Australian Government
Department of Jobs and Small Business
Office of the Federal Safety Commissioner

Biannual Report Data Analysis July to December 2017

Accredited Contractors Data Report

July to December 2017
Reporting Period

Contents

1 Introduction

This report provides an overview of data collected from companies accredited under the Australian Government Work Health and Safety (WHS) Accreditation Scheme (the Scheme) for the period July to December 2017. Comparisons are also made with data collected from previous biannual periods to demonstrate trends over time where appropriate.

As a condition of accreditation, accredited contractors are required to submit WHS data reports twice a year, in addition to incident reports, Scheme project reports, and end of project reports.

Key terms and performance measures used throughout this report are defined in the Glossary commencing on page 27.

2 Overview

2.1 Number of Accreditations

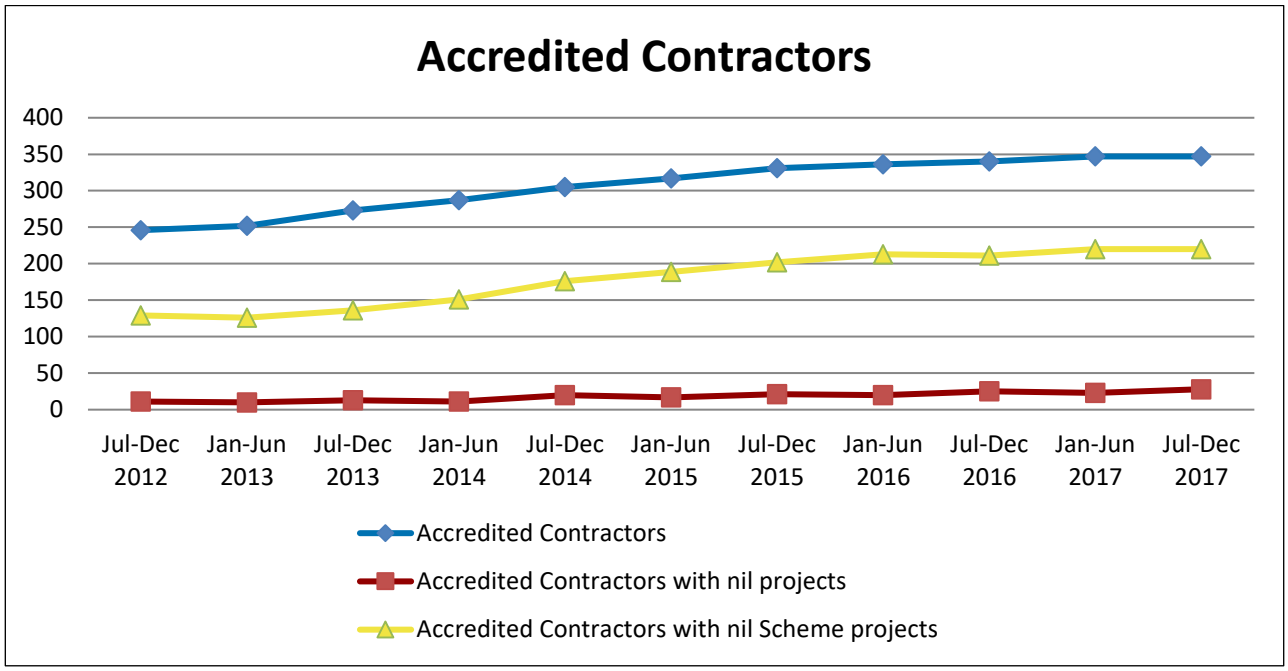
The number of accreditations continues to grow, with 347 accreditations representing 433 companies[1] submitting biannual reports for the July to December 2017 reporting period. This is the same number of accreditations as the previous period, however, the number of accredited companies has increased[2]. The number of accredited companies has consistently increased since the Scheme commenced in 2005.

Period	Number of Accreditations	Number of Accredited Companies	Number of newly Accredited Companies
Jul to Dec 2012	246	276	22
Jan to Jun 2013	252	282	22
Jul to Dec 2013	273	306	26
Jan to Jun 2014	287	333	32
Jul to Dec 2014	305	349	38
Jan to Jun 2015	317	371	20
Jul to Dec 2015	331	390	26
Jan to Jun 2016	336	396	10
Jul to Dec 2016	340	413	22
Jan to Jun 2017	347	427	18
Jul to Dec 2017	347	433	20

[1] Accreditations can be granted to either an individual company or multiple companies as part of a joint accreditation.

[2] A number of accredited companies' accreditations had lapsed and were in the process of applying for reaccreditation during this period, while a number of new accreditations were granted during the period. The lapsed accreditations that were going through the reaccreditation process are not included in this report.

Of the 347 accreditations, 220 (63.40 per cent) did not undertake Scheme projects during the reporting period, with 28 (8.07 per cent) undertaking no projects as the head contractor during the reporting period.



2.2 Number of Projects and Hours Worked

Since the commencement of the Scheme in 2005, the OFSC has been notified of 1,751 directly and indirectly funded contracts for building work, with a combined value of $107.91 billion that had been covered by the Scheme (which were active or completed as at 31 December 2017). Of the 1,751 notified contracts, 238 were active and 1,513 were completed at the end of this reporting period.

The data gathered for the reporting period includes non-Scheme projects valued at less than $4 million.

Period	Number of Accredited contractors reporting active Scheme projects	Number of active Scheme Projects	Number of Accredited contractors reporting non-Scheme projects	Number of non-Scheme projects where accredited contractor was the head contractor
Jul to Dec 2012	117	347	228	7,235
Jan to Jun 2013	126	339	237	11,568
Jul to Dec 2013	137	362	254	13,016
Jan to Jun 2014	136	335	269	13,700
Jul to Dec 2014	129	306	277	13,328
Jan to Jun 2015	128	295	288	13,772
Jul to Dec 2015	129	289	298	9,164
Jan to Jun 2016	124	296	301	14,352
Jul to Dec 2016	129	300	299	14,082
Jan to Jun 2017	127	311	307	16,367
Jul to Dec 2017	127	313	297	15,957

Hours worked on Scheme and Non-Scheme projects

Period	Scheme projects (million hours)	Non-Scheme projects any value (million hours)	All projects (million hours)
Jul to Dec 2012	43.80	131.05	174.85
Jan to Jun 2013	33.66	135.78	169.45
Jul to Dec 2013	31.86	152.89	184.75
Jan to Jun 2014	30.57	137.86	168.44
Jul to Dec 2014	30.06	151.78	181.84
Jan to Jun 2015	27.41	149.31	176.71
Jul to Dec 2015	26.14	146.37	172.51
Jan to Jun 2016	25.45	147.75	173.20
Jul to Dec 2016	31.64	165.07	196.71
Jan to Jun 2017	31.77	154.82	186.59
Jul to Dec 2017	40.57	172.73	213.29

3 Analysis/Findings

3.1 Fatalities

Period	Number of Fatalities on Scheme projects	Scheme project Fatalities frequency rate[3]	Number of Fatalities on non-Scheme projects	Non-Scheme projects Fatalities frequency rate[3]	Number of Fatalities all projects	All projects Fatalities frequency rate[3]
Jul to Dec 2012	2	4.57	3	2.29	5	2.86
Jan to Jun 2013	2	5.94	3	2.21	5	2.95
Jul to Dec 2013	0	0.00	1	0.66	1	0.54
Jan to Jun 2014	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Jul to Dec 2014	0	0.00	2	1.32	2	1.10
Jan to Jun 2015	0	0.00	1	0.67	1	0.57
Jul to Dec 2015	0	0.00	2	1.37	2	1.16
Jan to Jun 2016	1	3.96	1	0.68	2	1.16
Jul to Dec 2016	0	0.00	2	1.21	2	1.02
Jan to Jun 2017	2	6.29	2	1.29	4	2.14
Jul to Dec 2017	2	4.93	1	0.58	3	1.41

[3] See glossary for frequency rate formula

3.2 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

In response to industry feedback, the OFSC has amended the methodology for calculating the LTIFR to better align with industry's standard calculation of the LTIFR as a frequency rate (see glossary for frequency rate formula). The biannual analysis report LTIFR is now calculated as a frequency rate for the Scheme instead of calculating individual accredited companies LTIFRs and reporting the average of accredited companies LTIFRs.

Both the Scheme and non-Scheme project LTIFRs for this period are lower than the average of the corresponding periods for the previous five years.

Period	Scheme project LTIFR	Non-Scheme projects LTIFR
Jul to Dec 2012	2.47	2.96
Jan to Jun 2013	2.11	2.48
Jul to Dec 2013	2.79	2.55
Jan to Jun 2014	1.83	2.67
Jul to Dec 2014	2.59	2.22
Jan to Jun 2015	2.30	2.08
Jul to Dec 2015	1.57	2.03
Jan to Jun 2016	1.81	2.05
Jul to Dec 2016	1.04	1.86
Jan to Jun 2017	1.51	2.19
Jul to Dec 2017	**1.13**	**1.93**
Average Rate Jul to Dec 2012-16	2.13	2.30

LTIFR by construction type

When separated by industry sector, Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors on Commercial projects recorded the highest LTIFR (2.02), followed by Civil projects (0.98) and Residential projects (0.00).

Non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors on Residential projects recorded the highest LTIFR (3.51), followed by Commercial projects (2.83) and Civil projects (0.75).

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Scheme LTIFR	0.00	0.98	2.02	1.13
Non-Scheme LTIFR	3.51	0.75	2.83	1.93

3.3 Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate (MTIFR)

In response to industry feedback, the OFSC has amended the methodology for calculating the MTIFR to better align with industry's calculation of the MTIFR as a frequency rate (see glossary for frequency rate formula). The biannual analysis report MTIFR is now calculated as a frequency rate for the Scheme instead of calculating individual accredited companies MTIFRs and reporting the average of accredited companies MTIFRs.

Both the Scheme and non-Scheme project MTIFRs for this period are lower than the average of the corresponding periods for the previous five years.

Period	Scheme project MTIFR	Non-Scheme projects MTIFR
Jul to Dec 2012	6.16	13.13
Jan to Jun 2013	7.46	12.91
Jul to Dec 2013	6.46	11.45
Jan to Jun 2014	5.99	12.54
Jul to Dec 2014	4.96	10.44
Jan to Jun 2015	4.78	11.64
Jul to Dec 2015	3.98	9.83
Jan to Jun 2016	4.76	9.47
Jul to Dec 2016	3.95	8.97
Jan to Jun 2017	4.31	8.94
Jul to Dec 2017	**4.29**	**8.07**
Average Rate Jul to Dec 2012-16	5.22	10.69

MTIFR by construction type

Scheme Commercial projects recorded the highest MTIFR (6.19), followed by Civil projects (3.97) and Residential projects (1.55).

Non-Scheme Residential projects recorded the highest MTIFR (17.33), followed by Commercial projects (11.07) and Civil projects (3.57).

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Scheme MTIFR	1.55	3.97	6.19	4.29
Non-Scheme MTIFR	17.33	3.57	11.07	8.07

3.4 Total Recorded Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

In response to industry feedback, the OFSC has amended the methodology for calculating the TRIFR to better align with industry's standard calculation of the TRIFR as a frequency rate (see glossary for frequency rate formula). The biannual analysis report TRIFR is now calculated as a frequency rate for the Scheme instead of calculating individual accredited companies TRIFRs and reporting the average of accredited companies TRIFRs.

Note: TRIFR does not include hours worked on projects less than $3 million, or fatalities on projects less than $3 million.

Period	Scheme project TRIFR	Non-Scheme projects TRIFR
Jul to Dec 2012	8.70	16.12
Jan to Jun 2013	9.62	15.41
Jul to Dec 2013	9.26	14.00
Jan to Jun 2014	7.82	15.21
Jul to Dec 2014	7.55	12.68
Jan to Jun 2015	7.08	13.72
Jul to Dec 2015	5.55	11.88
Jan to Jun 2016	6.60	11.52
Jul to Dec 2016	4.99	10.84
Jan to Jun 2017	5.89	11.14
Jul to Dec 2017	**5.47**	**10.01**
Average Rate Jul to Dec 2012-16	7.38	13.01

TRIFR by construction type

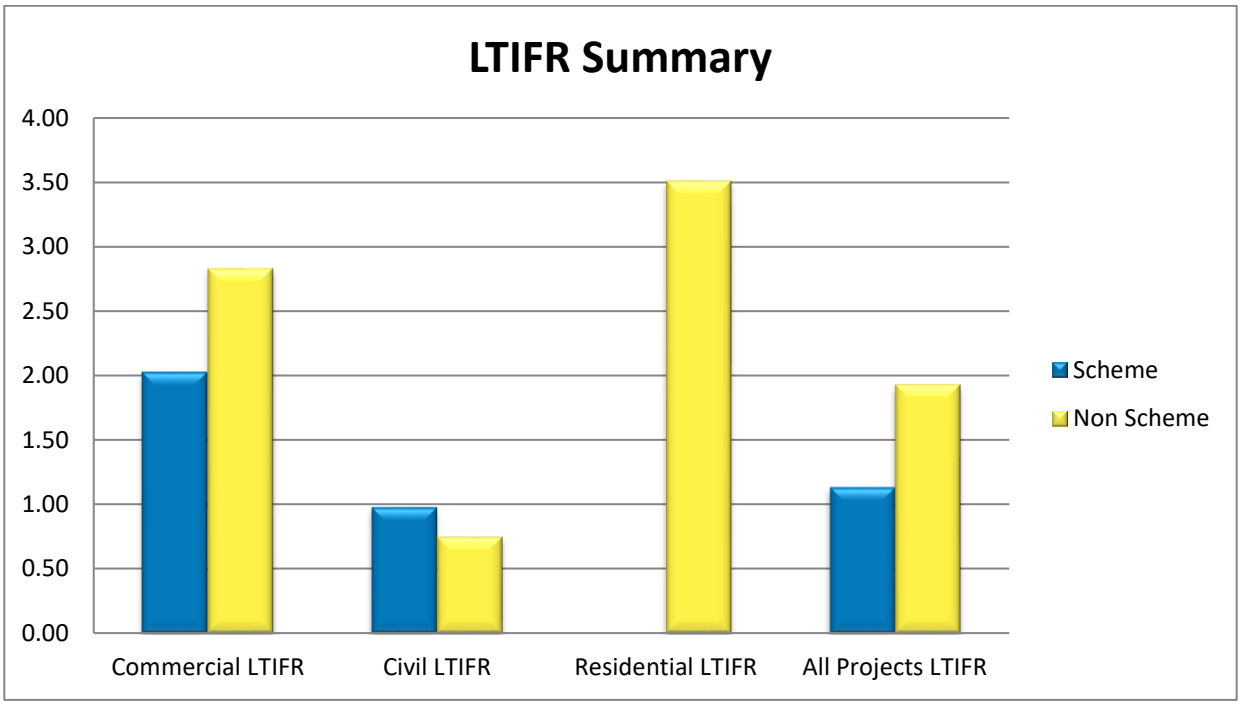
Scheme Commercial construction projects recorded the highest TRIFR (8.21), followed by Civil projects (5.01) and Residential projects (1.55).

Non-Scheme Residential projects recorded the highest TRIFR (20.84), followed by Commercial projects (13.90) and Civil projects (4.33).

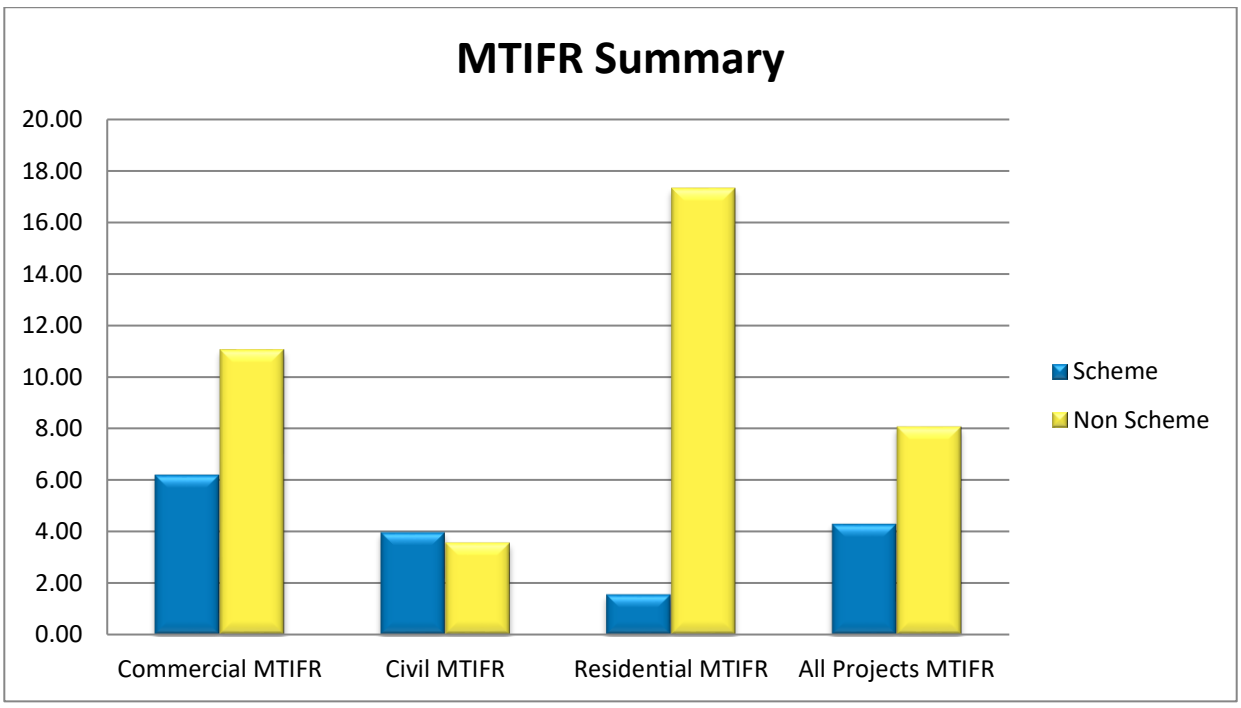
	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Scheme TRIFR	1.55	5.01	8.21	5.47
Non-Scheme TRIFR	20.84	4.33	13.90	10.01

3.5 LTIFR/MTIFR/TRIFR Summary

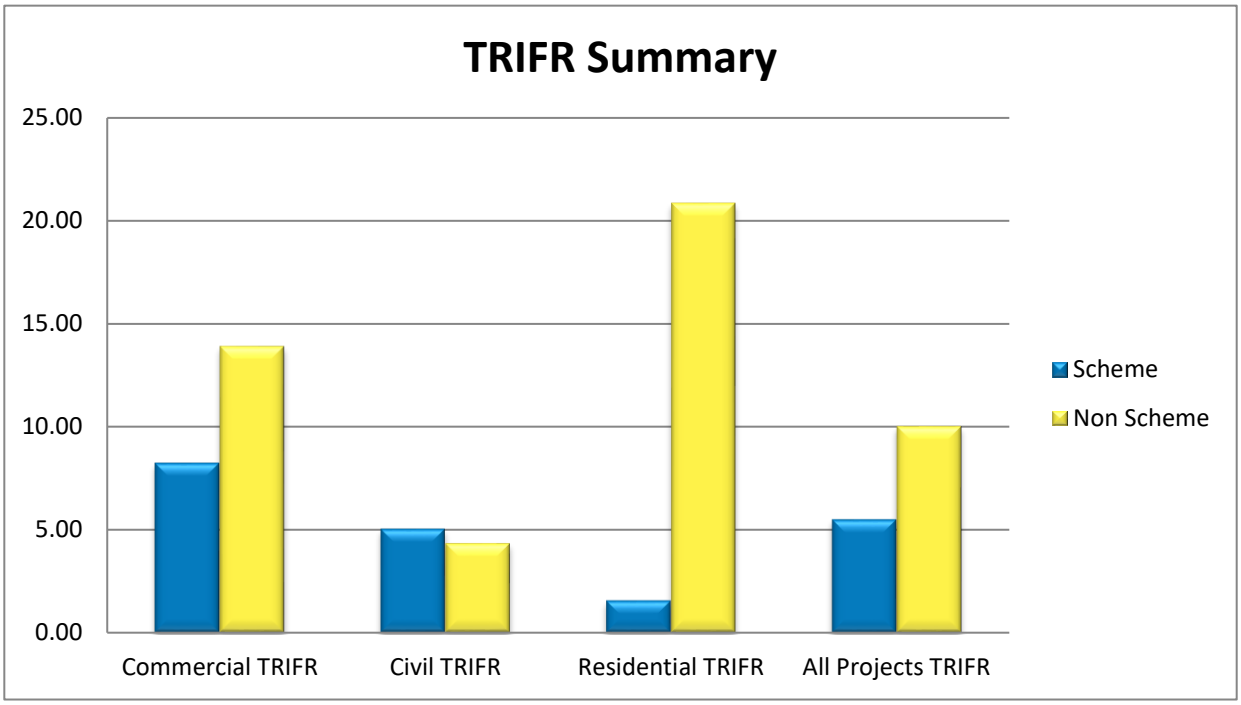
The graph below summarises the LTIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The non-Scheme LTIFR exceeds the Scheme LTIFR on all construction types except Civil.



The following graph summarises the MTIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The non-Scheme MTIFR exceeds the Scheme MTIFR on all construction types except Civil.



The following graph summarises the TRIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The non-Scheme TRIFR exceeds the Scheme TRIFR on all construction types except Civil.



3.6 Number of Notices Issued

The Biannual Report records the outcomes of work cover assessments or court actions issued by the relevant WHS authority of the jurisdiction in which the project is being undertaken. Accredited contractors report the number of notices issued to them as the head contractor or subcontractor, and notices issued to their subcontractors working on site during the period. The types of notices are:

Infringement
WHS regulations may allow for infringement notices to be issued as an alternative to prosecution for an offence that is not indictable.

Prohibition
Prohibition notices are issued for any work that involves or will involve an immediate risk to the health, safety and welfare of any person.

Improvement
Issued if the WHS authority believes someone has contravened the Act or regulations of the jurisdiction, or that a contravention may continue to be repeated. An improvement notice may also include directions about how to remedy a breach.

Other – (e.g. enforceable undertakings)
A WHS related notice (other than an infringement, prohibition or improvement notice) issued by the relevant WHS authority in the jurisdiction in which the project is being undertaken.

Period	Infringement Notices	Prohibition Notices	Improvement Notices	Other Notices (e.g. enforceable undertakings)	Total Notices
Jul to Dec 2012	46	46	143	5	240
Jan to Jun 2013	8	41	112	5	166
Jul to Dec 2013	1	43	104	7	155
Jan to Jun 2014	5	39	126	3	173
Jul to Dec 2014	0	35	114	4	153
Jan to Jun 2015	0	24	43	7	74
Jul to Dec 2015	0	10	52	11	73
Jan to Jun 2016	3	21	54	4	82
Jul to Dec 2016	3	19	69	8	99
Jan to Jun 2017	3	31	115	8	157
Jul to Dec 2017	3	47	110	6	166

4 Incidents

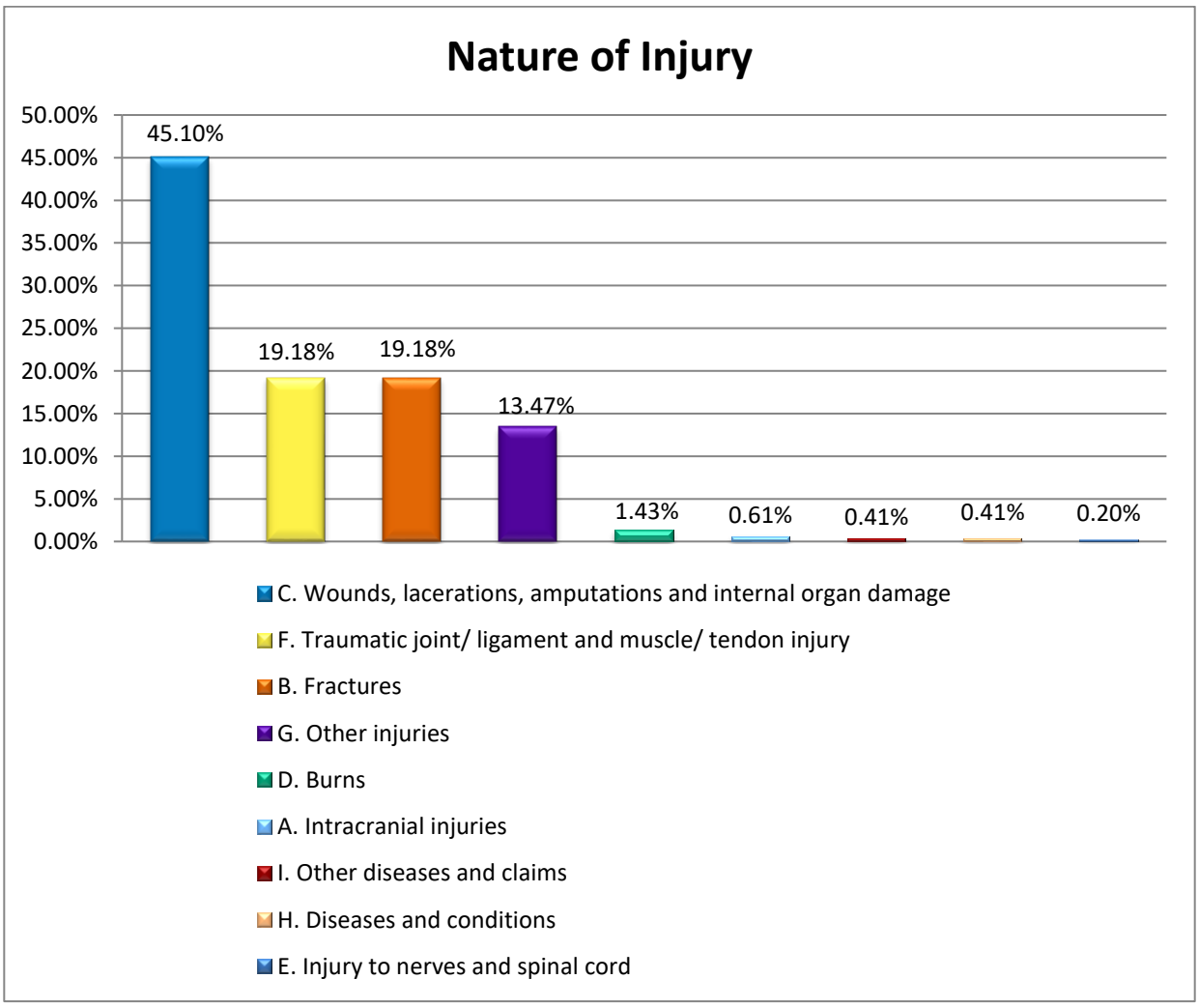
Accredited contractors are required to provide incident reports for lost time injuries, medically treated injuries and notifiable dangerous occurrences that occur on Scheme projects, as well as lost time injuries that occur on non-Scheme projects valued at greater than $4 million. Incident reports for all fatalities—regardless of project value—must also be submitted.

4.1 Nature of Injury

Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage injuries (45.10 per cent) have slightly increased when compared to the average of the corresponding periods for the previous five years and still remains the highest occurring category. *Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendons* and *Fractures* injuries both account for 19.18 per cent of all reported incidents.

Since the January to June 2012 reporting period, *Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage* injuries and *Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendons* injuries have been the first and second most reported injury category respectively and on average these two categories make up over 64 per cent of the total.

The *Other diseases and claims* category was included from the January to June 2016 reporting period to collect data pertaining to mental illnesses and all other injuries not previously captured.



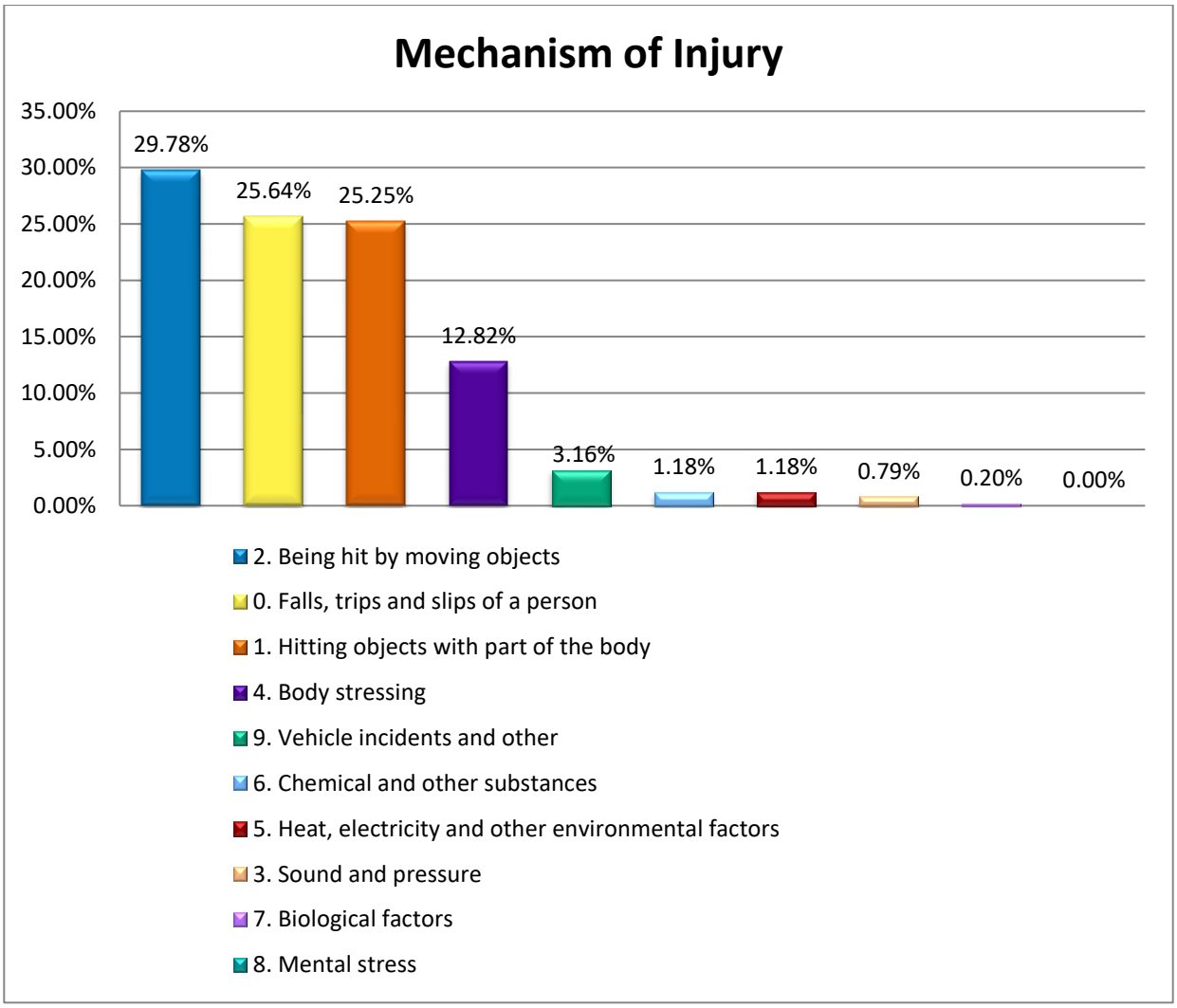
Nature of Injury

Period	Injury A	Injury B	Injury C	Injury D	Injury E	Injury F	Injury G	Injury H	Injury I
Jul to Dec 2012	0.81%	12.53%	37.06%	2.02%	1.62%	26.95%	17.65%	1.35%	-
Jan to Jun 2013	0.16%	12.28%	43.22%	2.71%	0.48%	21.69%	19.14%	0.32%	-
Jul to Dec 2013	0.78%	13.40%	36.92%	2.49%	0.93%	28.97%	14.95%	1.56%	-
Jan to Jun 2014	0.18%	15.64%	39.54%	0.70%	1.05%	26.89%	15.29%	0.70%	-
Jul to Dec 2014	0.74%	13.84%	36.72%	0.55%	0.37%	31.18%	16.24%	0.37%	-
Jan to Jun 2015	0.21%	15.00%	38.96%	2.29%	0.63%	29.58%	13.33%	0.00%	-
Jul to Dec 2015	0.48%	14.80%	39.62%	1.19%	0.48%	29.83%	13.60%	0.00%	-
Jan to Jun 2016	1.17%	14.72%	42.99%	2.10%	1.17%	25.23%	11.92%	0.47%	0.23%
Jul to Dec 2016	0.48%	17.27%	43.65%	0.48%	1.20%	24.22%	11.51%	0.48%	0.72%
Jan to Jun 2017	0.86%	15.91%	36.56%	1.51%	0.65%	29.25%	12.90%	0.86%	1.51%
Jul to Dec 2017	0.61%	19.18%	45.10%	1.43%	0.20%	19.18%	13.47%	0.41%	0.41%

Nature of Injury Categories
Injury A. Intracranial injuries
Injury B. Fractures
Injury C. Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage
Injury D. Burns
Injury E. Injury to nerves and spinal cord
Injury F. Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury
Injury G. Other injuries
Injury H. Diseases and conditions
Injury I. Other diseases and claims

4.2 Mechanism of Injury

The top four mechanisms of injury reported to the OFSC were *Being hit by moving objects* (29.78 per cent), *Falls, trips and slips of a person* (25.64 per cent), *Hitting objects with part of the body* (25.25 per cent) and *Body Stressing* (12.82 per cent). These mechanisms account for 93.49 per cent of all injuries reported during the period. These are the same four categories that were identified in the corresponding period in 2016.



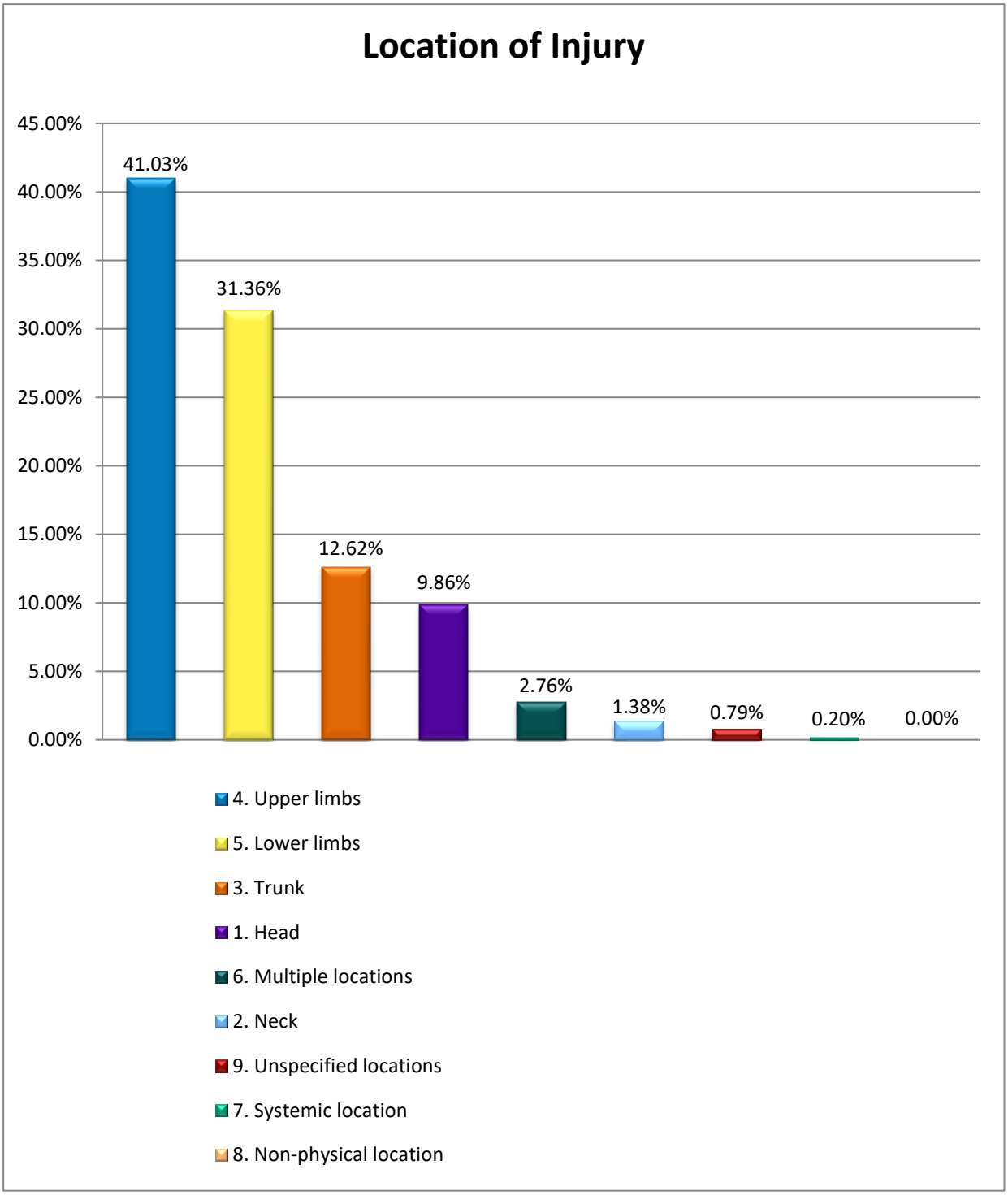
Mechanism of Injury

Period	Mech. 0	Mech. 1	Mech. 2	Mech. 3	Mech. 4	Mech. 5	Mech. 6	Mech. 7	Mech. 8	Mech. 9
Jul to Dec 2012	21.83%	20.89%	28.57%	0.13%	19.54%	3.91%	1.62%	0.94%	0.27%	2.29%
Jan to Jun 2013	15.31%	24.40%	31.74%	1.12%	17.38%	4.15%	2.71%	0.32%	0.16%	2.71%
Jul to Dec 2013	19.00%	19.78%	28.97%	0.62%	22.90%	2.65%	2.02%	0.62%	0.00%	3.43%
Jan to Jun 2014	23.20%	25.31%	26.36%	0.18%	18.45%	1.41%	0.88%	0.88%	0.00%	3.34%
Jul to Dec 2014	26.94%	18.82%	30.26%	0.18%	16.61%	1.66%	2.21%	0.92%	0.00%	2.40%
Jan to Jun 2015	25.36%	22.45%	28.07%	0.21%	16.01%	2.49%	1.46%	1.04%	0.42%	2.49%
Jul to Dec 2015	27.45%	23.63%	25.78%	0.00%	15.75%	1.67%	2.15%	0.24%	0.24%	3.10%
Jan to Jun 2016	24.88%	23.72%	29.53%	0.23%	14.42%	2.79%	1.40%	0.70%	0.47%	1.86%
Jul to Dec 2016	26.37%	24.47%	28.74%	0.24%	15.20%	0.24%	1.66%	0.48%	0.00%	2.61%
Jan to Jun 2017	24.52%	22.83%	28.96%	0.63%	16.49%	1.48%	2.11%	0.21%	0.21%	2.54%
Jul to Dec 2017	25.64%	25.25%	29.78%	0.79%	12.82%	1.18%	1.18%	0.20%	0.00%	3.16%

Mechanism of Injury Categories
Mechanism 0. Falls, trips and slips of a person
Mechanism 1. Hitting objects with part of the body
Mechanism 2. Being hit by moving objects
Mechanism 3. Sound and pressure
Mechanism 4. Body stressing
Mechanism 5. Heat, electricity and other environmental factors
Mechanism 6. Chemical and other substances
Mechanism 7. Biological factors
Mechanism 8. Mental stress
Mechanism 9. Vehicle incidents and other

4.3 Location of Injury

Over seventy-two per cent of injuries reported were sustained to *upper limbs* (41.03 per cent) and *lower limbs* (31.36 per cent).



Location of Injury

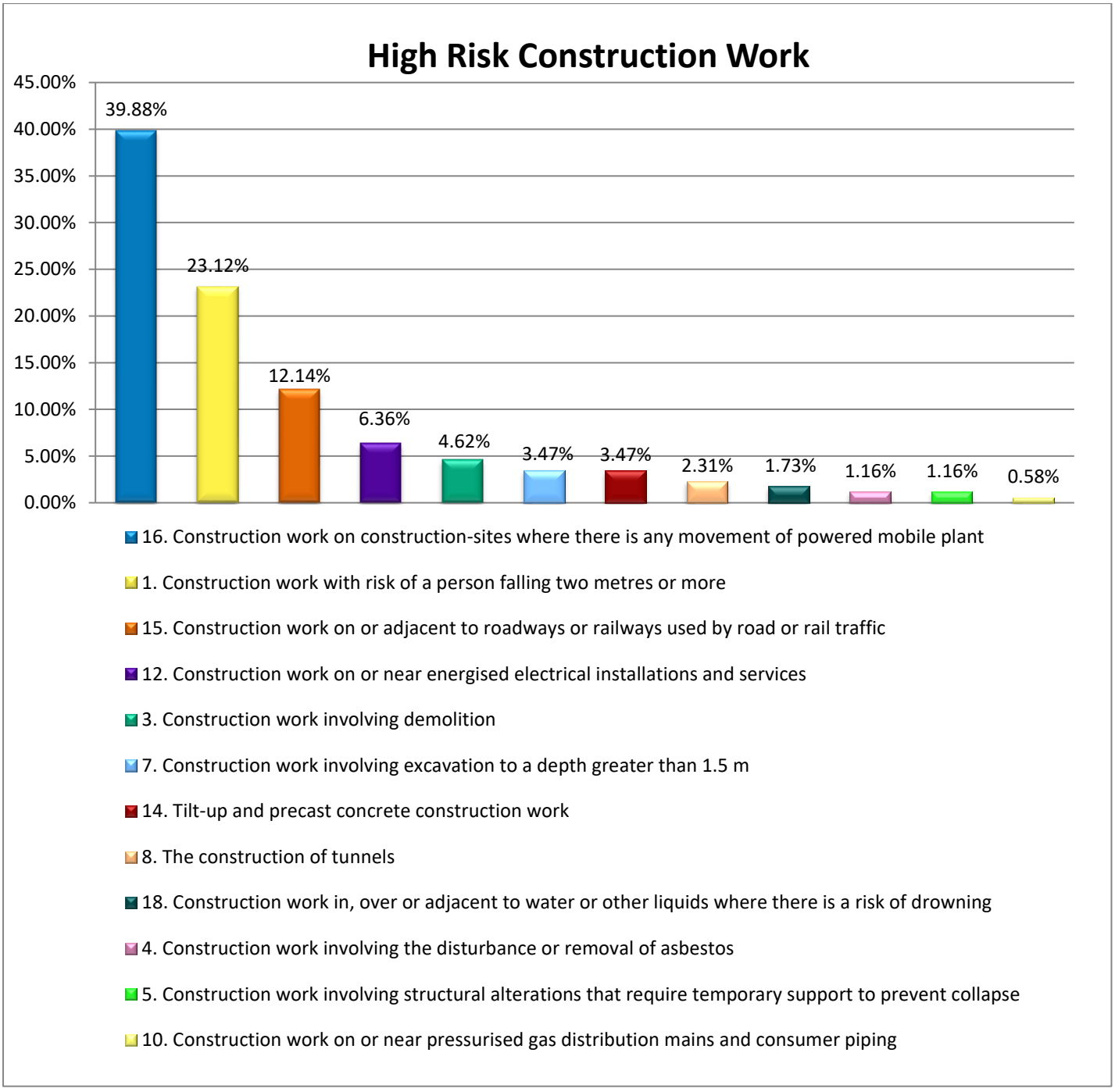
Period	Loc. 1	Loc. 2	Loc. 3	Loc. 4	Loc. 5	Loc. 6	Loc. 7	Loc. 8	Loc. 9
Jul to Dec 2012	11.19%	1.21%	17.12%	34.91%	27.49%	3.50%	0.27%	0.27%	4.04%
Jan to Jun 2013	12.12%	1.12%	14.83%	36.84%	28.71%	2.55%	0.32%	0.64%	2.87%
Jul to Dec 2013	10.44%	1.25%	13.86%	40.65%	28.19%	3.58%	0.47%	0.31%	1.25%
Jan to Jun 2014	8.44%	2.64%	15.11%	38.84%	30.58%	1.76%	0.88%	0.18%	1.58%
Jul to Dec 2014	8.49%	2.03%	16.61%	38.56%	29.52%	1.66%	0.92%	0.00%	2.21%
Jan to Jun 2015	8.73%	1.87%	13.51%	40.75%	30.98%	2.29%	0.00%	0.62%	1.25%
Jul to Dec 2015	9.79%	1.67%	14.56%	41.29%	28.64%	3.10%	0.24%	0.24%	0.48%
Jan to Jun 2016	8.60%	1.63%	15.12%	41.40%	29.30%	1.63%	0.23%	0.47%	1.63%
Jul to Dec 2016	6.18%	1.90%	11.64%	41.09%	33.97%	2.61%	0.00%	0.00%	2.84%
Jan to Jun 2017	6.13%	1.48%	13.74%	40.38%	31.71%	2.33%	1.06%	0.42%	2.75%
Jul to Dec 2017	9.86%	1.38%	12.62%	41.03%	31.36%	2.76%	0.20%	0.00%	0.79%

Location of Injury Categories
Location 1. Head
Location 2. Neck
Location 3. Trunk
Location 4. Upper limbs
Location 5. Lower limbs
Location 6. Multiple locations
Location 7. Systemic location
Location 8. Non-physical location
Location 9. Unspecified locations

4.4 High-risk Construction Work

When submitting incident reports, accredited contractors are required to disclose – where applicable – what was the most significant high-risk construction work taking place at the time of the incident. Of the incident reports submitted, 31 per cent nominated high-risk construction work as having been undertaken at the time of the incident. The three most common categories of high-risk work taking place at the time of an incident were:

- construction work on construction sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant (39.88 per cent)
- construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more (23.12 per cent)
- construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic (12.14 per cent)



*See glossary for high-risk construction work details.

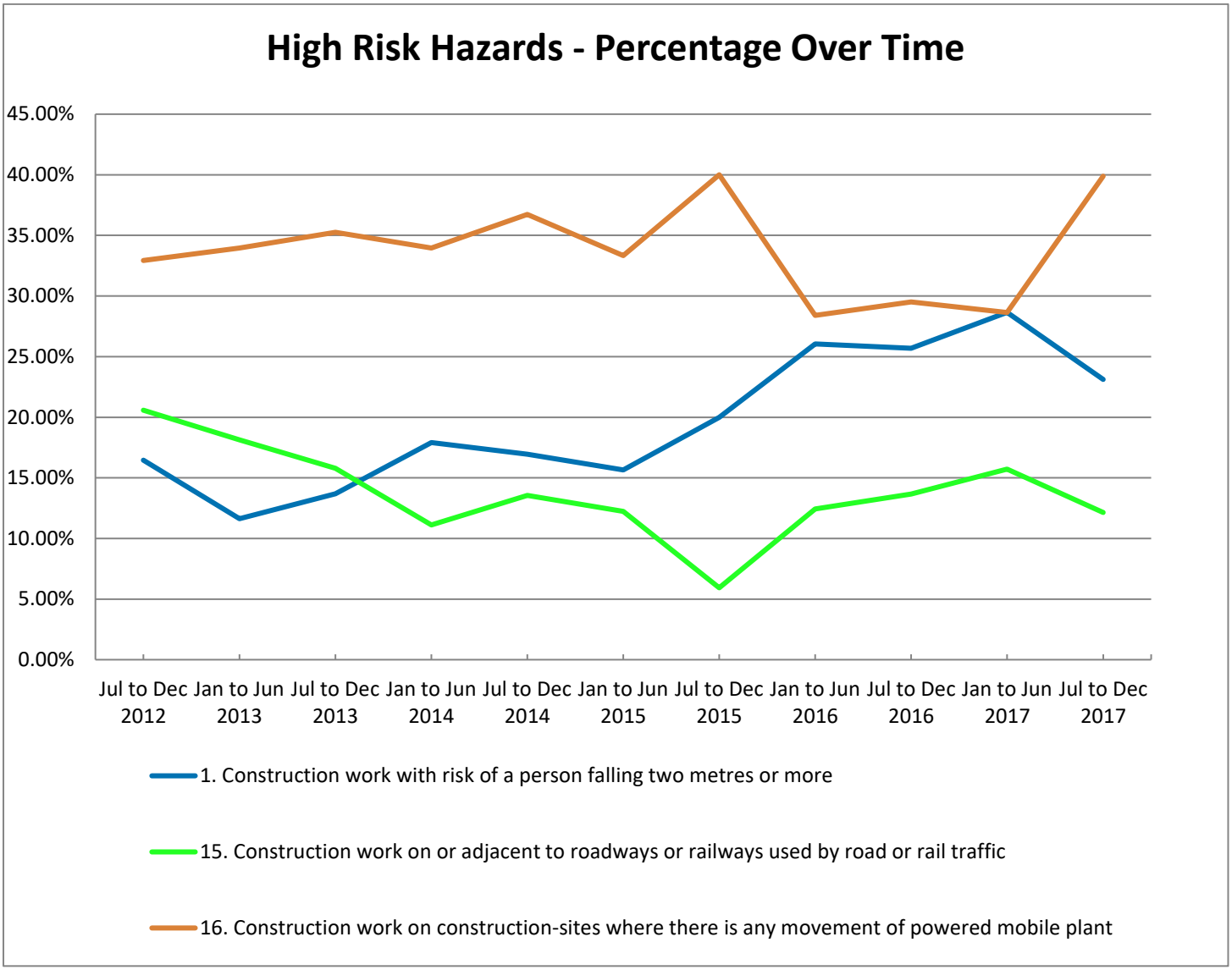
High-risk Construction Work

Period	Jul to Dec 2012	Jan to Jun 2013	Jul to Dec 2013	Jan to Jun 2014	Jul to Dec 2014	Jan to Jun 2015	Jul to Dec 2015	Jan to Jun 2016	Jul to Dec 2016	Jan to Jun 2017	Jul to Dec 2017
Risk 1	16.46%	11.63%	13.68%	17.90%	16.95%	15.65%	20.00%	26.04%	25.68%	28.65%	23.12%
Risk 2	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	0.56%	0.68%	2.96%	2.37%	0.55%	0.56%	0.00%
Risk 3	1.65%	2.33%	3.16%	3.70%	3.95%	2.04%	2.96%	5.92%	3.28%	3.37%	4.62%
Risk 4	0.82%	1.86%	3.16%	3.70%	0.56%	6.12%	1.48%	0.00%	3.28%	1.69%	1.16%
Risk 5	2.06%	2.33%	2.11%	5.56%	9.04%	6.12%	5.93%	4.14%	0.55%	3.37%	1.16%
Risk 6	0.82%	0.00%	0.53%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	1.12%	0.00%
Risk 7	2.47%	3.26%	3.68%	1.85%	2.26%	0.68%	2.22%	4.14%	4.92%	0.56%	3.47%
Risk 8	7.00%	5.58%	3.16%	6.79%	3.95%	5.44%	0.74%	0.00%	2.19%	3.37%	2.31%
Risk 9	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 10	0.00%	3.72%	2.63%	4.94%	0.56%	3.40%	1.48%	2.37%	3.83%	1.12%	0.58%
Risk 11	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.36%	0.74%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 12	8.23%	13.02%	10.00%	4.32%	9.04%	10.20%	14.07%	11.24%	8.74%	6.18%	6.36%
Risk 13	1.23%	0.47%	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.56%	0.00%
Risk 14	4.12%	2.79%	3.16%	3.09%	1.69%	2.04%	0.00%	0.59%	1.09%	3.37%	3.47%
Risk 15	20.58%	18.14%	15.79%	11.11%	13.56%	12.24%	5.93%	12.43%	13.66%	15.73%	12.14%
Risk 16	32.92%	33.95%	35.26%	33.95%	36.72%	33.33%	40.00%	28.40%	29.51%	28.65%	39.88%
Risk 17	0.00%	0.47%	0.53%	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%	0.74%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 18	0.82%	0.00%	2.63%	1.23%	0.56%	0.00%	0.74%	1.78%	0.55%	1.69%	1.73%
Risk 19	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%

Since January 2012 the top high risk construction category has been 16 - *Construction work on construction-sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant*. The increased occurrence of incidents in this category could be attributed to the prevalence of mobile plant on most construction sites. Mobile Plant continues to be one of the main hazards reviewed at audit.

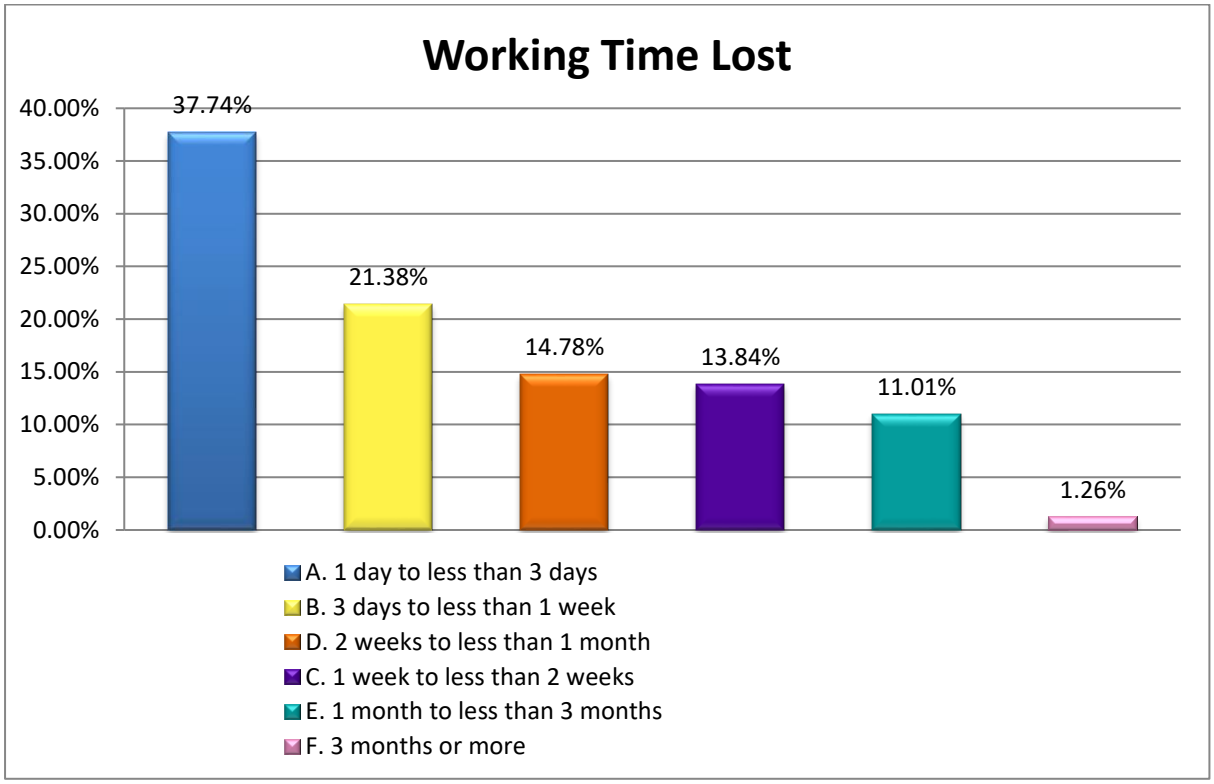
For the last 7 consecutive reporting periods, the second highest rated category has been 1 - *Construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more* and the third highest rated category has been 15 - *Construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic.*

*See glossary for high-risk construction work details.


High Risk Hazards - Percentage Over Time
45.00%
40.00%
35.00%
30.00%
25.00%
20.00%
15.00%
10.00%
5.00%
0.00%
Jul to Dec 2012
Jan to Jun 2013
Jul to Dec 2013
Jan to Jun 2014
Jul to Dec 2014
Jan to Jun 2015
Jul to Dec 2015
Jan to Jun 2016
Jul to Dec 2016
Jan to Jun 2017
Jul to Dec 2017
1. Construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more
15. Construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic
16. Construction work on construction-sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant

4.5 Working Time Lost

There has been no change in the most common length of working time lost since the OFSC began collecting this information in July to December 2011. B*etween one and three days* remains the highest ranking category. There is consistently a significant percentage difference between the first and second highest categories (average 19 per cent). Over 72 per cent of workers who suffered a lost time injury returned to work in less than two weeks.

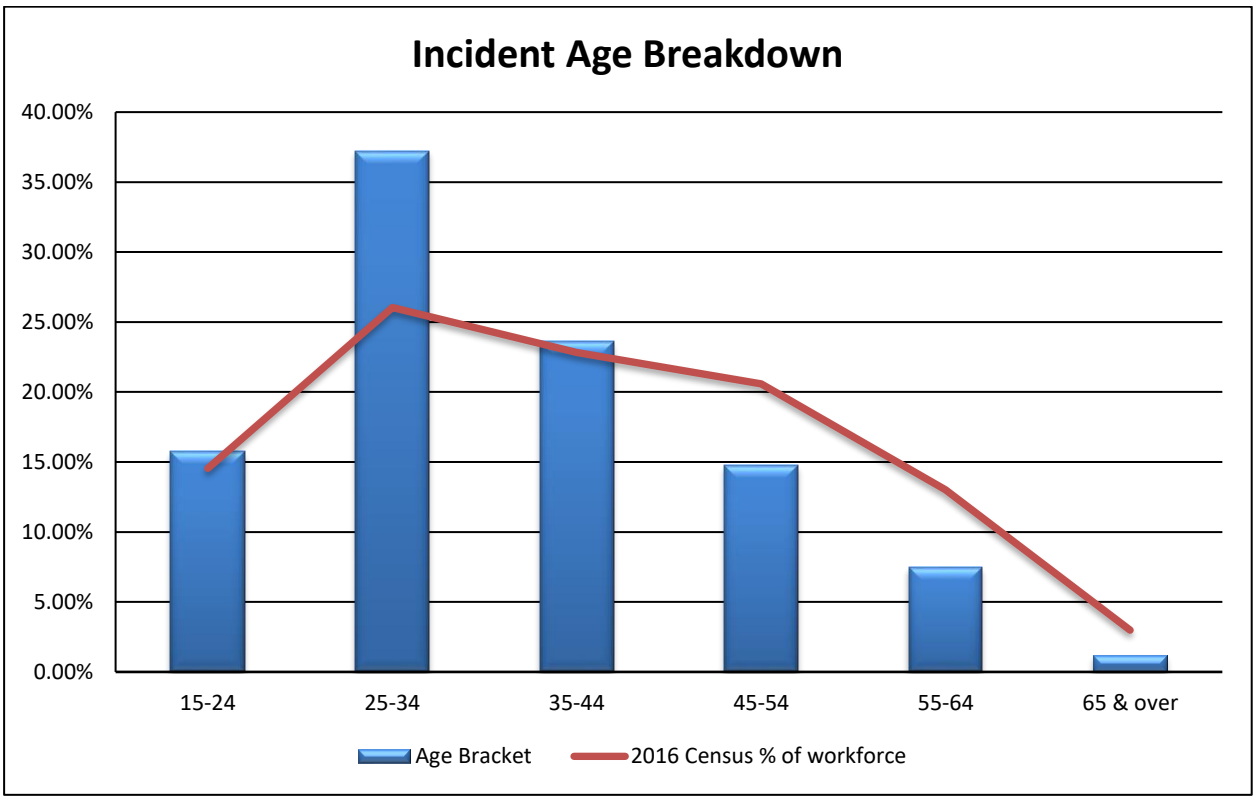


Working Time Lost

Period	A	B	C	D	E	F
Jul to Dec 2012	34.79%	25.00%	13.75%	13.33%	9.58%	3.54%
Jan to Jun 2013	46.67%	23.20%	12.27%	8.80%	6.67%	2.40%
Jul to Dec 2013	38.67%	20.82%	17.85%	13.73%	7.09%	1.83%
Jan to Jun 2014	41.71%	22.61%	15.83%	11.31%	7.79%	0.75%
Jul to Dec 2014	42.75%	21.75%	12.25%	13.75%	7.00%	2.50%
Jan to Jun 2015	41.71%	21.14%	16.29%	12.29%	6.57%	2.00%
Jul to Dec 2015	40.57%	14.15%	18.55%	14.78%	7.86%	4.09%
Jan to Jun 2016	35.59%	25.76%	14.24%	12.88%	10.51%	1.02%
Jul to Dec 2016	34.28%	18.02%	20.14%	14.84%	10.60%	2.12%
Jan to Jun 2017	35.08%	18.03%	20.66%	16.07%	8.85%	1.31%
Jul to Dec 2017	37.74%	21.38%	13.84%	14.78%	11.01%	1.26%

4.6 Age Breakdown

Over 76 per cent of injured workers were below the age of 45. The 25-34 age bracket continues to account for the highest number of reported incidents (37.20 per cent). There has been a decrease (21.90 per cent) in the number of incidents reported for the 55-64 age bracket when compared to the average of the corresponding periods for the previous five years.

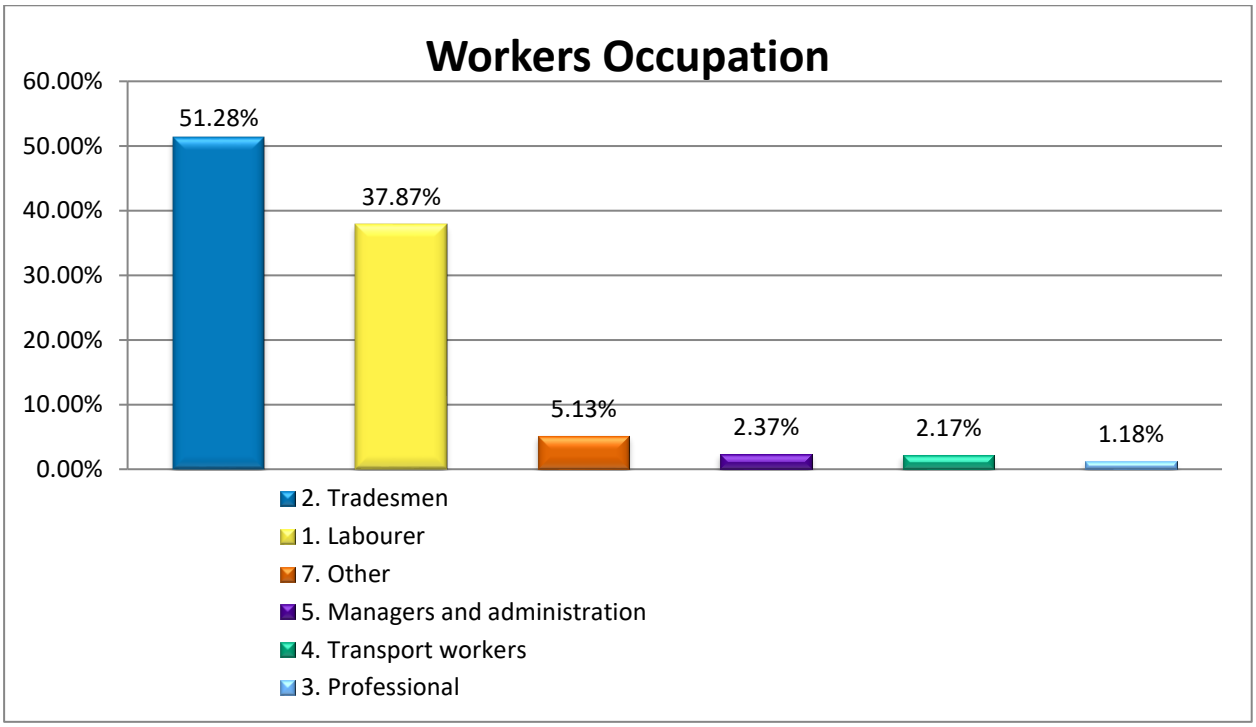


Incident Age Breakdown

Period	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
Jul to Dec 2012	17.84%	33.24%	25.00%	15.14%	7.43%	1.35%
Jan to Jun 2013	18.20%	33.33%	20.93%	16.59%	9.66%	1.29%
Jul to Dec 2013	19.55%	34.62%	23.24%	13.30%	8.65%	0.64%
Jan to Jun 2014	19.48%	31.84%	25.47%	16.48%	5.99%	0.75%
Jul to Dec 2014	19.05%	30.67%	20.38%	18.86%	9.14%	1.90%
Jan to Jun 2015	16.99%	35.46%	23.14%	15.50%	8.28%	0.64%
Jul to Dec 2015	12.50%	37.74%	21.88%	17.07%	10.58%	0.24%
Jan to Jun 2016	20.70%	33.95%	20.93%	15.35%	8.37%	0.70%
Jul to Dec 2016	17.30%	31.75%	20.38%	17.30%	12.09%	1.18%
Jan to Jun 2017	15.29%	34.18%	23.35%	17.20%	8.70%	1.27%
Jul to Dec 2017	15.75%	37.20%	23.62%	14.76%	7.48%	1.18%

4.7 Injured Worker's Occupation

Over 89 per cent of people injured in reports submitted to the OFSC were Tradesmen (51.28 per cent) or Labourers (37.87 per cent).



Workers Occupation

Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jul to Dec 2012	41.37%	48.92%	2.02%	0.54%	2.16%	0.13%	4.85%
Jan to Jun 2013	42.58%	47.69%	1.91%	0.48%	1.91%	0.00%	5.42%
Jul to Dec 2013	37.85%	49.84%	2.34%	0.93%	2.18%	0.31%	6.54%
Jan to Jun 2014	41.65%	47.28%	1.05%	1.05%	2.11%	0.53%	6.33%
Jul to Dec 2014	40.59%	48.89%	1.48%	1.29%	1.48%	0.18%	6.09%
Jan to Jun 2015	47.40%	42.62%	0.83%	1.66%	1.87%	0.00%	5.61%
Jul to Dec 2015	38.19%	54.18%	1.43%	1.91%	1.91%	0.24%	2.15%
Jan to Jun 2016	42.09%	49.30%	2.33%	0.93%	0.47%	0.47%	4.42%
Jul to Dec 2016	40.38%	41.33%	3.09%	2.14%	3.33%	0.24%	9.50%
Jan to Jun 2017	42.28%	48.63%	1.48%	1.06%	3.17%	0.00%	3.38%
Jul to Dec 2017	37.87%	51.28%	1.18%	2.17%	2.37%	0.00%	5.13%

4.8 Dangerous Occurrences

The OFSC encourages companies to accurately report Dangerous Occurrences both internally and to external bodies such as the OFSC. A Dangerous Occurrence (or 'near miss') can be as revealing of WHS system inadequacies as an incident that *does* result in an injury or fatality.

Forty-two Scheme Dangerous Occurrences were reported to the OFSC in the July to December 2017 reporting period.

There was again some correlation between the circumstances of the Dangerous Occurrences reported to the OFSC and those of the incidents resulting in injury. The most common high-risk work nomination in Dangerous Occurrence incident reports was also the most commonly nominated in LTI/MTI/Fatality reports (*Construction work on construction-sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant*).

Since Dangerous Occurrences data has been collected, the number of companies reporting Dangerous Occurrences for the July to December period has progressively decreased from 26 per cent to 15 per cent.

Dangerous Occurrences

Period	Dangerous Occurrences
Jul to Dec 2012	83
Jan to Jun 2013	84
Jul to Dec 2013	76
Jan to Jun 2014	53
Jul to Dec 2014	49
Jan to Jun 2015	58
Jul to Dec 2015	46
Jan to Jun 2016	54
Jul to Dec 2016	63
Jan to Jun 2017	51
Jul to Dec 2017	42

4.9 Workers' Compensation

Accredited contractors continue to be well below the industry average for Workers Compensation Premium Rates in those jurisdictions where average rates are published.

Accredited Contractors

Period	Mean premium rate ACT %	Mean premium rate NSW %	Mean premium rate NT %	Mean premium rate QLD %	Mean premium rate SA %	Mean premium rate TAS %	Mean premium rate VIC %	Mean premium rate WA %
Jul to Dec 2012	3.488	3.177	2.303	1.702	2.981	1.858	1.773	1.568
Jan to Jun 2013	3.442	3.217	2.324	1.769	2.801	1.935	1.584	1.627
Jul to Dec 2013	3.318	2.906	2.334	1.728	2.705	2.275	1.531	1.466
Jan to Jun 2014	3.75	2.851	2.125	1.713	2.805	2.234	1.524	1.533
Jul to Dec 2014	3.303	2.529	1.913	1.558	2.749	2.126	1.49	1.471
Jan to Jun 2015	3.02	2.461	2.046	1.423	2.517	1.938	1.461	1.359
Jul to Dec 2015	3.162	2.507	2.115	1.447	2.523	2.095	1.465	1.37
Jan to Jun 2016	2.79	2.397	2.149	1.519	2.516	2.043	1.565	1.331
Jul to Dec 2016	3.141	2.476	2.285	1.473	2.305	2.092	1.359	1.337
Jan to Jun 2017	3.49	2.441	2.304	1.489	2.512	1.948	1.461	1.345
Jul to Dec 2017	3.487	2.522	2.220	1.493	2.248	1.860	1.383	1.380

Industry

Period	Mean premium rate ACT %	Mean premium rate NSW %	Mean premium rate NT %	Mean premium rate QLD %	Mean premium rate SA %	Mean premium rate TAS %	Mean premium rate VIC %	Mean premium rate WA %
Non-residential construction September 2016[4]	NA	NA	NA	2.218	2.545	3.180	1.471	1.500

[4] Source: Safe Work Australia publication Comparison of Workers' Compensation Arrangements in Australia and New Zealand December 2017, Table 7.6 Selected Industry Premium Rates as at 30 September 2016, pages 223-225.

5 Awards and Recognition

During this reporting period accredited contractors have been the recipients of a number of prestigious safety awards, including—but not limited to—the following:

- Built QLD Pty Ltd won the 2017 Master Builders Association of QLD 'Excellence in Workplace Health & Safety' award for the 'Jupiters Casino Roof Replacement' project.
- Cockram Construction Australia Pty Ltd won the 2017 Master Builders Association of Victoria 'Excellence in Health and Safety' award for the 'CSL AlbuRX Facility' project.
- Comdain Civil Constructions Pty Ltd won the 2017 Safe Work Australia 'Workplace Reward' for their 'Safety Leadership' initiative.
- Fairbrother Pty Ltd won the 2017 Master Builders Association of Tasmania 'Work Health and Safety' award for the 'Lady Gowrie Tasmania' project.
- FDC Construction & Fitout (NSW) Pty Ltd won the 2017 Master Builders Association of NSW 'Site Safety – Commercial Projects $50,000,001 & over' award for the 'William Inglis & Son' project.
- Halikos Construction Pty Ltd won the 2017 Master Builders Association Australia 'Office of the Federal Safety Commissioner National Excellence in Workplace Health and Safety' award for the 'New Henbury School' project.
- Richard Crookes Constructions Pty Ltd won the 2017 Master Builders Association of NSW 'Site Safety – Innovative Safety Solution' award for the development and introduction of the 'Risk Assessor' tool.

Glossary

Dangerous occurrence - An incident where no person is injured, but could have been injured, resulting in Serious Personal Injury, Incapacity or Death. Also commonly called a “near miss”.

Fatality Frequency Rate – Fatality Frequency rates are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of incidences}}{\text{Number of hours worked}} \times 100{,}000{,}000 \text{ (hours)}$$

Frequency rate - Frequency rates are calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of incidences}}{\text{Number of hours worked}} \times 1{,}000{,}000 \text{ (hours)}$$

High-risk construction work hazards

1. Construction work where there is a risk of a person falling two metres or more
2. Construction work on telecommunications towers
3. Construction work involving demolition
4. Construction work involving the disturbance or removal of asbestos
5. Construction work involving structural alterations that require temporary support to prevent collapse
6. Construction work involving a confined space
7. Construction work involving excavation to a depth greater than 1.5 metres
8. The construction of tunnels
9. Construction work involving the use of explosives
10. Construction work on or near pressurised gas distribution mains and consumer piping
11. Construction work on or near chemical, fuel or refrigerant lines
12. Construction work on or near energised electrical installations and services
13. Construction work in an area that may have a contaminated or flammable atmosphere
14. Tilt-up and precast concrete construction work
15. Construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic
16. Work on construction sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant
17. Construction work in an area where there are artificial extremes of temperature
18. Construction work in, over or adjacent to water or other liquids where there is a risk of drowning
19. Construction work involving diving

Incident - An incident resulting in an injury that is required to be notified by the WHS legislative requirement for notifiable incidents in the jurisdiction in which the project is being undertaken.

LTIFR (Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate) - The number of occurrences of lost time injury that result in a permanent disability or time lost from work of one day shift or more in the period. The number of hours worked refers to the total number of hours worked by all workers in the period, including overtime and extra shifts.

Mean (average) - The mean is the sum of all the scores divided by the number of scores.

Mechanism of incident classification

Major Groups
0. Falls, trips and slips of a person
1. Hitting objects with a part of the body
2. Being hit by moving objects
3. Sound and pressure
4. Body stressing
5. Heat, electricity and other environmental factors
6. Chemicals and other substances
7. Biological factors
8. Mental stress
9. Vehicle incidents and other

MTIFR (Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate) - The number of occurrences of treatment by, or under the order of, a qualified medical practitioner, or any injury that could be considered as being one that would normally be treated by a medical practitioner. The number of hours worked refers to the total number of hours worked by all workers in the period, including overtime and extra shifts.

Nature of injury classification

A. Intracranial injuries
B. Fractures
C. Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage
D. Burns
E. Injury to nerves and spinal cord
F. Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendon injury
G. Other injuries
H. Diseases and conditions

Non-Scheme projects – Projects where the accredited contractor is the head contractor, the value of building work is $4 million or more, and the project is not a Scheme project.

Scheme projects - Projects that are directly funded by the Australian Government with a value of $4 million or more, plus projects that are indirectly funded by the Australian Government where:

- the value of the Australian Government contribution to the project is at least $5 million and represents at least 50 per cent of the total construction project value; or
- the Australian Government contribution to a project is $10 million or more, irrespective of the proportion of Australian Government funding.

TRIFR (Total Recorded Injury Frequency Rate) – The total number of Medically Treated Injuries, Lost Time Injuries and Fatalities in the defined period divided by the number of hours worked in the period, multiplied by one million.