

Occupational Injuries and Sick Leave in the Swedish Mining and Mineral Industry 2015

Contents

1. Main Statistics of the Mining and Mineral Industry	2
2. Scope of the Statistics	2
3. Definitions	3
4. Sick Leave	4
5. Occupational Injuries in the Mining and Mineral Industry	4
Number of Working Hours	4
Number of Employees	4
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate	5
Days of Sick Leave per Injury	7
6. Occupational Injuries – Severe Accidents	7
Severe Accidents	8
Fatalities	8
7. Zero Injury Cases and Near Misses	9
8. Occupational Diseases	10
9. Commuting Accidents	12
10. Accidents of Contractors Working for Mining Companies	12

1. Main Statistics of the Mining and Mineral Industry

All employees (excl. contractors)	2015	2014
Total Number of Occupational Injuries	80	76
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR (number of occupational injuries per one million working hours)	7.1	6.4
Number of Days of Sick Leave per Injury	19.1	13.5
Number of Fatalities	0	0
Occupational Diseases	17	23
Commuting Accidents	28	21
Contractors		
Total Number of Occupational Injuries	60	57
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate, LDIFR	7.2	6.3
Number of Fatalities	0	0
Sick Leave		
Total Sick Leave (percentage of regular number of working hours)	3.9	3.5
Short term sick leave (≤ 14 days)	2.3	2.0
Long term sick leave (≥ 14 days)	1.6	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, Cementsa 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 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 2013-2015

Total Sick Leave 2013 - 2015 (all employees)



5. Occupational Injuries in the Mining and Mineral Industry 2006-2015

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.

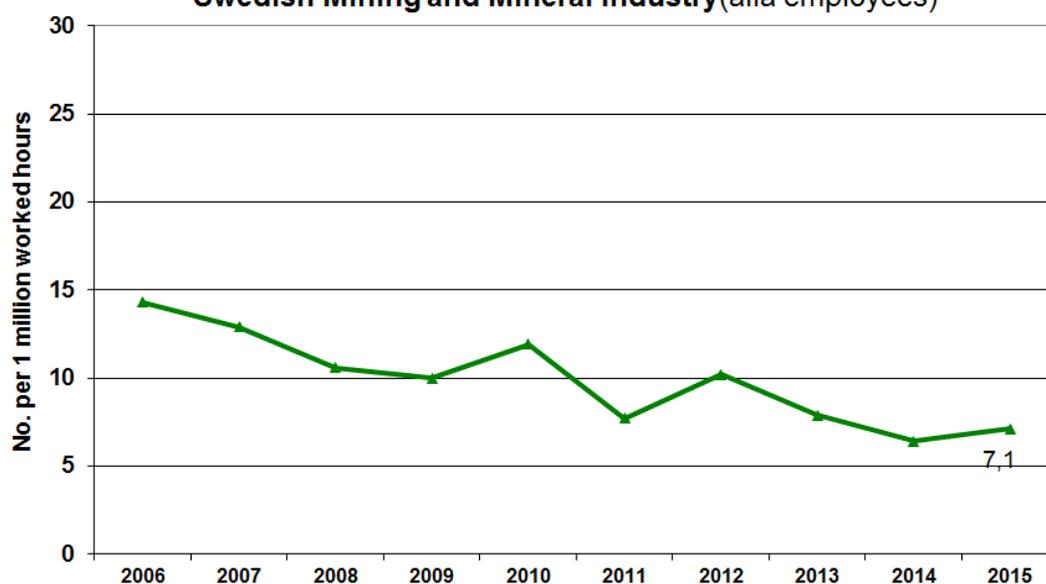
The figures in the tables do not include contractors. For contractors see chapter 10.

Total 2006-2015. Employees, working hours, lost day injuries, frequency, days of sick leave.

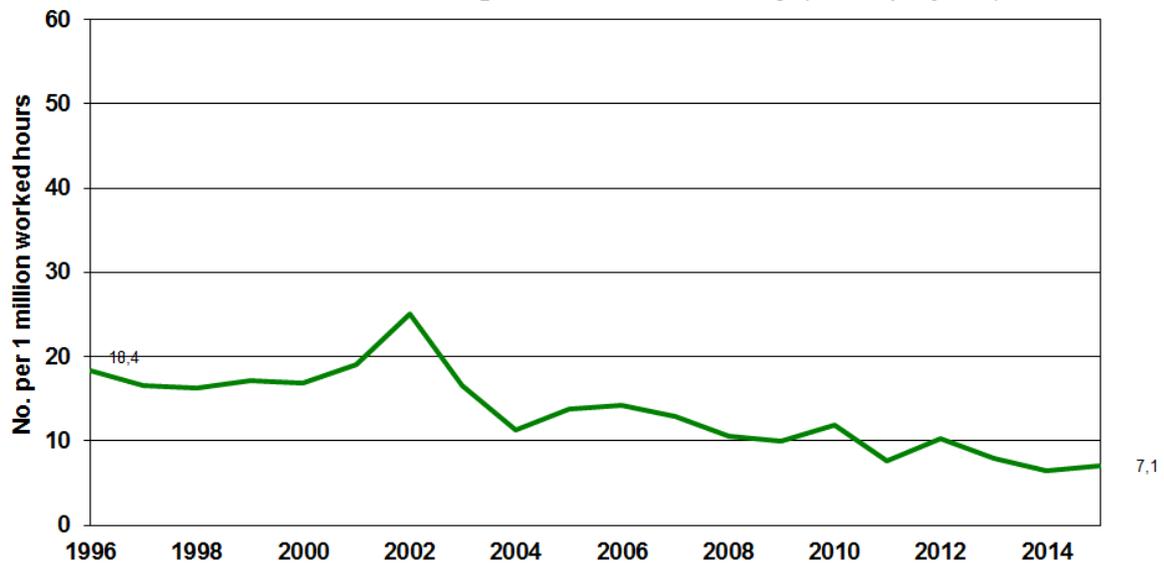
Year	Number of employees	Working hours	Number of lost day injuries	Lost day injury frequency rate	Lost day injuries per 1,000 employees	Number of days of sick leave	Days of sick leave per injury
2006	5 482	8 836 215	126	14.3	23	2 359	18.9
2007	5 771	9 085 587	117	12.9	20	2 025	17.3
2008	5 351	9 402 873	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
2014	6 737	11 944 033	76	6.4	11	1 027	13.5
2015	6 541	11 294 728	80	7.1	12	1 524	19.1

Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate

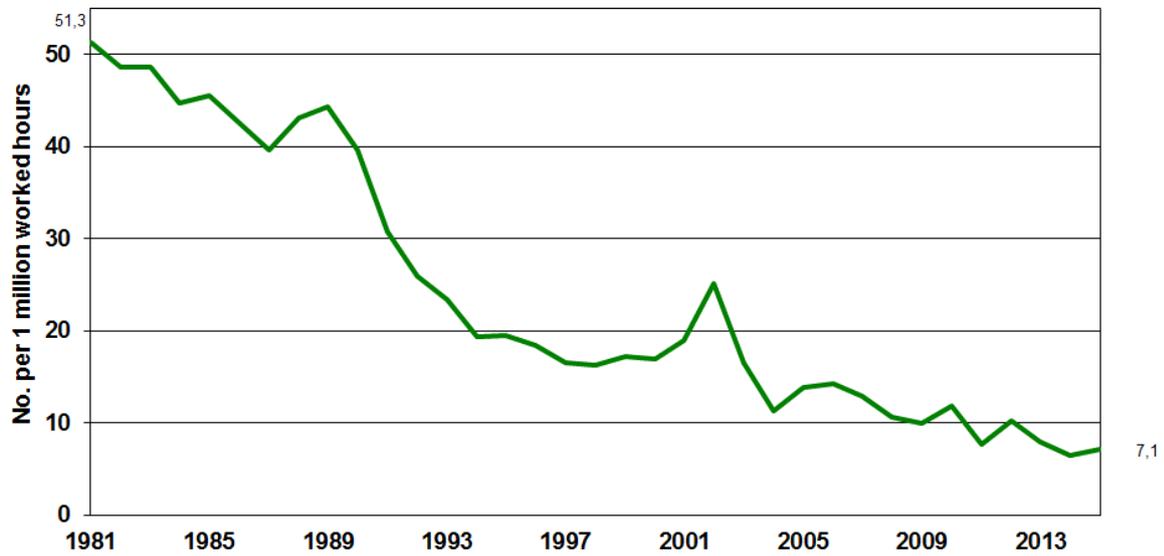
**Occupational Accidents
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate 2006-2015
Swedish Mining and Mineral Industry (alla employees)**



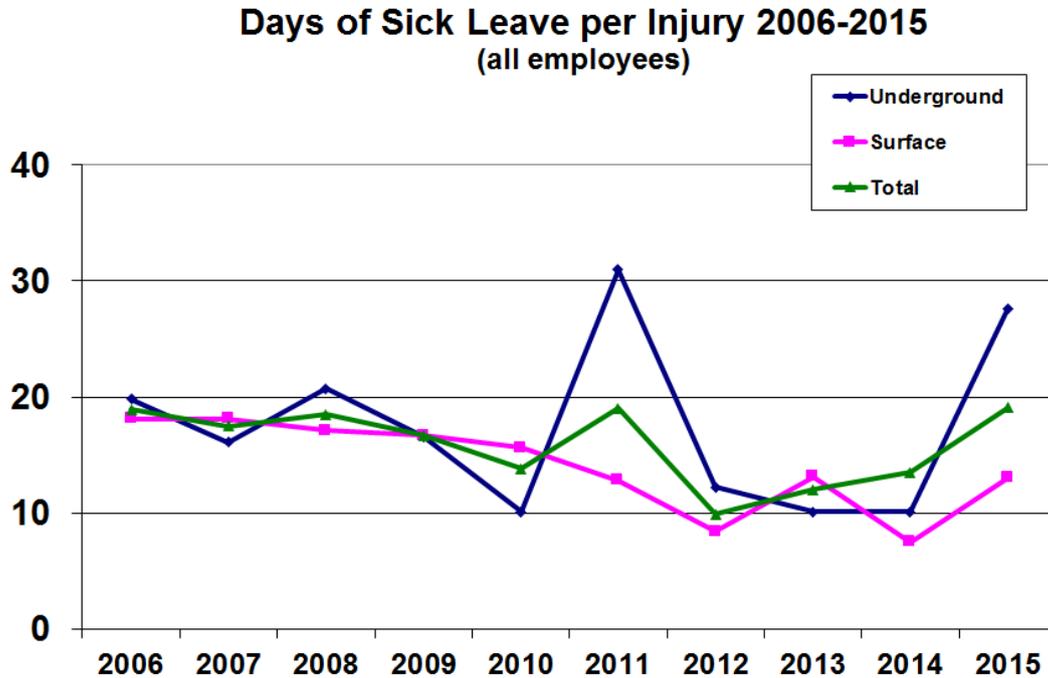
Occupational Accidents
Lost Day Injury Frequency Rate 1996-2015
Swedish Mining and Mineral Industry (all employees)



Occupational Accidents
Lost Day Injury Frequency rate 1981-2015
Swedish Mining and Mineral Industry (all employees)



Days of Sick Leave per Injury



6. Occupational Injuries – Severe Accidents

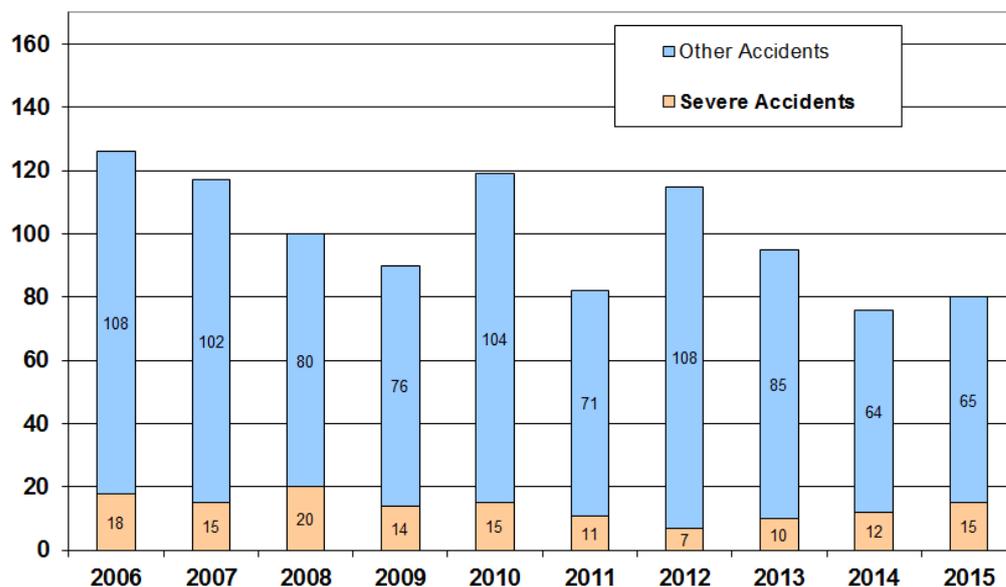
Severe accident = accident resulting in a fatality, disability or at least 30 days sick leave.

Severe Accidents

Severe accidents compared to the total number of accidents 2006–2015

	LOST DAY CASES	SEVERE ACCIDENTS	PER CENT	SEVERE ACCIDENTS	
				Underground	Surface
	Total				
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
2014	76	12	15.8	9	3
2015	80	15	18.8	5	10

Severe Accidents 2006 - 2015



Type of activities during which severe occupational injuries occur

Type of activity/injury	No. of Accidents			
	2015	2014	2012	2011
Scaling	0	1	0	0
Falling rock	0	1	0	1
Walking, jumping, sliding/slipping	1	3	1	5
Service and maintenance	12	2	4	2
Traffic	0	0	0	2
Blasting gas	0	0	0	0
Squeeze injuries	0	2	1	0
Miscellaneous	1	3	1	1
Total	12	12	7	11

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 2006-2015

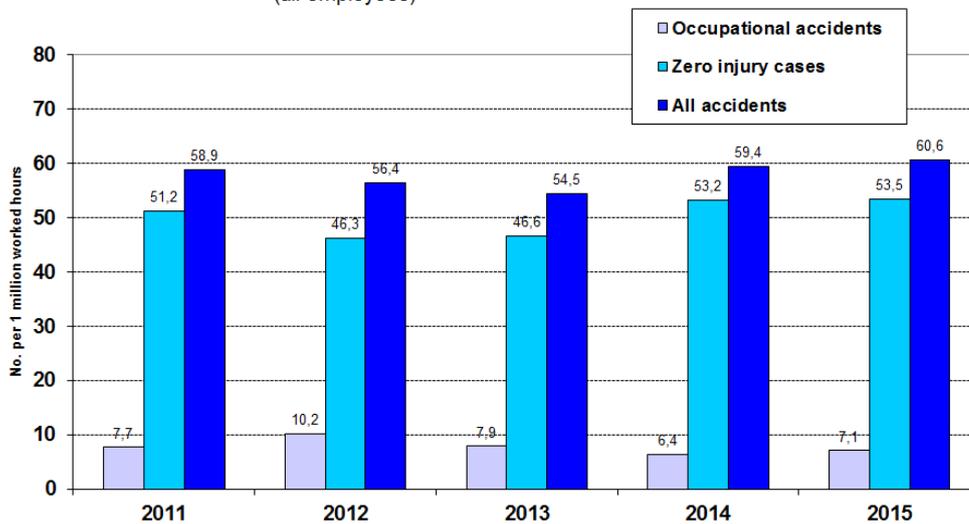
Year	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
No.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1

7. Zero Injury Cases and Near Misses

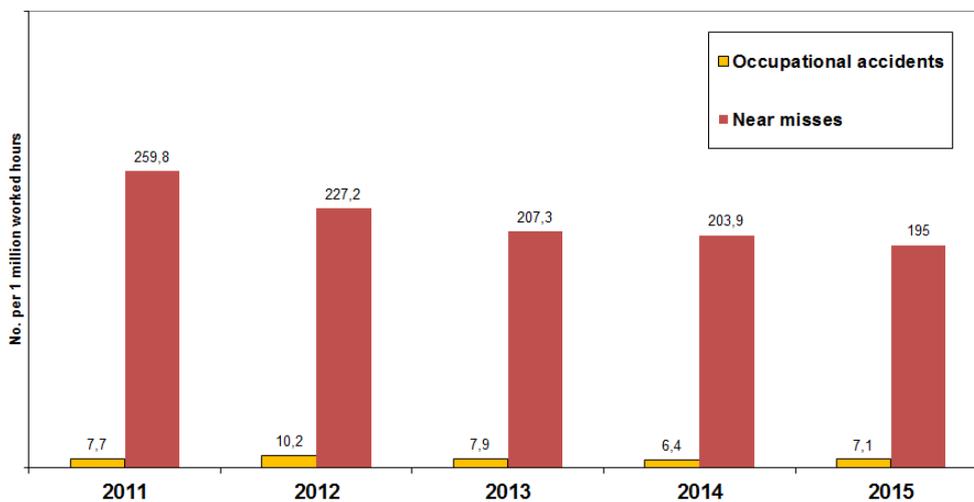
Figures for 2015:

	Number	Frequency
Occupational accidents (lost day cases)	80	7.1
Zero injury cases	604	53.5
All accidents	684	60.6
Near misses	2 202	195.0

**Comparison Frequency Rates
2011-2015**
(all employees)



**Comparison Frequency Rate
Occupational Accidents and Near Misses 2011-2015**
(all employees)



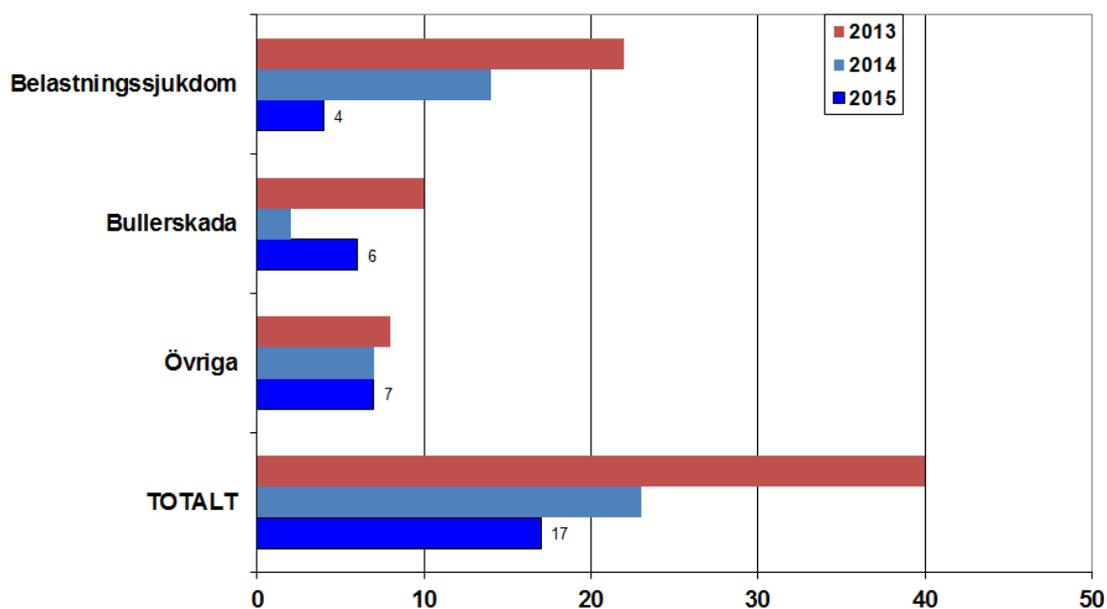
8. Occupational Diseases

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

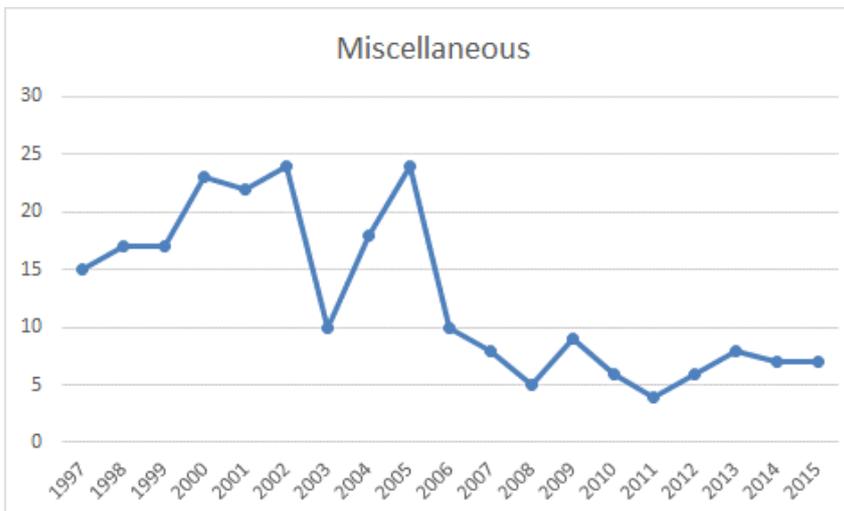
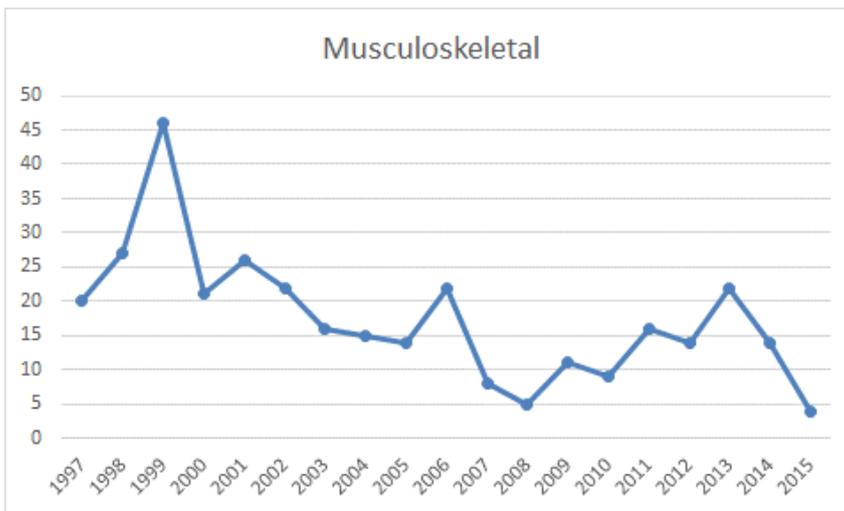
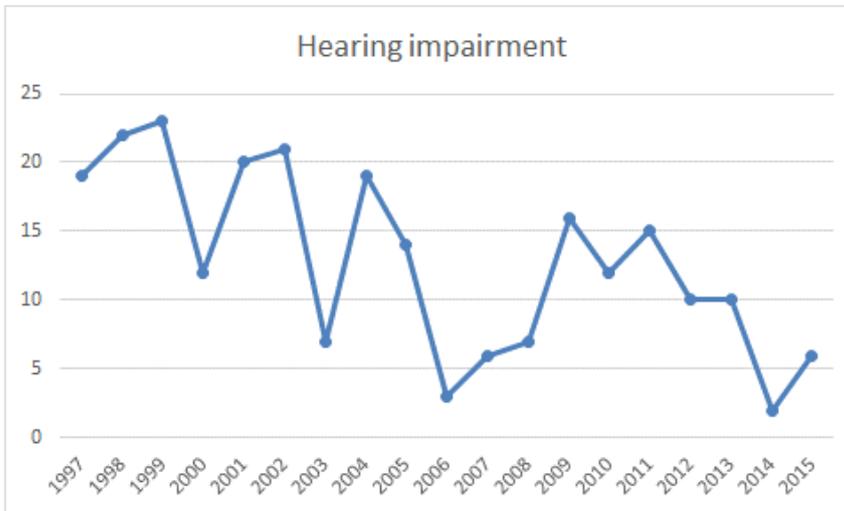
	2015	2014	2013
Musculoskeletal disorder	4	14	22
Hearing impairment	6	2	10
Miscellaneous	7	7	8
TOTAL	17	23	40

Year	Frequency rate, Occupational diseases per 1,000 employees
2015	2.6
2014	3.4
2013	5.1

Occupational Diseases 2013-2015



Number of Occupational Diseases 1997-2015



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.

2015	28 commuting accidents	2 days of absence from work on average
2014	21 commuting accidents	8 days of absence from work on average
2013	33 commuting accidents	No figures on days of absence

10. Accidents of Contractors Working for Mining Companies

Number of	2015	2014	2013	2012
Lost day cases	30	57	86	82
Fatalities	0	0	0	0