

# Questions on Notice

1. How many deaths in the UK? (Chair)
  - a. 144 in 2017/18
  - b. Further details can be found here including a chart going back to 1981:  
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/pdf/fatalinjuries.pdf>
2. Proportion of successful UK prosecutions leading to jail
  - a. We are unable to answer this with any certainty. The answer overall is: not very many.
  - b. Furthermore, our research uncovered a flaw in our prior research. UK prosecutions of industrial manslaughter have been occurring not under corporate homicide laws but under criminal manslaughter laws.
  - c. While the English laws have a better test for attributing conduct to the company with the senior management test, the English laws prevent an individual from being prosecuted.
  - d. The Queensland laws and VTHC's proposed laws are much stronger on this point and to be preferred for their deterrence effect and for the strong message they send about community standards: we expect everyone to come home safe and sound to their family and fatal negligence will be held to account.
3. How many people could be affected by silica nationally?
  - a. Nationally, the figure will be in the 1,000s. In Victoria there are 166 stone masonry companies known to WorkSafe.
  - b. But, this does not include other work where silica exposure can be dangerous, for example:
    - i. Construction (962, 323 people employed in affected occupations within that industry according to the ABS census)
    - ii. Mining (161, 829 people employed in affected occupations within that industry according to the ABS census)
    - iii. Teaching pottery (a Victorian teacher has been diagnosed with silicosis recently)
    - iv. Jewellery
4. 43% of workers not told about WorkCover, 55% reported they did not feel like they could speak up – breakdown across sector.
  - a. Unfortunately our statistics did not breakdown across sector.
5. Identify deemed diseases

The Victorian deemed diseases (where you get automatic acceptance of a worker's compensation claim except if WorkSafe can prove it was not work related) are in the table below. Source:

<http://www1.worksafe.vic.gov.au/vwa/claimsmanual/Content/2WorkersAndInjuries/2%201%206%204%20Proclaimed%20diseases.htm>

Description of Disease	Description of process or Occupation
Anthrax	Wool combing, wool sorting, handling of or coming into contact with hides, skins, wool, hair, bristles or carcasses, work in connection with

	animals infected with anthrax, loading and unloading or transport of merchandise.
Arsenic poisoning or its sequelae	Any manufacturing or other process involving the use of or contact with arsenic or its preparations or compounds.
Asbestosis (with or without mesothelioma)	Any mining, manufacturing or other process which involves the use of or contact with asbestos.
Avascular Necrosis or its sequelae	Any occupation involving working underground or underwater where the worker is subjected to greater than normal atmospheric pressure and subsequent decompression.
Brucellosis(Undulant Fever)	Work in connection with animals or carcasses infected with the brucella organism.
Carbon bisulphide poisoning	Any manufacturing or other process involving working in contact with or the inhalation of carbon bisulphide gas.
Carbon monoxide poisoning	Any manufacturing or other process involving working in contact with or the inhalation of carbon monoxide gas.
Chrome ulceration or its sequelae	Any manufacturing or other process involving the use of or contact with chromic acid or bichromate of ammonium potassium or sodium or their preparations.
Copper poisoning or its sequelae	Any manufacturing or other process involving the use of or contact with copper or its preparation or compounds.
Dermatitis venenata	Any occupation involving the use of or contact with vegetable or mineral matter.
Lead poisoning or its sequelae	Any manufacturing or other process involving the use of or contact with lead or its preparation or compounds.
Leptospirosis, as caused by any of the serotypes of the micro-organism Leptospira, in any of its clinical manifestations	Any work done at abattoirs, slaughterhouses and knackeries involving contact directly or indirectly with animals or tissues of animals.
Mercury poisoning or its sequelae	Any manufacturing or other process involving the use of or contact with mercury or its preparations or compounds.

Pathological manifestations due to radium and other radioactive substances or x-rays	Any process involving exposure to the action of radium, radioactive substances or x-rays.
Phosphorus poisoning or its sequelae	Any manufacturing or other process involving the use of or contact with phosphorus or its preparation or compounds.
Poisoning by benzol, its homologues or its nitro and amido derivatives and the sequelae of these poisonings	Any process or occupation involving the production, liberation of or exposure to benzol its homologues or its nitro and amido derivatives.
Poisoning by the halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series	Any process or occupation involving the production liberation or utilisation of halogen derivatives of hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series.
Primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin	Any process or occupation involving the handling of or use of tar, pitch, bitumen, mineral oil, paraffin, or the compounds, products or residues of those substances.
Q fever, as caused by micro-organism <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> (also known as <i>Rickettsia burnetii</i> ) in any of its clinical manifestations	Any work done at abattoirs, slaughterhouses and knackeries involving contact directly or indirectly with animals or tissues of animals.
Septic poisoning or its sequelae	Any work involving the handling of meat or the manufacture of meat products or animal products in connection with the trade of a butcher or slaughterman.
Silicosis with or without pulmonary tuberculosis	Any manufacturing or other processes involving exposure to the inhalation of silica dust.
Subcutaneous cellulitis or acute bursitis over the elbow (beat elbow)	Mining

Subcutaneous cellulitis or acute bursitis arising at or about the knee (beat knee)	Mining
Tenosynovitis (inflammation of the tendon sheaths of the hand, wrists, forearm or elbow)	Any process or occupation connected with the preparation preserving, canning or bottling of jams, sauces, fruits, pickles or other similar foods for human consumption.
Zinc poisoning or its sequelae	Any manufacturing or other process involving the use of or contact with zinc or its preparations or compounds.