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## Professional Fishing Industry Fatality, Incident and Injury Data Project

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# **Fisheries Research and Development Corporation**

Professional Fishing Industry Fatality, Incident and Injury Data Project



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## Executive Summary

Analysis of occupational injuries and fatalities within the wild-catch Australian Commercial Fishing Industry (ACFI) is complicated by fishing crew (masters, deckhands etc) classification as workers being dependent upon the applicable occupational health and safety, and worker's compensation legislation of the relevant State or Territory. While fishing vessels are considered a workplace consistently across all State's and Territories Work Health and Safety (WHS) / Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) jurisdiction's legislation, the people who work on them may not be deemed to be workers or employees as per state and territory workers compensation legislation. The exclusion of fishing crew as workers subsequently results in lack of worker's compensation insurance data to analyse. Whilst designated marine incidents are required to be reported to the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), it is recognised that severe under-reporting is present across the industry. Differences in both the definition of 'work-related' incidents, and data coding, between OHS and industry regulatory bodies means the ability to consolidate the various relevant datasets and literature is limited.

It is therefore hypothesised that the contextualised rate of occupational fatality within the ACFI is higher than currently reported and reoccurring causes of injury and death are present. In order to answer this question, this research aims to answer:

1. What is the contextualised rate of occupational fatality within the Australian wild catch commercial fishing industry?
2. What are the recurring contributing factors of occupational fatality within the Australian wild catch commercial fishing industry?

In order to analyse and report on the current safety performance within the wild catch fishing industry, the project was completed in two phases. In the first phase, occupational workers compensation data was collected and analysed. Only two states (Western Australia and Tasmania) workers compensation agencies responded, with the remaining data collected from the national Work Safe Australia public databases, yielding a total of 262,013 results across all industries. Where Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC) coding was used, Division A "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" was applied. The results were then refined to only include incidents of wild catch commercial fishing. Where ANSZIC coding was used, Group '041 Fishing' was applied. A total of 1104 incidents were classified as within the '041 Fishing' Group and included for detailed analysis. Extracted data included: geographic location; date of occurrence; mechanism of injury; pattern of injury; severity of injury; lost work time; narrative. Extracted data was entered into a spreadsheet for analysis. Whilst injury data from this first phase was essentially all from Western Australia, it provides an important insight into the industry and the need for accurate reporting. It should be noted that as the data was primarily from Western Australia it should be viewed with caution as it may or may not be representative of all States and territories.

The second phase of the project involved Australian safety reports and coronial inquiries from 1979 to 2020 were reviewed, limited by the date range of electronic records available (each jurisdiction had a different date range available for analysis). A total of 6,604 reports were initially reviewed. An additional 22 reports were identified through handsearching. The full text of the reports identified by the searchers were retrieved, references were screened for additional papers and a further selection process undertaken to exclude all reports not specific to commercial wild catch fishing.

Based on the available reports and inquiries reviewed in the second phase of the project, the average occupational fatality rate per 10,000 workers in Australian commercial fishing is calculated at 8.3, higher than Agriculture and Road Freight Transport by a factor of 2.5 and 3.5 respectively, and higher than Construction by a factor of 27.7. The calculated rate of 8.3 fatalities per 10,000 workers within the ACFI is significantly higher than the peak rate of 21.6 fatalities per 100,000 workers in 2004 (equivalent to 2.2 fatalities per 10,000 workers) reported by Safe Work Australia (2018).

The issues of vessel stability, lack of action by regulators, and lack of enforcement of safety regulations were recurrent in safety reports and coronial findings, particularly in cases of multiple fatality. As with other issues within the ACFI, they appear consistent with commercial fishing internationally (Knapp, 2016; McGuinness et al., 2013; Roberts et al, 2010). The reasons for these factors remaining unaddressed within the industry may not only be as a result of incomplete and invalid data, but may also be due to the unique employment arrangements within the ACFI that fail to support worker protection.

The discrepancy between datasets and issues with incident coding identified in this report are already recognised by the regulators (DMIRS, 2020). Until such time that these are addressed and the ACFI workforce is sufficiently motivated to report safety incidents appropriately; reporting systems are improved; appropriate public datasets are consolidated; and government safety regulators consider the state of the wild catch fishing industry in its own right, it is suggested that improvements in the state of safety are unlikely.

This research suggests there are several contributing factors to the safety performance in ACFI, which are discussed in the main body of this report. In order to improve the safety performance of the ACFI the following recommendations are made:

1. Review, and amendment where required, of current OHS and workers compensation legislation to recognise contractors who are paid under a catch sharing arrangement as workers and therefore afford them the same protection in the workplace as all other Australia workers;
2. Work health safety agencies such as Safework Australia and state agencies provide data that identifies the ANZSIC Group level statistics, as opposed to Division coding;
3. Changes to marine safety regulations and surveying requirements to place greater emphasis on annual safety inspections and stability compliance reporting as part of license requirements;
4. A national transition for safety regulators such as Safe Work Australia to report industry contextualised occupational fatality and injury rates per 10,000 workers in that industry, as opposed to the more generic and diluting per 100,000 workers in the greater Australian workforce; and
5. State and Commonwealth Occupational Health and Safety policies and funding initiatives being amended in line with the revised and industry contextualised injury and fatality rates.

Further research is ultimately required to determine the true state of safety within the Australian wild catch commercial fishing industry. We suggest future research opportunities that may assist both understand and improve safety within the ACFI are identified within the following areas:

1. Safety Culture - the way the organisations and individuals perceive injury risk is fundamental to addressing and continuously improving poor performance. An independent survey of organisational and individuals approach to workplace safety, to determine attitudes and approaches to safe workplaces may be suitable. This will inform gap in performance, and enable recommendations for improvement;



2. Adoption of coronial recommendations - coroners have commented similarly about the causes of fatalities in the ACFI, which is an unacceptable situation. We recommend the research into the acceptance of coronial recommendations within the industry;
3. Impacts of safety interventions - there are multiple stakeholders and initiatives in the ACFI aiming to improve performance, although the safety performance is poor. We recommend researching the effectiveness of a variety of interventions, benchmarking with best practice and other high-risk industries and organisations, to ensure that the cost benefit of initiatives is known;
4. Vessel safety and regulatory compliance – coroners have also repeatedly commented on vessel stability as a factor in fatalities within the ACFI. We recommend broadscale research into the rates of vessel stability and compliance within the ACFI; and
5. Risk profiles - we recommend developing a risk profile tool which all stakeholders in the ACFI can use to identify their strengths and weaknesses regarding their safety performance. Based on collecting industry wide and local data and information, the risk profiling tool would be used by all stakeholders to highlight performance, and performance improvement opportunities.

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Overview

Edith Cowan University School of Medical and Health Sciences was engaged to complete the “Commercial Fishing Industry Fatality, Incident and Injury Data Project”. The project scope was limited to the commercial wild catch sector.

## 1.2. Project Deliverable

The outcome of the project is this research report describing:

1. The current safety performance of the Australian commercial fishing industry (ACFI), and comparisons with similar International commercial fishing industries;
2. An estimation of the expected number of workplace injuries in the ACFI, and how this compares to the data held by existing databases of workplace injuries held by the Australian Government;
3. An updated or new workplace incident and injury data collection and reporting tool. This tool, currently a spreadsheet, will be used by industry and government to collect and report incident and injury data, and incident investigation outcomes, in an appropriate and user-friendly manner; and
4. Advice concerning suitable commercial, Government or other products to centralise the collection, collation, storage and reporting of incident and injury information supplied by the industry.

## 1.3. Report Structure

This report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Safety Performance of the Australian Commercial Fishing Industry, addresses project deliverables 1 and 2;
- Section 3 – Occupational Incident Data Collection, addresses project deliverables 3 and 4.
- Annexure A – Coroner and Fatality Safety Report Summary
- Annexure B – Injuries and Fatalities Summary



## 2. Safety Performance of the Australian Commercial Fishing Industry

### 2.1. Safety regulation and reporting

#### 2.1.1. Australia

Whilst operating commercial wild catch fishing equipment requires a high level of competency, there is an increased risk to workers safety compared to using the same equipment on land, as a fishing vessel is a moving and frequently unpredictable working platform. Since the equipment is mounted on a platform which may move in several planes depending on ocean swell and waves, there is an increased the risk of personal injury to the point at which land-based industries would most likely choose to stop the task (Barnes, 2006). Several non-fishing maritime industries have a dry deck policy, that is they are not expected to work on the deck if it is waterlogged. In the fishing industry, due to the type of vessels and operating culture, few fish would be caught if these rules were introduced. In addition to a moving platform, workers are likely to be subjected to foul weather, which may result in the deck being periodically flooded and wind strong enough to knock the worker over. These hazards are compounded with the remoteness of the workplace, and a range of vessel stability and sea worthiness issues. In addition to the workplace hazards, workers are generally hired as contractors who are often expected to arrange their own income protection and medical insurances, and their contracts commonly known as “share catch” pay them a proportion of the value of the catch rather than a salary.

Commercial fishing industry regulation is a complex mix of Federal and State agencies, with legislation specific to geographic regions, the species being fished, licencing and operation of vessels, and the prevention of illegal fishing in Australian waters. This includes but is not limited to the Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Act 2012, Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Regulation 2013, Navigation Act 2012, Navigation Regulations 2013, and various Marine Orders. Although the occupational health and safety legislation varies between States, the general principles are consistent (Government of WA, Government of NSW, Government of VIC, Government of SA, Government of NT, Government of ACT, Government of TAS). The occupational health and safety legislation requires organisations to implement a risk-based approach to create a safe workplace, which is regulated by a government agency, and the workers compensation legislation provides a no-blame insurance based system to cover medical and other expenses associated with workplace injuries. Each State reports worker compensation data, including fatalities, to SafeWork Australia which compiles an annual dataset and works with States to set the agenda for performance improvement and to enable comparison between States and trends across time (Safe Work Australia, 2020, p1), and inform national occupational safety policy (CoA, 2019).

In Australia, while fishing vessels are considered a workplace, the people who work on them are not all “workers” for the purposes of worker’s compensation legislation and data collection, inclusive of incidents resulting in fatality (Government of WA, Government of NSW, Government of VIC, Government of SA, Government of NT, Government of ACT, Government of TAS). Each jurisdiction has a similar definition of a worker, aligned to ‘*any person who has entered into, or works under, a contract of service or training contract with an employer, whether by way of manual labour, clerical work or otherwise, and whether the contract is express or implied, or is oral or in writing.*’

However, crew members, deckhands and persons subsequently referred to collectively as crew, on fishing vessels are not considered workers due to:

1. A person, i.e. a crew member, taking a share in the profits of a fishing boat is not 'in a contract of service to an employer'. They are considered to be a party to a partnership arrangement;
2. Crew do not receive a salary or wages, they either make a profit or loss. Unlike a worker, they may contribute to the running costs of the venture, either directly or by deduction from their profit share and may share in the liabilities of a venture; and
3. Crew do not have PAYG tax deductions made or receive Superannuation Guarantee payments. Any income they receive is not directly attributable to their labour.

The Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Act 2012 (the Act) provides specific marine safety legislation relating to owners, builders, masters, crew and passengers of domestic commercial vessels. It also requires all owners and masters to report of any marine incident (Table 1) to the Australian Marine Safety Authority (AMSA). A marine incident specifically refers to domestic commercial vessels and includes the injury to or death of a person associated with the operation or navigation of a vessel; damage or loss of a vessel; or damage to a pipeline etc by a vessel (AG, 2012). There is no such reporting obligation for crew or passengers to report personal injury.

Similar to findings in international reports and data sets (Chauvin et al., 2017; Gnapp, 2016; McGuinness et al., 2013; Naylor et al., 2015), based on Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classifications (ANZSIC) Division coding the commercial fishing industry is reported to have the third-highest injury rates in Australia (Brooks, 2011; WAFIC, 2018) and based on the National Coronial Information System is associated with multiple fatalities (Lower, 2015). As ANZSIC Division coding joins "business units carrying out similar productive activities" (ABS, 2006), applying ANZSIC Division coding commercial fishing, farming and agriculture are collectively considered one industry and are reported as such in occupational databases and reports (SafeWork Australia, 2017; WorkSafe, 2019). Whilst ANZSIC Group coding separate industries further, they are not currently considered when making Australian Government occupational safety policy which relies on division coding (CoA, 2019).

Due to the acknowledged differences in both the definition of 'work-related' incidents, and data coding, between regulatory bodies (DMIRS, 2020), the ability to consolidate the various datasets and literature is limited. As a result, different results are identified between Coronial records, regulatory safety investigations, and industry literature. The combination of employment arrangements, lack of legislative requirements to report occupational injuries, and the collective grouping of commercial fishing with other industries in occupational statistical databases results in the true state of safety performance within the Australian commercial wild catch fishing industry remains unknown.

In order to identify the holistic safety state of the industry, the various datasets, Coronial inquiries, and industry literature are presented and discussed separately in the next section.

Table 1: Marine Incidents as defined by the Marine Safety (Domestic Commercial Vessel) National Law Act 2012

Marine Incident	Description
1	A death of, or injury to, a person associated with the operation or navigation of a domestic commercial vessel.
2	The loss or presumed loss of a domestic commercial vessel.
3	A collision of a domestic commercial vessel with another vessel
4	A collision by a domestic commercial vessel with an object.
5	The grounding, sinking, flooding or capsizing of a domestic commercial vessel.
6	A fire on board a domestic commercial vessel.
7	A loss of stability of a domestic commercial vessel that affects the safety of the vessel.
8	The structural failure of a domestic commercial vessel.
9	A close-quarters situation.
10	<p>An event that results in, or could have resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the death of, or injury to, a person onboard a domestic commercial vessel; or</li> <li>(ii) the loss of a person from a domestic commercial vessel; or</li> <li>(iii) a domestic commercial vessel becoming disabled and requiring assistance.</li> </ul>
11	<p>The fouling or damaging by a domestic commercial vessel of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) any pipeline or submarine cable; or</li> <li>(ii) any aid to navigation within the meaning of the Navigation Act 2012 of the Commonwealth;</li> </ul>
12	A prescribed incident involving a domestic commercial vessel.

## 2.2. Analysis of marine incidents

### 2.2.1.Phase 1: Data

#### 2.2.1.1. Method

##### Data Analysis

Australian occupational health and safety datasets (1949-2018) were reviewed to identify occurrences of injury or fatality occurring during commercial fishing operations (Table 2). A total of 262,193 reports (WA = 258,243; TAS = 19; WorkSafe Australia = 3751) were initially reviewed to determine their relevance, with databases capturing all reported incidents between 1949 to 2018. Other states/territories and AMSA<sup>1</sup> were contacted but did not provide datasets.

To increase the number of incidents for analysis, inclusion criteria for initial investigation were broad, with the search terms of *fish* and *fishing* applied. Where Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZIC) coding was used, as was the case for all national Safe Work Australia data set incidents (n=891), Division A “Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing” was applied. The results were then refined to only include incidents of wild catch commercial fishing. Where ANZIC coding was used, Group ‘041 Fishing’ was applied, however this was limited to Western Australian and Tasmanian state based Work Safe data sets (n=232). A total of 1104 incidents were classified as within the ‘041 Fishing’ Group and included for detailed analysis.

Extracted data included: geographic location; date of occurrence; mechanism of injury; pattern of injury; severity of injury; lost work time; narrative. Extracted data was entered into a spreadsheet for analysis.

Table 2: Datasets

Dataset	Available Incidents	Incidents Included
Safe Work Australia 2003-2018 <a href="https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/statistics-and-research/statistics/statistics">https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/statistics-and-research/statistics/statistics</a>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work-related traumatic injury fatalities Australia 2018</li> <li>Work-related traumatic injury fatalities Australia 2017</li> <li>Work-related Traumatic Injury Fatalities Australia Time Series Profile</li> </ul>	3,751	891*
*Inclusion criteria: <i>fishing</i>		
Secondary analysis of comparison across industry included all records.		
Work Safe Western Australia 1949-2016* (Work Safe WA, 2016)		
*Initial inclusion criteria: ANZIC3 code 41 “Fishing”		
Secondary analysis of comparison across industry included all records.	258,423	213*
*The Western Australian commercial fishing industry (excluding aquaculture) accounts for 19% of the total ACFI (DoA, 2017)		

<sup>1</sup> AMSA was established in 1990 under the Australian Maritime Safety Authority Act, however during the completion of this report, AMSA statisticians advised that AMSA has only collected suitable data since mid-2018 and no data was currently suitable for analysis.

Work Safe Tasmania 2010-2019 (Work Safe TAS, 2019)	19	19
Total	262,193	1,123

## 2.2.2. Results

### National Data

All Safe Work Australia (2019) data sets reported ANSIC Division A coding, combining agriculture, fishing and forestry as one industry and preventing analysis fishing-specific data. ANZSIC Division codes for total fatalities per year (Figure 3) and fatality rates per 100,000 workers per year (Figure 4) identify Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing place in the top two industry classifications from 2003-2018 for total fatalities per year, with Transport, Postal and Warehousing having the highest total number of fatalities for 7 of the 16 years analysed.

In 2004, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing recorded 77 fatalities, the highest number observed from the data reviewed. In 2018 the lowest number of fatalities were recorded at 37. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing recorded the highest fatality rate per 100,000 workers for 15 of the 16 years, peaking at 21.6 fatalities per 100,000 workers in 2004 and recording the lowest in 2018 of 11.2 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Unfortunately, Safe Work Australia did not provide data at the required Group level, preventing facilitating specific analysis of the 041 “Fishing” Group and more detailed analysis of incident reports. The results in this section should therefore be read with caution, but are useful for identifying the limitations of using ANSIC Division A coding as opposed to Group level data when determining the true state of health and safety in specific industries.

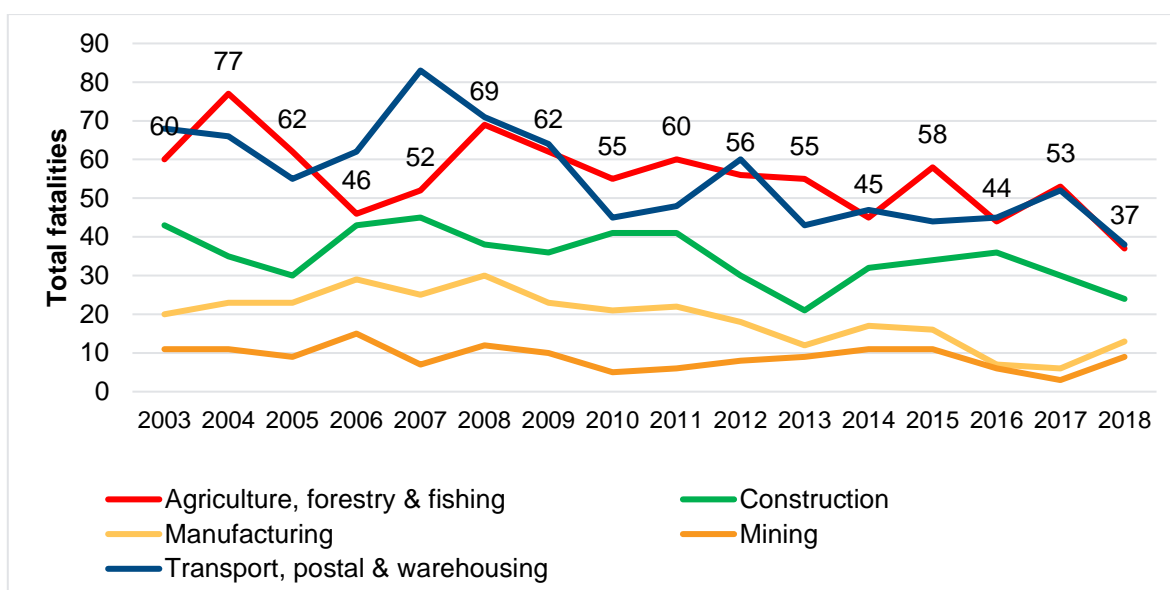


Figure 1: Top 5 ANZSIC Divisions for total fatalities per year (Data from Safe Work Australia, 2019)

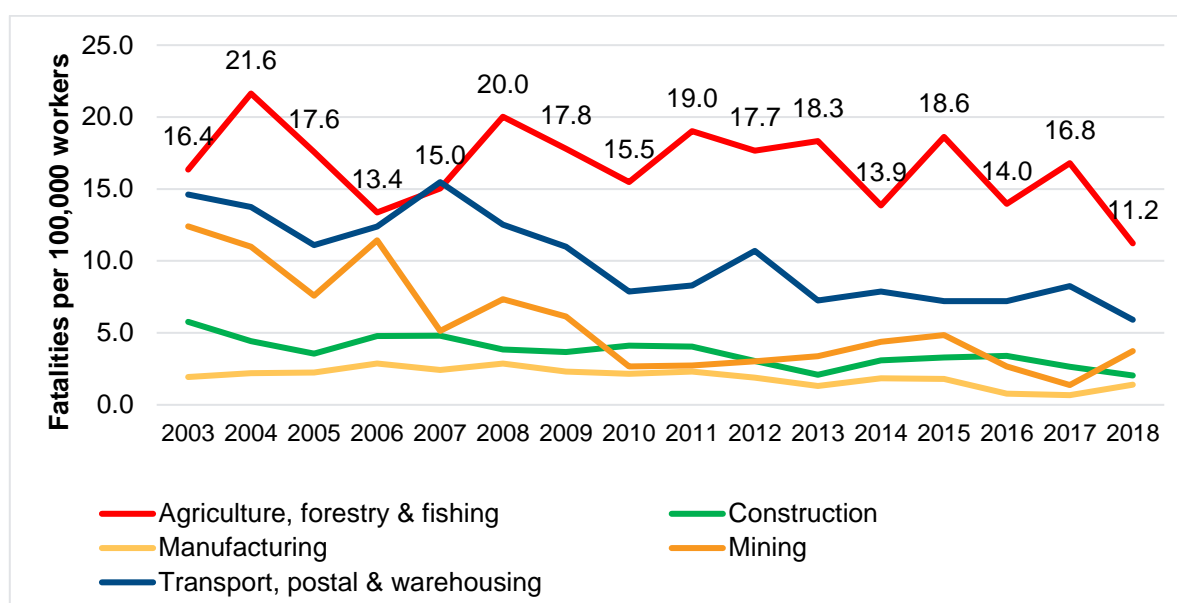


Figure 2: Top 5 ANZSIC Divisions for fatality rates (Data from Safe Work Australia, 2019)

### Western Australia Data

Unlike other states and territories, WorkSafe (2016) in Western Australia provided sufficient data at the Group level to facilitate specific analysis of the 041 “Fishing” Group and more detailed analysis of incident reports. Within the Western Australian commercial fishing industry (WACFI), from 1949 to 2016, the WorkSafe data identified a single fatality in 1987. Based on this data, the WACFI is ranked equal 12<sup>th</sup> for total fatalities by industry, equal 29<sup>th</sup> for full total capacity by industry and 110<sup>th</sup> for partial permanent incapacity (Table 3). Whilst WorkSafe Tasmania provided all data that was available (19 reports over 10 years), the amount of data was insufficient to facilitate any meaningful analysis. As previously discussed, whilst this data was essentially all from Western Australia, it provides an important insight into the largest geographical state jurisdiction of wild catch commercial fishing, as well as providing a basis for comparison against Coronial inquiries and industry safety reports.

Table 3: Incapacitation by ANZSIC code – fatalities, full permanent incapacity and partial permanent incapacity

Rank	Industry	Total fatalities
1	Road freight transport	27
2	Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming incident	18
3	Other marine incident support services	13
4	Metal ore marine incident	11
5	Heavy and civil engineering construction; Land development and site preparation services	9
...12	Fishing; 46 other industries	1
Rank	Industry	Total full permanent incapacity

1	Residential care services	105
2	Road freight transport	79
3	Metal ore marine incident	73
4	Supermarket and grocery stores	71
5	Residential building construction	46
...29	Fishing; 19 other industries	1
Rank	Industry	Total partial permanent incapacity
1	Metal ore marine incident	2734
2	Heavy and civil engineering construction	1939
3	Other marine incident support services	1637
4	School education	1637
5	Hospitals	1526
...110	Fishing	52

The distribution of incidents by lost days within the WACFI (Figure 3) is as follows, incidents not resulting in any lost time accounting for 60% of all incidents; 0-10 lost days accounting for 22%; 11-20 lost days accounting for 12%; 21-50 lost days accounting for 16%; 51-100 lost days accounting for 18%; and greater than 100 days accounting for 14%. In recent years, from 2009 to 2016 an overall decrease across all consequences within the WACFI occurs except for a slight increase in Permanent Full Incapacity due to a single incident occurring in 2015 (Figure 4). Analysing incidents between 1949 to 2016 revealed Agriculture had 20 fatalities compared to Fishing and Forestry both having one fatality each. Agriculture (n=4252) accounted for approximately 7.7 times more injuries than Fishing (n=213) and Forestry (n=341) combined (n=554).



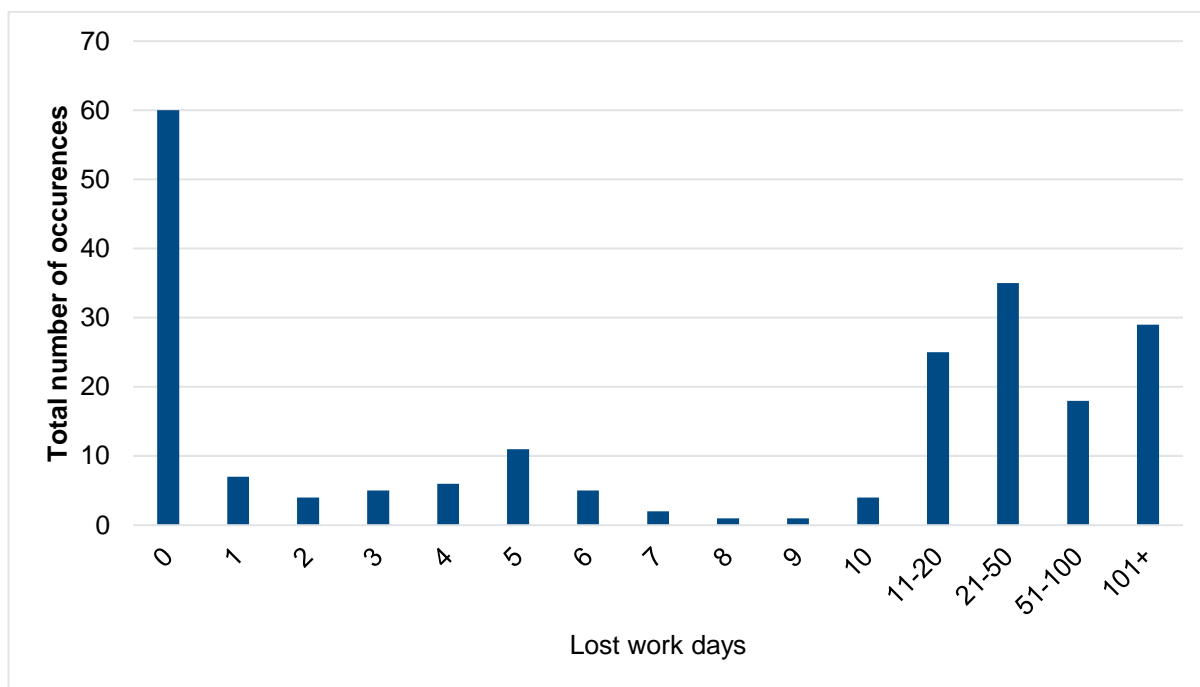


Figure 3: Consequence frequency as a measure of lost work days WACFI 1949-2016 (Data from WorkSafe, 2016)

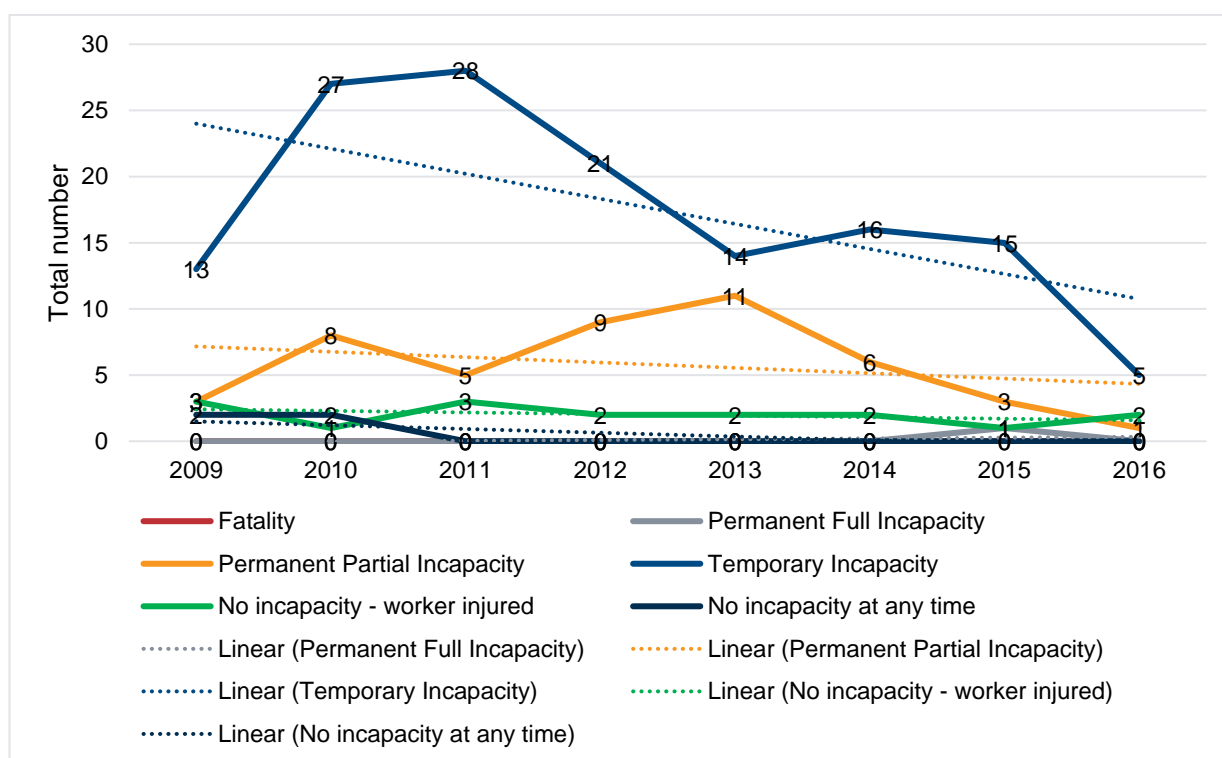


Figure 4: Incident by severity WACFI 2009-2016 (Data from WorkSafe, 2016)

### Validity Assessment of Data

To assess the validity of the data included for full analysis, where commentary or a description of the incident was provided (limited to Western Australian and Tasmanian Work Safe datasets) it was compared to the recorded pattern of identified in the report. Pattern of injury refers to the type of injury sustained, for example a laceration, crush injury,

blunt trauma etc. The commentary provided, referred to as the narrative, was a description provided by the person completing the report.

Where a pattern of injury, for example a chipped tooth, was supported by a narrative that may align to the injury, for example “tripped over a net and hit face on the rail” then it is suggested that report may be considered sufficiently valid and the report could be considered with some confidence. Where a pattern of injury, for example a chipped tooth, was supported by a narrative that did not reasonably align to the provided narrative, for example “carrying something heavy” then it is suggested the validity of that report was questionable and that report couldn’t be relied on with any degree of confidence. Where either no pattern of injury or no narrative was provided, the validity of the entry could not be assessed.

The quality of the Western Australian and Tasmanian data should be viewed with some caution. The assessment of the validity of the extracted data revealed that 59% of report narratives were considered to possibly align to the coded pattern of injury, 39% could not possibly align, and there was insufficient description to determine alignment in 2% of cases. In effect this indicates that reports are not being entered into data bases or coded correctly, ultimately reducing the validity of the data and any conclusions drawn from their analysis. In turn this contributes to the actual rate of injury within the industry being difficult to determine.

As the national datasets provided by Safe Work Australia did not include patterns of injury or descriptions of the event, it was not possible to assess the validity of those entries.

## **2.3. Phase 2: Industry Safety Reports, Inquiries, and Investigations**

### **2.3.1. Method**

Australian safety reports and coronial inquiries from 1979 to 2020 were reviewed (Table 4), limited by the date range of electronic records available (each jurisdiction had a different date range available for analysis). A total of 6,605 reports were initially reviewed. An additional 22 coronial reports were identified through hand-searching. To increase the number of reports for analysis, inclusion criteria for initial investigation were broad, with the search terms of fish; fishing; injury; safety; and fatality applied. The full text of the reports identified by the searchers were retrieved, references were screened for additional papers and a further selection process undertaken to exclude all reports not specific to commercial wild catch fishing.

The contextualised rate of occupational injury within each industry was calculated using equation 1:

$$\frac{\text{Number of fatalities in that industry per time period}}{\text{Average number of workers in that industry per time period}} \quad (1)$$

Table 4: Safety reports and coronial inquiries

Literature	Records Identified	Records Included
Literature search of formal research and industry literature specific to Australian occupational safety. Included records: Brooks (2011); CoA (2018); DMIRS (2020); Lower (2015) & Lyons (2017).	13	5
AMSA Serious Incidents 2018-2020 <a href="https://www.amsa.gov.au/vessels-operators/incident-reporting#collapseArea574">https://www.amsa.gov.au/vessels-operators/incident-reporting#collapseArea574</a>	121	0
Australian Transport Safety Bureau Marine safety investigation & reports 1984-2020 <a href="https://www.atsb.gov.au/publications/safety-investigation-reports/?mode=Marine">https://www.atsb.gov.au/publications/safety-investigation-reports/?mode=Marine</a>	360	2
Coroners Court of Western Australia 2014-2019 <a href="https://www.coronerscourt.wa.gov.au/linquest_findings.aspx?uid=6256-4150-5-7479">https://www.coronerscourt.wa.gov.au/linquest_findings.aspx?uid=6256-4150-5-7479</a> *3 separate records of the same incident for each fatality	323	6*
Coroner Court of New South Wales 1979-2020 <a href="http://www.coroners.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/findings.aspx">http://www.coroners.justice.nsw.gov.au/Pages/findings.aspx</a>	560	1
Coroner Court of Queensland 2004-2020 <a href="https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/courts/coroners-court/findings">https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/courts/coroners-court/findings</a>	802	9
Coroners Court of Victoria 2008-2020 <a href="https://www.coronerscourt.vic.gov.au/inquests-findings/findings">https://www.coronerscourt.vic.gov.au/inquests-findings/findings</a>	1,760	0
Coroners Court of Tasmania 2015-2018 <a href="https://www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au/about_us/coroners/coronial_findings">https://www.magistratescourt.tas.gov.au/about_us/coroners/coronial_findings</a>	307	4
Coroners Court of the Northern Territory 2008-2020 <a href="https://justice.nt.gov.au/attorney-general-and-justice/courts/coroners-findings">https://justice.nt.gov.au/attorney-general-and-justice/courts/coroners-findings</a>	191	2
Coroners Court of South Australia 2016-2020 <a href="http://www.courts.sa.gov.au/CoronersFindings/Pages/All-Findings.aspx">http://www.courts.sa.gov.au/CoronersFindings/Pages/All-Findings.aspx</a>	158	0
WorkCover Western Australia prosecutions 2009-2018 <a href="https://www.workcover.wa.gov.au/employers/costs-of-non-compliance/successful-prosecutions/archived-prosecutions/">https://www.workcover.wa.gov.au/employers/costs-of-non-compliance/successful-prosecutions/archived-prosecutions/</a>	2,010	0
Handsearching	22	7
Total	6,627	36

### 2.3.2.Results

Due to differences in both the definition of 'work-related' incidents, and data coding between regulatory bodies (DMIRS, 2020), the ability to consolidate the various relevant datasets and literature is limited. The results are subsequently presented separately.

#### Safety Investigations

Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) investigations reported three fatalities meeting the search criteria. The first being the investigation into the fatality on the *BlueFin* in 1997 (Report 115) which discontinued with no explanation provided. The remaining ATSB investigations, being the single fatality events in Reports 159 (2000) and 195 (2003), both concluded drowning post collision with a bulk carrier as the responsible cause.

#### Industry Literature

Industry literature (Brooks, 2011; Lower, 2015) reports higher ACFI fatality rates than represented in the data sets discussed in section 2.2.2 of this report. Extracted from SafeWork Australia data of occupational fatalities, Brooks (2011) reported 14 occupational fatalities between 2003 to 2010. Confirming the limitations of using OHS reporting to accurately calculate incidents within the ACFI previously discussed in this paper, Lower (2015) subsequently extracted data directly from the National Coroners Information System (NCIS) and reported 55 occupational fatalities between 2003 to 2013 (33 occupational fatalities between 2003 to 2010 in comparison to Brooks' figures). By comparison DMIRS (2020), reports four fatalities between 2009 to 2019 in the Fishing, Hunting and Trapping industry subdivision, but does not specify which of these incidents (if any) are attributable to wild catch fishing. Both the remaining texts, the CoA (2018) report "*They never came home*" and Lyons (2017) "*Best Practice Review of Workplace Health and Safety Queensland*" cite ANZSIC division data that does not differentiate between agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Chronological analysis of the data reported by Lower (2015) and categorisation by both mechanism of fatality, and wild catch fishing industry sector is detailed in table 5. Collectively drowning accounts for 75% of all fatalities, with capsizing (including capsizing as a result of nets being caught) being a substantial contributor to fatalities, accounting for 29% of all deaths. Prawn fishing poses the greatest risk, accounting for 25% of fatalities during the period. On average there are 5 fatalities annually across the sector for the period. Applying equation 1 and utilising the average employment figure of 6,000 workers, being the average workforce within limits reported (DAWE, 2020; DoA, 2017; Mobsby & Koduah, 2017), this equates to a fatality rate of 8.3 fatalities per 10,000 workers within the ACFI (excluding aquaculture). This is significantly higher than rates cited in both occupational health and safety industry literature (DMIRS, 2020; SafeWork Australia, 2019) and government reports (CoA, 2017; Lyons, 2017).

Table 5: ACFI fatalities by mechanism of injury 2003-2013 (Data from Lower, 2015)

Mechanism of death	Finfish trawling	Line fishing	Marine	Marine n.e.c	Prawn fishing	Rock lobster	Total
Boat fire – drowning					1		1
Diving – shark attack				2			2
Drowning – not otherwise classified			4		1		5
Drowning – capsize	4			3	2		9
Drowning – fall overboard	2	2	4	2	2	1	13
Drowning – entangled in net			3				3
Drowning – nets caught, capsizing boat			2		5		7
Drowning – scuba related			1				1
Drowning – washed overboard				1			1
Drowning – diving & entangled				1			1
Drowning – collision at sea					1		1
Electrocution		1	1				2
Entanglement	2						2
Fire				2			2
Head injury - waves						2	2
Pully / winch					1		1
Tractor					1		1
Unknown				1			1
Total	8	3	15	12	14	3	55

\*Note - the "Marine" classification is the overarching category and is used when specific detail of the sector is unknown from the data. The "Marine (nec)" classification is used when another type of known fishing has been involved, but is not listed.

## Coronial Findings

Analysis of Coronial findings that matched the search criteria is summarised in Table 6. Thirty (30) fatalities were investigated, with 25 (83%) as a result of drowning, one (3%) shark attack, one (3%) snake bite, one (3%) electrocution, and two (7%) traumatic head injury. The issues of vessel stability, lack of action by regulators, and lack of enforcement of safety regulations were recurrent, particularly in cases of multiple fatality. The discrepancy between the findings of Lower (2015) and the Coronial findings identified in this report are likely to be caused by Lower (2015) directly accessing the National Coronial Information System, whilst this report searched publicly available Coronial findings. Not all Coronial findings are made public and therefore would not have been captured in this report.

Comments of Magistrate O’Connell (2019, para 2) summarise the sentiment across the multiple inquiries:

*“the circumstances are a significant concern as eighteen commercial fishermen have died at sea in the waters off Queensland in the years since 2004. Too many persons in the fishing and trawling industry have been lost over the years and despite a number of inquests recommending improved safety measures little has actually changed or been implemented despite technology being available.”*

The conclusion of Judge Cavanagh (2013) was particularly damning, stating

*“In my view, the evidence at this inquest has highlighted the unacceptable and indeed the shameful state of workplace safety on large numbers of Australian domestic fishing vessels. The lack of regulation and enforcement by authorities is of great concern.”*

Table 6: Coronial findings summary

Mechanism of death	Year	Notes	Document Number
Sea snake bite	2018	neurotoxic venom, prawn trawler, remote location	D0164/2018
Capsize and drowning	2016 & 2017	Vessel stability, significant modification detrimental to stability post required testing. Multiple fatalities	COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407.
Fell overboard and drowned	2016	Work accident	1572/2016
Capsize and drowning	2015	Vessel stability, non-compliance with regulations, failure of regulators, substantial modifications to the extent “it would have been considered a new vessel” para 282. Multiple fatalities	1190/2015; 1191/2015; 11036/2015

Capsize and drowning	2013	Vessel sea worthy – unknown cause of capsize.	2013/2509
Traumatic head injury	2013	Work accident	Cooper (2017)
Electrocution	2013	Noncompliance with Work Health and Safety legislation, previous coronial recommendations for similar death, confusing regulatory regime, lack of response by regulators	D210/2013
Drowning	2012	Drowning secondary to air embolism during dive operations	6008-2012
Capsize and drowning	2009	Nets hooked. 13 year old vessel compliant with stability requirements at time of constructed, not tested since. Multiple fatalities.	16/08/2012; 04/09/2012; 05/09/2012
Capsize and drowning	2006	Poor safety attitude, lack of union safety protection, lack of response by regulators	COR 2012/05(6)
Fell overboard and drowned	2006	Recommendation regulators to make EPIRB and Personal Floatation Devices mandatory	892/06(8)
Capsize and drowning	2004	Vessel stability, nets hooked, lack of response by regulators	COR-632/05(8)
Drowning	2001	Arm caught in rope and pulled overboard	4066/01
Drowning	1997	Air line entanglement during abalone diving	36342
Shark attack	1995	Shark attack while abalone diving	3027/95
Drowning	1993	Collision while deceased was asleep in bunk	Not specified
Capsize and drowning	1992	Capsize post net entanglement. Multiple (5) fatalities. Vessel instability identified as an issue	Not specified
Traumatic head injury	1991	Equipment failure resulting in traumatic head injury	Not specified
Fell overboard and drowned	1980	Work accident	399/2018



## 2.4. Discussion

Unfortunately, neither the NCIS or Lower (2015) captures occupational injuries. The first research question, “*What is the contextualised rate of occupational fatality within the Australian wild catch commercial fishing industry?*” can therefore only be partially answered with any certainty. ACFI fatality rates per 10,000 workers as a comparison against the other highest ranking industries is calculated using equation 1 and is detailed in table 7. Noting the slight temporal mismatch between datasets, these figures demonstrate occupational fatality rates per 10,000 workers in Australian commercial fishing are higher than Agriculture and Road Freight Transport by a factor of 2.5 and 3.5 respectively, and higher Construction by a factor of 27.7.

This demonstrates the inclusion of commercial fishing in the same ANZSIC Division A coding as agriculture and forestry is misleading as it significantly dilutes the actual fatality rates within the industry. Discrepancy is evident between national occupational health and safety data sets and industry contextualised fatality rates within the ACFI. In turn, this has the potential to misdirect national safety priorities and regulatory reforms should that data be used to guide decision makers, noting these data sets were referenced in “*They never came home—the framework surrounding the prevention, investigation and prosecution of industrial deaths in Australia*” (Commonwealth, 2018) which makes recommendations regarding the strategic direction of national occupational health and safety initiatives across Australian industry.

The discrepancy between datasets and issues with incident coding identified in this report are already recognised by the regulators (DMIRS, 2020). Until such time that these are addressed and the ACFI workforce is sufficiently motivated to report safety incidents appropriately; reporting systems are improved; appropriate public datasets are consolidated; and government safety regulators consider the state of the wild catch fishing industry in its own right, it is suggested that improvements in the state of safety are unlikely.

Table 7: Contextualised fatality rates per 10,000 workers

Industry	Workforce	Fatalities	Fatalities per 10,000 workers in that industry
Fishing	6000 <sup>a</sup>	5.0 <sup>b</sup>	8.3
Agriculture	231415 <sup>c</sup>	76.6 <sup>b</sup>	3.3
Road freight transport	142808 <sup>d</sup>	34 <sup>e</sup>	2.4
Construction	1050000 <sup>f</sup>	35 <sup>g</sup>	0.3

<sup>a</sup> average workforce within limits reported by DoA (2017), DAWE (2020) and Mobsby & Koduah (2017)

<sup>b</sup> average fatalities over the period reported by Lower (2015)

<sup>c</sup> average workforce from 2011-2016 based on DoA (2019)

<sup>d</sup> IBIS (2020)

<sup>e</sup> SafeWork Australia (2017)

<sup>f</sup> AIGroup (2015)

<sup>g</sup> average annual fatalities 2003-2018 SafeWork Australia (Time trend)

The second research question, “*What are the recurring contributing factors of occupational fatality within the Australian wild catch commercial fishing industry?*” can also be answered with limited certainty. The issues of vessel stability, lack of action by regulators, and lack of enforcement of safety regulations were recurrent in incidents resulting in fatality, particularly in cases of multiple fatality. The reasons for these factors remaining unaddressed

within the industry may not only be as a result of incomplete and invalid data, but also due to the unique employment arrangements within the ACFI that fail to promote worker protection. As Barnes (2006, p9) articulates,

*“in other dangerous industries, unions have successfully lobbied for legislation to reduce the risks to workers so that when anybody enters a mine or a building site they are required to wear steel capped boots and hard hats. In the fishing industry where many of the workers have limited education and other employment opportunities and unionism is almost non existent, a level of risk that would not be tolerated in shore based jobs is the norm”*

In his synthesis of 16 international fishing industry case studies, Knapp (2016) concluded that fishing was the world’s most dangerous occupation and both effective regulation and safety improvements could only be achieved when the extent of the problem is understood. Within the ACFI the industry contextualised rate of occupational injury remains unknown. Estimating the expected number of workplace injuries in the ACFI, and how this compares to the data held by existing data bases of workplace injuries held by the Australian Government remains problematic. The omission of ACFI occupational injuries from workers compensation based data sets, combined with the lack of regulatory enforcement within the industry results in little, if any, available data. This issue is not unique to Australia, with Maritime New Zealand (2016) and McGuinness et al. (2013) acknowledging that significant under-reporting within the industry is common across the globe. The data and literature that was available confirms safety performance within the ACFI is consistent with international literature and data sets (Chauvin et al., 2017; Knapp, 2016; McGuinness et al., 2013; Naylor et al., 2015) which report commercial fishing as one of the world’s most dangerous occupations with reoccurring factors of causation

The primary limitation of this study is also one of the strengths and key findings. The lack of reliable and valid data with which to make robust conclusions impeded the ability of the study to accurately compare ACFI injury rates with other occupational groups. At the same time, this finding is significant as it demonstrates that existing Australian occupational health and safety data sets do not recognise impacts of employment arrangements within the ACFI on the validity of occupational injury and fatality statistics. Future research investigating ACFI injury rates through industry specific structure surveys and injury analysis similar to studies conducted in Norway (McGuinness et al., 2013) may in part provide an indication of these rates.

Three major limitations of all national safety reporting in Australia identified in the course of this study are:

1. the potentially misleading unit of fatality or injury per 100,000 workers across the entire Australian workforce;
2. the use of ANZSIC Division coding for data analysis by SafeWork Australia which broadly classifies industry groups as opposed to ANZSIC Group coding; and
3. the lack of alignment between report narratives and the coded pattern of injury in the reports analysed, as well as the limitations of existing AMSA data.

In order to take the first step towards addressing these issues the extent of the problem must first be quantified. We suggest this may be achieved through future research into the industry contextualised rates of occupational fatality and injury using ANZSIC Groups and critical evaluation of reporting and coding systems to ensure data entry is valid and reflects actual industry events.

## 2.5. Conclusion

Using industry contextualised fatality rates and ANZSIC Groups, commercial fishing in Australia (excluding aquaculture) is the most dangerous Australian occupation with a contextualised fatality rate of 8.3 fatalities per 10,000 workers in that industry. Multiple and extensive Coronial investigations have not only repeatedly acknowledged the fishing industry as a highly dangerous occupation, but have found vessel stability, lack of action by regulators, and lack of enforcement of safety regulations were recurrent, particularly in cases of multiple fatality.

The rate of industry contextualised injury cannot be determined due to a lack of valid and robust data, primarily as a result of insufficient and inappropriate legislation that supports reporting of workplace incidents within the ACFI. In order to improve the safety performance of the ACFI the following recommendations are made:

1. Review, and amendment where required, of current OHS and workers compensation legislation to recognise contractors who are paid under a catch sharing arrangement as workers and therefore afford them the same protection in the workplace as all other Australia workers;
2. Work health safety agencies such as Safework Australia and state agencies provide data that identifies the ANZSIC Group level statistics, as opposed to Division coding;
3. Changes to marine safety regulations and surveying requirements to place greater emphasis on annual safety inspections and stability compliance reporting as part of license requirements;
4. A national transition for safety regulators such as Safe Work Australia to report industry contextualised occupational fatality and injury rates per 10,000 workers in that industry, as opposed to the more generic and diluting per 100,000 workers in the greater Australian workforce; and
5. State and Commonwealth Occupational Health and Safety policies and funding initiatives being amended in line with the revised and industry contextualised injury and fatality rates.

Further research is ultimately required to determine the true state of safety within the Australian wild catch commercial fishing industry. We suggest future research opportunities that may assist both understand and improve safety within the ACFI are identified within the following areas:

1. Safety Culture - the way the organisations and individuals perceive injury risk is fundamental to addressing and continuously improving poor performance. An independent survey of organisational and individuals approach to workplace safety, to determine attitudes and approaches to safe workplaces may be suitable. This will inform gap in performance, and enable recommendations for improvement;
2. Adoption of coronial recommendations - coroners have commented similarly about the causes of fatalities in the ACFI, which is an unacceptable situation. We recommend the research into the acceptance of coronial recommendations within the industry;
3. Impacts of safety interventions - there are multiple stakeholders and initiatives in the ACFI aiming to improve performance, although the safety performance is poor. We recommend researching the effectiveness of a variety of interventions, benchmarking with best practice and other high-risk industries and organisations, to ensure that the cost benefit of initiatives is known;
4. Vessel safety and regulatory compliance – coroners have also repeatedly commented on vessel stability as a factor in fatalities within the ACFI. We recommend broadscale research into the rates of vessel stability and compliance within the ACFI; and
5. Risk profiles - we recommend developing a risk profile tool which all stakeholders in the ACFI can use to identify their strengths and weaknesses regarding their safety performance. Based on collecting industry

wide and local data and information, the risk profiling tool would be used by all stakeholders to highlight performance, and performance improvement opportunities.

## 3. Occupational Incident Data Collection

### 3.1. Databases

Combining the various individual state and national data sets into a single source of truth is hindered by a number of factors. These may include:

- Differences in the clarity and detail of the data provided. For example:
  - Workers compensation based data sets typically exclude fisheries based workers due to share-catch arrangements or specific exclusion in legislation;
  - Insufficient detail of data being captured, for instance the use of ANZSIC Division coding for data analysis which broadly classifies industry groups as opposed to ANZSIC Group 041 coding which is specific to Fishing;
  - Inconsistency and variations in coding applied between government and regulatory agencies, for example the use of ANZSIC Group 042 “Hunting and trapping” in some reports. The definition of Group 0420 “Hunting and trapping” is provided as “This class consists of units mainly engaged in hunting, trapping or taking animals, birds or reptiles in the wild for commercial, population control or pest control purposes.” Whilst the higher classification of Fishing, Hunting and Fishing may contain fishing related incidents, without further detailed information being provided it is not possible to attribute any of these incidents to wild catch fishing; and
  - Coronial reports being classified by the individual Coroner, appropriate for the purposes in which they are intended to satisfy, but not necessarily aligned with other data sources.
- Differences in the quality of the data provided, as detailed in the Integrity Assessment of Data in section 2.2 of this report;
- Different reporting requirements between regulatory bodies resulting in different data being captured;
- Different funding arrangements for the various regulatory bodies, with an absence of funding for the development and maintenance of a centralised database; and
- The current inability of existing commercially available data bases to automatically access and review the multiple sources of state and national regulatory and coronial data, identify suitable data and extract it in a meaningful way.

Due to these limitations amount of ACFI specific data currently available, the continued use of a manual spreadsheet is suggested to remain an economic and feasible option, albeit potentially requiring substantial human effort. As the amount of data increases a commercial available database may be required (note that as of mid-2019 AMSA is maintaining data of all Marine Incidents throughout Australia).

### 3.2. Data collection tool

The FDRC 2017 – 231 Incident data collection template Draft C provided to the research team has been updated and is included as separate file. Annexures A & B attached to this report replicate this data spreadsheet from the data analysed in this study.

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## Annexure A: Coroner and Fatal Safety Report Summary

This data sheet summarises the fatal incidents within the ACFI from the Coronial and other safety reports analysed in this study, in chronological order of the date of the incident. Note: not all reports documented all aspects or provided all details, particularly older reports. Data has been redacted to remove identifying details of persons involved. Summaries of the data analysed in this study is provided in Annexure B. Coronial findings and details are in the public domain.

Year of inquiry	Date of incident	Brief summary of incident	Coroners Court	Industry	Activity at time of incident	Mechanism of incident	Mechanism of Death	Fatalities No.	Reference	Database
2019	2018	Bitten on hand by sea snake. Died of envenomation.	NT	Prawn Trawler	Sorting nets	Sea-snake bite	Neurotoxic venom	1	D0164/2018	Coroner
2019	2017	Boat capsized post nets snagged on unknown object. Capsized. <i>Dianne</i>	QLD	Prawn Trawler	Fishing	Capsized post net entanglement on object	Drowning	6	COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5408	Coroner
2019	2016	Boat capsized post nets snagged on unknown object. Capsized. <i>Cassandra</i>	QLD	Prawn Trawler	Fishing	Capsized post net entanglement on object	Drowning	2	COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407	Coroner
2018	2016	Drowning after falling overboard	WA	Crabbing	Fishing	Unknown	Drowning	1	(F/No: 1572/2016)	Coroner
2019	2015	Abalone diver surfaced to find dinghy capsized and crew member in water.	TAS	Abalone	Fishing	Unknown	Drowning	1	Cooper (2019)	Coroner
2017	2015	Boat capsize. Stability issues.	WA	Prawn Trawler	Travel	Capsize due to vessel instability and weather	Drowning	3	1190/2015, 1191/2015 and 11036/2015)	Coroner
2016	2013	Using angle grinder during rough seas. Electrocuted.	NT	Prawn Trawler	Maintenance	Electrocution	Electrocution	1	D210/2013	Coroner
2013	2013	Boat capsized following loud 'bang' cause undetermined.	QLD	Trawler	Fishing	Capsize reason undetermined	Drowning	1	2013/2509	Coroner
2017	2013	Hit in head by equipment under tension. Catastrophic blunt trauma to head	TAS	Fishing	Fishing	Blunt trauma	Head injury	1	Cooper (2017)	Coroner
2017	2012	Drowning secondary to air embolism. Diving.	WA	Pearl	Diving	Medical	Drowning	1	(6008-2012)	Coroner
2015	2011	Drowning after dingy capsized	TAS	Lobster	Fishing	Unknown	Drowning	1	Carey (2015)	Coroner
2012	2010	Crewman had been drinking, unknown mechanism. Suspected drowning.	QLD	Fishing	Fishing	Unknown	Drowning	1	2011/927	Coroner
2012	2009	Boat capsized post nets snagged on unknown object. Capsized.	QLD	Prawn Trawler	Fishing	Capsized post net entanglement on object	Drowning	2	2009/2195; 2009/2195	Coroner
2010	2007	Capsize post taking on water.	TAS	Abalone	Fishing	Capsize post taking on water	Hypothermia	1	Carey (2010)	Coroner
2008	2006	Boat capsized post nets snagged on unknown object. Capsized.	QLD	Prawn Trawler	Fishing	Capsized post net entanglement on object	Drowning	1	COR 2012/05(6)	Coroner

2008	2006	Crewman had medical episode, fell overboard.	QLD	Prawn Trawler	Fishing	Fell overboard post medical episode	Drowning	1	892/06(8)	Coroner
2006	2004	Boat capsized post nets snagged on unknown object. Capsized.	QLD	Prawn Trawler	Fishing	Capsized post net entanglement on object	Drowning	1	COR-632/05(8)	Coroner
2005	2003	Prawn trawler impacted by Bulk carrier	QLD	Prawn Trawler	fishing	Collision	Drowning	1	Report 195	ATSB
2002	2001	Arm caught in rope and pulled overboard.	WA	Lobster	Fishing	Dragged overboard	Drowning	1	4066/01	Coroner
2004	2000	Prawn trawler impacted by Bulk carrier	NSW	Prawn Trawler	fishing	Collision	Drowning	1	Report 159	ATSB
1999	1997	Air line entanglement during abalone diving	WA	Abalone	Fishing	Equipment failure	Drowning	1	36342	Coroner
1996	1995	Abalone fisherman taken by shark	WA	Abalone	Fishing	Shark attack	Trauma	1	3027/95	Coroner
Not specified	1993	Collision while deceased was sleeping. No trace of deceased located.	WA	Not specified	Sleeping	Collision	Unknown	1	Not specified	Coroner
1993	1992	SAINT MADDALENA Capsize post net entanglement. Multiple (5) fatalities. Vessel instability identified as an issue	WA	Scallop	Fishing	Capsize	Drowning	5	Not specified	Coroner
1992	1991	Equipment failure resulting in traumatic head injury	WA	Not specified	Not specified	Equipment failure	Traumatic head injury	1	Not specified	Coroner
2019	1980	Drowning after falling overboard	WA	Prawn Trawler	Fishing	Slipped	Drowning	1	(769/2018)	Coroner

Annexure B: Injury & fatality data

This data sheet summarises all fatal and non-fatal incidents resulting in injury within the ACFI reported in the Coronial and other safety reports, as well as the various State and National data bases analysed in this study. Results are in chronological order of the date of the incident. Data has been redacted to remove identifying details of persons involved. Note: not all reports documented all aspects or provided all details, particularly older reports. Summaries of the fatal only incidents documented in the Coronial and safety reports analysed in this study is provided in Annexure A. Coronial findings and details are in the public domain.

Age	Gender	Date of Occurrence	Days Lost	Incapacity	Fishery	Occupation Group	Injury Location	Mechanism of Injury	Pattern of injury	Source	Weather Conditions	Area working Geographic Location	Recommendations / Findings
25	M	24/04/1980	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning	Drowning	Coroner of WA 399/2018	Very rough	Canarvon	Nil
51	M	31/12/1986	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Lung trachea and bronchus	Long term contact with chemicals or substances	Asbestosis	WorkSafe WA			
51	M	31/03/1987	0	Fatal	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Lung trachea and bronchus	Long term contact with chemicals or substances	Asbestosis	WorkSafe WA			
27	M	3/05/1996	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Ear	Long term exposure to sounds	Deafness	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	3/09/1999	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Ear	Long term exposure to sounds	Deafness	WorkSafe WA			
45	M	15/12/2000	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Ear	Long term exposure to sounds	Deafness	WorkSafe WA			
32	M	10/04/2001	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Ear	Long term exposure to sounds	Deafness	WorkSafe WA			
48	M	7/03/2003	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Ear	Long term exposure to sounds	Deafness	WorkSafe WA			
	M	29/01/2004	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsiz	Drowning	Corroner of QLD COR-632/05(8)	At about 10.30pm a storm or squall blew over the boat with strong winds and heavy rain.	Cape Moreton	<p>1. MSQ liaise with the Queensland Seafood Industry Association and other relevant representative bodies with a view to curtailing any concessions that exclude the application of safety design requirements to any commercial fishing boats so that the National Standard for Commercial Vessels is applied to all trawlers and that if necessary regulations be amended to make mandatory the inspection and approval of any changes to trawling equipment that could impact upon a vessel's stability</p> <p>2. the installation of quick release mechanisms on trawl cables be mandated for all commercial trawlers</p> <p>3. MSQ investigate to identify the most appropriate type and models of inflatable life raft and hydrostatic release, PFD and EPIRB to ameliorate the dangers faced by trawler men and that the Transport Operations Marine Safety Act regulations be amended to mandate that trawlers carry such life rafts, and commercial fishermen wear such PFDs and carry such EPIRBs when working offshore whenever they are on deck.</p>
54	M	28/02/2006	fatality	fatality	Cod / Trout fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Medical condition and fell overboard	Medical condition and fell overboard	Coroner of QLD 892/06(8)	Calm and glassy	Otter Reef	I recommend that MSQ investigate to identify the most appropriate type of PFD and EPIRB for seamen on commercial fishing vessels and then mandate by regulation that commercial fishermen wear PFDs and carry EPIRBS when on deck at sea.

49	M	22/04/2006	fatality	fatality	Trawler	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsiz	Drowning	Coroner of QLD COR 2012/05(6)		Noosa Heads	<p>1. that compliance with the National Standard for Commercial Vessels be made mandatory for all commercial fishing vessels to which it relates forthwith and that in particular, the elements concerning crew competencies and safety equipment be made operative immediately;</p> <p>2. the Director of the Division of WH&amp;S and the General Manger MSQ review the operation of the MOU in this case to consider whether changes are needed to encourage more collaboration in responding to incidents that appear to enliven the jurisdiction of both agencies;</p> <p>3. that the General Manger MSQ review the policies governing the investigation of marine incidents to ensure that incidents involving serious injury and loss of life are properly investigated, and that issues arising from such investigations are responded to in the manner most likely to promote marine safety in Queensland.</p>
21	M	24/04/2009	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsiz	Drowning	Coroner of QLD 2009/2195; 2009/2195	The wind was about 15-20 knots from SE with seas of 1-1.5m. The sea was sloppy with no swell. The current was running south at about 1.5knots.	Darnley Island	<p>have carefully considered the need for further guidance to regulators about the application of current stability requirements to vessel constructed and compliant with the 1996 standards. However, the extent to which the current standards may have had an influence on the outcome of this situation is very much in debate. The primary cause of the rollover was the failure of the forward stay. Then there is the degree to which the flooding of the freezer hold would have exacerbated an already precarious position.</p> <p>I don't consider there to be a sufficient evidential basis to further consider the policy setting underlying the current regulatory approach to stability requirements for these older vessels.</p>
28	M	24/04/2009	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsiz	Drowning	Coroner of QLD 2009/2195; 2009/2195	The wind was about 15-20 knots from SE with seas of 1-1.5m. The sea was sloppy with no swell. The current was running south at about 1.5knots.	Darnley Island	<p>have carefully considered the need for further guidance to regulators about the application of current stability requirements to vessel constructed and compliant with the 1996 standards. However, the extent to which the current standards may have had an influence on the outcome of this situation is very much in debate. The primary cause of the rollover was the failure of the forward stay. Then there is the degree to which the flooding of the freezer hold would have exacerbated an already precarious position.</p> <p>I don't consider there to be a sufficient evidential basis to further consider the policy setting underlying the current regulatory approach to stability requirements for these older vessels.</p>
60	M	28/04/2009	0	No incapacity at any time	Rock lobster and crab potting	Professionals	Tooth/teeth	Hitting stationary objects	Fractured skull and facial bones	WorkSafe WA			
35	M	14/06/2009	96	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Professionals	Lower back	Being hit by moving objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
18	M	23/06/2009	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Forearm	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
25	M	2/07/2009	15	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
45	M	14/07/2009	0	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	14/07/2009	21	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
62	M	21/07/2009	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Managers	Lower back	Falls from a height	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
62	M	25/07/2009	225	Partial Permanent incapacity	Line fishing	Managers	Shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	29/07/2009	3	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Ear	Other variations in pressure	Effects of weather, exposure, air pressure and other externa	WorkSafe WA			

47	M	2/08/2009	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
32	M	10/08/2009	6	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to joints and ligaments, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
57	M	1/09/2009	7	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Hand	Muscular stress with no objects being handled	Carpal tunnel syndrome	WorkSafe WA			
34	M	9/09/2009	0	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Fingers	Contact with or exposure to biological factors of non-human	Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
52	M	2/10/2009	1	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Cranium	Hitting stationary objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
31	M	21/10/2009	10	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Abdominal muscles and tendons	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Hernias	WorkSafe WA			
39	M	25/10/2009	853	Partial Permanent incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Foot	Hitting stationary objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
34	M	22/11/2009	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Other and multiple systemic conditions	Contact with electricity	Electrocution, shock from electric current	WorkSafe WA			
39	M	3/12/2009	1	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Eyeball	Being hit by moving objects	Foreign body on external eye, in ear or nose or in respirato	WorkSafe WA			
52	M	14/12/2009	0	No incapacity at any time	Other fishing	Professionals	Trunk and limbs	Being hit by moving objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
34	M	19/12/2009	62	Temporary incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Technicians and trades workers	Hand	Being hit by moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
20	M	28/12/2009	5	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Trunk and limbs	Being bitten by an animal	Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	WorkSafe WA			
59	M	4/01/2010	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
36	M	6/01/2010	0	No incapacity at any time	Line fishing	Labourers	Wrist	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
26	F	12/01/2010	11	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Back unspecified	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			



23	M	24/01/2010	6	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Upper and lower limbs	Single contact with chemical or substance	Chemical burn	WorkSafe WA			
41	M	25/01/2010	10	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Forearm	Contact with poisonous parts of plant or marine life	Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	WorkSafe WA			
65+ years	M	1/02/2010	<1 day		Other Fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Trunk	Body stressing		WorksSafe TAS		South	
36	M	5/02/2010	4	Temporary incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	8/02/2010	55	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Hand	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	25/02/2010	80	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
48	M	8/03/2010	25	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Machinery operators and drivers	Abdominal muscles and tendons	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Hernias	WorkSafe WA			
24	M	11/03/2010	226	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
25	M	13/03/2010	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Wrist	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
24	M	17/03/2010	0	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Machinery operators and drivers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
24	M	31/03/2010	4	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Foot	Falls from a height	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
31	M	18/04/2010	12	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Hand	Being hit by an animal	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
62	M	20/04/2010	41	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Abdominal muscles and tendons	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Hernias	WorkSafe WA			
60	M	27/04/2010	6	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Face	Contact with hot objects	Hot burn	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	27/04/2010	11	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Wrist	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			

27	M	11/06/2010	20	Partial Permanent incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Upper limb multiple locations	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	2/07/2010	4	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Circulatory system in general	Other variations in pressure	Effects of weather, exposure, air pressure and other externa	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	19/07/2010	110	Partial Permanent incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Thumb	Being trapped by moving machinery or equipment	Traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
20	M	23/07/2010	36	Temporary incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Knee	Falls on the same level	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
22	M	4/08/2010	3	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
46	M	16/08/2010	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Shoulder	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
20	F	28/08/2010	5	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Ankle	Falls on the same level	Trauma to joints and ligaments, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
52	M	7/09/2010	158	Partial Permanent incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
46	M	7/09/2010	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Lower back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
35	M	9/09/2010	218	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
40	M	14/09/2010	108	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Knee	Falls on the same level	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
38	M	5/10/2010	34	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Toes	Being hit by moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
49	M	26/10/2010	339	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
35	M	31/10/2010	95	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting stationary objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	24/11/2010	5	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Eyeball	Being hit by moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
37	M	25/11/2010	345	Partial Permanent incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Upper back	Being hit by moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
25	M	25/11/2010	1	Temporary incapacity	Fish trawling, seining	Technicians and trades workers	Eyeball	Being hit by moving objects	Foreign body on external eye, in ear or nose or in respirato	WorkSafe WA			

					and netting								
37	M	26/11/2010	4	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Hand	Hitting stationary objects	Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	4/12/2010	0	Temporary incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Hand	Contact with poisonous parts of plant or marine life	Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	14/12/2010	21	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Wrist	Hitting stationary objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
18	M	17/12/2010	6	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
39	M	11/01/2011	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Hand	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
36	M	28/01/2011	5	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	11/02/2011	16	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress with no objects being handled	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
34	M	27/02/2011	55	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Foot	Falls on the same level	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
36	M	14/03/2011	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Back pain, lumbago, and sciatica	WorkSafe WA			
56	M	1/04/2011	156	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
52	M	13/04/2011	60	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Elbow	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
31	M	13/04/2011	5	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	15/04/2011	5	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Upper leg	Contact with or exposure to biological factors- unknown orig	Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissue, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
21	M	19/04/2011	15	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Hand	Muscle stres while	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or	WorkSafe WA			

								handling objects other than lifting carry	unknown mechanisms wit				
31	M	25/04/2011	5	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Being hit by moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
47	M	6/05/2011	176	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Foot	Falls from a height	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
19	M	7/05/2011	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Ear	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	10/05/2011	1	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
24	M	30/05/2011	10	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Professionals	Fingers	Being hit by an animal	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
25	M	15/06/2011	2	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Hand	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	26/06/2011	14	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Knee	Being bitten by an animal	Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	16/07/2011	5	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Knee	Falls on the same level	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	28/07/2011	48	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
50	M	28/07/2011	17	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Ribs	Hitting stationary objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
22	M	29/07/2011	3	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
39	M	5/08/2011	24	Partial Permanent incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped by moving machinery or equipment	Traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
27	M	8/08/2011	112	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Upper limb multiple locations	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
45	M	8/09/2011	37	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Lower leg	Being hit by moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
44	M	10/09/2011	14	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
49	M	13/09/2011	200	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
53	M	6/10/2011	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscular stress while lifting	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			

								carrying putting down objects					
29	M	10/10/2011	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
46	M	14/10/2011	280	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Lower back	Hitting stationary objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
20	M	24/10/2011	30	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Abdominal muscles and tendons	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Hernias	WorkSafe WA			
25	F	5/11/2011	47	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Toes	Being hit by falling objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
25	M	6/11/2011	1	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Forearm	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
34	M	9/11/2011	52	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Hand	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
48	M	21/11/2011	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Professionals	Ankle	Falls on the same level	Trauma to joints and ligaments, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
25	M	25/11/2011	6	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Neck and shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
56	M	22/12/2011	76	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Managers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	21/01/2012	5	Temporary incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Lower back	Falls on the same level	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
45	M	23/02/2012	125	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	27/03/2012	49	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped by moving machinery or equipment	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			

22	M	14/04/2012	fatality	fatality	Pearl	Diver	Lung trachea and bronchus	Air embolism leading to drowning	Drwoning	Coroner of WA 6008-2012		Broome	The report identified five main areas of deficiencies that were making the pearl drift diving industry unsafe: 1. inadequate training 2. lack of equipment 3. practices causing fatigue, namely paying divers per shell collected and undertaking up to 10 dives per day with short breaks between dives 4. lack of formally documented procedures, namely diving operations manuals, dive plans, risk assessments, emergency plans and dive briefings.
24	M	30/04/2012	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Psychological system in general	Exposure to a traumatic event	Post-traumatic stress disorder	WorkSafe WA			
24	M	20/05/2012	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Chest unspecified	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
20	M	29/05/2012	587	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Psychological system in general	Exposure to a traumatic event	Post-traumatic stress disorder	WorkSafe WA			
35-44 years	M	1/06/2012	<1 day		Other Fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Upper limbs	Being hit by moving objects	Infectious arthritis/arthropathies	WorksSafe TAS		South	
30	M	2/06/2012	2	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Face	Falls from a height	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	18/06/2012	21	Partial Permanent incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Eyeball	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	18/06/2012	3	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Knee	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
42	M	22/06/2012	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Lower leg	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
28	M	24/06/2012	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Tooth/teeth	Being hit by moving objects	Fractured skull and facial bones	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	24/06/2012	53	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
45-54 years	M	1/07/2012	>5-30 days lost		Other Fishing	Aquaculture Farmers	Trunk	Falls, trips and slips of a person		WorksSafe TAS		North West	
40	M	2/07/2012	11	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Labourers	Ankle	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to joints and ligaments, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
35	M	16/07/2012	11	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Wrist	Falls on the same level	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
67	M	28/07/2012	125	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Managers	Fingers	Hitting stationary objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
25-34 years	M	1/08/2012	<1 day		Other Fishing	Meat, Poultry and Seafood Process Workers	Head	Chemicals and other substances		WorksSafe TAS		North West	
25-34 years	M	1/08/2012	<1 day		Other Fishing	Aquaculture Farmers	Lower limbs	Falls, trips and slips of a person	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorksSafe TAS		North West	
21	M	8/08/2012	15	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Knee	Muscular stress while lifting	Dislocation	WorkSafe WA			

								carrying putting down objects					
22	M	9/08/2012	58	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Hand	Being hit by moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
49	M	2/09/2012	31	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
22	M	5/09/2012	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Knee	Contact with or exposure to biological factors-unknown orig	Infectious and parasitic diseases, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
32	M	8/09/2012	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Knee	Other and multiple mechanisms of incident	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
19	M	17/09/2012	45	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Ankle	Falls on the same level	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
28	M	23/09/2012	15	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower leg	Hitting stationary objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
27	M	27/09/2012	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
19	M	29/09/2012	4	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Eye unspecified	Contact with or exposure to biological factors of non-human	Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	WorkSafe WA			
56	M	20/10/2012	182	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Managers	Shoulder	Falls on the same level	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
43	M	29/10/2012	58	Temporary incapacity	Prawn fishing	Professionals	Hand	Being hit by moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
35-44 years	M	1/11/2012	<1 day		Other Fishing	Other Miscellaneous Technicians and Trades Workers	Neck	Body stressing	Trauma to muscles and tendons, not elsewhere classified	WorksSafe TAS		South	
35-44 years	M	1/11/2012	>1-5 days lost		Other Fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Trunk	Body stressing		WorksSafe TAS		North West	
44	M	7/12/2012	0	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Face	Hitting moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
59	M	12/12/2012	30	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Ribs	Falls from a height	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
29	M	14/12/2012	22	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Professionals	Knee	Vehicle accident	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
41	M	21/12/2012	30	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Hand	Contact with poisonous parts of plant or marine life	Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	WorkSafe WA			



23	M	26/12/2012	103	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
56	F	28/12/2012	2	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Sales workers	Lower back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Disc displacement, prolapse, degeneration or hernia	WorkSafe WA			
34	M	16/01/2013	25	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Hand	Being hit by an animal	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
24	M	19/01/2013	17	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Professionals	Fingers	Being hit by moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
27	M	24/01/2013	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Hip	Falls on the same level	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	27/01/2013	351	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Shoulder	Falls on the same level	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
54	F	12/02/2013	546	Partial Permanent incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
57	M	22/02/2013	23	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Managers	Shoulder	Falls on the same level	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
25-34 years	M	1/03/2013	>5-30 days lost		Other Fishing	Other Miscellaneous Labourers	Upper limbs	Hitting objects with a part of the body	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorksSafe TAS		North West	
39	M	1/03/2013	fatality	fatality	Trawler	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsiz	Drowning	Coroner of QLD 2013/2509		Stradbroke Island	Evidence obtained during the course of the coronial investigation suggests that the Vessel was seaworthy at the time of the incident. Given that the wreckage was unable to be retrieved or inspected by divers, allegations concerning the cause of the incident are purely speculative. Whilst I appreciate the matters raised by Mrs Kelly and her concern regarding the safety of the Vessel, I am satisfied on the information obtained by Police and MSQ that the Vessel was well maintained and in good working order prior to its final voyage.
65	M	20/03/2013	192	Partial Permanent incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
41	M	13/04/2013	68	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Thumb	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
20	F	13/04/2013	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Sales workers	Knee	Falls on the same level	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	13/04/2013	35	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
35-44 years	M	1/05/2013	>60 days lost		Other Fishing	Aquaculture Workers	Upper limbs	Hitting objects with a part of the body	Trauma to muscles and tendons, not elsewhere classified	WorksSafe TAS		South	

43	M	16/05/2013	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Clerical and administrative workers	Neck and shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	30/05/2013	3	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Elbow	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
19	M	12/06/2013	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Professionals	Back unspecified	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
19	M	30/06/2013	49	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Ankle	Falls on the same level	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
35-44 years	M	1/07/2013	<1 day		Other Fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Upper limbs	Body stressing	Occupational overuse syndrome	WorksSafe TAS		South	
15-24 years	M	1/07/2013	>5-30 days lost		Other Fishing	Other Factory Process Workers	Trunk	Body stressing		WorksSafe TAS		South	
26	M	3/07/2013	592	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Shoulder	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Dislocation	WorkSafe WA			
50	M	18/07/2013	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Upper arm	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
34	M	20/07/2013	10	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Other specified multiple locations	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
38	M	26/07/2013	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Managers	Fingers	Being hit by moving objects	Traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
18	M	28/08/2013	38	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
25	M	6/09/2013	4	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Hand	Being hit by moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
21	M	9/09/2013	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Knee	Falls on the same level	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
32	F	9/10/2013	23	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Chest muscles	Being hit by moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
49	M	10/10/2013	1	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Lower back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
43	M	29/11/2013	1	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Technicians and trades workers	Foot	Contact with hot objects	Hot burn	WorkSafe WA			

20	M	29/11/2013	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Hand	Electrocution	Electrocution, shock from electric current	Coroner of NT D210/2013	Choppy. Swell less than 2m	Bass Strait	<p>The death was tragic, unnecessary and avoidable. Accordingly, I make the following recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That alternatives to electricity be investigated as a means of powering hand tools on vessels at sea. Compressed air should not discounted as an appropriate source of power</li> <li>2. If any maintenance involving the use of electricity or electric power tools is to be carried out on any vessel at sea it should be down when the vessel is either at anchor or in calm waters.</li> <li>3. If electrical power tools are required to be used the supervisor is to ensure that both the supervisor and the operator is suitable attired in protective clothing including rubber boots and gloves.</li> <li>4. If electrical extension leads are connected to electric power tools ensure that it is fixed in a high position above the deck to minimise the risk of contact with water.</li> <li>5. If any work involving the sue of electrical power tools is to be carried out on a vessel at sea it should not be carried out by an unsupervised person</li> <li>6. That DOT and Worksafe, with appropriately qualified and experienced inspectors, coordinate regular pre-season inspection of all fishing vessels throughout the state with an emphasis on inspection of all electrical systems (including RCD's) and portable electric power tools</li> <li>7. All crew of fishing vessels to receive pre-season training on the use of electrical power tools and electricity whilst at sea</li> <li>8. That DOT and Worksafe coordinate the immediate notification of any future enactment of legislation in which workplace safety is a key intention to all appropriate industry bodies and thereafter conduct timely inspection of workplaces to ensure compliance with such legislation</li> <li>9. That appropriate protective clothing be provided on all vessels for use with any equipment provided.</li> </ol>
24	M	2/12/2013	170	Partial Permanent incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Shoulder	Falls on the same level	Dislocation	WorkSafe WA			
45	M	3/12/2013	fatality	fatality		Deck and Fishing Hands	Head	Blunt trauma	Head	Coroner of TAS	Calm	Great Taylors Bay	
48	M	4/12/2013	24	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Lower limb multiple locations	Stepping kneeling or sitting on objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
33	M	16/12/2013	203	Partial Permanent incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Hand	Being hit by an animal	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
45-54 years	M	1/01/2014	>5-30 days lost		Other Fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Lower limbs	Falls, trips and slips of a person	Fracture of vertebral column without mention of spinal cord lesion	WorksSafe TAS		South	
33	M	13/01/2014	72	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
20	M	29/01/2014	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Labourers	Psychological system in general	Work pressure	Anxiety/stress disorder	WorkSafe WA			
28	M	29/01/2014	2	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Ankle	Stepping kneeling or sitting on objects	Trauma to joints and ligaments, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
17	M	28/02/2014	5	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Eye unspecified	Being hit by moving objects	Foreign body on external eye, in ear or nose or in respirato	WorkSafe WA			
25-34 years	M	1/03/2014	<1 day		Other Fishing	Aquaculture Workers	Upper limbs	Being hit by moving objects	Trauma to joints and ligaments, unspecified	WorksSafe TAS		South	
61	M	17/03/2014	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Neck and shoulder	Falls on the same level	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
54	M	26/03/2014	0	Temporary incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Upper and lower limbs	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Contusion, bruising and superficial crushing	WorkSafe WA			
69	M	10/04/2014	29	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Hand	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			

57	M	17/05/2014	43	Partial Permanent incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	8/06/2014	73	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Knee	Falls on the same level	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
27	M	9/06/2014	74	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Thumb	Hitting moving objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
23	M	13/06/2014	12	Temporary incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Shoulder	Vehicle accident	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
30	M	13/06/2014	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Labourers	Forearm	Vehicle accident	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
42	M	24/06/2014	19	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Back unspecified	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Trauma to muscles and tendons, unspecified	WorkSafe WA			
32	M	3/07/2014	13	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Upper leg	Hitting stationary objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
31	M	11/07/2014	49	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Ribs	Falls from a height	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
41	M	21/07/2014	35	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
46	M	19/08/2014	351	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Technicians and trades workers	Ear	Unspecified mechanisms of incident	Not known	WorkSafe WA			
31	M	29/08/2014	292	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Knee	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Dislocation	WorkSafe WA			
50	M	1/09/2014	31	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Face	Hitting moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	14/09/2014	30	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Back unspecified	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Fracture of vertebral column without mention of spinal cord	WorkSafe WA			
39	M	3/10/2014	9	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower leg	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
19	M	6/11/2014	21	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Dislocation	WorkSafe WA			
34	M	17/11/2014	136	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			

27	M	18/11/2014	15	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Bursitis	WorkSafe WA			
29	M	10/01/2015	38	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Toes	Hitting stationary objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
18	M	30/01/2015	43	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Upper limb multiple locations	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
22	M	17/02/2015	8	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Foot	Falls from a height	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
45-54 years	M	1/04/2015	>30-60 days lost		Rock Lobster and Crab Potting	Deck and Fishing Hands	Upper limbs	Vehicle incidents and other	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorksSafe TAS		North	
57	M	12/05/2015	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Back unspecified	Falls on the same level	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
22	M	13/05/2015	5	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Upper back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
39	M	13/05/2015	7	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Managers	Ankle	Falls on the same level	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
29	M	19/05/2015	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Hand	Contact with poisonous parts of plant or marine life	Poisoning and toxic effects of substances	WorkSafe WA			
27	M	25/05/2015	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Psychological system in general	Work pressure	Anxiety/stress disorder	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	25/05/2015	15	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Lower limb unspecified locations	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
39	M	2/06/2015	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Upper back	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
28	M	4/06/2015	0	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Toes	Being hit by falling objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
68	M	15/06/2015	230	Full Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Lower back	Muscular stress while lifting carrying putting down objects	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
24	F	3/07/2015	41	Partial Permanent incapacity	Fish trawling, seining and netting	Labourers	Hand	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			

57	M	11/07/2015	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Master / skipper	Drowning	Drowning	Drowning	Coroner of WA 1190/2015; 1191/2015; 1192/2015	Benign up to midnight and then there was a rapid increase in wind speed (both average and gust) between 12.30 am and 1.30 am on Saturday, 11 July 2015 and a corresponding spike in wave height recorded at 1.42 am. The maximum wave height was recorded at 1.42 am at 2.7 metres in height and from that time there was a general wind speed decrease but not necessarily in the wave height.	Nickol Bay, Dampier	<p>1. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give consideration to establishing a transitional approach to ending the grandfathering of safety standards for existing vessels. Compliance with current standards in regard to vessel operations and safety equipment should be given priority.</p> <p>2. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give guidance to accredited surveyors to remind them of the importance of independently verifying key information when assessing a vessel's stability, given the critical importance of the stability of a vessel in allowing a vessel to operate safely.</p> <p>3. Fisheries give guidance to its staff that, in addition to the regulatory aspect to the VMS, there is an important secondary safety aspect that they have a responsibility to facilitate as part of their duties. Staff should prioritise communicating with a vessel that has issued an ALC alert that cannot be resolved and if the relevant staff are unsuccessful in contacting the vessel or ascertaining its whereabouts within 4 hours of becoming aware of the alert, they should notify Water Police of the relevant circumstances and provide any relevant information that is available from the VMS to aid police in determining whether, and where, a search should be commenced. In addition, I recommend that, moving forward, Fisheries should consider ways in which the VMS can be monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and if a practical means can be found, they should be resourced accordingly.</p> <p>4. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give strong consideration to making changes to the current regulatory requirements concerning EPIRBs to include mandatory requirements for the carriage on both new and existing vessels of float free EPIRBs that deploy automatically when immersed in water, where these are appropriate.</p> <p>5. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, working in conjunction with Worksafe in Western Australia, should promote and encourage the wearing of life jackets while working on commercial fishing vessels, noting that commercial fishing vessels are workplaces and there is a need to improve the safety culture on these vessels.</p>
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30	M	12/07/2015	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning	Drowning	Coroner of WA 1190/2015; 1191/2015; 1192/2016	Benign up to midnight and then there was a rapid increase in wind speed (both average and gust) between 12.30 am and 1.30 am on Saturday, 11 July 2015 and a corresponding spike in wave height recorded at 1.42 am. The maximum wave height was recorded at 1.42 am at 2.7 metres in height and from that time there was a general wind speed decrease but not necessarily in the wave height.	Nickol Bay, Dampier	<p>1. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give consideration to establishing a transitional approach to ending the grandfathering of safety standards for existing vessels. Compliance with current standards in regard to vessel operations and safety equipment should be given priority.</p> <p>2. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give guidance to accredited surveyors to remind them of the importance of independently verifying key information when assessing a vessel's stability, given the critical importance of the stability of a vessel in allowing a vessel to operate safely.</p> <p>3. Fisheries give guidance to its staff that, in addition to the regulatory aspect to the VMS, there is an important secondary safety aspect that they have a responsibility to facilitate as part of their duties. Staff should prioritise communicating with a vessel that has issued an ALC alert that cannot be resolved and if the relevant staff are unsuccessful in contacting the vessel or ascertaining its whereabouts within 4 hours of becoming aware of the alert, they should notify Water Police of the relevant circumstances and provide any relevant information that is available from the VMS to aid police in determining whether, and where, a search should be commenced. In addition, I recommend that, moving forward, Fisheries should consider ways in which the VMS can be monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and if a practical means can be found, they should be resourced accordingly.</p> <p>4. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give strong consideration to making changes to the current regulatory requirements concerning EPIRBs to include mandatory requirements for the carriage on both new and existing vessels of float free EPIRBs that deploy automatically when immersed in water, where these are appropriate.</p> <p>5. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, working in conjunction with Worksafe in Western Australia, should promote and encourage the wearing of life jackets while working on commercial fishing vessels, noting that commercial fishing vessels are workplaces and there is a need to improve the safety culture on these vessels.</p>
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27	M	13/07/2015	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning	Drowning	Coroner of WA 1190/2015; 1191/2015; 1192/2017	Benign up to midnight and then there was a rapid increase in wind speed (both average and gust) between 12.30 am and 1.30 am on Saturday, 11 July 2015 and a corresponding spike in wave height recorded at 1.42 am. The maximum wave height was recorded at 1.42 am at 2.7 metres in height and from that time there was a general wind speed decrease but not necessarily in the wave height.	Nickol Bay, Dampier	<p>1. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give consideration to establishing a transitional approach to ending the grandfathering of safety standards for existing vessels. Compliance with current standards in regard to vessel operations and safety equipment should be given priority.</p> <p>2. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give guidance to accredited surveyors to remind them of the importance of independently verifying key information when assessing a vessel's stability, given the critical importance of the stability of a vessel in allowing a vessel to operate safely.</p> <p>3. Fisheries give guidance to its staff that, in addition to the regulatory aspect to the VMS, there is an important secondary safety aspect that they have a responsibility to facilitate as part of their duties. Staff should prioritise communicating with a vessel that has issued an ALC alert that cannot be resolved and if the relevant staff are unsuccessful in contacting the vessel or ascertaining its whereabouts within 4 hours of becoming aware of the alert, they should notify Water Police of the relevant circumstances and provide any relevant information that is available from the VMS to aid police in determining whether, and where, a search should be commenced. In addition, I recommend that, moving forward, Fisheries should consider ways in which the VMS can be monitored 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and if a practical means can be found, they should be resourced accordingly.</p> <p>4. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, should give strong consideration to making changes to the current regulatory requirements concerning EPIRBs to include mandatory requirements for the carriage on both new and existing vessels of float free EPIRBs that deploy automatically when immersed in water, where these are appropriate.</p> <p>5. AMSA, as the National Regulator of the National Law, working in conjunction with Worksafe in Western Australia, should promote and encourage the wearing of life jackets while working on commercial fishing vessels, noting that commercial fishing vessels are workplaces and there is a need to improve the safety culture on these vessels.</p>
53	M	21/07/2015	95	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Professionals	Shoulder	Falls from a height	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
56	M	13/08/2015	57	Partial Permanent incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Knee	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
24	M	18/09/2015	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Cranium	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
49	M	23/09/2015	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
41	M	9/10/2015	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Fingers	Being trapped between stationary and moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
41	M	9/10/2015	45	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Fingers	Muscle stres while handling objects other than lifting carry	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
55	M	9/10/2015	342	Partial Permanent incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Muscular stress with no objects being handled	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
35	M	31/01/2016	23	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			

18	M	19/02/2016	0	Partial Permanent incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting stationary objects	Traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
36	M	29/02/2016	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Prawn fishing	Professionals	Knee	Falls from a height	Soft tissue injuries due to trauma or unknown mechanisms wit	WorkSafe WA			
26	M	13/03/2016	0	Temporary incapacity	Line fishing	Labourers	Wrist	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
29	F	14/03/2016	0	Temporary incapacity	Other fishing	Labourers	Shoulder	Falls on the same level	Dislocation	WorkSafe WA			
29	M	23/03/2016	0	No Incapacity at any time – worker injured	Prawn fishing	Technicians and trades workers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorkSafe WA			
35-44 years	M	1/04/2016	<1 day		Other Fishing	Marine Transport Professionals	Upper limbs	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorksSafe TAS		South	

	M	4/04/2016	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsize	Drowning	Coroner of QLD COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407.		Fraser Island	<p>1. That the industry be encouraged to place an emergency Grab Bag of necessary basic equipment to assist crew to exit a capsized vessel, and that Grab Bags be located in the sleeping cabin and near the helm;</p> <p>2. That self-illuminating LED strip-lighting and Emergency Exit signs be encouraged to be installed in existing vessels within two years, and after two years the authorities consider it being mandated in all commercial fishing vessels;</p> <p>3. That industry be encouraged to secure, by restraining straps or being bolted down, all bulky items in a wheelhouse to ensure those items cannot move in a capsizing event;</p> <p>4. That fishermen be encouraged to wear an inflatable style PFD vest whilst working on the decks of a vessel or whilst at the helm and that these PFDs have a PLB;</p> <p>5. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate appropriate, workable, solutions to ensure doors on vessels are able to be opened against water pressure, whilst ensuring doors still retain their designed purposes;</p> <p>6. That regulatory authorities and industry review the use of quad gear in the Sandy Straits area for trawling;</p> <p>7. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate and proceed towards ensuring all vessels have in their SMS a copy of the original plans of the vessel, details of all modifications which had been carried out, and any stability test documentation, and that a duplicate copy of these documents be kept by the vessel owner in a secure place on land, and a copy also retained by regulatory authorities. Regulatory authorities may also consider making mandatory at the time of sale, a report on the stability test report for vessels then without a current stability test report (if the vessel was changed from its original configuration when launched);</p> <p>8. The SMS should also include safe methods for retrieving a snagged net from a hook-up by use of a snatch block or leaving the net for later retrieval;</p> <p>9. That the Department of Agriculture &amp; Fisheries immediately implement the sharing of the 'failure to poll' function of the VMS system to allow the QPS to be immediately notified by text (SMS) and email of any failure to poll by a vessel.</p>
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	M	4/04/2016	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Master / skipper	Drowning	Drowning post capsize	Drowning	Coroner of QLD COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407.		Fraser Island	<p>1. That the industry be encouraged to place an emergency Grab Bag of necessary basic equipment to assist crew to exit a capsized vessel, and that Grab Bags be located in the sleeping cabin and near the helm;</p> <p>2. That self-illuminating LED strip-lighting and Emergency Exit signs be encouraged to be installed in existing vessels within two years, and after two years the authorities consider it being mandated in all commercial fishing vessels;</p> <p>3. That industry be encouraged to secure, by restraining straps or being bolted down, all bulky items in a wheelhouse to ensure those items cannot move in a capsizing event;</p> <p>4. That fishermen be encouraged to wear an inflatable style PFD vest whilst working on the decks of a vessel or whilst at the helm and that these PFDs have a PLB;</p> <p>5. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate appropriate, workable, solutions to ensure doors on vessels are able to be opened against water pressure, whilst ensuring doors still retain their designed purposes;</p> <p>6. That regulatory authorities and industry review the use of quad gear in the Sandy Straits area for trawling;</p> <p>7. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate and proceed towards ensuring all vessels have in their SMS a copy of the original plans of the vessel, details of all modifications which had been carried out, and any stability test documentation, and that a duplicate copy of these documents be kept by the vessel owner in a secure place on land, and a copy also retained by regulatory authorities. Regulatory authorities may also consider making mandatory at the time of sale, a report on the stability test report for vessels then without a current stability test report (if the vessel was changed from its original configuration when launched);</p> <p>8. The SMS should also include safe methods for retrieving a snagged net from a hook-up by use of a snatch block or leaving the net for later retrieval;</p> <p>9. That the Department of Agriculture &amp; Fisheries immediately implement the sharing of the 'failure to poll' function of the VMS system to allow the QPS to be immediately notified by text (SMS) and email of any failure to poll by a vessel.</p>
52	M	3/05/2016	19	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Shoulder	Hitting stationary objects	Dislocation	WorkSafe WA			
24	M	31/05/2016	42	Temporary incapacity	Rock lobster and crab potting	Labourers	Fingers	Hitting moving objects	Other fractures, not elsewhere classified	WorkSafe WA			
40	M	14/08/2016	fatality	fatality	Crabbing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning	Drowning	Coroner of WA 1572/2016		West of Carang Peninsula	Nil
45-54 years	M	1/03/2017	<1 day		Fish Trawling, Seining and Netting	Deck and Fishing Hands	Trunk	Body stressing	Unspecified injuries	WorksSafe TAS		North West	
45-54 years	M	1/05/2017	>1-5 days lost		Other Fishing	Aquaculture Farmers	Upper limbs	Body stressing	Carpal tunnel syndrome	WorksSafe TAS		South	
15-24 years	M	1/09/2017	>5-30 days lost		Other Fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Upper limbs	Being hit by moving objects	Laceration or open wound not involving traumatic amputation	WorksSafe TAS		Other	

	M	16/10/2017	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsize	Drowning	Coroner of QLD COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407.	Rough, no specific details	Bundaberg	<p>1. That the industry be encouraged to place an emergency Grab Bag of necessary basic equipment to assist crew to exit a capsized vessel, and that Grab Bags be located in the sleeping cabin and near the helm;</p> <p>2. That self-illuminating LED strip-lighting and Emergency Exit signs be encouraged to be installed in existing vessels within two years, and after two years the authorities consider it being mandated in all commercial fishing vessels;</p> <p>3. That industry be encouraged to secure, by restraining straps or being bolted down, all bulky items in a wheelhouse to ensure those items cannot move in a capsizing event;</p> <p>4. That fishermen be encouraged to wear an inflatable style PFD vest whilst working on the decks of a vessel or whilst at the helm and that these PFDs have a PLB;</p> <p>5. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate appropriate, workable, solutions to ensure doors on vessels are able to be opened against water pressure, whilst ensuring doors still retain their designed purposes;</p> <p>6. That regulatory authorities and industry review the use of quad gear in the Sandy Straits area for trawling;</p> <p>7. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate and proceed towards ensuring all vessels have in their SMS a copy of the original plans of the vessel, details of all modifications which had been carried out, and any stability test documentation, and that a duplicate copy of these documents be kept by the vessel owner in a secure place on land, and a copy also retained by regulatory authorities. Regulatory authorities may also consider making mandatory at the time of sale, a report on the stability test report for vessels then without a current stability test report (if the vessel was changed from its original configuration when launched);</p> <p>8. The SMS should also include safe methods for retrieving a snagged net from a hook-up by use of a snatch block or leaving the net for later retrieval;</p> <p>9. That the Department of Agriculture &amp; Fisheries immediately implement the sharing of the 'failure to poll' function of the VMS system to allow the QPS to be immediately notified by text (SMS) and email of any failure to poll by a vessel.</p>

	M	16/10/2017	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsize	Drowning	Coroner of QLD COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407.	Rough, no specific details	Bundaberg	<p>1. That the industry be encouraged to place an emergency Grab Bag of necessary basic equipment to assist crew to exit a capsized vessel, and that Grab Bags be located in the sleeping cabin and near the helm;</p> <p>2. That self-illuminating LED strip-lighting and Emergency Exit signs be encouraged to be installed in existing vessels within two years, and after two years the authorities consider it being mandated in all commercial fishing vessels;</p> <p>3. That industry be encouraged to secure, by restraining straps or being bolted down, all bulky items in a wheelhouse to ensure those items cannot move in a capsizing event;</p> <p>4. That fishermen be encouraged to wear an inflatable style PFD vest whilst working on the decks of a vessel or whilst at the helm and that these PFDs have a PLB;</p> <p>5. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate appropriate, workable, solutions to ensure doors on vessels are able to be opened against water pressure, whilst ensuring doors still retain their designed purposes;</p> <p>6. That regulatory authorities and industry review the use of quad gear in the Sandy Straits area for trawling;</p> <p>7. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate and proceed towards ensuring all vessels have in their SMS a copy of the original plans of the vessel, details of all modifications which had been carried out, and any stability test documentation, and that a duplicate copy of these documents be kept by the vessel owner in a secure place on land, and a copy also retained by regulatory authorities. Regulatory authorities may also consider making mandatory at the time of sale, a report on the stability test report for vessels then without a current stability test report (if the vessel was changed from its original configuration when launched);</p> <p>8. The SMS should also include safe methods for retrieving a snagged net from a hook-up by use of a snatch block or leaving the net for later retrieval;</p> <p>9. That the Department of Agriculture &amp; Fisheries immediately implement the sharing of the 'failure to poll' function of the VMS system to allow the QPS to be immediately notified by text (SMS) and email of any failure to poll by a vessel.</p>

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	M	16/10/2017	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsize	Drowning	Coroner of QLD COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407.	Rough, no specific details	Bundaberg	<p>1. That the industry be encouraged to place an emergency Grab Bag of necessary basic equipment to assist crew to exit a capsized vessel, and that Grab Bags be located in the sleeping cabin and near the helm;</p> <p>2. That self-illuminating LED strip-lighting and Emergency Exit signs be encouraged to be installed in existing vessels within two years, and after two years the authorities consider it being mandated in all commercial fishing vessels;</p> <p>3. That industry be encouraged to secure, by restraining straps or being bolted down, all bulky items in a wheelhouse to ensure those items cannot move in a capsizing event;</p> <p>4. That fishermen be encouraged to wear an inflatable style PFD vest whilst working on the decks of a vessel or whilst at the helm and that these PFDs have a PLB;</p> <p>5. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate appropriate, workable, solutions to ensure doors on vessels are able to be opened against water pressure, whilst ensuring doors still retain their designed purposes;</p> <p>6. That regulatory authorities and industry review the use of quad gear in the Sandy Straits area for trawling;</p> <p>7. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate and proceed towards ensuring all vessels have in their SMS a copy of the original plans of the vessel, details of all modifications which had been carried out, and any stability test documentation, and that a duplicate copy of these documents be kept by the vessel owner in a secure place on land, and a copy also retained by regulatory authorities. Regulatory authorities may also consider making mandatory at the time of sale, a report on the stability test report for vessels then without a current stability test report (if the vessel was changed from its original configuration when launched);</p> <p>8. The SMS should also include safe methods for retrieving a snagged net from a hook-up by use of a snatch block or leaving the net for later retrieval;</p> <p>9. That the Department of Agriculture &amp; Fisheries immediately implement the sharing of the 'failure to poll' function of the VMS system to allow the QPS to be immediately notified by text (SMS) and email of any failure to poll by a vessel.</p>
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	M	16/10/2017	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Drowning	Drowning post capsize	Drowning	Coroner of QLD COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407.	Rough, no specific details	Bundaberg	<p><b>1.</b> That the industry be encouraged to place an emergency Grab Bag of necessary basic equipment to assist crew to exit a capsized vessel, and that Grab Bags be located in the sleeping cabin and near the helm;</p> <p><b>2.</b> That self-illuminating LED strip-lighting and Emergency Exit signs be encouraged to be installed in existing vessels within two years, and after two years the authorities consider it being mandated in all commercial fishing vessels;</p> <p><b>3.</b> That industry be encouraged to secure, by restraining straps or being bolted down, all bulky items in a wheelhouse to ensure those items cannot move in a capsizing event;</p> <p><b>4.</b> That fishermen be encouraged to wear an inflatable style PFD vest whilst working on the decks of a vessel or whilst at the helm and that these PFDs have a PLB;</p> <p><b>5.</b> That regulatory authorities and industry investigate appropriate, workable, solutions to ensure doors on vessels are able to be opened against water pressure, whilst ensuring doors still retain their designed purposes;</p> <p><b>6.</b> That regulatory authorities and industry review the use of quad gear in the Sandy Straits area for trawling;</p> <p><b>7.</b> That regulatory authorities and industry investigate and proceed towards ensuring all vessels have in their SMS a copy of the original plans of the vessel, details of all modifications which had been carried out, and any stability test documentation, and that a duplicate copy of these documents be kept by the vessel owner in a secure place on land, and a copy also retained by regulatory authorities. Regulatory authorities may also consider making mandatory at the time of sale, a report on the stability test report for vessels then without a current stability test report (if the vessel was changed from its original configuration when launched);</p> <p><b>8.</b> The SMS should also include safe methods for retrieving a snagged net from a hook-up by use of a snatch block or leaving the net for later retrieval;</p> <p><b>9.</b> That the Department of Agriculture &amp; Fisheries immediately implement the sharing of the ‘failure to poll’ function of the VMS system to allow the QPS to be immediately notified by text (SMS) and email of any failure to poll by a vessel.</p>
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	M	16/10/2017	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Master / skipper	Drowning	Drowning post capsize	Drowning	Coroner of QLD COR 2016/1622, 2016/1637, 2017/4709, 2017/4711, 2018/5398, 2018/5402, 2018/5405, 2018/5407.	Rough, no specific details	Bundaberg	<p>1. That the industry be encouraged to place an emergency Grab Bag of necessary basic equipment to assist crew to exit a capsized vessel, and that Grab Bags be located in the sleeping cabin and near the helm;</p> <p>2. That self-illuminating LED strip-lighting and Emergency Exit signs be encouraged to be installed in existing vessels within two years, and after two years the authorities consider it being mandated in all commercial fishing vessels;</p> <p>3. That industry be encouraged to secure, by restraining straps or being bolted down, all bulky items in a wheelhouse to ensure those items cannot move in a capsizing event;</p> <p>4. That fishermen be encouraged to wear an inflatable style PFD vest whilst working on the decks of a vessel or whilst at the helm and that these PFDs have a PLB;</p> <p>5. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate appropriate, workable, solutions to ensure doors on vessels are able to be opened against water pressure, whilst ensuring doors still retain their designed purposes;</p> <p>6. That regulatory authorities and industry review the use of quad gear in the Sandy Straits area for trawling;</p> <p>7. That regulatory authorities and industry investigate and proceed towards ensuring all vessels have in their SMS a copy of the original plans of the vessel, details of all modifications which had been carried out, and any stability test documentation, and that a duplicate copy of these documents be kept by the vessel owner in a secure place on land, and a copy also retained by regulatory authorities. Regulatory authorities may also consider making mandatory at the time of sale, a report on the stability test report for vessels then without a current stability test report (if the vessel was changed from its original configuration when launched);</p> <p>8. The SMS should also include safe methods for retrieving a snagged net from a hook-up by use of a snatch block or leaving the net for later retrieval;</p> <p>9. That the Department of Agriculture &amp; Fisheries immediately implement the sharing of the 'failure to poll' function of the VMS system to allow the QPS to be immediately notified by text (SMS) and email of any failure to poll by a vessel.</p>
23	M	4/10/2018	fatality	fatality	Prawn fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Hand	Neurotoxic venom	Sea snake bite	Coronoer of NT D0164/2018		Gulf of Carpentaria	<p>1. WA Seafood Exporters Pty Ltd (along with others in the industry, if able) develop an awareness and training video demonstrating the dangers workers encounter during their time on a prawn trawler and the ways to mitigate the risks.</p> <p>2. that where WorkSafe identifies deficiencies in the work health and safety systems and practices of a PCBU that action be taken to ensure that the deficiencies are rectified</p>
55-64 years	M	1/11/2019	<1 day		Other Fishing	Deck and Fishing Hands	Upper limbs	Body stressing		WorksSafe TAS		North West	