

GRAMKO The Mining and Mineral Industry's Health and Safety Committee

April 2014

Occupational Injuries and Sick Leave in the Swedish Mining and Mineral Industry 2013

Contents

1.	Main Statistics of the Mining and Mineral Industry	2
2.	Scope of the Statistics	
3.	Definitions	
4.	Sick Leave	4
5.	Occupational Injuries in the Mining and Mineral Industry	4
	Number of Working Hours	
	Number of Employees	
	Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate	
	Days of Sick Leave per Injury	7
6.	Occupational Injuries - Severe Accidents	
	Severe Accidents	8
	Fatalities	8
7.	Zero Injury Cases and Near Misses	
8.	Occupational Diseases	10
9.	Commuting Accidents	11
10.	Accidents of Contractors Working for Mining Companies	11

1. Main Statistics of the Mining and Mineral Industry

All employees (excl. contractors) Total Number of Occupational Injuries Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR (number of occupational injuries per one million working hours)	2013 95 7.9	2012 115 10.2
Number of Days of Sick Leave per Injury Number of Fatalities Occupational Diseases Commuting Accidents Number of Days of Sick Leave per Injury (commuting accidents)	12.0 0 40 33	9.9 0 30 31 4
All employees incl. contractors Number of Occupational Injuries Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR	180 8.1	197 13.1
Contractors Total Number of Occupational Injuries Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR Number of Fatalities	86 8.3 0	82 22.2 0
Sick Leave Total Sick Leave (percentage of regular number of working hours) Short term sick leave (≤ 14 days) Long term sick leave (≥ 14 days)	3.3 2.0 1.3	3.2 2.0 1.2

2. Scope of the Statistics

Occupational Injuries

The following mining companies reported statistics on occupational injuries to SveMin: Boliden Mineral AB, LKAB, Zinkgruvan Mining AB, Björkdalsgruvan AB, Dannemora Mineral AB, Dragon Mining (Sweden) AB, Lovisagruvan AB, Northland Resources AB, Cementa AB, Nordkalk AB and SMA Mineral AB.

The statistics on occupational injuries includes all employees on all levels (blue-collar and white-collar staff) of the mining and mineral companies listed above.

The number of occupational injuries and lost day injury frequency rate (LDIFR) for contractors are based on figures from the mining companies, as are the estimated working hours.

Sick Leave

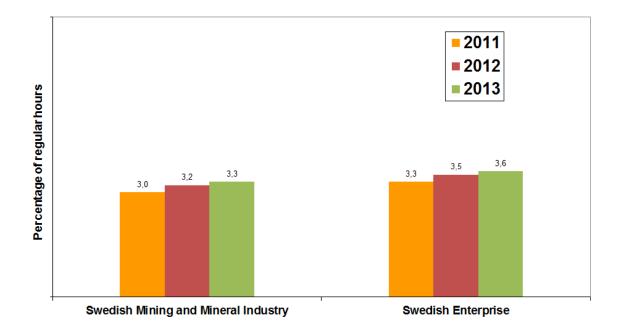
The statistics on sick leave include <u>all employees</u>. Contractors are not included.

3. Definitions

Lost Day Case	A sudden unforeseen incident leading to personal injury resulting in at least one day of sick leave.				
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR	Number of Lost Day Injuries per one million working hours.				
Occupational Injury per 1, 000 employees	A frequency measure used in the official Swedish statistics by Statistics Sweden and the Working Environment Authority. (It may, however, be rather difficult to obtain information on the number of full-time employees.)				
Severe Accident	Accident resulting in a fatality, disability or at least 30 days sick leave.				
Occupational Diseases	Number of occupational diseases reported to the Social Insurance Agency.				
Commuting Accident	Traffic accident on way to and/or from work.				
Zero Injury Case	Accident at work resulting in an injury, but <u>not</u> in absence from work.				
Near Misses	Accidents not resulting in any injury, but which could have.				
Total Sick Leave	Includes all sick leave periods as a percentage (%) of the regular working hours.				
Regular Working Hours	Regular working hours consist of working hours according to the contract of employment (hours worked + sick leave + leave of absence) <i>and</i> vacation. Overtime is not included in the regular working hours. This definition is also used in the Time Allocation Survey of the Confederation of Swedish Enterprise.				

4. Sick Leave 2011-2013

Total Sick Leave 2011-2013 (all employees)



5. Occupational Injuries in the Mining and Mineral Industry 2004-2013

Number of Working Hours

The working hours reported include the working hours of supervisors and blue-collar and white-collar staff. The working hours of contractors are not included in the following tables.

Number of Employees

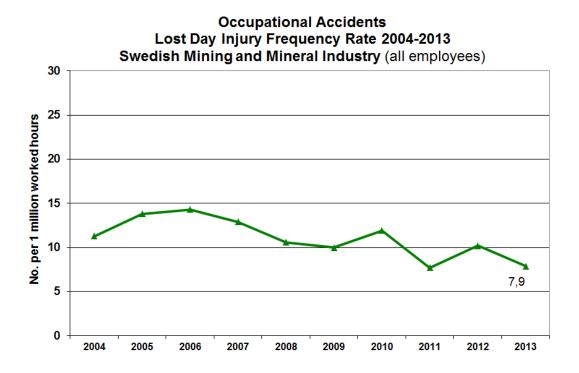
The number of employees has been calculated to represent the number of full-time, whole-year employees.

The figures in the tables do not include contractors. For contractors see chapter 10.

				Lost day	Lost day		
			Number of	injury	injuries per	Number of	
	Number of	0	lost day	frequency		days of sick	
Year	employees	hours	injuries	rate	employees	leave	injury
2004	4 933	7 888 132	89	11.3	18	1 629	18.3
2005	5 156	8 183 606	113	13,8	21	1 577	14,0
2006	5 482	8 836 215	126	14.3	23	2 359	18.9
2007	5 771	9 085 587	117	12.9	20	2 025	17.3
2008	5 351	9 402 873	100	10.6	19	1 854	18.5
2009	6 264	8 974 503	90	10.0	14	1 483	16.7
2010	6 260	10 017 155	119	11.9	19	1 644	13.8
2011	6 216	10 633 032	82	7.7	13	1 560	19.0
2012	6 342	11 321 237	115	10.2	18	1 136	9.9
2013	7 849	12 072 100	95	7.9	12	1 144	12.0

Total 2004-2013. Employees, working hours, lost day injuries, frequency, days of sick leave.

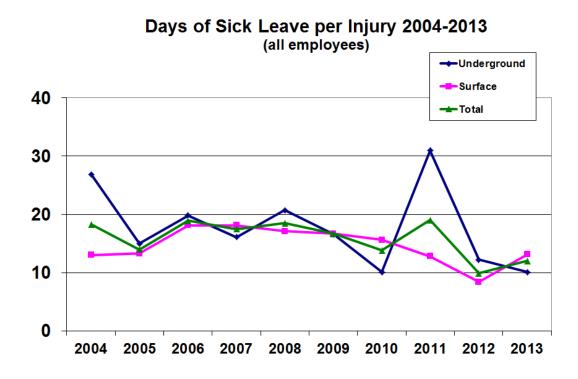
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate







Days of Sick Leave per Injury



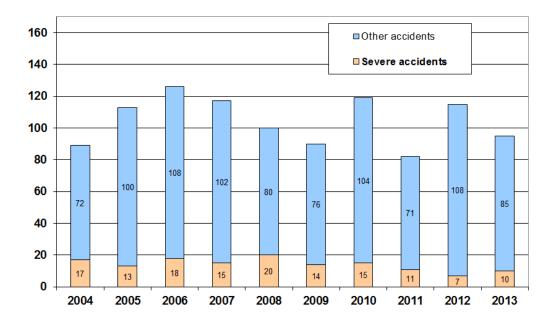
6. Occupational Injuries - Severe Accidents

Severe accident = accident resulting in a fatality, disability or at least 30 days sick leave.

Severe Accidents

Severe accidents compared to the total number of accidents 2004-2013

	LOST DAY CASES	SEVERE ACCIDENTS	PER CENT	SEVERE AC	CIDENTS
	Total			Underground	Surface
2004	89	17	19.1	10	7
2005	113	13	11,5	8	5
2006	126	18	14.3	10	8
2007	117	15	12.8	5	10
2008	100	20	20.0	8	12
2009	90	14	15.6	7	7
2010	119	15	12.6	4	11
2011	82	11	13.4	5	6
2012	115	7	6.0	4	3
2013	95	10	10.5	2	8



Severe Accidents 2004 - 2013

Type of activity/injury		No	o. of Acci	dents	
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Scaling	0	0	0	0	0
Falling rock	0	0	1	1	0
Walking, jumping, sliding/slipping	2	1	5	3	1
Service and maintenance	1	4	2	6	6
Traffic	0	0	2	0	1
Blasting gas	0	0	0	0	0
Squeeze injuries	5	1	0	5	4
Miscellaneous	2	1	1	0	1
Total	10	7	11	15	13

Fatalities

The Swedish mining industry has had few occupational accidents with fatal outcome during the last 20 years.

The figures below do not include contractors. For contractor, see chapter 10.

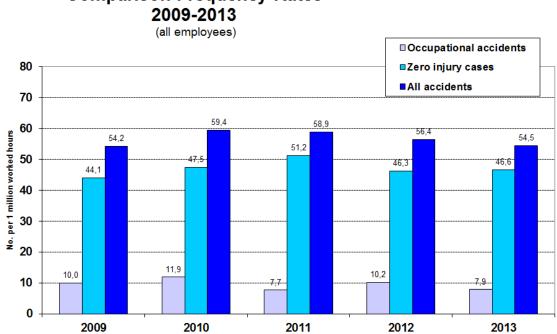
Number of fatalities 2003-2012

Year	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
No.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

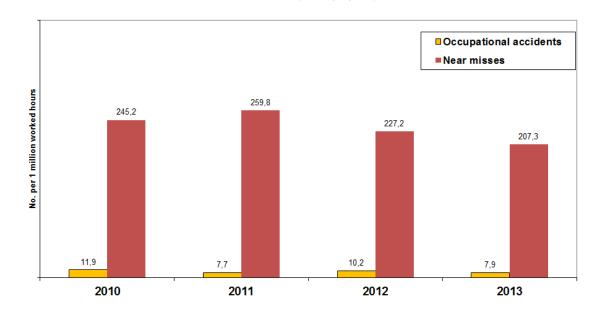
Zero Injury Cases and Near Misses 7.

Figures for 2013:

	Number	Frequency
Occupational accidents (lost day cases)	95	7.9
Zero injury cases	563	46.6
All accidents	658	54.5
Near misses	2 503	207.3



Comparison Frequency Rates 2009-2013



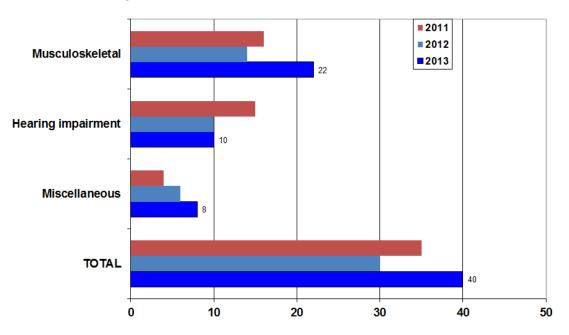
Comparison Frequency Rate Occupational Accidents and Near Misses 2010-2013 (all employees)

8. Occupational Diseases

The table below shows the number of occupational diseases reported to the Social Insurance Agency.

	2013	2012	2011
Musculoskeletal disorder	22	14	16
Hearing impairment	10	10	15
Miscellaneous	8	6	4
TOTAL	40	30	35

Year	Frequency rate, Occupational deseases per 1,000 employees
	5-1
2012	4.7
2011	5.6



Occupational Deseases 2011-2013

9. Commuting Accidents

Commuting accidents are traffic accidents occurring on the way to and from work. As a consequence, these accidents do not directly involve work and work assignments. Nevertheless, commuting accidents are included in the social insurance system and entitle to financial compensation, etc.

2013	33 commuting accidents	No figures on days of absence
2012	31 commuting accidents	4 days of absence from work on average
2011	28 commuting accidents	5 days of absence from work on average

10. Accidents of Contractors Working for Mining Companies

Number of	2013	2012	2011	2010
Lost day cases	86	82	65	58
Fatalities	0	0	1	2