

# NSW WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY STRATEGY

MINING INDUSTRY HEALTH AND  
SAFETY ACTION PLAN TO 2008



NSW DEPARTMENT OF  
PRIMARY INDUSTRIES





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For any enquiries or to obtain this publication contact:  
Mine Safety Advisory Council Secretariat on 02 4931 6633.

The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (February 2007). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of New South Wales Department of Primary Industries or the user's independent adviser.

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## FOREWORD

It is with pleasure that I present the mining industry's response to the 2005 New South Wales Safety Summit. The strategy outlines how Government, employers and employees are going to work together over the coming years to achieve the goals agreed to by the mining industry at the summit.

I congratulate those industry representatives who agreed to strategies that will contribute to improving the industry's already world class health and safety performance and identify areas where further improvements could be made.

The NSW Government is committed to working with industry employers, employees and their representatives to achieve zero deaths and serious injury in NSW mining operations. This action plan aims to focus industry on significant health and safety issues such as musculoskeletal disorders, plant design and use, fatigue management, contractor safety and the impact on worker health by airborne contaminants. Systematic risk management of these health and safety issues will contribute to the reduction in fatalities, lost time injuries and long term workers compensation claims in the mining industry.

The Mine Safety Advisory Council, which advises me, will monitor the progress industry makes in implementing the action plan. The Council will work with stakeholders to address significant health and safety issues.

I trust this action plan will be embraced by the mining industry to reduce the impact workplace incidents have on the hard working men and women in the NSW mining industry, their families and the wider community.

**Hon. Ian Macdonald MLC**

Minister for Mineral Resources





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## DEFINITIONS

ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
CMRA	Coal Mines Regulation Act 1982
CMHSA	Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002
COMET	Common Mines Environment database managed by the NSW Department of Primary Industries
DPI	NSW Department of Primary Industries
Incidence rate	The number of occurrences per 1000 workers. Calculated as the number of occurrences divided by the number of workers times 1000 over a 1 year period
Lost time injury claim	Injury causes worker to be away from normal work for 1 or more shifts
MIA	Mines Inspection Act 1901
MHSA	Mine Health and Safety Act 2004
New major employment -related workers compensation claim	A new workers compensation claim accepted in that financial year resulting in five days or more away from normal duties that is related to the employment of that person
Occurrence	The raw number or score
Rate	Rates are expressed as occurrences per million hours worked averaged over 3 years
SI	Serious Injury as defined by the MIA and MHSA
SBI	Serious Bodily Injury as defined by the CMRA and CMHSA
Notifiable Injury	Serious Injury (SI) and Serious Bodily Injury (SBI) as defined by the MIA, MHSA, CMRA and CMHSA and are notifiable under those Acts
Standard	'standard' is interpreted as being one of a number of instruments, such as Legislation, Regulation, Code of Practice, Guidance Material or good industry practice



## BACKGROUND

The NSW Workplace Health and Safety Summit was held in Orange on 25 and 26 August 2005. A workshop at the summit involved representatives from the NSW mining industry. An industry group was established for mining and utilities to identify priority areas and agree on steps to address these priority areas.

A number of recommendations were agreed to by participants at the summit. The priority areas for the mining industry were:

1. Manual handling and musculoskeletal injuries
2. Unplanned movement of plant
3. Contractor safety
4. Vulnerable workers
5. Fatigue
6. Atmospheric contaminants

Specific goals based around these priority areas and steps to achieve them have been announced by the NSW Government in the publication *Workplace Health and Safety Strategy 2005–2008: A NSW Government response to recommendations arising from the NSW Workplace Safety Summit 2005*<sup>1</sup>.

This document is the mining industry action plan. It outlines steps to achieve the summit goals and the performance measures that will monitor its implementation. The steps have been developed through a collaborative process involving industry stakeholders; they are supported by employers, unions and the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

The mining industry action plan will contribute to the NSW Department of Primary Industries' corporate goal of healthy and safe primary industries, with the objective for the mining industry that it works in accordance with best practice health and safety standards.

The action plan has been endorsed by the NSW Mine Safety Advisory Council. The Advisory Council will play an important role in promoting and monitoring the implementation by industry of the strategies outlined in the action plan.

<sup>1</sup>Available online at the WorkCover NSW website <http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au>

## THE 2005 WORKPLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY SUMMIT

### SUMMIT VISION

New South Wales workplaces that are safe, secure and free from injury and disease.

### SUMMIT TARGETS

As a step towards achieving the Strategy's vision of workplaces that are free of injury and disease, The NSW Government has reaffirmed its commitment to two targets:

- to reduce workplace fatalities by at least 20 per cent by 30 June 2012 (with a reduction of 10 per cent by 30 June 2007)
- to reduce the incidence of workplace injuries by at least 40 per cent by 30 June 2012 (with a reduction of 20 per cent by 30 June 2007). Both of these targets are reflected in the National Occupational Health and Safety Strategy 2002–2012.

### INDICATORS OF SUCCESS

In the course of the Safety Summit, delegates identified a range of measures for determining whether the Industry Action Plans are contributing to improvements in work safety. Industry specific measures of success are included in the Industry Action Plans. Three indicators were identified by several industry workshop groups and are applicable to all NSW workplaces:

1. Workplace parties recognise and incorporate occupational health and safety as an integral part of their normal business operations.
2. Increased occupational health and safety knowledge and skills in workplaces and the community.
3. Research, data and evaluations provide better, timelier information for effective prevention.



## EVALUATION AND REVIEW

In the months prior to the Workplace Safety Summit 2005, consultation with union and employer representatives about the proposal to develop Industry Action Plans occurred. This resulted in agreement that Industry Action Plans should operate to ensure that strategies effectively target the most vulnerable workers and high-risk activities.

This was accepted by Safety Summit delegates and became the primary focus of the Industry Action Plans. To ensure that the Industry Action Plans retain this focus and meet current and future needs, the Strategy includes a mechanism for the periodic review and refinement of the Industry Action Plans. The mechanism for the mining industry will be the Mine Safety Advisory Council.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Summit delegates developed a suite of principles to guide the development of workplace safety activities.

1. Duties of care to workers and third parties should be shared by everyone whose actions could affect their health and safety at work.
2. A comprehensive and systematic approach to occupational health and safety risk management should be an integral part of normal business operations.
3. Action to eliminate or control safety risks should focus on the source of those risks, be that with designers, manufacturers, suppliers, or in the workplace.
4. Effective injury prevention requires:
  - a. the cooperation and commitment of all workplace parties to involvement in consultation on workplace health and safety
  - b. all workplace parties to accept responsibility for identifying occupational health and safety risks
  - c. workplace parties to have sufficient occupational health and safety skills to allow them to participate in consultations and identify hazards.
5. Preventative initiatives should be evaluated and information shared.
6. Evidence on and solutions for workplace safety risks should be shared.
7. Workplace health and safety interventions should target hazards, injuries, industries or occupations where the risk, incidence or severity of injury is significantly high (and consequently the most significant improvements may be realised).
8. The ability to measure improvements in the priority areas should be developed so industry performance can be effectively monitored.

## GOALS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY HEALTH AND SAFETY ACTION PLAN

### NATIONAL STRATEGY (NSW GOVERNMENT) GOALS

The following goals reflect the National Occupational Health and Safety Strategy 2002–2012 targets.

1. Reduce workplace fatalities by at least 20 per cent by 30 June 2012 (with a reduction of 10 per cent by 30 June 2007).
2. Reduce the incidence of workplace injuries by at least 40 per cent by 30 June 2012 (with a reduction of 20 per cent by 30 June 2007).



## NSW MINING INDUSTRY GOALS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

GOAL	PERFORMANCE MEASURE
<b>PRIORITY AREA 1: MANUAL HANDLING AND MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES</b>	
Forty per cent reduction in the injury rate resulting in musculoskeletal disorders by 2012.	Incidence rate and occurrence of new employment related major workers compensation claims for manual handling and musculoskeletal injuries as defined by WorkCover NSW identified by sectors using ANZSIC Codes Division B Mining to 3 digits.
<b>PRIORITY AREA 2: UNPLANNED MOVEMENT OF PLANT</b>	
Forty per cent reduction in the injury rate and 20 per cent reduction in the fatality rate arising from unplanned movement of plant by 2012.	Rate of notified unplanned movement of plant (as defined by the CMRA & CMHSA) and mobile plant (as defined by the MIA & MHSA) incidents using the COMET (Common Mines Environment) database for fatalities and injuries. Monitor fatalities and notifiable injuries (as defined in the legislation).
<b>PRIORITY AREA 3: CONTRACTOR SAFETY</b>	
Forty per cent reduction in the injury rate of contractors by 2012 (measurement to be taken against identified contractors).	Rate of fatalities and notifiable injuries, notified to DPI, for contractors identified in the COMET database (as defined by the CMRA, CMHSA, MIA & MHSA). Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) of coal contractors identified by the COMET database (as defined by CMHSA).* Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) of contractors in metalliferous and extractive sector identified by the COMET database (as defined by the MHSA).*
<b>PRIORITY AREA 4: VULNERABLE WORKERS</b>	
Vulnerable workers identified and strategies developed to address their risks by 2008.	By 2008 have the Mine Safety Advisory Council consider the vulnerable workers profile and recommended strategies and monitor the number of good practice case studies promoted.
<b>PRIORITY AREA 5: FATIGUE</b>	
Fatigue management standards developed by 2008.	By 2008 have the Mine Safety Advisory Council endorse a NSW mining industry fatigue management standard.
<b>PRIORITY AREA 6: ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINANTS</b>	
Forty per cent reduction in the rate of disease arising from exposure to atmospheric contaminants by 2012.	By 2008 have a Mine Safety Advisory Council considered atmospheric contaminants priority profile. Rate of new mining employment related WorkCover workers compensation disease claims and NSW Dust Diseases Board claims relating to atmospheric contaminants, as defined and agreed to by the Mine Safety Advisory Council (through Secretariat research).* DPI will monitor trends in the above rate from information supplied by WorkCover and NSW Dust Diseases Board.

\*Research will be required to identify the most appropriate method to produce the measure. Data for contractor measures will be available under the new mining OHS legislation.

Note: All rates are expressed either as occurrence per million hours worked or incidents per 1000 workers averaged over 3 years.

## PERFORMANCE MEASURES

### MONITOR

#### *Mining industry contribution to achieving national (NSW Government) goals*

- Annual mining industry fatality rate identified by coal and non-coal sectors using the COMET database.
- Annual mining industry incidence rate of new major employment-related workers compensation claims as defined by WorkCover NSW using the mining industry ANZSIC Codes Division B Mining to 3 digits.
- Rate of notified injuries to DPI through the COMET database under mining OHS legislation (as defined in CMRA, MIA, CMHSA & MHSA).

### MINING INDUSTRY PRIORITY AREAS

#### *Trend analysis*

- Rate of notified unplanned movement of plant (as defined by the CMRA and CMHSA) and mobile plant (as defined by the MIA and MHSA) incidents using the COMET database for fatalities and injuries. Monitor fatalities and notifiable injuries.
- Incidence rate and occurrence of new employment-related major workers compensation claims for manual handling and musculoskeletal injuries as defined by WorkCover NSW identified by sectors using ANZSIC Codes Division B Mining to 3 digits.
- Rates of fatalities and notifiable injuries, notified to DPI, for contractors identified in the COMET database (as defined by the CMRA, CMHSA, MIA and MHSA).
- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) in coal contractors identified by the COMET database (as defined by CMHSA).
- Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) of contractors in metalliferous and extractive sector identified by the COMET database (as defined by the MHSA).
- Rate of new mining employment related WorkCover workers compensation disease claims and NSW Dust Diseases Board claims relating to atmospheric contaminants as agreed to by the Mine Safety Advisory Council.

Note: All rates are expressed either as occurrence per million hours worked or incidents per 1000 workers averaged over 3 years.



## SOURCE AND TARGETS

- DPI will develop the suite of indicators to allow the Mine Safety Advisory Council to monitor the rate of incidents against the goals as specified by the National Occupational Health and Safety Strategy 2002–2012 targets.
- In some of the priority areas significant research will need to be undertaken to develop a valid measure, as there are no measures currently available. These measures will be developed by DPI for the Mine Safety Advisory Council to consider. Specifically, these measures will be for contractors and atmospheric contaminants.
- New legislation (Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002, Regulation 2006 and Mine Health and Safety Act 2004 and Regulation) will provide new definitions that will change the collation of various statistics providing possible short term fluctuations in the data through the adjustment period. The new Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) legislation will enable the collection of data to provide LTIFR for contractors with a baseline year of 2007-08.
- The baseline year for the performance measures is 2001 – 2002 which is consistent with the National Strategy baseline.

## GOALS TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2008

- By 2008 have the Mine Safety Advisory Council recommend a NSW mining industry fatigue management standard.
- By 2008 have a Mine Safety Advisory Council endorsed vulnerable workers profile, recommended strategies and monitored the number of good practice case studies promoted.
- By 2008 have a Mine Safety Advisory Council endorsed airborne contaminants priority profile.

## DATA MANAGEMENT

- The NSW Department of Primary Industries will coordinate the data management with WorkCover NSW and Coal Services Pty Ltd. The information will be provided to the NSW Mine Safety Advisory Council and the NSW Government to monitor progress.

## 1. MANUAL HANDLING – MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES

**INDUSTRY GOAL:**  
**FORTY PER CENT REDUCTION IN THE INCIDENCE RATE OF INJURIES RESULTING IN MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS BY 2012.**

### ACTION PLAN

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS
<b>STEP: REDUCTION OF HAZARDS, WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identified application of risk management principles during design of plant and work processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPI to undertake collaborative research with other organisations to identify contributing causal factors.</li> <li>• DPI to research solutions in consultation with industry stakeholders for identified:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High-risk activities.</li> <li>• High-risk occupations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• All stakeholders to promote the manual handling provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001.</li> <li>• DPI to collaborate with Coal Services to identify locations and causes of musculoskeletal injuries to enable appropriate actions to be taken at the site and industry level.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: ENHANCE RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF ALL INDUSTRY STAKEHOLDERS.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practical risk management guidance material available and accessible through relevant mediums.</li> <li>• Safety measures are promoted by all industry parties through identified platforms.</li> <li>• Information on nature and cost of injury available through relevant mediums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All stakeholders to promote the manual handling provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001.</li> <li>• All stakeholders to promote manual handling and musculoskeletal risk management publications.</li> <li>• Legislative change to allow restricted use of aluminium alloys underground.</li> <li>• DPI and Coal Services, in consultation with stakeholders to compile a statistical profile of claims:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High-risk activity</li> <li>• High-risk occupations</li> <li>• Cost.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Stakeholders to identify and address industry attitudes towards musculoskeletal injury:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Web pages</li> <li>• Mining conferences.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



<b>STEP: MINIMISE MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES THROUGH THE SAFE DESIGN OF EQUIPMENT AND WORK PROCESSES.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of existing good design guidance material through identified platforms.</li> <li>• Post implementation (12–24 months) evaluation of reduction in musculoskeletal injuries due to improvements in safe design of equipment and work processes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders to promote solutions to identified problems.</li> <li>• DPI participation in industry stakeholder workshops.</li> </ul>

## 2. UNPLANNED MOVEMENT OF PLANT

**INDUSTRY GOAL:**  
**FORTY PER CENT REDUCTION IN THE INJURY RATE AND 20 PER CENT REDUCTION IN THE FATALITY RATE ARISING FROM UNPLANNED MOVEMENT OF PLANT BY 2012.**

### ACTION PLAN

<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>ACTIONS</b>
<b>STEP: ENSURE/IMPROVE SAFE DESIGN OR MODIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with code of practice and other relevant standards around plant.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage industry stakeholders to encourage original equipment manufacturers to review design safety and incorporate changes at site level.</li> <li>• Stakeholders to encourage and support innovations awards by the industry relating to plant and equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: IMPROVE TRAINING, COMPETENCE IN HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND WORK PROCEDURES.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess adequacy of existing training and procedures.</li> <li>• Modify training and procedures in line with assessment outcomes.</li> <li>• Re-assess improved/new training and procedures 12–24 months post implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining industry competency boards to review training, identify improvements and incorporate.</li> </ul>

<b>STEP: ENHANCE RISK ASSESSMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT SKILLS OF EMPLOYEES.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practical risk management guidance material produced and is available and accessible through relevant mediums.</li> <li>• Safety measures are promoted by all industry parties through identified platforms.</li> <li>• Information on nature and cost of injury is available and accessible through relevant mediums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPI to develop guidance on mechanical and electrical engineering safety and health risk management plans to support new regulatory framework.</li> <li>• Industry stakeholders to promote through web pages and mining conferences.</li> <li>• Industry stakeholders to promote implementation of Occupational Health Safety Regulation 2001 plant provisions.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING AND BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE AROUND SAFE USE OF PLANT.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry specific guidelines available and accessible through relevant mediums.</li> <li>• Site-specific guidance available through relevant mediums.</li> <li>• Information on nature and cost of injury available through relevant mediums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPI to develop a behavioural project to manage vehicle-related unplanned movements and to develop training to ensure knowledge and compliance to work practices.</li> <li>• Industry stakeholders to promote outcomes to members through web-based publications.</li> <li>• DPI to develop, in consultation with stakeholders, a profile of unplanned movement of plant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High-risk activity</li> <li>• High-risk occupations</li> <li>• Cost.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 3. CONTRACTOR SAFETY

**INDUSTRY GOAL:**  
**FORTY PER CENT REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF INJURIES IN CONTRACTORS BY 2012.**

#### ACTION PLAN

<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>ACTIONS</b>
<b>STEP: IMPROVE CONTRACTOR SAFETY CULTURE.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased percentage/number of contractors participating in occupational health and safety training.</li> <li>• Identification and promotion of champion safety contractors and their practices, especially small contractors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mine Safety Advisory Council to consider a definition of contractors for data collection and monitoring to develop performance measures on contractors.</li> <li>• Stakeholder contractor management tools actively used throughout the industry, backed up by training and auditing.</li> <li>• Industry stakeholders to promote through industry conferences.</li> </ul>



<b>STEP: SYSTEMIC RISK MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS UNDERTAKEN BY CONTRACTORS.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Base line audit is conducted by employers prior to engagement of contractors.</li> <li>• Audit/survey of contractor practices (utilities) using the developed audit tool including the identification of the number of tools developed and the number of stakeholders involved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative framework:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine operators' duties</li> <li>• Contractor management plans</li> <li>• Written work method statements required on site.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• As recommended by the Wrان Review, DPI to monitor contractor management provisions.</li> <li>• DPI assessments and inspection 1 and 2 years after legislation implemented. Review in third year and develop a tool for inspectors.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: CONTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES TO SAFETY MANAGEMENT DECISIONS.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage/number of contributions incorporated into audit tool referred to above.</li> <li>• Promote benefits of involvement to contractor employees through identified platforms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify contractor contribution to safety management decisions in DPI assessments during consultation project.</li> <li>• Stakeholders to promote identified good practice case studies.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: REVIEW OF CONTRACTOR'S SAFETY RECORD / PRACTICES TO BE INCLUDED AS CRITERIA FOR THE CONTRACTOR SELECTION PROCESS.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit tool used to guide contractor selection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders to promote industry guidance on good practice for contractor selection through member web pages.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: IMPROVE PRINCIPAL-TO-CONTRACTOR SAFETY CULTURE.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and promotion of champion principals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholders to promote identified good practice case studies.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: CLARIFY THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRINCIPAL AND CONTRACTOR, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO: IMPROVING COLLABORATION ON SAFETY AND REINFORCING THE CONTRIBUTION OF CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT TO SAFETY ON WORK SITES.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidance material developed based upon recognised good practice in industry.</li> <li>• Guidance material is readily available and accessible through relevant mediums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DPI to update the current design guide or recommend other for consideration by the Mine Safety Advisory Council and make as industry standard.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote through web page and publication</li> <li>• Mining conferences.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Industry stakeholders to promote requirements by law, the criteria mine operators need to meet in contractor management plans through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry stakeholder web pages</li> <li>• Mining conferences.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 4. VULNERABLE WORKERS

### INDUSTRY GOAL:

**VULNERABLE WORKERS IDENTIFIED AND STRATEGIES DEVELOPED TO ADDRESS THEIR RISKS BY 2008.**

### ACTION PLAN

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS
<b>STEP: IDENTIFY VULNERABLE WORKERS AND THE PARTICULAR ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH EACH, INCLUDING MINIMISING OVERLAPS WITH OTHER PRIORITIES.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable workers identified. Strategies addressing specific risks developed and promoted through identified platforms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPI, in consultation with stakeholder organisations, to prepare a profile of vulnerable workers in mining using Mine Safety Advisory Council agreed categories using:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ABS data</li> <li>COMET database</li> <li>Workers Compensation claims data.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Mine Safety Advisory Council to consider a DPI proposal regarding the identification of vulnerable worker categories in the NSW mining industry.</li> <li>DPI, in conjunction with industry, to develop possible strategies for Mine Safety Advisory Council to consider and recommend for implementation on site.</li> <li>Industry stakeholders to incorporate appropriate strategies into OHS initiatives.</li> <li>Industry stakeholders to promote good practice case studies to industry through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Web pages</li> <li>Mining conferences.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



## 5. FATIGUE

**INDUSTRY GOAL:  
FATIGUE MANAGEMENT STANDARDS DEVELOPED BY 2008.**

### ACTION PLAN

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS
<b>STEP: INCREASE UNDERSTANDING AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE NATURE AND EFFECTS OF FATIGUE.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research and monitoring of fatigue risks is undertaken and shared across the sector.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As recommended by the Wran Review Mine Safety Advisory Council to commission research into fatigue management practices involving direct contact with a significant sample of the workforce at all levels.</li> <li>The recommended commissioned research will establish a baseline of industry practice during the research phase.</li> <li>As recommend by the Wran Review Mine Safety Advisory Council will canvass industry views on monitoring hours worked of contractors and other workers.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: DEVELOP FATIGUE MANAGEMENT STANDARDS.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fatigue management standards developed (based upon the research identified above).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mine Safety Advisory Council consider research findings and recommend fatigue management standard for NSW mining industry.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: IMPLEMENT SYSTEMATIC FATIGUE MANAGEMENT PLANS.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fatigue management standards promoted through identified platform.</li> <li>Audit of practice against developed fatigue management standard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPI, in conjunction with stakeholders, to implement agreed fatigue industry standard.</li> <li>DPI to carry out follow-up comparative audit of fatigue management practice 24 months later and identify change.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: ENABLE EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES TO IDENTIFY 'AT RISK' LEVELS OF FATIGUE.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry-specific information is available and accessible through relevant mediums.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry stakeholders to promote standard through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder web pages</li> <li>Industry magazines</li> <li>Industry conferences.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 6. ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINANTS

**INDUSTRY GOAL:**  
**FORTY PER CENT REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF DISEASE ARISING FROM EXPOSURE TO ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINANTS.**

### ACTION PLAN

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS
<b>STEP: REDUCE ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINANTS.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Risk management principles applied prior to exposure to atmospheric contaminants.</li> <li>Processes developed to address consultation on risk management and atmospheric contaminants at the industry level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government agency working party to examine regulation of health issues in mining, as recommended by the Wran Review.</li> <li>The Mine Safety Advisory Council to consider findings of the working party and make recommendations to the Minister.</li> <li>The working party is to identify priority atmospheric contaminants in each sector for Mine Safety Advisory Council consideration. The working party is to examine and report on data and information management needs on mine-related health indices that may include researching an appropriate performance measure for atmospheric contaminants.</li> <li>All stakeholders to promote hazardous substances provisions of the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation 2001.</li> </ul>
<b>STEP: ENHANCE RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITY OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practical risk management guidance material available and accessible through relevant mediums.</li> <li>Safety measures are promoted by all industry parties through identified platforms.</li> <li>Information on nature and cost of injury data is readily available and accessible.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPI, through the Mine Safety Technology Centre to provide support to industry for monitoring:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>engine emissions</li> <li>atmospheric contaminant measurements</li> <li>equipment calibration.</li> </ul> </li> <li>DPI to produce a profile on identified priority contaminants and occurrence of injury/disease within the industry.</li> <li>DPI to provide information to industry stakeholders to provide guidance on managing risks associated with priority contaminants.</li> <li>Stakeholders to promote the legal requirement for mine operators to include atmospheric contaminant safety and health risk management plans through:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry stakeholder web pages</li> <li>Mining industry conferences.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>





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