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

Biannual Report Data Analysis - Jan-Jun 2018

Accredited Contractors Data Report

January to June 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 January to June 2018. 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

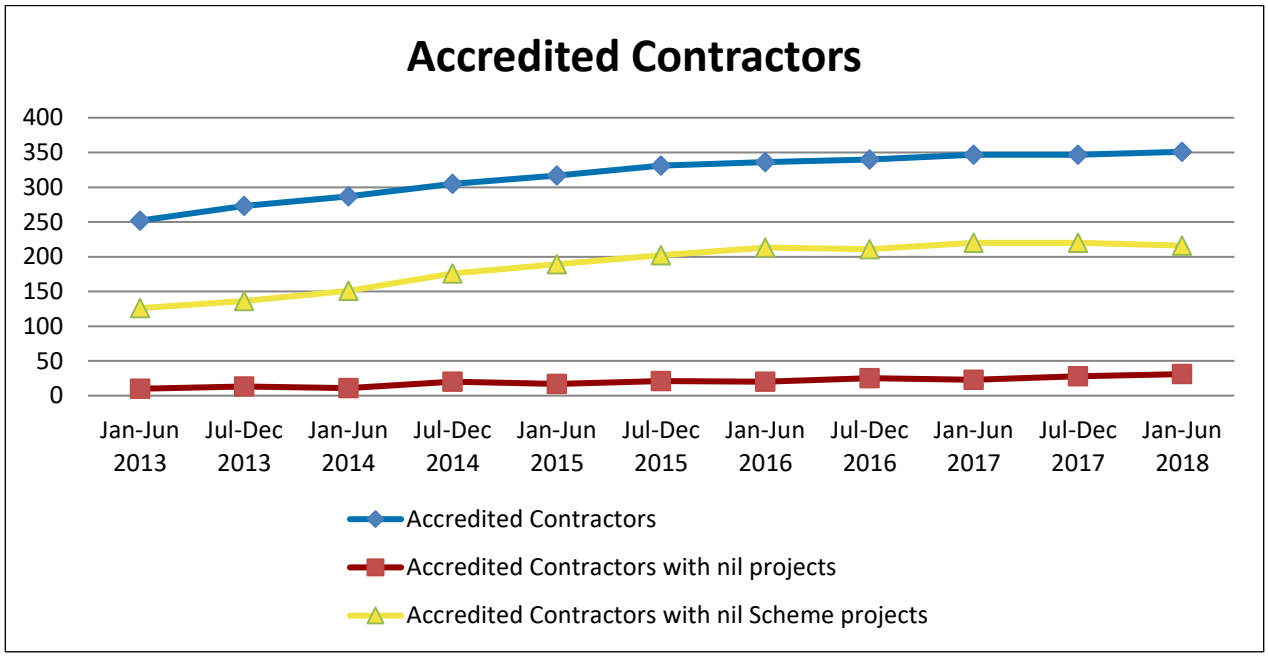
2.1 Number of Accreditations

The number of accreditations continues to grow, with 351 accreditations representing 438 companies[1] submitting biannual reports for the January to June 2018 reporting period. 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
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
Jan to Jun 2018	351	438	12

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

Of the 351 accreditations, 216 (61.54 per cent) did not undertake Scheme projects during the reporting period, with 31 (8.83 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 1,798 directly and indirectly funded contracts for building work, with a combined value of $109.32 billion that had been covered by the Scheme (which were active or completed as at 30 June 2018). Of the 1,798 notified contracts, 285 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
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
Jan to Jun 2018	135	338	299	22,551

Hours worked on Scheme projects

Period	Scheme projects Commercial (million hours)	Scheme Projects Civil (million hours)	Scheme Projects Residential (million hours)	Total Scheme Projects (million hours)
Jan to Jun 2013	13.62	19.27	0.77	33.66
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

Hours worked on non–Scheme projects

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)
Jan to Jun 2013	68.32	61.50	5.96	135.78
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

3 Analysis/Findings

3.1 Fatalities

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]
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
Jan to Jun 2018	0	0.00	3	1.73	3	1.36

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.

[2] See glossary for frequency rate formulas

Period	Scheme project LTIFR	Non-Scheme projects LTIFR
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
Jan to Jun 2018	**0.90**	**1.94**
Average Rate Jan to Jun 2013-17	1.91	2.29

LTIFR by construction type

Out of all construction types, the highest LTIFR rate was recorded by commercial, non-Scheme projects. Out of all non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest LTIFR (2.67), followed by Residential projects (2.38) and Civil projects (1.02).

For all Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest LTIFR (2.31), followed by Civil projects (0.69) and Residential projects (0.00).

	Civil	Commercial	Residential	All
Scheme LTIFR	0.69	2.31	0.00	0.90
Non-Scheme LTIFR	1.02	2.67	2.38	1.94

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
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
Jan to Jun 2018	**4.13**	**8.10**
Average Rate Jan to Jun 2013-17	5.46	11.10

MTIFR by construction type

Out of all construction types, the highest MTIFR rate was recorded by commercial, non-Scheme projects. Out of all non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest MTIFR (11.33), followed by Residential projects (11.18) and Civil projects (3.87).

For all Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest MTIFR (7.52), followed by Civil projects (3.75) and Residential projects (0.00).

	Civil	Commercial	Residential	All
Scheme MTIFR	3.75	7.52	0.00	4.13
Non-Scheme MTIFR	3.87	11.33	11.18	8.10

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 $4 million, or fatalities on projects less than $4 million.

Period	Scheme project TRIFR	Non-Scheme projects TRIFR
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
Jan to Jun 2018	**5.03**	**10.06**
Average Rate Jan to Jun 2013-17	7.40	13.40

TRIFR by construction type

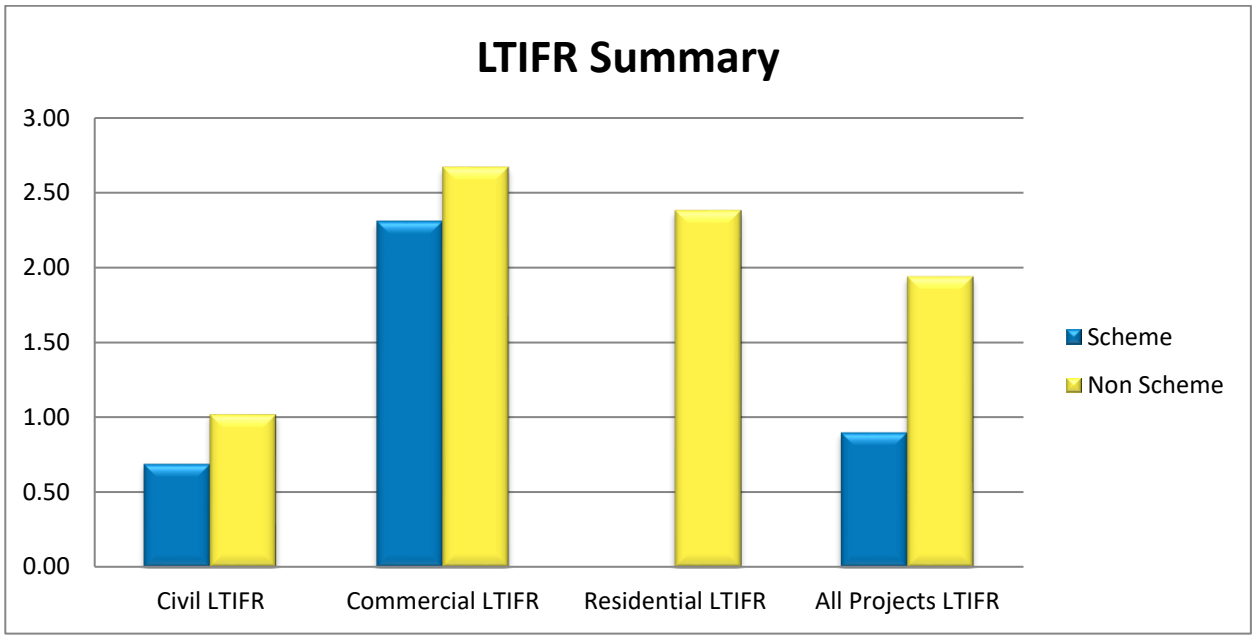
Out of all construction types, the highest TRIFR rate was recorded by commercial, non-scheme projects. Out of all non-Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest TRIFR (14.00), followed by Residential projects (13.56) and Civil projects (4.94).

For all Scheme work carried out by accredited contractors, Commercial projects recorded the highest TRIFR (9.83), followed by Civil projects (4.44) and Residential projects (0.00).

	Civil	Commercial	Residential	All
Scheme TRIFR	4.44	9.83	0.00	5.03
Non-Scheme TRIFR	4.94	14.00	13.56	10.06

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.



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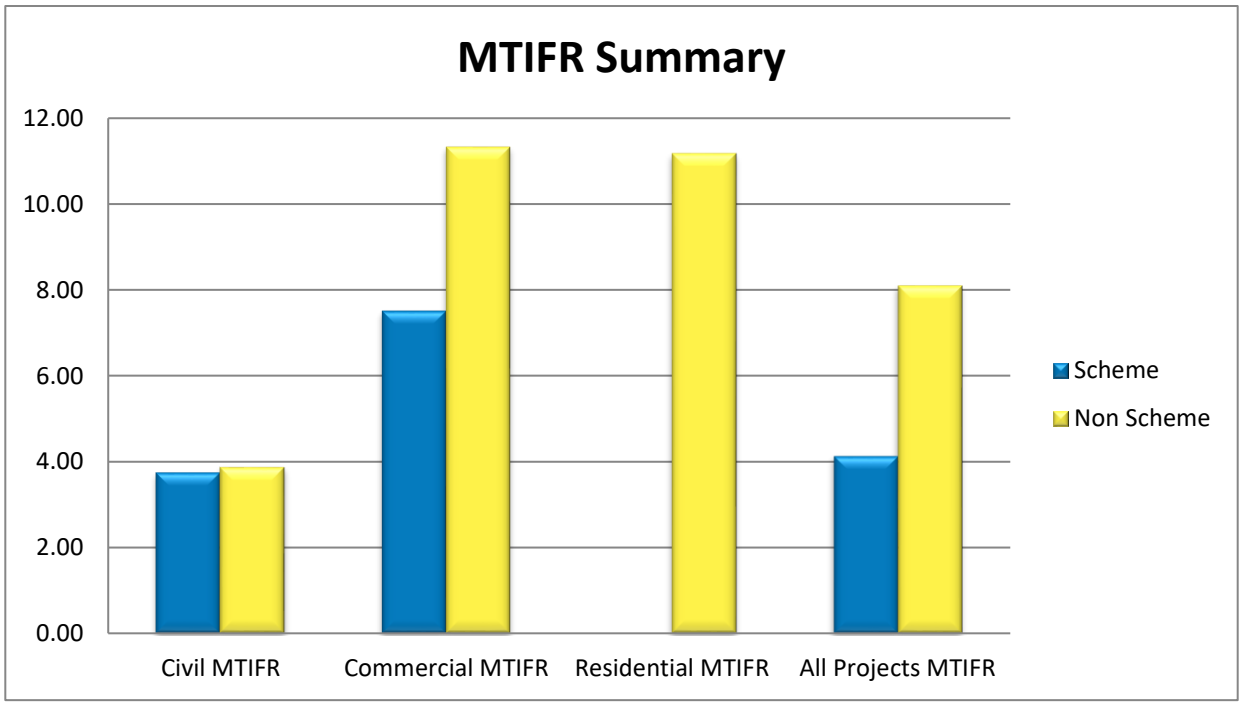
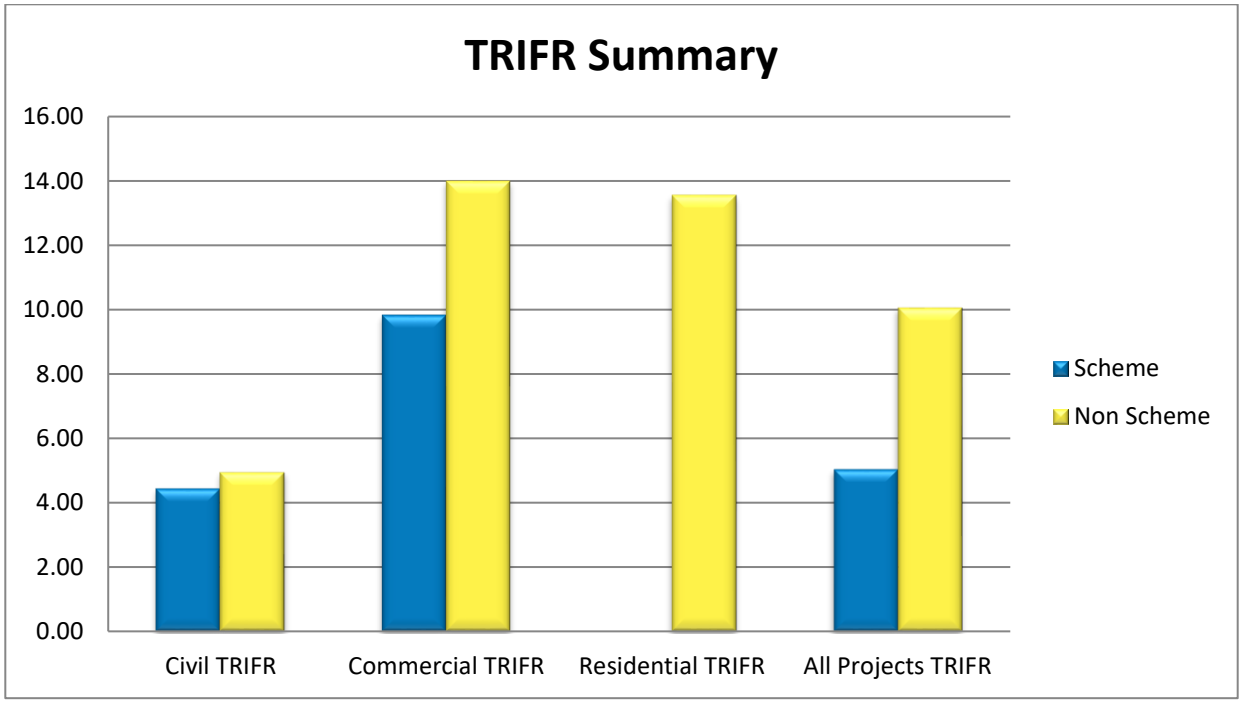


The following graph summarises the TRIFR figures across construction types and Scheme and non-Scheme projects. The non-Scheme TRIFR exceeds the Scheme TRIFR on all construction types.



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 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
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
Jan to Jun 2018	8	37	153	3	201

4 Incidents

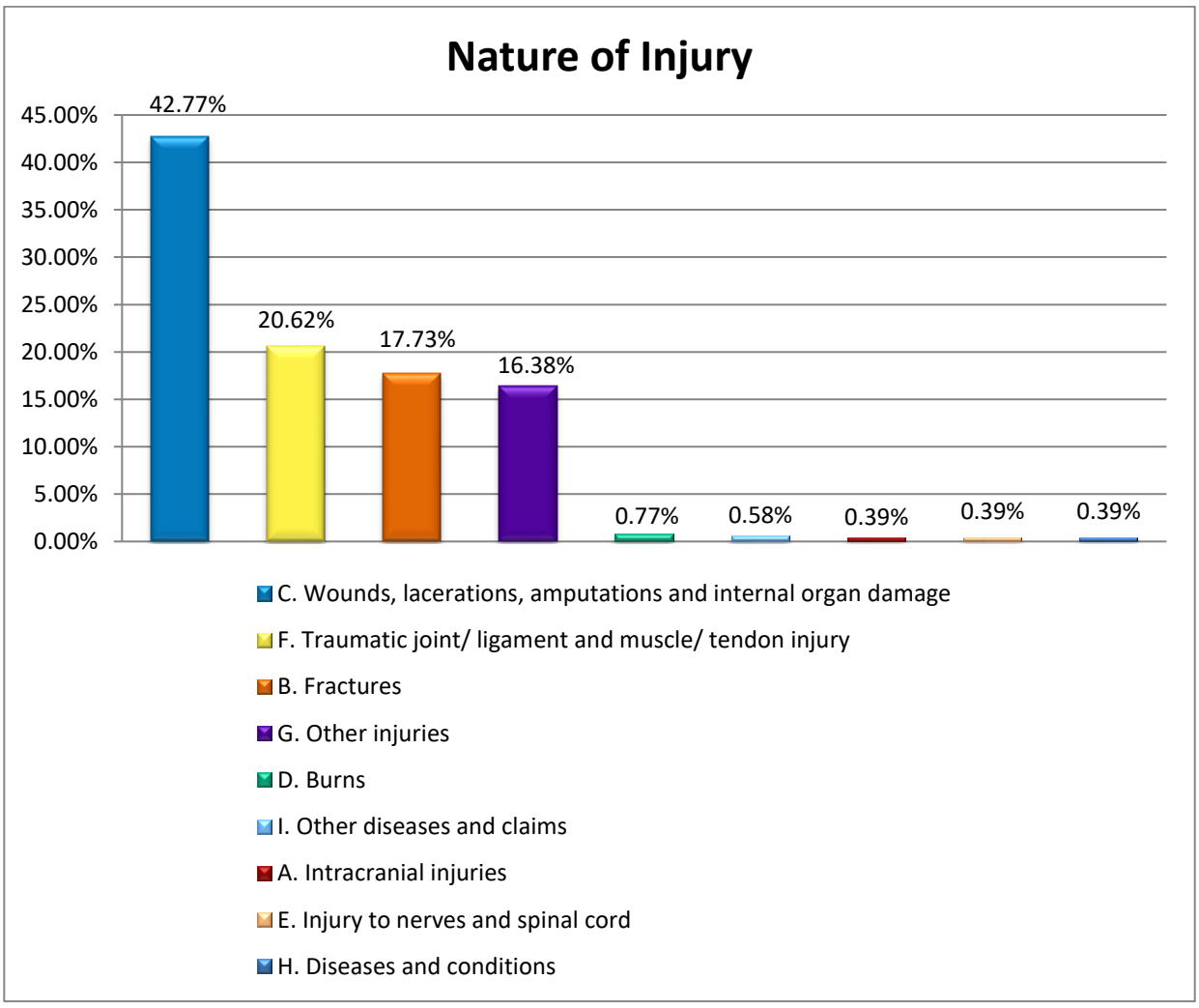
Accredited contractors are required to provide incident reports for lost time injuries, medically treated injuries and notifiable dangerous occurrences that occur on Scheme projects, as well as lost time injuries that occur on non-Scheme projects valued at greater than $4 million. Incident reports for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

4.1 Nature of Injury

Wounds, lacerations, amputations and internal organ damage injuries (42.77 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* injuries account for 20.62 per cent of all reported incidents.

Since the January to June 2013 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 66 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.



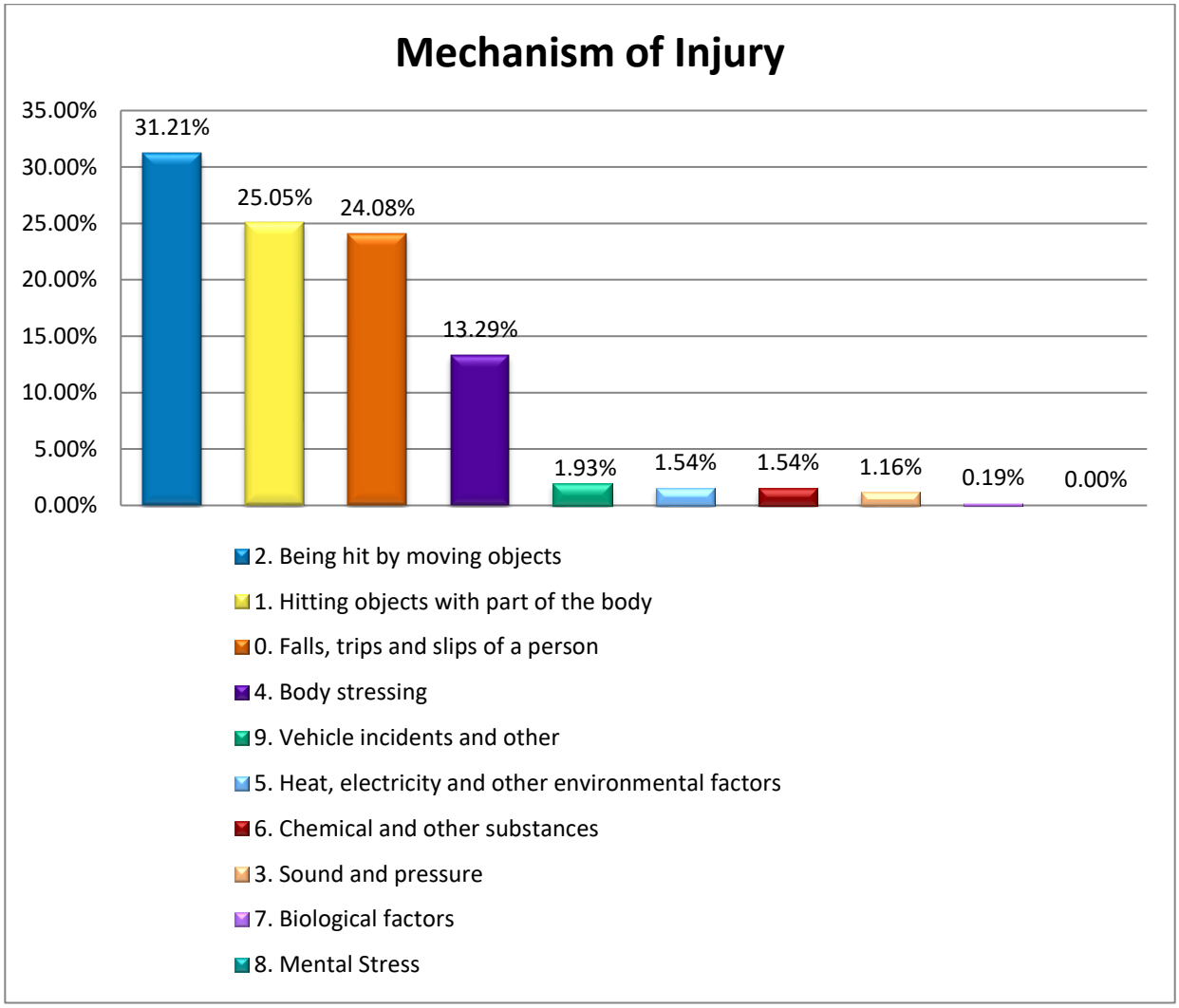
Nature of Injury

Period	Injury A	Injury B	Injury C	Injury D	Injury E	Injury F	Injury G	Injury H	Injury I
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	0.39%	17.73%	42.77%	0.77%	0.39%	20.62%	16.38%	0.39%	0.58%

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* (31.21 per cent), *Hitting objects with part of the body* (25.05 per cent), *Falls, trips and slips of a person* (24.08 per cent), and *Body Stressing* (13.29 per cent). These mechanisms account for 93.64 per cent of all injuries reported during the period. These are the same four categories that were identified in the corresponding period in 2017.



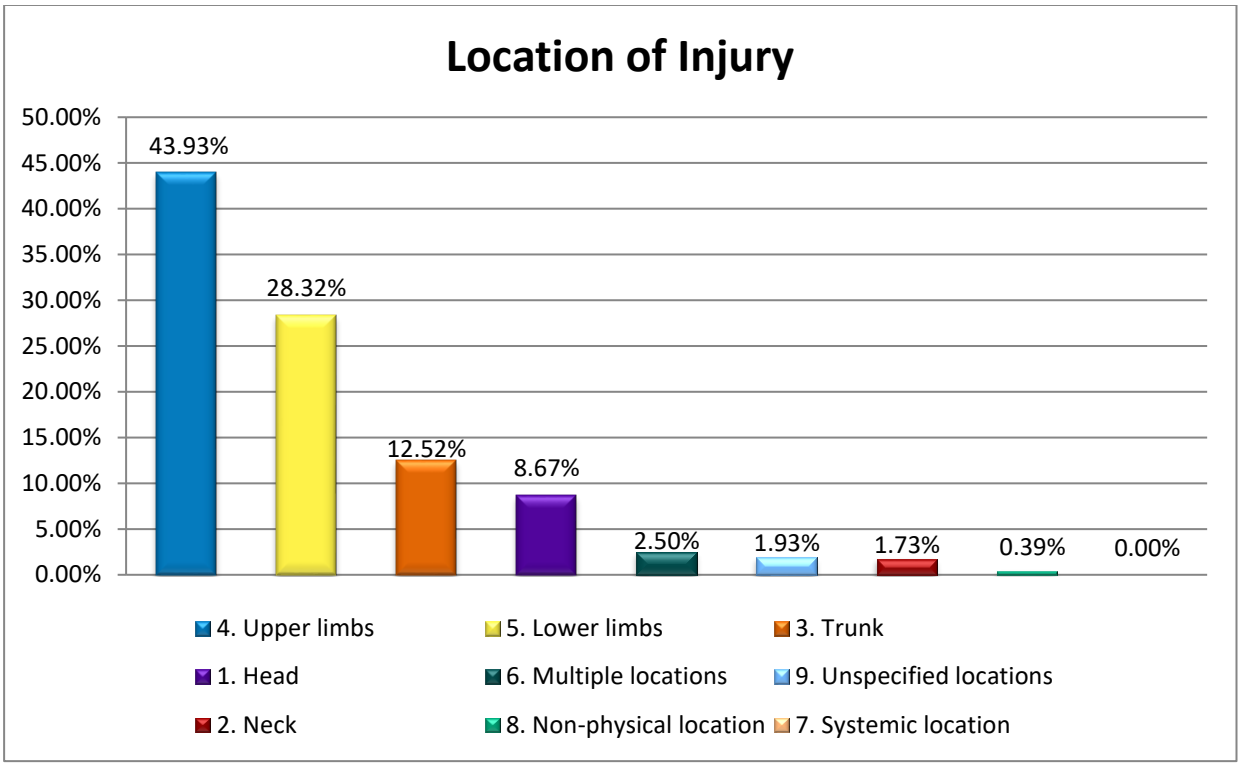
Mechanism of Injury

Period	Mech. 0	Mech. 1	Mech. 2	Mech. 3	Mech. 4	Mech. 5	Mech. 6	Mech. 7	Mech. 8	Mech. 9
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	24.08%	25.05%	31.21%	1.16%	13.29%	1.54%	1.54%	0.19%	0.00%	1.93%

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* (43.93 per cent) and *lower limbs* (28.32 per cent).



Location of Injury

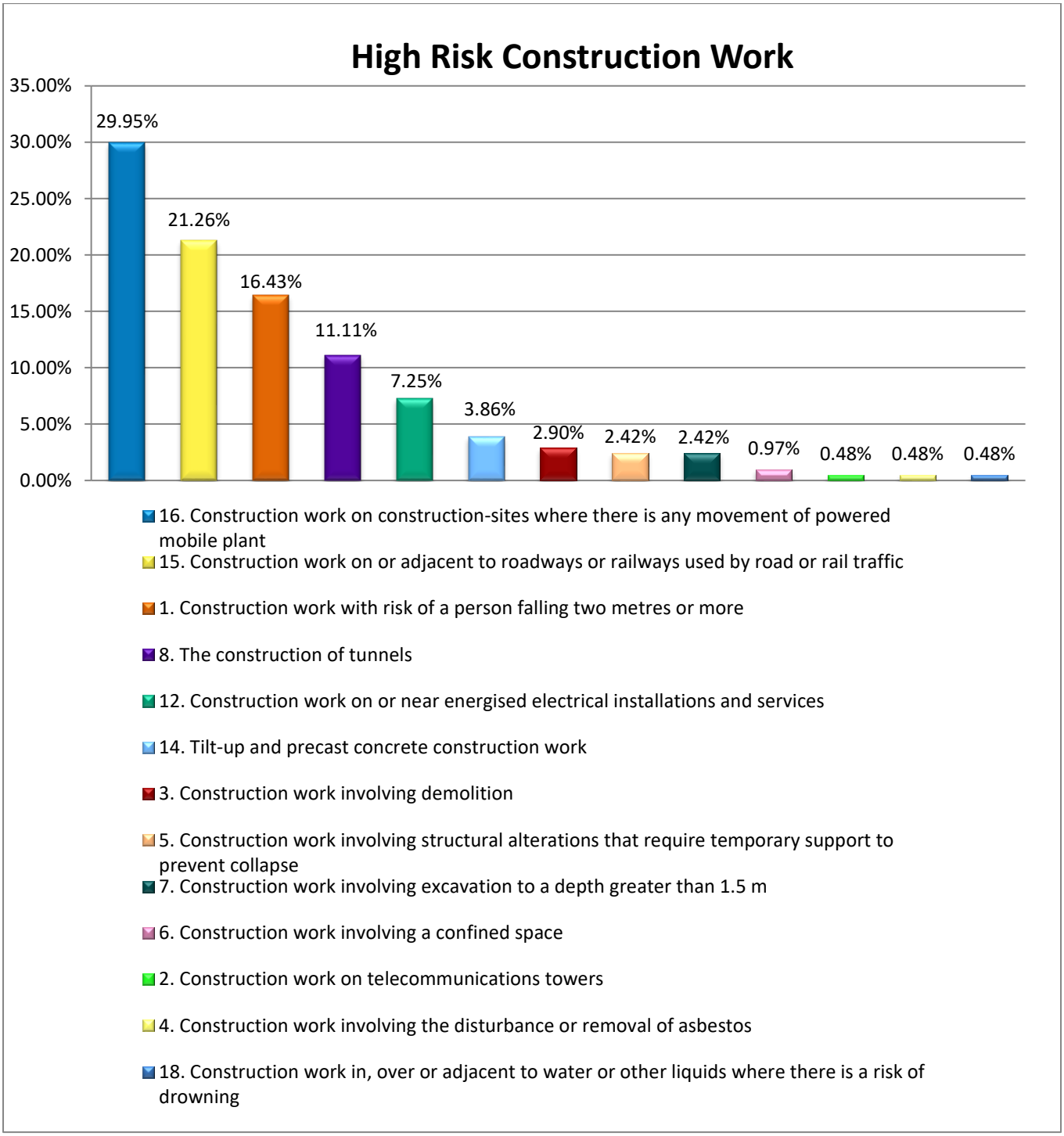
Period	Loc. 1	Loc. 2	Loc. 3	Loc. 4	Loc. 5	Loc. 6	Loc. 7	Loc. 8	Loc. 9
Jan to Jun 2013	12.12%	1.12%	14.83%	36.84%	28.71%	2.55%	0.32%	0.64%	2.87%
Jul to Dec 2013	10.44%	1.25%	13.86%	40.65%	28.19%	3.58%	0.47%	0.31%	1.25%
Jan to Jun 2014	8.44%	2.64%	15.11%	38.84%	30.58%	1.76%	0.88%	0.18%	1.58%
Jul to Dec 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%
Jan to Jun 2018	8.67%	1.73%	12.52%	43.93%	28.32%	2.50%	0.00%	0.39%	1.93%

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, 35 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 (29.95 per cent);
- construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic (21.26 per cent); and
- construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more (16.43 per cent)



*See glossary for high-risk construction work details.

High-risk Construction Work

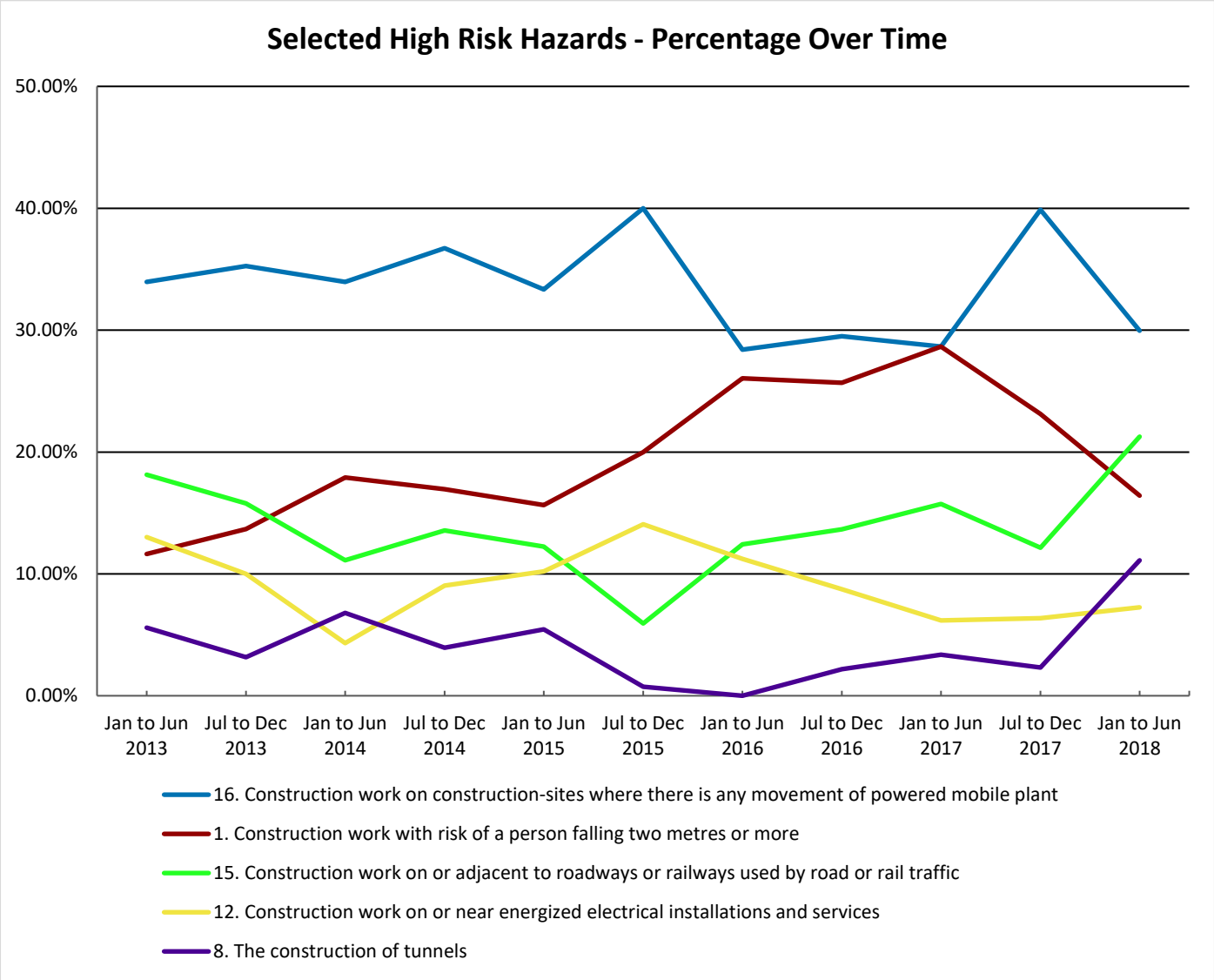
Period	Jan to Jun 2013	Jul to Dec 2013	Jan to Jun 2014	Jul to Dec 2014	Jan to Jun 2015	Jul to Dec 2015	Jan to Jun 2016	Jul to Dec 2016	Jan to Jun 2017	Jul to Dec 2017	Jan to Jun 2018
Risk 1	11.63%	13.68%	17.90%	16.95%	15.65%	20.00%	26.04%	25.68%	28.65%	23.12%	16.43%
Risk 2	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	0.56%	0.68%	2.96%	2.37%	0.55%	0.56%	0.00%	0.48%
Risk 3	2.33%	3.16%	3.70%	3.95%	2.04%	2.96%	5.92%	3.28%	3.37%	4.62%	2.90%
Risk 4	1.86%	3.16%	3.70%	0.56%	6.12%	1.48%	0.00%	3.28%	1.69%	1.16%	0.48%
Risk 5	2.33%	2.11%	5.56%	9.04%	6.12%	5.93%	4.14%	0.55%	3.37%	1.16%	2.42%
Risk 6	0.00%	0.53%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	1.12%	0.00%	0.97%
Risk 7	3.26%	3.68%	1.85%	2.26%	0.68%	2.22%	4.14%	4.92%	0.56%	3.47%	2.42%
Risk 8	5.58%	3.16%	6.79%	3.95%	5.44%	0.74%	0.00%	2.19%	3.37%	2.31%	11.11%
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	3.72%	2.63%	4.94%	0.56%	3.40%	1.48%	2.37%	3.83%	1.12%	0.58%	0.00%
Risk 11	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.36%	0.74%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 12	13.02%	10.00%	4.32%	9.04%	10.20%	14.07%	11.24%	8.74%	6.18%	6.36%	7.25%
Risk 13	0.47%	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 14	2.79%	3.16%	3.09%	1.69%	2.04%	0.00%	0.59%	1.09%	3.37%	3.47%	3.86%
Risk 15	18.14%	15.79%	11.11%	13.56%	12.24%	5.93%	12.43%	13.66%	15.73%	12.14%	21.26%
Risk 16	33.95%	35.26%	33.95%	36.72%	33.33%	40.00%	28.40%	29.51%	28.65%	39.88%	29.95%
Risk 17	0.47%	0.53%	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%	0.74%	0.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Risk 18	0.00%	2.63%	1.23%	0.56%	0.00%	0.74%	1.78%	0.55%	1.69%	1.73%	0.48%
Risk 19	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Since January 2013, the top high risk construction category has been 16 - *Construction work on construction-sites where there is any movement of powered mobile plant*. Although there has been some general fluctuation in the figures between the January-June and July-December reporting periods, Mobile Plant continues to be one of the main hazards reviewed at audit.

Historically, the second highest rated category has generally been 1 - *Construction work with risk of a person falling two metres or more*, however for this reporting period, 15 - *Construction work on or adjacent to roadways or railways used by road or rail traffic* is the second highest category. High risk incidents attributed to road and railway construction are proportionally the highest in the last five years, and 7 percentage points above the average for the January-June period.

*See glossary for high-risk construction work details.

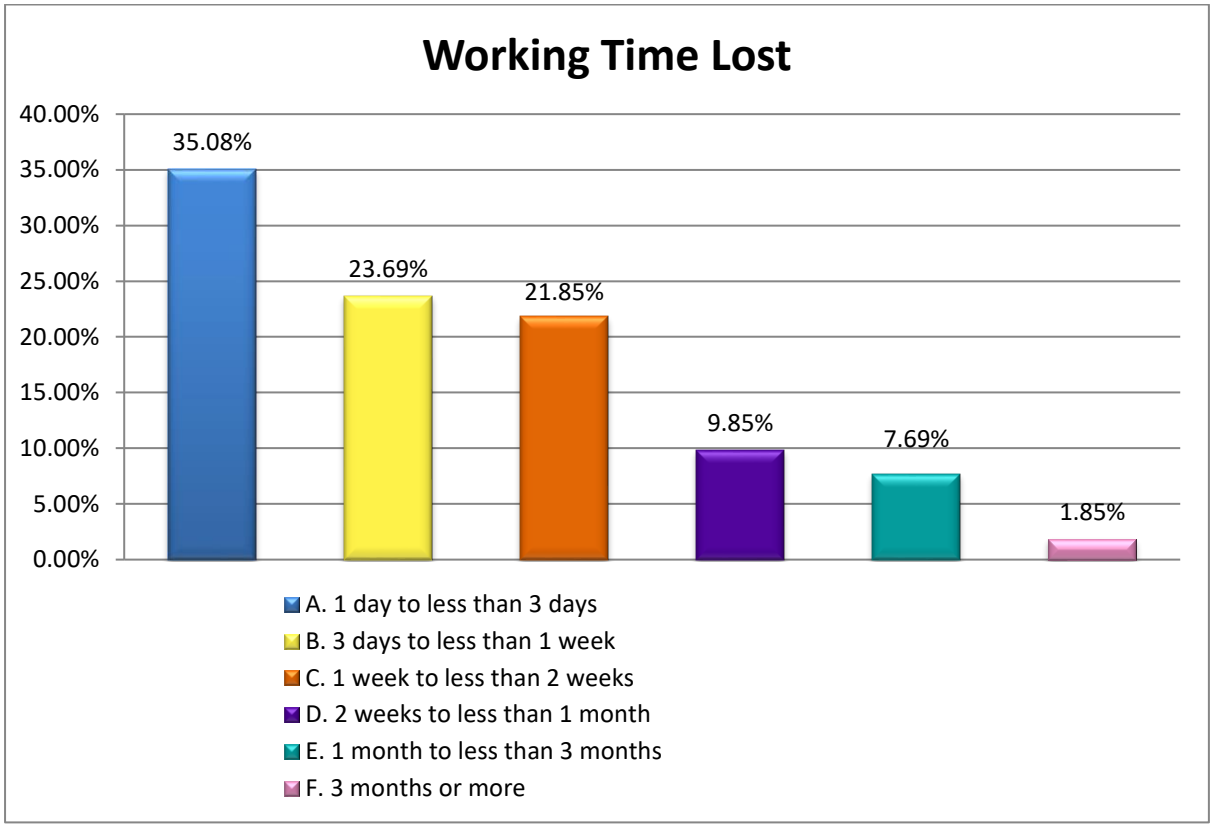
Selected Top Five, High-risk Construction Hazards Over Time



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

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 18 percentage points). Over 80 per cent of workers who suffered a lost time injury returned to work in less than two weeks.

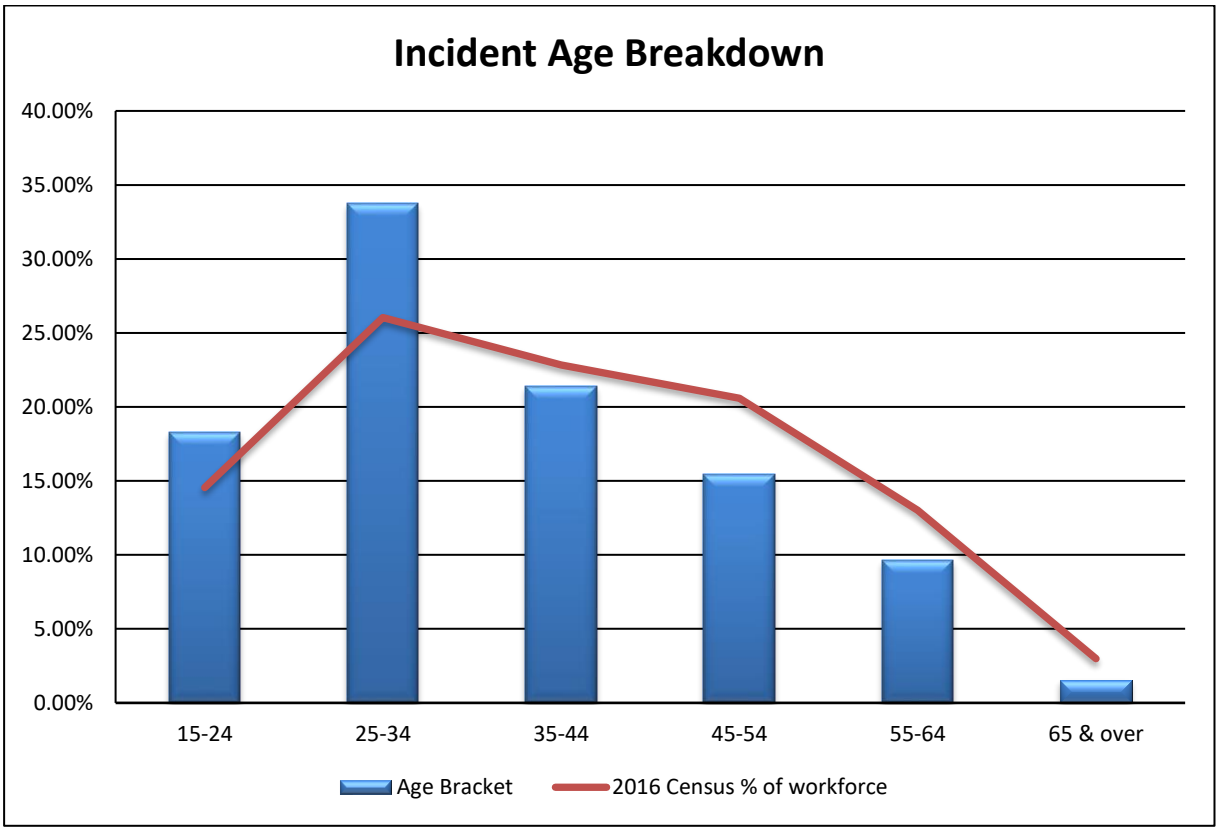


Working Time Lost

Period	A	B	C	D	E	F
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	35.08%	23.69%	21.85%	9.85%	7.69%	1.85%

4.6 Age Breakdown

Over 73 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 (33.72 per cent). There has been an increase (8.28 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.

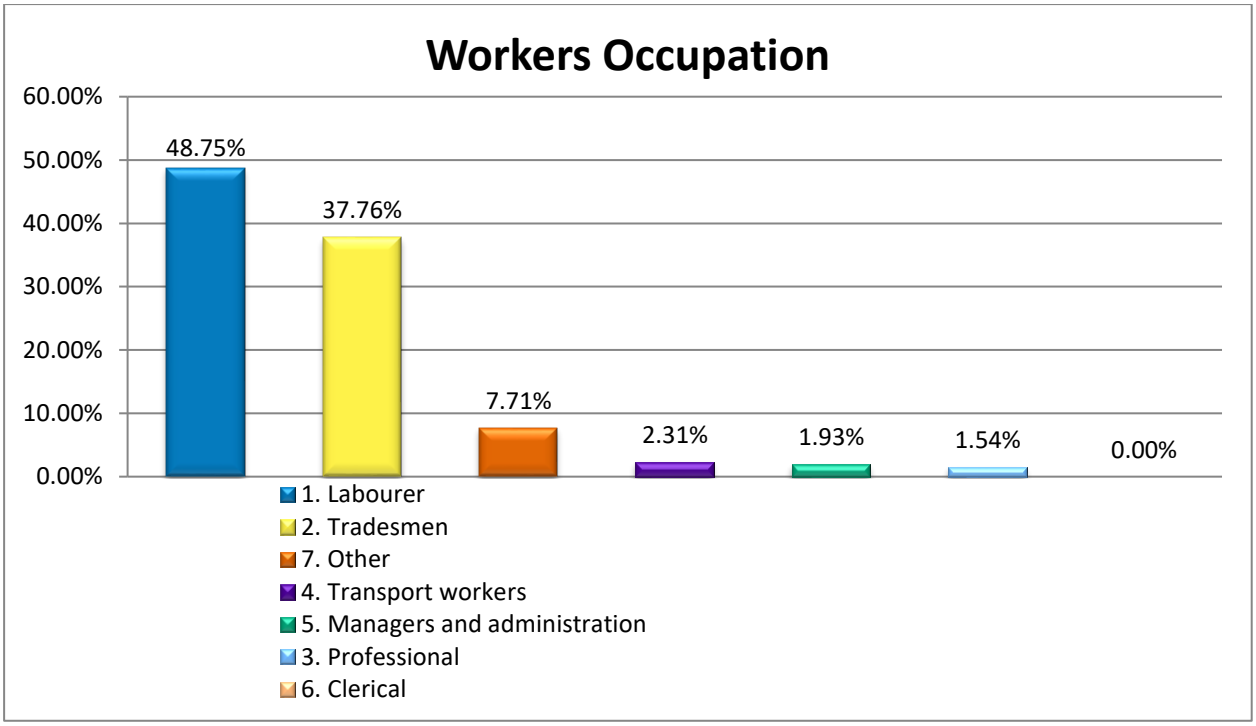


Incident Age Breakdown

Period	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	18.30%	33.72%	21.39%	15.41%	9.63%	1.54%

4.7 Injured Worker's Occupation

Over 86 per cent of people injured in reports submitted to the OFSC were Labourers (48.75 per cent) or Tradesmen (37.76 per cent).



Workers Occupation

Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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%
Jan to Jun 2018	48.75%	37.76%	1.54%	2.31%	1.93%	0.00%	7.71%

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.

There were 63 Scheme Dangerous Occurrences reported to the OFSC in the January to June 2018 reporting period.

There was some further 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 the Dangerous Occurrence incident reports was also the most commonly nominated in the 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 January to June period has progressively decreased from 23 per cent to 16 per cent.

Dangerous Occurrences

Period	Dangerous Occurrences
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
Jan to Jun 2018	63

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 %
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
Jan to Jun 2018	3.379	2.480	2.259	1.555	2.185	1.865	1.368	1.343

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[3]	NA	NA	NA	2.218	2.545	3.180	1.471	1.500

[3] 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:

- John Holland Pty Ltd won the 2018 'Safe Work Australia Good Design Award' for the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal – Mobile Swing-Stage Gantry.
- Fulton Hogan Construction Pty Ltd won the 2018 Australian Asphalt Pavement Association Victorian State 'Safety Initiative' award.
- Hazell Bros Group Pty Ltd won the 2018 Cement Concrete and Aggregates Australia, Tasmania 'Health and Safety Innovation' award for the Forico Log Yard Concrete Placement Conveyor.
- Georgiou Group Pty Ltd won the 2018 Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention 'Platinum Safe way Achievement Award' for Best Practice and Continuous Improvement of Health and Safety management.
- Decon Technologies Pty Ltd won the 2018 National Electrical and Communications Association Victorian 'Work Health & Safety Management System (Company)' Award for 'Home Safe'.
- Monford Group Pty Ltd won the 2018 Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention 'Gold Safe Way Achievement Award' for their Safety Management System.

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.