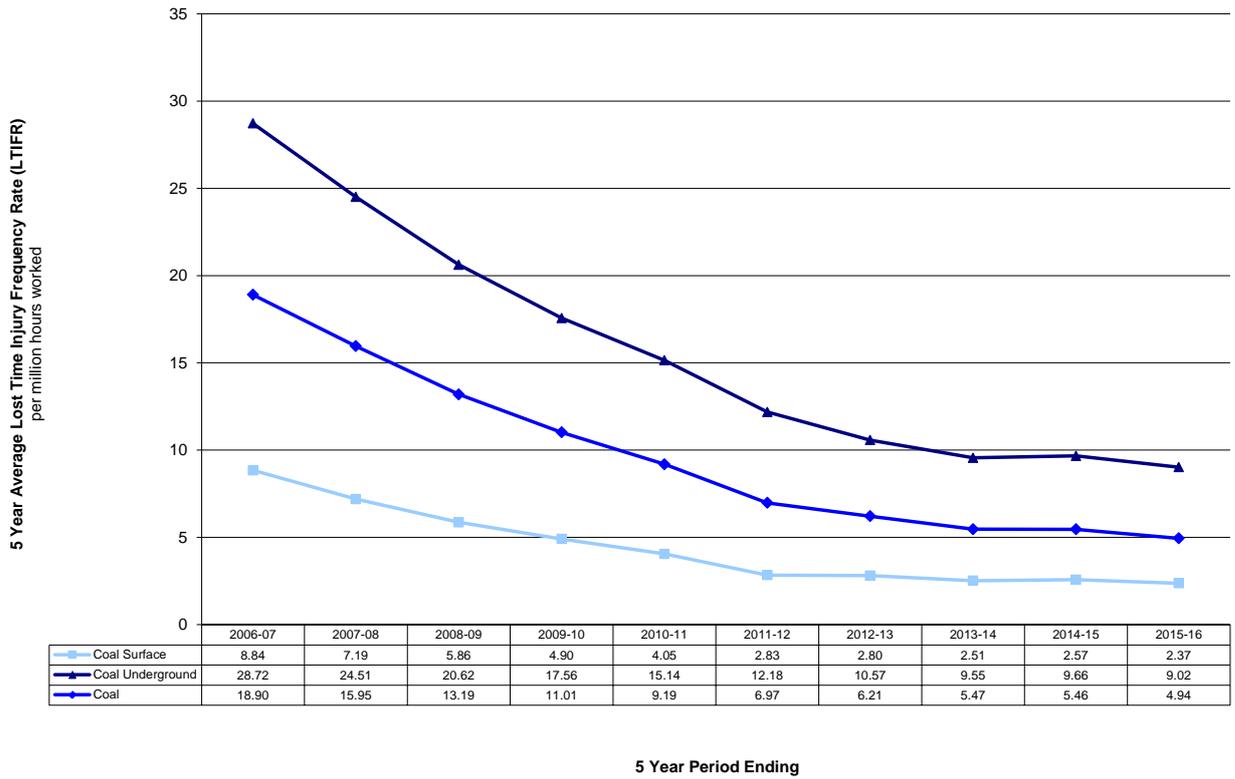
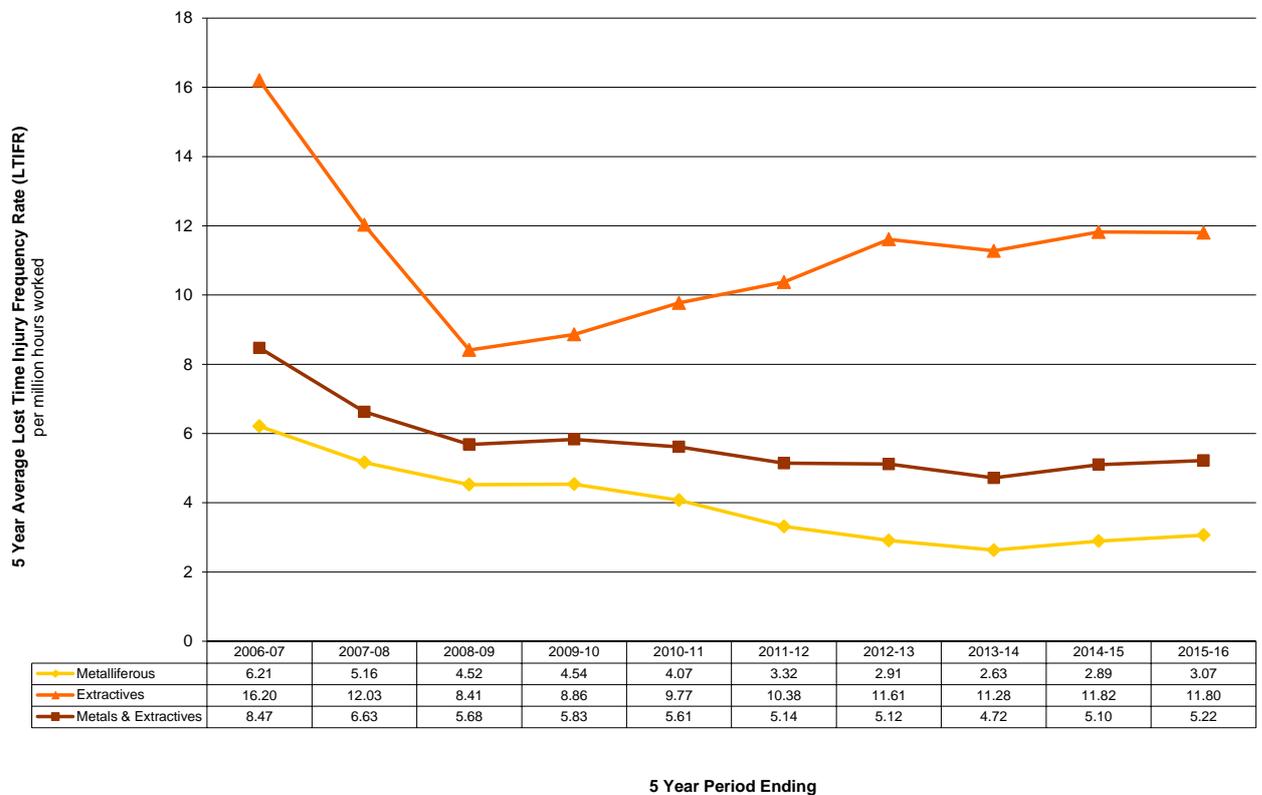


Figure 21: Metalliferous and extractives mining five-year average lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16



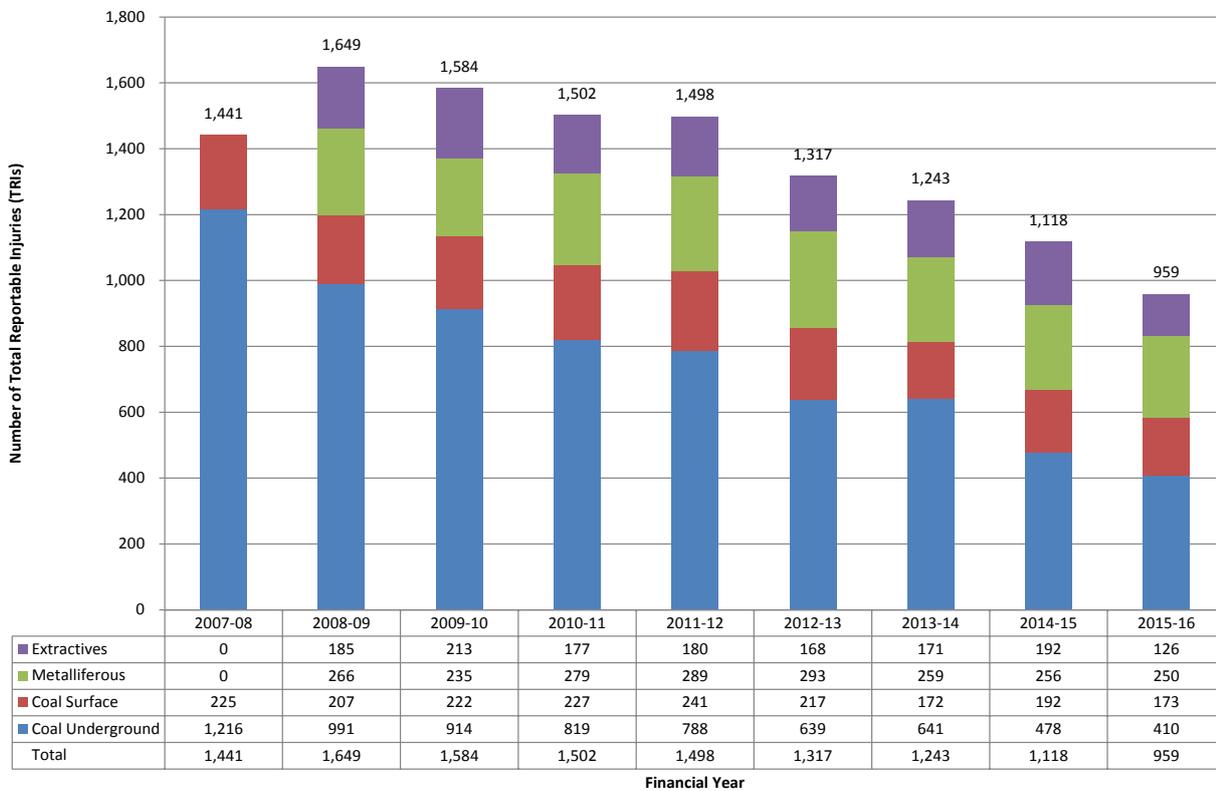
6. Total recordable injuries

This section provides a breakdown of the total recordable injuries in the coal, metalliferous and extractives sectors. Total recordable injuries (TRIs) are the total number of fatalities and injuries resulting in lost time (LTI), restricted duties (RDI) or medical treatment (MTI).

Due to legislative changes, these details became reportable to NSW Department of Planning and Environment on Quarterly workplace injury reports for coal, from the beginning of 2007-08 and for non-coal, from the second quarter of 2008-09.

Total recordable injuries by sector

Figure 22: Coal, metalliferous and extractives total recordable injuries (TRIs) by sector 2007-08 to 2015-16



Total recordable injuries by injury type

Figure 23: NSW coal, metalliferous and extractives total recordable injuries (TRIs) by injury type 2007-08 to 2015-16

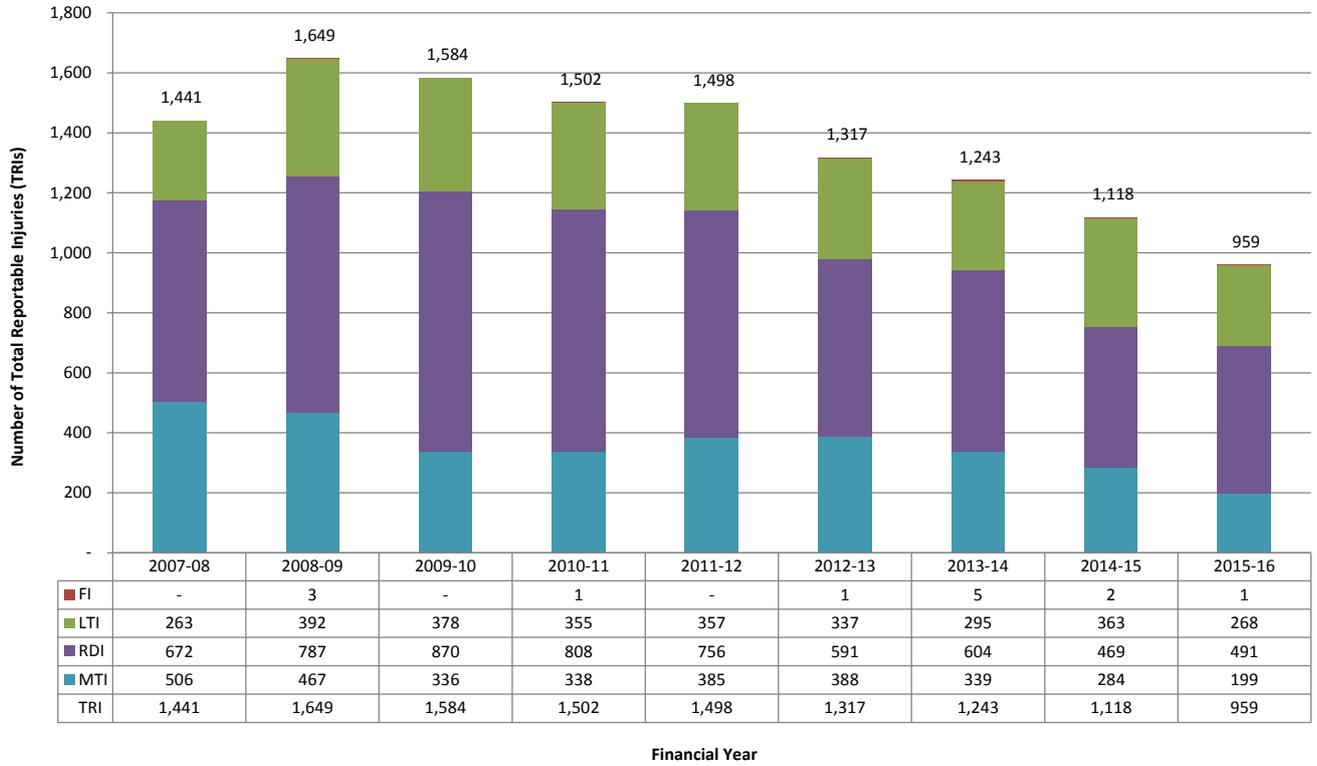


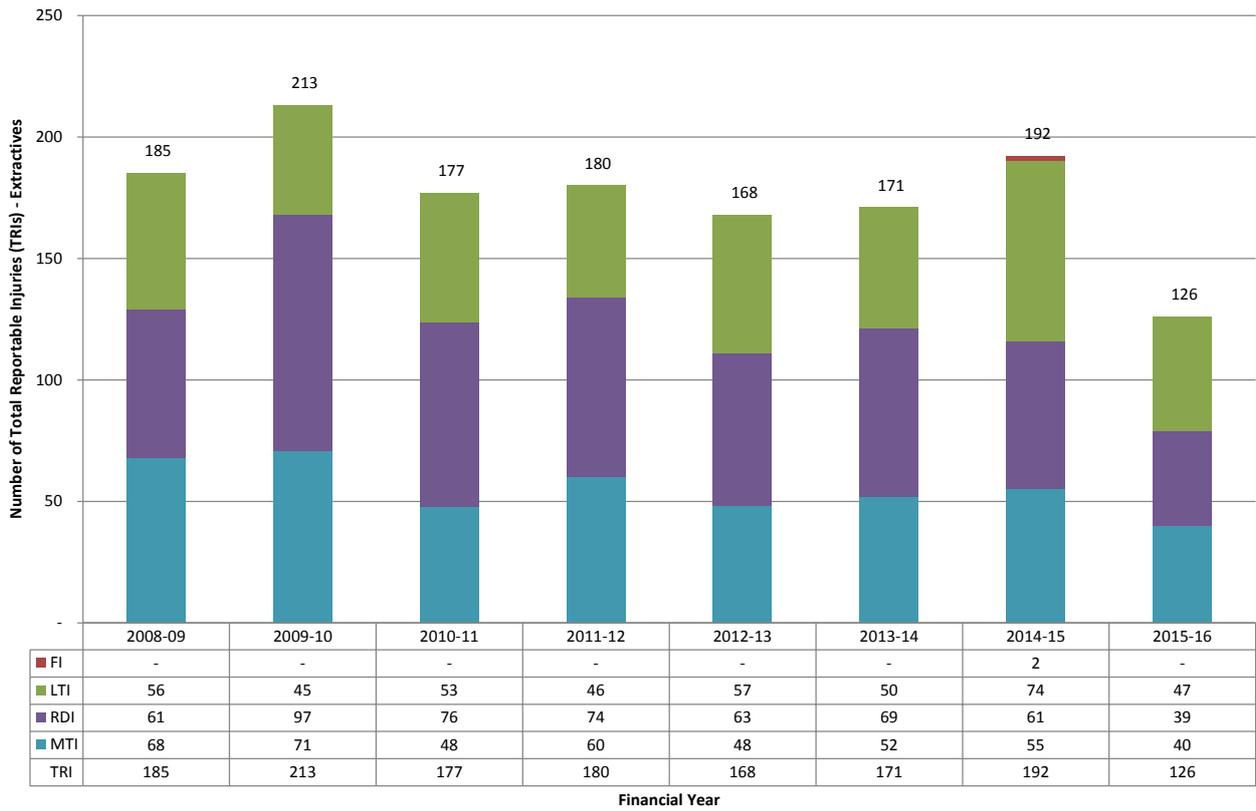
Figure 24: Coal total recordable injuries (TRIs) by injury type 2007-08 to 2015-16



Figure 25: Metalliferous total recordable injuries (TRIs) by injury type 2008-09 to 2015-16



Figure 26: Extractives total recordable injuries (TRIs) by injury type 2008-09 to 2015-16



Annual total recordable injury frequency rate

Figure 27: Coal, metalliferous and extractives annual total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) 2007-08 to 2015-16

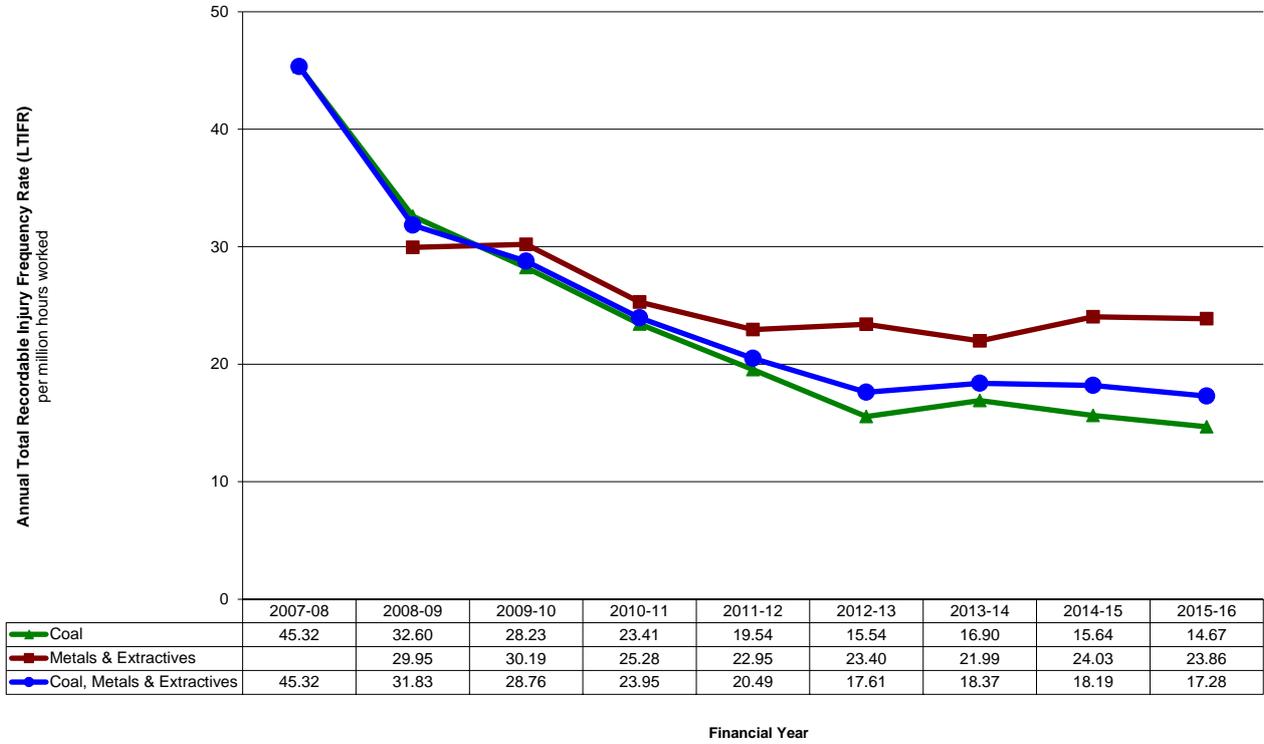


Figure 28: Coal annual total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) 2007-08 to 2015-16

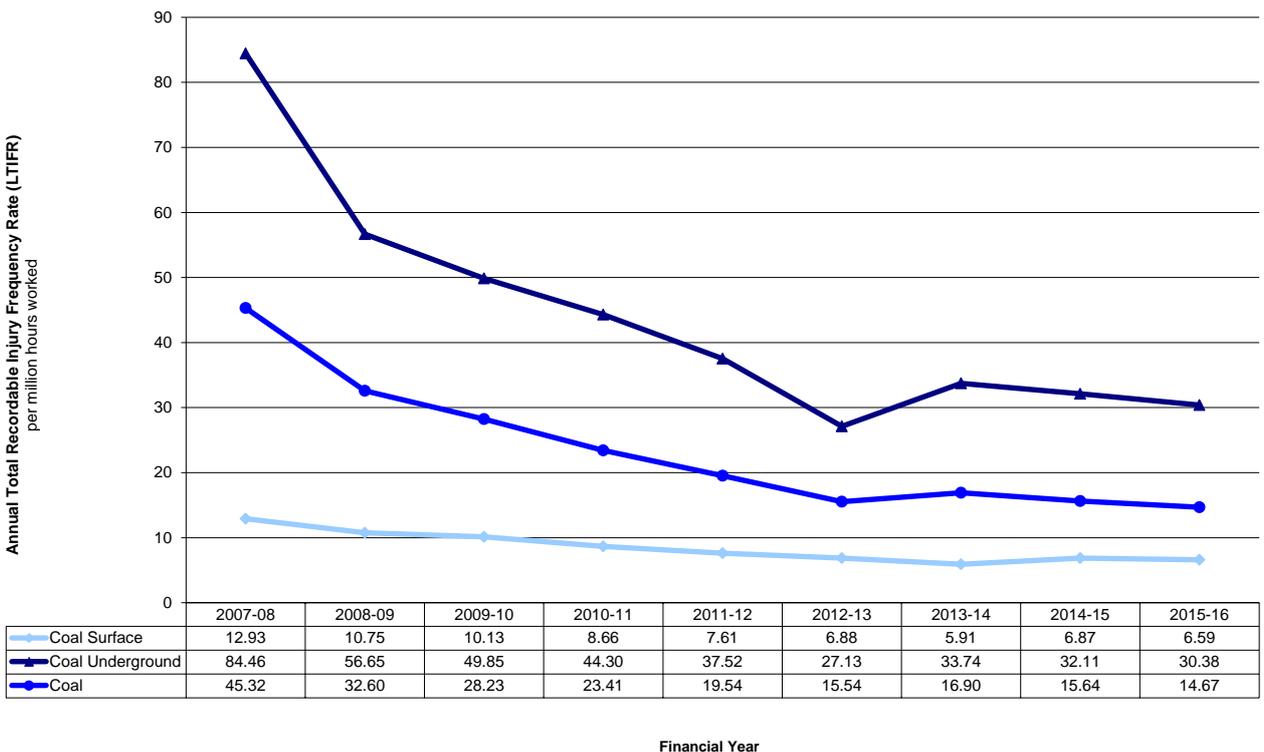
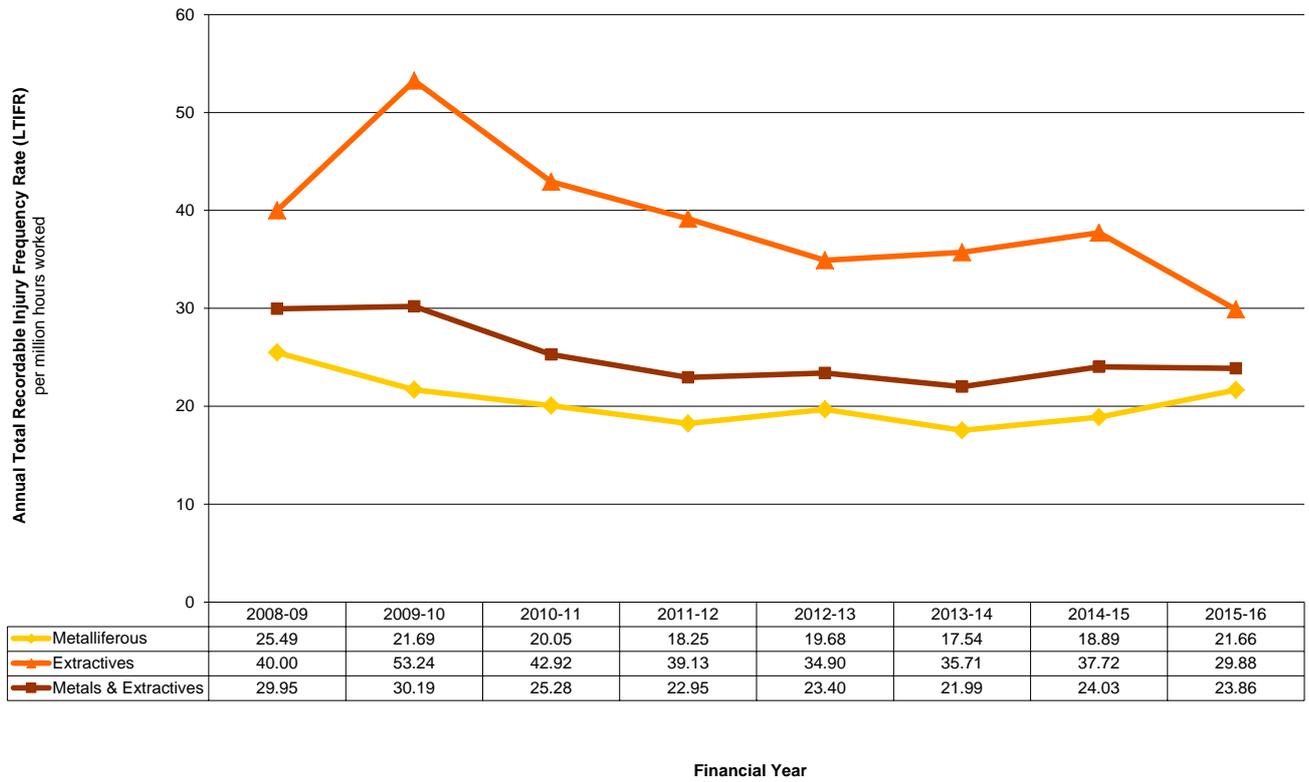


Figure 29: Metalliferous and extractives annual total recordable injury frequency rate (TRIFR) 2008-09 to 2015-16



7. Serious bodily injuries

This section provides a breakdown of injuries notified to NSW Department of Planning and Environment under the relevant coal and non-coal legislation because of the nature of injury, and under the relevant petroleum (onshore) legislation where the injury required immediate attention by a medical practitioner.

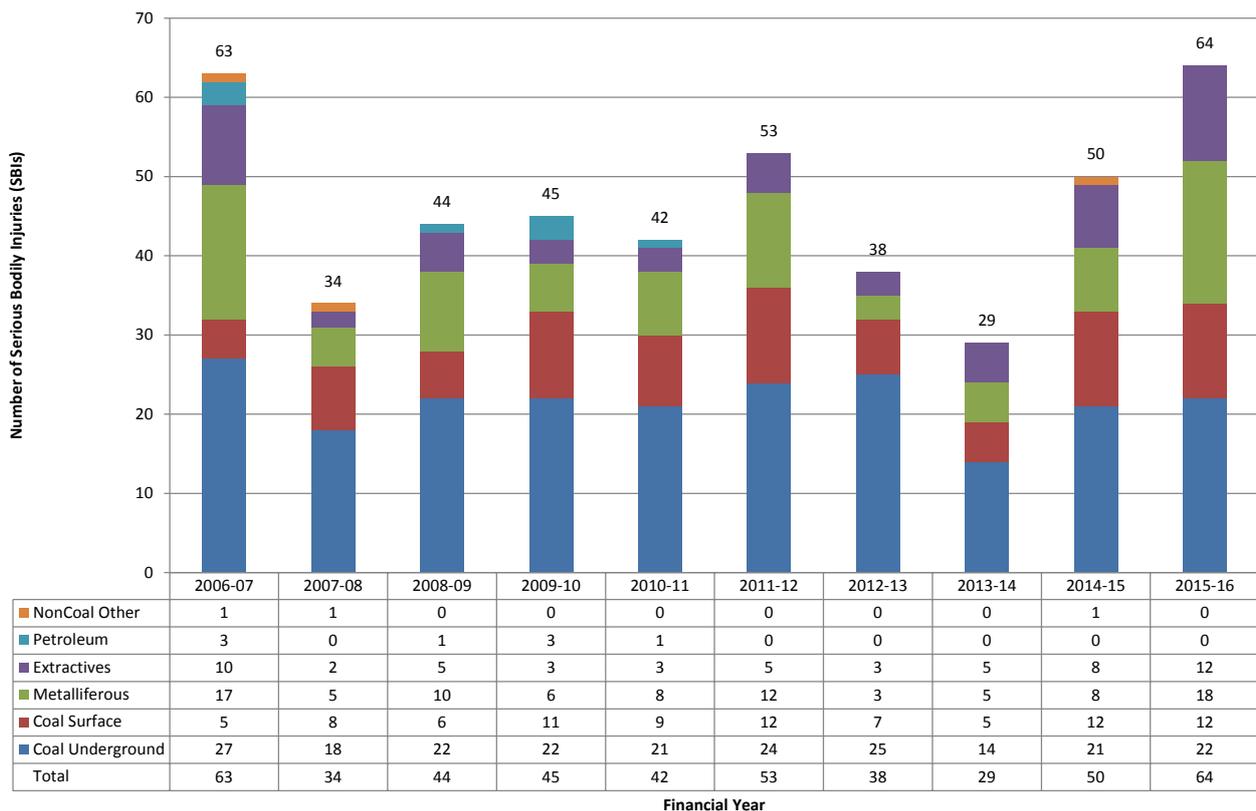
See also [Section 8](#) for SBIs notified because they required immediate treatment as a hospital inpatient (i.e. not because of the particular injury). Note that petroleum serious bodily injuries are notified at a lower threshold than for the mining industry.

Serious bodily injuries are not directly comparable to other mining jurisdictions or the WorkCover Authority of NSW, which use varying definitions for disability injuries.

Refer to [Appendix 4](#) for details of serious bodily injury types and relevant legislation

Serious bodily injuries by sector

Figure 30: Coal, metalliferous and extractives serious bodily injuries by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16



Annual serious bodily injury frequency rate

Figure 31: Coal, metalliferous and extractives annual serious bodily injury frequency rate (SBIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

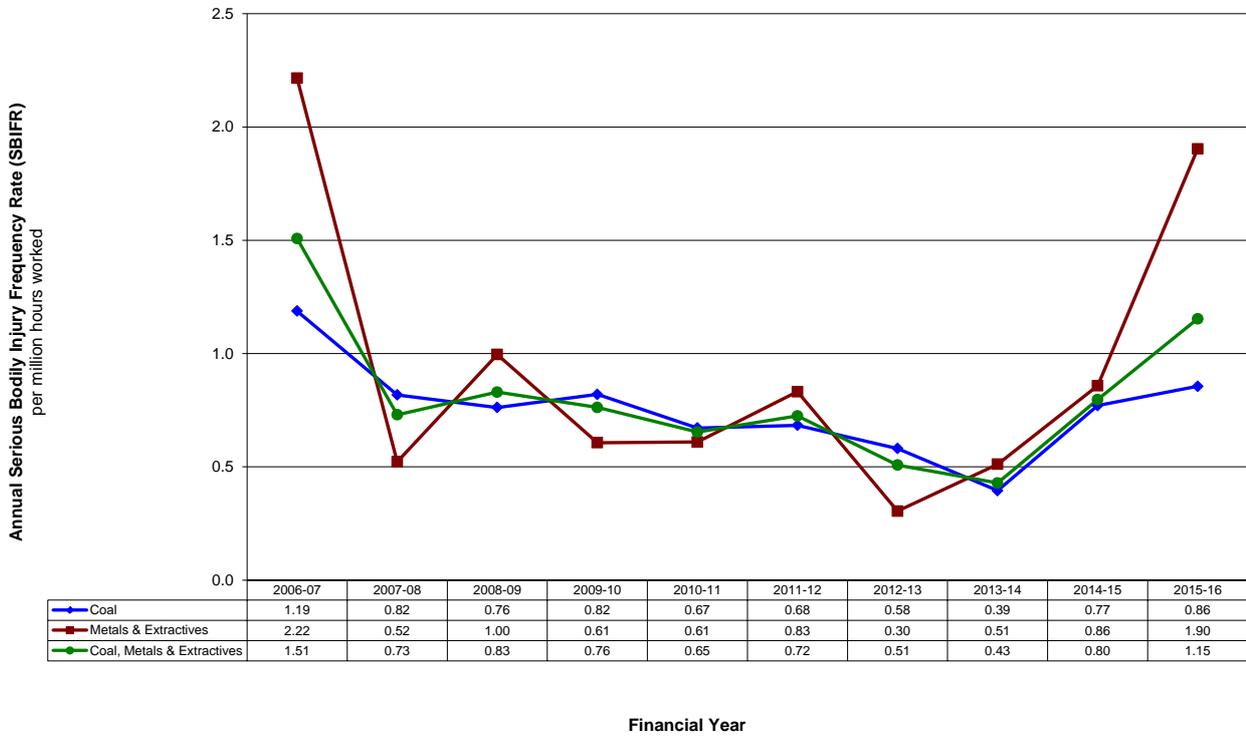


Figure 32: Coal annual serious bodily injury frequency rate (SBIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

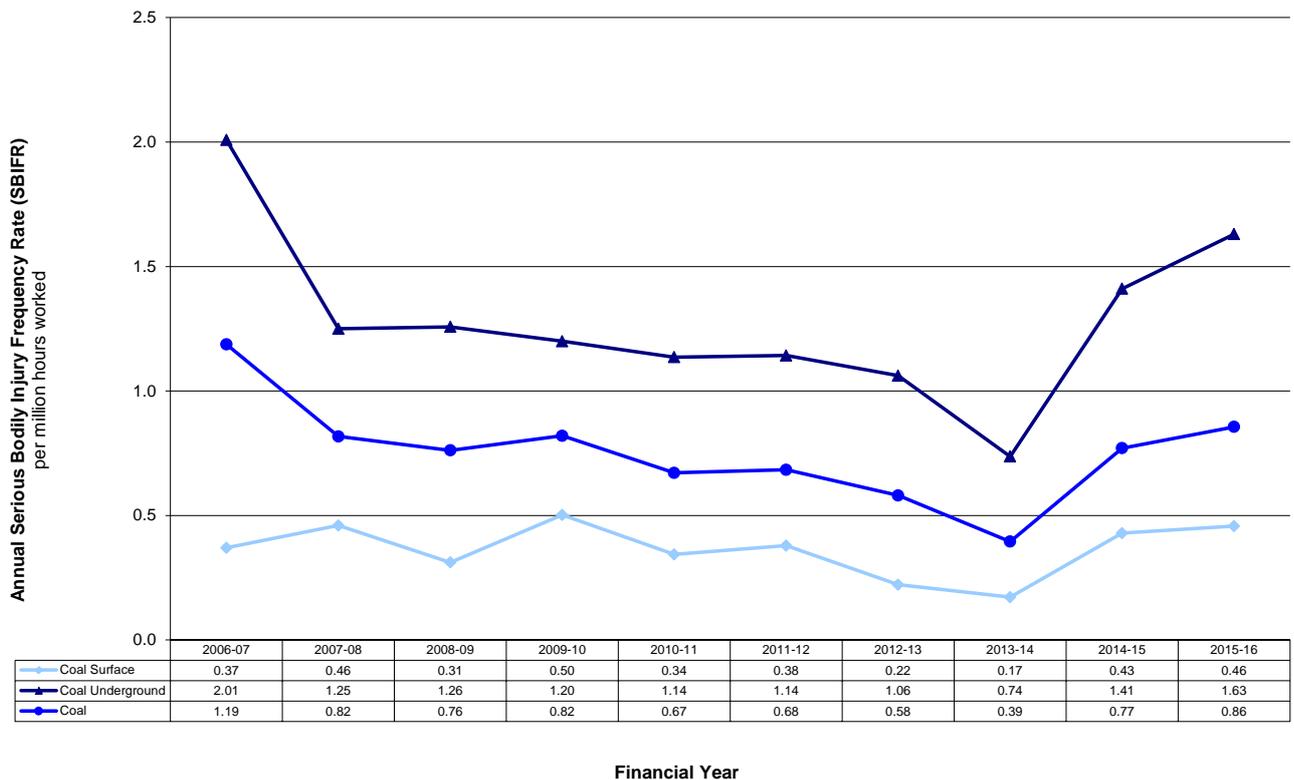
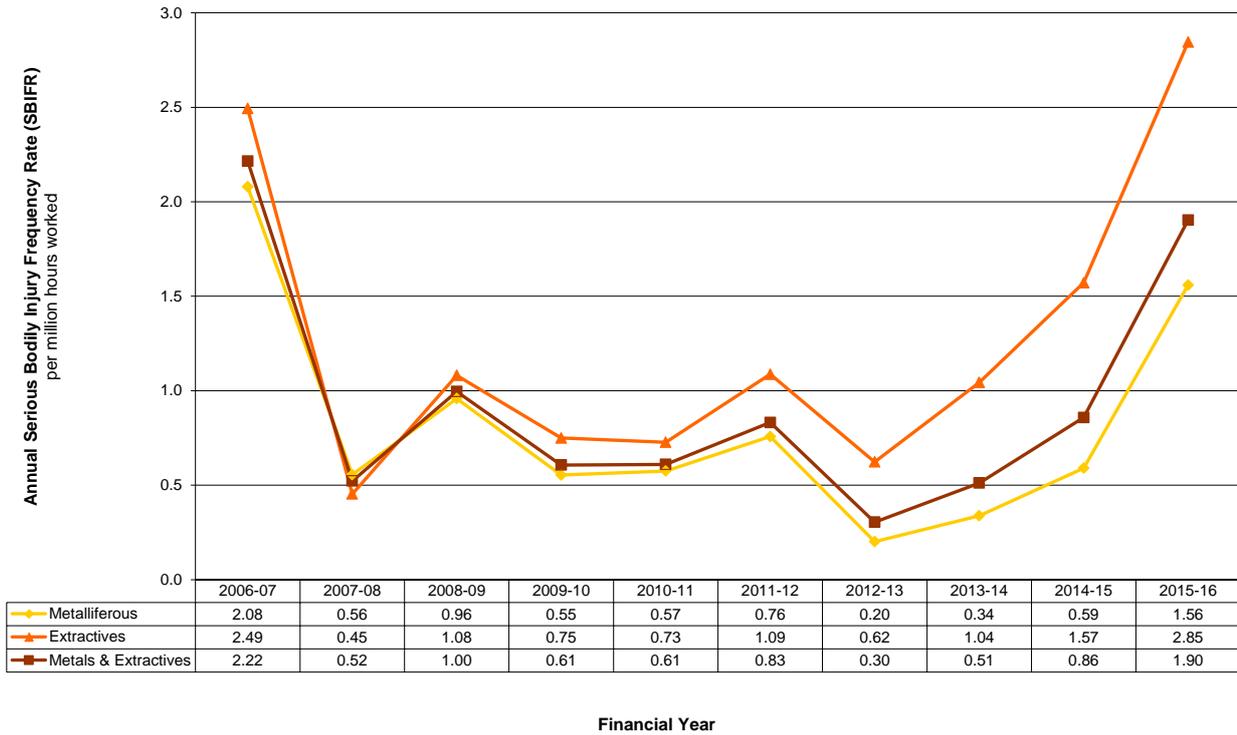


Figure 33: Metalliferous and extractives annual serious bodily injury frequency rate (SBIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16



Five-year average serious bodily injury frequency rate

Figure 34: Coal, metalliferous and extractives mining five-year average serious bodily injury frequency rate (SBIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

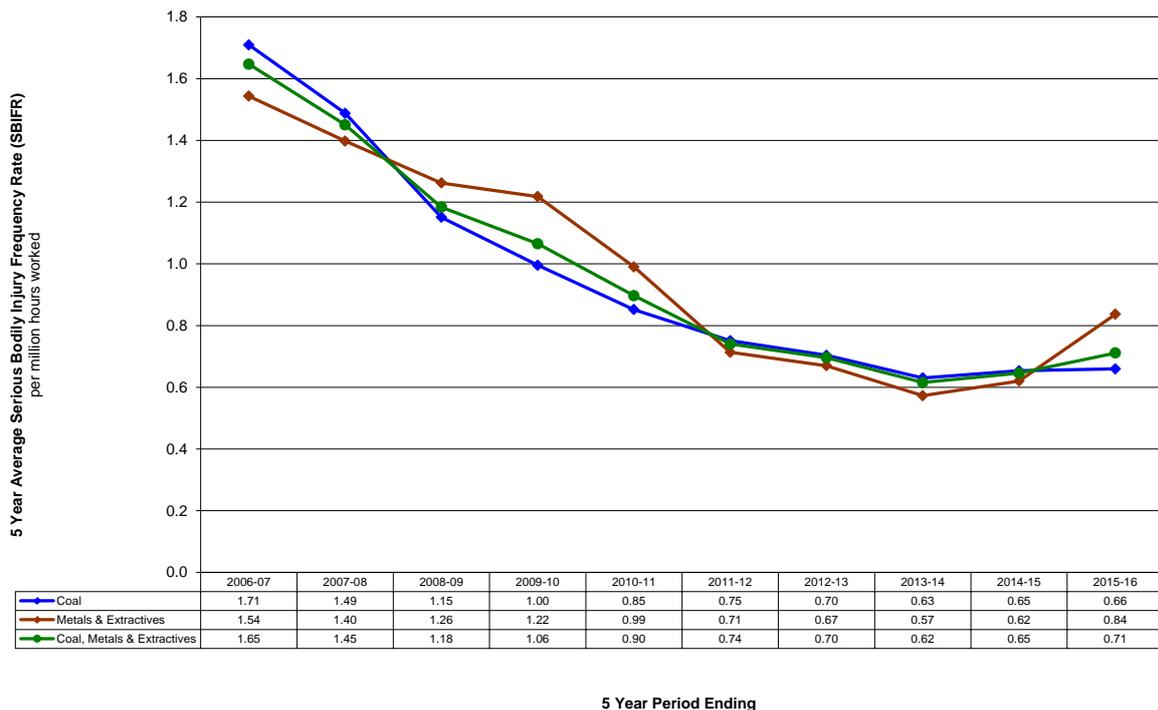


Figure 35: Coal five-year average serious bodily injury frequency rate (SBIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

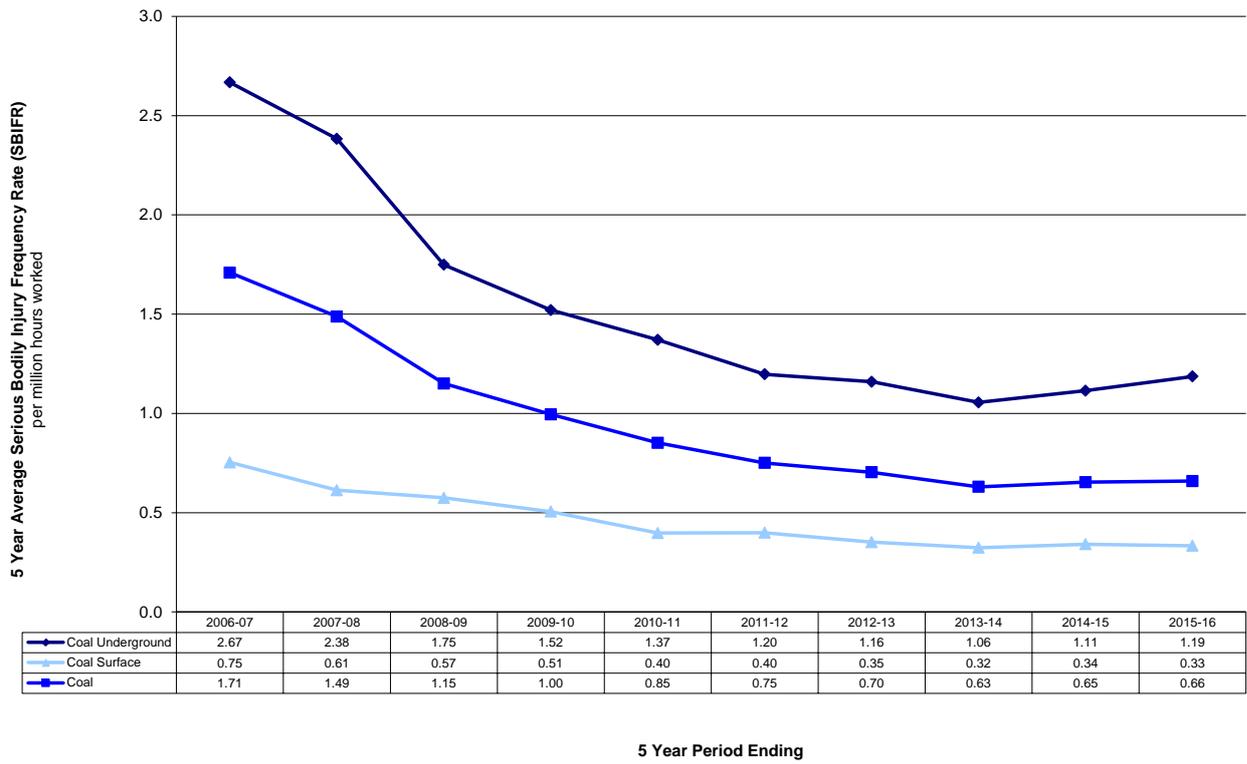
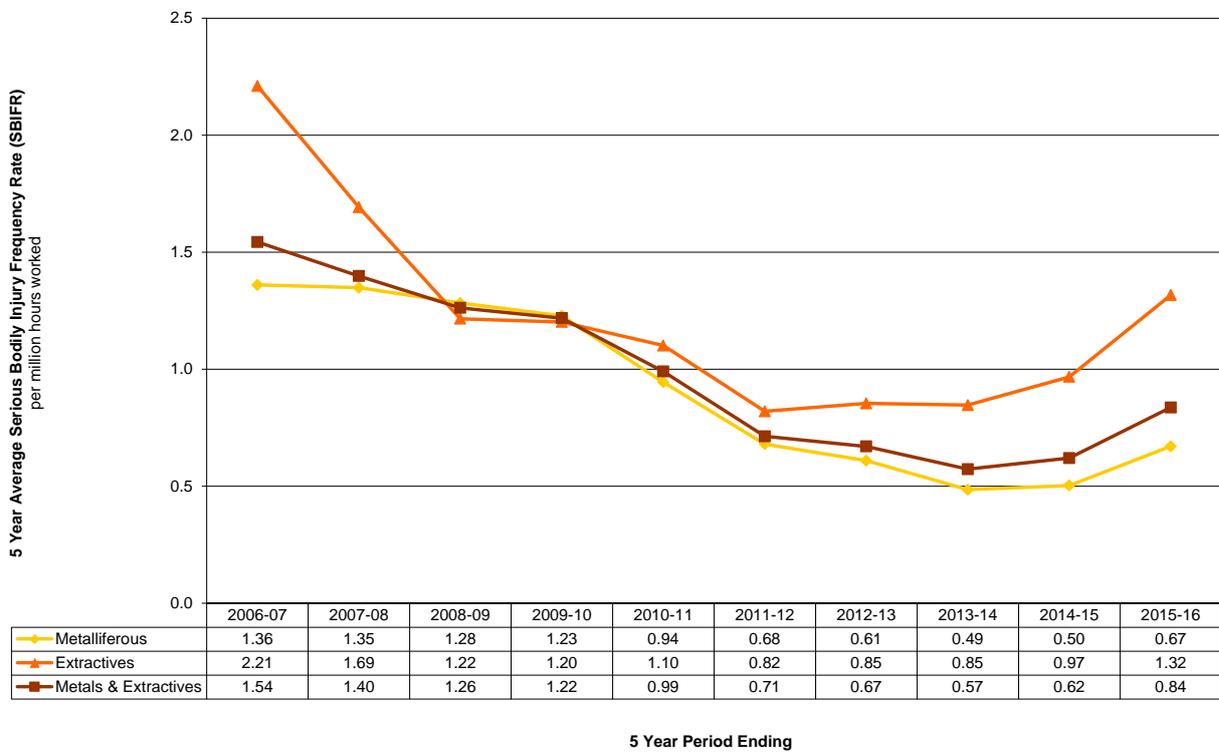


Figure 36: Metalliferous and extractives five-year average serious bodily injury frequency rate (SBIFR) 2006-07 to 2015-16

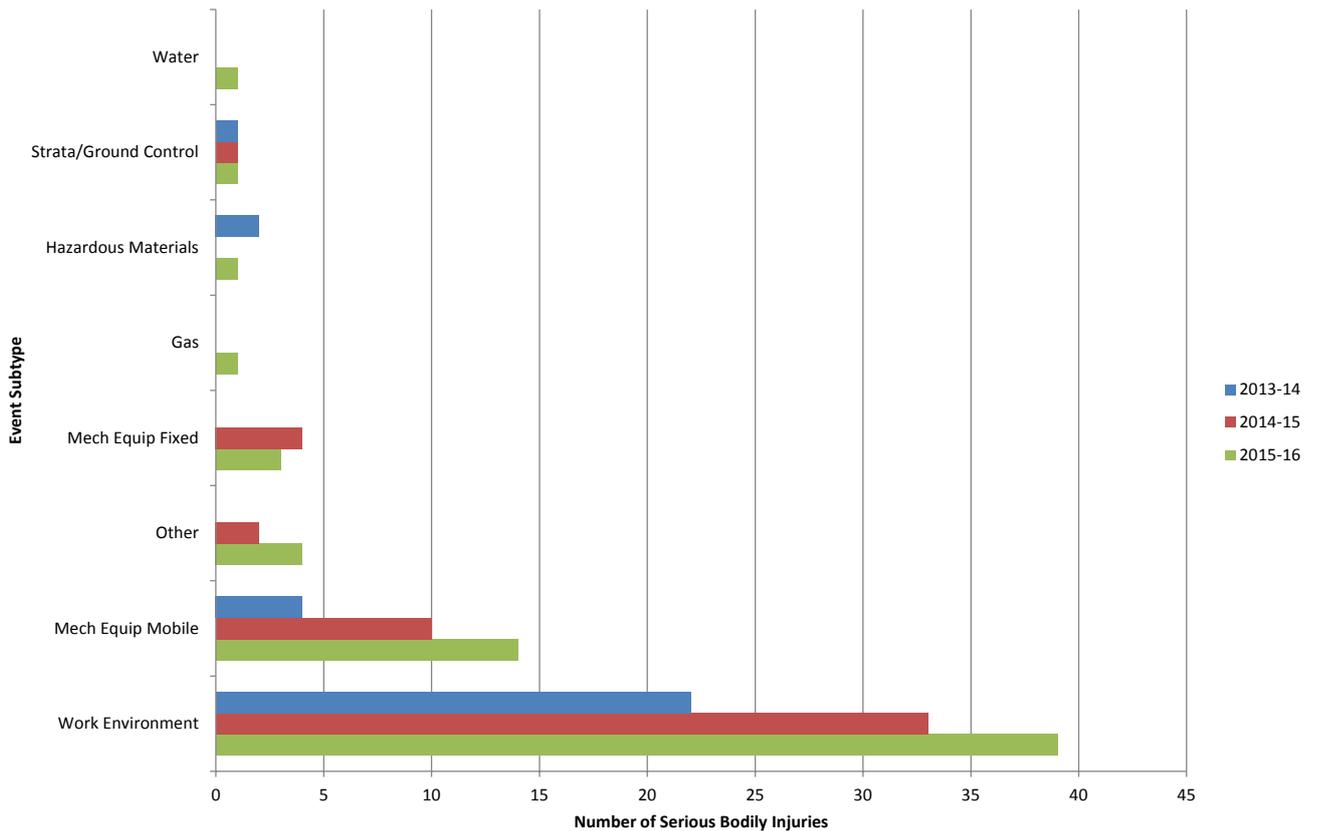


Serious bodily injuries by event subtype

Figure 37: Serious bodily injuries by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

Event Subtype	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Work Environment	20	17	19	23	25	44	27	22	33	39	269
Mech Equip Mobile	33	15	22	16	14	9	11	4	10	14	148
Mech Equip Fixed	6	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	4	3	21
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
Strata/Ground Control	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
Hazardous Materials	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
Electrical Energy	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Gas	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Structural Failure	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Explosives	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	63	34	44	46	42	53	38	29	50	64	463

Figure 38: Serious bodily injuries by event subtype 2013-14 to 2015-16

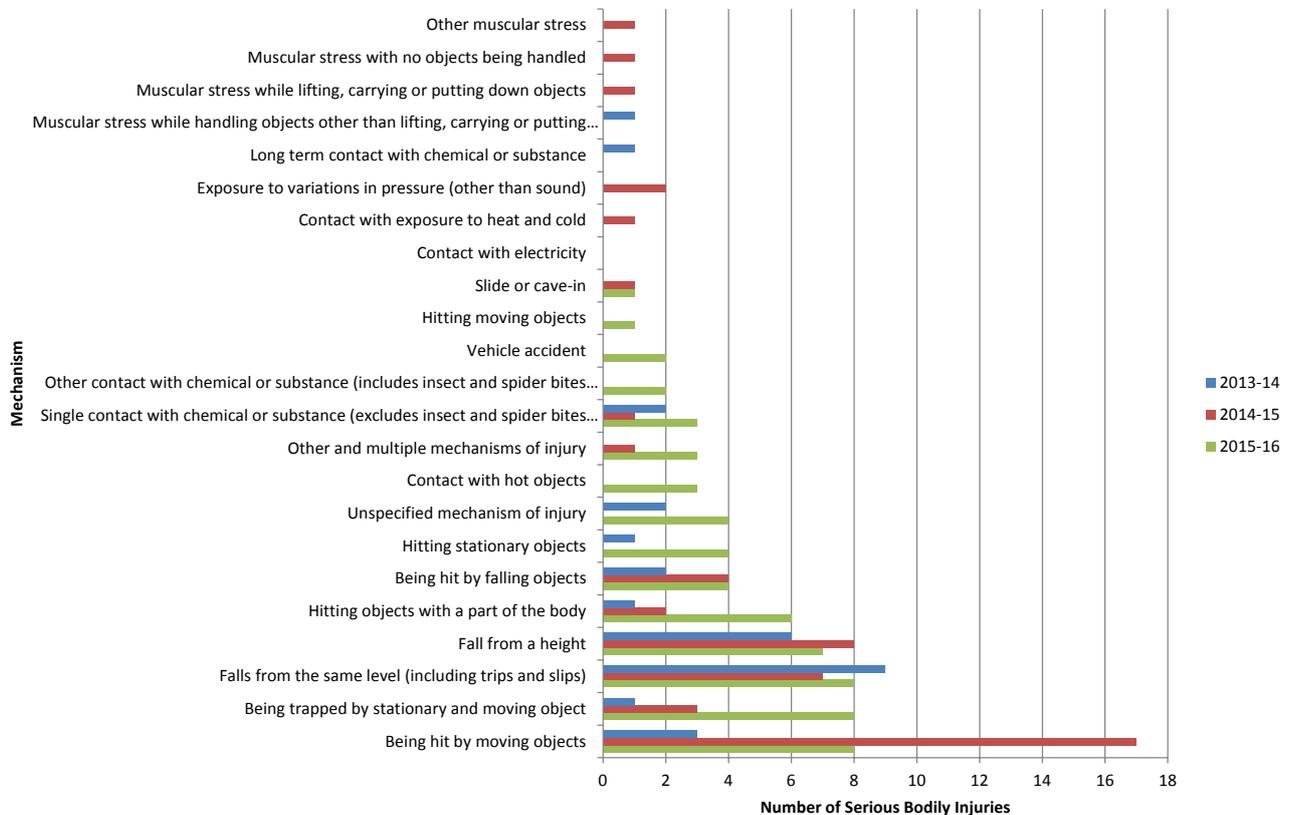


Serious bodily injuries by mechanism

Figure 39: Serious bodily injuries by mechanism 2006-07 to 2015-16

Mechanism	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Falls from the same level (including trips and slips)	15	12	7	11	11	19	14	9	7	8	113
Being hit by moving objects	12	0	8	5	8	13	8	3	17	8	82
Fall from a height	13	7	5	10	8	5	2	6	8	7	71
Being hit by falling objects	7	1	3	5	2	2	3	2	4	4	33
Being trapped by stationary and moving object	6	2	5	2	2	3	1	1	3	8	33
Hitting objects with a part of the body	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	6	25
Unspecified mechanism of injury	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	4	19
Vehicle accident	0	2	4	3	3	2	1	0	0	2	17
Single contact with chemical or substance (excludes insect and	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	3	12
Hitting moving objects	1	2	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Other and multiple mechanisms of injury	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	8
Contact with hot objects	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
Hitting stationary objects	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	6
Exposure to variations in pressure (other than sound)	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
Contact with exposure to heat and cold	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4
Other contact with chemical or substance (includes insect and	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carryi	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Contact with electricity	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Muscular stress with no objects being handled	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Slide or cave-in	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Long term contact with chemical or substance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other muscular stress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	63	34	44	46	42	53	38	29	50	64	463

Figure 40: Serious bodily injuries by mechanism 2013-14 to 2015-16

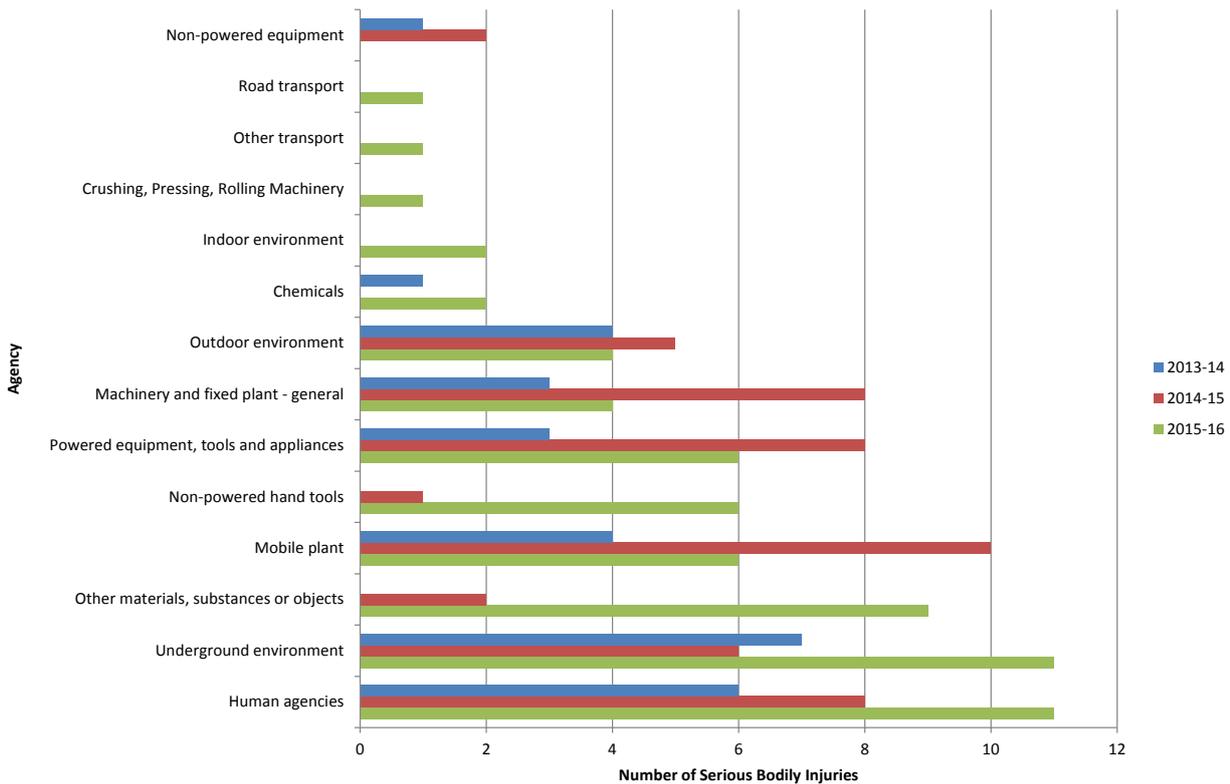


Serious bodily injuries by agency

Figure 41: Serious bodily injuries by agency 2006-07 to 2015-16

Agency	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Underground environment	16	11	3	8	10	12	5	7	6	11	89
Mobile plant	14	7	13	11	6	6	9	4	10	6	86
Other materials, substances or objects	4	2	5	9	5	14	3	0	2	9	53
Human agencies	1	2	2	2	4	4	5	6	8	11	45
Machinery and fixed plant - general	7	4	4	1	2	3	4	3	8	4	40
Powered equipment, tools and appliances	2	1	2	6	4	3	2	3	8	6	37
Outdoor environment	5	2	2	2	2	6	3	4	5	4	35
Non-powered equipment	2	1	5	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	14
Crushing, Pressing, Rolling Machinery	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	12
Road transport	4	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	12
Unspecified agencies	0	1	2	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	11
Non-powered hand tools	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	10
Indoor environment	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	9
Other transport	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	7
Chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Total	63	34	44	46	42	53	38	29	50	64	463

Figure 42: Serious bodily injuries by agency 2013-14 to 2015-16

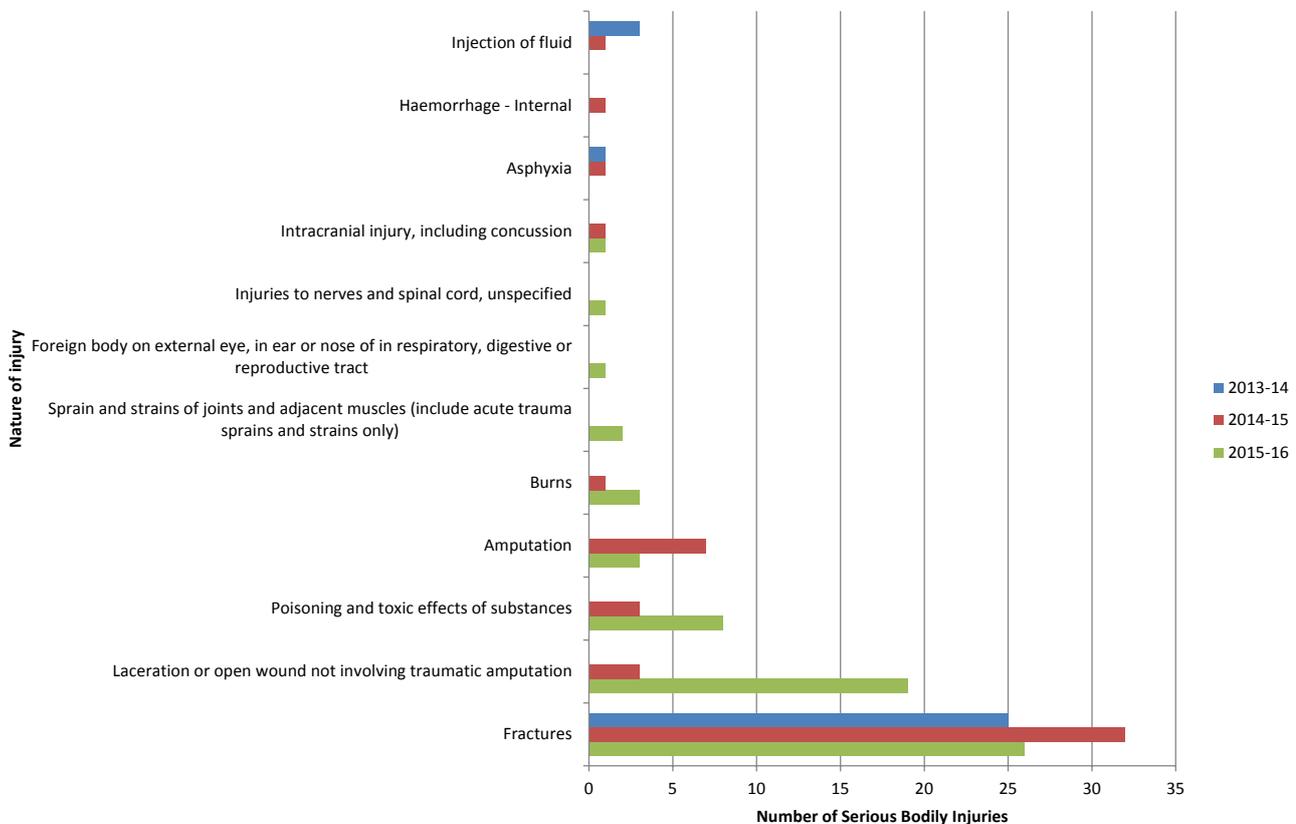


Serious bodily injuries by nature of injury

Figure 43: Serious bodily injuries by nature of injury 2006-07 to 2015-16

Nature of injury	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Fractures	49	27	34	36	38	47	32	25	32	26	346
Amputation	3	2	5	1	1	4	2	0	7	3	28
Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	19	23
Injection of fluid	1	2	1	2	0	1	4	3	1	0	15
Burns	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	13
Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	11
Dislocations	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Haemorrhage - Internal	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
Asphyxia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Intracranial injury, including concussion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Sprain and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (include acute trauma sprains and strains only)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Contusion with intact skin surface and crushing injury, excluding those with fracture	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Multiple injuries (only to be used where no principal injury can be identified)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Foreign body on external eye, in ear or nose of in respiratory, digestive or reproductive tract	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Injuries to nerves and spinal cord, unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Superficial injury	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	63	34	44	46	42	53	38	29	50	64	463

Figure 44: Serious bodily injuries by nature of injury 2013-14 to 2015-16

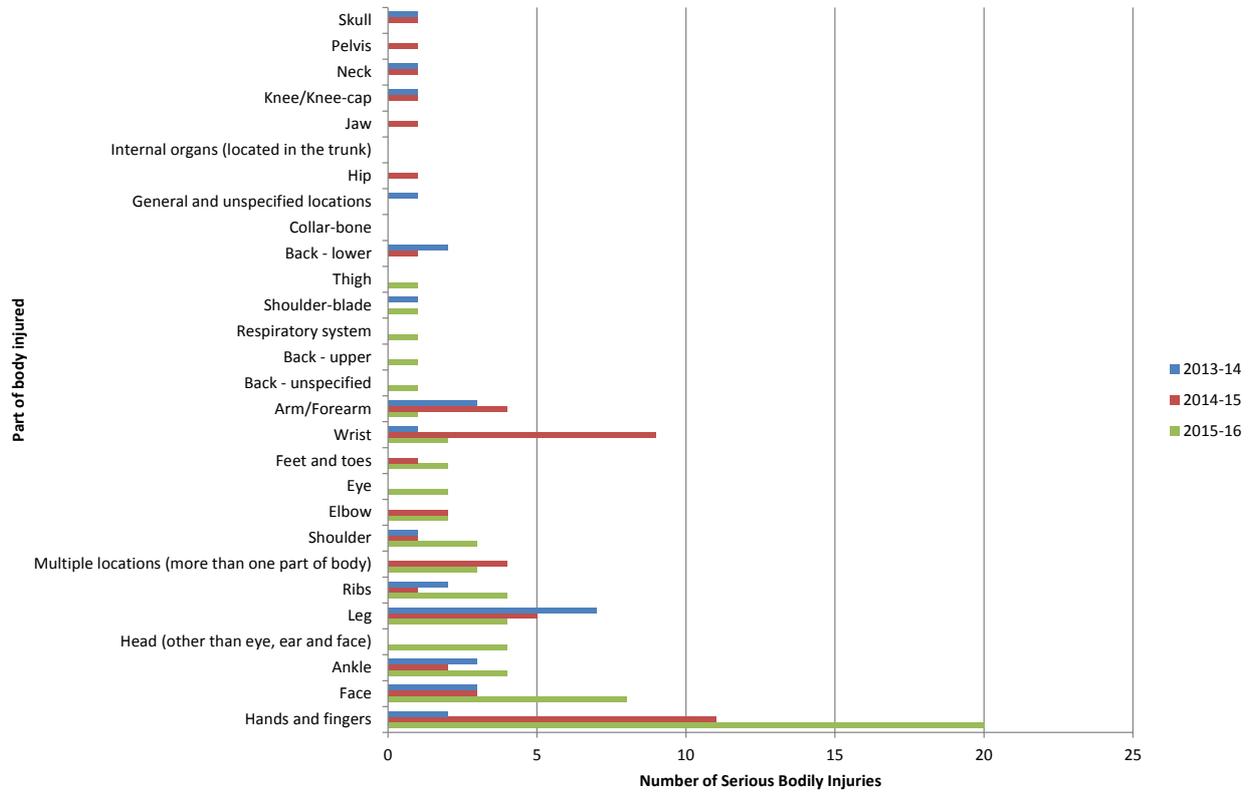


Serious bodily injuries by bodily location

Figure 45: Serious bodily injuries by bodily location 2006-07 to 2015-16

Part of body	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Leg	11	7	9	8	5	7	4	7	5	4	67
Hands and fingers	4	1	4	4	2	3	4	2	11	20	55
Wrist	7	4	5	5	8	6	3	1	9	2	50
Ribs	6	4	5	5	6	8	3	2	1	4	44
Arm/Forearm	8	4	2	1	6	6	7	3	4	1	42
Ankle	6	2	1	5	4	6	5	3	2	4	38
Face	1	1	3	5	2	5	3	3	3	8	34
Multiple locations (more than one part of body)	3	0	2	4	0	1	1	0	4	3	18
Shoulder	2	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	16
Skull	5	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	11
Elbow	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	10
Head (other than eye, ear and face)	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	10
Pelvis	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	9
Back - unspecified	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8
Feet and toes	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	7
Back - lower	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	6
Knee/Knee-cap	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	6
Shoulder-blade	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	6
Neck	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5
Collar-bone	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Eye	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
General and unspecified locations	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Jaw	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Thigh	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Internal organs (located in the trunk)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Back - upper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Respiratory system	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Trunk (other than back and excluding internal organ)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	63	34	44	46	42	53	38	29	50	64	463

Figure 46: Serious bodily injuries by bodily location 2013-14 to 2015-16

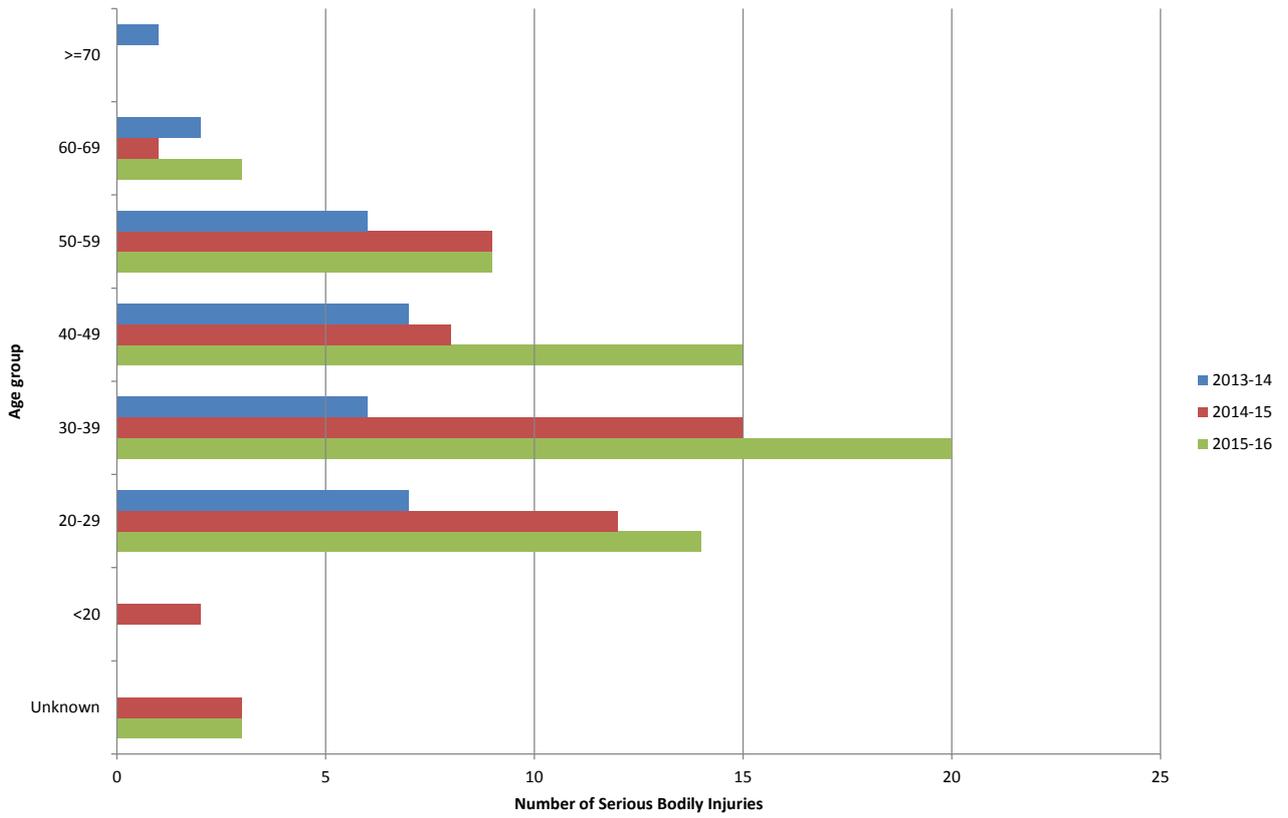


Serious bodily injuries by age group

Figure 47: Serious bodily injuries by age group 2006-07 to 2015-16

Age Group	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Unknown	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	14
<20	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	10
20-29	11	7	7	10	8	5	7	7	12	14	88
30-39	17	5	9	13	11	16	7	6	15	20	119
40-49	12	7	13	12	12	12	9	7	8	15	107
50-59	13	9	11	9	9	16	12	6	9	9	103
60-69	2	3	3	2	0	3	1	2	1	3	20
>=70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Total	63	34	44	46	42	53	38	29	50	64	463

Figure 48: Serious bodily injuries by age group 2013-14 to 2015-16

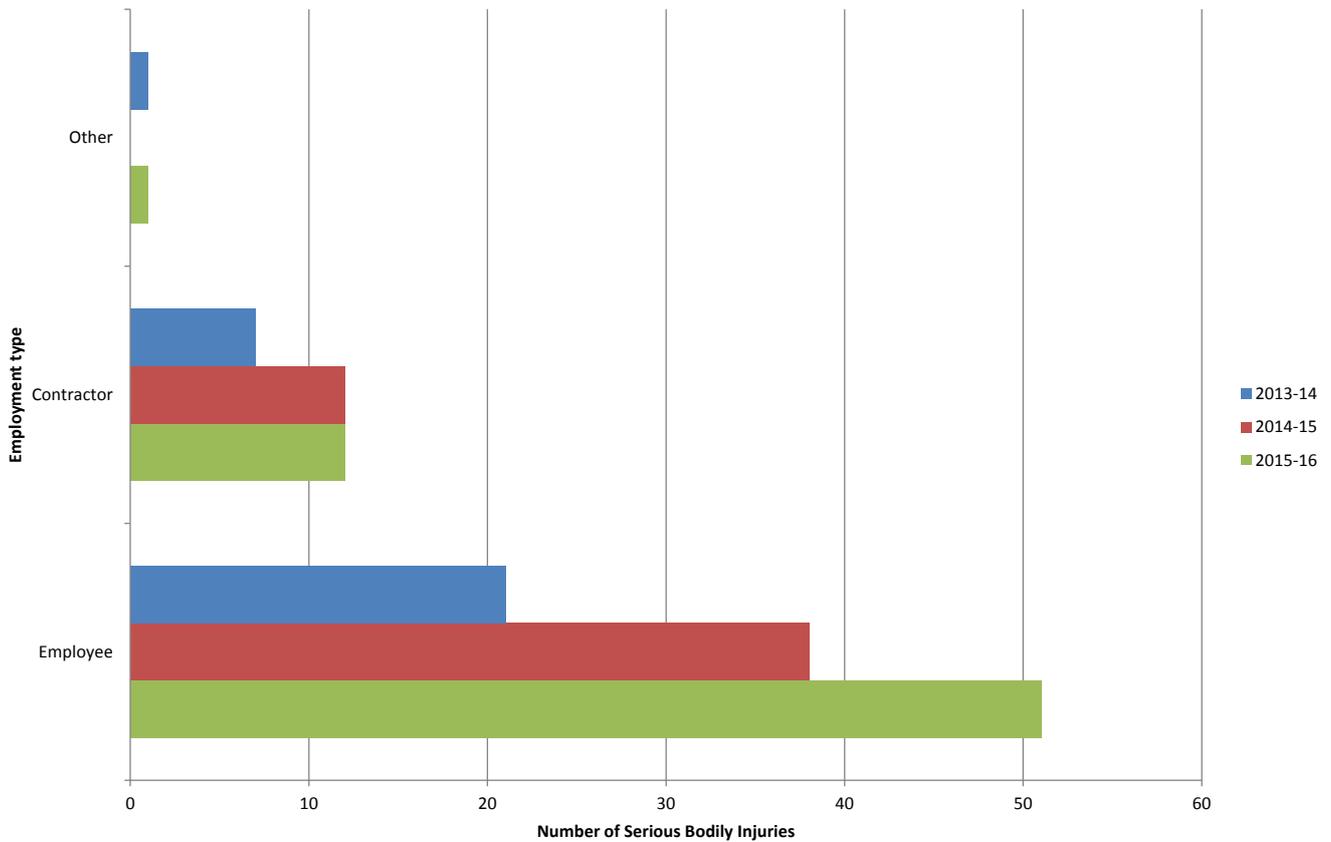


Serious bodily injuries by employment type

Figure 49: Serious bodily injuries by employment type 2006-07 to 2015-16

Employment Type	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Employee	36	23	26	29	24	37	21	21	38	51	306
Contractor	27	11	18	17	16	16	16	7	12	12	152
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
No Data	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	63	34	44	46	42	53	38	29	50	64	463

Figure 50: Serious bodily injuries by employment type 2013-14 to 2015-16



8. Injuries with a notifiable outcome

This section provides a breakdown of injuries with outcomes that were required to be notified to NSW Department of Planning and Environment.

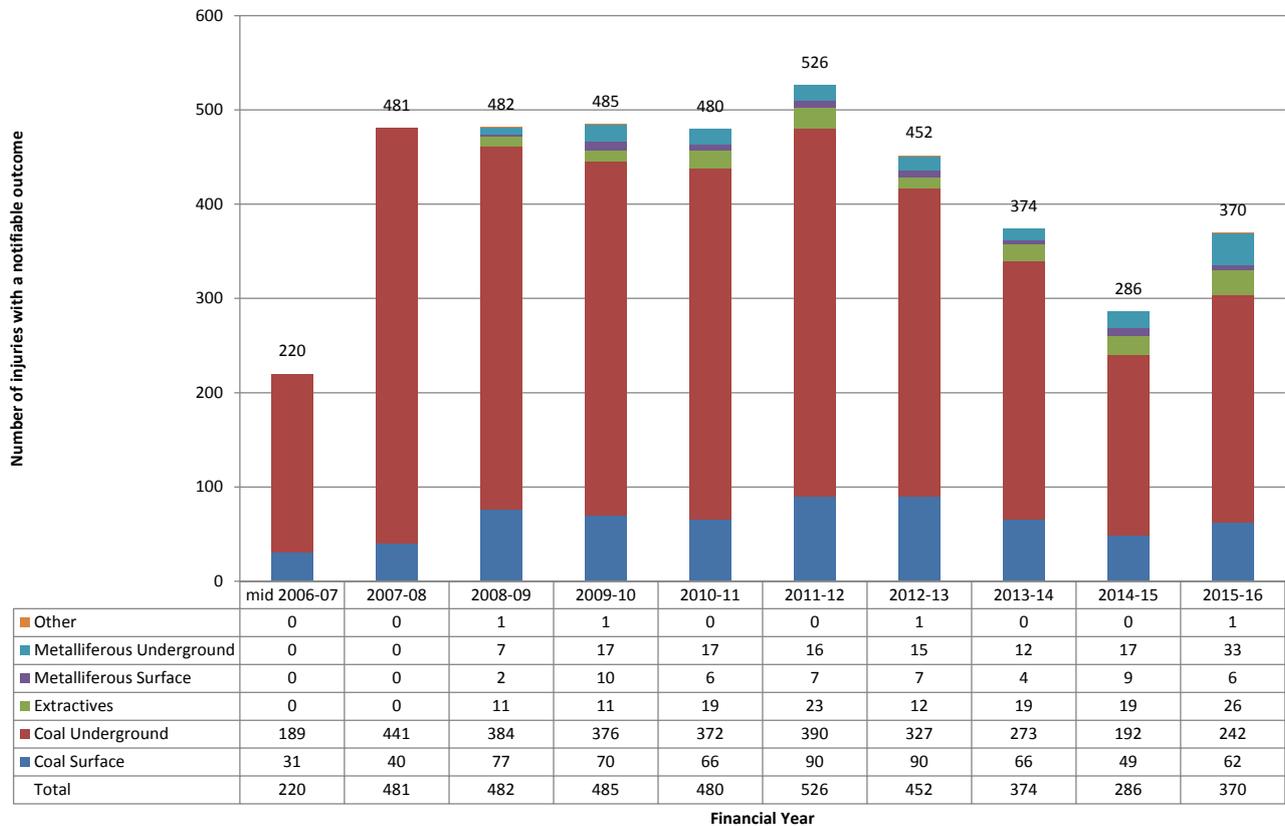
An injury may result in one or more of the following notifiable outcomes:

- fatality
- permanent incapacity
- entrapment
- loss of consciousness
- hospital inpatient admission
- at least seven days of lost time and/or alternative duties
- medical treatment.

In addition to fatalities, these injury outcomes became reportable from mid-2006-07 for coal and from the second quarter of 2008-09 for non-coal.

Refer to [Appendix 5](#) for details of notifiable injury outcomes and relevant legislation

Figure 51: Coal and non-coal (excl petroleum) injuries with a notifiable outcome by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16



Notifiable injuries by injury outcome

Figure 52: Coal and non-coal (excluding petroleum) notifiable injury outcomes 2006-07 to 2015-16

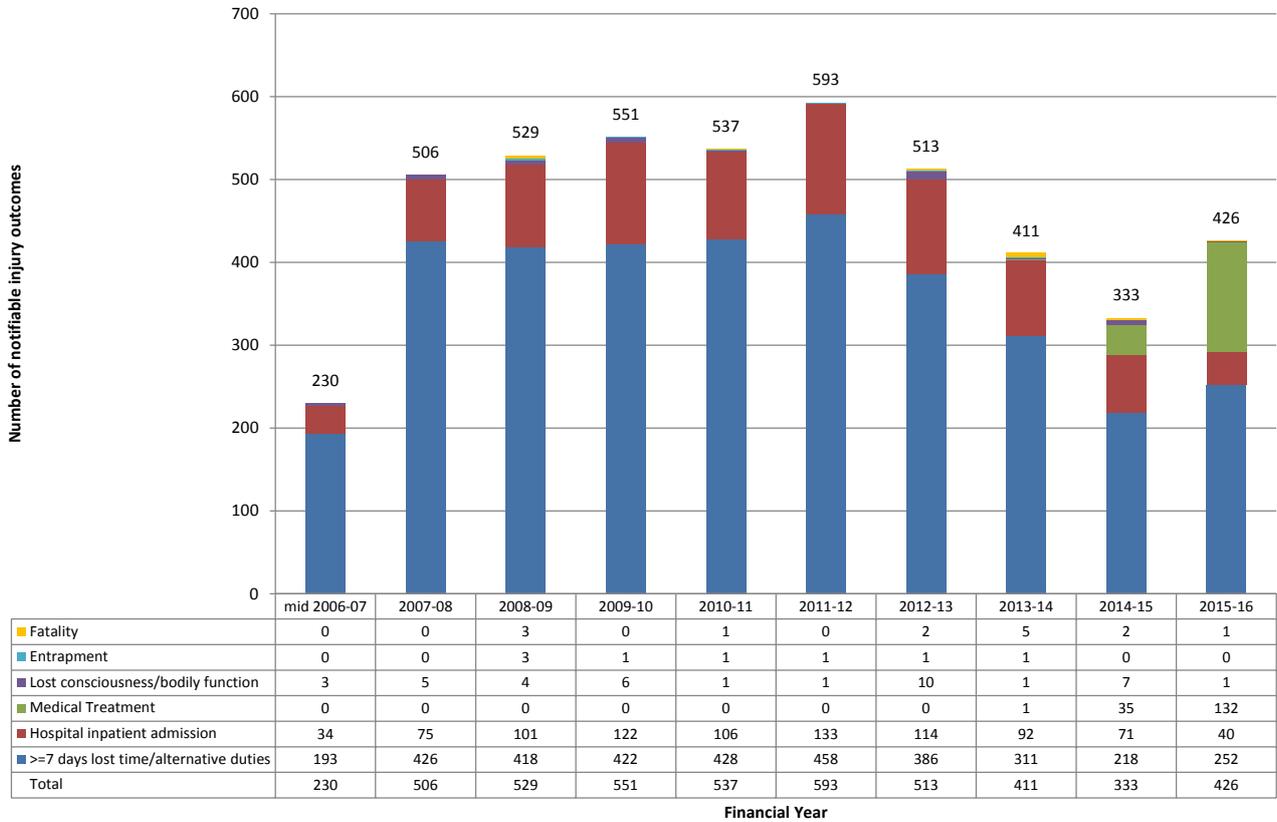


Figure 53: Coal notifiable injury outcomes mid 2006-07 to 2015-16

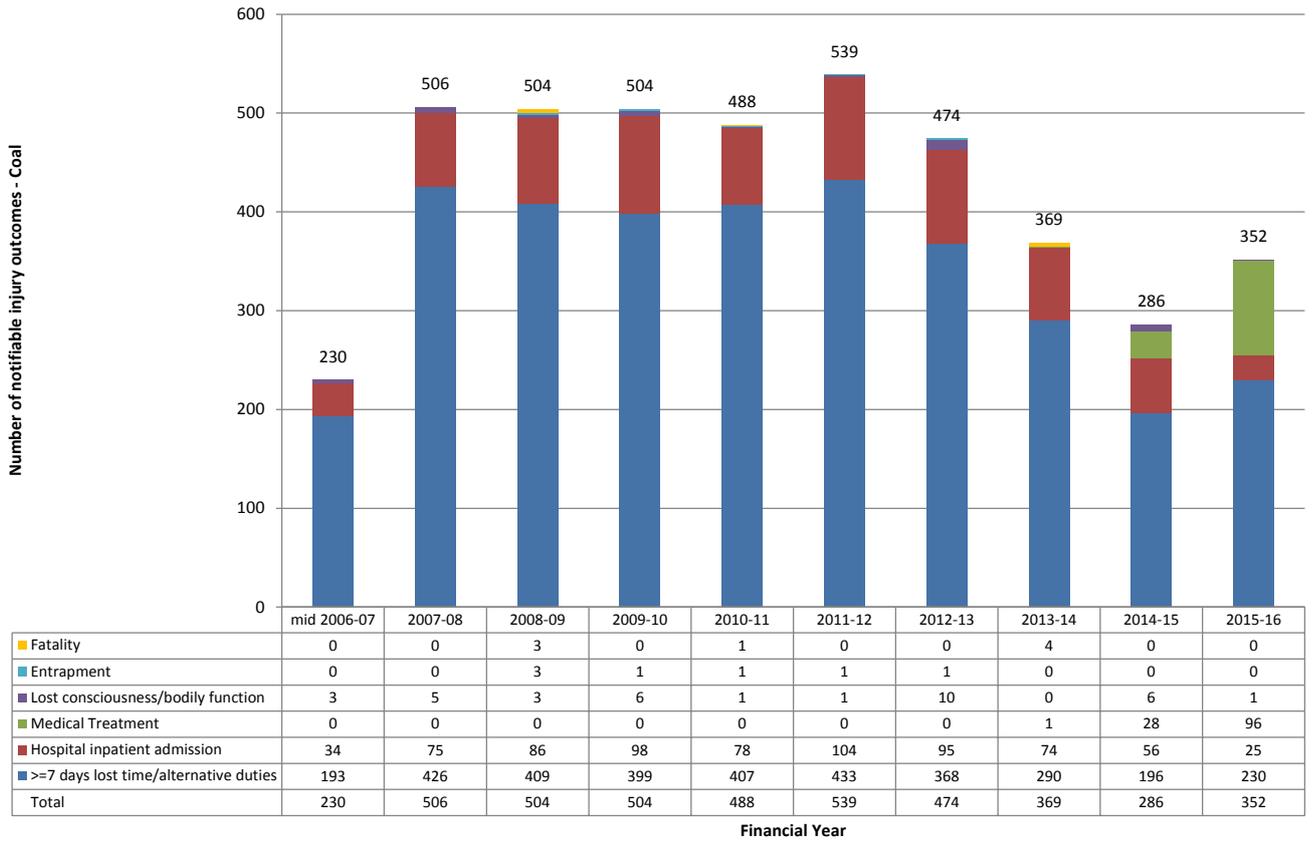


Figure 54: Metalliferous notifiable injury outcomes second quarter 2008-09 to 2015-16

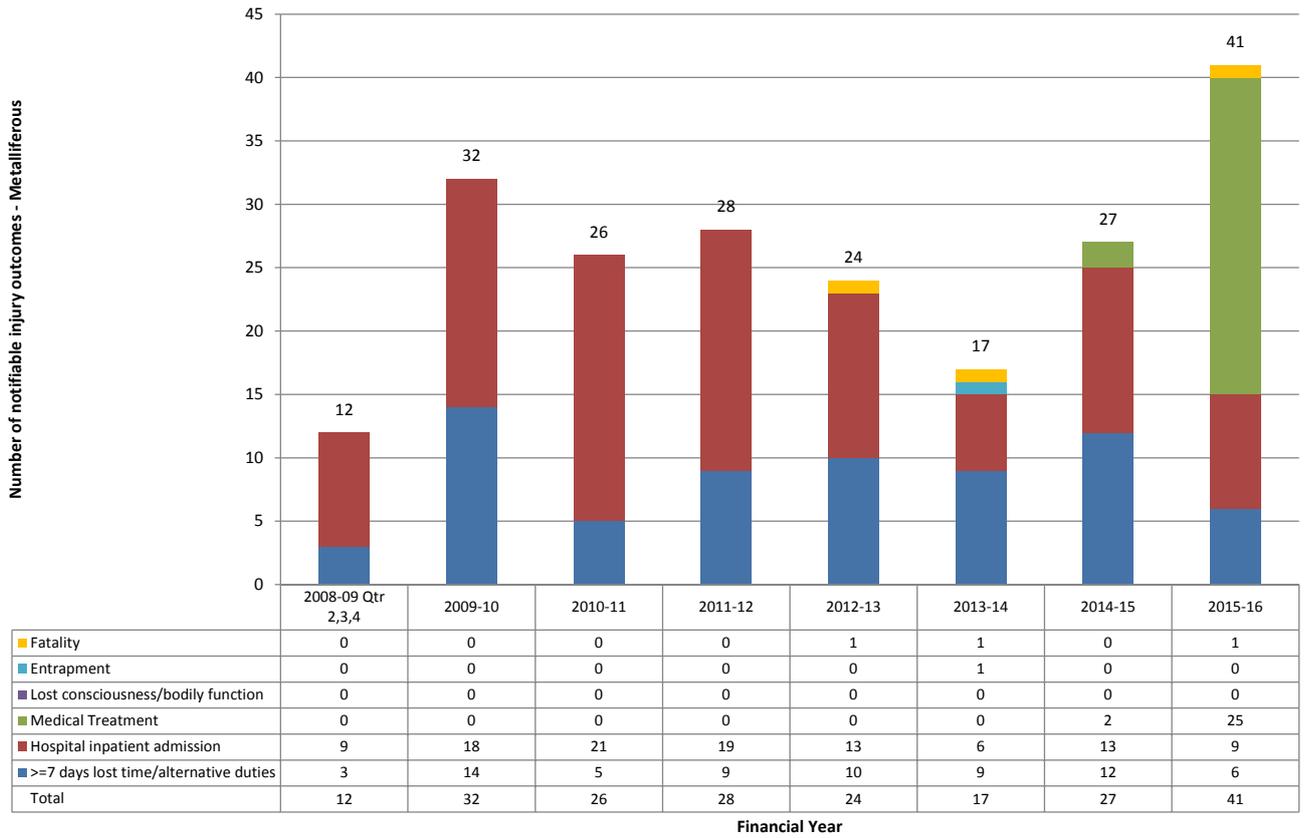
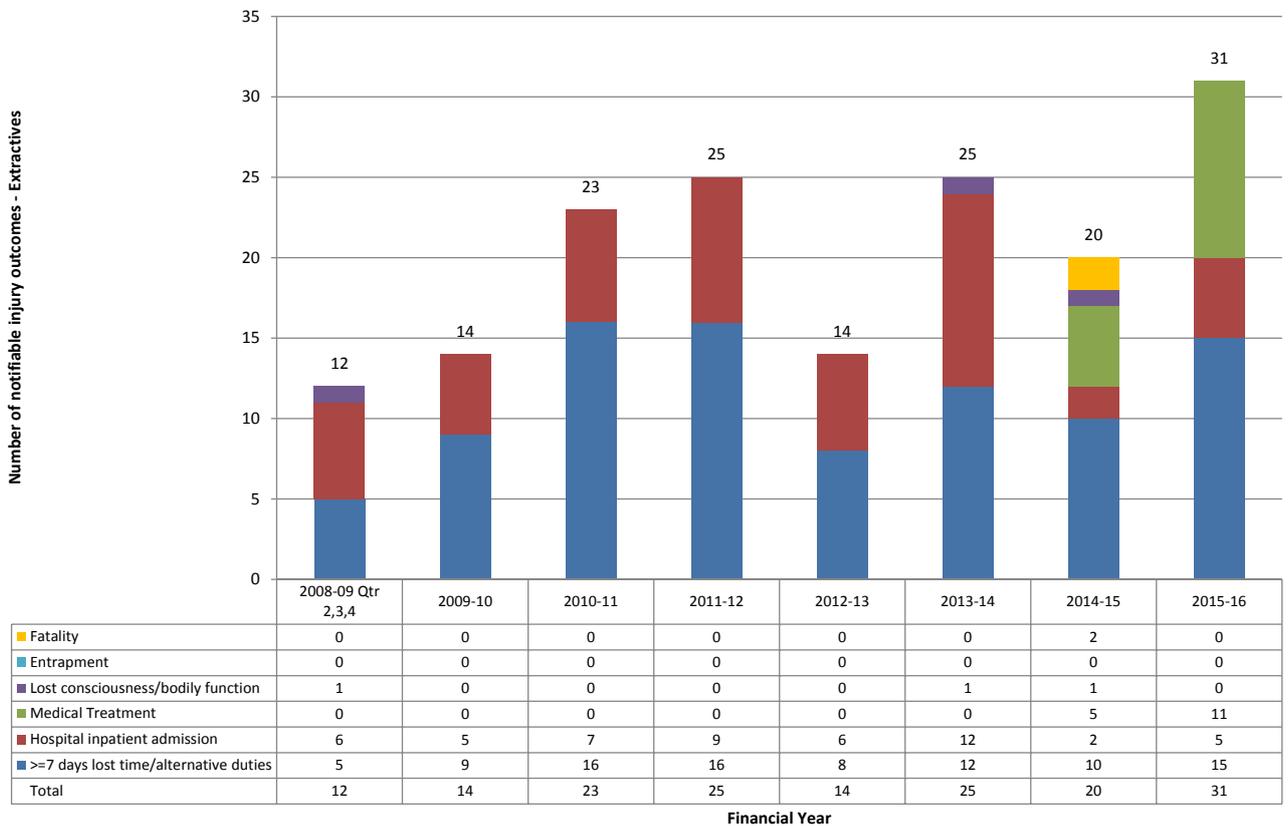


Figure 55: Extractives notifiable injury outcomes second quarter 2008-09 to 2015-16

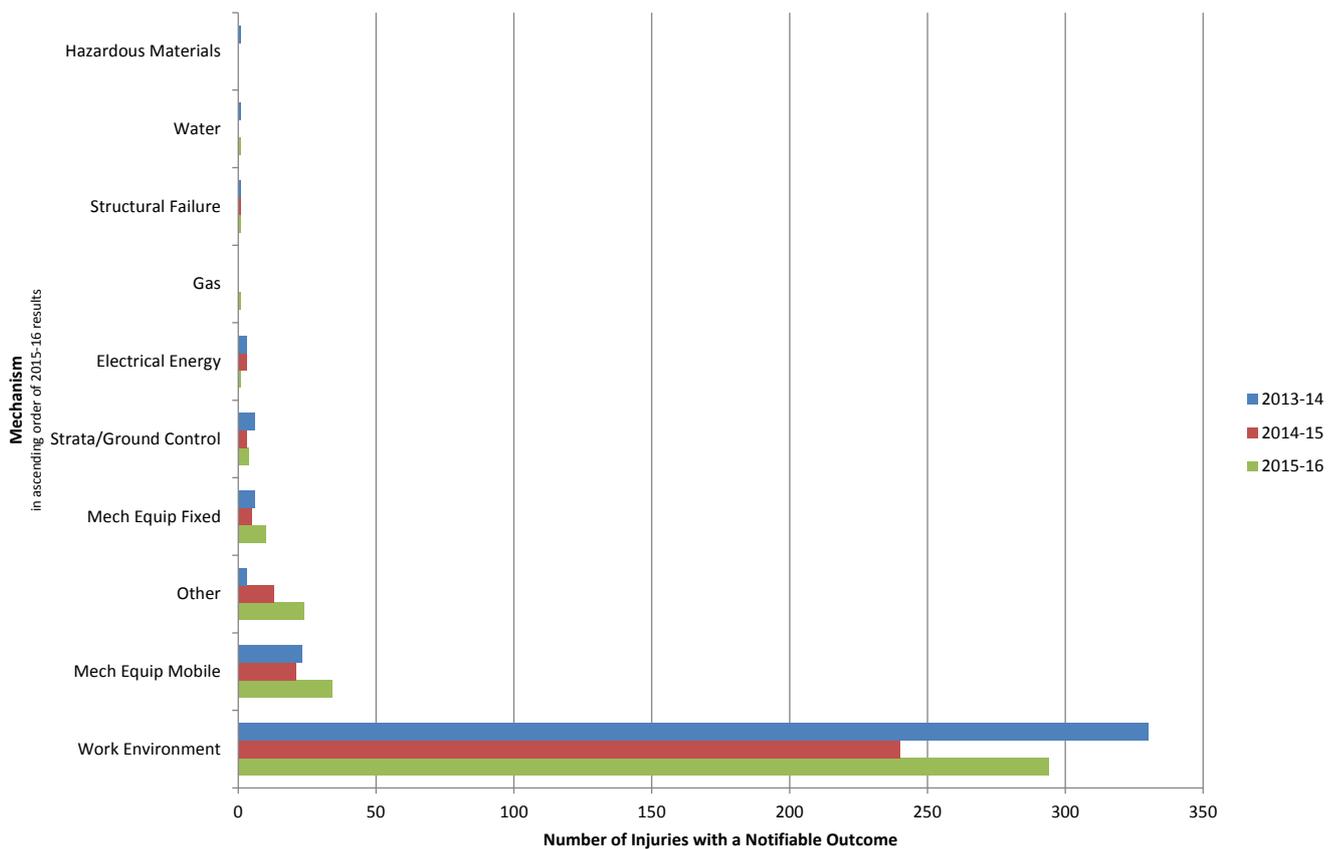


Injuries with a notifiable outcome by event subtype

Figure 56: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

Event Subtype	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Work Environment	124	293	304	328	368	449	387	330	240	294	3,117
Mech Equip Mobile	84	172	154	131	85	61	41	23	21	34	806
Mech Equip Fixed	5	8	14	11	14	10	5	6	5	10	88
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	13	24	50
Strata/Ground Control	2	2	4	8	5	2	4	6	3	4	40
Electrical Energy	1	2	5	4	2	4	0	3	3	1	25
Hazardous Materials	3	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	9
Gas	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	8
Structural Failure	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
Explosives	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Water	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
Self Heating	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	220	481	482	485	480	526	452	374	286	370	4156

Figure 57: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by event subtype 2013-14 to 2015-16

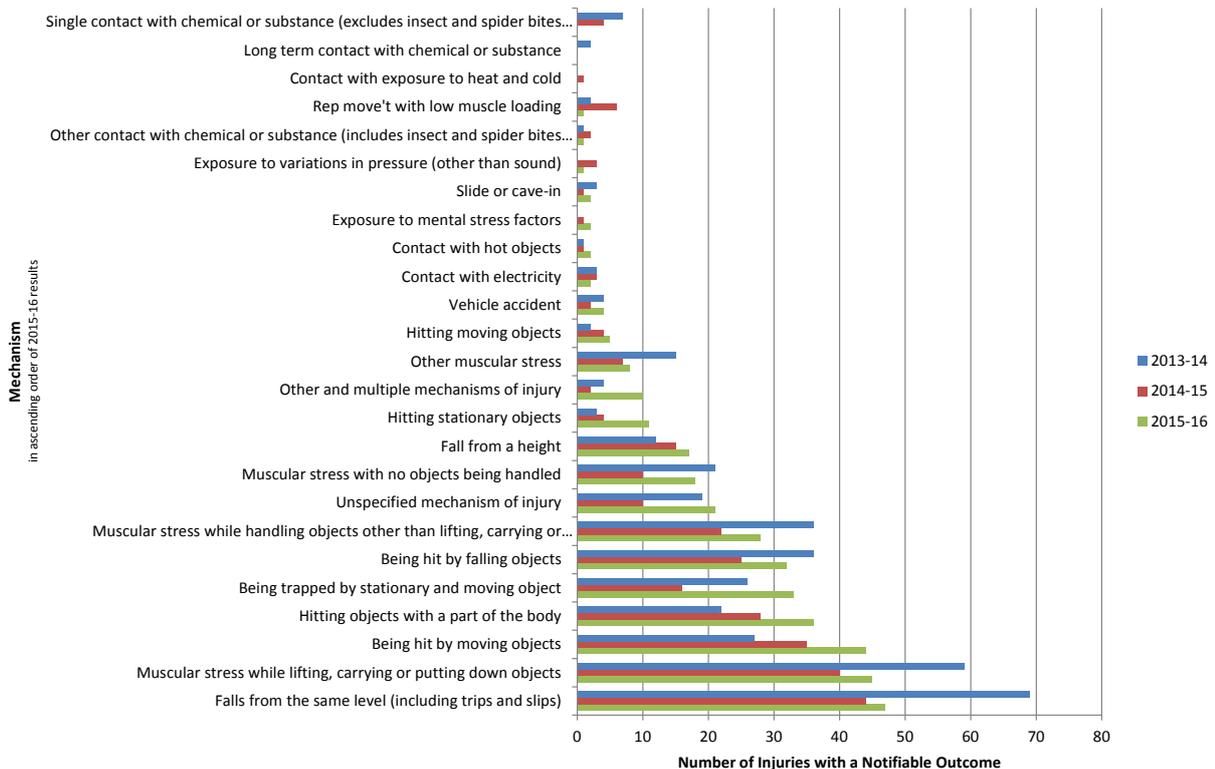


Injuries with a notifiable outcome by mechanism

Figure 58: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by mechanism 2006-07 to 2015-16

Mechanism	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Falls from the same level (including trips and slips)	29	50	83	82	79	87	79	69	44	47	649
Muscular stress while lifting, carrying or putting down objects	8	44	52	71	65	88	72	59	40	45	544
Other muscular stress	70	107	58	63	50	42	13	15	7	8	433
Being hit by falling objects	14	46	50	46	46	33	38	36	25	32	366
Being hit by moving objects	15	35	46	40	39	42	37	27	35	44	360
Hitting objects with a part of the body	11	29	36	29	44	40	36	22	28	36	311
Unspecified mechanism of injury	28	57	38	26	32	40	29	19	10	21	300
Muscular stress with no objects being handled	9	28	27	26	32	55	34	21	10	18	260
Muscular stress while handling objects other than lifting, carrying or putting down	2	16	15	15	29	29	45	36	22	28	237
Being trapped by stationary and moving object	4	12	11	25	12	13	15	26	16	33	167
Fall from a height	8	7	7	18	14	11	6	12	15	17	115
Hitting stationary objects	6	10	14	13	5	6	6	3	4	11	78
Hitting moving objects	0	12	13	7	5	4	1	2	4	5	53
Vehicle accident	5	6	7	3	4	9	9	4	2	4	53
Other and multiple mechanisms of injury	2	4	4	0	4	12	7	4	2	10	49
Rep move't with low muscle loading	1	3	4	7	7	6	4	2	6	1	41
Single contact with chemical or substance (excludes insect and spider bites and stings)	1	2	6	7	5	0	9	7	4	0	41
Contact with electricity	1	2	6	3	2	3	0	3	3	2	25
Other contact with chemical or substance (includes insect and spider bites and stings)	2	4	1	0	2	2	9	1	2	1	24
Contact with hot objects	0	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	16
Slide or cave-in	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	11
Contact with exposure to heat and cold	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5
Exposure to variations in pressure (other than sound)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	5
Exposure to mechanical vibration	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Exposure to mental stress factors	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Long term contact with chemical or substance	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
Contact with, or exposure to, biological factors	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	220	481	482	485	480	526	452	374	286	370	4,156

Figure 59: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by mechanism 2013-14 to 2015-16

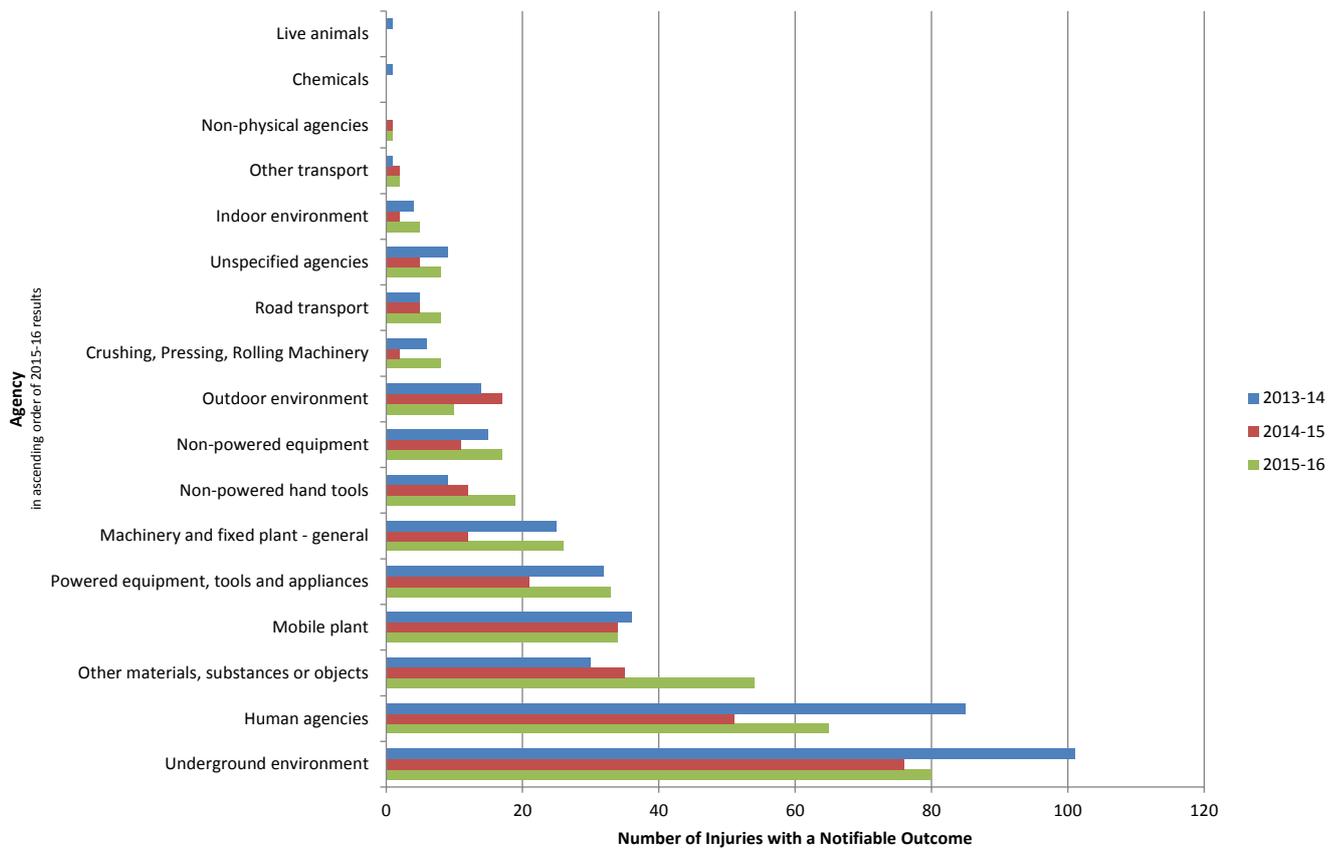


Injuries with a notifiable outcome by agency

Figure 60: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by agency 2006-07 to 2015-16

Agency	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Underground environment	81	187	164	137	143	178	116	101	76	80	1,263
Mobile plant	48	110	121	106	68	53	34	36	34	34	644
Other materials, substances or objects	15	57	61	93	120	107	64	30	35	54	636
Human agencies	12	17	12	14	20	31	77	85	51	65	384
Powered equipment, tools and appliances	7	12	17	24	25	36	33	32	21	33	240
Machinery and fixed plant - general	4	18	22	19	21	20	38	25	12	26	205
Unspecified agencies	17	15	20	24	17	31	22	9	5	8	168
Non-powered equipment	4	9	17	25	22	12	20	15	11	17	152
Outdoor environment	10	15	17	12	13	23	13	14	17	10	144
Non-powered hand tools	3	6	8	9	14	10	10	9	12	19	100
Road transport	7	14	6	9	5	8	15	5	5	8	82
Crushing, Pressing, Rolling Machinery	4	6	5	5	3	6	3	6	2	8	48
Indoor environment	4	5	5	2	4	4	1	4	2	5	36
Other transport	1	4	5	3	5	6	4	1	2	2	33
Chemicals	2	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
Non-physical agencies	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	9
Live animals	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Biological agencies	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	220	481	482	485	480	526	452	374	286	370	4,156

Figure 61: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by agency 2013-14 to 2015-16

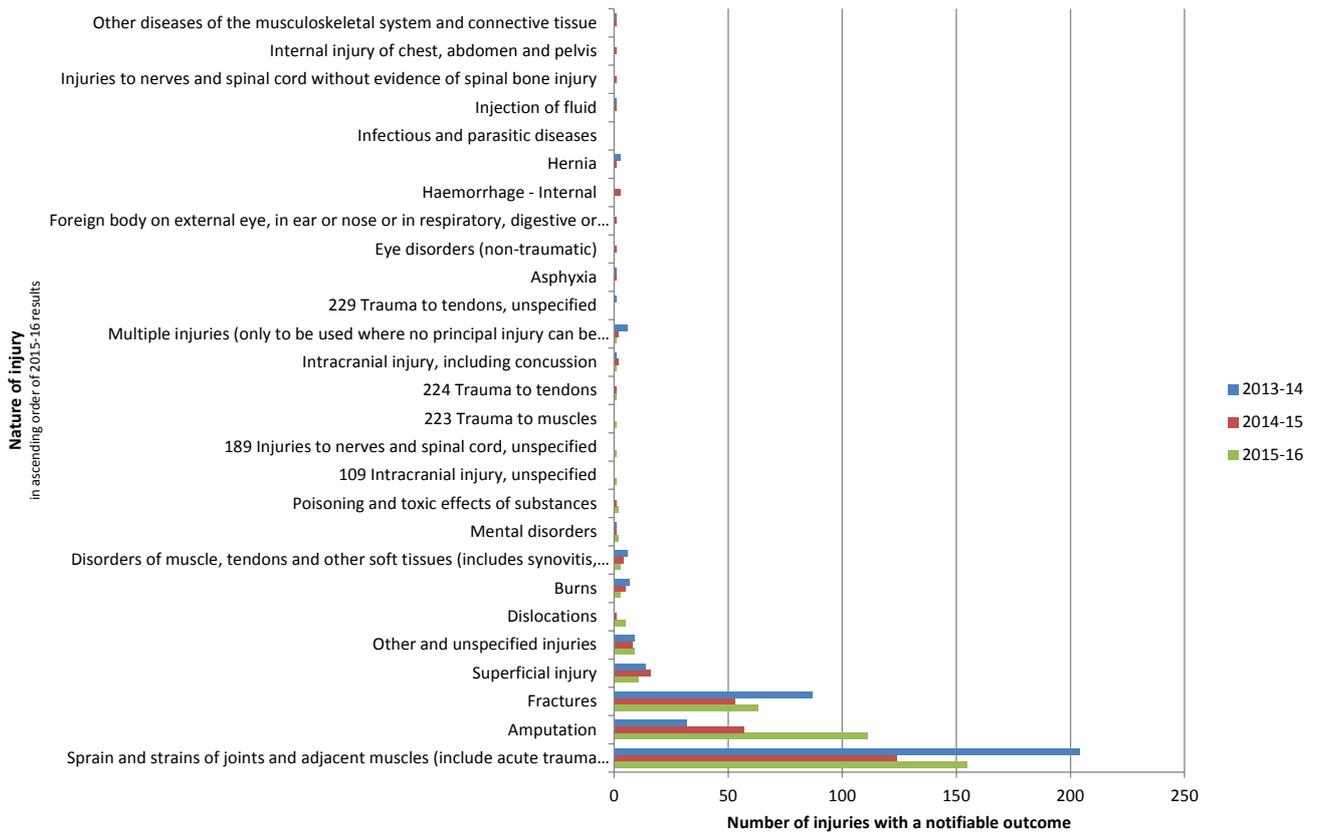


Injuries with a notifiable outcome by nature of injury

Figure 62: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by nature of injury 2006-07 to 2015-16

Nature of Injury	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Sprain and strains of joints and adjacent muscles (include acute trauma sprains and strains only)	129	288	273	269	274	285	245	204	124	155	2,246
Fractures	11	70	79	108	94	105	82	87	53	63	752
Amputation	7	29	53	50	55	51	48	32	57	111	493
Superficial injury	25	47	38	22	15	24	23	14	16	11	235
Other and unspecified injuries	21	18	5	6	12	17	8	9	8	9	113
Disorders of muscle, tendons and other soft tissues (includes synovitis, tenosynovitis, bursitis)	9	5	3	2	3	18	8	6	4	3	61
Burns	4	3	9	6	6	5	3	7	5	3	51
Dislocations	3	5	2	1	6	4	3	0	1	5	30
Hernia	2	2	4	4	3	6	5	3	1	0	30
Multiple injuries (only to be used where no principal injury can be identified)	1	2	3	2	3	1	4	6	2	1	25
Intracranial injury, including concussion	0	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	1	18
Foreign body on external eye, in ear or nose or in respiratory, digestive or reproductive systems (include choking)	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	0	1	0	16
Mental disorders	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	12
Injection of fluid	0	1	1	2	0	1	4	1	1	0	11
Injuries to nerves and spinal cord without evidence of spinal bone injury	1	0	1	2	2	0	4	0	1	0	11
Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	1	2	12
Eye disorders (non-traumatic)	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Dermatitis and other eczema	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Haemorrhage - Internal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
Asphyxia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Diseases of the circulatory system (include heart disease, hypertension, varicose veins)	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
224 Trauma to tendons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other diseases	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sight - Loss/Impairment	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
109 Intracranial injury, unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
189 Injuries to nerves and spinal cord, unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
223 Trauma to muscles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
229 Trauma to tendons, unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Effects of weather (incl lightning, static), exposure, air pressure and other external causes, not elsewhere classified (includes bends, drowning, electrocution, electric shock)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	220	481	482	485	480	526	452	374	286	370	4,156

Figure 63: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by nature of injury 2013-14 to 2015-16

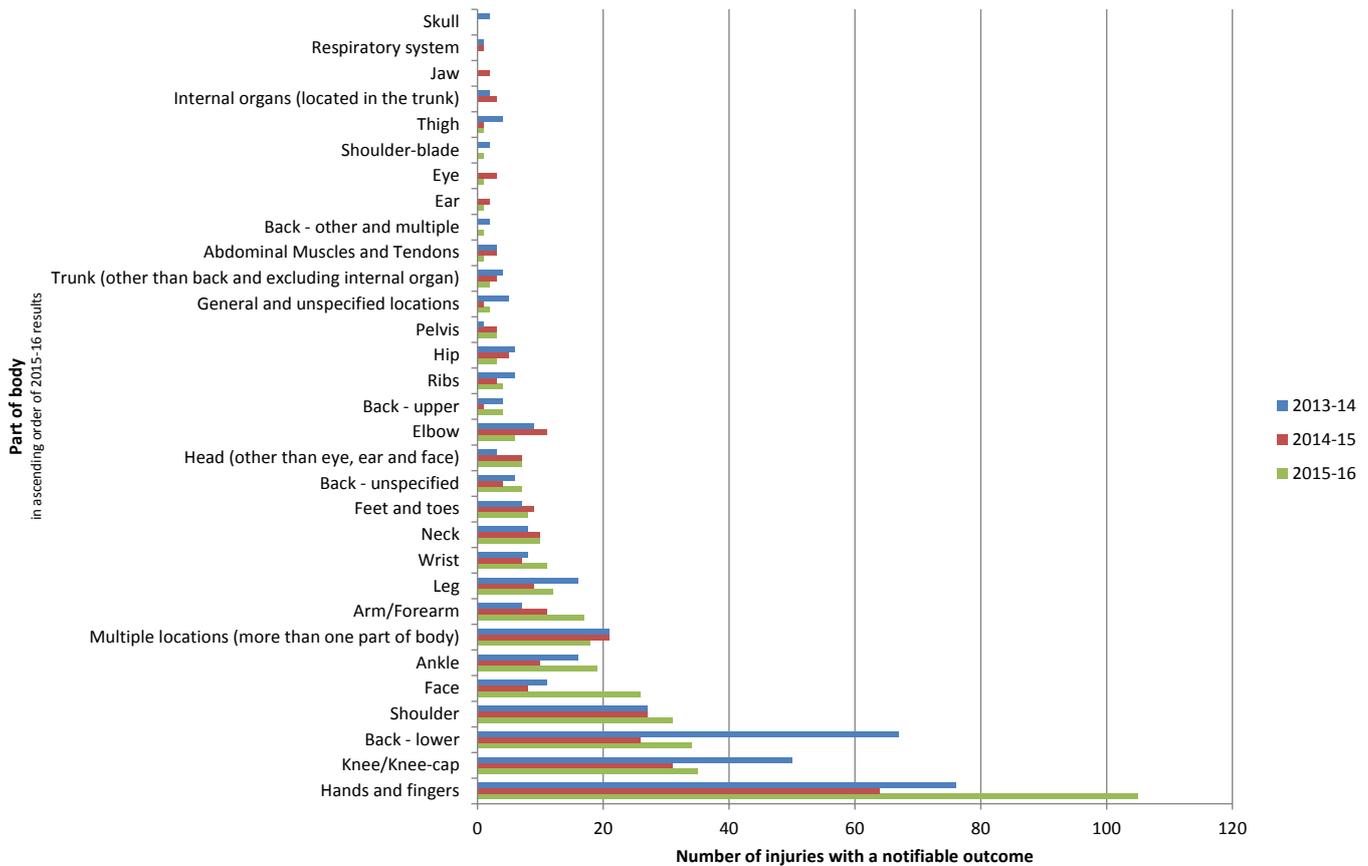


Injuries with a notifiable outcome by bodily location

Figure 64: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by bodily location 2006-07 to 2015-16

Part of Body	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Hands and fingers	22	94	87	88	84	100	86	76	64	105	806
Knee/Knee-cap	36	62	49	47	64	61	47	50	31	35	482
Back - lower	0	0	22	64	57	63	65	67	26	34	398
Shoulder	17	48	41	37	42	50	48	27	27	31	368
Back - unspecified	45	72	67	17	12	17	10	6	4	7	257
Ankle	15	38	24	31	30	39	22	16	10	19	244
Multiple locations (more than one part of body)	3	14	21	29	27	28	37	21	21	18	219
Neck	9	30	23	28	24	16	14	8	10	10	172
Feet and toes	9	27	26	27	21	23	13	7	9	8	170
Leg	10	23	24	16	18	15	11	16	9	12	154
Arm/Forearm	12	12	15	8	20	23	14	7	11	17	139
Wrist	6	6	10	14	16	12	10	8	7	11	100
Face	4	5	6	6	4	8	9	11	8	26	87
Elbow	3	6	5	6	15	11	8	9	11	6	80
Head (other than eye, ear and face)	6	8	10	11	6	5	6	3	7	7	69
Ribs	0	6	7	12	5	10	3	6	3	4	56
Trunk (other than back and excluding internal organ)	8	5	9	5	6	6	2	4	3	2	50
General and unspecified locations	2	3	11	4	5	4	4	5	1	2	41
Hip	2	5	4	9	3	2	2	6	5	3	41
Abdominal Muscles and Tendons	0	0	1	11	5	9	6	3	3	1	39
Thigh	1	5	5	3	5	7	4	4	1	1	36
Eye	6	4	5	1	3	5	5	0	3	1	33
Internal organs (located in the trunk)	0	2	3	1	0	1	9	2	3	0	21
Pelvis	1	1	2	2	0	2	6	1	3	3	21
Back - upper	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	4	1	4	20
Shoulder-blade	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	15
Back - other and multiple	0	0	1	1	1	4	2	2	0	1	12
Ear	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	9
Skull	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	8
Collar-bone	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Jaw	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Respiratory system	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Total	220	481	482	485	480	526	452	374	286	370	4,156

Figure 65: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by bodily location 2013-14 to 2015-16

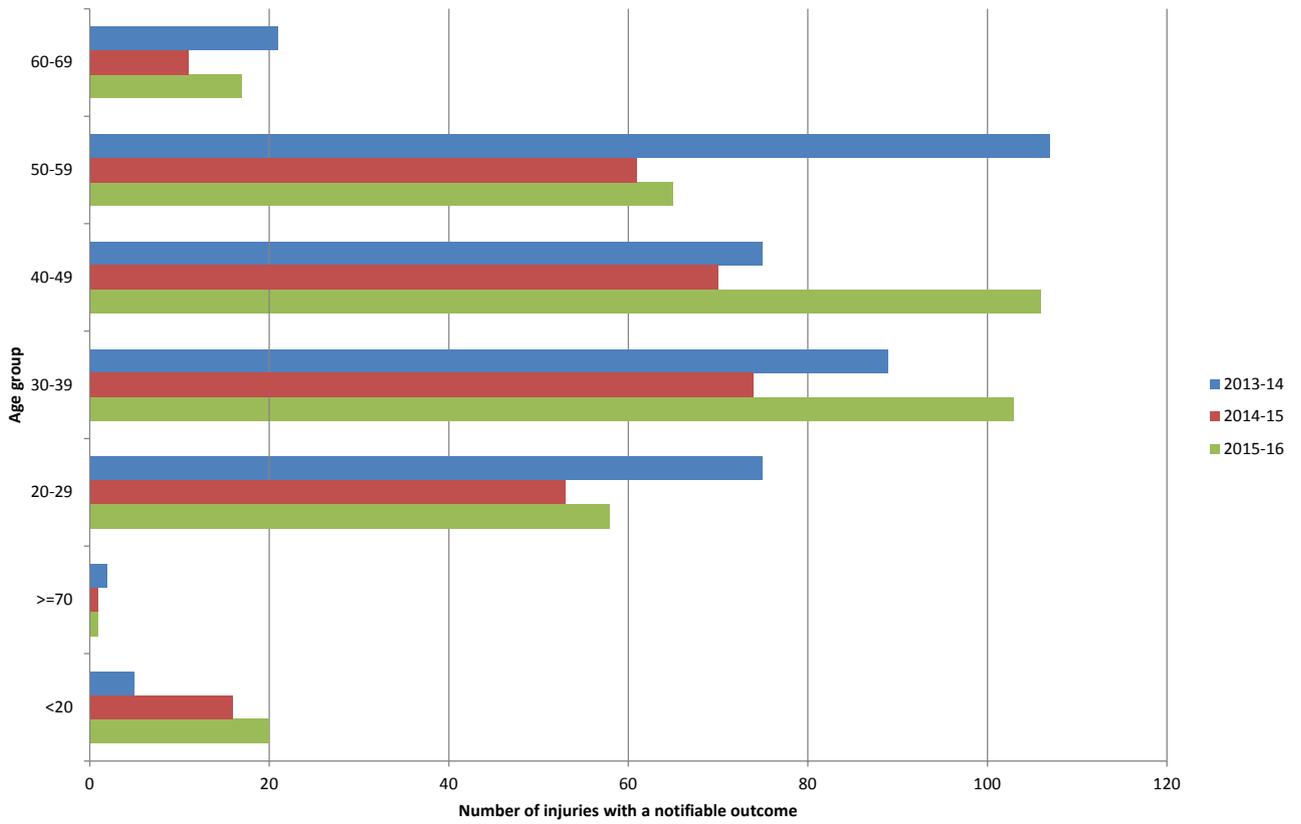


Injuries with a notifiable outcome by age group

Figure 66: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by age group 2006-07 to 2015-16

Age Group	mid 2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
<20	2	5	4	6	15	7	5	5	16	20	85
>=70	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	1	8
20-29	27	67	70	86	70	89	82	75	53	58	677
30-39	45	108	129	128	116	132	93	89	74	103	1,017
40-49	70	134	125	127	136	121	112	75	70	106	1,076
50-59	71	149	137	118	126	135	128	107	61	65	1,097
60-69	5	17	17	20	17	41	30	21	11	17	196
Total	220	481	482	485	480	526	452	374	286	370	4,156

Figure 67: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by age group 2013-14 to 2015-16

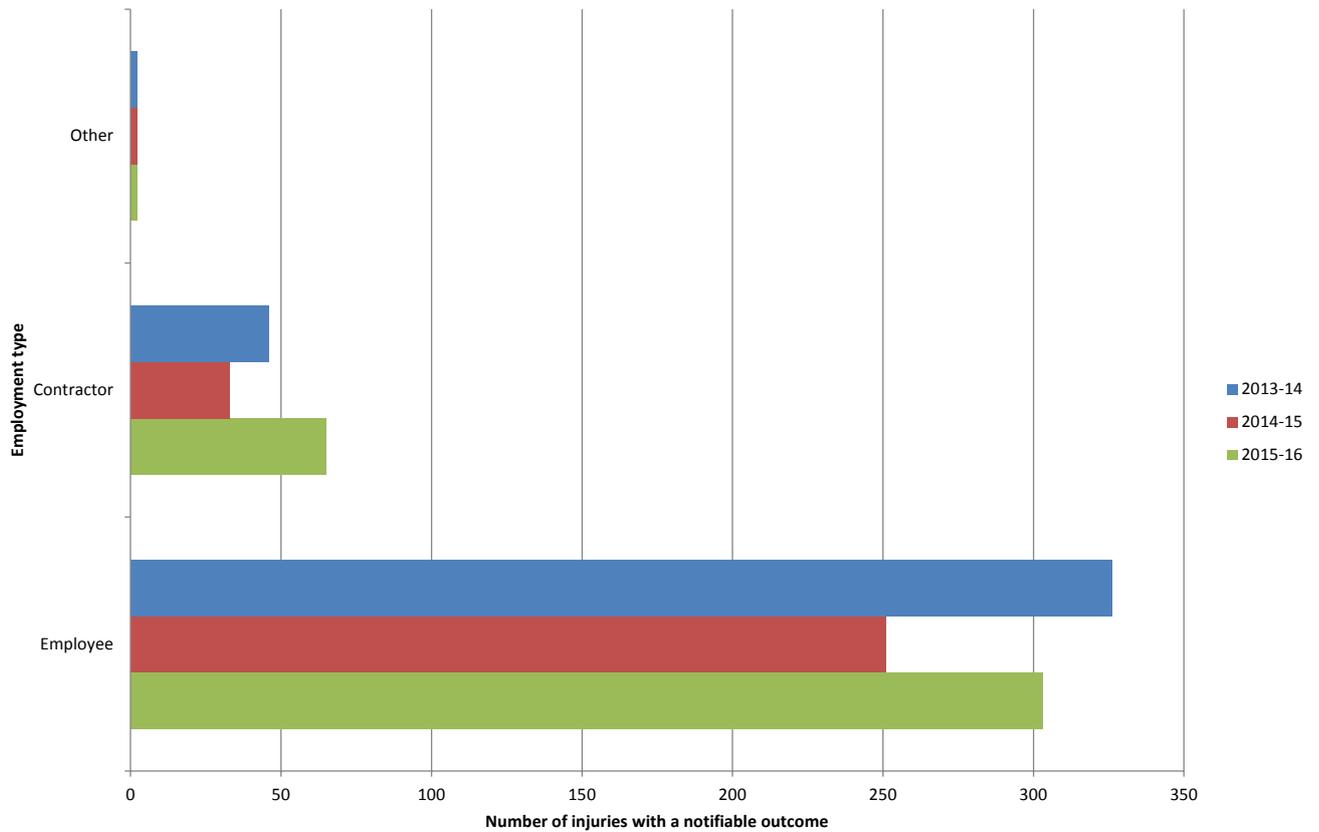


Injuries with a notifiable outcome by employment type

Figure 68: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by employment type 2006-07 to 2015-16

Employment Type	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Employee	189	409	403	386	385	434	385	326	251	303	3,471
Contractor	31	72	79	99	94	92	63	46	33	65	674
Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	2	2	11
Total	220	481	482	485	480	526	452	374	286	370	4,156

Figure 69: Injuries with a notifiable outcome by employment type 2013-14 to 2015-16



9. Notifiable incidents

This section reports on the breakdown of notifiable incidents reported to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment in the coal, metalliferous, extractives, non-coal other and petroleum (onshore) mining sectors.

All notifiable incidents

Figure 70: All notifiable incidents by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16

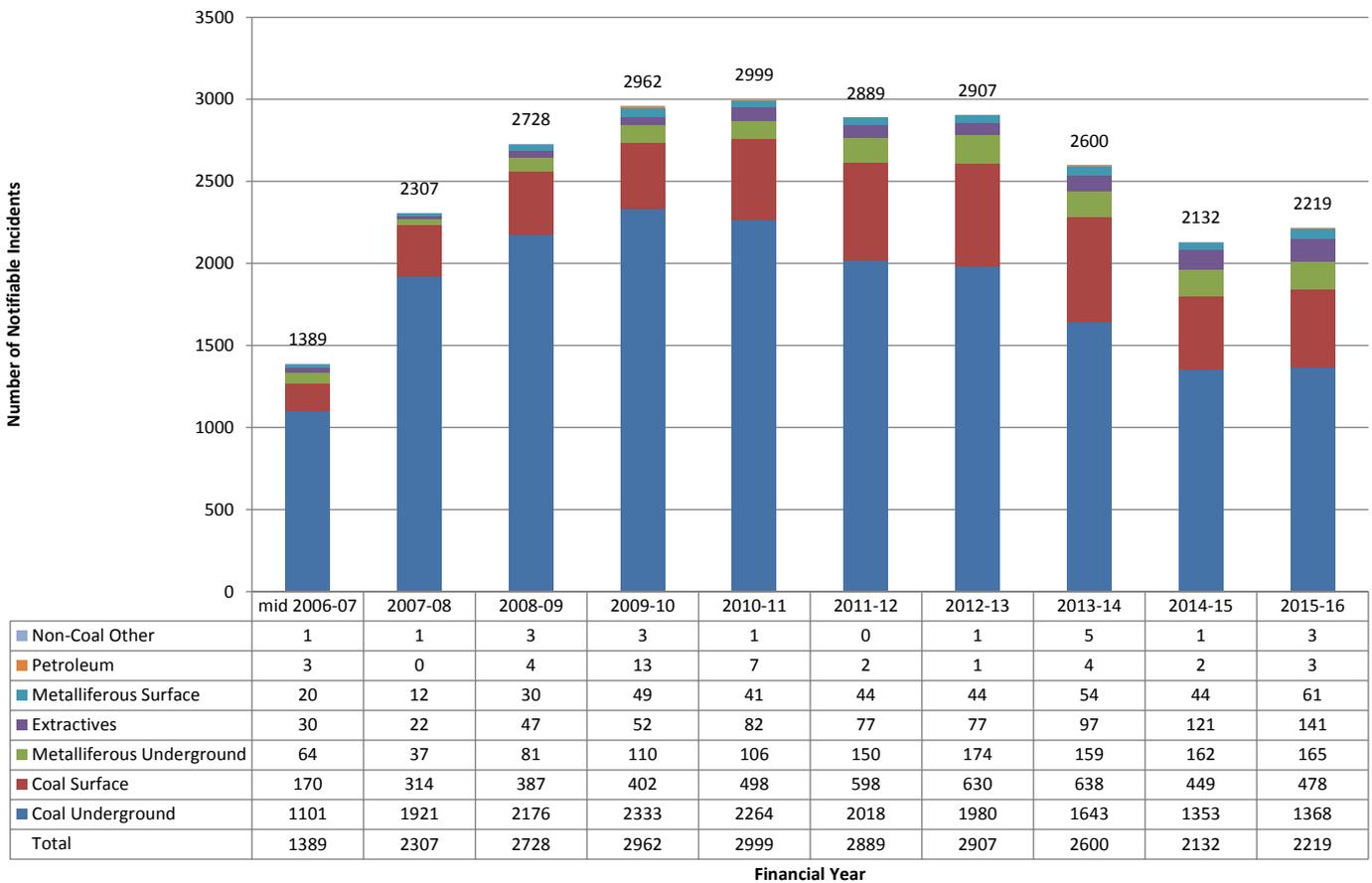


Figure 71: All notifiable incidents by investigation level 2006-07 to 2015-16

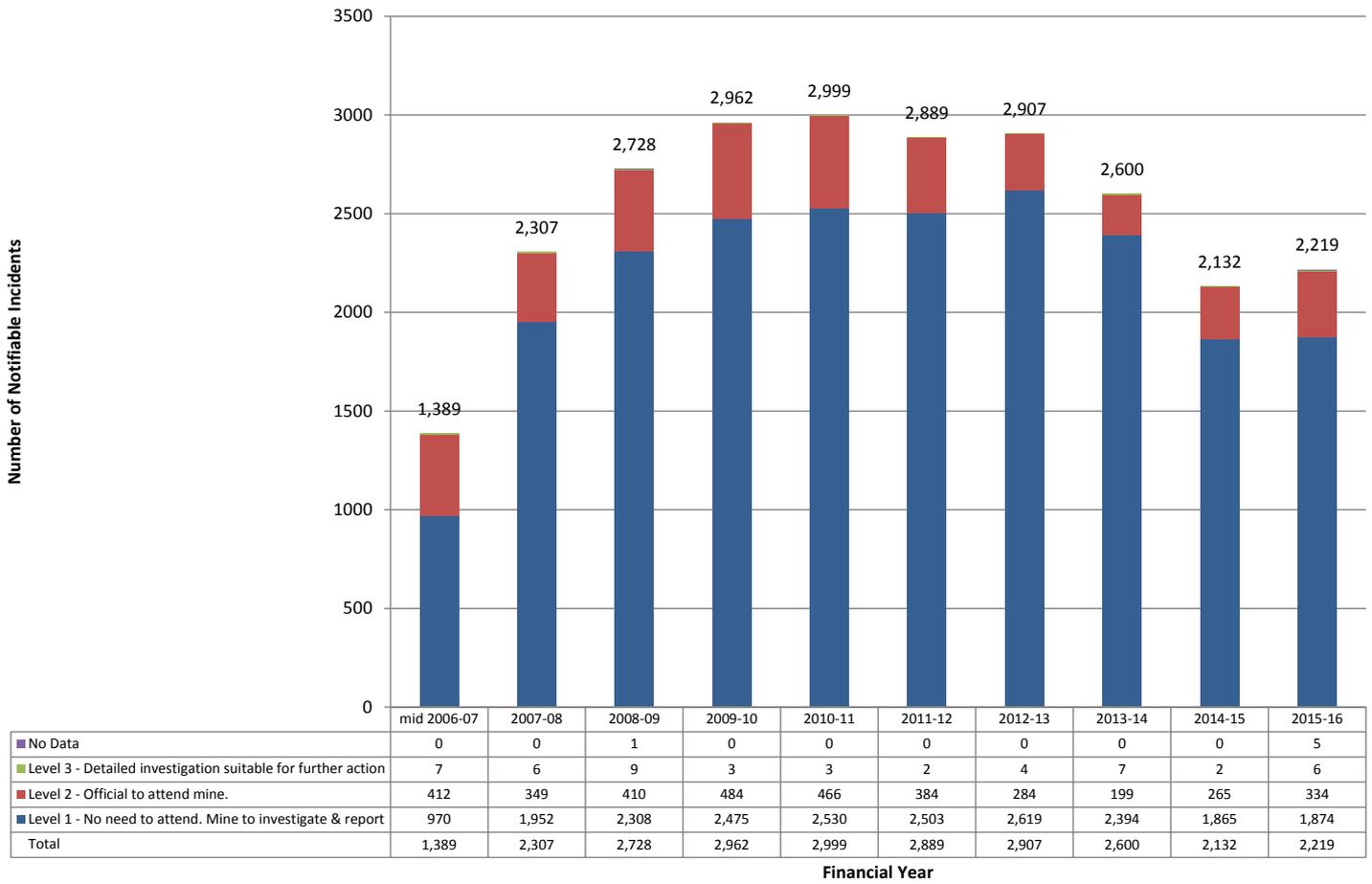


Figure 72: All notifiable incidents by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

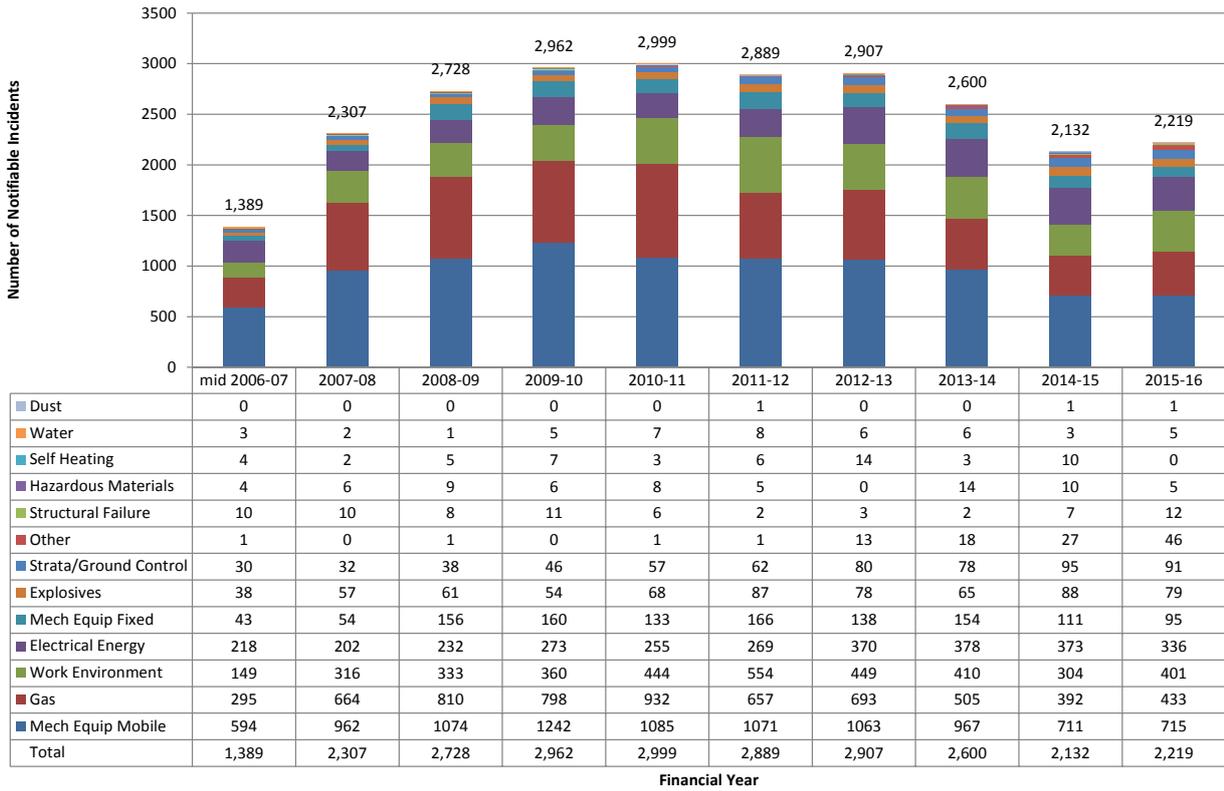
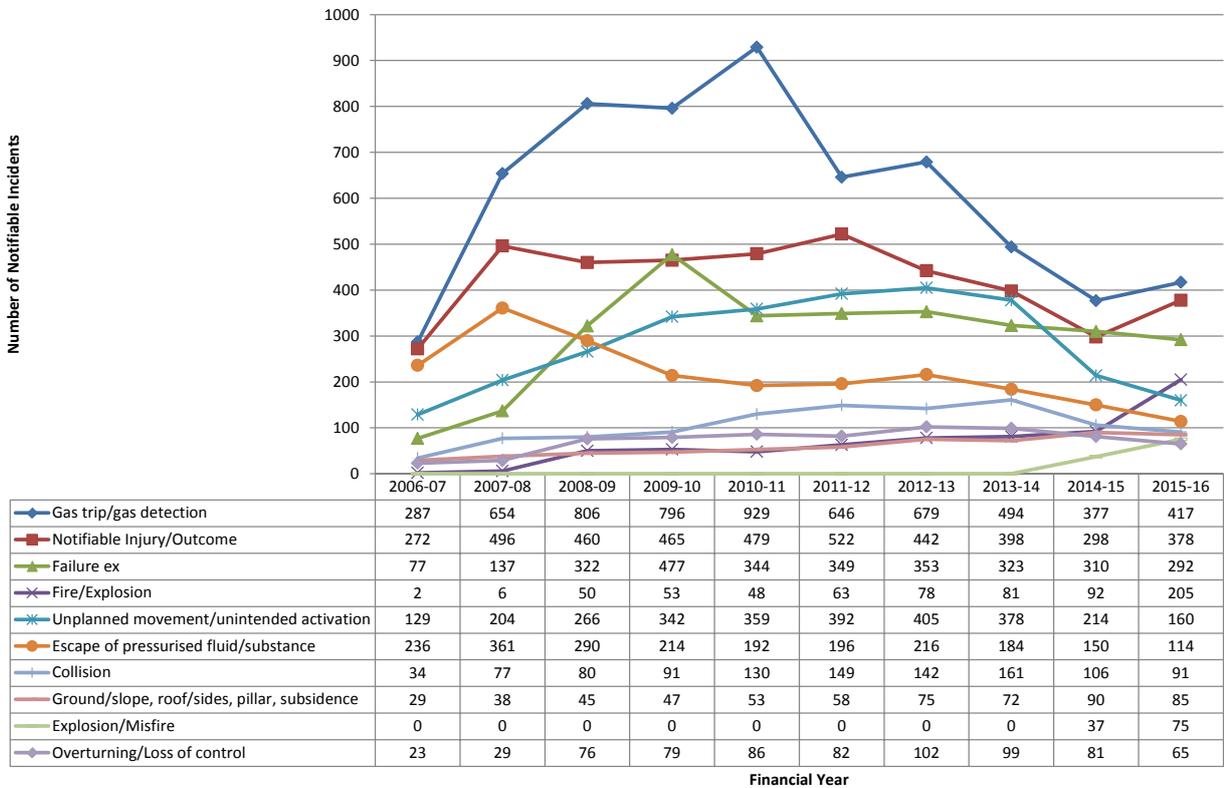


Figure 73: All notifiable incidents by 2015-16 top 10 categories 2006-07 to 2015-16



Coal notifiable incidents

Figure 74: Coal notifiable incidents by operation type 2006-07 to 2015-16

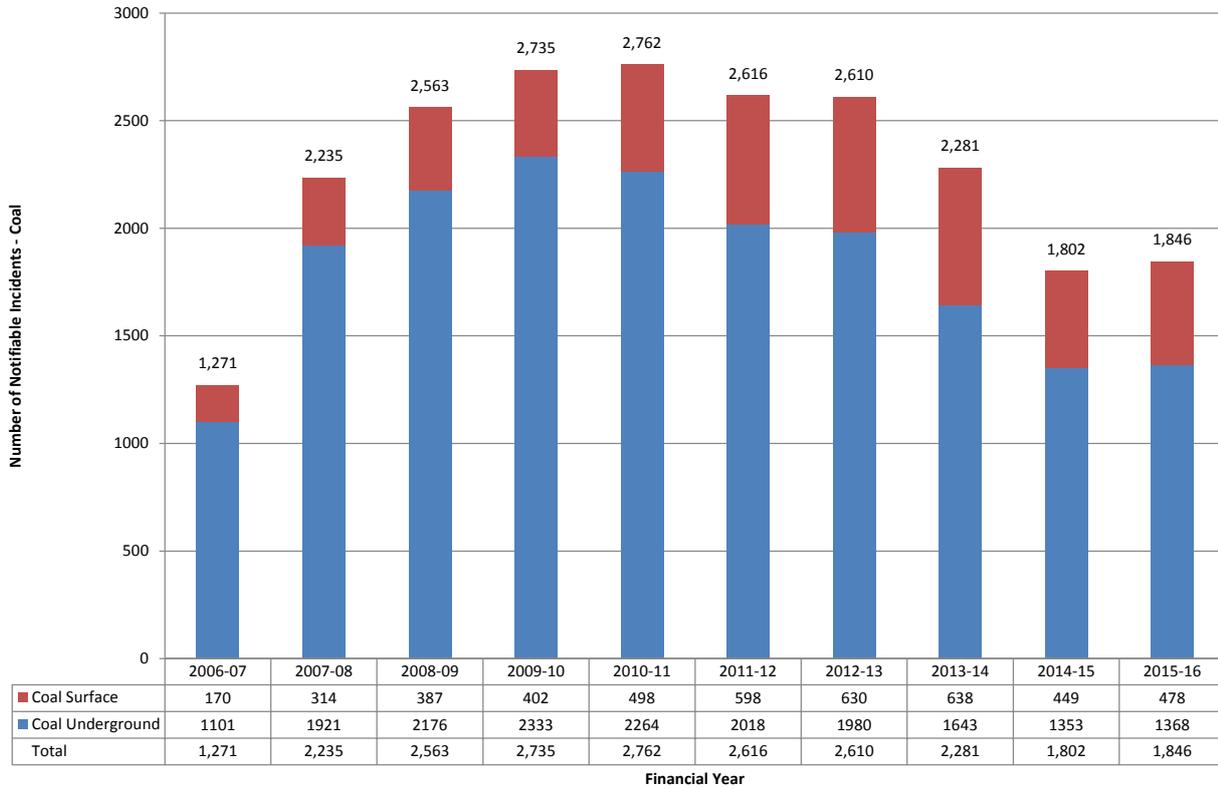


Figure 75: Coal notifiable incidents by investigation level 2006-07 to 2015-16

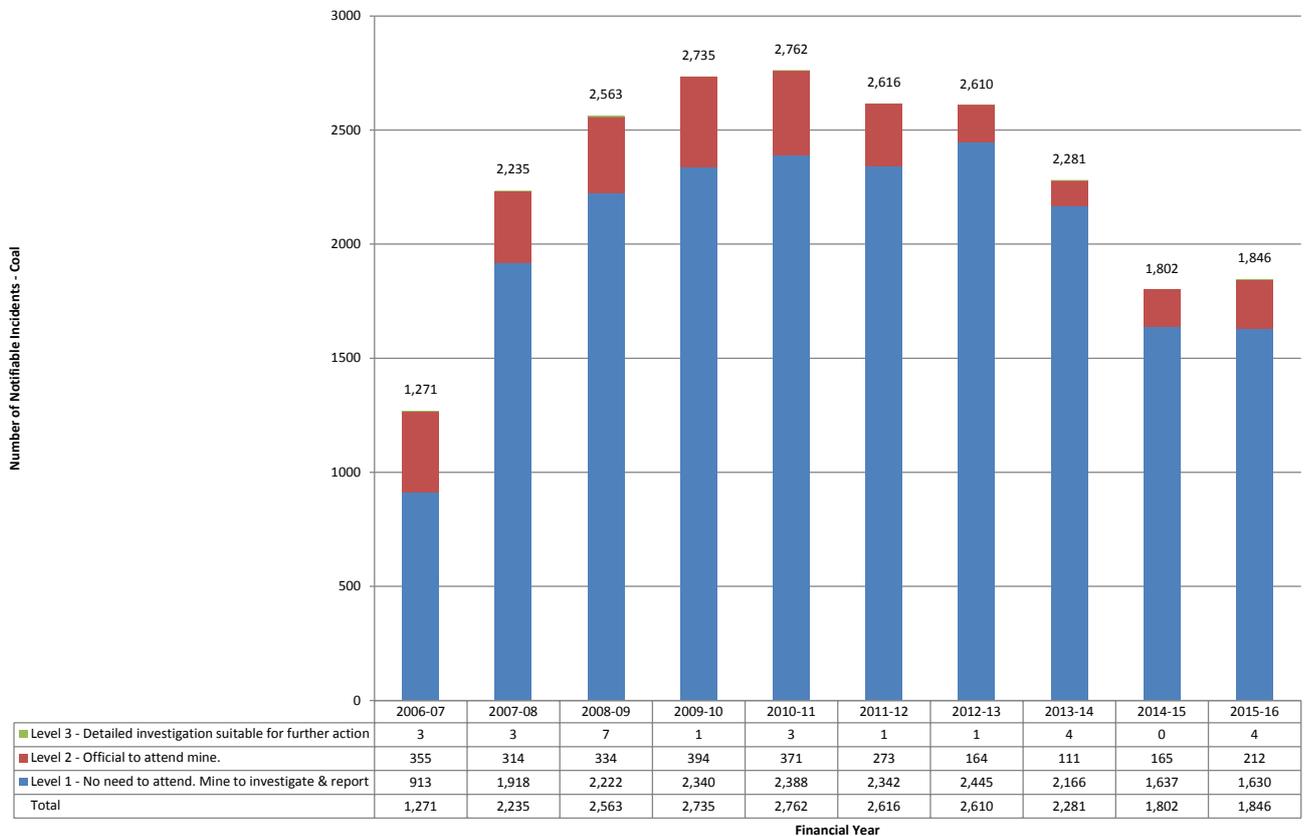


Figure 76: Coal notifiable incidents by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

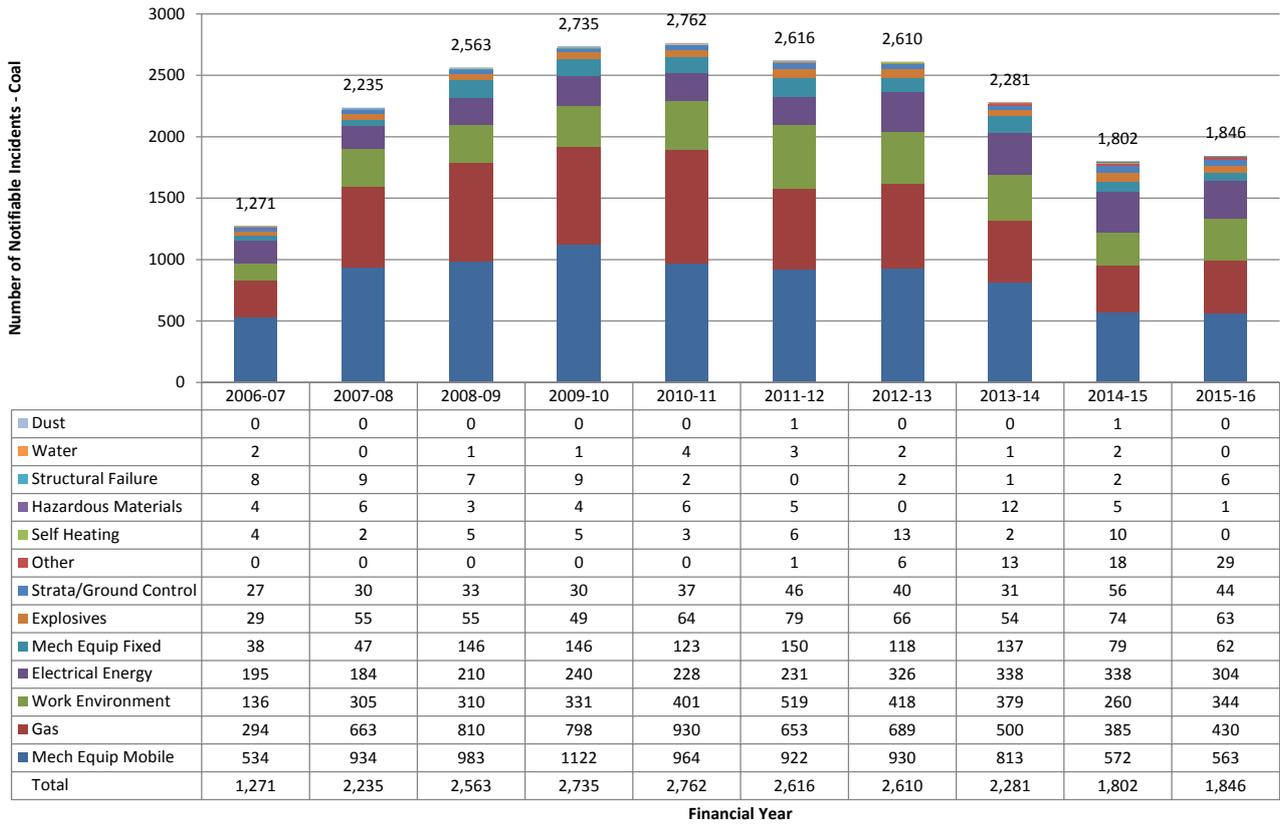
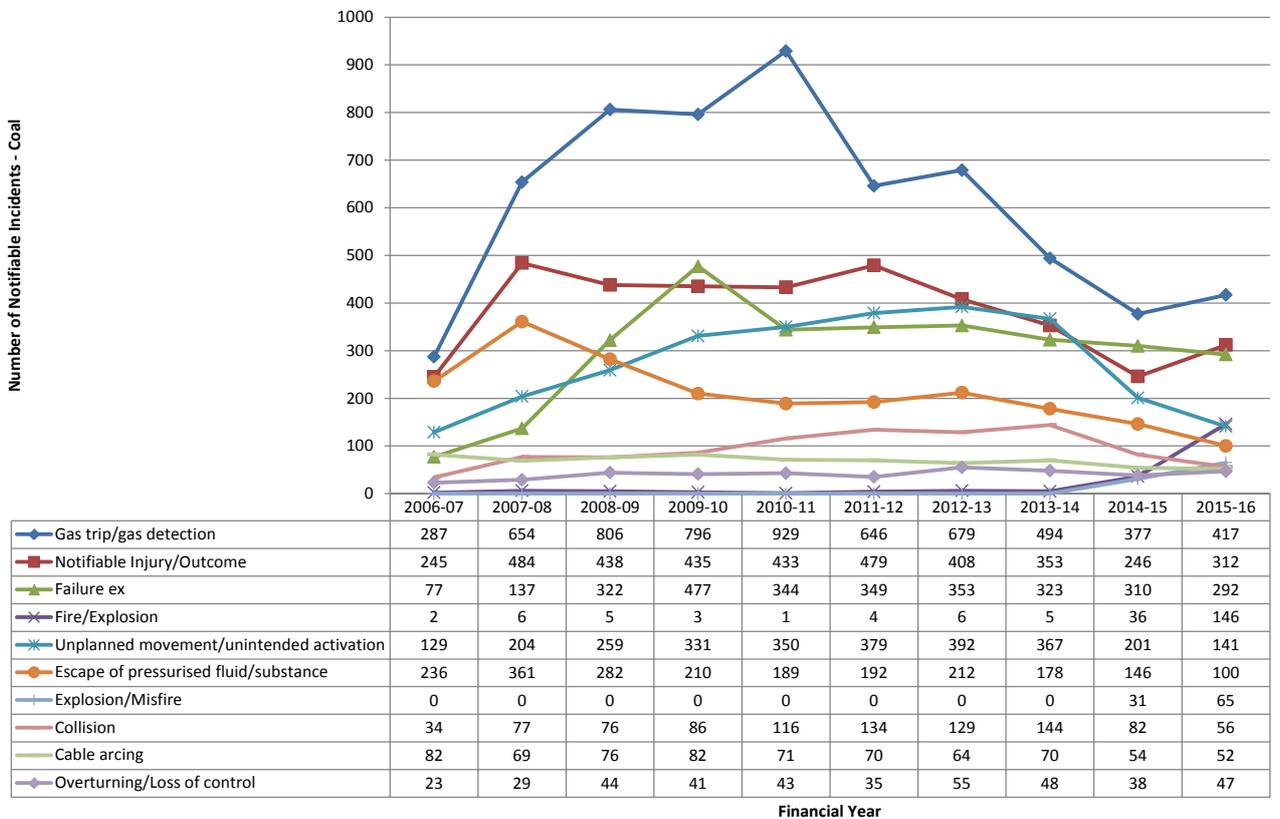


Figure 77: Coal notifiable incidents by 2015-16 top 10 categories 2006-07 to 2015-16



Metalliferous notifiable incidents

Figure 78: Metalliferous notifiable incidents by operation type 2006-07 to 2015-16

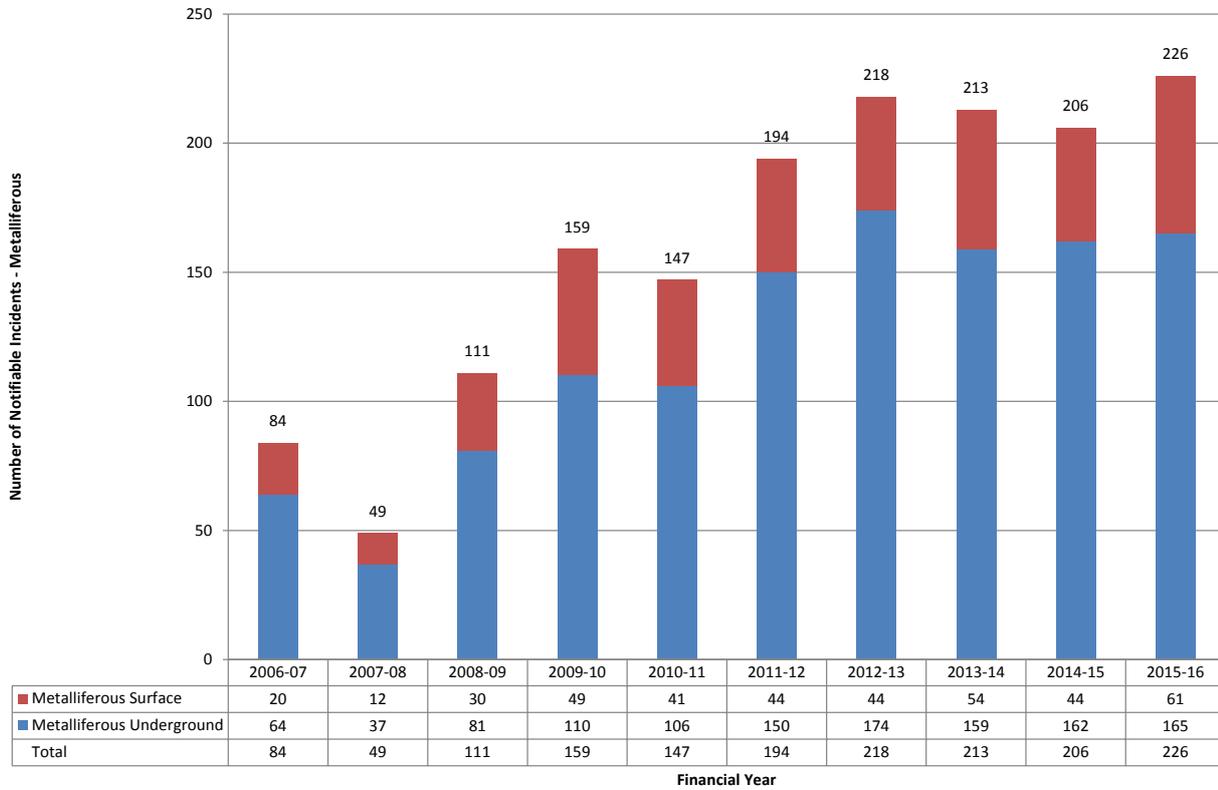


Figure 79: Metalliferous notifiable incidents by investigation level 2006-07 to 2015-16

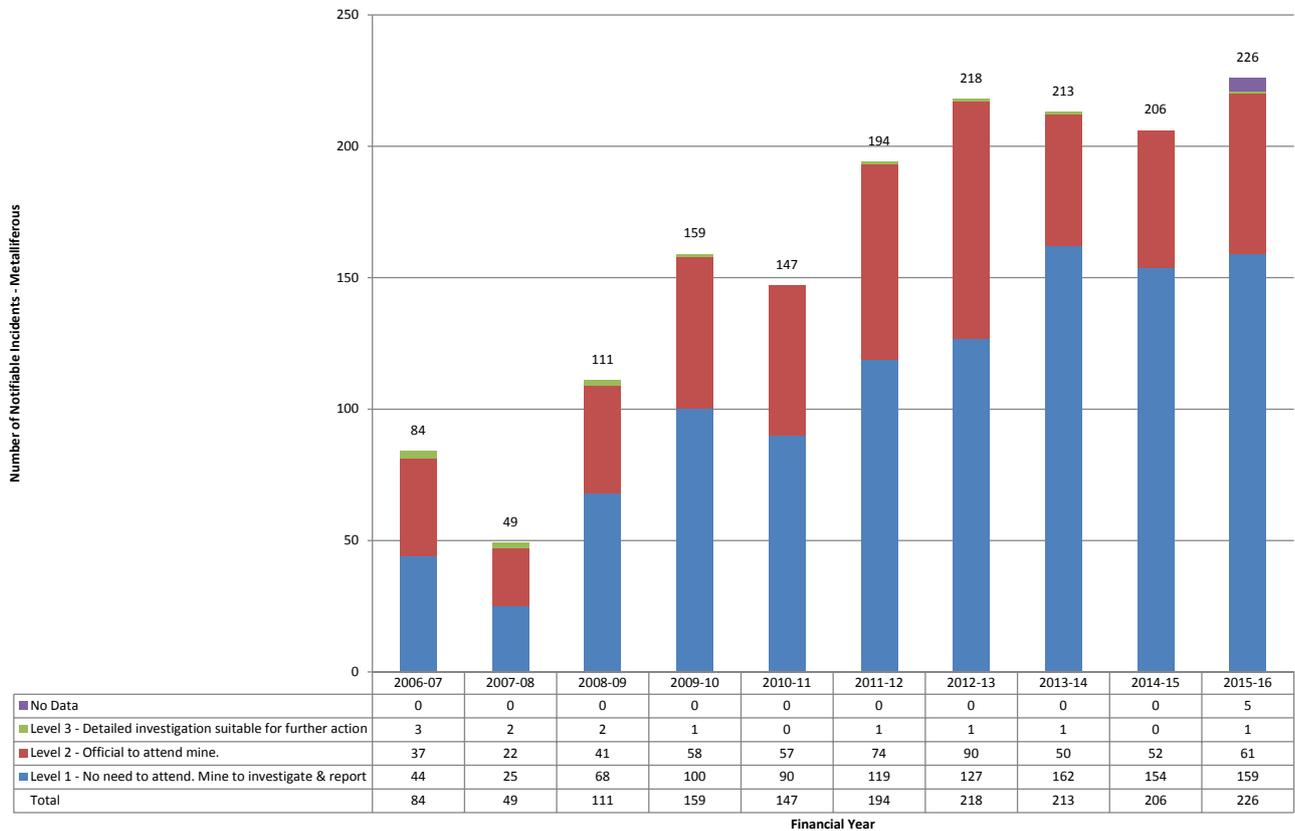


Figure 80: Metalliferous notifiable incidents by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

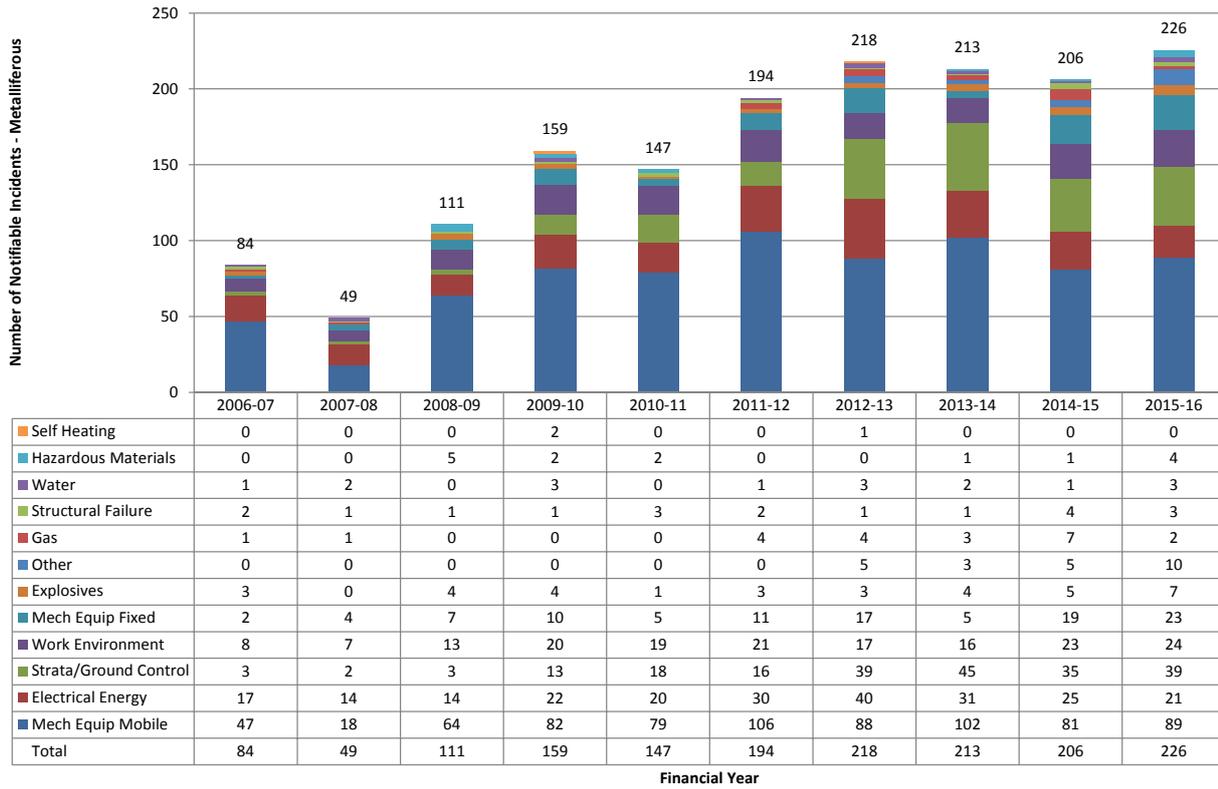
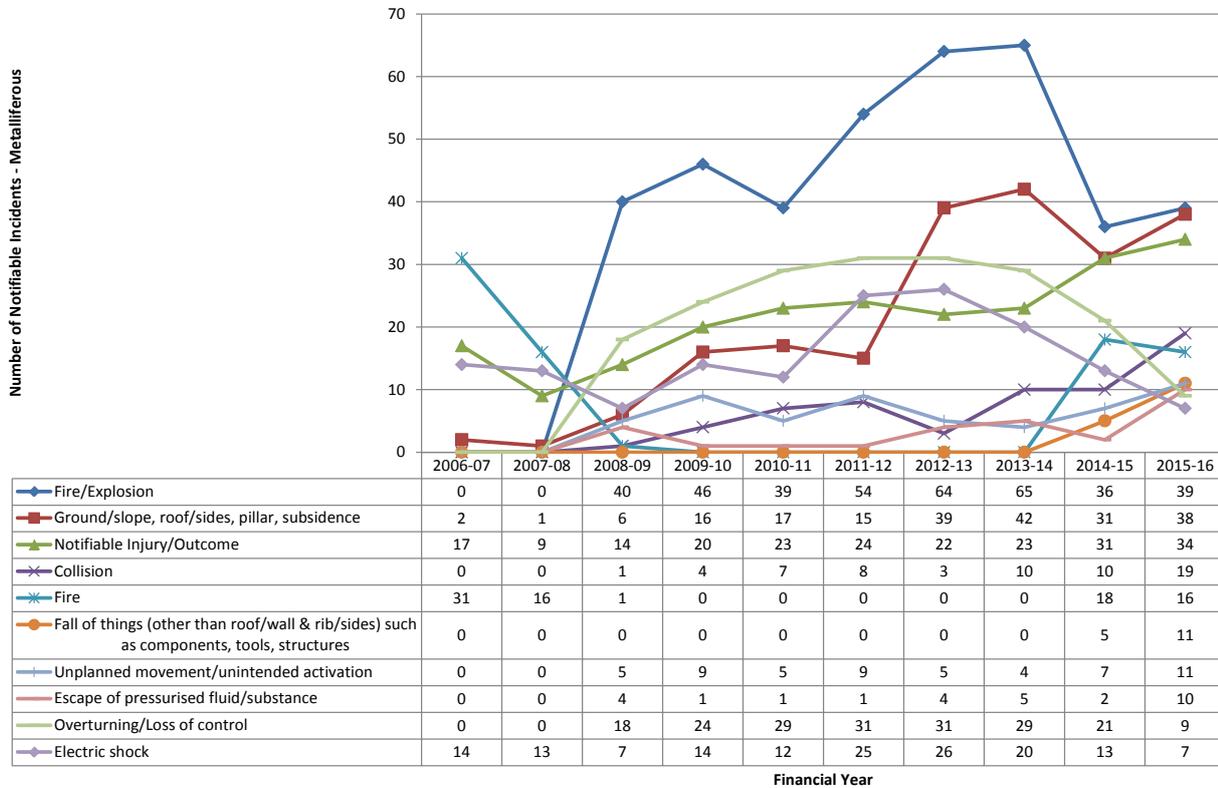


Figure 81: Metalliferous notifiable incidents by 2015-16 top 10 categories 2006-07 to 2015-16



Extractives notifiable incidents

Figure 82: Extractives notifiable incidents by investigation level 2006-07 to 2015-16

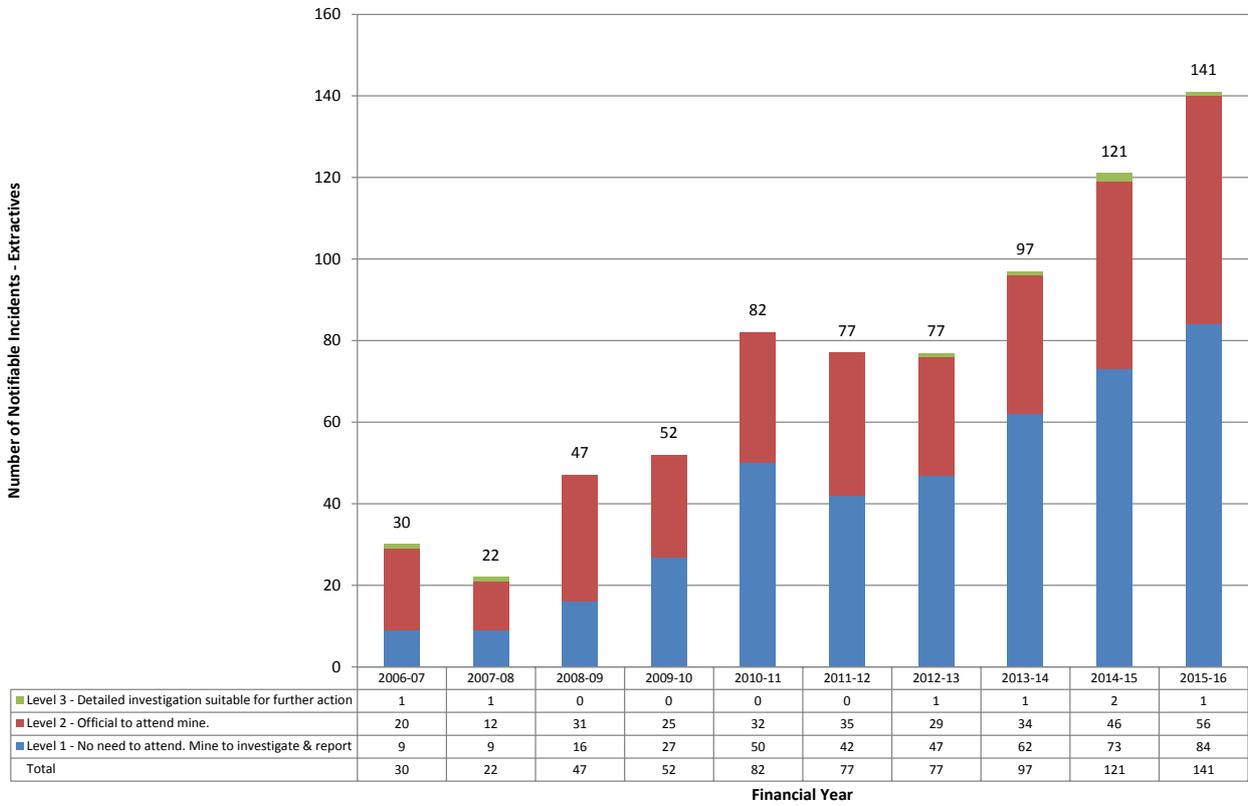


Figure 83: Extractives notifiable incidents by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

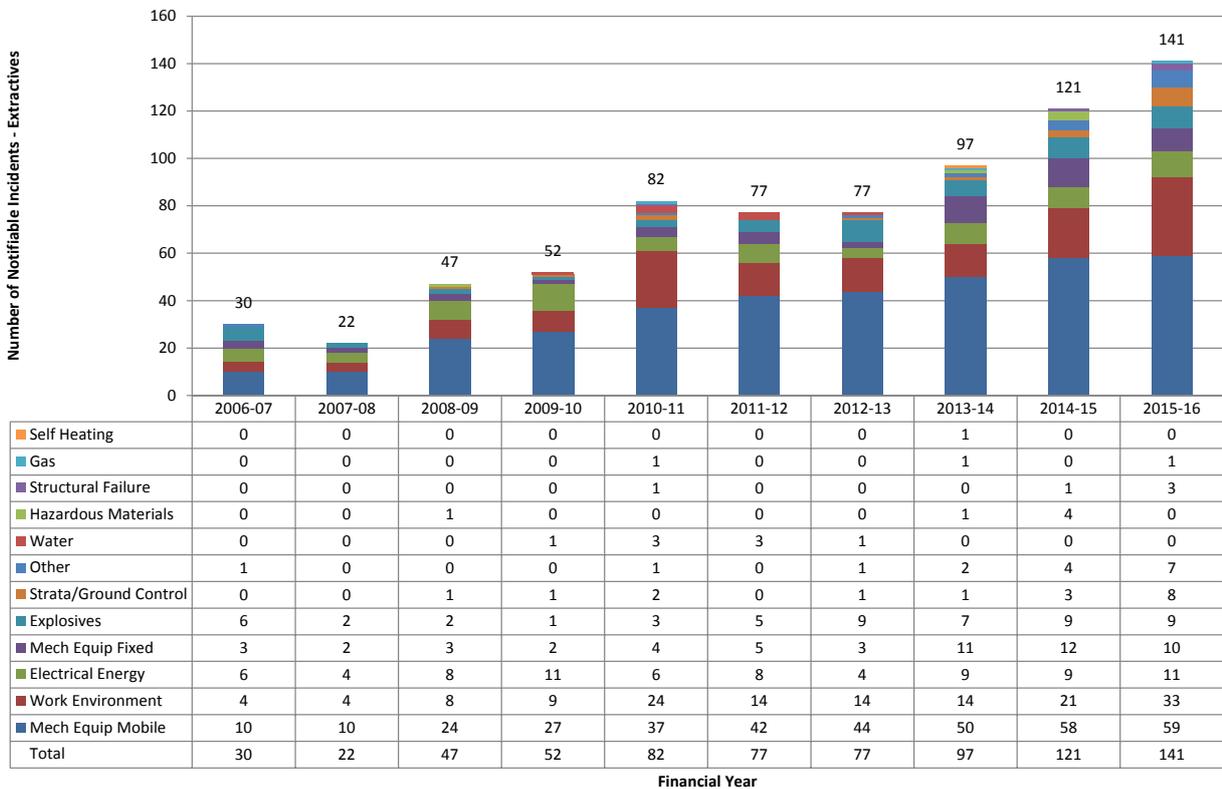
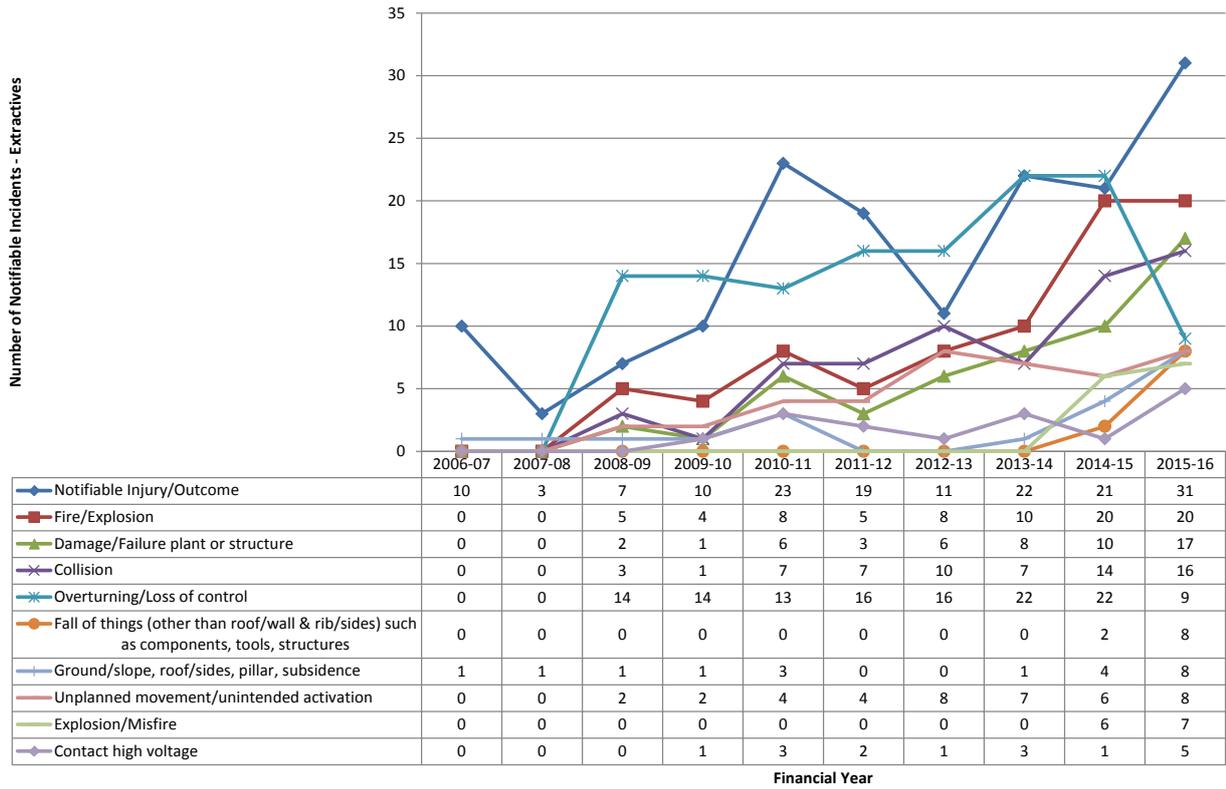


Figure 84: Extractives notifiable incidents by 2015-16 top 10 categories 2006-07 to 2015-16



Other non-coal notifiable incidents

Figure 85: Other non-coal notifiable incidents by investigation level 2006-07 to 2015-16

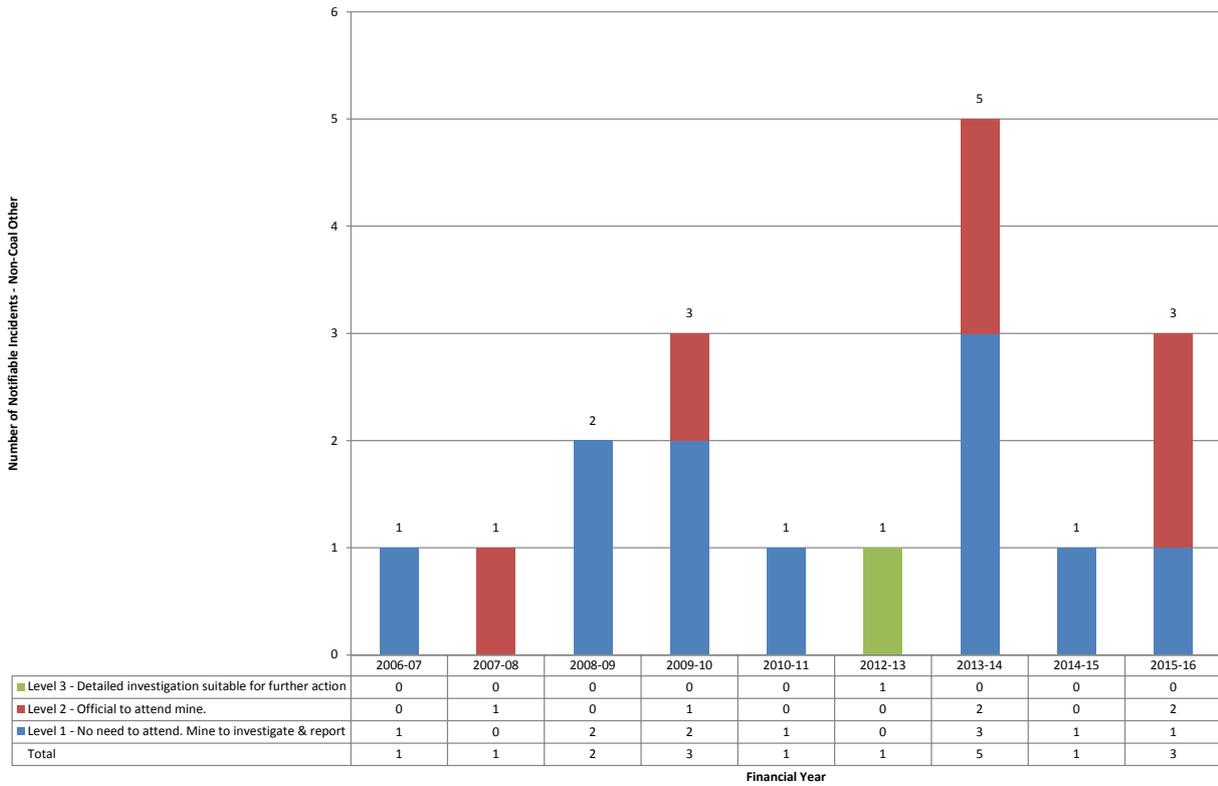
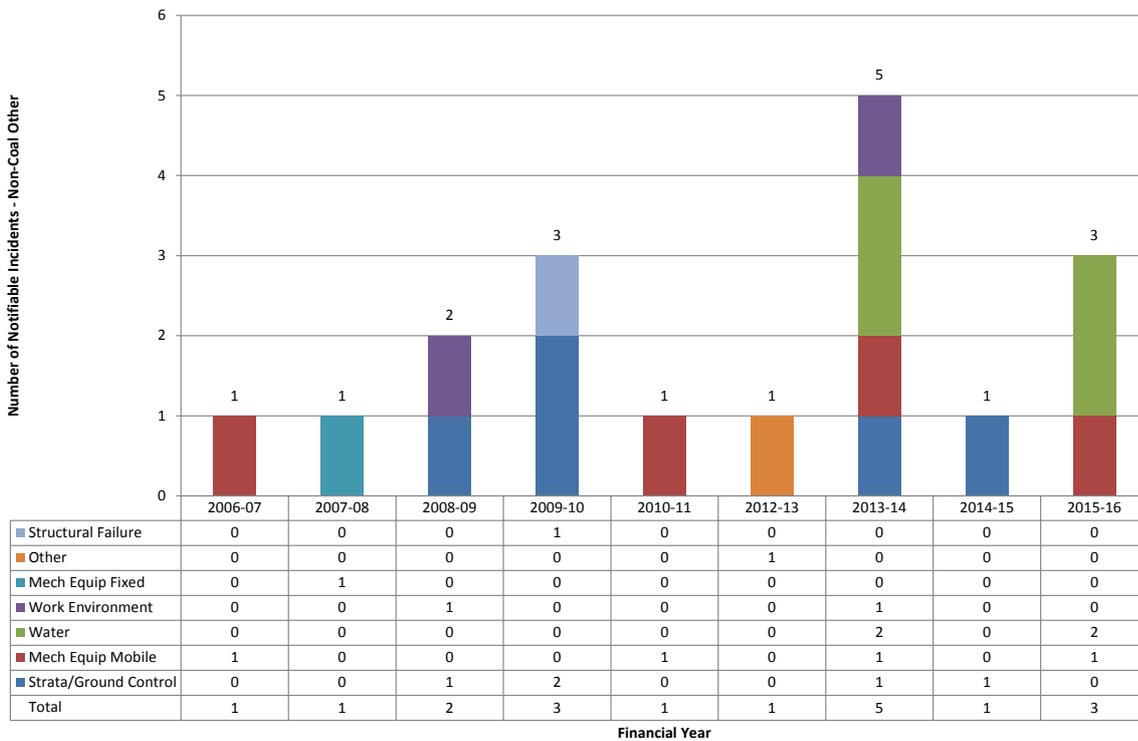


Figure 86: Non-coal other notifiable incidents by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16



Petroleum notifiable incidents

Figure 87: Petroleum notifiable incidents by investigation level 2006-07 to 2015-16

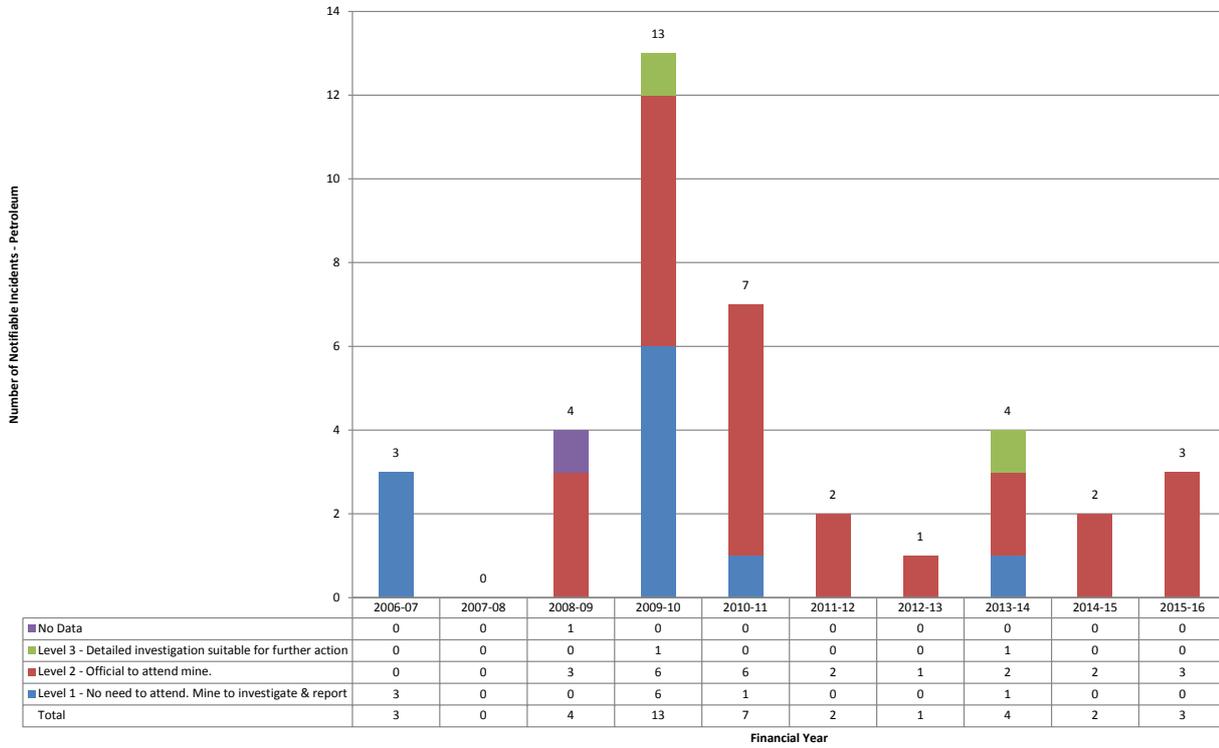
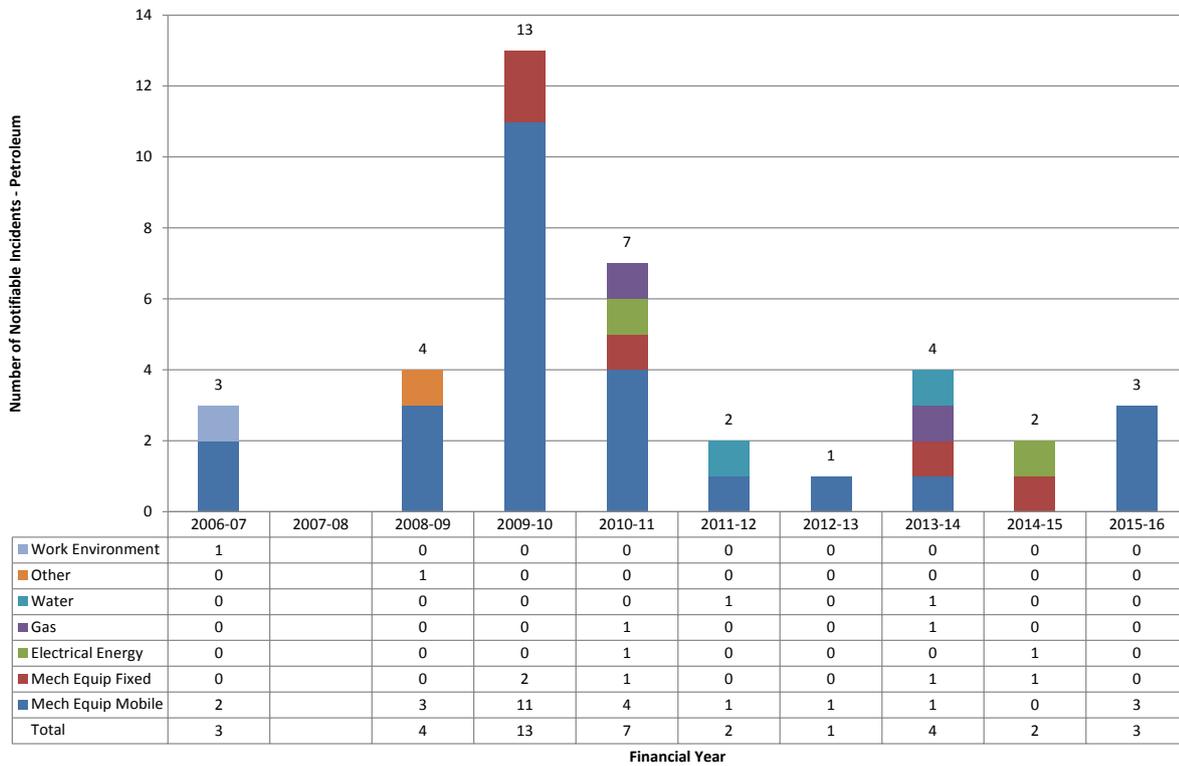


Figure 88: Petroleum incidents by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16



10. Non-notifiable incidents

This section provides a breakdown of near misses and other events that may have had the potential to cause damage or injury and were reported to the NSW Department of Planning and Environment, but where the relevant legislation did not require their notification.

Figure 89: Non-notifiable incidents by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16

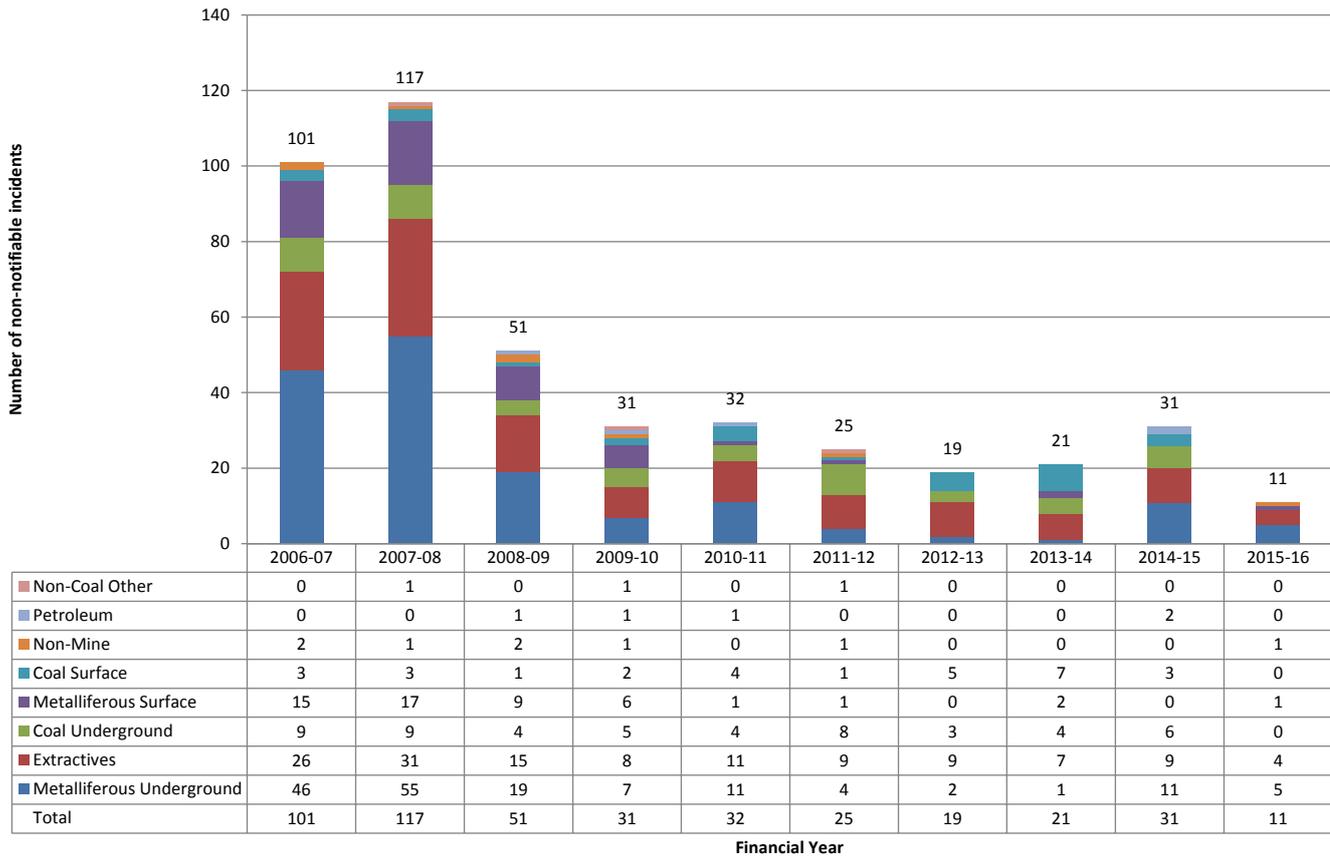


Figure 90: Non-notifiable incidents by investigation level 2006-07 to 2015-16

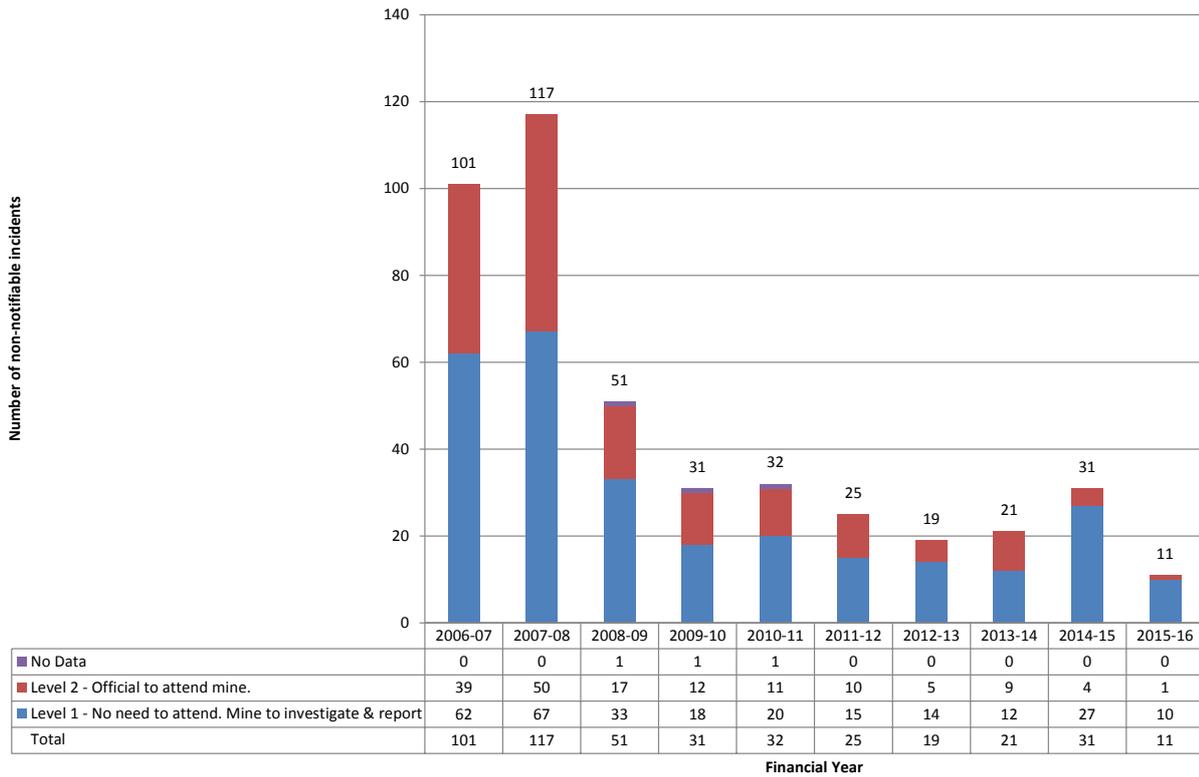
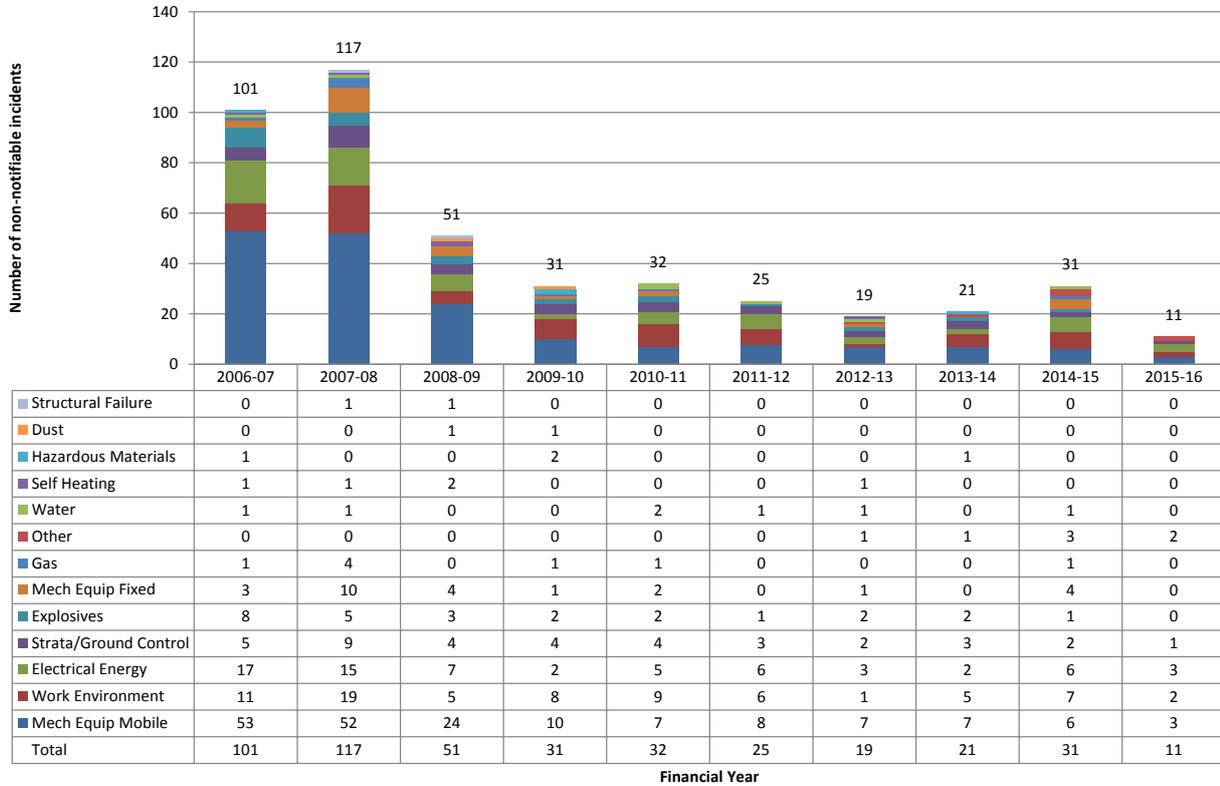


Figure 91: Non-notifiable incidents by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16



11. Complaints

This section reports on all mine work health and safety complaints received by the NSW Department of Planning and Environment. These complaints are received from mine employees, members of the public, trade union representatives or are submitted anonymously.

Figure 92: Complaints by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16

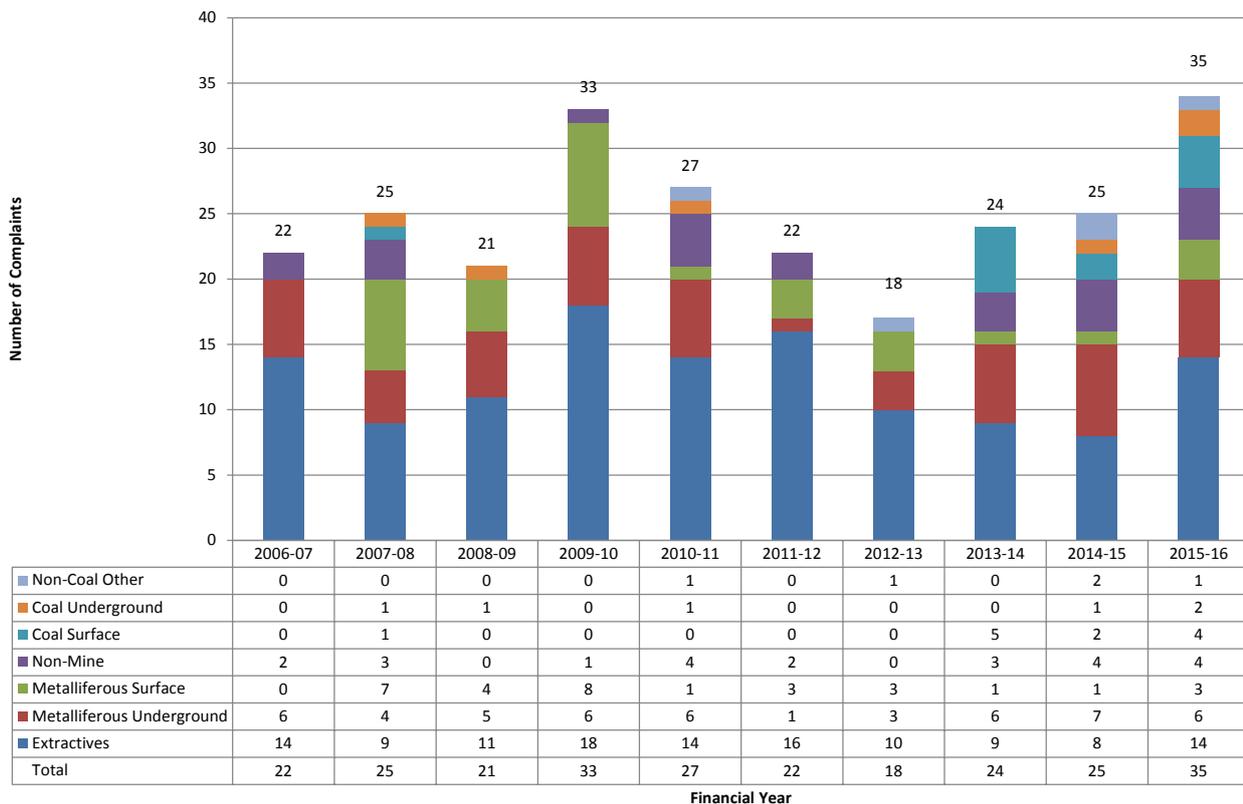


Figure 93: Complaints by investigation level 2006-07 to 2015-16

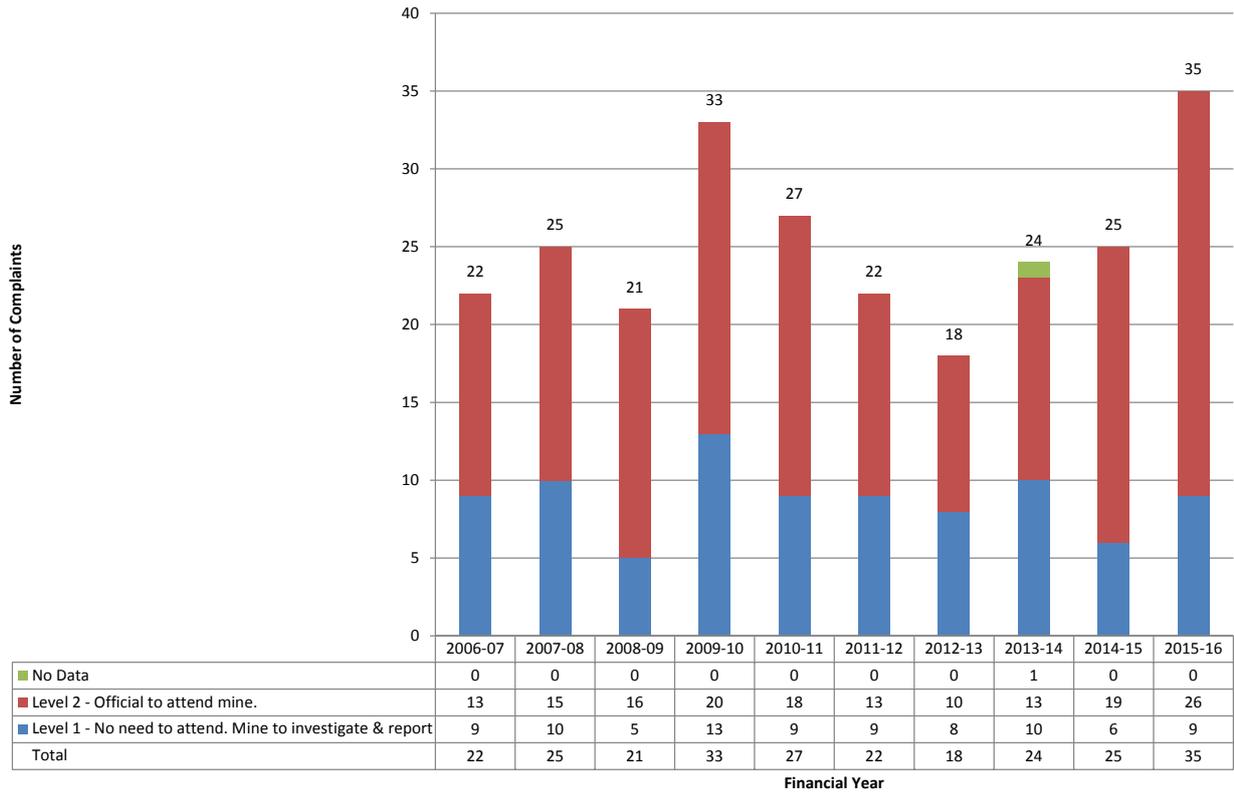
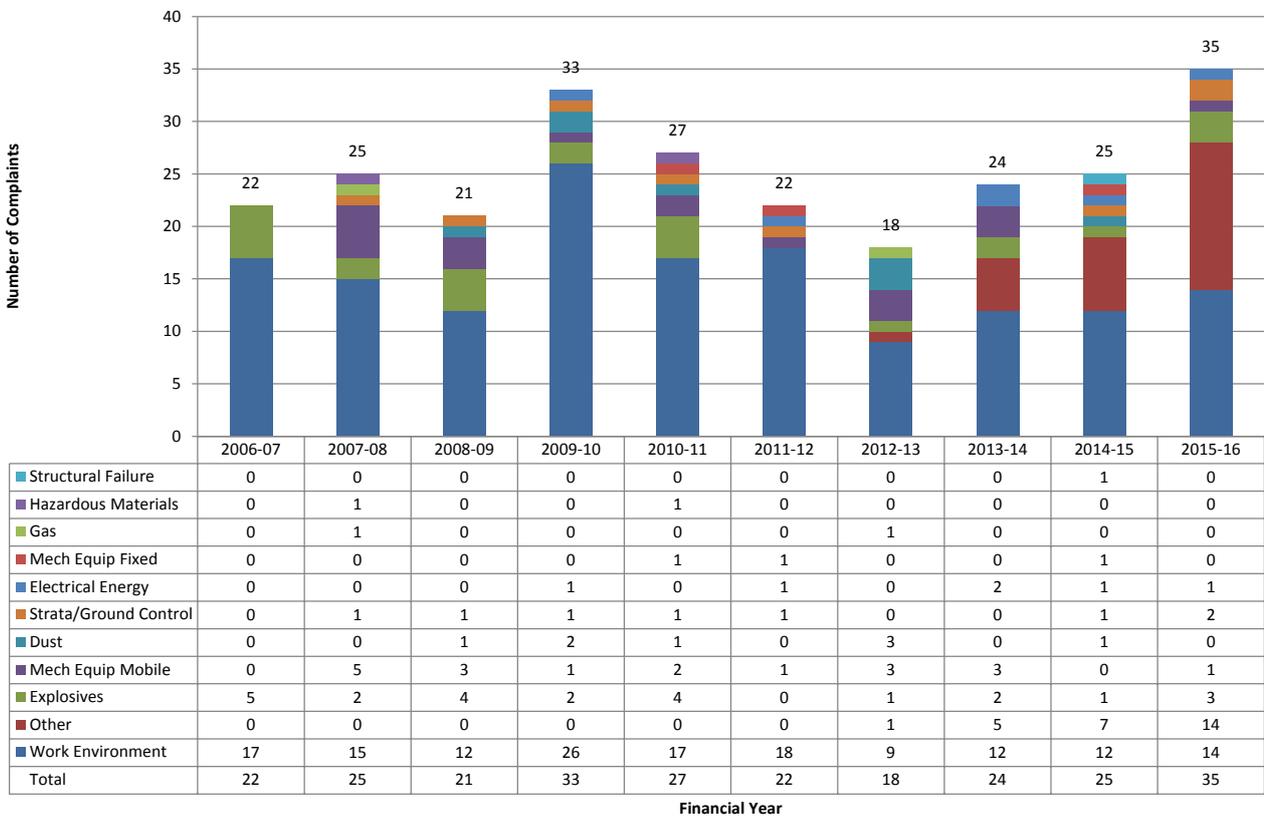


Figure 94: Complaints by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16



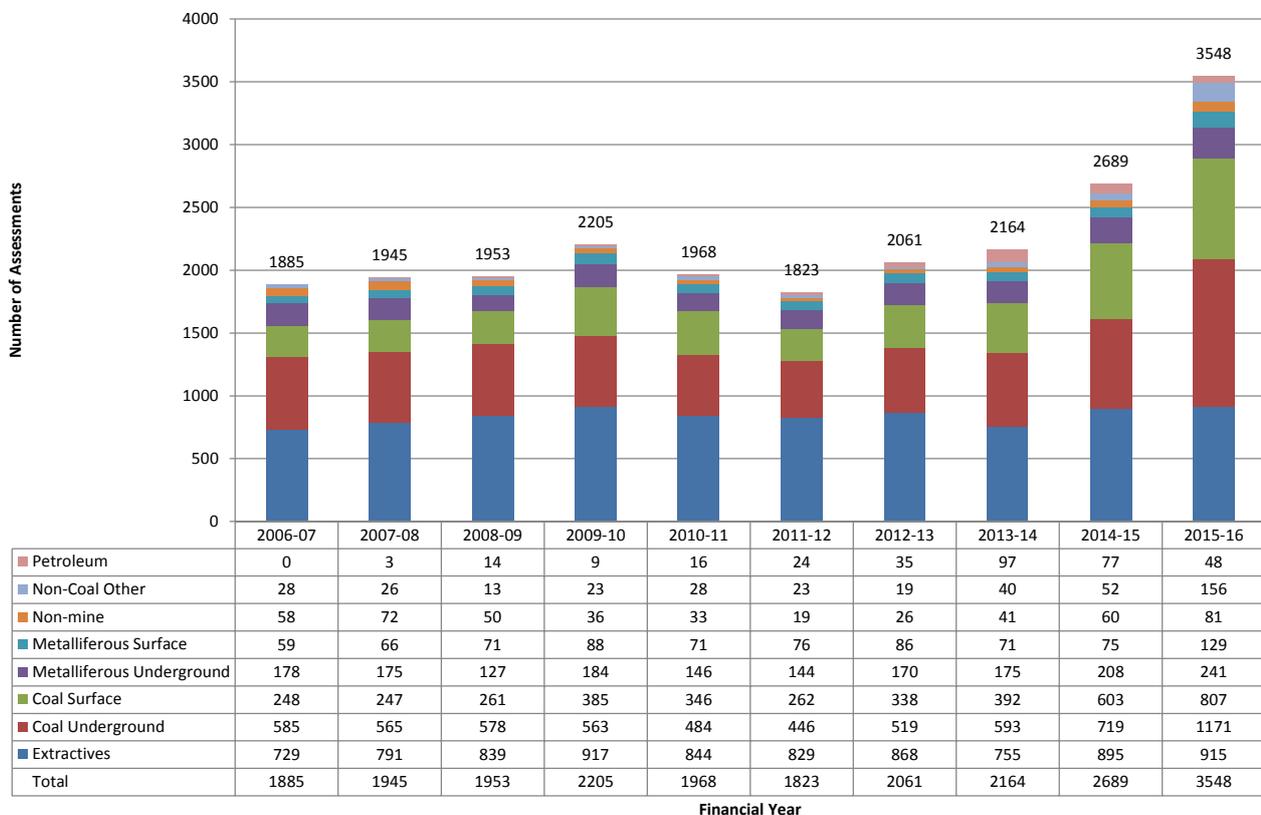
12. Assessments

This section reports on formal and informal mining, electrical and mechanical inspections, audits, assessments and reviews conducted by NSW Department of Planning and Environment inspectors and mine safety officers.

Refer to the definitions, Mine Safety database terms and [Appendix 6](#) for details of the classifications used.

Assessments by sector

Figure 95: All assessments by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16



Assessments by event subtype

Figure 96: All assessments by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

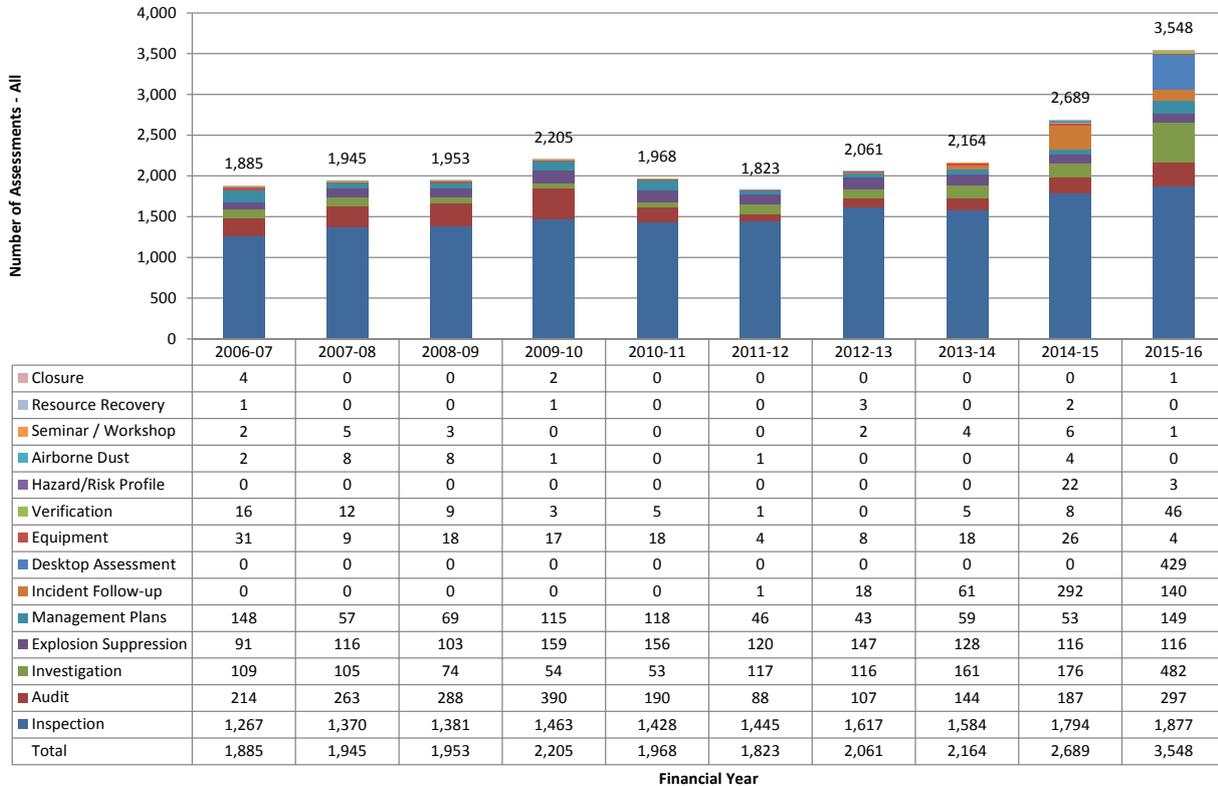


Figure 97: Coal assessments by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

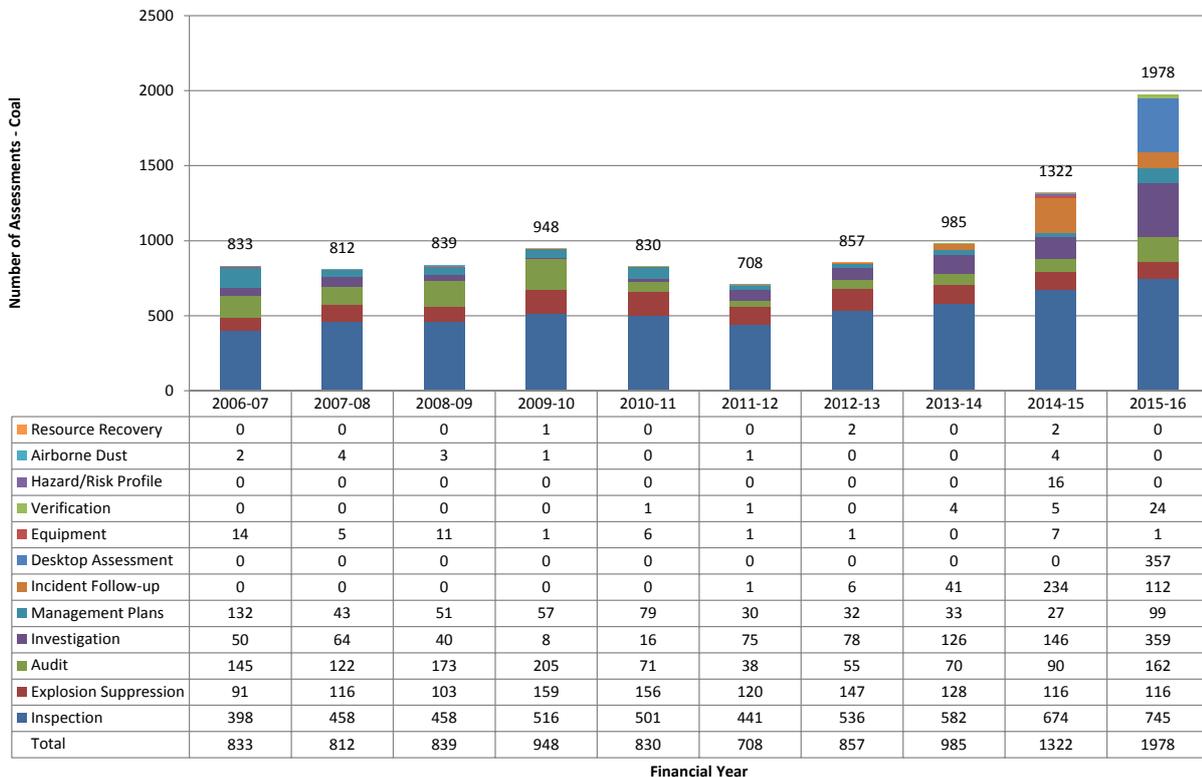


Figure 98: Metalliferous assessments by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

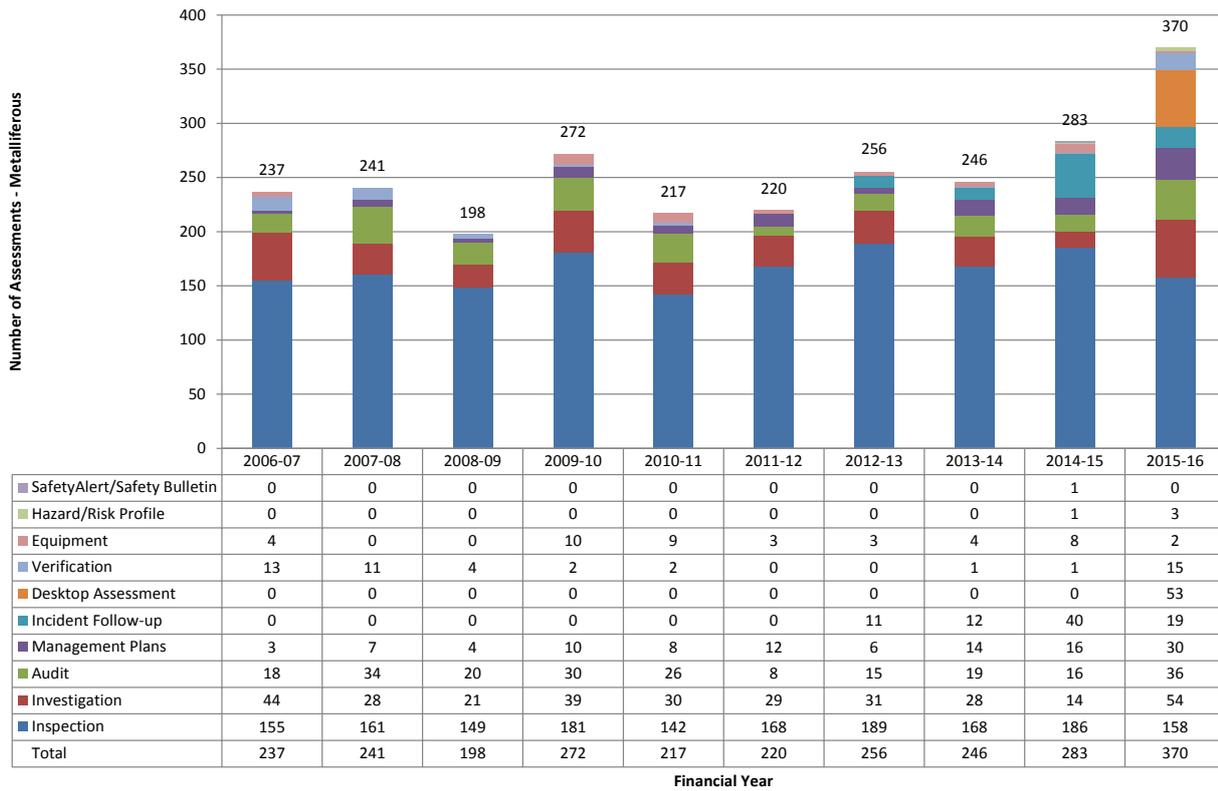


Figure 99: Extractives assessments by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

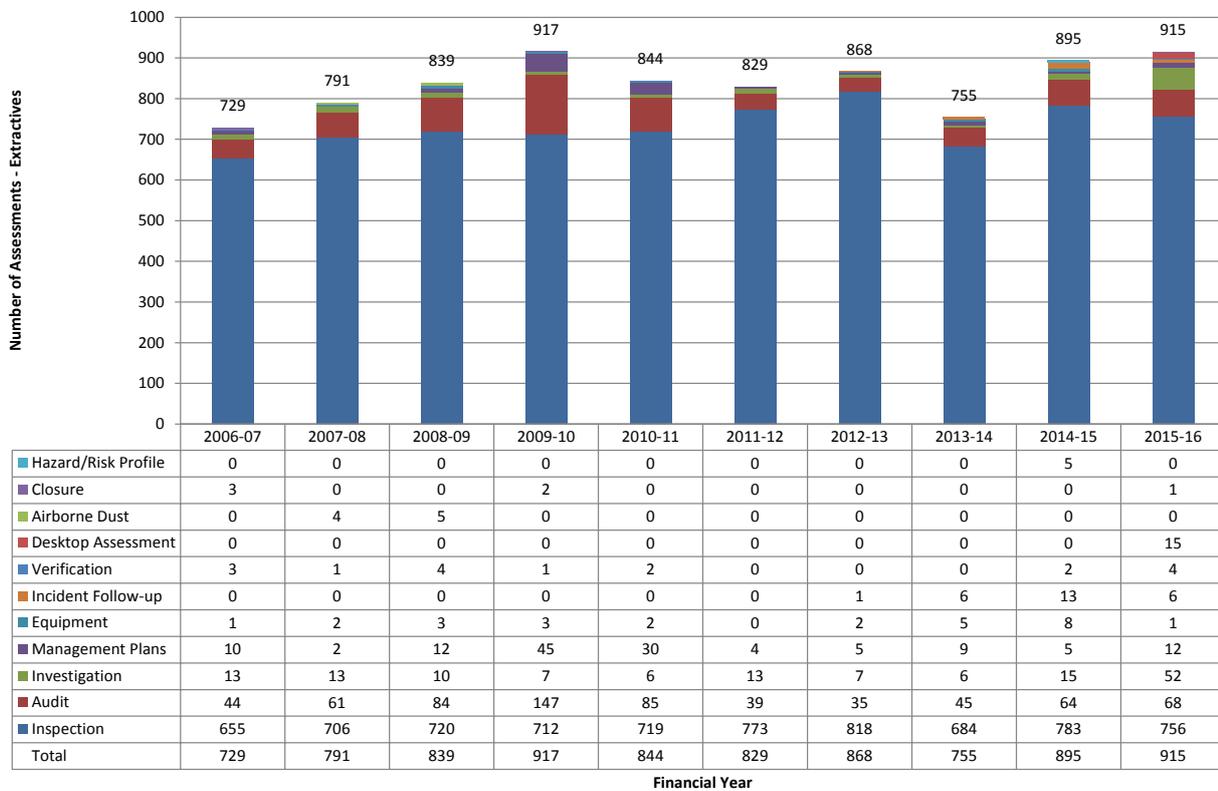


Figure 100: Non-coal other assessments by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

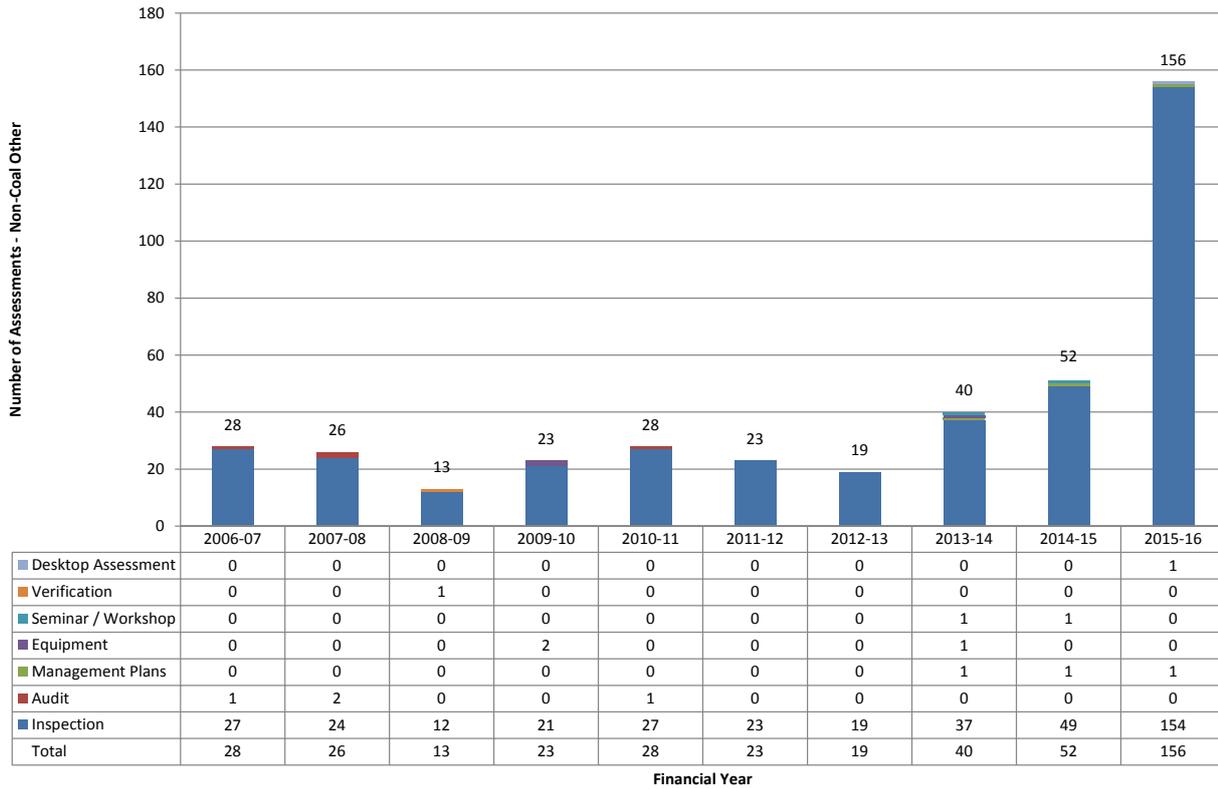


Figure 101: Non-mine assessments by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

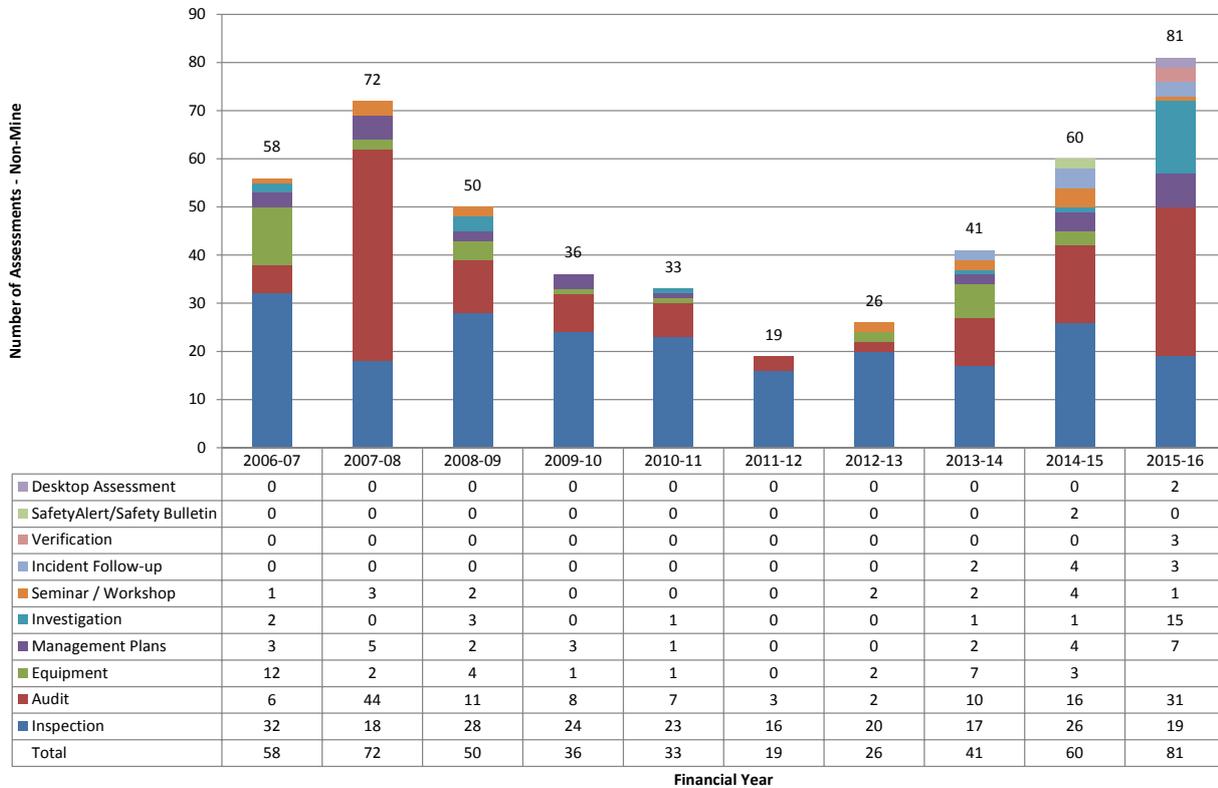
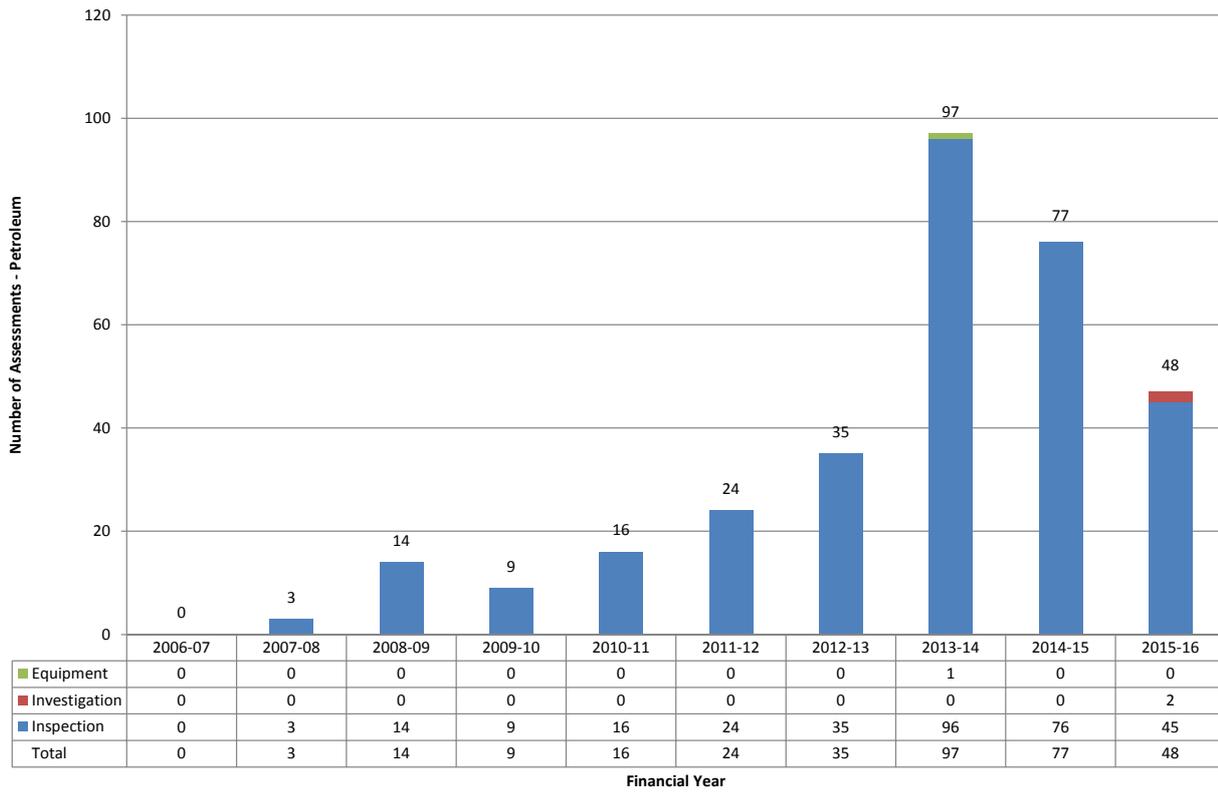


Figure 102: Petroleum assessments by event subtype 2006-07 to 2015-16

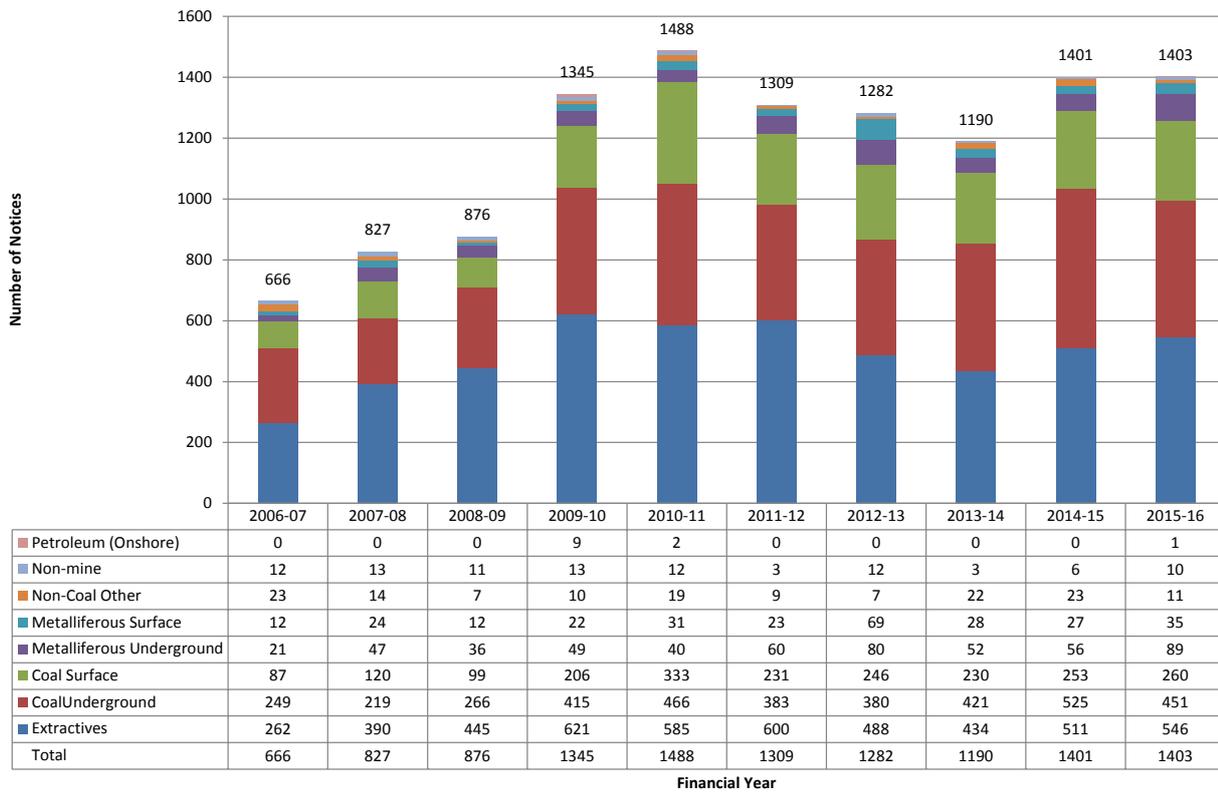


13. Notices

This section reports on advice or improvement, prohibition, investigation and explosives enforcement and advice or improvement notices issued by the department's inspectors and mine safety officers.

Notices by sector

Figure 103: All notices by sector 2006-07 to 2015-16



Notices by notice category

Figure 104: All notices by notice category 2006-07 to 2015-16

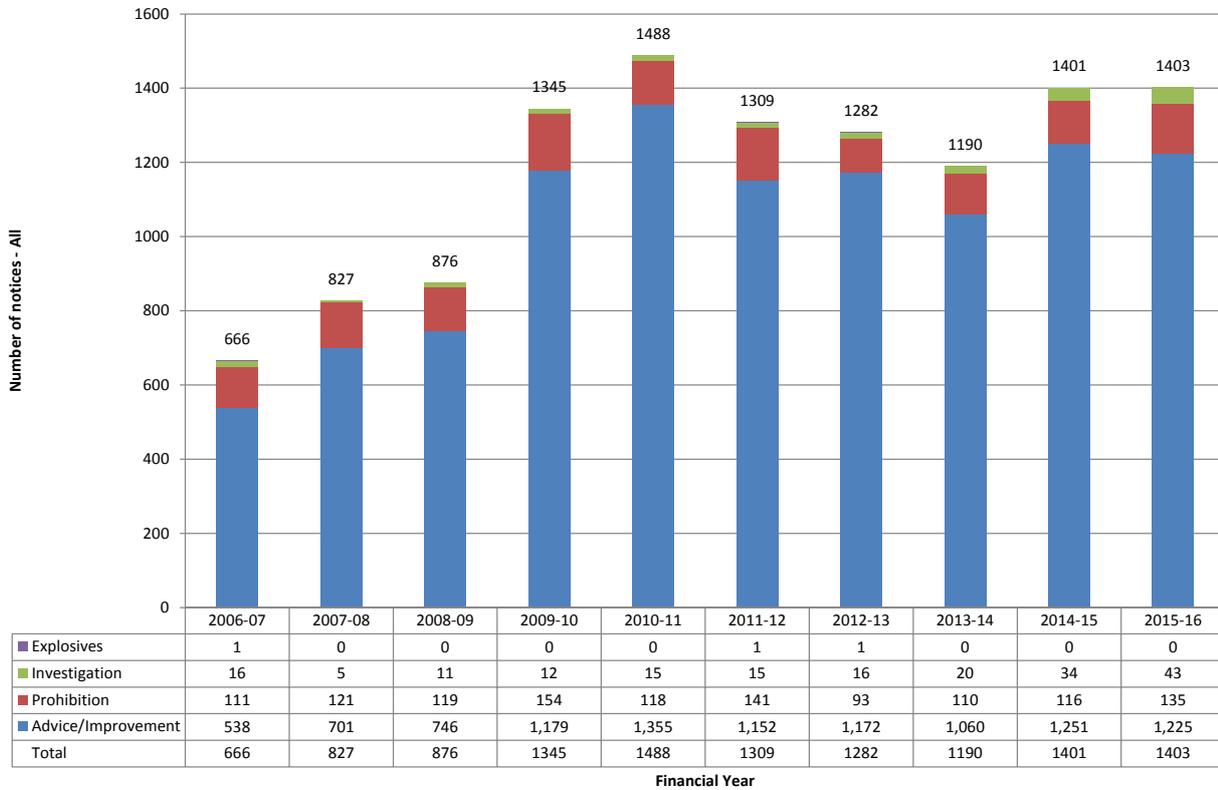


Figure 105: Coal notices by notice category 2006-07 to 2015-16

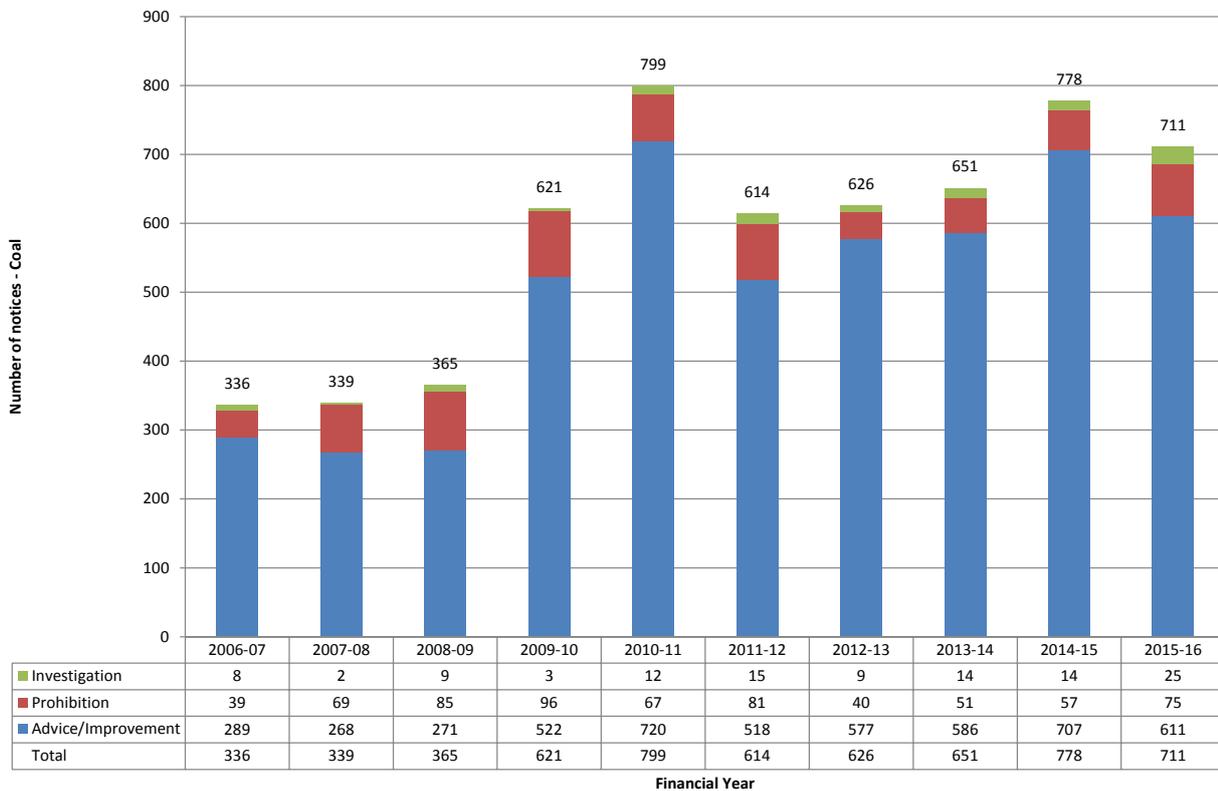


Figure 106: Metalliferous notices by notice category 2006-07 to 2015-16

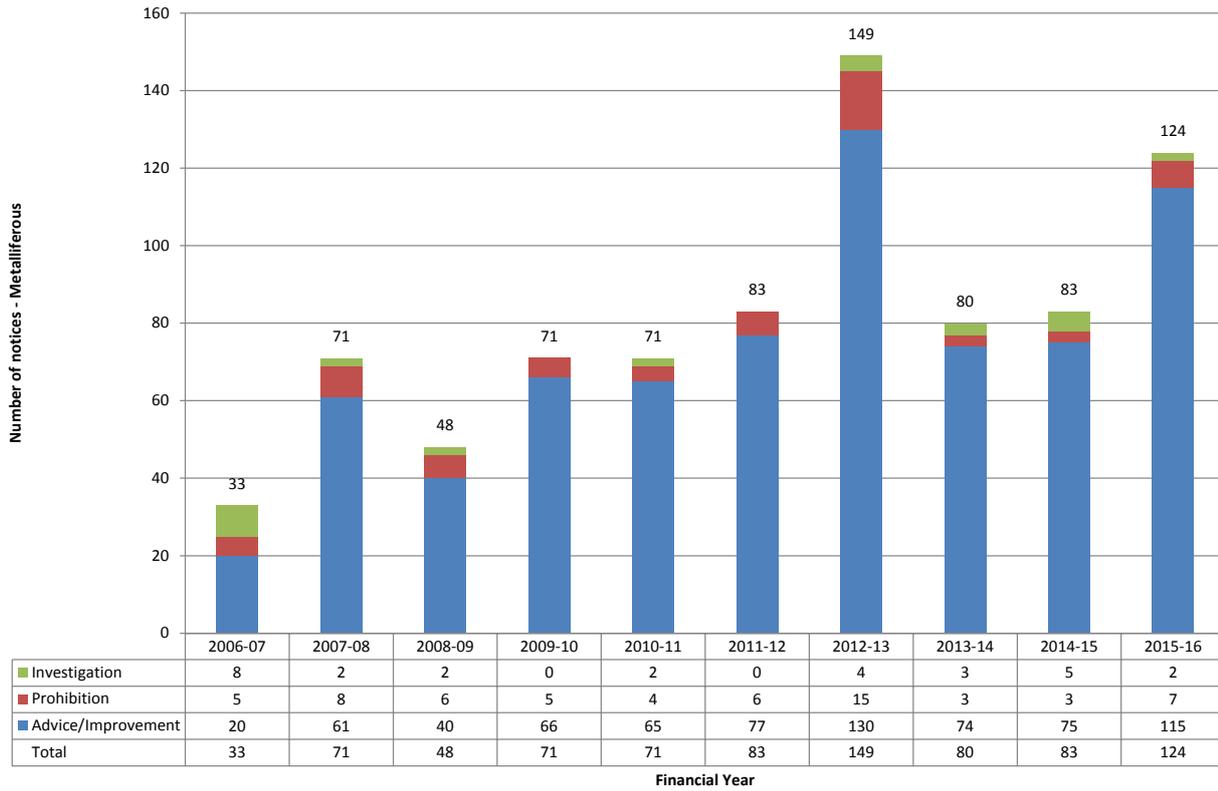


Figure 107: Extractives notices by category 2006-07 to 2015-16

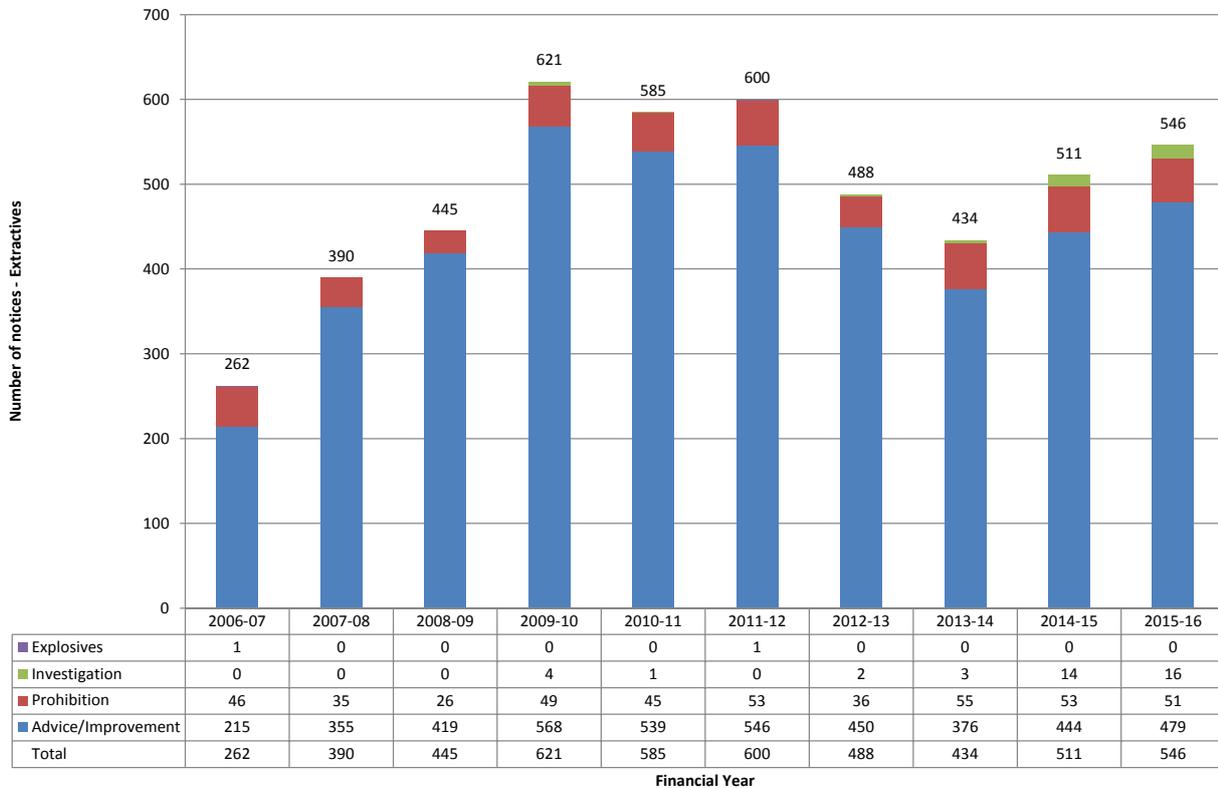


Figure 108: Non-coal other notices by category 2006-07 to 2015-16

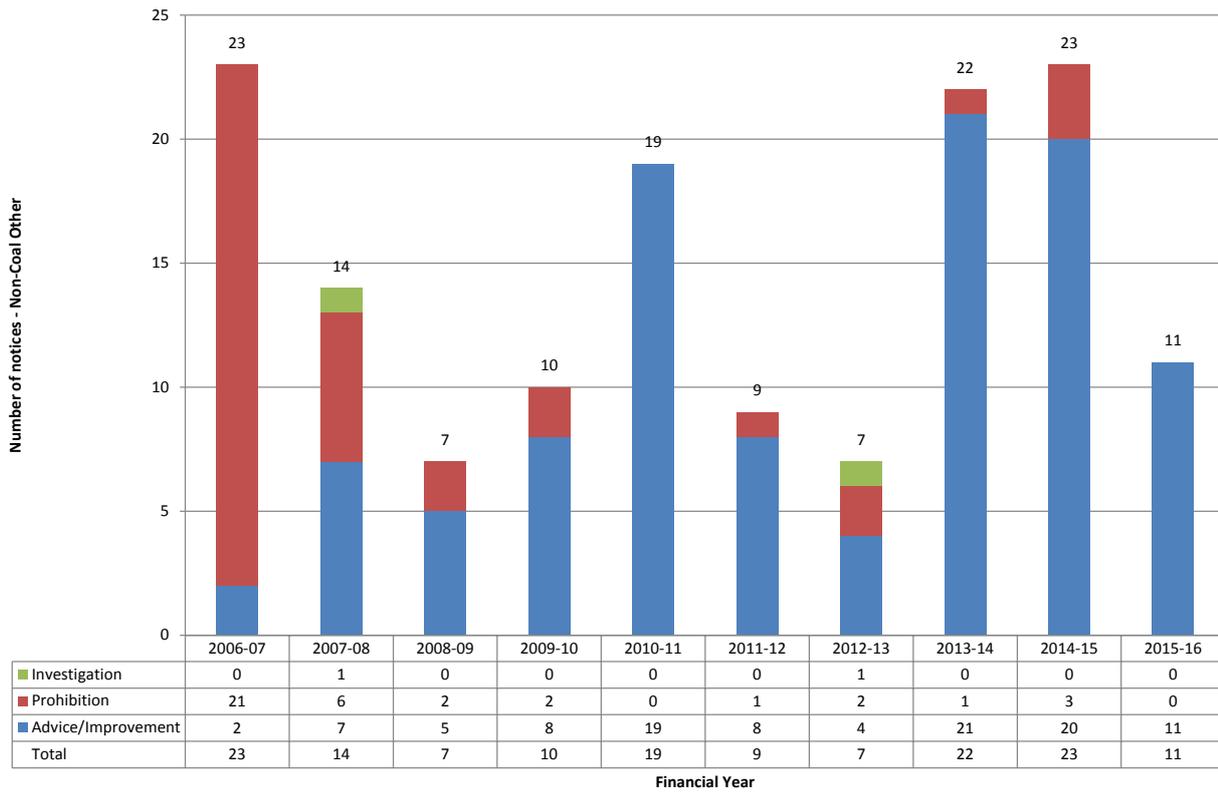


Figure 109: Non-mine notices by category 2006-07 to 2015-16

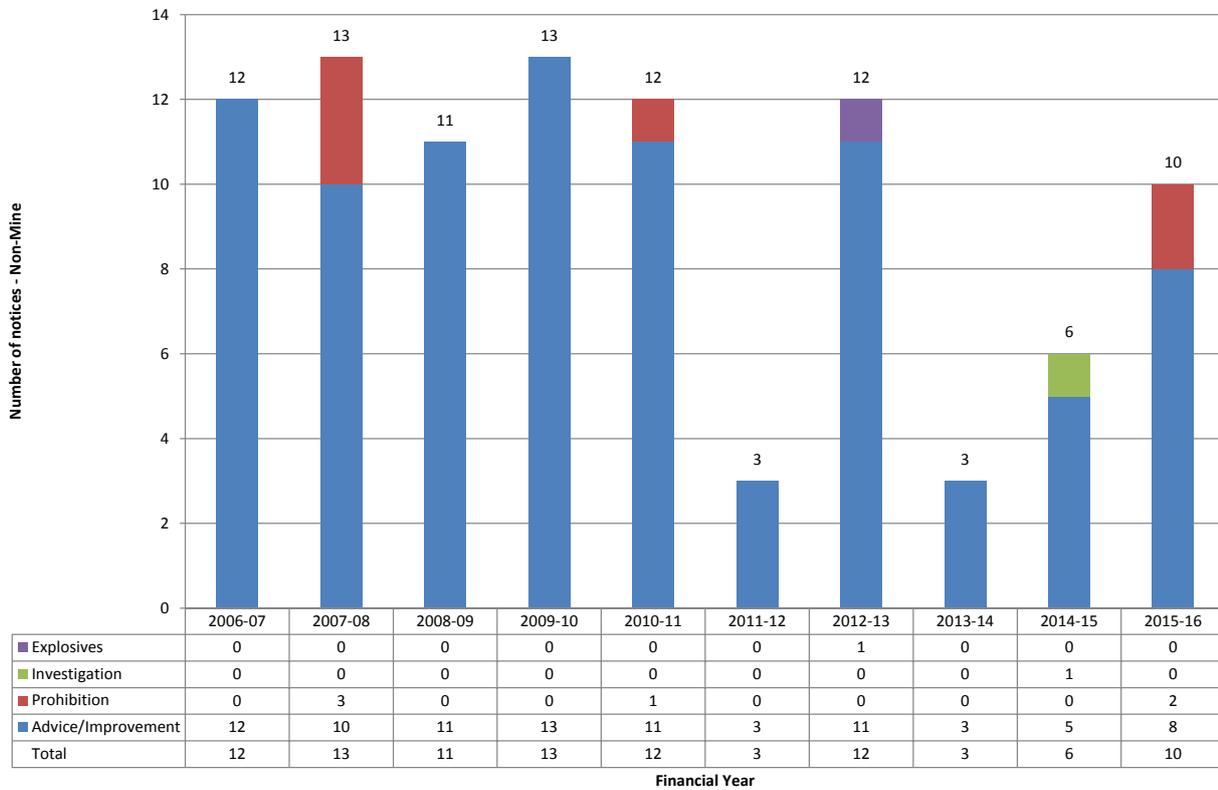
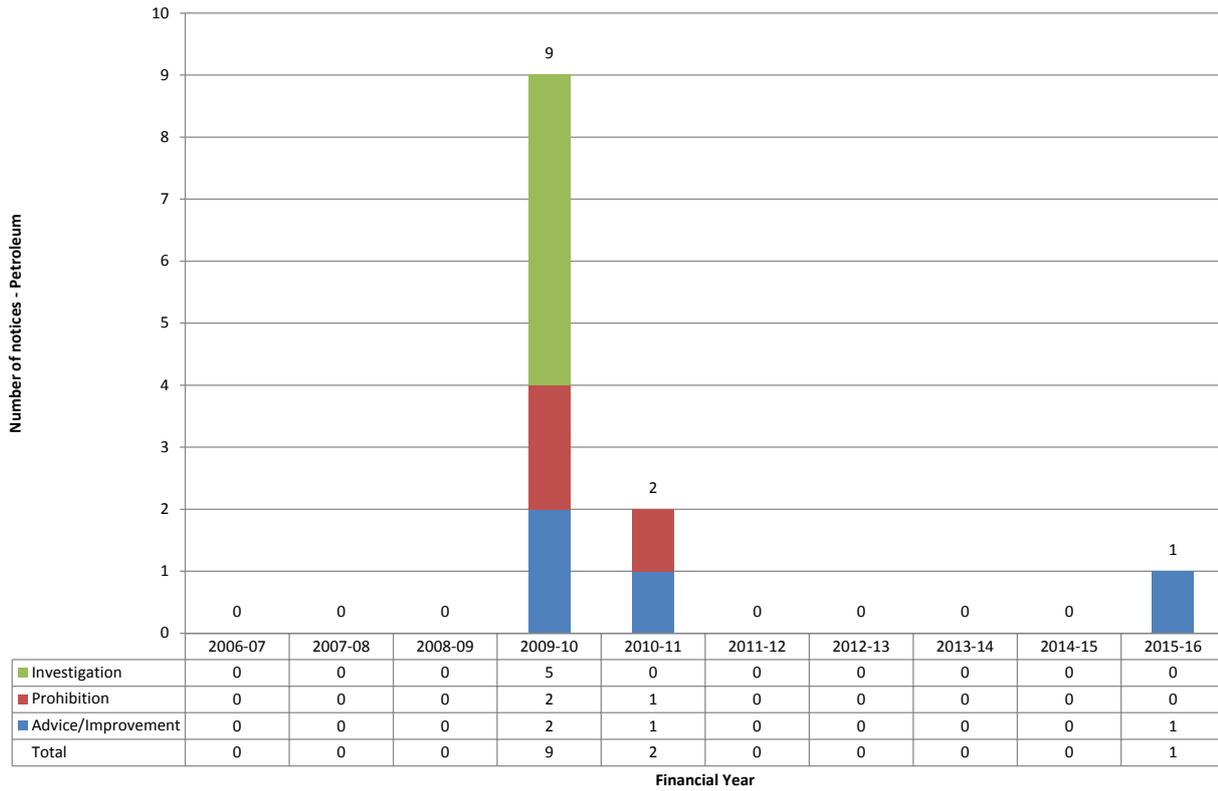


Figure 110: Petroleum notices by category 2006-07 to 2015-16



Appendices

Appendix 1: Mine types and operation types

This appendix is included to help readers understand the different types of mines and how they are classified into mining sectors.

Figure 111: Mine types

Mining sector		Mine type
Coal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal Declared plant–CPP
Non Coal	Metalliferous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metals Mineral sands
	Extractives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction materials Industrial minerals
	Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gemstones or precious stones Opal claim Readymix or bitumen Ancillary to mining Waste mining Treatment plant To be determined
Petroleum (Onshore)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Petroleum

Figure 112: Mine operation types

Operation	Operation Type
Underground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Underground
Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Cut Processing Borrow Pit Dredging Drilling Exploration Exploration Wells Opal Mining (All Types) Production Wells To be determined

Note that in this report, both surface and underground activity occurring at an underground operation is considered as underground activity.

Appendix 2: Incident event subtypes

This appendix is provided to explain different incident event subtypes.

Figure 113: incident event subtypes

Incident event subtype	Description
Dust	Dust ignition, sulphide dust explosion or silica exposure.
Electrical energy	Electrical energy (electric shock), burns caused by electrical heat, outbreak of fire due to electricity or unplanned movement due to electricity.
Explosives	Explosives general (ejection of flyrock), fault with an explosive, or significant misfire.
Gas	Gas ignition, asphyxiate gases such as CO ₂ , poisonous gases such as H ₂ S or CO, explosive gases such as H or flammable gases.
Hazardous materials	Scolding, injection of hydraulic fluid, flammable or explosive liquids, liquid chemicals or others.
Mechanical equipment fixed	Winding systems, crushers, screens, conveyors, guarding or others.
Mechanical equipment mobile	Mobile plant.
Self-heating	Spontaneous combustion involving increase in temperature of coal or other combustible material from the oxidation process.
Strata control	Fall of roof or sides, high wall slope stability or windblast.
Structural failure	Infrastructure failure including bins, buildings or others.
Water	Inrush of water.
Work environment	Slips, trips and falls, falling or flying objects, fall from a height, ventilation, lightning strike, noise, or radiation.

Appendix 3 Incident types and relevant legislation

Figure 114: Incident types under former and current legislation

Mine Category	Legislation	Commenced	Status	Legislation Category	COMET Incident Type	
Coal	Coal Mines Regulation Act 1982	CMRA 1982	26/03/1984	Repealed	*CMRA	*1984 Dangerous Occurrence O/C *1984 Dangerous Occurrence U/G *Serious Bodily Injury CMRA *Fatality
	Coal Mines (General) Regulation 1999	CMGNR1999	1/09/1999	Repealed	*CMGNR	*Notifiable Incidents DCCP CMGNR 1999, CI 83 *Non Spec Acc Ending in Fat/Injury
	Coal Mines (Open Cut) Regulation 1999	CMOCR 1999	1/09/1999	Repealed	*CMOCR	*Notifiable Incidents CMOCR 1999, CI 16
	Coal Mines (Underground) Regulation 1999	CMUGR 1999	1/09/1999	Repealed	*CMUGR	*Dangerous Occurrences CMUGR 1999, CI 34(1) *Notifiable Incidents CMUGR 1999 CI 34A *Other Notifiable Incidents CMUGR 1999 CI 34B *Incidents CMUGR 1999, CI 34(2) Repealed 4/7/2003
	Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 Coal Mine Health and Safety Regulation 2006	CMHSA 2002 CMHSR 2006	23/12/2006	Repealed	*CMHS	*CMHSR 2006 CI 55 *CMHSR 2006 CI 56(1) *Non Spec Acc Ending in Fat/Injury
Non-Coal	Mines Inspection Act 1901 Mines Inspection Regulation 1999 Mines Inspection General Rule 2000	MIA 1901 MIR 1999 MIGR 2000	1/02/1902 30/07/1999 01/09/2000	Repealed	*MIA	*1994 Emergency MIA *Minor Accident MIA *Pre Sept 2000 Dangerous Incident MIA *Serious Injury MIA *Dangerous Incident *Non Spec Acc Ending in Fat/Injury
	Mine Health and Safety Act 2004 Mine Health and Safety Regulation 2007	MHSA 2004 MHSR 2007	1/09/2008	Repealed	*MHS	*MHSR 2007 CI 145 *MHSR 2007 CI 146(1) *Non Spec Acc Ending in Fat/Injury
Petroleum	Petroleum (Onshore) Schedule 1992	POSch 1992	08/1992	Current	POSch	POSch 1992
All excl Petroleum	Work Health and Safety (Mines) Act Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulation	WHSMA 2013 WHSMR 2014	1/02/2015	Current	WHSMA WHSMR	WHSMR 2014 CI 128(5)(a) High Potential Incident WHSMR 2014 CI 128(5)(b)-(m) High Potential Incident WHSMR 2014 CI 179(a) Dangerous Incident WHSMR 2015 CI 179 (a)-(f) Dangerous Incident Non Spec Acc Ending in Fat/Injury
All	Explosives Regulation 2005	EXPLR 2005	1/09/2005	Current	Explosives	Explosives Regulation 2005
	Not Applicable				N/A	Complaint NEC (not else here classified)

* indicates repealed legislation

Appendix 4: Serious bodily injury types and relevant legislation

This appendix is provided to compare former and current legislation as it relates to coal and non-coal serious bodily injury types.

Figure 115: Coal and non-coal serious bodily injury (SBI) and serious injury (SI) clauses under former and current legislation

Serious bodily injury and serious injury		
Coal Mines (General) Regulation 1999, clause 85 (CMGR) Mines Inspection Act 1901, section 47 (MIA)	Coal Mine Health & Safety Regulation 2006, clauses 55 and 57 (CMHSR) Mine Health & Safety Regulation 2007, clause 145 (MHSR)	Work Health & Safety (Mines) Regulation 2014, clause 178 (WHSMR)
		WHSMR CI 178(a) an injury or illness requiring the person to have immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital
		Note: applicable to sub-clauses under WHSMR CI 178(b) An injury or illness requiring the person to have immediate treatment for:
*CMGR CI 85(a) *MIA S 47(a) a fracture of the skull, jaw, spine, pelvis, arm, shoulder-blade, collar-bone, forearm, thigh, leg, knee cap, ankle or ribs	*CMHSR CI 55, 57(a)(ii) *MHSR CI 145 any fracture other than a fracture of a finger, toe, hand or foot	WHSMR CI 178(d) a fracture to a person's bone other than a bone in the person's hand (including a finger) or foot (including a toe)
*CMGR CI 85(b) *MIA S 47(b) a dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, hip, knee or spine		May be covered by other clauses e.g. WHSMR CI 178(a)
*CMGR CI 85(c) *MIA S 47(c) an amputation of the hand or foot or a substantial part of the hand or foot	*CMHSR CI 55, 57(a)(i) *MHSR CI 145(a)(i) the amputation of one or more fingers or toes or any other part of a hand or foot	WHSMR CI 178(b)(i) the amputation of any part of his or her body

*CMGR CI 85(d) the serious impairment or loss of sight of an eye MIA S 47(d) the loss of sight of an eye	*CMHSR CI 55, 57(a)(iii) *MHSR CI 145(a)(iii) loss of sight of an eye,	WHSMR CI 178(b)(iii) a serious eye injury
*CMGR CI 85(e) an internal haemorrhage receiving hospital treatment *MIA S 47(e) an internal haemorrhage requiring hospital treatment	*CMHSR CI 55, 57(a)(iv) *MHSR CI 145(a)(iv) an internal haemorrhage receiving hospital treatment	Covered by other clauses eg WHSMR CI 178(a)
*CMGR CI 85(f) burns receiving treatment from a registered medical practitioner *MIA S 47(f) burns requiring hospital treatment	*CMHSR CI 55(c)(v) *MHSR CI 145(c)(iv) serious burns to a person	WHSMR CI 178(b)(iv) a serious burn
*CMGR CI 85(g) an injury involving injection of hydraulic fluid	*CMHSR CI 55, 57(a)(v) the injection of fluid (including hydraulic fluid, oil, air or water) under pressure *MHSR CI 145(a)(v) the injection of fluid	Covered by other clauses eg WHSMR CI 178(a)
*CMGR 85(h) *MIA S 47(g) asphyxia	*CMHSR CI 55, 57(a)(vi) *MHSR CI 145(a)(vi) asphyxia	Covered by other clauses eg WHSMR CI 178(a)
*MIA S 47(h) any other kind of injury prescribed by the general rules		
		WHSMR CI 178(b)(ii) a serious head injury
		WHSMR CI 178(b)(v) the separation of his or her skin from an underlying tissue (such as degloving or scalping)

		WHSMR CI 178(b)(vi) a spinal injury
		WHSMR CI 178(b)(vii) the loss of a bodily function
		WHSMR CI 178(b)(viii) serious lacerations
		WHSMR CI 178(c) an injury or illness requiring the person to have medical treatment within 48 hours of exposure to a substance
		WHSMR CI 178(e) A condition prescribed as a serious illness for the purposes of section 36 of the WHS Act Note: see clause 699 of the WHS Regulation

*Indicates repealed legislation

Figure 116: Petroleum (Onshore) serious injury (SI) clauses under current legislation

Serious Injury (SI) – Petroleum (Onshore)
Petroleum (Onshore) Schedule 1992
301(1) an injury which requires immediate attention by a medical practitioner

Appendix 5: Notifiable injury outcomes and relevant legislation

This appendix is provided to compare former and current legislation as it relates to notifiable injury outcomes.

Figure 117: Notifiable injury outcomes under former and current legislation

Notifiable outcome	Legislation		
Fatality	*CMHSA 2002	S 110(1)(a)	any incident at the coal operation site that has resulted in a person being killed
		S 110 (2)(a)	any incident at the exploration site that has resulted in a person being killed
	*MHSA 2004	S 88(1)(a)	any incident at the mine that has resulted in a person being killed
	WHSMA 2013	S14(a)	The death of a person
Permanent incapacity	WHSMR 2014	CI 178(b)(vii)	The loss of a bodily function
Lost consciousness	*CMHSR 2006	CI 55(a)	an injury to a person that results (at any time after the injury) in any of the following: (vii) the loss of consciousness of the person caused by impact of physical force, exposure to hazardous substances, electric shock or lack of oxygen
		CI 57(a)	an injury to a person that results (at any time after the injury) in any of the following: (vii) the loss of consciousness of the person caused by impact of physical force, exposure to hazardous substances, electric shock or lack of oxygen
	*MHSR 2007	CI 145(a)	an injury to a person that results (at any time after the injury) in any of the following: (vii) the loss of consciousness of the person caused by impact of physical force, exposure to hazardous substances, electric shock or lack of oxygen
	WHSMR 2014	CI 178(b)(vii)	The loss of a bodily function

Hospital inpatient admission	*CMHSR 2006	CI 55(b)	an event that results (at any time after the event) in the admission of a person to hospital as an in-patient
		CI 57(b)	an event that results (at any time after the event) in the admission of a person to hospital as an in-patient
	*MHSR 2007	CI 145(b)	an event that results (at any time after the injury) in the admission of a person to hospital as an in-patient
	WHSMR 2014	CI 178(a)	An injury or illness requiring the person to have immediate treatment as an in-patient in a hospital
Entrapment	*CMHSR 2006	CI 55(c)	any of the following events or circumstances that present an immediate threat to life or of permanent incapacitating injury: (iii) entrapment of a person
	*MHSR 2007	CI 145(c)	any of the following events or circumstances that present an immediate threat to life or of permanent incapacitating injury: (iii) entrapment of a person

Figure 117: Notifiable injury outcomes under current legislation (continued)

Notifiable outcome	Legislation		
>=7 days lost time and/or alternative duties	*CMHSR 2006	CI 56(1)(a)	an injury to a person that results in the person being unfit, for a continuous period of at least 7 days, to attend the person's usual place of work, to perform his or her usual duties at his or her place of work or, in the case of a non-employee, to carry out his or her usual work activities (where that unfitness is supported by a medical certificate)
		CI 56(1)(b)	an illness of a person that is related to work processes and results in the person being unfit, for a continuous period of at least 7 days, to attend the person's usual place of work or to perform his or her usual duties at that place of work (where that unfitness is supported by a medical certificate)
		CI 56(1)(c)	any incidence of violence at a place of work that results in an employee being unfit, for a continuous period of at least 7 days, to attend the employee's usual place of work or to perform his or her usual duties at that place of work (where that unfitness is supported by a medical certificate)
	^MHSR 2007	CI 146(1)(a)	an injury to a person that results in the person being unfit, for a continuous period of at least 7 days, to attend the person's usual place of work, to perform his or her usual duties at his or her place of work or, in the case of a non-employee, to carry out his or her usual work activities (where that unfitness is supported by a medical certificate)
		CI 146(1)(b)	an illness of a person that is related to work processes and results in the person being unfit, for a continuous period of at least 7 days, to attend the person's usual place of work or to perform his or her usual duties at that place of work (where that unfitness is supported by a medical certificate)

		CI 146(1)(c)	any incidence of violence at a place of work that results in an employee being unfit, for a continuous period of at least 7 days, to attend the employee's usual place of work or to perform his or her usual duties at that place of work (where that unfitness is supported by a medical certificate)
	WHSMR 2014	CI 128(5)(n)	an injury to a person (supported by a medical certificate) that results in or is likely to result in the person being unfit, for a continuous period of at least 7 days, to perform person's usual activities at the person's place of work
		CI 125(5)(o)	an illness of a person (supported by a medical certificate) that is related to a work process and that results in the person being unfit, for a continuous period of at least 7 days, to perform person's usual activities at the person's place of work
Medical treatment	WHSMR 2014	CI 128(1)(a)	Results in illness or injury that requires medical treatment by a doctor, being the management or care of a patient including: (a) the suturing of a wound, (b) the treatment of fractures (c) the treatment of bruises by drainage of blood, (d) the treatment of second and third degree burns, but not including diagnostic procedures.

*Indicates repealed legislation

Appendix 6: Assessment event subtypes

Figure 118: Assessment event subtypes

Assessment event subtype	Description
Airborne dust	Evaluation of the implementation of an operation's safety systems and procedures relevant to the control and analysis of airborne dust at the mine.
Audit	Formal evaluation of site activities, plant and equipment and management systems in relation to compliance with legislation, standards and guidelines.
Closure	Evaluation of the implementation of an operation's safety systems and procedures relevant to the closure or abandonment of a mine or part of a mine.
Equipment	Formal or informal inspection of equipment or plant in relation to compliance with legislation, standards and guidelines.
Explosion suppression	Sampling inspections, analysis and reports of roadway dust conditions.
Inspection	Formal or informal inspection of site activities, plant and equipment and management systems relevant to the continued safe operation of a mine or health, safety and welfare of persons who work at the mine.
Investigation	Investigation of a mine incident requiring the collection and analysis of information obtained from premises off-site or not at the mine.
Management plans	Desktop review of mine safety management plans in relation to compliance with legislation, standards and guidelines.
Resource recovery	Evaluation of information on planning, operation and geology in relation to the safe operation of a mine or health, safety and welfare of persons who work at the mine.
Seminar/workshop	Review of information presented on safety matters relating to the mining industry.
Verification	Verification of the implementation of an operation's mine safety management plan safety systems and procedures.

Please note, use of assessment event subtypes may change over time due to changes in recording approach.

Appendix 7: Notice categories and relevant legislation

This appendix is provided to explain enforcement and advice notice, as well as improvement notice, categories and the relevant legislation that administers them.

Figure 119: Enforcement and advice/improvement notice categories and types under former and current legislation

Enforcement and advice notice category	Legislation and enforcement and advice notice type		
Advice	*CMRA 1982	s 61	Inspector or mine safety officer to inform mine management of exercise of certain powers
	*CMHSA 2002	s 150	Bringing of concerns regarding health, safety or welfare to the attention of operators
	*MIA	s 36B	Inspector or mine safety officer to inform mine management of certain matters
	*MHSA 2004	s 131	Bringing of concerns regarding health, safety or welfare to the attention of operators
	WHSMA 2013	s 23	Notice of concern
Improvement	*OHSA 2000	s 91	Issue of improvement notices
	WHSMA 2011	s 191	Issue of improvement notices
Prohibition	*CMRA 1982	s 63	Inspector may impose prohibitions or restrictions or direct evacuation or closure of mine
	*CMHSR 2006	cl 51	Chief Inspector may impose prohibitions or restrictions or direct evacuation or closure of coal operation
	*MIA	s 37	Notice to be given of cause of danger
		s 37A	Order to withdraw persons from mine
	*MHSR 2007	cl 158	Chief Inspector may impose prohibitions or restrictions or direct evacuation or closure of mine
	*OHSA 2000	s 93	Issue of prohibition notices
	WHSMA 2011	s 195	Power to issue prohibition notices

Investigation	*OHS 2000	s 62	Power of Inspectors to obtain information, documents and evidence
		s 89	Investigation notice to stop plant or prevent disturbance of premises to allow investigation
	WHS 2011	s 155	Powers of regulator to obtain information
		s 171	Power to require production of documents and answers to questions
		s 198	Issue of a non-disturbance notice
Explosives	EXPLR 2005	cl 99	Certain powers of inspectors and police officers

*Indicates repealed legislation

Appendix 8: Sources of data

Figure 120: Sources of data

Data	Mining Sector	Source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employees hours worked 	Coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal Services Pty Ltd to 2006-07 NSW coal industry profiles to 2006-07 NSW Department of Planning and Environment quarterly workplace injury reports from 2007-08 onwards
	Metalliferous extractives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minerals Council of Australia safety performance reports to 2004-05 NSW Department of Planning and Environment mineral royalty returns to 2006-07 NSW Department of Planning and Environment quarterly workplace injury reports from second quarter 2008-09 onwards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost time injuries (LTIs) 	Coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coal Services Pty Ltd to 2006-07 NSW Department of Planning and Environment quarterly workplace injury reports from 2007-08 onwards
	Metalliferous extractives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minerals Council of Australia safety performance reports to 2004-05 NSW Department of Planning and Environment injury (non-serious) forms - mines inspection general rule 2000 cl 26 NSW Department of Planning and Environment incident and injury notifications to first quarter 2008-09 NSW Department of Planning and Environment quarterly workplace injury reports from second quarter 2008-09 onwards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical treatment injuries (MTIs) Restricted duty injuries (RDIs) 	Coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Department of Planning and Environment quarterly workplace injury reports from 2007-08 onwards
	Metalliferous extractives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Department of Planning and Environment quarterly workplace injury reports from second quarter 2008-09 onwards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidents Fatalities 	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSW Department of Planning and Environment incident and injury notifications

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serious bodily injuries • Notifiable injury outcomes 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments • Enforcement and advice notices 	<p>All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSW Department of Planning and Environment COMET mine safety database