

**ANALYSIS OF BIENNIAL DATA FROM
ACCREDITED CONTRACTORS FOR THE
JANUARY TO JUNE 2013
REPORTING PERIOD**

Australian Government Building and Construction OHS
Accreditation Scheme

January - June 2013

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1 Introduction

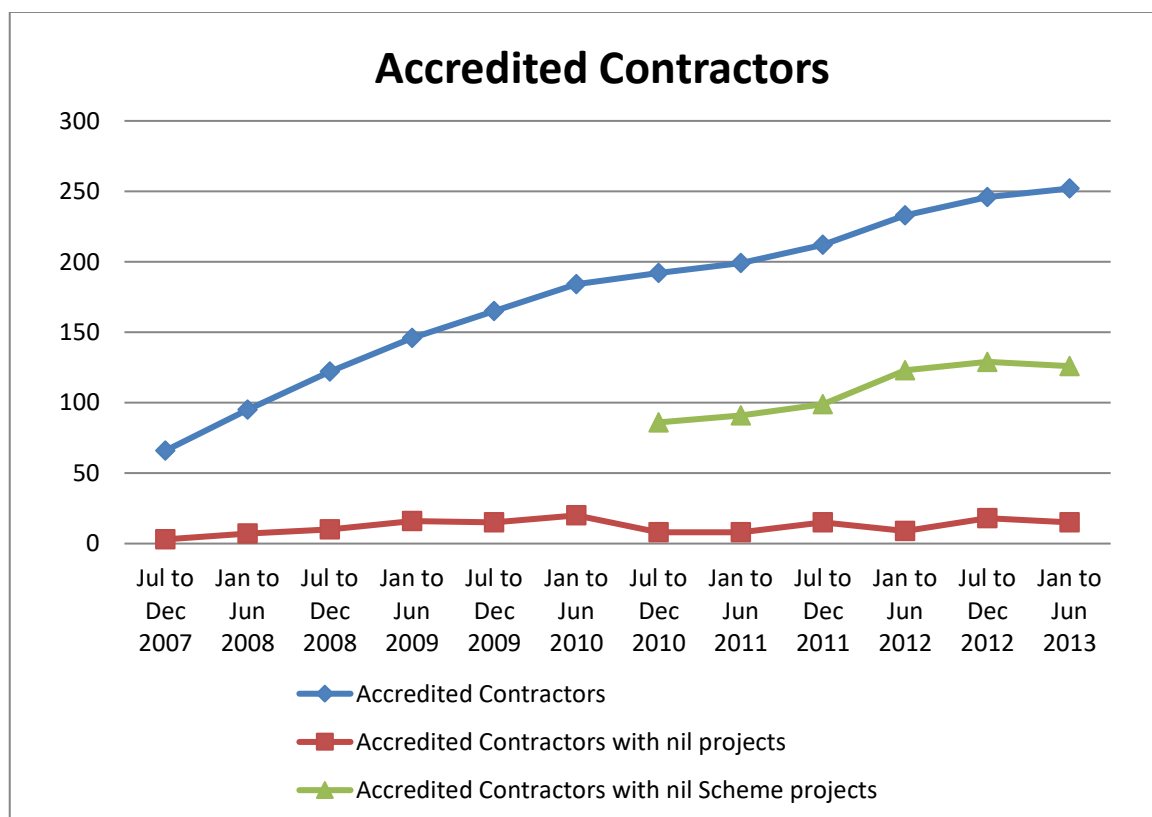
This report is produced by the Office of the Federal Safety Commissioner (OFSC). The report provides an overview and analysis of data collected from companies accredited under the Australian Government Building and Construction OHS Accreditation Scheme (the Scheme) for the period January to June 2013. Comparisons are also made with data collected from previous biannual periods where appropriate.

Under their conditions of accreditation accredited companies are required to submit biannual reports twice a year, in addition to incident reports, Scheme project reports and end of project reports. The data used in this report has been collected from a combination of biannual, incident, and Scheme project reports.

2 Overview

2.1 Number of Accredited contractors

The number of accredited contractors continues to grow, with 252 contractors submitting biannual reports for the January to June 2013 reporting period. This is a 2.44 per cent increase on the previous period. Of the 252 accredited contractors, 126 did not undertake Scheme projects during the period, with 15 undertaking no projects during the period whatsoever.



2.2 Applications

The OFSC received 77 applications for accreditation or reaccreditation during the January to June 2013 reporting period, which is a significant increase compared to the previous corresponding period (52 total for the January to June 2012). Of these 77 applications, 41 were first time applications, and 36 were applications for reaccreditation.

Twenty contractors gained accreditation for the first time during the period, while 38 contractors achieved reaccreditation.

Period	Applications for First Accreditation	Applications for Reaccreditation	Total Applications
2006	24	0	24
Jan to Jun 2007	61	0	61
Jul to Dec 2007	50	0	50
Jan to Jun 2008	35	0	35
Jul to Dec 2008	41	0	41
Jan to Jun 2009	58	0	58
Jul to Dec 2009	48	17	65
Jan to Jun 2010	29	34	63
July to Dec 2010	39	30	69
Jan to Jun 2011	34	19	53
Jul to Dec 2011	38	26	64
Jan to Jun 2012	33	19	52
Jul to Dec 2012	27	37	64
Jan to Jun 2013	41	36	77
Total	558	218	776

2.3 Number of Projects

The OFSC has been notified of a total of 912 directly and indirectly funded contracts for building work with a combined value of \$46.87 billion that had been covered by the Scheme.

Of the 912 notified contracts, 323 were active and 589 were completed as at 30 April 2013.

The data gathered for this current reporting period includes non-Scheme projects valued at less than \$3 million. The data prior to the July 2010 reporting period only includes projects with a value in excess of \$3 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
Jul to Dec 2007	25	42	58	1,019
Jan to Jun 2008	32	71	85	1,212
Jul to Dec 2008	44	103	107	1,416
Jan to Jun 2009	61	128	124	1,730
Jul to Dec 2009	75	183	145	2,170
Jan to Jun 2010	94	249	153	2,255
July to Dec 2010	102	293	177	6,943
Jan to Jun 2011	108	329	185	7,861
Jul to Dec 2011	113	343	197	11,081
Jan to Jun 2012	110	357	218	8,824
Jul to Dec 2012	117	347	228	7,235
Jan to Jun 2013	126	339	237	11,568

Period	Scheme projects (million hours)	Non-Scheme projects any value (million hours)	All projects (million hours)
Jul to Dec 2010	41.97	147.44	189.40
Jan to Jun 2011	26.29	135.95	162.24
Jul to Dec 2011	31.92	135.29	167.20
Jan to Jun 2012	29.94	139.57	169.51
Jul to Dec 2012	43.80	131.05	174.85
Jan to Jun 2013	33.66	135.78	169.45

3 Analysis/Findings

3.1 Fatalities

There were two fatalities on Scheme projects in the January to June 2013 period, which is an increase on the previous corresponding period in January to June 2012 which recorded no fatalities on Scheme projects. The Scheme project fatality rate (5.94) is thus higher than the previous corresponding period (0.00 in January to June 2012). Three fatalities were also reported by accredited contractors on non-Scheme projects during the period, representing a 50 per cent decrease on the corresponding period in 2012 which saw six non-Scheme fatalities. The non-Scheme project fatalities frequency rate (2.21) has also reduced by more than half of the January to June 2012 period (4.85).

These figures do not include deaths from heart attacks or other natural causes. The fatality frequency rate for non-Scheme projects includes hours worked on projects valued at less than

\$3 million, while the Scheme fatality frequency rate does not (there are no Scheme projects valued under \$3 million). The result is a relative inflation of the fatality frequency rate on Scheme projects when compared to the rate on non-Scheme projects.

Period	Number of Fatalities on Scheme projects	Scheme project Fatalities frequency rate	Number of Fatalities on non-Scheme projects	Non-Scheme projects Fatalities frequency rate	Number of Fatalities all projects	All projects Fatalities frequency rate
Jul to Dec 2007	1	NA	0	NA	1	NA
Jan to Jun 2008	0	NA	6	NA	6	NA
Jul to Dec 2008	0	NA	4	NA	4	NA
Jan to Jun 2009	1	NA	4	NA	5	NA
Jul to Dec 2009	0	0.00	1	1.07	1	0.92
Jan to Jun 2010	1	4.36	0	0.00	1	0.66
Jul to Dec 2010	2	4.77	2	1.35	4	2.39
Jan to Jun 2011	0	0.00	1	0.70	1	0.60
Jul to Dec 2011	3	9.40	3	2.22	6	3.59
Jan to Jun 2012	0	0.00	6	4.85	6	3.90
Jul to Dec 2012	3	6.85	3	2.29	6	3.43
Jan to Jun 2013	2	5.94	3	2.21	5	2.95

3.2 Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)

The Scheme mean LTIFR for the January to June 2013 period increased from the corresponding period in 2012 by 47.34 per cent, while the winsorised mean decreased and is the lowest recorded in the history of the Scheme (1.69). Conversely the non-Scheme project mean LTIFR for the period (21.60) is the highest in the Scheme's history, while the winsorised mean LTIFR (3.87) decreased by 10 per cent from the corresponding period in 2012.

Period	Scheme project Median	Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Scheme project Winsorised mean	Non-Scheme project Median	Non-Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Non-Scheme project Winsorised mean
Jul to Dec 2007	0.00	6.94	4.04	4.65	10.06	7.52
Jan to Jun 2008	0.00	9.24	8.72	4.95	10.41	9.05
Jul to Dec 2008	0.00	7.44	6.21	4.65	12.22	7.36
Jan to Jun 2009	0.00	12.86	10.35	3.50	11.54	6.10
Jul to Dec 2009	0.00	9.36	7.68	3.00	11.61	8.28
Jan to Jun 2010	0.00	21.99	3.21	3.73	11.34	8.61
Jul to Dec 2010	0.00	5.54	3.43	0.00	13.83	4.76
Jan to Jun 2011	0.00	10.17	3.98	0.00	8.97	3.97
Jul to Dec 2011	0.00	20.60	6.82	0.60	8.01	5.45
Jan to Jun 2012	0.00	4.14	2.04	0.00	7.38	4.30
Jul to Dec 2012	0.00	13.54	1.88	0.00	6.15	2.71
Jan to Jun 2013	0.00	6.10	1.69	0.00	21.60	3.87

Scheme LTIFR by construction type

When separated by industry sector, Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors on Civil projects recorded the highest mean LTIFR (10.28), followed by Commercial projects (3.28) and Residential projects (0.47). The winsorised mean for Civil Scheme projects was significantly lower (1.98 compared to 10.28) than the arithmetic mean; the result of a number of high outliers.

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	0.47	10.28	3.28	6.10
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winsorised Mean	0.00	1.98	1.51	1.69

Non-Scheme LTIFR by construction type

Non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors on Commercial projects recorded the highest mean LTIFR (30.37), followed by Residential projects (7.08) and Civil projects (6.86).

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	7.08	6.86	30.37	21.60
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winsorised Mean	6.11	2.30	4.08	3.87

3.3 Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate (MTIFR)

The Scheme project mean – and winsorised mean – MTIFR for the period were the lowest in the history of the Scheme. The non-Scheme project mean MTIFR and winsorised mean MTIFR have decreased from the corresponding period in 2012.

Period	Scheme project Median	Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Scheme project Winsorised mean	Non-Scheme project Median	Non-Scheme project Arithmetic mean	Non-Scheme project Winsorised mean
Jul to Dec 2007	0.00	12.06	9.53	19.90	26.23	23.32
Jan to Jun 2008	0.00	18.06	16.29	19.00	29.39	24.36
Jul to Dec 2008	2.78	21.79	14.50	13.18	21.10	16.67
Jan to Jun 2009	8.58	33.93	22.78	14.32	26.82	17.21
Jul to Dec 2009	13.04	21.84	16.62	18.17	38.51	28.73
Jan to Jun 2010	0.00	34.67	16.95	21.03	40.15	28.45
Jul to Dec 2010	0.00	11.30	6.44	12.71	63.91	21.07
Jan to Jun 2011	0.00	19.93	8.12	11.02	36.31	20.00
Jul to Dec 2011	0.00	16.30	7.23	10.83	34.12	18.10
Jan to Jun 2012	0.00	13.13	9.65	10.24	32.21	18.69
Jul to Dec 2012	0.00	14.77	5.00	9.08	40.91	17.16
Jan to Jun 2013	0.00	7.52	3.78	8.28	29.95	16.89

Scheme MTIFR by construction type

Scheme Residential construction projects recorded the highest mean MTIFR (18.77), followed by Commercial projects (9.30) and Civil projects (3.37).

The winsorised mean MTIFR for Residential Scheme projects was lower than the Commercial Scheme project winsorised mean MTIFR, demonstrating a number of high outliers within the Residential Scheme project MTIFR figures.

	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	18.77	3.37	9.30	7.52
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Winsorised Mean	3.64	2.03	5.33	3.78

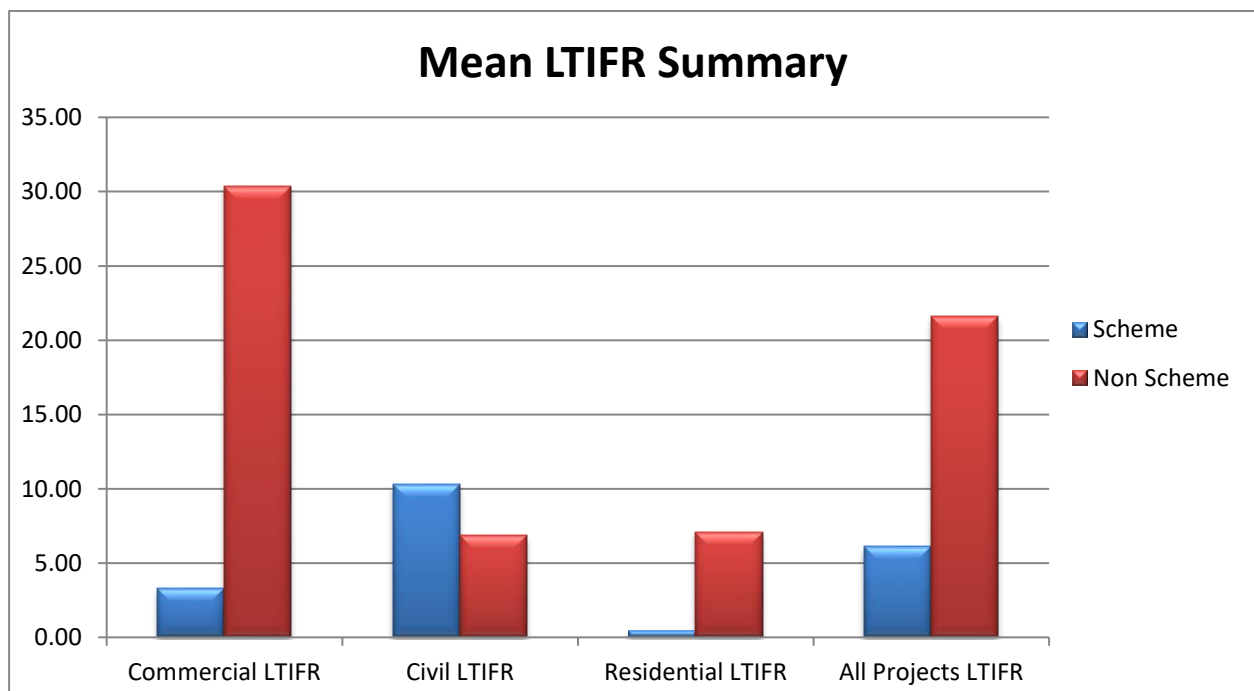
Non-Scheme MTIFR by construction type

The mean MTIFR recorded by contractors working on non-Scheme Commercial projects (33.76) was higher than the MTIFR recorded by accredited contractors working on Civil projects (20.23), with non-Scheme Residential projects recording the lowest mean MTIFR (18.10).

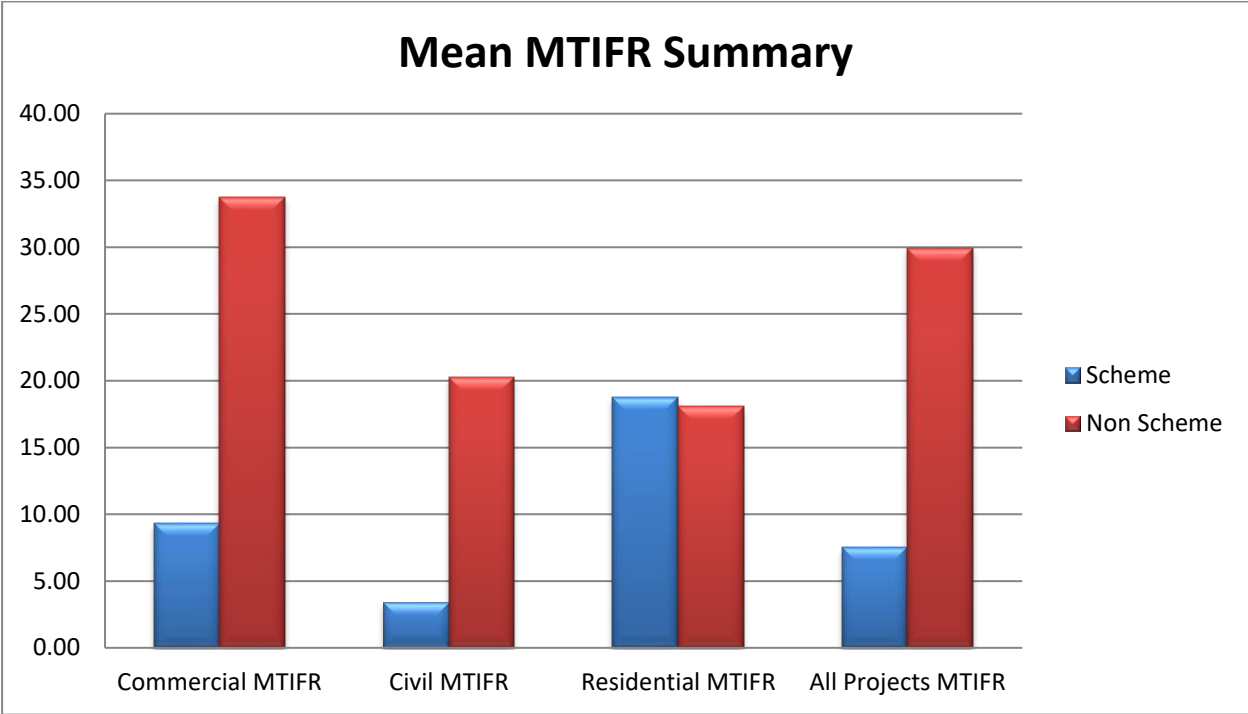
	Residential	Civil	Commercial	All
Mean	18.10	20.23	33.76	29.95
Median	0.00	4.96	11.55	8.28
Winsorised Mean	12.00	11.16	18.52	16.89

3.4 LTIFR/MTIFR 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 in all categories bar Civil construction.



The following graph summarises the MTIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects, with the Scheme MTIFR only exceeding the non-Scheme MTIFR on Residential projects.



3.5 Number of Notices Issued

There has been a 100 per cent increase in the number of Infringement notices issued to accredited contractors when compared to the corresponding period in 2012. There has also been a significant decrease to Prohibition and Improvement notices compared to the corresponding period in 2012. The overall notices total 166 for the January to June 2013 period, decreasing from 197 in the January to June 2012 period.

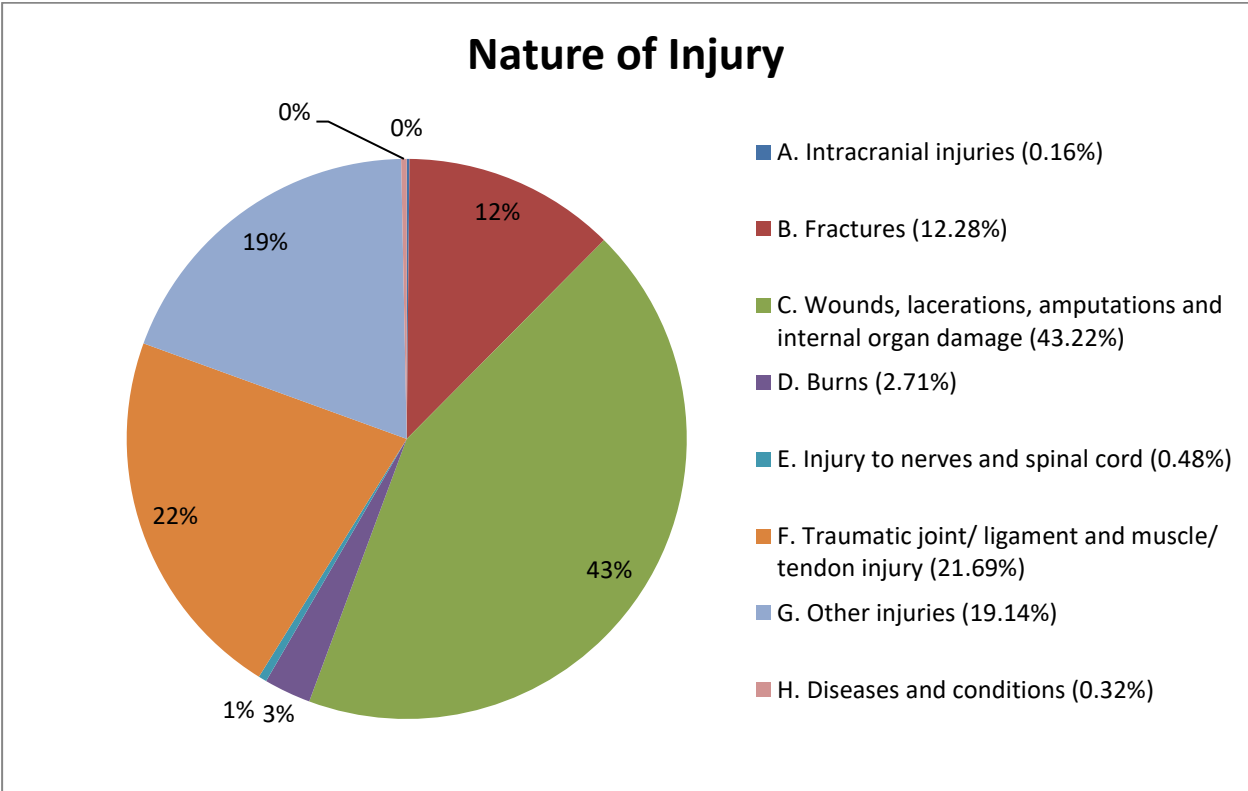
Period	Infringement Notices	Prohibition Notices	Improvement Notices	Other Notices (eg enforceable undertakings)
Jan–Jun 2011	10	63	140	7
Jul–Dec 2011	2	51	137	1
Jan–Jun 2012	4	52	136	5
Jul–Dec 2012	46	46	143	5
Jan–Jun 2013	8	41	112	5

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 \$3 million. Incident reports for all fatalities—regardless of project value—must also be submitted.

4.1 Nature of injury

Almost half of all injuries reported to the OFSC during the period related to *Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage* (43.22 per cent), while 21.69 percent relate to *Traumatic joint/ligament and muscle/tendons* injuries. These two categories make up almost two thirds of the total injuries reported.

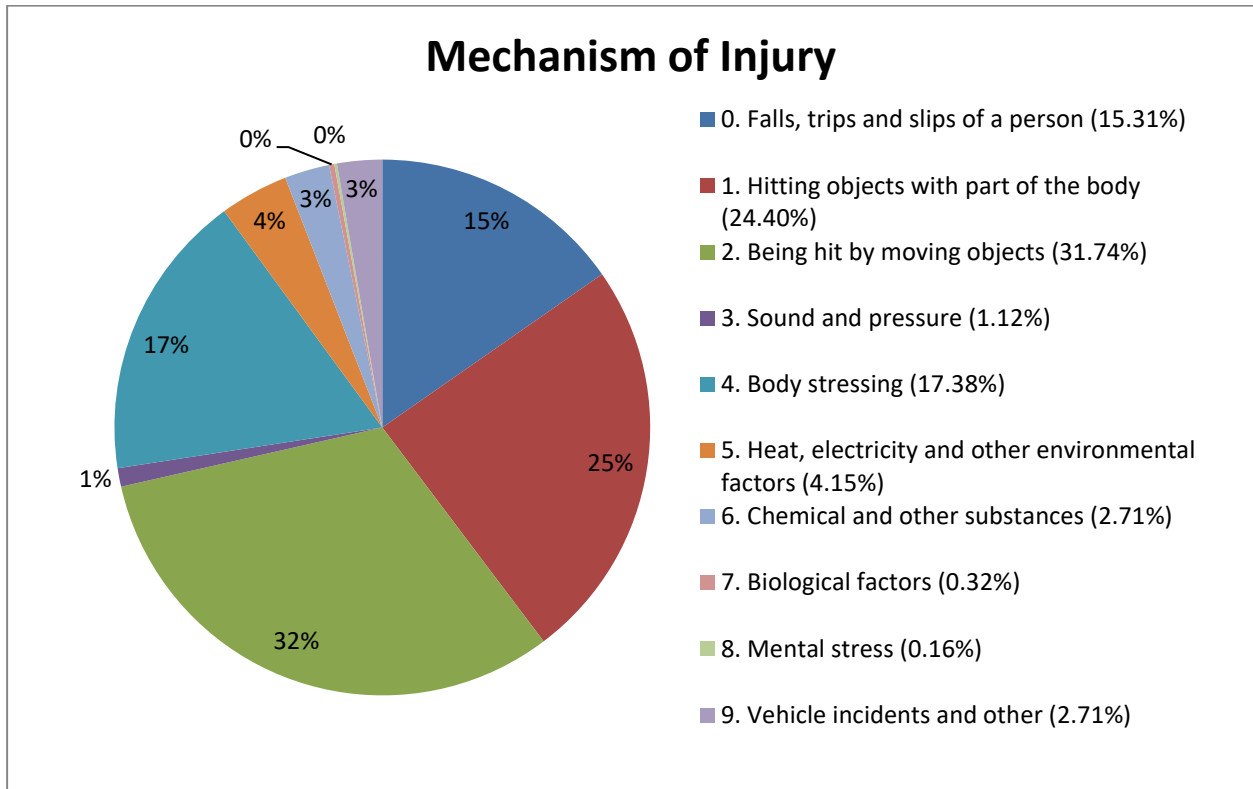


Nature of Injury

Period	Injury A	Injury B	Injury C	Injury D	Injury E	Injury F	Injury G	Injury H
Jul to Dec 2011	0.76%	10.51%	32.57%	1.43%	1.24%	33.81%	19.20%	0.48%
Jan to Jun 2012	0.87%	9.89%	38.57%	1.24%	1.11%	31.77%	15.70%	0.87%
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%

4.2 Mechanism of Injury

The top four mechanisms of injury reported to the OFSC are *Being hit by moving objects* (31.74 per cent), *Hitting objects with part of the body* (24.40 per cent), *Body Stressing* (17.38 per cent), and *Falls trips and slips of a person* (15.31 per cent). These mechanisms account for 88.83 per cent of all injuries reported during the period. These are the same four categories that were the top four identified in the corresponding period for the previous year.

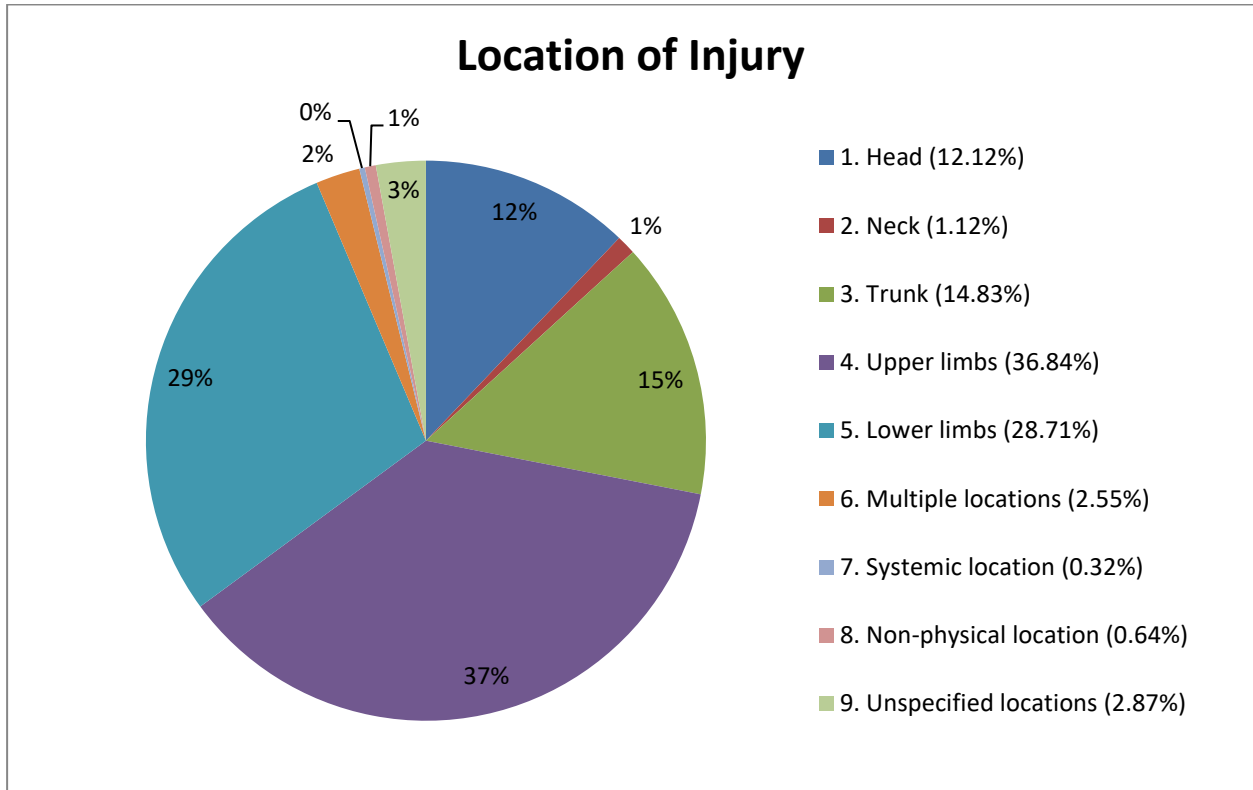


Mechanism of Injury

Period	Mech. 0	Mech. 1	Mech. 2	Mech. 3	Mech. 4	Mech. 5	Mech. 6	Mech. 7	Mech. 8	Mech. 9
Jul to Dec 2011	20.92%	21.78%	23.78%	0.29%	24.74%	2.10%	1.91%	0.67%	0.00%	3.82%
Jan to Jun 2012	21.26%	23.49%	25.34%	0.00%	20.64%	2.84%	2.10%	1.73%	0.25%	2.35%
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%

4.3 Location of Injury

Over 65 per cent of injuries reported were sustained to *upper limbs* (36.84 per cent) and *lower limbs* (28.71 per cent). Both of these locations of injury are consistent with the corresponding period in 2012.



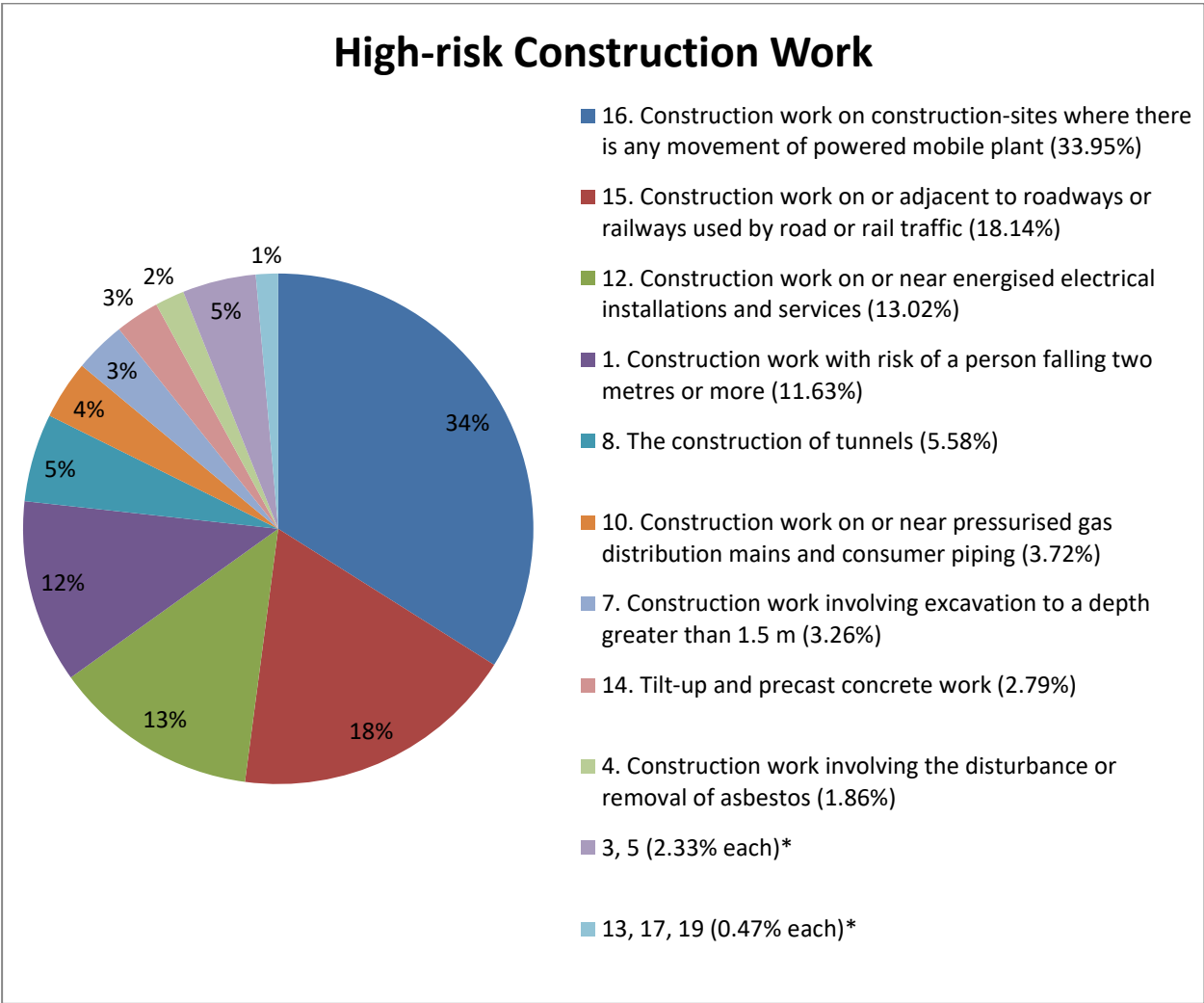
Location of Injury

Period	Loc. 1	Loc. 2	Loc. 3	Loc. 4	Loc. 5	Loc. 6	Loc. 7	Loc. 8	Loc. 9
Jul to Dec 2011	10.51%	1.81%	20.92%	34.48%	27.22%	2.29%	0.29%	0.19%	2.29%
Jan to Jun 2012	9.52%	2.10%	16.81%	37.33%	28.55%	2.10%	0.25%	0.62%	2.72%
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%

4.4 High-risk Construction Work

When submitting incident reports, accredited contractors are required to disclose – where applicable – if any high-risk construction work was taking place at the time of the incident. Of the incident reports submitted, 30.19 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 (33.95 per cent)
- construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic (18.14 per cent)
- construction work on or near energised electrical installations and services (13.02 per cent).



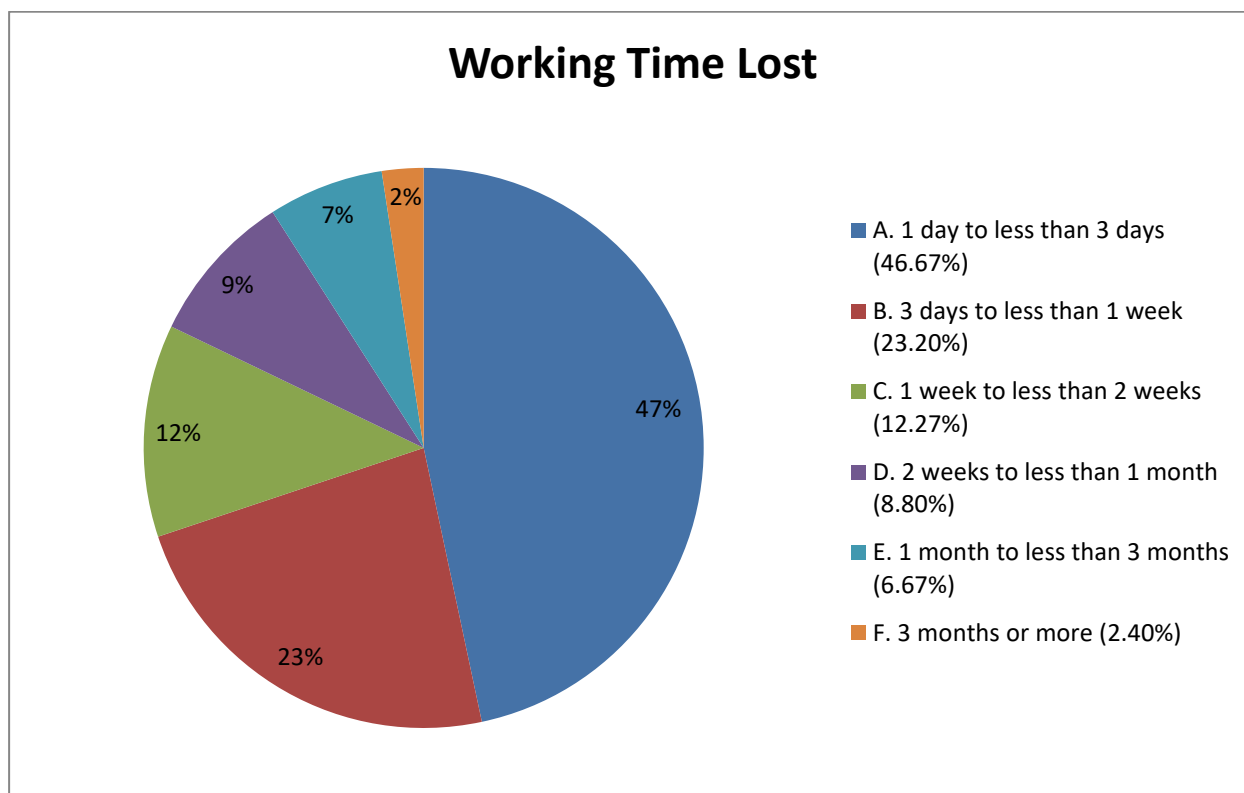
*See glossary for high-risk construction work details

High-risk Construction Work

Period	Jul to Dec 2011	Jan to Jun 2012	Jul to Dec 2012	Jan to Jun 2013
Risk 1	20.81%	16.73%	16.46%	11.63%
Risk 2	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%
Risk 3	2.54%	4.67%	1.65%	2.33%
Risk 4	0.00%	1.56%	0.82%	1.86%
Risk 5	2.03%	1.95%	2.06%	2.33%
Risk 6	0.00%	1.17%	0.82%	0.00%
Risk 7	2.54%	1.95%	2.47%	3.26%
Risk 8	0.51%	1.95%	7.00%	5.58%
Risk 9	0.00%	0.39%	0.41%	0.00%
Risk 10	0.00%	1.56%	0.00%	3.72%
Risk 11	0.51%	1.56%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 12	2.54%	8.56%	8.23%	13.02%
Risk 13	0.00%	1.17%	1.23%	0.47%
Risk 14	7.11%	8.17%	4.12%	2.79%
Risk 15	30.46%	19.46%	20.58%	18.14%
Risk 16	27.92%	26.46%	32.92%	33.95%
Risk 17	1.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%
Risk 18	2.03%	2.33%	0.82%	0.00%
Risk 19	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.47%

4.5 Working Time Lost

The most common length of time an injured worker was absent from work was *between one and three days* (46.67 per cent), which is consistent with the previous corresponding reporting period in 2012. There was a considerable increase to the proportion of injuries resulting in *Three days to less than a week* of working time lost (23.20 per cent of injuries during the period compared to 17.66 per cent in the corresponding period in 2012). Almost 70 per cent of workers who suffered a lost time injury returned to work in less than two weeks.

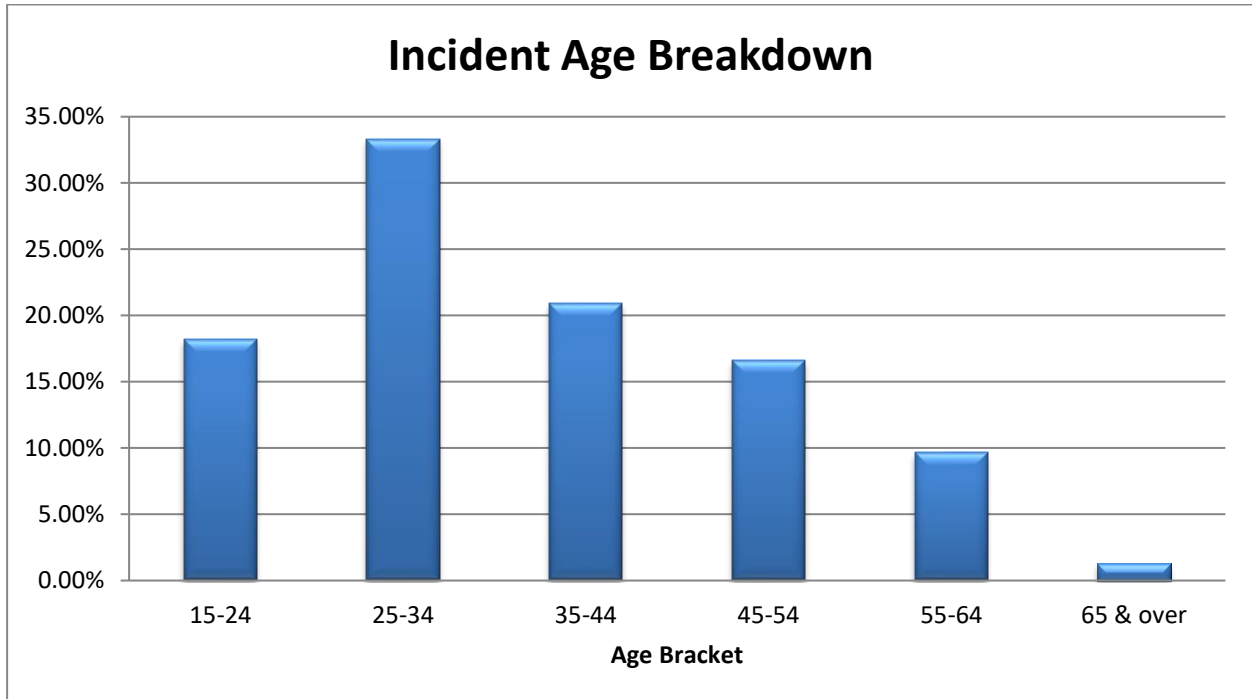


Working Time Lost

Period	A	B	C	D	E	F
Jul to Dec 2011	45.26%	22.40%	13.98%	9.47%	7.22%	1.65%
Jan to Jun 2012	46.41%	17.66%	13.55%	12.53%	8.21%	1.64%
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%

4.6 Age Breakdown

Over 75 per cent of injured workers were below the age of 45. For the fourth consecutive period, the 25-34 age bracket accounted for the highest number of reported incidents (33.33 per cent), an increase over the previous corresponding reporting period.

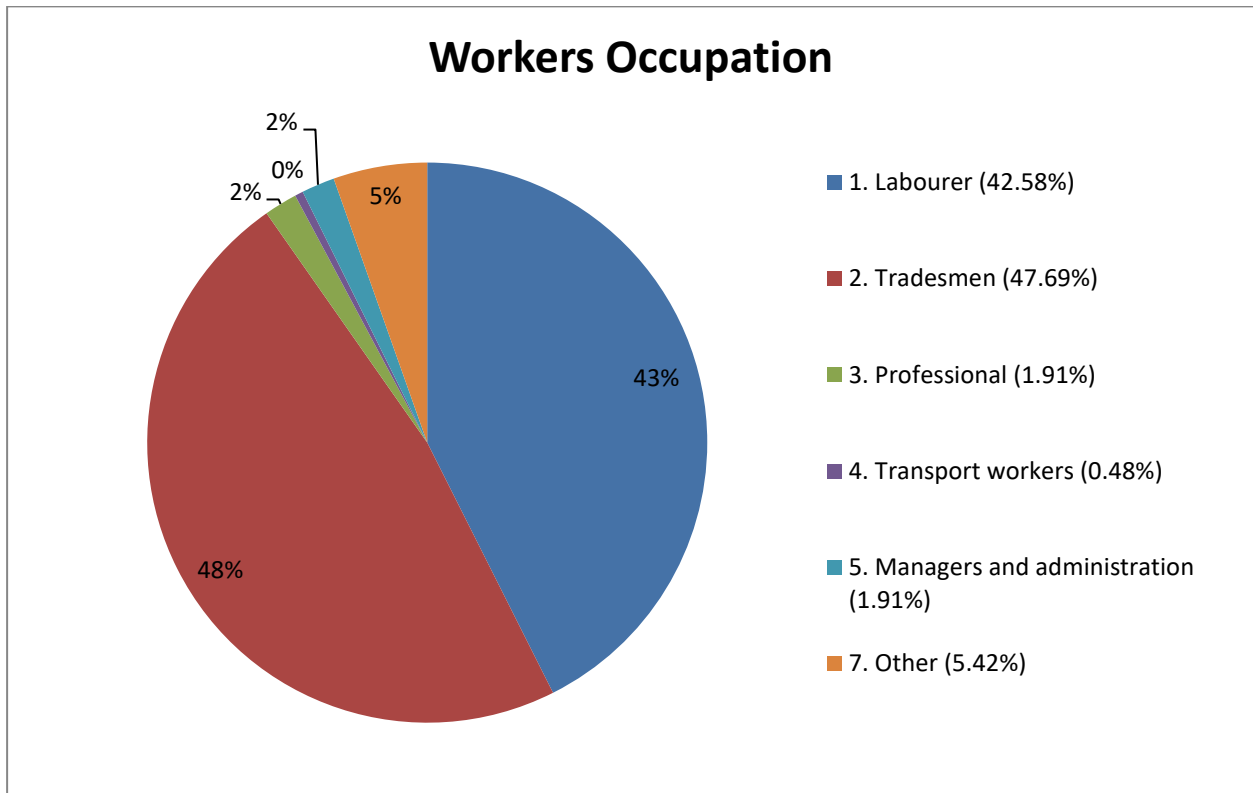


Incident Age Breakdown

Period	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
Jul to Dec 2011	19.77%	28.65%	21.97%	19.96%	8.69%	0.96%
Jan to Jun 2012	20.77%	28.18%	22.13%	20.02%	7.66%	1.24%
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%

4.7 Injured Person's Occupation

Over 90 per cent of people injured in reports submitted to the OFSC were Labourers (42.58 per cent) or Tradesmen (47.69 per cent).



Workers Occupation

Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jul to Dec 2011	42.22%	47.47%	1.15%	1.43%	1.72%	0.19%	5.83%
Jan to Jun 2012	45.49%	44.99%	2.10%	1.11%	1.48%	0.37%	4.45%
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%

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.

Eighty-four Scheme Dangerous Occurrences were reported to the OFSC in the January to June 2013 reporting period; a slight decrease on the previous corresponding period (89).

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 nominated in Dangerous Occurrence incident reports was also the most commonly nominated in LTI/MTI/Fatality reports (work on construction sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant).

Dangerous Occurrences

Period	Dangerous Occurrences
Jul to Dec 2011	79
Jan to Jun 2012	89
Jul to Dec 2012	83
Jan to Jun 2013	84

4.9 Workers' Compensation

Accredited Companies

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 2007	5.589	3.069	2.675	1.346	2.940	.	3.098	2.496
Jan to Jun 2008	4.962	3.508	2.355	1.438	3.037	.	2.054	3.348
Jul to Dec 2008	4.274	3.106	2.261	1.568	3.750	1.087	2.297	2.066
Jan to Jun 2009	3.742	2.811	1.973	1.117	3.832	1.155	2.289	2.342
Jul to Dec 2009	3.849	3.351	2.376	1.424	3.695	1.302	2.202	1.948
Jan to Jun 2010	3.521	2.975	2.372	1.316	3.560	1.475	2.270	1.731
Jul to Dec 2010	3.025	3.051	2.389	1.548	3.845	1.015	1.980	1.896
Jan to Jun 2011	3.699	3.014	2.310	1.449	3.668	1.701	1.905	1.767
Jul to Dec 2011	3.534	3.019	2.028	1.735	2.913	2.277	1.746	1.518
Jan to Jun 2012	3.712	3.102	3.508	1.717	3.204	2.014	1.680	3.048
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

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 %
House construction September 2012 ¹	NA	5.040	NA	2.849	2.90	3.97	1.683	1.20
Non-residential	NA	3.928	NA	2.963	2.90	3.55	2.038	2.15

¹ Source: Safe Work Australia publication Comparison of Workers' Compensation Arrangements in Australia and New Zealand July 2013, Table 7.6 Selected Industry Premium Rates as at 30 September 2012, page 211.

construction September 2012 ¹								
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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:

- Brierty Limited - awarded the Gold award from WorkSafe
- Construction Control Australia Pty Ltd - MBA Award 2013 - Winner - Commercial Workplace Health and Safety
- PBS Building Pty Ltd - recently announced the 2013 winner of ACT Master Builders and CBUS Award for Residential Work Health and Safety category
- UGL Engineering Pty Ltd formerly Trading as UGL Infrastructure Pty Ltd - won the Australian Water Industry National Safety Excellence Award for Safety innovation as part of the Water Resources Alliance (WRA)
- Woden Contractors Pty Ltd - nominated for Excellence in Work Health & Safety for the John Gorton Drive project at MBA Awards.

6 Initiatives

Accredited contractors submit details of any safety initiatives developed by their company during the reporting period. Many of these initiatives will form the basis of case studies and fact sheets to be published on fsc.gov.au over the coming months.

Glossary

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

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 OHS 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 fatality, 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.

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

Median - The median is the middle of a distribution; half the scores are above the median and half are below the median. If the number of values in the data set is even, then the median is the average of the two middle values. The median is less sensitive to extreme scores than the average.

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 \$3 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 \$3 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.

Winsorised mean - involves the calculation of the mean after replacing given parts of a distribution at the high and low end with the most extreme remaining values, typically replacing an equal amount of both ends. Often 10 per cent of the ends are replaced. The winsorised mean is a useful estimator because it is less sensitive to outliers than the mean but will still give a reasonable estimate of central tendency.