Goonyella Riverside Mine



BHP Billiton Mitsubishi Alliance

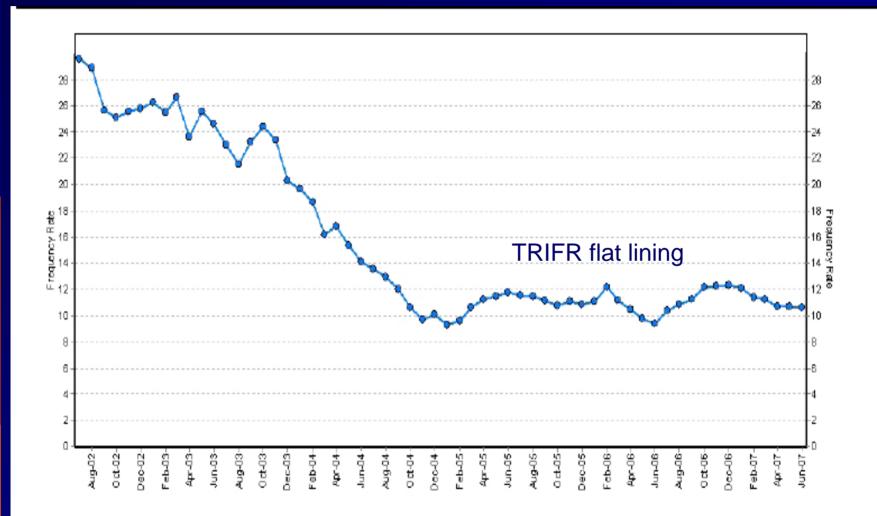
FELT LEADERSHIP



A look at our historical trends in June 2007 revealed that we had stopped improving and in some cases we were going backwards.

12 month moving average - TRIFR Goonyella Riverside Mine - BMA - Employee/Contractor

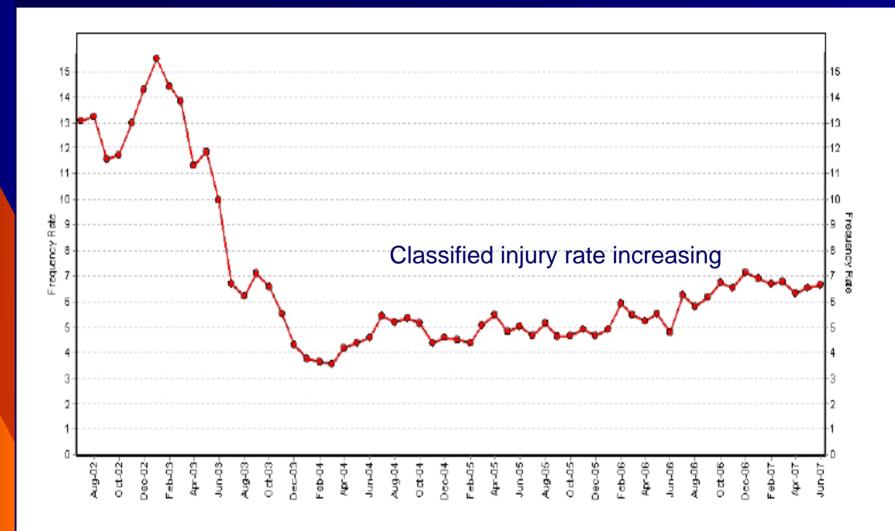






12 month moving average - CIFR

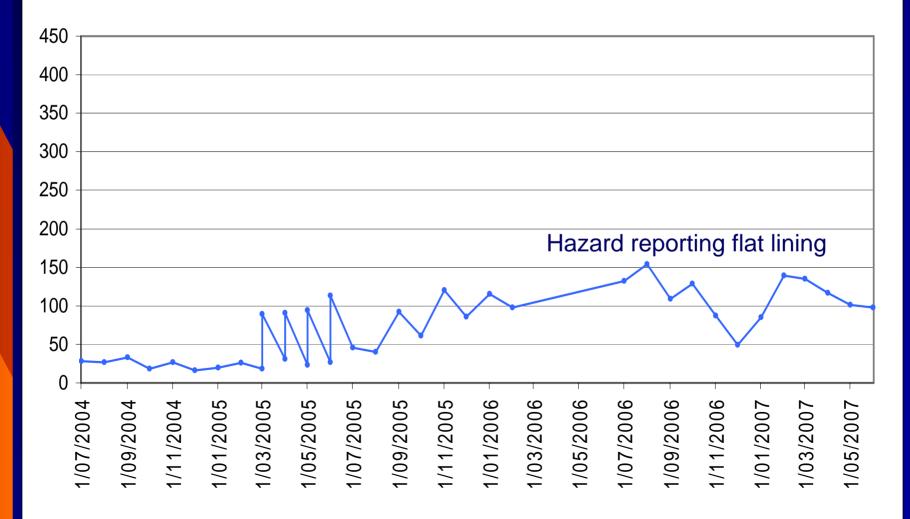
Goonyella Riverside Mine - BMA - Employee/Contractor







Goonyella Riverside Near Miss / Hazard Reports



A strategic and tactile perspective



From a strategic view it was obvious that we needed to do something different.

From a tactical perspective, the site was continually being bombarded with new initiatives, all claiming to be the silver bullet.

The initiative overload was challenging our capacity to implement and accept change.

Safety and Health Management System (SHMS)



- A review of the SHMS revealed that all of the elements to achieve our desired outcomes were in place.
- What was missing?
- Hazard Reporting :- Over 100 per month
- Incident Investigation :- ICAM used for all Significant incidents
- Behavioural Based Safety :- Safe Act Observation process in place







After consultation with the Goonyella Riverside Leadership Team, it was decided that we would do nothing new.

But, we would do everything better

We called the initiative "FELT LEADERSHIP"

Lesson's from DUPONT





What is FELT Leadership?



One of the top differentiators between a good and great safety culture.

The first step is to establish safety as a core business value which is integral to the very existence of the organisation.

Helps employees see how their own accountability can have direct effect on financial and physical well-being.

Part of building a SAFETY CULTURE.

Where does FELT Leadership start?



Felt Leadership starts at the top

- Senior Site Executive (SSE) Steve Rae
- Active involvement by the SSE sends a clear message that leadership is:
 - not only about driving revenue and contributing to shareholder value; but about
 - preservation and protection of our organisation's most valuable resource – our employees.

Going beyond talking about safety



Management must actively involve themselves in:

High potential and serious incident investigations

Review of reports to ensure appropriate action and communication have taken place to prevent recurrence

Setting goals and objectives to establish expectations for line management

Leadership principles that define FELT Leadership



- Visibility within the organisation
- Relentlessness about making time with people
- Recognition of the role as teacher/trainer/coach
- Development of own safety functioning skills and passing them along to the organisation
- Behave and lead as others would be expected to do

Leadership principles that define FELT Leadership (cont'd)



- Maintenance of a self-safety focus
- Confirm and reconfirm safe production as the number 1 value
- A continued emphasis and clarity around safety expectations
- A visible passion for ZERO injuries, illness and incidents
- Celebration and recognition of ZERO HARM success

FELT Leadership action plan



Hazard Reporting :- KPI process that visually and publicly paints an accurate picture of each department's performance with clear expectations continuously reinforced by management.

Incident Investigation :- All Superintendents are trained as ICAM leaders. Two Superintendents assigned to every ICAM. Laser focus on the implementation of higher order controls. Rigorous review process.

Safe Act Observation :- Initial focus on quantity, followed by a structured approach to address quality of observations through a layered coaching process. This process has also improved our visual safety leadership.





There are three Felt Leadership processes:
Coached Observations
Task Observations/ Critical Task Observations
Safety Observations (Safe Act Observations)

Each process has a similar concept but a different purpose.

All involve people examining work practices in the field.

Coached Observations



Who should be involved? Two layers of leadership eq: General Manager and Manager Manager and Superintendent Superintendent and Supervisor/Team Leader Coached Observation Process Overview Pre-start meeting Discuss last observation and actions Identify topic Assign roles Discuss applicable standards, procedures & protocols Post -observation discussion Discuss observations Action close out

Task Observations (TO) & Critical Task Observations (CTO)



Who should be involved?

- Task Observations should be conducted by the Supervisor/Team Leader or a team member.
- Critical Task Observations should be conducted by the Manager or Superintendent.

Task Observation Process Overview

- Identify procedure to observe and inform individual (s)
- Observe work practices
- Review observed practices against the procedure
- Action findings and provide feedback

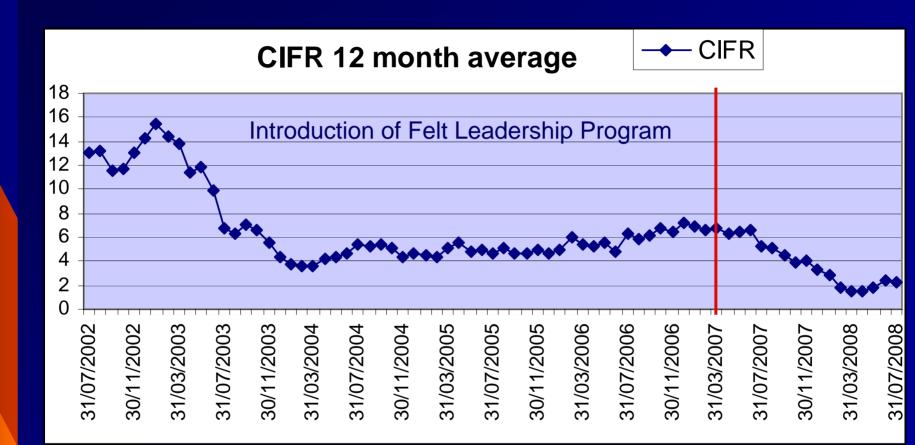
RESULTS – Near Miss / Hazards





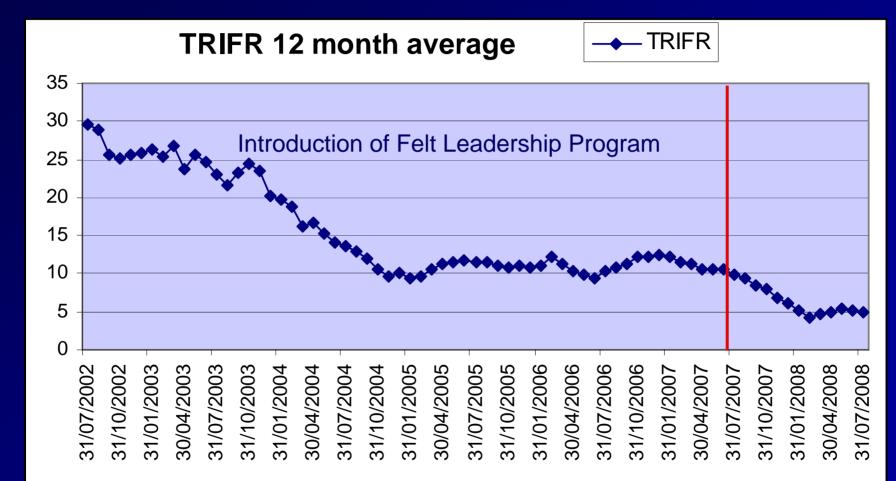
Classified Injury Rate (RWC & LTI)





Total Recordable injury Rate (MTC +RWC + LTI)









Are we where we want to be? Not yet

Is there still plenty to do? Definitely

Key message to leave you with:-

We often underestimate the impact leadership has on site. Safety is hard work. Commitment, tenacity and discipline can be the deciding factor that determines success or failure.