

Occupational Injuries and Sick Leave in the Swedish Mining and Mineral Industry 2010

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1. Main Statistics of the Mining and Mineral Industry

All employees (excl. contractors)	2010	2009
Total Number of Occupational Injuries	119	90
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR (number of occupational injuries per one million working hours)	11.9	10.0
Number of Days of Sick Leave per Injury	14	17
Number of Fatalities	0	1
Occupational Diseases	26	36
Commuting Accidents	13	25
Number of Days of Sick Leave per Injury (commuting accidents)	16	4
All employees incl. contractors		
Number of Occupational Injuries	174	136
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR	15.1	13.3
Contractors		
Total Number of Occupational Injuries	58	46
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR	34.5	39.1
Number of Fatalities	2	0
Sick Leave		
Total Sick Leave (percentage of regular number of working hours)	3.1	3.2
Short term sick leave (\leq 14 days)	1.8	1.7
Long term sick leave (\geq 14 days)	1.4	1.5

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, Dragon Mining (Sweden) AB, Lovisagruvan 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 following mining companies reported statistics on sick leave to SveMin: Boliden Mineral AB, LKAB, Zinkgruvan Mining AB, Björkdalsgruvan AB, Dragon Mining (Sweden) AB, Lovisagruvan AB, Cementa AB, Nordkalk AB and SMA Mineral AB.

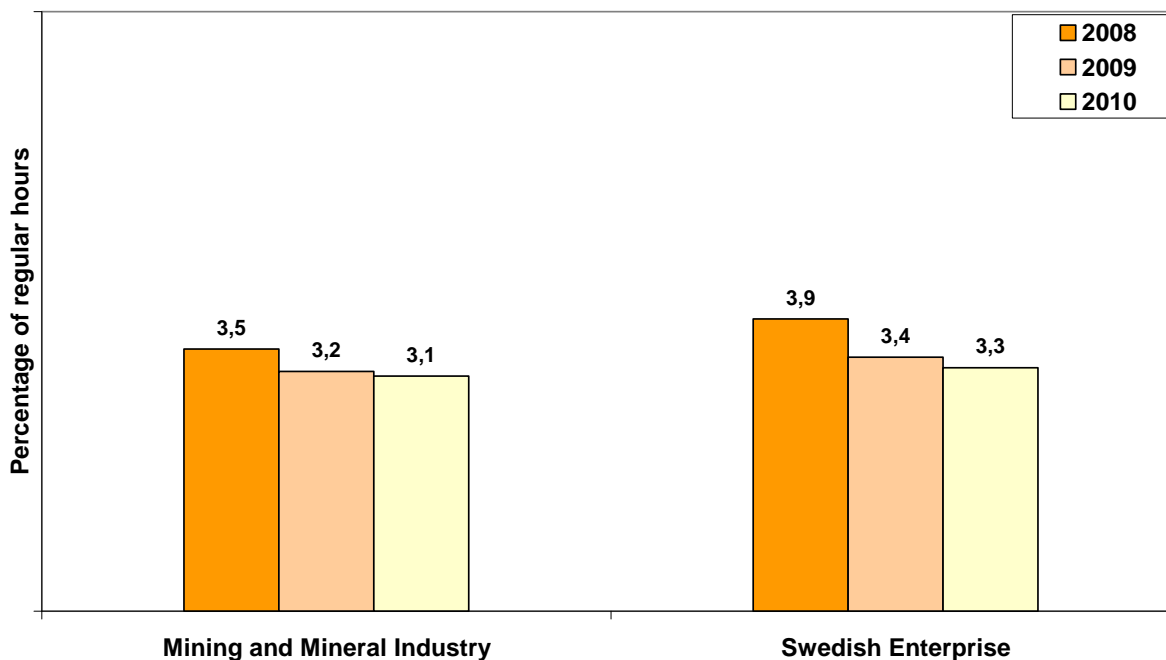
The statistics on sick leave include all employees. Contractors are not included.

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 2008-2010

Total Sick Leave 2008 - 2010 (all employees)



5. Occupational Injuries in the Mining and Mineral Industry 2001-2010

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

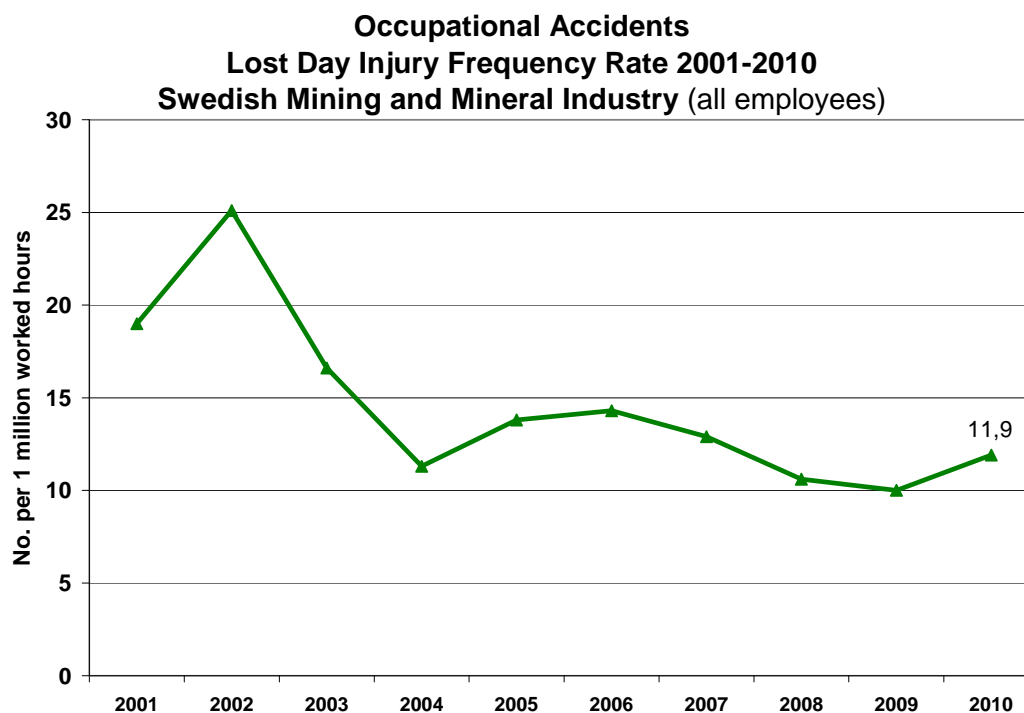
The number of employees has been calculated to represent the number of full-time, whole-year employees.

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

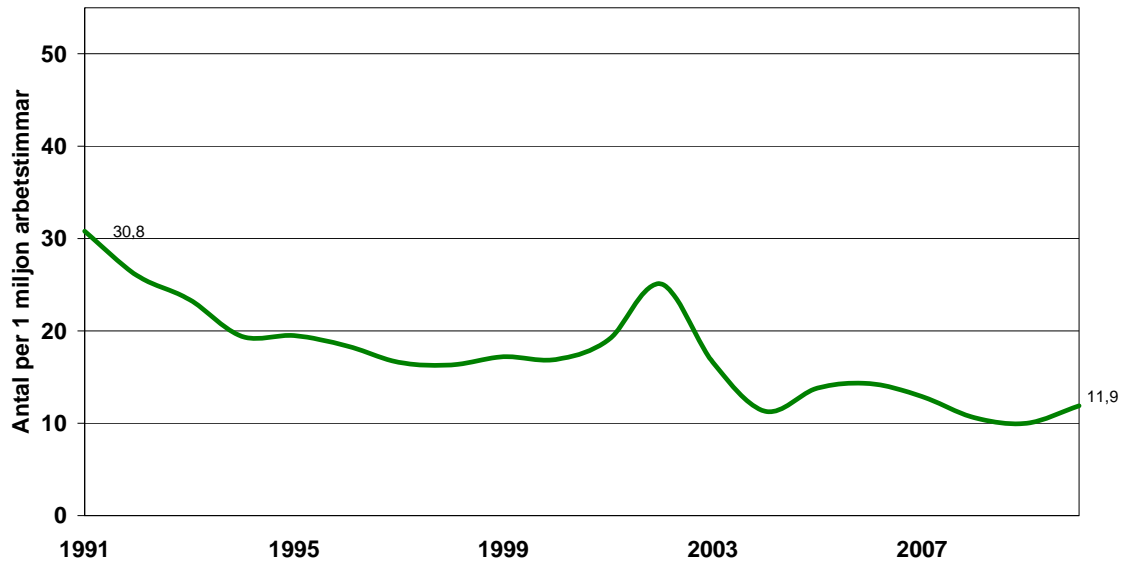
Total 2001-2010. Employees, working hours, lost day injuries, frequency, days of sick leave.

Year	Number of employees	Working hours	Number of lost day injuries	Lost day injury frequency rate	Lost day injuries per 1,000 employees	Number of days of sick leave	Days of sick leave per injury
2001	4 869	8 007 360	152	19.0	31	3 289	21.6
2002	4 980	7 521 996	162	21.5	33	4 289	26.5
2003	4 753	7 598 857	126	16.6	27	2 859	22.7
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

Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate

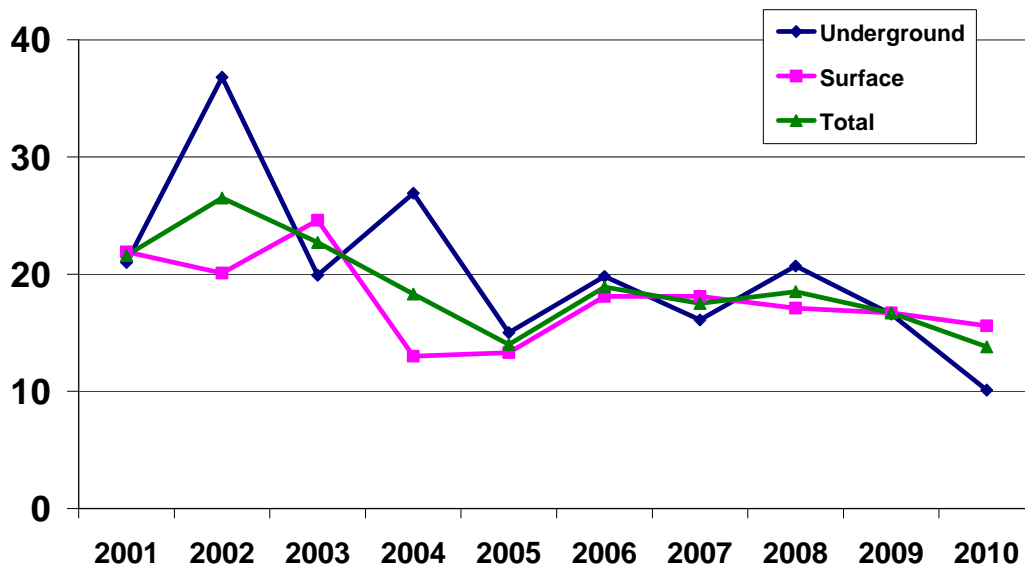


Occupational Accidents
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate 1991-2010
Swedish Mining and Mineral Industry (all employees)



Days of Sick Leave per Injury

Days of Sick Leave per Injury 2001-2010
 (all employees)



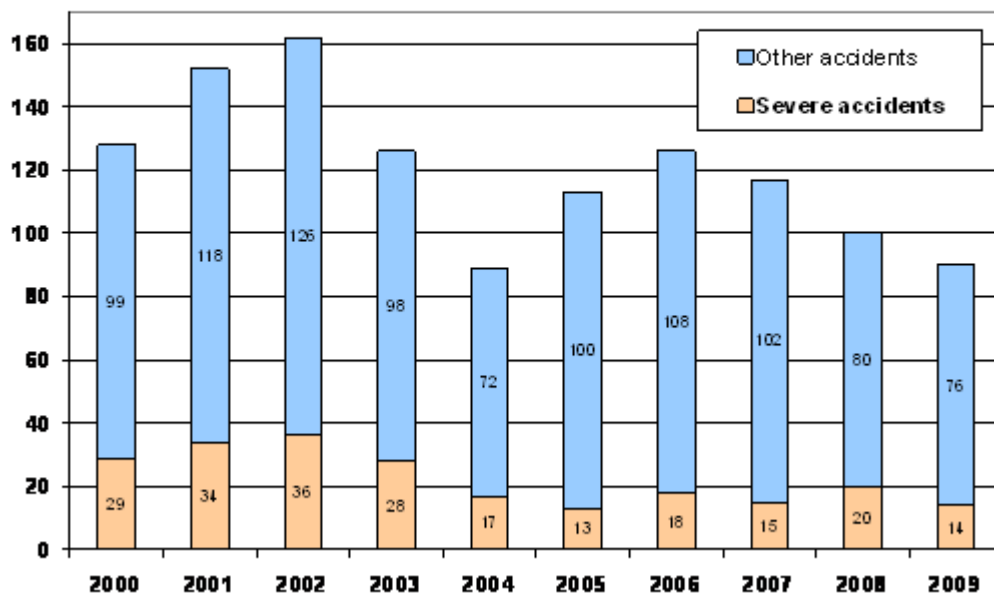
6. Occupational Injuries – Severe Accidents

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 2000–2009					
	Total Lost day cases	Severe accidents	Per cent	Underground Lost day cases	Surface Lost day cases
2001	152	34	22.4	12	22
2002	162	36	22.2	20	16
2003	126	28	22.2	9	19
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

SEVERE ACCIDENTS 2000 - 2009



Type of activities during which severe occupational injuries occur, 2005-2009.

Type of activity/injury	No. of Accidents				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Scaling	0	0	0	1	1
Falling rock	1	0	2	1	0
Walking, jumping, sliding/slipping	3	1	7	8	4
Service and maintenance	6	6	10	3	3
Traffic	0	1	1	1	2
Blasting gas	0	0	0	0	0
Squeeze injuries	5	4	0	0	2
Miscellaneous	0	1	0	1	6
Total	15	13	20	15	18

Fatalities

The Swedish mining industry has had few occupational accidents with fatal outcome during the last 15 years.

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

Number of fatalities 2001-2010

The fatality frequency rate is the number of fatalities per one million working hours.

Year	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
No.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

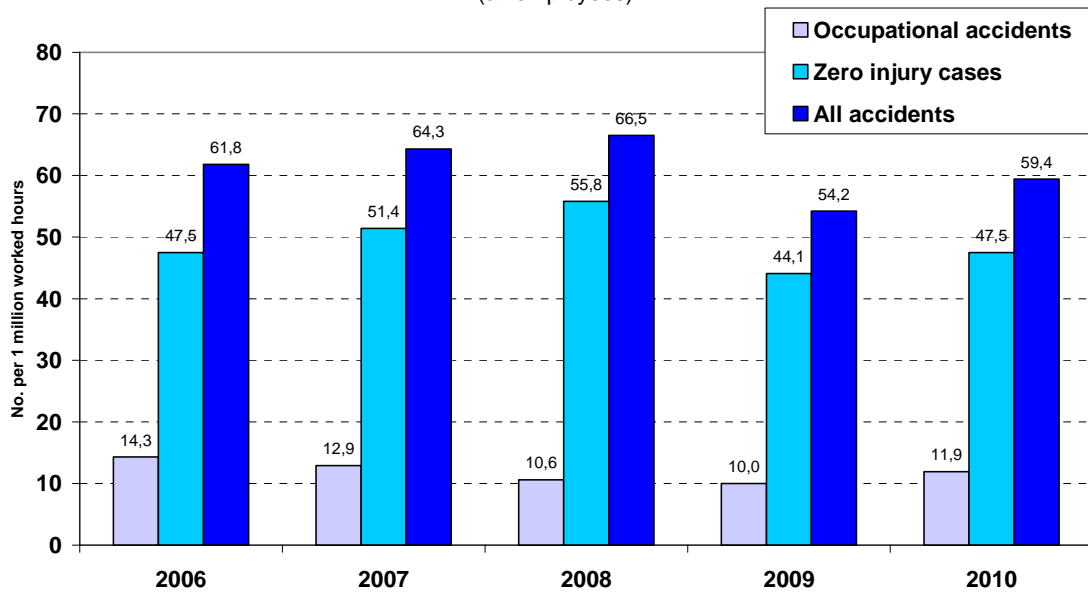
7. Zero Injury Cases and Near Misses

The development of working environment issues can be best followed, if all accidents and near misses are recorded and investigated. By gaining knowledge from zero injury cases and near misses, it becomes possible to engage in preventive actions, which results in an improved working environment.

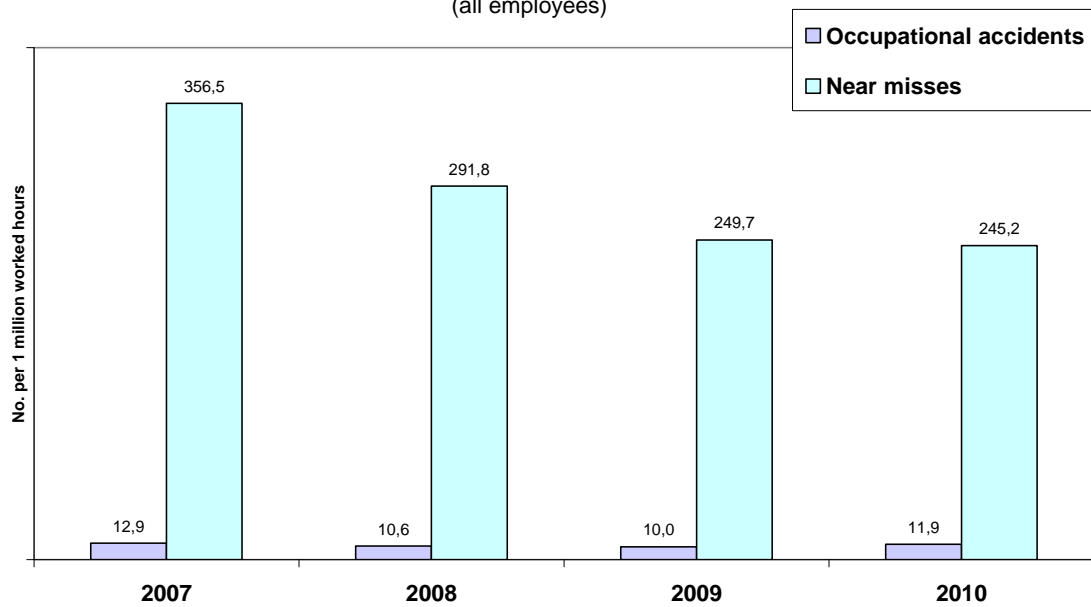
These are the statistics for 2010:

	Number	Frequency
Occupational accidents (lost day cases)	119	11.9
Zero injury cases	476	47,5
All accidents	595	59.4
Near misses	2 456	245.2

Comparison Frequency Rates 2006-2010 (all employees)



Comparison Frequency Rates OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS AND NEAR MISSES 2007-2010 (all employees)



8. Occupational Diseases

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

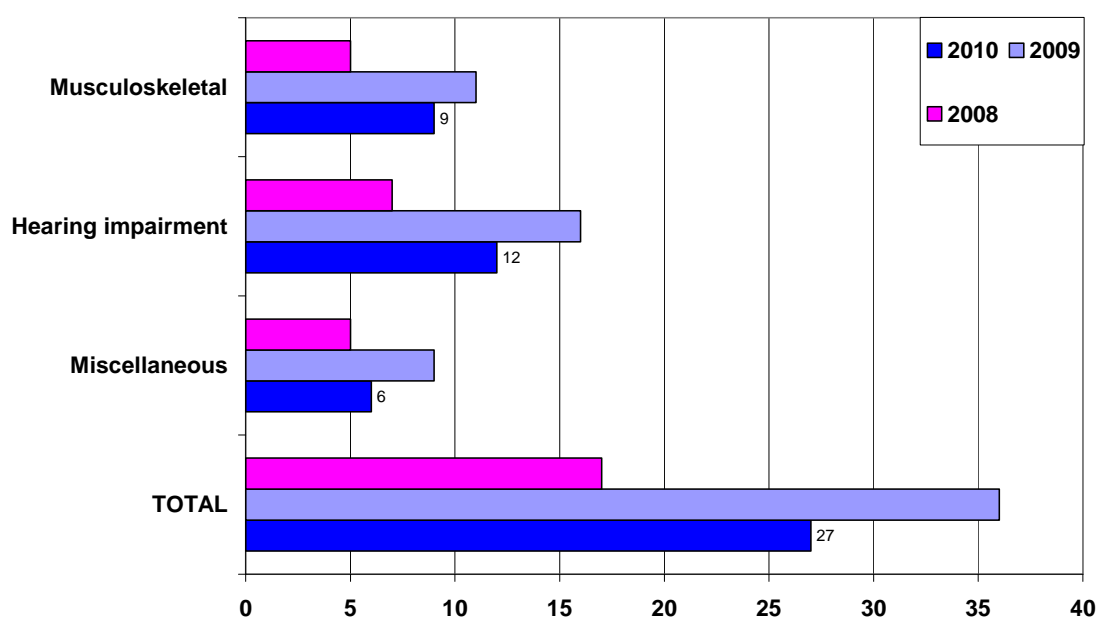
	2010	2009	2008	2007
Musculoskeletal disorder	9	11	5	6
Hearing impairment	12	16	7	8
Miscellaneous	6	9	5	8
TOTAL	27	36	17	22

Frequency rate for 2010: 4.3 occupational diseases per 1,000 employees.

Frequency rate for 2009: 5.7 occupational diseases per 1,000 employees.

Frequency rate for 2008: 3.2 occupational diseases per 1,000 employees.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES 2008-2010



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.

2010	13 commuting accidents	16 days of absence from work on average
2009	25 commuting accidents	4 days of absence from work on average
2008	25 commuting accidents	1,5 days of absence from work on average

10. Accidents of Contractors Working for Mining Companies

Accidents and near misses are not always reported by contractors, or in varying degrees, for the mining and mineral companies. However, the cooperation between companies and contractors regarding this matter improves every year. The increase of number of accidents and near misses as shown in the table below does not necessary mean that the actual number has increased; it is likely that the contractors are reporting more.

Number of	2010	2009	2008	2007
Lost day cases	58	46	57	52
Fatalities	2	0	1	1

Estimated working hours for contractors working for mining companies:

2010	1 621 587
2009	1 125 948