



Australian Government

Attorney-General's Department

Office of the Federal Safety Commissioner



Australian Government Building and Construction WHS Accreditation Scheme

Accredited Contractors Data Report

July to December 2018

Reporting Period

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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 2018. The report includes comparisons 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. Lost Time Injuries that occur on non-Scheme projects valued at greater than \$4 million and all fatalities—regardless of project value—must also be submitted.

Key terms and performance measures used throughout this report are defined in the Glossary commencing on page 29.

2 Overview

2.1 Number of Accreditations

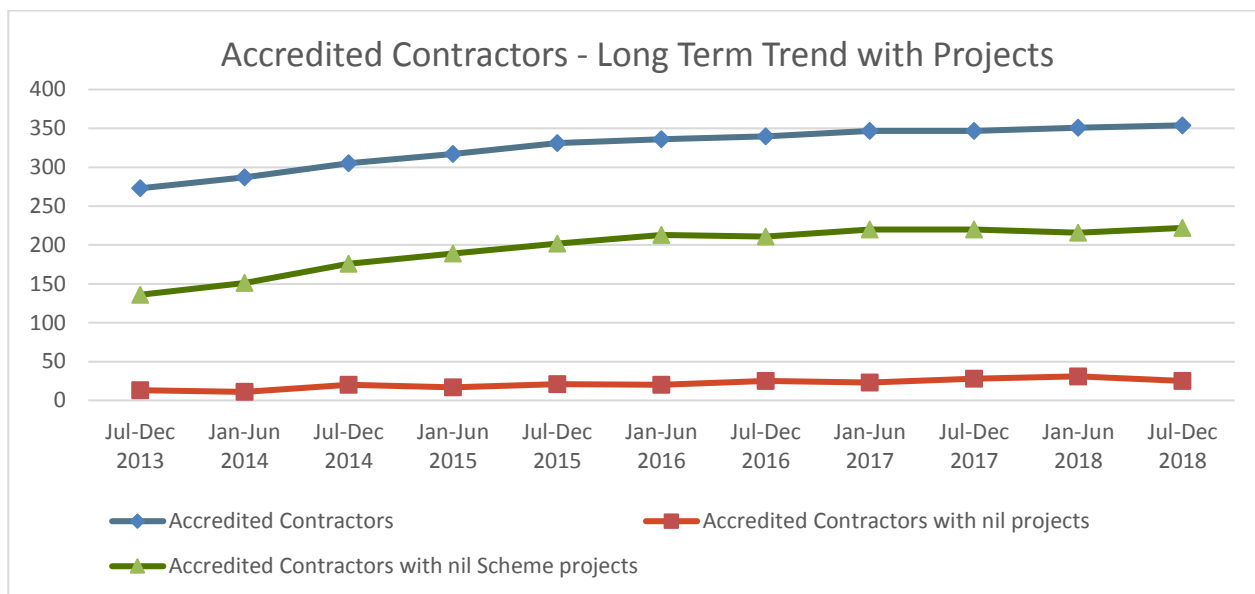
The number of accreditations continues to grow, with 354 accreditations representing 451 companies¹ submitting biannual reports for the July to December 2018 reporting period. The number of accredited companies has consistently increased since the Scheme commenced in 2005.

Number of Accreditations by Biannual Period

Period	Number of Accreditations	Number of Accredited Companies	Number of newly Accredited Companies
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
Jan to Jun 2018	351	438	12
Jul to Dec 2018	354	451	34

¹ Accreditations can be granted to either an individual company or multiple companies as part of a joint accreditation. The total number of Accreditations and Companies are based on the reports submitted by accredited companies through the biannual reporting process.

Of the 354 accreditations, 222 (62.71 per cent) did not undertake Scheme projects as the head contractor during the reporting period, with 25 of these accreditations (7.06 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 1,863 directly and indirectly funded contracts for building work, with a combined value of \$114.94 billion that had been covered by the Scheme (which were active or completed as at 31 December 2018). Of the 1,863 notified contracts, 303 were still active at the end of this reporting period.

The following table indicates the number of projects reported by accredited contractors under the Scheme, including non-Scheme projects.

Number of Projects by Biannual Period

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 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
Jan to Jun 2018	135	338	299	22,551
Jul to Dec 2018	132	349	307	13,445

The following two tables indicate the number of hours worked by accredited companies on Scheme and non-Scheme projects respectively by Commercial, Civil and Residential sectors. Over time there has been a decline in the number of hours on Scheme Commercial projects, with an increase in the number of hours worked on Scheme Civil projects.

The total number of hours worked on non-Scheme projects has been steadily increasing over time, however the composition of Commercial, Civil and Residential projects has fluctuated over the past five years.

Hours worked on Scheme projects by Biannual Period

Period	Scheme projects Commercial (million hours)	Scheme Projects Civil (million hours)	Scheme Projects Residential (million hours)	Total Scheme Projects (million hours)
Jul to Dec 2013	12.53	18.39	0.94	31.86
Jan to Jun 2014	13.20	16.28	1.09	30.57
Jul to Dec 2014	13.72	14.13	2.21	30.06
Jan to Jun 2015	8.86	17.71	0.84	27.41
Jul to Dec 2015	6.45	18.85	0.84	26.14
Jan to Jun 2016	4.31	19.00	2.14	25.45
Jul to Dec 2016	7.41	22.56	1.67	31.64
Jan to Jun 2017	6.15	24.30	1.32	31.77
Jul to Dec 2017	7.92	30.72	1.93	40.57
Jan to Jun 2018	6.92	37.60	2.19	46.71
Jul to Dec 2018	6.67	44.82	0.03	51.52

Hours worked on non-Scheme projects by Biannual Period

Period	Non-Scheme projects Commercial (million hours)	Non-Scheme Projects Civil (million hours)	Non-Scheme Projects Residential (million hours)	Total Non-Scheme Projects (million hours)
Jul to Dec 2013	76.36	67.32	9.21	152.89
Jan to Jun 2014	70.17	58.27	9.42	137.86
Jul to Dec 2014	72.37	65.27	14.14	151.78
Jan to Jun 2015	72.14	67.83	9.34	149.31
Jul to Dec 2015	73.56	62.27	10.54	146.37
Jan to Jun 2016	77.48	55.33	14.94	147.75
Jul to Dec 2016	79.88	71.50	13.69	165.07
Jan to Jun 2017	76.29	65.56	12.97	154.82
Jul to Dec 2017	80.95	82.86	8.91	172.73
Jan to Jun 2018	79.41	82.14	11.70	173.25
Jul to Dec 2018	87.40	74.65	22.61	184.66

3 Analysis/Findings

3.1 Fatalities

A fatality is a work-related occurrence that results directly or indirectly in the death of a person onsite (including deaths due to natural causes which occur on the project site). Accredited contractors under the Scheme are required to submit the details of any fatalities that have occurred where the project's accredited contractor is the head contractor.

Number of Fatalities reported by Accredited Contractors – by Biannual Period

Period	Number of Fatalities on Scheme projects	Scheme project Fatalities frequency rate ²	Number of Fatalities on non-Scheme projects	Non-Scheme projects Fatalities frequency rate ²	Number of Fatalities all projects	All projects Fatalities frequency rate ²
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
Jan to Jun 2018	0	0.00	3	1.73	3	1.36
Jul to Dec 2018	0	0.00	2	1.08	2	0.85

² See glossary for frequency rate formulas

3.2 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

LTIFR is calculated by looking at 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, divided by the number of hours worked (see glossary for frequency rate formula).

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

LTIFR – by Biannual Period

Period	Scheme project LTIFR	Non-Scheme projects LTIFR	Scheme LTIs	Non-Scheme LTIs
Jul to Dec 2013	2.89	2.91	89	321
Jan to Jun 2014	1.93	3.07	57	297
Jul to Dec 2014	2.76	2.68	77	291
Jan to Jun 2015	2.18	2.34	58	260
Jul to Dec 2015	1.50	2.22	40	246
Jan to Jun 2016	1.80	1.90	42	210
Jul to Dec 2016	1.03	1.87	31	241
Jan to Jun 2017	1.58	2.21	48	259
Jul to Dec 2017	1.22	1.83	47	253
Jan to Jun 2018	0.94	1.95	42	262
Jul to Dec 2018	1.36	1.86	70	247
Average Rate Jul to Dec 2013-17	1.88	2.30	57	270

There was a slight increase in the Scheme LTIFR rate for the current biannual period compared to the previous period January through to June 2018, however the long term trend is an overall reduction of the rate over the past five years. The increase in the most recent Scheme LTIFR rate coincides with the introduction of the OFSC's online biannual reporting ability for accredited companies which may have facilitated an improvement in reporting and contributed to the slight increase. Scheme Project LTIFR however, remains lower than the non-Scheme rate, as it has for every biannual period in the past five years except July to December 2014.

LTIFR by construction type – July-December 2018

	Civil	Commercial	All
Scheme LTIFR	1.07	3.30	1.36
Non-Scheme LTIFR	0.89	2.56	1.86

The Scheme Civil and Commercial LTIFR rates are higher than their non-Scheme counterparts, however by contrast the overall Scheme LTIFR rate is lower than the non-Scheme rate. This is explained further below at section 3.5.

3.3 Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate (MTIFR)

MTIFR is calculated by counting the number of occurrences of injury treated by a qualified medical practitioner divided by the number of hours worked (see glossary for frequency rate formula).

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.

MTIFR – by Biannual Period

Period	Scheme project MTIFR	Non-Scheme projects MTIFR	Scheme MTIs	Non-Scheme MTIs
Jul to Dec 2013	6.71	12.56	207	1,386
Jan to Jun 2014	6.30	14.32	186	1,384
Jul to Dec 2014	5.34	12.06	149	1,311
Jan to Jun 2015	4.71	13.32	125	1,479
Jul to Dec 2015	3.76	10.53	100	1,166
Jan to Jun 2016	4.89	9.04	114	1,000
Jul to Dec 2016	4.14	8.80	124	1,132
Jan to Jun 2017	4.47	8.81	136	1,031
Jul to Dec 2017	4.40	7.50	170	1,034
Jan to Jun 2018	4.45	7.85	198	1,052
Jul to Dec 2018	3.22	7.40	166	983
Average Rate Jul to Dec 2013-17	4.87	10.29	150	1,206

The following table 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.

MTIFR by construction type – July-December 2018

	Civil	Commercial	All
Scheme MTIFR	2.72	6.59	3.22
Non-Scheme MTIFR	3.20	10.40	7.40

3.4 Total Recorded Injury Frequency Rate (TRIFR)

TRIFR is calculated by counting the total number of Medically Treated Injuries, Lost Time Injuries and Fatalities in the period divided by the number of hours worked (see glossary for frequency rate formula).

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

TRIFR – by Biannual Period

Period	Scheme project TRIFR	Non-Scheme projects TRIFR	Scheme TRIs	Non-Scheme TRIs
Jul to Dec 2013	9.60	15.48	296	1,708
Jan to Jun 2014	8.23	17.40	243	1,681
Jul to Dec 2014	8.10	14.75	226	1,604
Jan to Jun 2015	6.89	15.67	183	1,740
Jul to Dec 2015	5.30	12.76	141	1,413
Jan to Jun 2016	6.74	10.95	157	1,211
Jul to Dec 2016	5.21	10.69	156	1,375
Jan to Jun 2017	6.11	11.04	186	1,293
Jul to Dec 2017	5.67	9.34	219	1,288
Jan to Jun 2018	5.39	9.83	240	1,317
Jul to Dec 2018	4.58	9.27	236	1,231
Average Rate Jul to Dec 2013-17	6.78	12.60	208	1,478

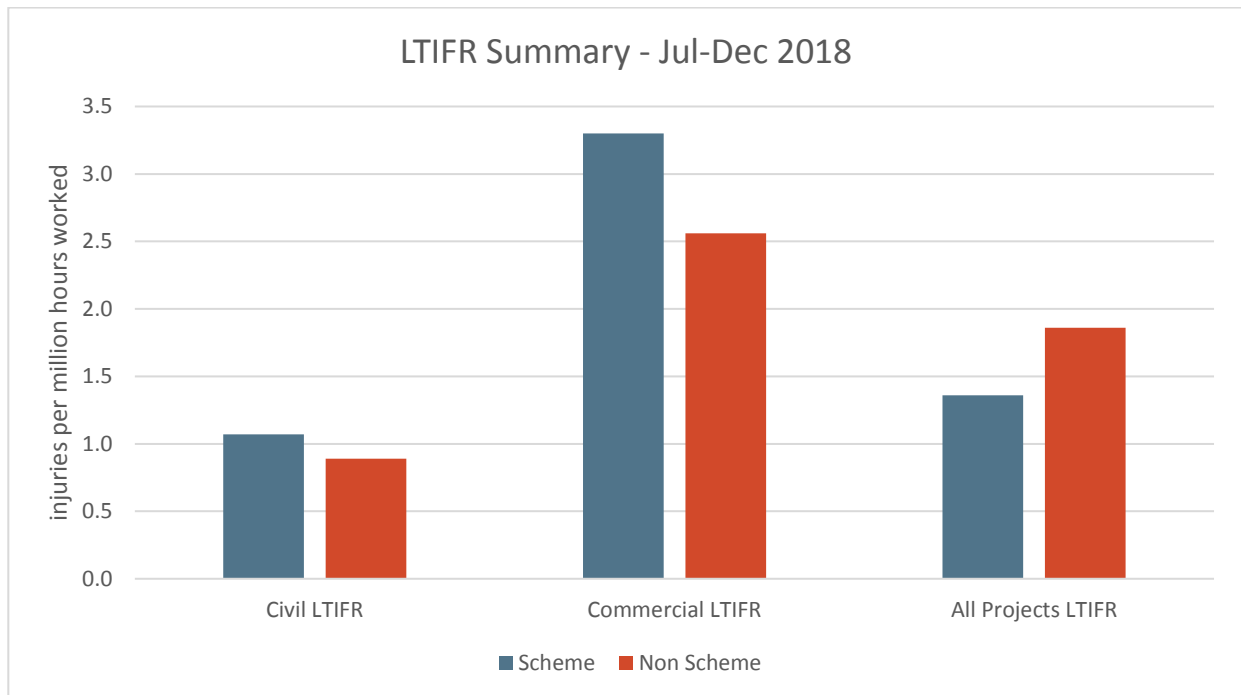
The following table summarises the TRIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The non-Scheme TRIFR exceeds the Scheme TRIFR on both construction types.

TRIFR by construction type – July-December 2018

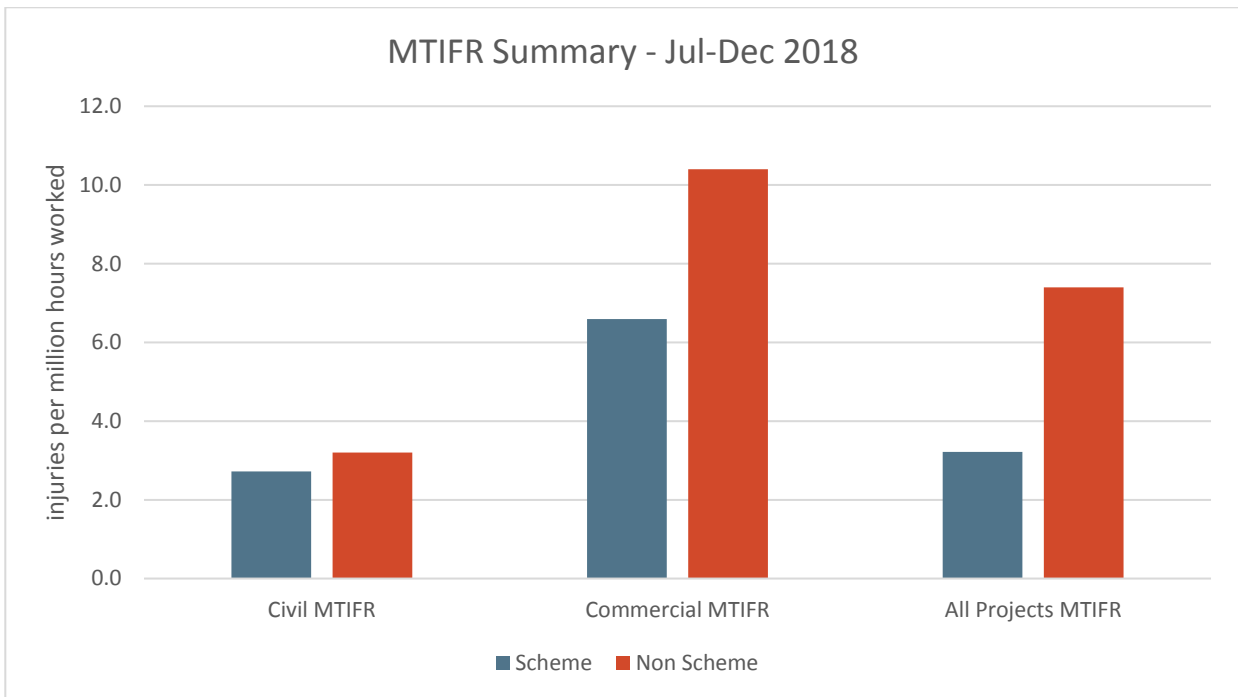
	Civil	Commercial	All
Scheme TRIFR	3.79	9.89	4.58
Non-Scheme TRIFR	4.09	12.97	9.27

3.5 LTIFR/MTIFR/TRIFR Summary

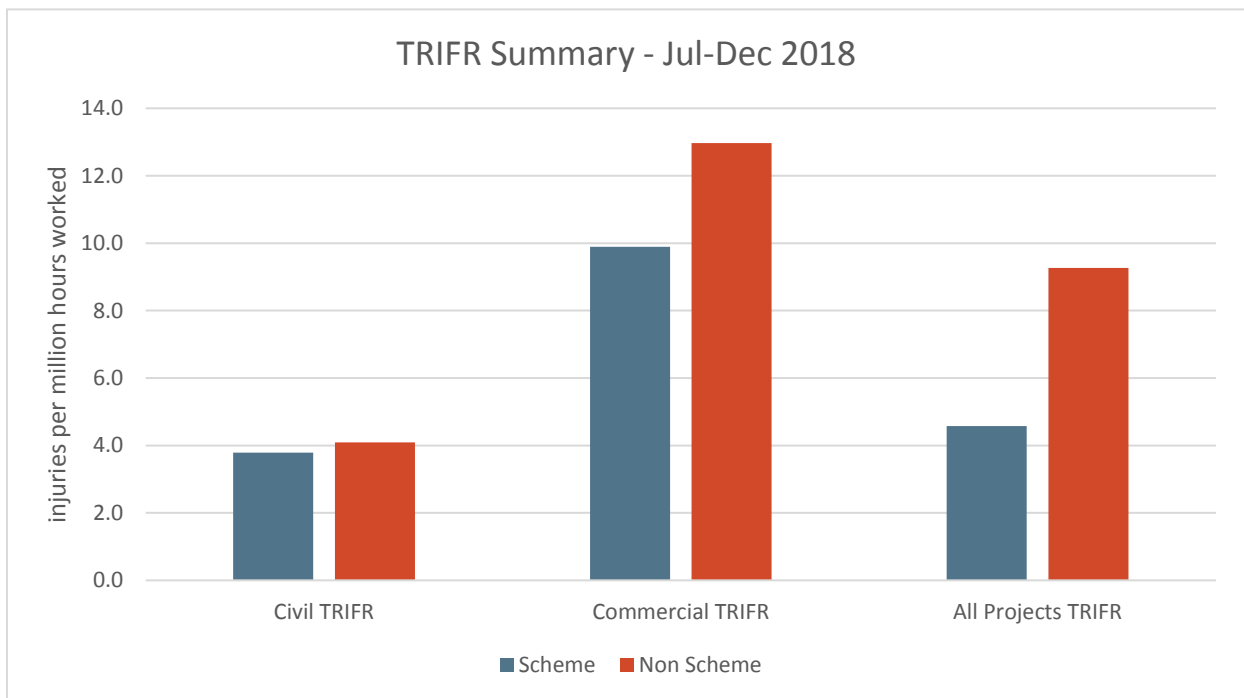
The graph below summarises the LTIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The Scheme Civil and Commercial LTIFR rates are higher than their non-Scheme counterparts, however the overall Scheme LTIFR rate is lower than the non-Scheme rate. This apparent anomaly was due to a comparatively low number of Scheme Commercial hours and a relatively low rate of non-Scheme Civil injuries, that when combined to calculate All Projects Scheme LTIFR, dropped the combined rate below that of non-Scheme projects.



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.



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.



3.6 Number of Notices Issued

The Biannual Report records the outcomes of WorkCover 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 relevant WHS 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.

Number of notices, reported by Accredited Contractors – by Biannual Period

Despite the number of accredited companies increasing by 2.88 per cent as well as increases the number of hours worked on both Scheme and non-Scheme projects (9.34 per cent and 6.18 per cent respectively) over the biannual period, the number of infringement and prohibition notices issued to accredited companies is lower than the previous biannual period. Improvement notices have, however, increased at above the rate of increase in the number of accredited companies or hours worked. This may be a lead indicate for further investigation in future.

Period	Infringement Notices	Prohibition Notices	Improvement Notices	Other Notices (e.g. enforceable undertakings)	Total Notices
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
Jan to Jun 2018	8	37	153	3	201
Jul to Dec 2018	3	32	177	17	229

4 Incidents

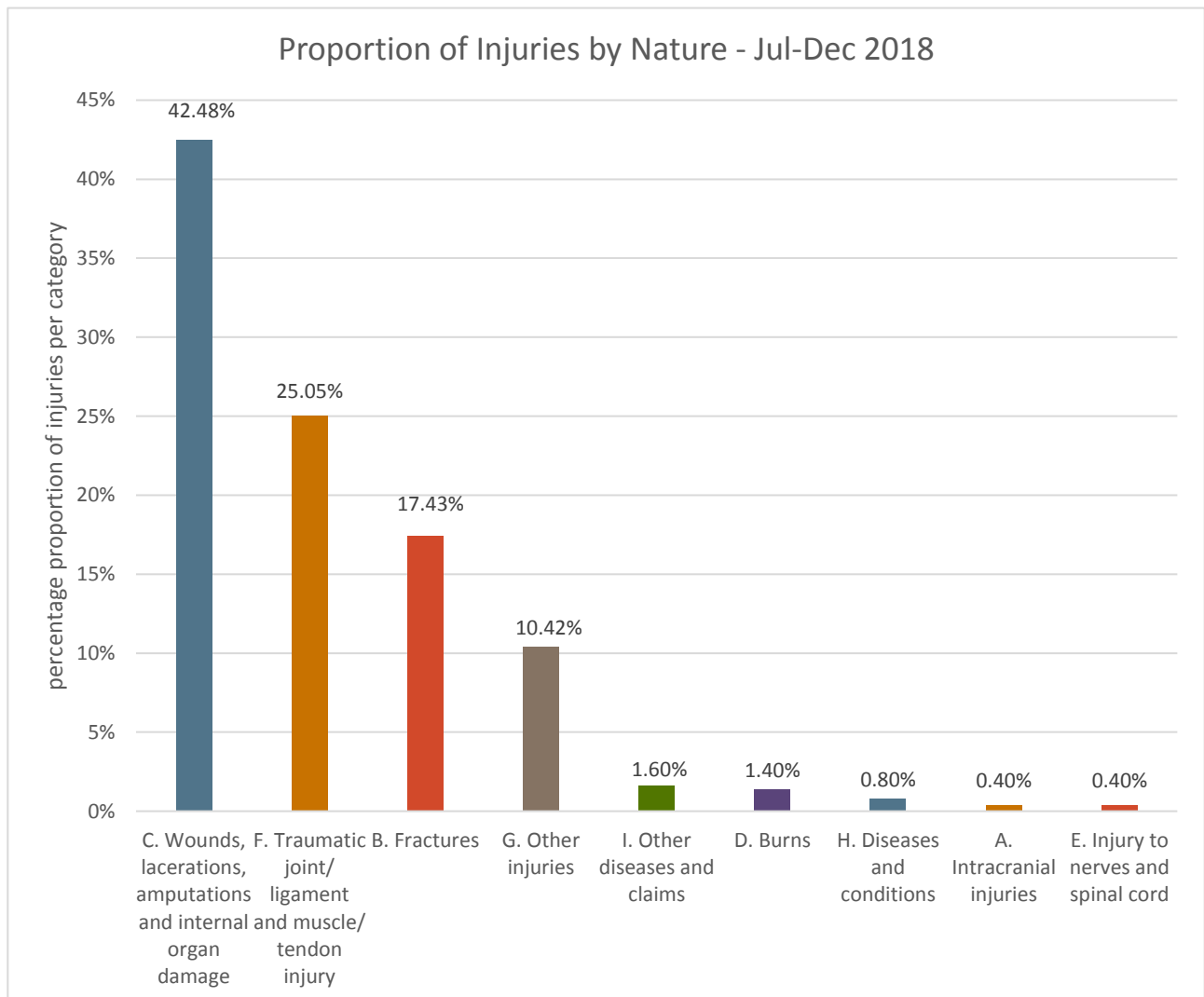
Accredited contractors are required to provide incident reports to the OFSC as a condition of their accreditation. This section provides a breakdown on incidents that have occurred at OFSC accredited companies.

4.1 Nature of Injury

The proportion of injuries for *Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage* (42.48 per cent) has steadily been increasing over the last five years and remains the highest occurring category. Injuries for *Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendons* injuries (25.05 per cent) have been fluctuating over the last five years.

Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage injuries and *Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendons* injuries have generally been the first and second most reported injury category over time, and on average these two categories make up over 67 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.



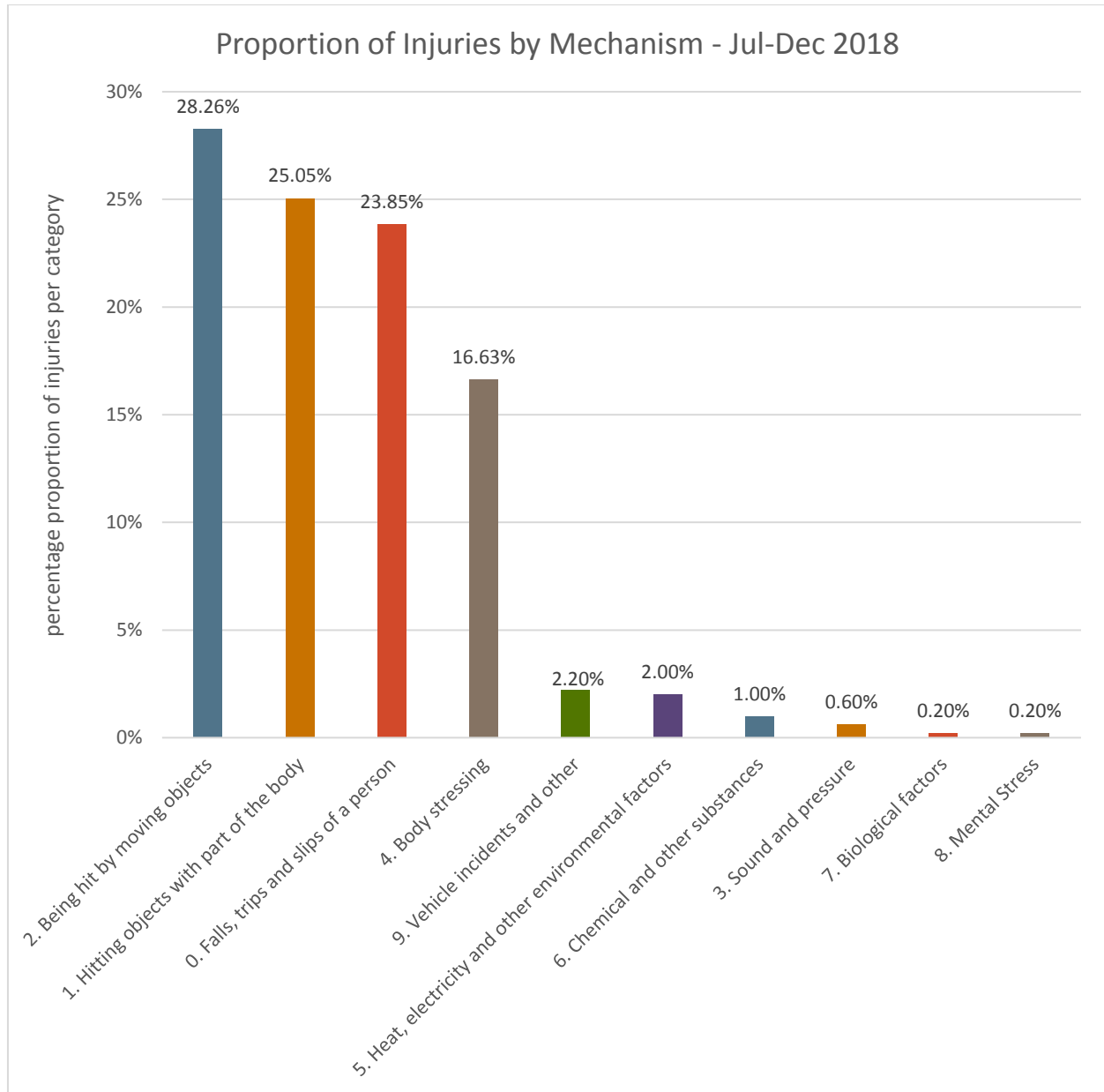
Proportion of Injuries by Nature - July-December 2018

Period	Injury A	Injury B	Injury C	Injury D	Injury E	Injury F	Injury G	Injury H	Injury I
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	0.39%	17.73%	42.77%	0.77%	0.39%	20.62%	16.38%	0.39%	0.58%
Jul to Dec 2018	0.40%	17.43%	42.48%	1.40%	0.40%	25.05%	10.42%	0.80%	1.60%

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* (28.26 per cent), *Hitting objects with part of the body* (25.05 per cent), *Falls, trips and slips of a person* (23.85 per cent), and *Body Stressing* (16.63 per cent). These mechanisms account for 93.79 per cent of all injuries reported during the period. These four categories account for the highest proportion of injuries since 2011.



Proportion of Injuries by Mechanism - July-December 2018

Period	Mech. 0	Mech. 1	Mech. 2	Mech. 3	Mech. 4	Mech. 5	Mech. 6	Mech. 7	Mech. 8	Mech. 9
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	24.08%	25.05%	31.21%	1.16%	13.29%	1.54%	1.54%	0.19%	0.00%	1.93%
Jul to Dec 2018	23.85%	25.05%	28.26%	0.60%	16.63%	2.00%	1.00%	0.20%	0.20%	2.20%

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

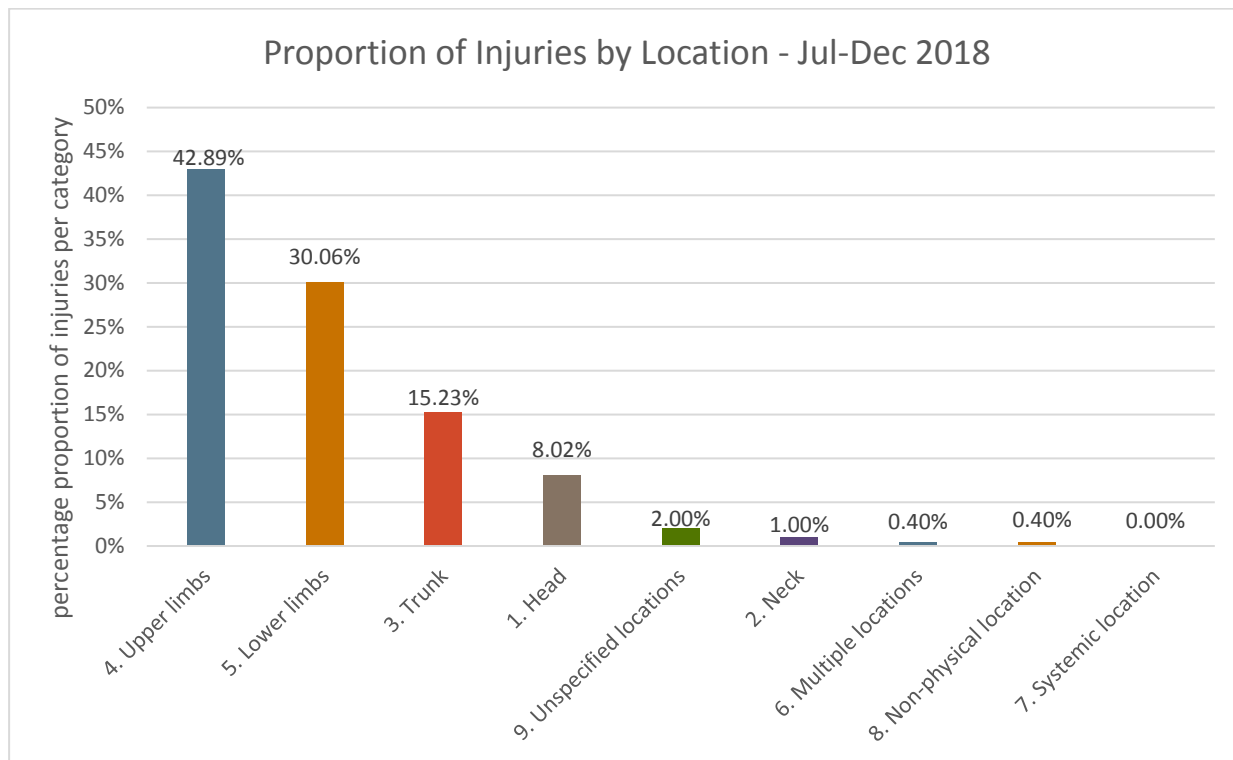
Mechanism 7. Biological factors

Mechanism 8. Mental stress

Mechanism 9. Vehicle incidents and other

4.3 Location of Injury

Over 72 per cent of injuries reported were sustained to *upper limbs* (42.89 per cent) and *lower limbs* (30.06 per cent). The proportion of injury location has generally been consistent over time.



Proportion of Injuries by Location - July-December 2018

Period	Loc. 1	Loc. 2	Loc. 3	Loc. 4	Loc. 5	Loc. 6	Loc. 7	Loc. 8	Loc. 9
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	8.67%	1.73%	12.52%	43.93%	28.32%	2.50%	0.00%	0.39%	1.93%
Jul to Dec 2018	8.02%	1.00%	15.23%	42.89%	30.06%	0.40%	0.00%	0.40%	2.00%

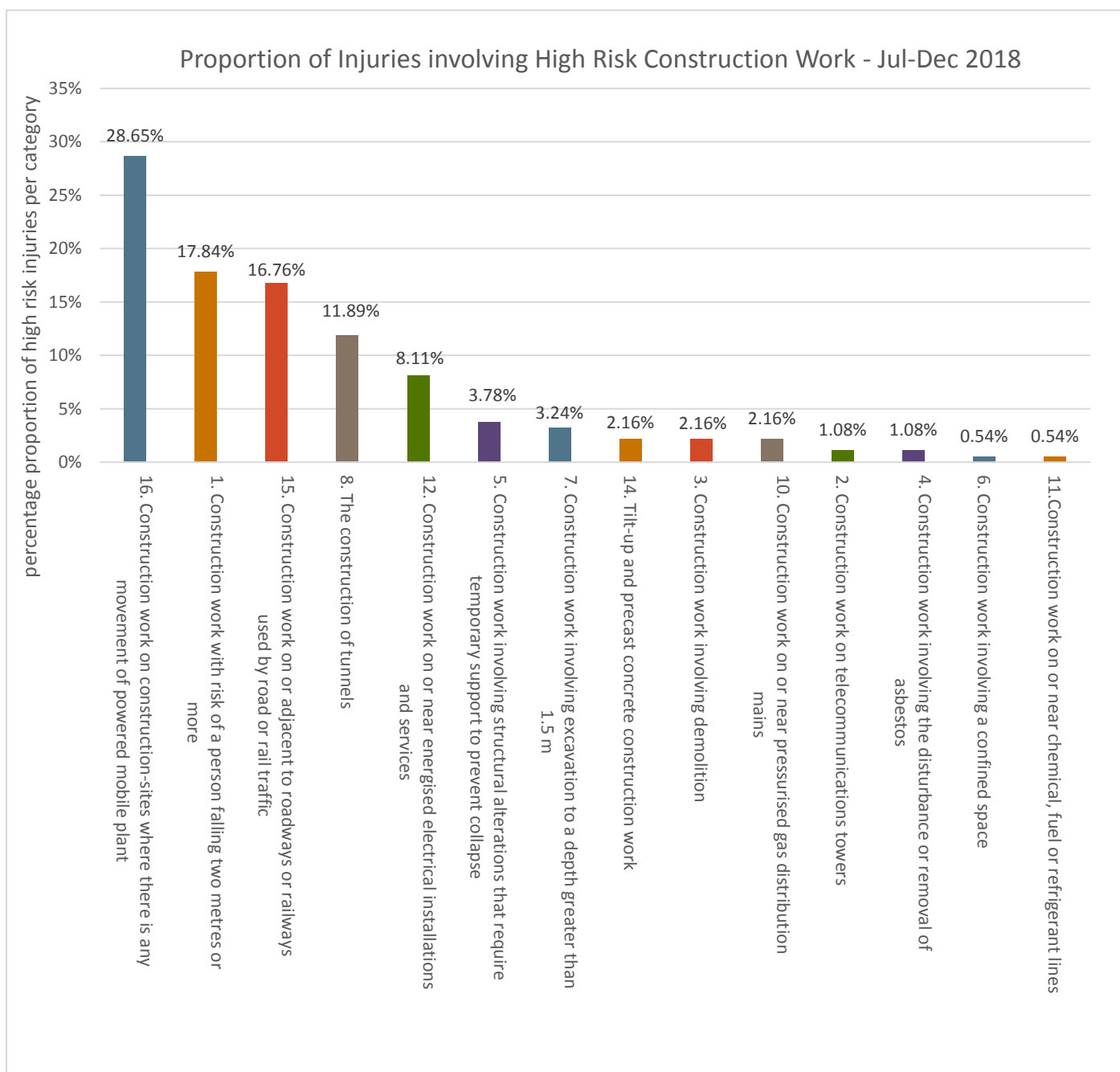
Location of Injury Categories

- 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, 33 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 (28.65 per cent);
- construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more (17.84 per cent); and
- construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic (16.76 per cent).



*See glossary for high-risk construction work details.

Proportion of Injuries undertaking High Risk Construction Work - July-December 2018*

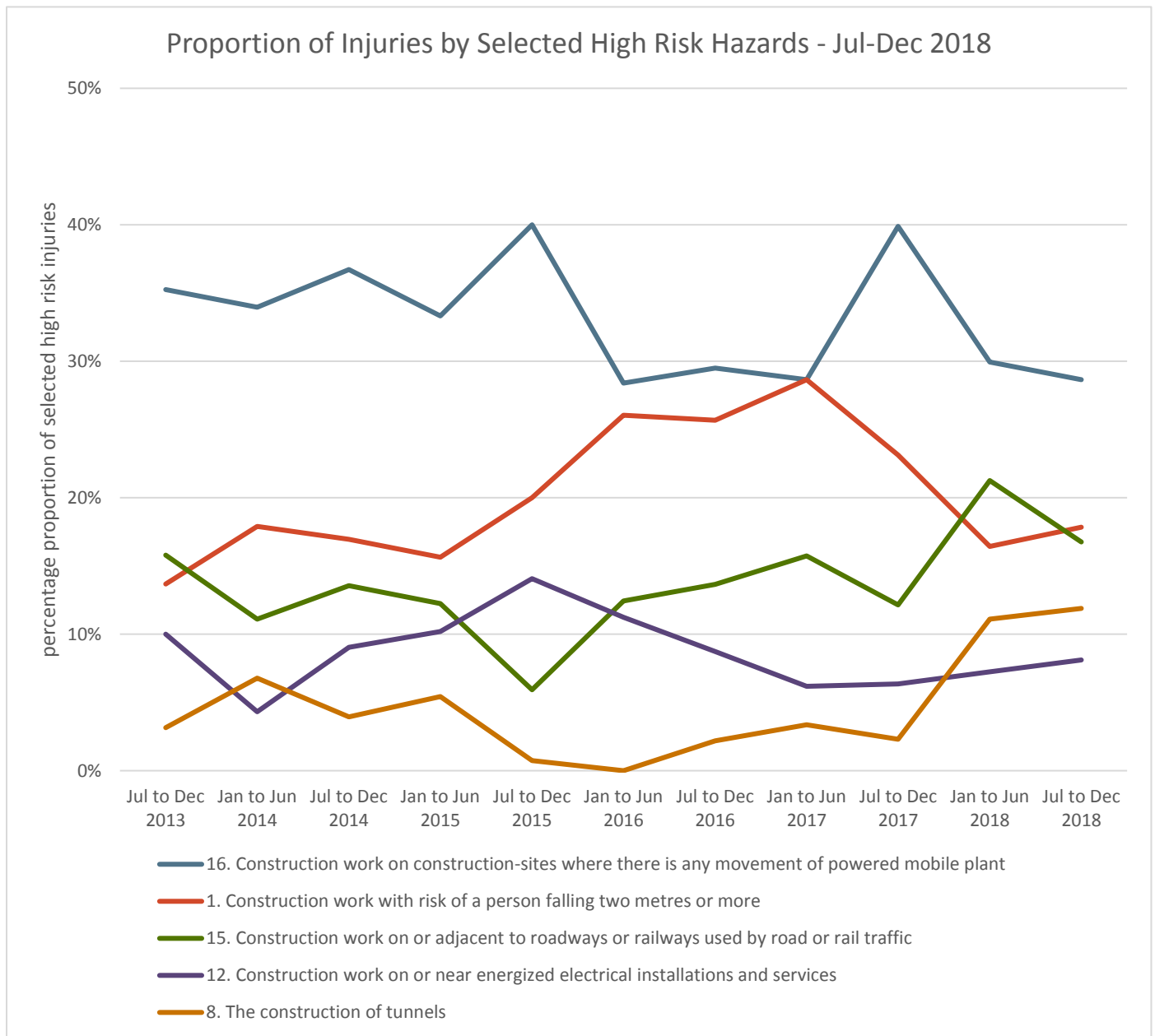
Period	Jul to Dec 2013	Jan to Jun 2014	Jul to Dec 2014	Jan to Jun 2015	Jul to Dec 2015	Jan to Jun 2016	Jul to Dec 2016	Jan to Jun 2017	Jul to Dec 2017	Jan to Jun 2018	Jul to Dec 2018
Risk 1	13.68%	17.90%	16.95%	15.65%	20.00%	26.04%	25.68%	28.65%	23.12%	16.43%	17.84%
Risk 2	0.00%	1.23%	0.56%	0.68%	2.96%	2.37%	0.55%	0.56%	0.00%	0.48%	1.08%
Risk 3	3.16%	3.70%	3.95%	2.04%	2.96%	5.92%	3.28%	3.37%	4.62%	2.90%	2.16%
Risk 4	3.16%	3.70%	0.56%	6.12%	1.48%	0.00%	3.28%	1.69%	1.16%	0.48%	1.08%
Risk 5	2.11%	5.56%	9.04%	6.12%	5.93%	4.14%	0.55%	3.37%	1.16%	2.42%	3.78%
Risk 6	0.53%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	1.12%	0.00%	0.97%	0.54%
Risk 7	3.68%	1.85%	2.26%	0.68%	2.22%	4.14%	4.92%	0.56%	3.47%	2.42%	3.24%
Risk 8	3.16%	6.79%	3.95%	5.44%	0.74%	0.00%	2.19%	3.37%	2.31%	11.11%	11.89%
Risk 9	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 10	2.63%	4.94%	0.56%	3.40%	1.48%	2.37%	3.83%	1.12%	0.58%	0.00%	2.16%
Risk 11	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.36%	0.74%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.54%
Risk 12	10.00%	4.32%	9.04%	10.20%	14.07%	11.24%	8.74%	6.18%	6.36%	7.25%	8.11%
Risk 13	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 14	3.16%	3.09%	1.69%	2.04%	0.00%	0.59%	1.09%	3.37%	3.47%	3.86%	2.16%
Risk 15	15.79%	11.11%	13.56%	12.24%	5.93%	12.43%	13.66%	15.73%	12.14%	21.26%	16.76%
Risk 16	35.26%	33.95%	36.72%	33.33%	40.00%	28.40%	29.51%	28.65%	39.88%	29.95%	28.65%
Risk 17	0.53%	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%	0.74%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 18	2.63%	1.23%	0.56%	0.00%	0.74%	1.78%	0.55%	1.69%	1.73%	0.48%	0.00%
Risk 19	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

* See the Glossary for the construction risks outlined in the above table.

Since July 2013, the top high risk construction category has been 16 - *Construction work on construction-sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant*. Given the nature of work in the construction industry, Mobile Plant has been the most reviewed Scheme criteria since May 2015.

The second highest rated category was 1 - *Construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more* and the third highest rated category was 15 - *Construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic*.

Proportion of injuries by Selected Top Five, High-risk Construction Hazards Over Time – July-December 2018

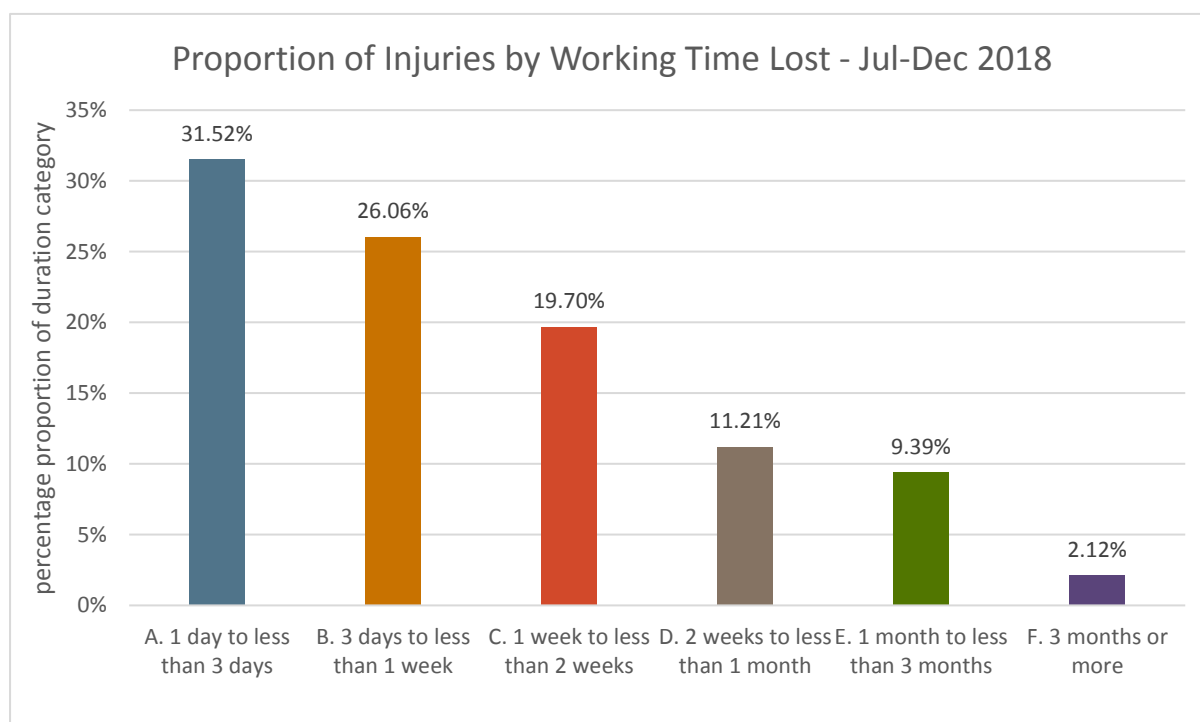


The graph above illustrates the top five construction hazards with noticeable movement since July 2013. In the period July to December 2018, there have been proportional increases in the number of incidents involving the construction of tunnels, with declines in the proportion of incidents involving powered mobile plant, road or railways and falls of two meters or more.

4.5 Working Time Lost

There has been no change in the most common duration of working time lost since December 2011, with 'Between one and three days' being the highest ranking category. There is a progressive step down in the proportion of days lost as duration increases, for example there is an average 16 percentage point difference between the first and second ranked categories.

Over 77 per cent of workers who suffered a time lost injury (in the reporting period) returned to work in less than two weeks.

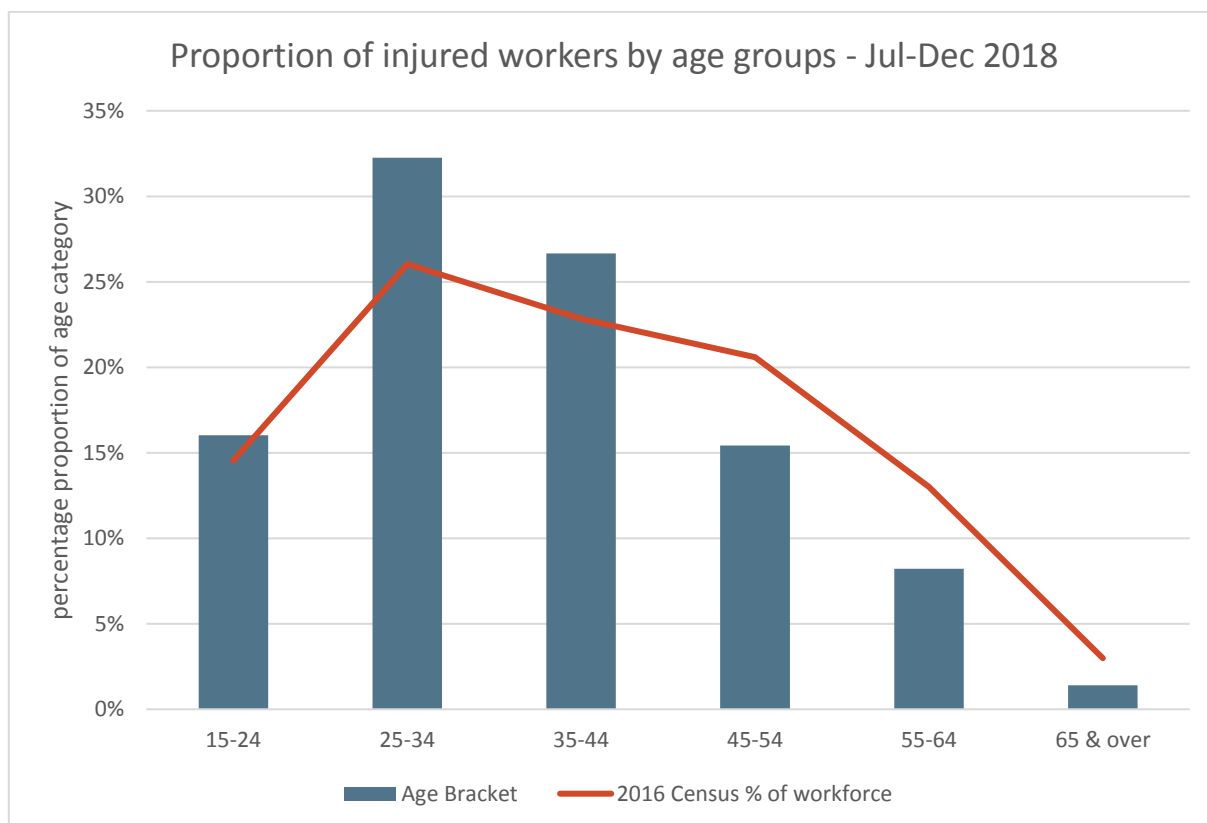


Proportion of Injuries by Working Time Lost (various durations) - July-December 2018

Period	1 day to less than 3 days	3 days to less than 1 week	1 week to less than 2 weeks	2 weeks to less than 1 month	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months or more
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	35.08%	23.69%	21.85%	9.85%	7.69%	1.85%
Jul to Dec 2018	31.52%	26.06%	19.70%	11.21%	9.39%	2.12%

4.6 Proportion of injured workers by age

Nearly 75 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 (32.26 per cent). The 35-44 age bracket has the highest proportion of all incidents when compared with the five year biannual average (4 percentage points higher).

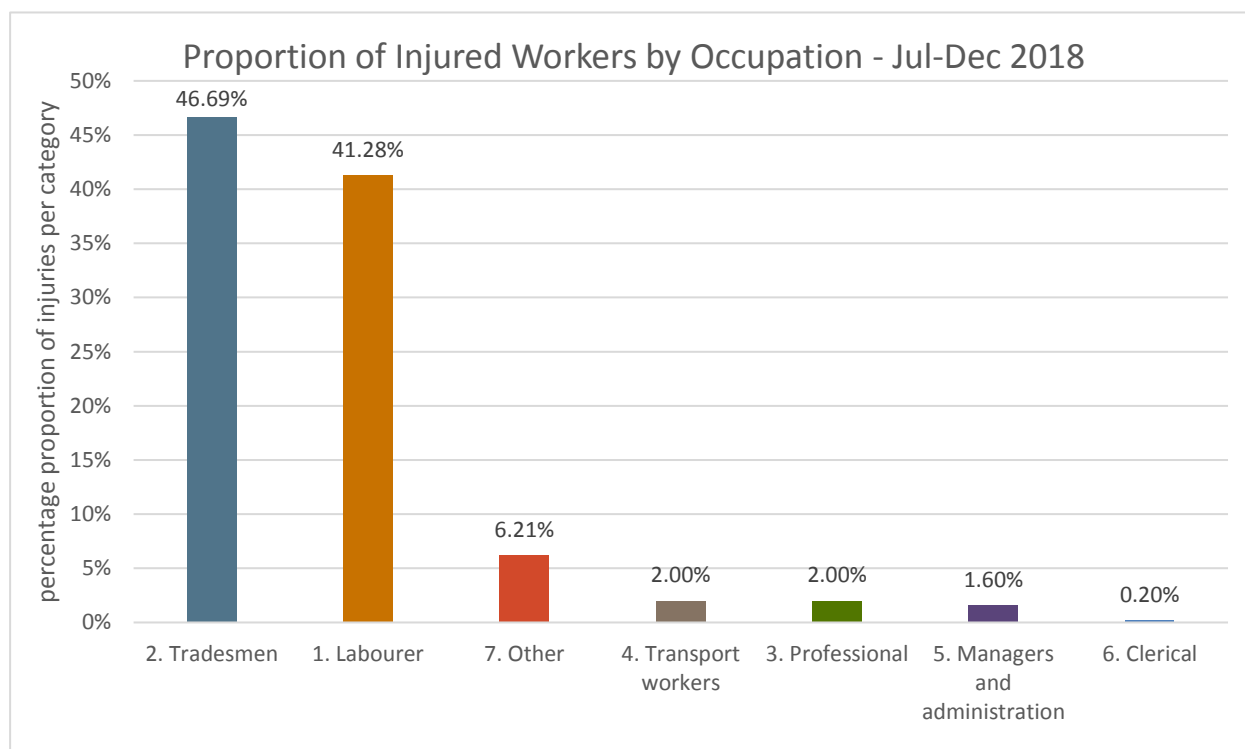


Proportion of injured workers by age groups - July-December 2018

Period	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	18.30%	33.72%	21.39%	15.41%	9.63%	1.54%
Jul to Dec 2018	16.03%	32.26%	26.65%	15.43%	8.22%	1.40%

4.7 Injured Worker's Occupation

Over 87 per cent of people injured in reports submitted to the OFSC were Tradesmen (46.69 per cent) or Labourers (41.28 per cent).



Proportion of Injured Workers by Occupation - July-December 2018

Period	Labourer	Tradesmen	Professional	Transport workers	Managers and admin	Clerical	Other
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	48.75%	37.76%	1.54%	2.31%	1.93%	0.00%	7.71%
Jul to Dec 2018	41.28%	46.69%	2.00%	2.00%	1.60%	0.20%	6.21%

4.8 Dangerous Occurrences

As a requirement for Scheme accreditation, the OFSC requires that accredited companies report their near misses (dangerous occurrences). The OFSC use the same definition as the jurisdiction in which the relevant project was being undertaken. Reports for notifiable incidents should be provided to the OFSC within 48 hours.

There were 65 Scheme Dangerous Occurrences reported to the OFSC in the July to December 2018 reporting period.

Incidents associated with Mobile Plant continued to rank highly as a proportion of total incidents received from accredited companies. Scheme Dangerous Occurrences (20.5 per cent) and LTIs/MTIs combined (27.2 per cent) for Mobile Plant ranked as the second high proportion in terms of all risk categories through July – December 2018.

The average proportion of companies that reported a Dangerous Occurrence dropped by three percentage points between 2013-15 and 2016-18 (for the July-December period).

Number of Dangerous Occurrences by Biannual Reporting Period

Period	Dangerous Occurrences
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
Jan to Jun 2018	63
Jul to Dec 2018	65

4.9 Workers' Compensation

Employers are generally required to pay workers' compensation premiums to cover their workers in the event of a work related injury or illness. The majority of employers in Australia are premium payers. Premiums fund financial and medical support to injured workers, cover the costs of dispute management and administration of the schemes.

Each jurisdiction calculates its industry rates differently. Some calculate certain claims performance elements, while other jurisdictions also include current industry premium rates. The number of self-insurers also varies across different jurisdictions with varying classifications.

A premium rate is an additional percentage proportion of wages an employer pays to help cover the cost of injured workers in their jurisdiction recover and return to work.

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

Accredited Contractor average Workers Compensation Premium Rate by Biannual Period

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 2013	3.318	2.906	2.334	1.728	2.705	2.275	1.531	1.466
Jan to Jun 2014	3.750	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	1.490	1.471
Jan to Jun 2015	3.020	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	1.370
Jan to Jun 2016	2.790	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	3.490	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
Jan to Jun 2018	3.379	2.480	2.259	1.555	2.185	1.865	1.368	1.343
Jul to Dec 2018	3.694	2.406	2.507	1.369	2.104	2.158	1.370	1.461

Non-residential Industry Construction Workers Compensation Premium Rate

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 2017 ³	4.380 ⁴	NA ⁵	NA ⁶	2.136	2.347	3.220	1.432	1.460

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:

- ADCO Constructions Pty Ltd won the 2018 *Master Builders – Bankwest Excellence in Construction Awards ‘Mark Allen Memorial Fund Excellence in Workplace Health & Safety’* for the ‘Regis Hollywood Aged care Redevelopment’ project.
- A.W. Edwards Pty Ltd won two 2018 *Master Builders Association of NSW Excellence in Construction Awards – ‘Safety Innovation’* for the ‘Blacktown Hospital Acute Services Building’ and ‘UNSW Electrical Engineering Building CRM’ projects.
- Buildcorp Group Pty Ltd won the 2018 *icare Care and Service Excellence (CASE) Award for Excellence in Injury Prevention* as a joint winner with Komatsu.
- Decon Technologies Pty Ltd won the 2018 *NECA Excellence Awards: Work Health and Safety Management System (Company)*.
- Downer EDI Works Pty Ltd won the 2018 *Master Builders Australia National Excellence in Building and Construction Awards – Office of the Federal Safety Commissioner (OFSC) National Excellence in Workplace Health and Safety Award (Commercial)* for the ‘Tuggeranong Parkway’ project.
- Fairbrother Pty Ltd won the 2018 *Master Builders Tasmania Awards for Excellence – Work Health and Safety (WHS)* for the ‘UTAS NRAS Accommodation Units Stage 1’ project.

³ Safe Work Australia publication Comparison of Workers’ Compensation Arrangements in Australia and New Zealand December 2018, Table 7.6 Selected Industry Premium Rates as at 30 September 2017, pages 236-238 (Qld, SA, Tas, Vic, WA).

⁴ ACT Workers’ Compensation Scheme Suggested Reasonable Premium Rates – 2018-19 (Draft Discussion Paper). Industry rate based on actuarial analysis for 2017/18.

⁵ NSW rates have not been publicly disclosed since the 1 September 2015 reforms to separate the workers compensation regulatory and insurance functions between the newly created statutory agencies, State Insurance Regulatory Authority and Insurance and Care NSW.

⁶ The Northern Territory does not provide industry premium rates because the legislation gives insurers the power to set their own industry premium rates and these do not have to be gazetted.

- FDC Construction & Fitout Pty Limited won the 2018 *Master Builders Association of NSW Excellence in Construction Awards 'Site Safety – Commercial Projects \$50,000,001 & over'* for the 'University of Sydney - Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences' project.
- FDC Construction & Fitout Pty Limited won the 2018 *Master Builders Association of NSW Excellence in Construction Awards – 'Site Safety – Commercial Projects up to \$50,000,000'* for the '309-321 Kent Street Refurbishment Sydney' project.
- Gradco Pty Ltd won the 2018 *WorkSafe (Tasmania) Award - Category 2 (Large business): Excellence in developing and implementing an initiative (solution) to an identified work health and safety issue* for the 'Rhyndaston Rail Tunnel' project.
- John Holland Pty Ltd won the 2018 *Queensland Safe Work and Return to Work Award – Category one: Best solution to an identified work health and safety issue* for the 'Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal (DBCT)' project.
- Kane Constructions Pty Ltd won the 2018 *Master Builders Victoria Excellence in Construction Awards: Excellence in Health and Safety Award* for the 'University of Melbourne Western Edge Biosciences (WEBS)' project.
- Laing O'Rourke Australia Construction Pty Ltd won the 2018 *Master Builders Brisbane Housing & Construction Award: Excellence in Workplace Health and Safety* for the 'Toolbox Spotter' initiative.
- Shadforth's Civil Engineering Contractors Pty Ltd won the 2018 *National Safety Awards of Excellence – Category 3: Best WHS Training Program*.
- Ventia Pty Limited won the 2018 *Queensland Safe Work and Return to Work Award – Category four: Most significant improvement to work health and safety performance* for the improvements within 'Gateway Motorway Services (GMS)', the maintenance and traffic incident management service contractor for the 'Gateway Upgrade Project'.

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 – The Fatality Frequency rate is calculated as follows:

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

All other Frequency rates (i.e. TRIFR, LTIFR, MTIFR) - 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.

From July-December 2018 onwards, LTIs for residential construction have been removed in the context of Scheme to Non-Scheme comparisons to enable more meaningful comparisons.

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.

From July-December 2018 onwards, MTIs for residential construction have been removed in the context of Scheme to Non-Scheme comparisons to enable more meaningful comparisons.

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.

From July-December 2018 onwards, injuries for residential construction have been removed in the context of Scheme to Non-Scheme comparisons to enable more meaningful comparisons.