

**DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD**

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**TBS/MMDC2 (5782) P3 / ISO 19434:2017 Mining — Classification of  
mine accidents**

**TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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## National foreword

This draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by the Mining Technical Committee (MMDC 2), under the supervision of the Mining and Minerals Standards Divisional Committee (MMDC).

This draft Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of ISO 19434:2017 Mining - Classification of mine accidents which was prepared by ISO/TC 82, Mining.

The ISO standard title on the cover page has been written in bilingual, for the purpose of this Tanzania standard only English text of the title should be used.

Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

- The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use “full point” on the baseline as the decimal marker.
- Wherever the words ‘International Standard’ appears in the text, referring to this draft standard, they should read as ‘Tanzania Standard’.

## **Scope**

This document establishes a classification of mine accidents by their origin or causes, by the type of accident, and by their results or consequences. The latter includes only the accidents resulting into consequences on people, not equipment or machinery.

Different categories of causes, types and consequences of mine accidents are briefly defined, and a 3-digit code is assigned to each category. These can be combined to ultimately allocate a unique 15-digit code to each type of mine accident. This code can then be used in statistical analysis. Similarly, an allocated code clearly shows to which categories of causes, type of accident and resulting consequences the mine accident belongs to.

This document is applicable to all surface and underground mines.

NOTE: Accidents can be classified in terms of other items than those given in this document, especially in researches and in other classification schemes. These can be, e.g. classifications based on the level of financial damages; gender, age, professional skills, terms of service and academic degree of the personnel; days of week, month, year, hour of accident; area of site, etc. While these classifications can be useful to enable certain decisions to be taken by the health and safety executives, they are not considered in this document.