

DEPARTMENT OF
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND JUSTICE

Work Health Authority

Annual Report
2019-20

NTWork**Safe**



**NORTHERN
TERRITORY
GOVERNMENT**

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Function and Purpose of the Work Health Authority

The role of the Work Health Authority was established by the *Work Health Administration Act 2011*, which came into force on 1 January 2012. The Work Health Authority is granted powers and functions under the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* and the *Return to Work Act 1986*. The Attorney-General and Minister for Justice is responsible for the *Work Health Administration Act 2011* and the appointment of the Work Health Authority.

Part 2 (5) of the *Work Health Administration Act 2011* provides:

1. The Authority has the following functions:
 - (a) to be the regulator under the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*;
 - (b) the functions conferred on it under the *Return to Work Act 1986*; and
 - (c) any other function conferred on it under any Act.
2. The Authority has the powers necessary to perform its functions.

The Work Health Authority is also granted powers and functions under the *Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2010* and Regulations.

Part 2 (22) of the *Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2010* provides:

1. The Work Health Authority is the Competent Authority for this act.
2. The Competent Authority:
 - (a) may exercise all the powers and perform all the functions of an authorised officer; and
 - (b) when exercising those powers or performing those functions, has all the immunities of an authorised officer.

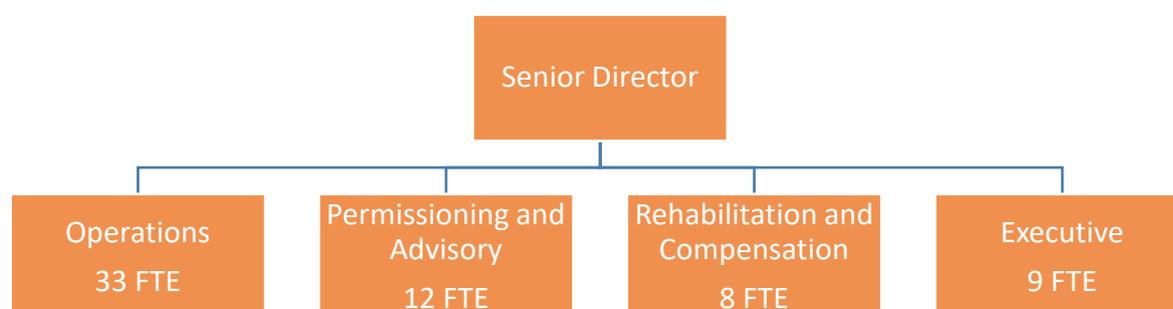
NT WorkSafe Corporate Information

Functions of the Work Health Authority are performed by NT WorkSafe, a division of the Department of the Attorney-General and Justice. NT WorkSafe is the statutory body responsible for the Northern Territory-wide provision of advice, information and regulation of workplace health and safety, dangerous goods, electrical safety, and rehabilitation and workers' compensation.

NT WorkSafe comprises the following business units:

- Permissioning and Advisory Services
 - Small Business Safety Program
- Rehabilitation and Compensation
- Operations
 - Electrical Safety
 - Remote Safety
 - General Safety
- Executive
 - Regulatory Reform
 - Communications
 - Business Administration
 - Training

During 2019 – 2020, the Work Health Authority was provided with 62 full-time equivalent staff (FTE) as per the NT WorkSafe organisational chart below. Staff were located at NT WorkSafe offices in Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs.



Permissioning and Advisory Services

The Permissioning and Advisory Services (PAS) unit of NT WorkSafe performs various functions in the administration of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, the *Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2010*, the *Dangerous Goods Act 1998*, and associated Regulations. PAS functions include:

- providing specialist advice and support to businesses and individuals;
- issuing licences, permits and registrations;
- approving course delivery by training providers; and
- issuing high risk work licence assessor accreditations.

The PAS unit accepts and triages notifiable incidents and complaints as well as mandatory notifications including notification of demolition, asbestos removal, pipelines, lead work and Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals. The PAS unit provides businesses and workers with practical tools to assist them identify hazards in the workplace and offers ongoing support and advice on work health and safety matters.

Advisory Programs

NT WorkSafe continues to support small business owners manage their own health and safety through the Small Business Safety Program. The program is confidential, free of charge and allows business owners to consult with Small Business Safety Advisors (Advisors). The Advisors are not authorised officers and therefore have no delegated powers under the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*. The program is delivered throughout the Northern Territory, with services provided via telephone, email or face to face where possible.

In 2019-20, NT WorkSafe continued to conduct information sessions with young workers at educational institutes. The sessions covered work health and safety topics such as rights and responsibilities of employers and workers, duty of care, incident notification and consultation. A dedicated page has been published on the NT WorkSafe website to support the program. That page provides additional information and resources relevant to young workers.

In 2019–2020 a total of 302 businesses accessed these programs. These businesses cover a wide range of industry sectors including: building and construction, tourism and hospitality, agriculture, retail, manufacturing, and personal services.

Rehabilitation and Compensation

The Rehabilitation and Compensation unit of NT WorkSafe performs various functions in the course of administering the *Return to Work Act 1986* including:

- providing advice and information to employers, workers, insurers and the public about workers' compensation matters;
- coordinating mediations between claimants, employers and insurers;
- arranging permanent impairment reassessments;
- approving insurers and self-insurers in the Northern Territory;
- approving rehabilitation providers; and
- collecting data from insurers and self-insurers used for national reporting to Safe Work Australia and to help prioritise work health and safety activities.

The Northern Territory Scheme is a privately underwritten scheme in which approved insurers and self-insurers carry the financial risk and are responsible for managing the workers' compensation claims process.

There are currently four insurance companies approved under the *Return to Work Act 1986*:

- Allianz Australia Insurance Ltd
- CGU Workers' Compensation
- GIO General Ltd
- QBE Insurance (Australia) Ltd

The following five employers are approved under the *Return to Work Act 1986* as self-insurers in the Northern Territory:

- Catholic Church Insurance Ltd
- Coles Group Limited
- Wesfarmers Ltd
- Westpac Group
- Woolworths

The Northern Territory Government is a self-insurer under the *Return to Work Act 1986* and carries the financial risk for its own workers. Gallagher Bassett are responsible for managing the workers' compensation claims on behalf of the Northern Territory Government.

The *Return to Work Act 1986* establishes;

- the Nominal Insurer for instances where an employer fails to insure or in cases where the insurer defaults;
- a Scheme Monitoring Committee, whose role is to monitor the viability and performance of the Northern Territory workers' compensation scheme; and
- the Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Advisory Council to keep the operation of the workers compensation scheme under review.

Northern Territory Workers Compensation Injury Management e-Learning program

The Rehabilitation and Compensation unit worked with the Personal Injury Education Foundation (PIEF) to develop the NT WorkSafe Northern Territory Workers' Compensation Injury Management e-Learning program in collaboration with insurer representatives. The program provides the minimum level of knowledge required for all scheme participants in the Northern Territory and supports a consistent approach to claims management including the terminology used.

The unit also developed an e-learning training program on workers compensation specific to the Northern Territory that is mandatory for all insurers and self-insurers who manage claims for Territory workers and is now available to workers compensation stakeholders.

Injury and Compensation Data for 2019-20

Item	No.
Total claims received by insurers	2,395
Total claims accepted	2,104
Number of accredited rehabilitation providers	12
Workers' compensation mediations completed	352

Operations

The Operations unit comprises the Inspectorate and is the public face of NT WorkSafe. The Operations unit provides safety education and advice to workers and employers throughout the Northern Territory to help them to understand and meet their work health and safety obligations. The Operations unit investigates notifiable incidents, and monitors and enforces compliance with the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* and Regulations in line with the National Compliance and Enforcement Policy.

There are three work teams in the Operations unit:

- Electrical Safety Team – assists the Electricity Safety Regulator to monitor and regulate electrical safety and technical standards from the point of network connection at the premises to the outlet, as well as providing advice and assistance to licenced electrical workers, individual home owners, occupiers and persons conducting a business or undertaking.
- General Safety Team – monitors and regulates work health and safety and provides advice and education to workers and businesses located throughout the Northern Territory.
- Investigations Team – responsible for investigation of breaches of the legislation involving serious injury and fatalities.

The Operations unit develops and implements targeted campaigns to identified high risk sectors to increase awareness of workplace health and safety, and support Northern Territory industry to achieve and exceed national safety standards and targets.

Section 160 of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* outlines the functions and powers of inspectors as follows:

- (a) to provide information and advice about compliance with this Act;
- (b) to assist in the resolution of:
 - (i) work health and safety issues at workplaces; and
 - (ii) issues related to access to a workplace by an assistant to a health and safety representative; and
 - (iii) issues related to the exercise or purported exercise of a right of entry under Part 7;

- (c) to review disputed provisional improvement notices;
- (d) to require compliance with this Act through the issuing of notices;
- (e) to investigate contraventions of this Act and assist in the prosecution of offences;
- (f) if permitted under section 40(3) of the *Coroners Act 1993*, to attend coronial inquests in relation to work-related deaths and examine witnesses;
- (g) to monitor compliance with this Act.

NT WorkSafe also participated in the Safe Work Month 2019. During Safe Work Month, NT WorkSafe hosted a number of free information sessions, in Alice Springs and Darwin. This year's theme was to demonstrate that anyone, both employers and workers from any occupation or industry can be a champion for work health and safety. Everyone can support a safety culture at their workplace and promote best practice work health and safety initiatives.

With the cooperation of October Business Month, NT WorkSafe were able to facilitate the delivery of the following topics:

- 'Managing Heat Stress' delivered by Dr Matt Brearley;
- 'Bullying and Harassment is everyone's problem' delivered by Ms Catie Kirk;
- 'Driving in Central Australian Outback' delivered by Mr Joel Flemming; and
- 'What you need to know about workers compensation in the NT' delivered by the Acting Director Rehabilitation and Compensation NT WorkSafe.

Attendance to the presentations were very well received.

Executive

The Executive unit of NT WorkSafe comprises four sections which function under the direction of the Work Health Authority to support the effective administration of legislation including the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, the *Return to Work Act 1986* and the *Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2010*.

Regulatory Reform is responsible for participating in local and national reviews of relevant legislation, representing the Northern Territory on various national committees and groups, coordinating legislative amendments, and undertaking public consultation as required. The unit consults and develops policy specific to the regulatory functions of NT WorkSafe.

Communications is responsible for developing and publishing various information products, coordinating NT WorkSafe involvement in local and national safety events, and developing and implementing communication strategies.

Business Administration is responsible for providing support services within NT WorkSafe including ministerial liaison, committee and council arrangements, delegations, finance assistance, corporate governance, travel arrangements, building maintenance and vehicle management.

Training is responsible for developing a comprehensive training management system for NT WorkSafe in consultation with all business units. The training area supports the other business units by helping them to identify and prioritise training needs for inclusion in the annual NT WorkSafe training plan.

Legislative Update

National legislative reviews

Codes of Practice

The model work health and safety (WHS) legislation (which the Northern Territory has adopted in full) allows the Minister to approve model Codes of Practice. The model Codes were reviewed nationally during 2018-19 with NT WorkSafe having an active role.

The Northern Territory adopted all the updated model Codes in March 2020. This included model Codes that the Northern Territory had not previously adopted. A number of older, non-model, Codes were revoked at that time also.

Review of the model WHS laws

A national Review of the model WHS laws commenced in early 2018 with the Northern Territory a strong participant. The Final Report from the review was published in February 2019 and is available at the Safe Work Australia site. The Review's central finding is that the model WHS laws are largely operating as intended, but the final report includes 34 recommendations to improve clarity and consistency, including undertaking further review and analysis in certain areas.

The recommendations were being assessed through a public consultation process and a Decision Regulatory Impact Statement has been prepared for Ministers' to consider in late 2020 COVID-19 permitting.

Local legislative reviews

Workers Compensation

In the June 2020 sittings, the Legislative Assembly passed the Return to Work Legislation Amendment Bill 2020. The purpose of this Bill was to amend the *Return to Work Legislation Act 1986* and Regulations (the legislation) to expand and improve the operation of the NT workers' compensation scheme.

Specifically the Bill reversed a number of changes made to the legislation in 2015 and improved the operation of the NT workers' compensation scheme. Along with numerous administrative and technical changes, the main changes are:

- revision to the definition of a worker

- provision that post-traumatic stress disorder for first responder police officers, firefighters and ambulance officers be a deemed disease;
- expansion of the number of diseases under the fire fighters presumptive legislation;
- removal of the cap on normal weekly earnings for payments made after 26 weeks of incapacity;
- provision that the legislation covers injuries incurred on the way to or from work;

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations 2011

In August 2019 amendments were made to the Regulations to provide workers with greater protection from exposure to lead in the workplace and to provide clarity about training requirements for diving work.

In May 2020 amendments were made to the Regulations to provide workers with greater protection from exposure to airborne contaminants.

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011

In November 2019 the Legislative Assembly passed the Work Health and Safety Legislation Amendment Bill 2019. The purpose of this Bill was to amend the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* (the Act) to:

- establish a new criminal offence of industrial manslaughter which applies to both individuals and corporate entities;
- require the regulator to obtain the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions to initiate industrial manslaughter proceedings;
- amend the existing process for requesting a prosecution to include industrial manslaughter and to promote greater transparency;
- enable existing Category 1 and 2 offences under the Act to be the alternative offence verdicts to an industrial manslaughter charge.

Electricity Reform Act 2000.

In 2017-18, the Government established a tri-partite Electrical Safety and Licensing Reference Group to examine the *Electricity Reform Act 2000* and the *Electrical Workers and Contractors Act 1978*. The purpose of the review was to examine and provide direction to the Northern Territory Government about what amendments are necessary to address concerns in relation to electrical safety and electrical licensing. NT WorkSafe participated in this review.

The Electrical Safety and Licensing Reference Group completed their report in December 2019. The report has 37 recommendations with the main recommendation being that a single piece of legislation should be created that amalgamates and modernises the *Electrical Workers and Contractors Act 1978* and the electrical safety provisions of the *Electricity Reform Act 2000*.

The group recognises that such a piece of work will take some time and will require extensive consultation. However the group identified a number of issues that require urgent rectification. The group recommended legislative amendments as soon as possible to:

- expand the coverage of the safety provisions of the *Electricity Reform Act 2000* to electrical systems that involve renewable energy sources and energy storage systems;
- expand the coverage of the safety provisions of the *Electricity Reform Act 2000* to include electrical appliances;
- simplify and clarify the appointment of inspectors under the *Electrical Workers and Contractors Act 1978* and the *Electricity Reform Act 2000* and create a single inspectorate;
- create reasonable periods of time during which rectification works can be ordered and enforcement options utilised; and
- increase the number and effectiveness of enforcement tools available to electrical safety inspectors and clarify what is an offence under the two Acts and who may commence a prosecution.

Asbestos

An Inter-Departmental group has been established to investigate methods (including possible legislative reform) to improve the awareness and management of asbestos across the Northern Territory.

Public Awareness and Advice

A key role of NT WorkSafe is to increase public awareness of and provide advice about work health and safety matters. NT WorkSafe maintains a website which is used to publish various information and resources including Information Bulletins, Guides, Videos, Safety Alerts, information about legislation administered by NT WorkSafe, and general and industry specific safety information.

Relevant news items and information about upcoming events and promotional activities are also published on the website.

Safety Alerts are issued to alert relevant industries and the wider community to safety risks that have been identified through the investigation of incidents, or urgent and significant work health safety matters. Safety Alerts are also used to provide timely information and advice on a range of work health and safety issues including legislated obligations and emerging issues. The following Safety Alerts were issued in 2019-20:

- Chain recoil causes fatal injuries
- Serious incidents occurring due to unguarded voids on construction sites
- Serious crush injury highlights lack of risk assessment of plant
- Worker burned during refuelling
- Power off switchboards before entering ceiling space
- Vehicle hoist fatality
- Collapse of concrete placing boom
- Lifting clutch failure
- Isolation of solar from backup generators
- Maintenance and modifications causing fire risks in heavy vehicles and mobile plant

- Securely restrain excavator buckets and attachments before transportation
- Safety alert to caravan owners, agents and manufacturers
- DC Solar isolator fire

NT WorkSafe proactively engages with businesses and workers through sponsorship and participation as an exhibitor at industry conferences and events. NT WorkSafe Inspectors and Advisory Officers staff exhibition booths and ensure that relevant information is on hand for attendees. During 2019-20, NT WorkSafe participated in the following events:

- October Business Month – Safe Work Month (October 2019)

Training External

The Work Health Authority is responsible for approving health and safety representative courses in the Northern Territory. Section 72 of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* requires a person conducting a business or undertaking to allow a health and safety representative to attend an approved work health and safety course if the representative requests to do so. During 2019-20, four additional providers of health and safety representative training was approved.

Section 131 of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* allows a union to apply to the Work Health Authority for the issue of a Work Health and Safety (WHS) entry permit to a person who is an official of the union. A WHS entry permit holder may enter a workplace to consult on work health and safety matters and provide advice on those matters to one or more relevant workers who wish to participate in the discussions.

Before issuing a WHS entry permit, the Work Health Authority must be satisfied that the official meets the eligibility criteria, which includes the satisfactory completion of prescribed training run by NT WorkSafe.

In the 2019-20 period, one WHS entry permit holder training session was held, resulting in the issue of two permits to union officials. NT WorkSafe maintains a

publically accessible, up-to date register of current WHS entry permit holders, in accordance with the Regulations on the [NT WorkSafe website](http://www.worksafe.nt.gov.au).¹

Prosecutions and Enforceable Undertakings

The *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* (the Act) and the National Compliance and Enforcement Policy allow the Work Health Authority some flexibility in interventions that can be used to achieve compliance.

Interventions may include educational campaigns, the issue of improvement or prohibition notices, infringement notices (fines), suspension of licenses or permits, acceptance of an enforceable undertaking or a prosecution.

A person can propose an enforceable undertaking as an alternative to prosecution for a contravention of alleged contravention of the Act, except in relation to a category one or manslaughter offence.

An enforceable undertaking is a legally binding agreement between the Regulator and the person who proposed the enforceable undertaking. The person is obliged to carry out the specific activities outlined in the enforceable undertaking.

The activities may be substantial and an enforceable undertaking (rather than a prosecution) will only be accepted if it demonstrates the following values to an extent greater than those provided by a successful prosecution:

- benefits to the workplace; and
- benefits to their industry; and
- benefits to the community

In 2019-20, the Work Health Authority accepted three enforceable undertakings where:

- a man fell asleep in the loading dock area at a shopping centre. The driver of a prime mover leaving the loading dock did not see the deceased and ran him over.
- a member of the public, was fatally injured when their motorcycle crashed into the traffic diversion set up as part of the Tiger Brennan Drive duplication between Berrimah Road and Woolner Road. Two duty holders were charged in relation to this incident.

¹ <http://www.worksafe.nt.gov.au>

Five prosecutions were finalised in 2019-20. These were in relation to:

- a fruit picker who was found deceased as a result of a motor vehicle rollover. Charges were laid against the company and company director for failing to comply with Section 21 and Section 155 (5) of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*. On 3 July 2019, the company and company director were both convicted and fined a total of \$13,000, after pleading guilty to breaching Section 155 (5). The charges for failing to comply with Section 21 against the company and company director were withdrawn.
- a worker was injured when they fell 3-metres onto a concrete floor. Two companies were charged. The first company breached Section 32 of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011* for failing to comply with a health and safety duties and Section 39 of the Act for failing to preserve an incident site. On 25 September 2019, the first company was convicted and fined a total of \$32,500 and the mandatory victim's levy of \$2,000 after pleading guilty to the charges. The second company was also charged for breaching Section 32 of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, for failing to comply with health and safety duties. On 25 September 2019, the second company was convicted and fined a total of \$30,000 and the mandatory victim's levy of \$1,000 after pleading guilty to the charges.
- a worker was transporting goods on an unsealed road and the vehicle rolled resulting death. Charges were laid against the company for a breaching Section 32 of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, for failing to comply with a health and safety duty. The matter went to hearing and submissions heard. The Judge dismissed the charges on 14 October 2019. There was no basis for the Authority appeal the decision.
- a fuel truck driver died as a result of a vehicle rollover. The company was charged with two breaches of Section 32 of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, for failing to comply with a health and safety duty. On 29 April 2020, the company was convicted and fined \$140,000 after pleading guilty to one breach of Section 32 for failing to provide adequate training, instruction and supervision. The other Section 32 charge for failing to provide a safety system of work was withdrawn.

Directions given by the Minister in 2019-20

Part 2 (6) of the Work Health Administration Act provides:

- (1) In exercising powers or performing functions, the Authority is subject to the written directions of the Minister.
- (2) A copy of a direction given under subsection (1) in a financial year must be included in the Authority's report for the year prepared under section 7.

In 2019-20, the Work Health Authority was not subject to any written directions by the Minister.

Exercise of powers under WHS (NUL) Act for 2019-2020

Regulatory Requirement	Description	No.
38	Incidents notified	495*
65	Disqualification of health and safety representatives	0
131	Application for WHS entry permit	9
134	Issue of WHS entry permit	11
138	Application to revoke WHS entry permit	0
141	Application for assistance of inspector to resolve dispute	0
142	Regulator deals with a dispute about a right of entry under this Act	0
155	Exercise of powers of regulator to obtain information	26
162	Regulator's directions to inspectors	0
191	Improvement notices issued	127
195	Prohibition notices issued	62
213	Recovery of costs of remedial or other action	0
215	Application for injunctions for non-compliance with notices	0
216	Enforceable undertakings accepted	3
220	Order following contravention of WHS undertaking	0
221	Withdrawal or variation of WHS undertaking	4
231	Written request to Regulator that prosecution be brought	1
260	Proceeding for contravention of civil penalty provision	0

*This figure includes incidents still under investigation and the figure maybe revised down if the investigation finds an incident does not meet the definition of notifiable as per section 35 of the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*.

Exercise of powers under WHS (NUL) Regulations for 2019-20

Regulatory Requirement	Description	No.
21	Approved training for health and safety representatives	4
93 and 319	Licence documents issued - High Risk Work and White Card	5619
95	Reassessment of competency of licence holder	1
133	Regulator may suspend or cancel accreditation of assessor	1
142	Notice of demolition work	15
243 and 246	Registration of plant designs and items of plant	444
325	Entered into agreement with RTO to issue white cards	7
348	Hazardous Chemicals - manifest notifications	17
393	Lead process determined	0
403(1)	Lead risk work notified	2
442	Asbestos health monitoring report received	0
466	Notification of asbestos removal received	327
492	Application for asbestos removal or assessor licence	26
520	Suspension or cancellation of asbestos licence removal	0
535	MHF - Exemption of determined facility	1
536	MHF Notifications - Existing Facilities/Modifications (includes re-notifications if Schedule 15 chemicals increases)	1
537	MHF Notifications - proposed facilities	0
539	Regulator may conduct inquiry regarding MHF	0
541	Determination in relation to facility on inquiry	0
542	Determination in relation to over-threshold facility	0
543	Determination of suitability of facility operator	0
544	Conditions on determination	0
546	Regulator revocation of a determination	0
548	Notification by new operator (of determined facility)	0
549	Application for MHF licence	1
551	Safety case outline provided	0
553	Alter Safety Case outline	1
560	Safety Case must be provided	5
580	Grant of MHF licence	1
583	Refusal of MHF licence	0
586	MHF licence document issued	1
595	Renewal of MHF licence	1
600	Transfer of major hazard facility licence	0
601	Cancellation of MHF licence - on operator's application	0
602-605	Suspension or cancellation of MHF licence by Regulator	0
606	Suspension of major hazard facility licence	0
678	Application for internal review	7
684	Exemptions granted	7
686	High risk work licence exemption	0
688	MHF licence exemption	1
690	Applications for exemption received	7

Regulatory Requirement	Description	No.
696	Refusal of exemption	0
697	Amendment or cancellation of exemption	0

Note: MHF refers to a Major Hazard Facility as defined under Regulation 5 of the Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Regulations

Summary of Inspectorate and Advisor Activity for 2019-20

Description of Activity	No.
Information / Education sessions	351
Workplace visits	3,464*

Workplace visits carried out by industry group 2019-20

Description of Industry	Workplace Visit No.
No industry recorded	646
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	135
Agriculture & fishing	54
Communication Services	3
Construction	1425
Cultural and recreational services	160
Education	87
Electricity, gas and water supply	18
Finance and Insurance	4
Government administration and defence	122
Health and community services	51
Manufacturing	128
Mining	93
Personal and other services	57
Property and business services	136
Retail trade	375
Transport and storage	104
Wholesale trade	49

Note: Workplace visits carried out under *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, *Return to Work Act 1986*, *Dangerous Goods Act 1998*, *Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2010*, *Radioactive Ores and Concentrates (Packaging and Transport) Act 1980* and the *Electricity Reform Act 2000*. This report as at 6 October 2020 built in Microsoft Reporting)

Notifiable Incidents Investigated

Death of a person

Description of Activity	Completed No.	Ongoing No.
Preliminary investigations	1	0
Comprehensive investigations	15	14
Prosecution	3	5

Serious injury or illness of a person

Description of Activity	Completed No.	Ongoing No.
Preliminary investigations	11	7
Comprehensive investigations	6	9
Prosecution	2	0

Dangerous incidents

Description of Activity	Completed No.	Ongoing No.
Preliminary investigations	5	2
Comprehensive investigations	0	2
Prosecution	0	0

Note: These tables refer to 2 types of investigation. A preliminary investigation establishes jurisdiction and evaluates the evidence at hand, and is triggered when there is reasonable belief a breach of legislation has occurred requiring possible comprehensive investigation. A comprehensive investigation is authorised by the Director of Operations when the circumstances of an incident or complaint, such as severity of an injury or gravity of a contravention, warrants consideration of higher order enforcement tools (Court or Regulator sanctions). A comprehensive investigation is undertaken for all fatalities notified, including those out of jurisdiction or relating to other medical episodes. These activities are further broken down by type of notifiable incident and the status of activity in the tables.