



Workplace Safety and Health Report 2025

National Statistics



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NOTATIONS

- : Nil or negligible
- n.a. : Not applicable/Not available
- [N] : See (II) below, applicable to workplace major and minor injury figures from 2021.

Note:

- (I) Data presented in this report reflect revised methodology and improved classification of entities by industries, including the revision due to Singapore Standard Industrial Classification 2020.
 - (II) Prior to January 2021, workplace major and minor injury numbers pertain to injuries sustained by employees that resulted in four or more days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation. Following the amendments to the Work Injury Compensation Act (WICA) which took effect from September 2020, employers need to report all work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties. From January 2021, major and minor injury numbers shared in this report include injuries with any instance of light duty or medical leave issued. Numbers presented under this new series are marked with [N].
 - (III) Since 2022, sub-classification for the Incident Type (Cause) of workplace injuries have been introduced to reprioritise the key areas of concern for better interventions. Incident Type (Cause) of workplace injuries are further classified based on their fatality risk. Details of this classification can be found in **Annex C4**.
 - (IV) Following the enactment of the Platform Workers Act, 2024, platform operators (POs) have been required from 1 January 2025 to report work-related injuries and occupational diseases of their platform workers (PWs). Such data was unavailable prior to 1 January 2025.
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KEY FACTS

SINGAPORE'S WORKPLACE SAFETY AND HEALTH PERFORMANCE IN 2025 SAW RECORD LOW WORKPLACE FATALITY AND MAJOR INJURY RATES, PLACING SINGAPORE'S WORKPLACES AMONG THE SAFEST GLOBALLY

Singapore's Workplace Safety and Health (WSH) performance improved in 2025, with the workplace fatal injury rate falling to a record low of 0.96 per 100,000 workers. The workplace major injury rate excluding platform workers (PWs) also declined to an all-time low of 15.7 per 100,000 workers. With the inclusion of PWs, the rate was 17.7 per 100,000 workers. This is the first year where non-fatal injury data on PWs is available and included in this report. Data on PWs was made available after the Platform Workers Act (PW Act) came into effect on 1 January 2025.

These achievements place Singapore's workplaces among the safest globally, alongside leading countries such as the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Germany and Sweden, which have consistently achieved fatality rates below 1.0 per 100,000 workers. This progress was made possible through the sustained collective efforts of unions, employers, and industry partners in building a strong culture of WSH excellence. **(Figure (i))**

Highlights from Key Statistics

In 2025, workplace fatal injury rate achieved an all-time low of 0.96 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers. There were 36 fatalities in 2025, including six from work-related traffic accidents, two of which involved PWs. Excluding injuries from PWs, there were 34 fatalities at a rate of 0.91 per 100,000 workers in 2025. **(Figure (ii))**

Workplace major injury rate was also at its lowest at 15.7 major injuries per 100,000 workers (586 major injuries) in 2025. This was an improvement from 15.9 per 100,000 workers in 2024 (587 major injuries), continuing the trend of sustained improvement since 2021. With the availability of PW injury data from 1 January 2025, including injuries from PWs, there were 660 major injuries with a rate of 17.7 injuries per 100,000 workers. **(Figure (iii))**

In terms of sectoral performance, Construction and Manufacturing continued to be the top contributors to workplace fatal and major injuries, with 148 (24%) and 124 (20%) fatal and major injuries respectively. **(Table (ii))**

For Construction, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers fell from 31.0 in 2024 to 26.3 in 2025. By industry activity, while smaller scale works such as Addition & Alteration works and Renovation contributed to the majority of fatal and major injuries for the sector (64% in 2025), there were fewer injuries from these works in 2025 (95 injuries), compared to 2024 (103 injuries). In contrast, larger scale (regular) construction worksites saw more significant improvements over the same period with number of injuries reducing from 60 to 45. **(Table (ii) & (iii))**

For Manufacturing, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers recorded slight improvements from 29.3 in 2024 to 28.8 in 2025. In terms of industry activity, Metalworking and Manufacturing of Food & Beverages remained as the top two leading industries with most injuries. The overall improvement was driven mainly by the reduction in major injuries from the Metalworking industry, where the fatal and major injury numbers fell from 48 in 2024 to 37 in 2025. **(Tables (ii) & (iii))**

For Transportation & Storage, its fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers rose from 18.4 in 2024 to 23.8 in 2025. The higher numbers were driven by the increase in incidents with lower fatality risk (Type B incidents) such as Slips, Trips and Falls. **(Tables (ii) & (iv))**

In 2025, there were two fatalities and 74 major injuries involving PWs, translating into a fatal and major injury rate of 84.6 per 100,000 PWs. Most injuries involved PWs performing delivery services. The majority of injuries were caused by vehicular incidents sustained while PWs were operating vehicles or active mobility devices on public roads and paths, with PWs on two-wheeled vehicles such as motorcycles and bicycles being more prone to injuries. **(Table 1a & 1b, Pg. 16)**

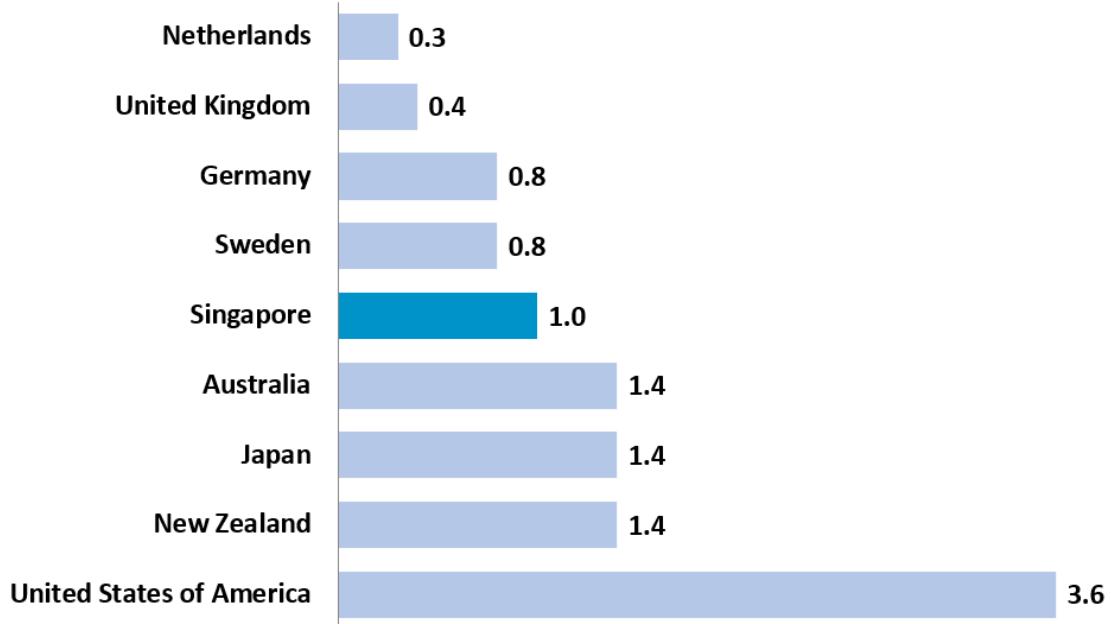
For the overall number of reported workplace injuries, there were 22,710 injuries in 2025, 2.5% higher compared to 22,157 in 2024. The overall injury rate consequently increased by 1.2% from 601 injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 608 in 2025. Including injuries from PWs, the overall number of reported workplace injuries in 2025 was 24,063 at a rate of 645 injuries per 100,000 workers. **(Tables (v) and (vi))**

There were 1,028 Occupational Diseases (ODs) in 2025, higher than 899 ODs in 2024. The number of ODs remained higher compared to the years prior to 2021 due to ongoing Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) efforts since 2021, which led to increased awareness in reporting amongst doctors and employers. **(Figure 8a, Pg. 33)**

In 2025, there were 23 Dangerous Occurrences¹ (DOs), higher than 19 DOs in 2024. The leading industries for DOs were Manufacturing and Transportation & Storage.

¹ Refer to the prescribed incidents with potential to cause serious damage, injury or death, such as crane collapse and explosion.

Figure (i): International comparison of workplace fatal injury rate* (3-year average)



* Fatal injury rate per 100,000 workers.

Source: [1] International Labour Organisation for data on the Netherlands and Germany, 2021 – 2023; and Sweden, 2022 – 2024; [2] Japan Industrial Safety & Health Association for data on Japan, 2022 – 2024; [3] UK Health and Safety Executive for data on the United Kingdom, 2022 - 2024; [4] Safe Work Australia for data on Australia, 2022 – 2024; [5] Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa for data on New Zealand, 2022 – 2024; [6] U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for data on the United States of America, 2021 – 2023.

Figure (ii): Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries, 2016-2025

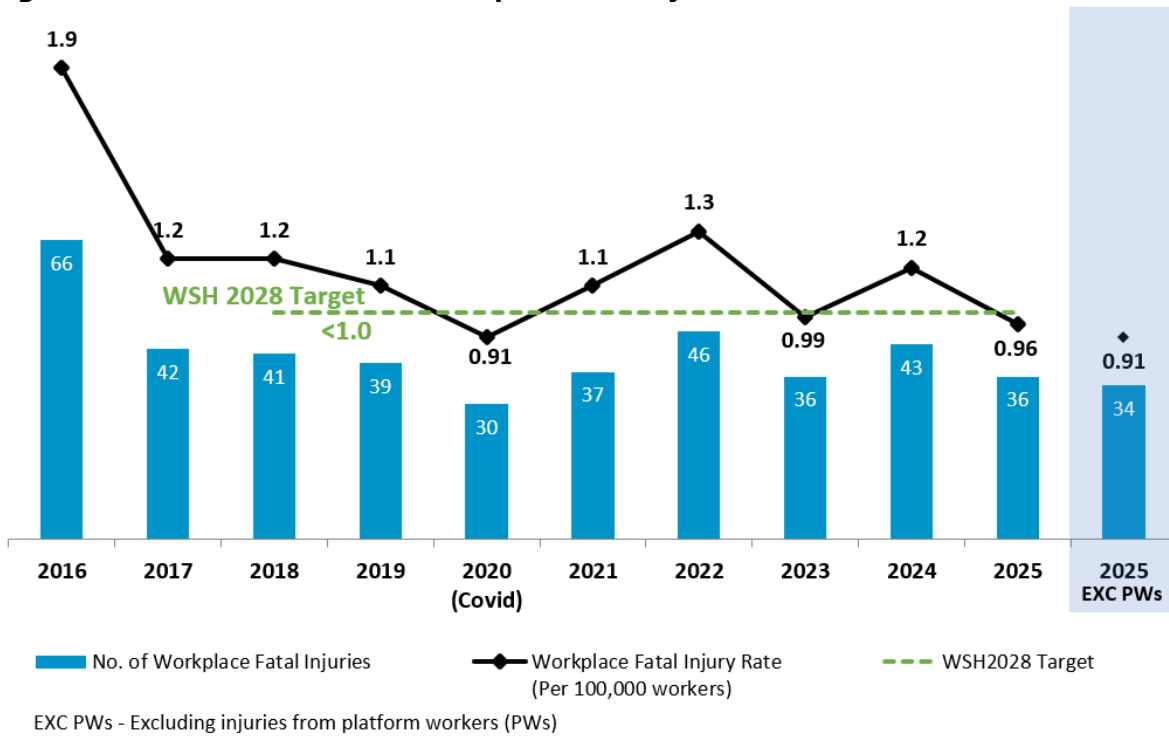


Figure (iii): Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 2016-2025

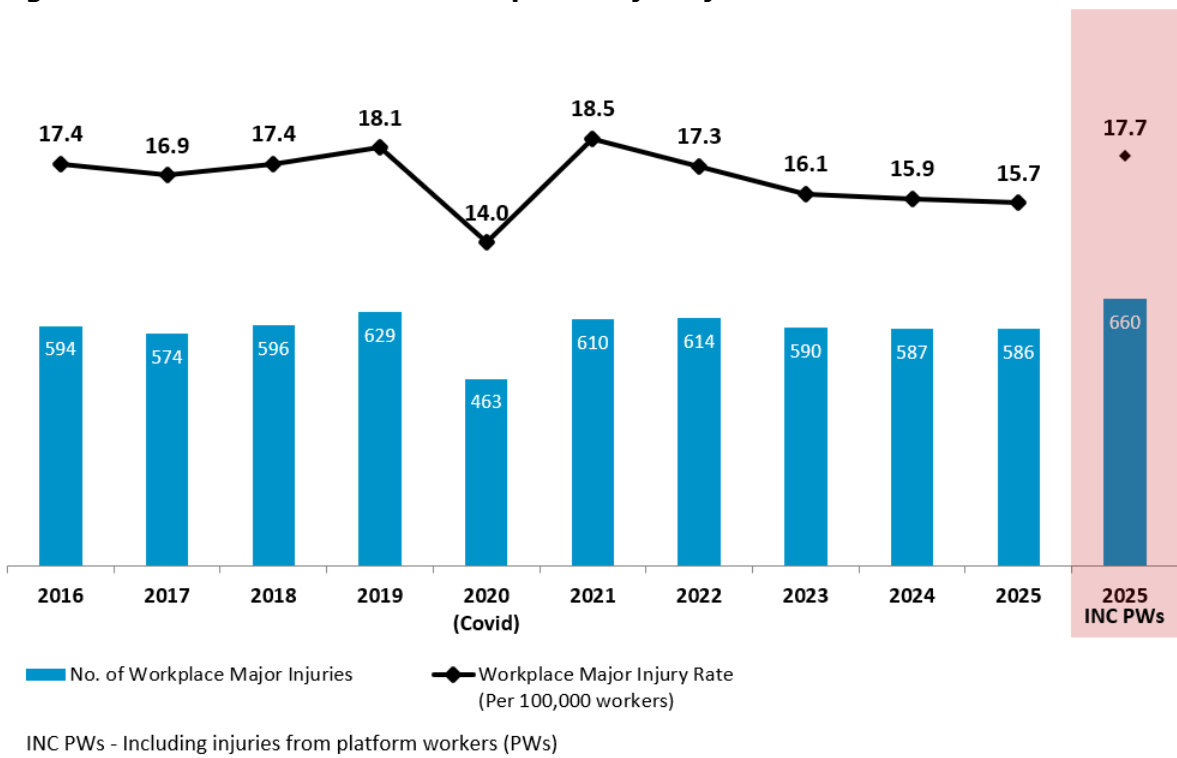


Table (i): Number of fatal and major injuries by incident risk type (Type A/B), 2024-2025

Incident Risk Type ⁽ⁱ⁾	2024 Excluding PWs ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2025 Excluding PWs	2025 Including ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ PWs
Overall	630	620	696
Type A – Higher fatality risk	249	244	307
Type B – Lower fatality risk	381	376	389

Note:

- (i) Details on Type A & Type B incident types are in **Annex C4**.
- (ii) PWs - Platform Workers
- (iii) From 1 January 2025, platform operators (POs) are required to report work-related injuries of their platform workers (PWs) to MOM.

Table (ii): Number and rate of fatal and major injuries (excluding PWs) in key sectors, 2024-2025

Sector	Number of Fatal & Major Injuries (% of Total ^(iv))		Fatal & Major Injury Rates (Per 100,000 workers)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Overall	630 (100%)	620 (100%)	17.1	16.6
Construction	166 (26%)	148 (24%)	31.0	26.3
Manufacturing	125 (20%)	124 (20%)	29.3	28.8
Transportation & Storage	49 (7.8%)	64 (10%)	18.4	23.8
Marine	22 (3.5%)	13 (2.1%)	35.8	20.4

Note:

- (iv) Percentages do not sum up to 100% as only selected sectors and industries are shown in table above.

Table (iii): Number of fatal and major injuries (excluding PWs) in key sectors by industry/activity, 2024-2025

Sector	Industry/Activity	2024	2025
Construction	Overall	166	148
	Smaller Scale Works (e.g. Addition & Alteration works and Renovation)	103	95
	Regular Construction	60	45
	Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA)	3	8
	Overall^(v)	125	124
Manufacturing	Metalworking	48	37
	Manufacturing Food & Beverages	33	40
	Furniture Making	6	12
	Petroleum Products & Chemical Products	6	7
	Paper/ Rubber/ Plastic Products & Printing	4	7
Transportation & Storage	Overall	49	64
	Work-related Traffic Accidents (WRTA)	3	9
	Excluding WRTA	46	55

Note:

(v) Data do not sum up to sectoral overall as not all Manufacturing industries are featured in the table.

Table (iv): Number of fatal and major injuries (excluding PWs) in key sectors by incident risk type (Type A/B), 2024-2025

Sector	Incident Risk Type	2024	2025
Construction	Overall	166	148
	Type A	106	97
	Type B	60	51
	Leading Incident: Type A Falls from Height	44	43
Manufacturing	Overall	125	124
	Type A	34	36
	Type B	91	88
	Leading Incident: Type B Machinery Incidents	42	37
Transportation & Storage	Overall	49	64
	Type A	28	30
	Type B	21	34
	Leading Incident: Type B Slips, Trips & Falls	12	21
Marine	Overall	22	13
	Type A	16	6
	Type B	6	7
	Leading Incident: Type B Slips, Trips & Falls	5	6

Table (v): Number of workplace injuries, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases, 2024-2025

	2024			2025		
	Type A	Type B	Overall	Type A	Type B	Overall
Total Workplace Injuries [N²]						
- Including PWs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,144	16,919	24,063
- Excluding PWs	6,389	15,768	22,157	6,048	16,662	22,710
Fatal Injuries						
-Including PWs	38	5	43	34	2	36
-Excluding PWs	38	5	43	32	2	34
(from WRTA)	(4)	(n.a.)	(4)	(6)	(n.a.)	(6)
Major Injuries [N]						
-Including PWs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	273	387	660
-Excluding PWs	211	376	587	212	374	586
Minor Injuries [N]						
-Including PWs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,837	16,530	23,367
-Excluding PWs	6,140	15,387	21,527	5,804	16,286	22,090
Dangerous Occurrences			19			23
Occupational Diseases						
-Including PWs			n.a.			1,028
-Excluding PWs			899			1,027

² Following the amendments to the Work Injury Compensation Act (WICA) which took effect from September 2020, employers need to report all work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties. From January 2021, major and minor injury numbers include injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties. Numbers presented under this new series are marked with [N].

Table (vi): Key safety and health indicators, 2024-2025

	2024			2025		
	Type A	Type B	Overall	Type A	Type B	Overall
Total Workplace Injury [N] Rate						
- Including PWs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	191	453	645
- Excluding PWs	173	428	601	162	446	608
Fatal Injury Rate						
-Including PWs	1.03	0.14	1.2	0.91	0.05	0.96
-Excluding PWs	1.03	0.14	1.2	0.86	0.05	0.91
Major Injury [N] Rate						
-Including PWs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.3	10.4	17.7
-Excluding PWs	5.7	10.2	15.9	5.7	10.0	15.7
Minor Injury [N] Rate						
-Including PWs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	183	443	626
-Excluding PWs	167	418	584	155	436	592
Occupational Diseases Incidence Rate						
-Including PWs			n.a.			27.5
-Excluding PWs			24.4			27.5
Man-days Loss [N]						
-Including PWs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	295,392	198,191	493,583
-Excluding PWs	315,925	205,983	521,908	271,784	194,983	466,767

Note:

(vi) All rates are per 100,000 workers. Rates for Type A and Type B are rounded figures and may not add up to figures in overall rates.

The summary of Singapore's workplace safety and health performance for 2025 was:

WORKPLACE INJURIES

- 36 workers were fatally injured, which translated to 0.96 fatalities per 100,000 workers. Excluding PWs, there were 34 fatalities with a rate of 0.91 fatalities per 100,000 workers.
- 586 workers sustained workplace major injuries, which translated to 15.7 injuries per 100,000 workers. Including PWs, there were 660 major injuries with a rate of 17.7 injuries per 100,000 workers.
- [New Series] 22,090 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duty, which was 592 injuries per 100,000 workers. Including PWs, there were 23,367 minor injuries with a rate of 626 injuries per 100,000 workers.
- 11,361 workers sustained workplace minor injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, which was 304 injuries per 100,000 workers. Including PWs, there were 12,178 minor injuries with a rate of 326 injuries per 100,000 workers.

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DO)

- 23 DOs were reported to MOM in 2025.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (OD)

- There were 1,028 OD cases in 2025, with an incidence rate of 27.5 per 100,000 workers.
- The leading OD was Noise-induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) with 550 cases, followed by Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WRMSD) with 317 cases (including back injury cases due to ergonomic risks).

BUSINESS UNDER SURVEILLANCE (BUS)

- 13 companies entered the BUS programme in 2025.

MEDICAL AND HYGIENE SURVEILLANCE

- 117,218 workers from 2,841 workplaces were monitored under the Medical Surveillance Programme.
 - Under the Hygiene Surveillance Programme, 76% of the workplaces had static noise levels greater than 85dBA.
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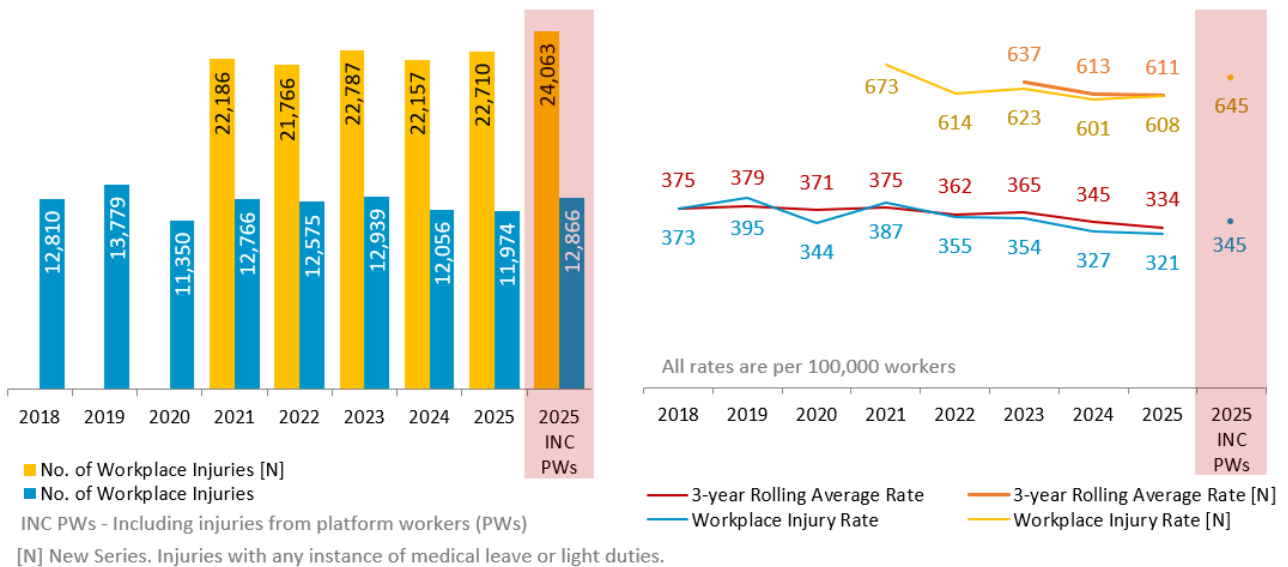
OVERVIEW OF TRENDS

TOTAL WORKPLACE INJURIES³

The overall number of reported⁴ workplace injuries in 2025 was 22,710, 2.5% higher compared to 22,157 in 2024. The workplace injury rate consequently increased by 1.2% from 601 injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 608 in 2025. In contrast, the overall number of reported workplace injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, was 11,974 in 2025, 0.68% lower compared to 12,056 in 2024.

From 1 January 2025, POs have been required to report workplace injuries and occupational diseases of PWs to MOM. Including injuries from PWs, the overall number of reported workplace injuries in 2025 was 24,063 at a rate of 645 injuries per 100,000 workers. For the overall number of reported workplace injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, it was 12,866 in 2025, at a rate of 345 injuries per 100,000 workers.

Figure 1: Number and rate of total workplace injuries, 2018-2025



³ Refer to Notes (I) to (IV) on page 1 for changes to coverage for workplace injuries from 2020.

⁴ Employer, Occupier or Platform Operator has to report work incidents to the Ministry of Manpower under the WSH (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

WORKPLACE INJURIES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES FROM PLATFORM WORKERS

Following the enactment of the Platform Workers Act, 2024, POs have been required from 1 January 2025 to report work-related injuries and occupational diseases of their PWs. Such data was unavailable prior to 1 January 2025.

There were 76 PW fatal and major injuries in 2025 (inclusive of two fatalities), with a rate of 84.6 injuries per 100,000 workers. 84% (62/76) of injuries occurred while the PWs were involved in delivery service. In terms of leading cause of injuries, 82% (64/76) of injuries sustained by PWs were vehicular incidents.

The one OD sustained by PW in 2025 was Work-related musculoskeletal disorder.

Table 1a: Number and rate of workplace injuries and occupational diseases from platform workers, 2025

	2025			
	Fatal	Major	Minor [N]	Fatal & Major
Number of Workplace Injury [N]	2	74	1,277	76
Injury Rate [N] (Per 100,000 workers)	2.2	82.4	1,422	84.6
Number of Occupational Diseases (OD)	1			
OD Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 workers)	1.1			

Table 1b: Number of platform worker injuries by cause of injury and work activity, 2025

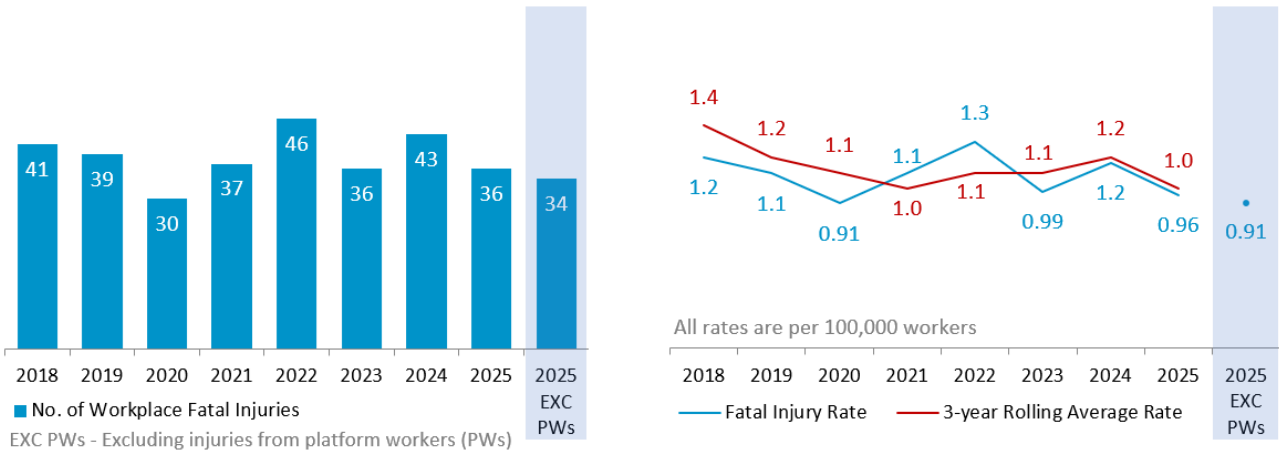
	2025			
	Fatal	Major	Minor [N]	Fatal & Major
Leading causes				
Vehicular Incidents	2	60	1,020	62
Slips, Trips & Falls	0	12	167	12
Over-exertion /Strenuous Movements	0	0	34	0
Others*	0	2	56	2
Work activity at the point of accident				
Delivery Service	2	62	763	64
Ride-hail of passenger(s)	0	12	514	12

* Others include causes such as Physical Assault and Striking Against Objects.

WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

There were 36 workplace fatal injuries in 2025, seven fatal injuries fewer compared to 43 in 2024. The workplace fatal injury rate in 2025 declined to 0.96 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers from 1.2 in 2024. Excluding injuries from PWs, there were 34 fatal injuries in 2025 with a rate of 0.91 per 100,000 workers.

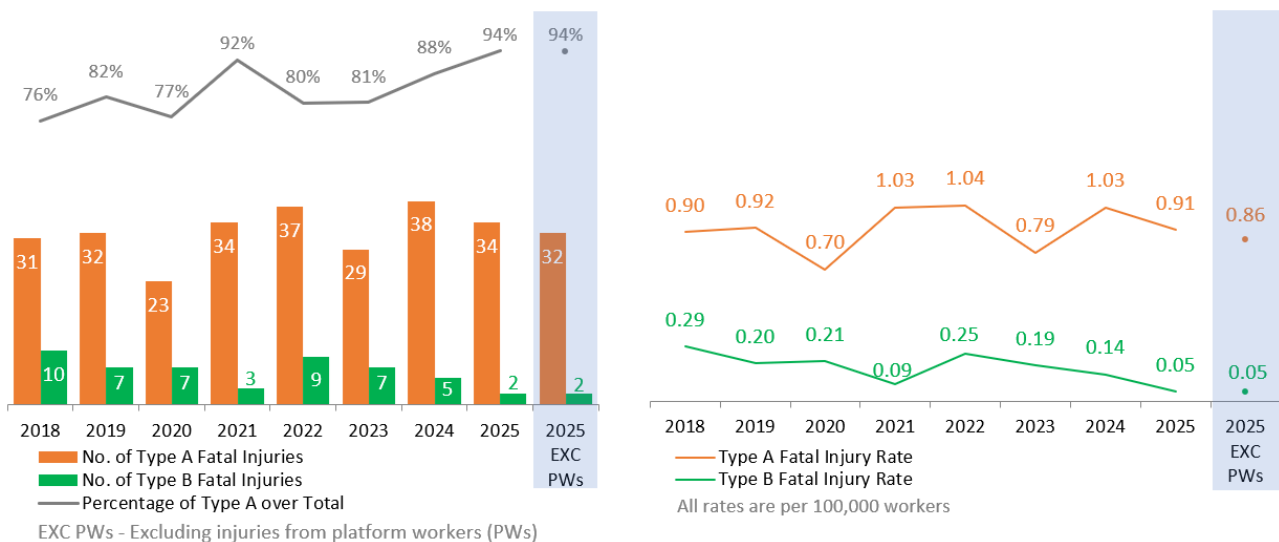
Figure 2a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries, 2018-2025



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES

Almost all (94%) fatalities in 2025 were caused by Type A incidents, which have higher risk of fatality.

Figure 2b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries by fatality risk, 2018-2025



WORKPLACE FATAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRY

CONSTRUCTION

There were 13 workplace fatal injuries in the Construction sector in 2025, seven fatalities fewer than 2024. The workplace fatal injury rate decreased from 3.7 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 2.3 in 2025. More than 90% of fatal injuries in 2025 were from Type A incidents which have higher risk of fatality.

Figure 3a: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector, 2018-2025

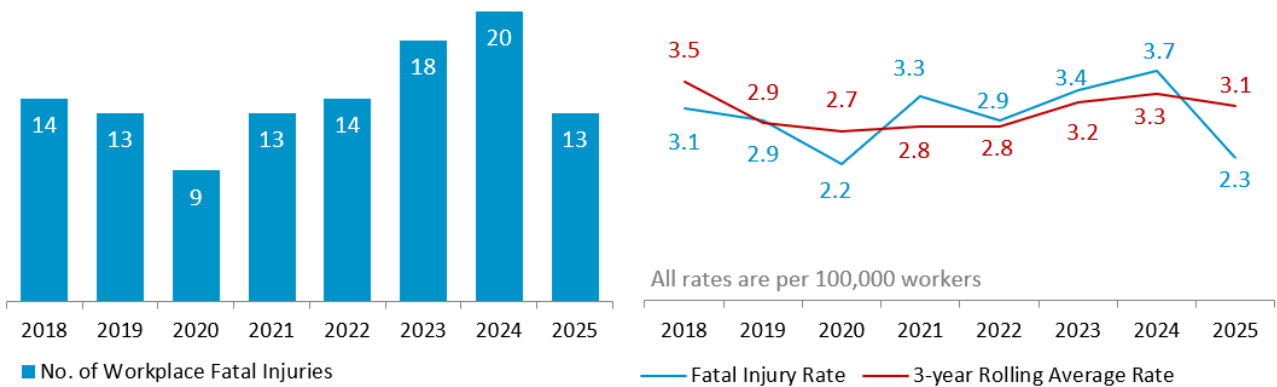
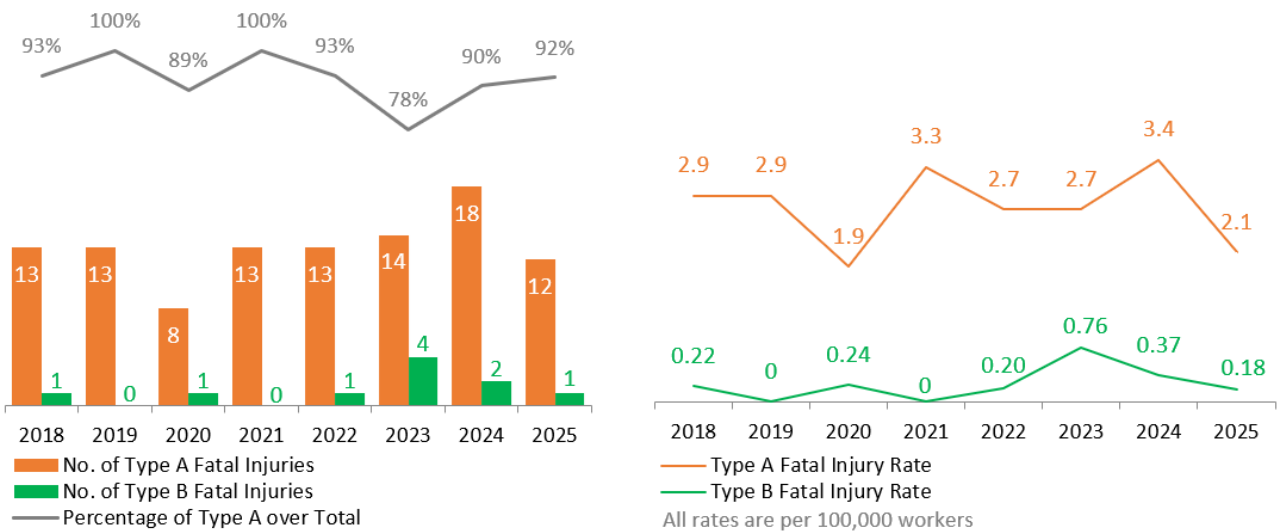


Figure 3b: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Construction sector by fatality risk, 2018-2025



MANUFACTURING

There were four workplace fatal injuries in the Manufacturing sector in 2025, two fatal injuries more than 2024. The workplace fatal injury rate increased from 0.47 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 0.93 in 2025. All four fatal injuries in 2025 were caused by Type A incidents.

Figure 3c: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector, 2018-2025

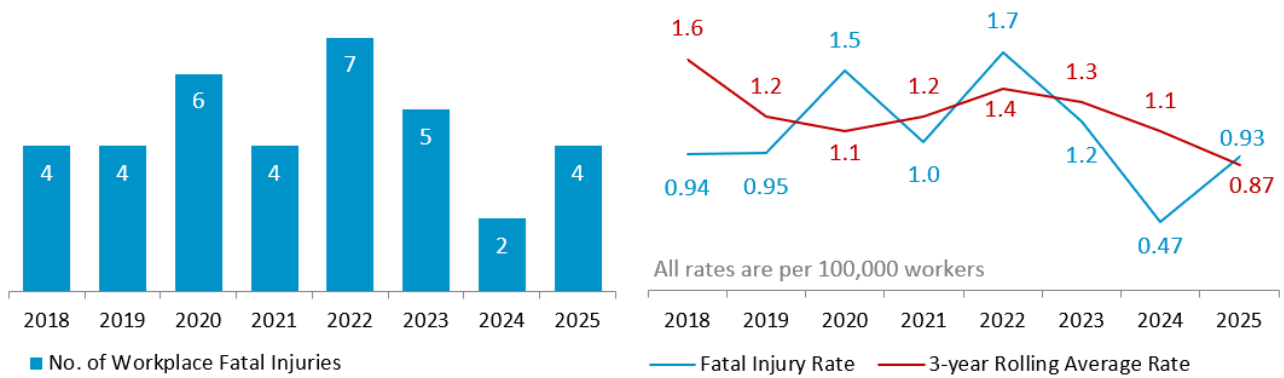
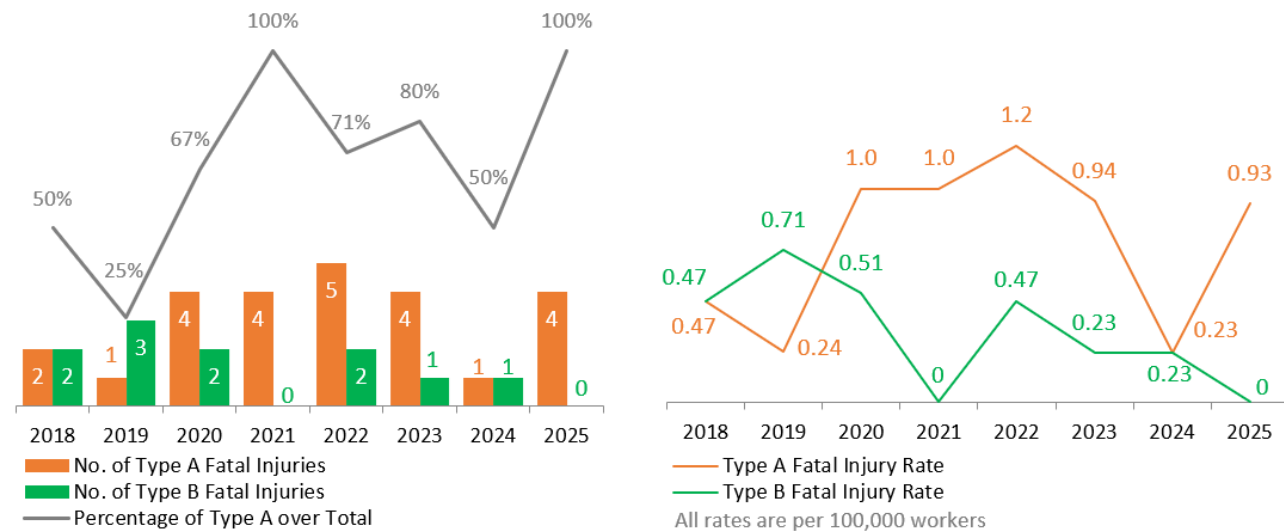


Figure 3d: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Manufacturing sector by fatality risk, 2018-2025



TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE

There were seven workplace fatal injuries in the Transportation & Storage industry in 2025, two fatal injuries fewer than 2024. The workplace fatal injury rate decreased from 3.4 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 2.6 in 2025. All seven fatal injuries in 2025 were from Type A incidents.

Figure 3e: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry, 2018-2025

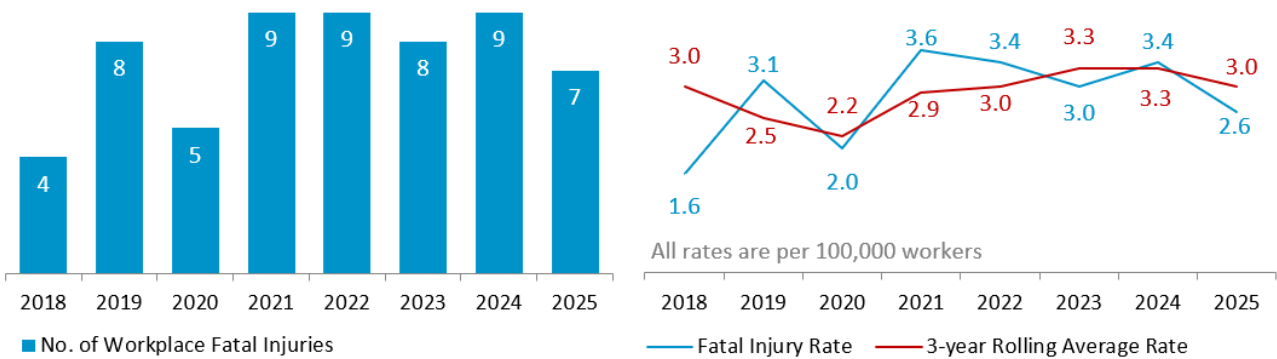
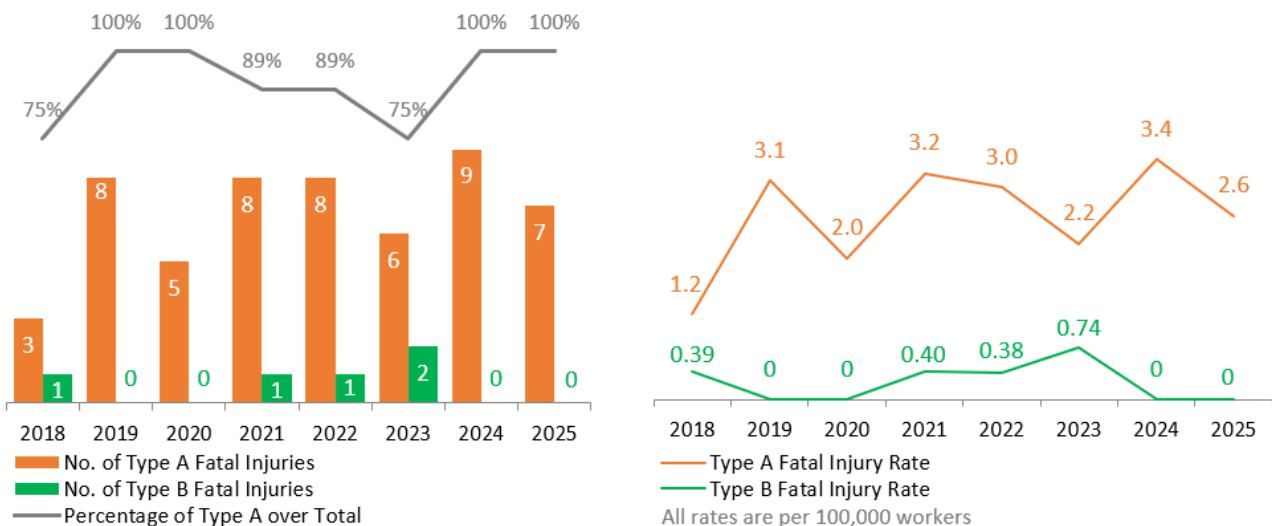


Figure 3f: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Transportation & Storage industry by fatality risk, 2018-2025



MARINE

There was one workplace fatal injury in the Marine industry⁵ in 2025, four fatal injuries fewer than 2024. The workplace fatal injury rate decreased from 8.1 fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 1.6 in 2025. The one fatal injury in 2025 was a Type A incident.

Figure 3g: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry, 2018-2025

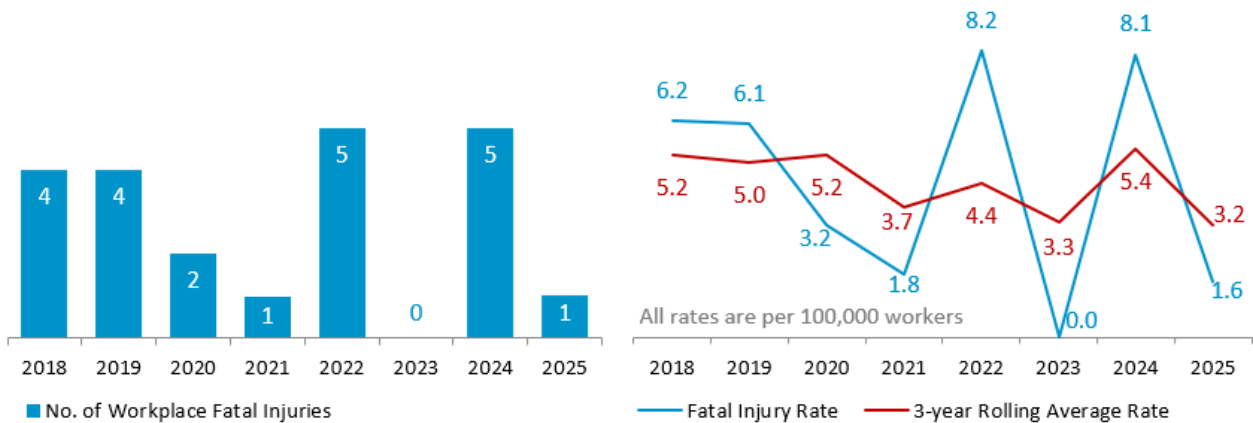
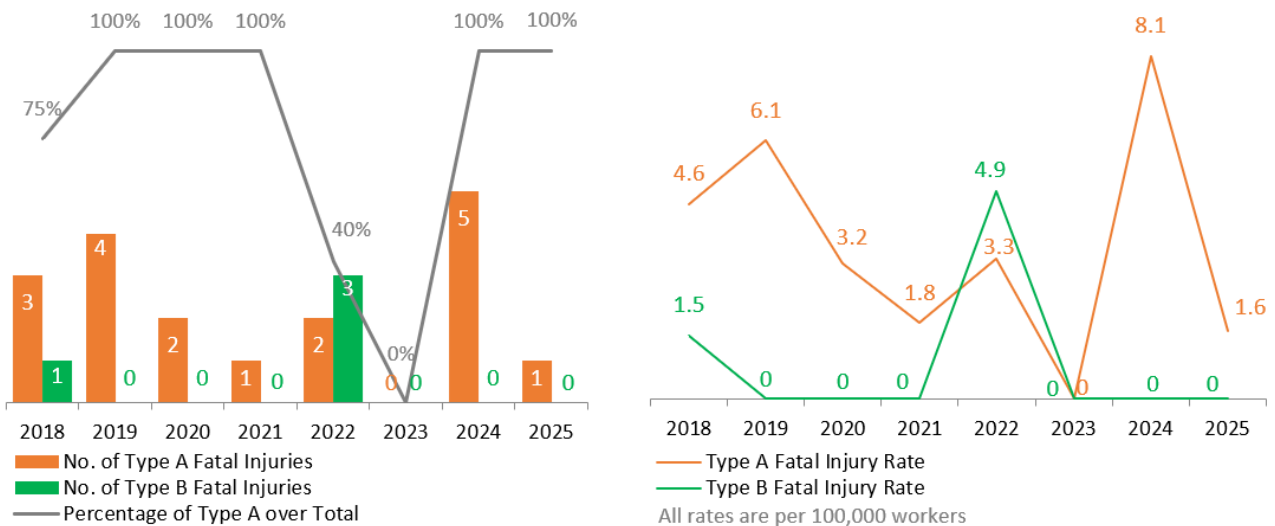


Figure 3h: Number and rate of workplace fatal injuries for Marine industry by fatality risk, 2018-2025



⁵ The marine industry includes the following activities:

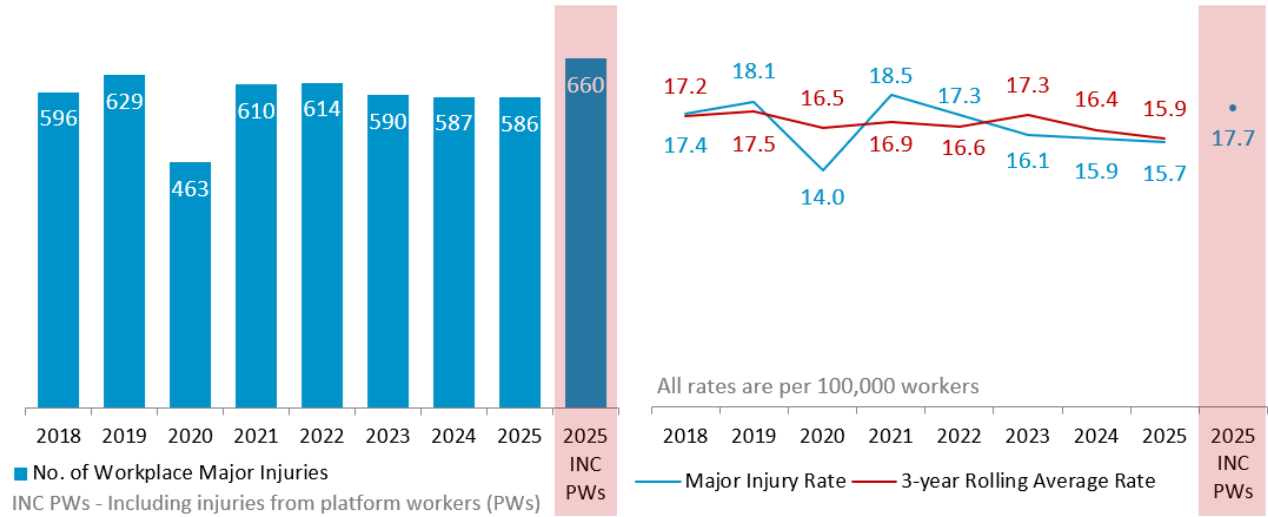
- Shipbuilding and Ship Repair
- Marine Surveying Services (other than classification societies)
- Salvaging of distressed vessels and cargo

Works carried out in the anchorage are also included.

WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

There were 586 workplace major injuries in 2025, comparable to 587 injuries in 2024. The major injury rate decreased from 15.9 major injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 15.7 in 2025. Including injuries from PWs, there were 660 major injuries in 2025 with a rate of 17.7 per 100,000 workers.

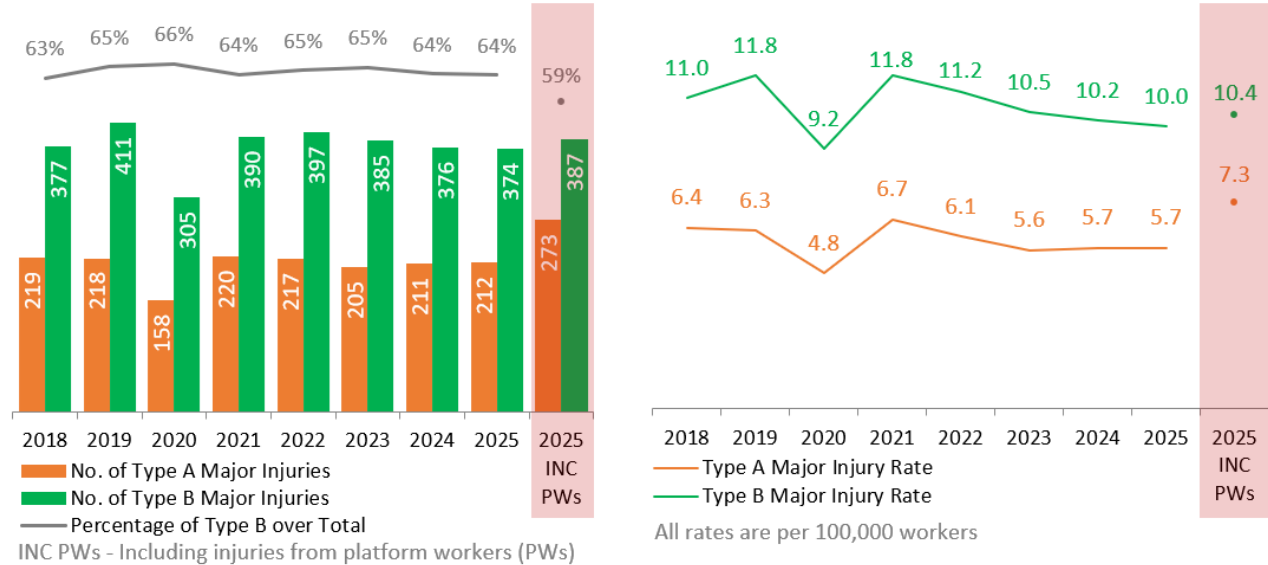
Figure 4a: Number and rate of workplace major injuries, 2018-2025



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

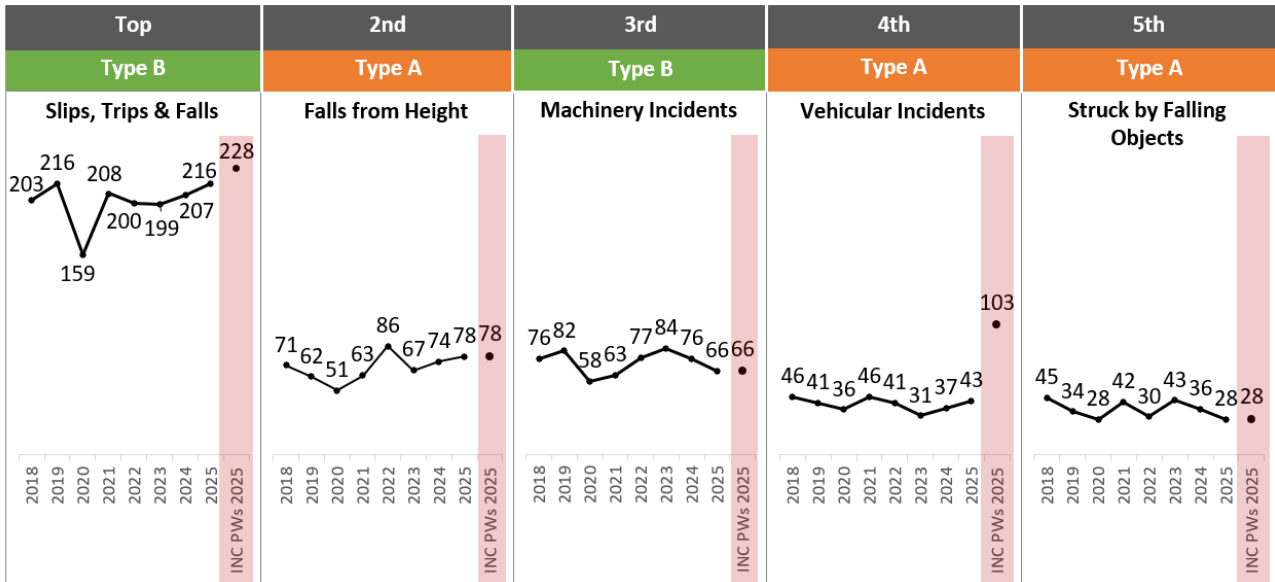
Incidents with lower fatality risk (Type B) formed 64% of the 586 major injuries in 2025. Type B major injury rate fell from 10.2 major injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 10.0 in 2025. Type A major injury rate remained at 5.7 per 100,000 workers over the same period. In 2025, including injuries from PWs, Type A major injury rate was 7.3 injuries per 100,000 workers while the rate of major injuries for Type B incidents was at 10.4 per 100,000 workers.

Figure 4b: Number and rate of workplace major injuries by fatality risk, 2018-2025



The top three causes of workplace major injuries were (i) Slips, Trips & Falls; (ii) Falls from Height; and (iii) Machinery Incidents. These collectively accounted for 61% (360 injuries) of the 586 major injuries in 2025. Including injuries from PWs in 2025, the top cause remained as Slips, Trips & Falls with 228 major injuries, followed by Vehicular Incidents at 103 major injuries.

Figure 4c: Number of workplace major injuries by cause of injury, 2018-2025

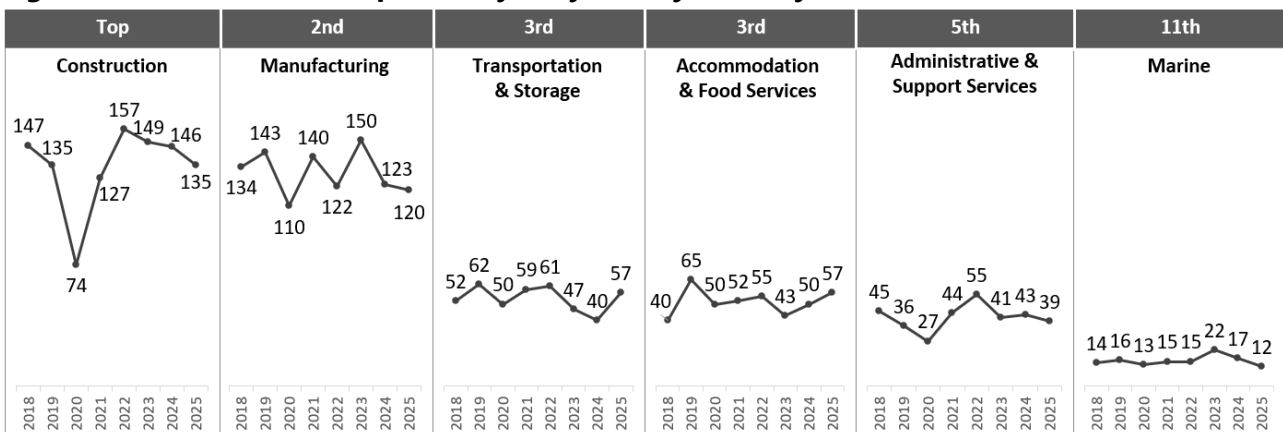


INC PWs - Including injuries from platform workers (PWs)

INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES

In 2025, the top contributing sector for major injuries was the Construction sector with 135 major injuries, followed by the Manufacturing sector with 120 major injuries. These top two contributing sectors collectively accounted for 44% (255 injuries) of the 586 major injuries in 2025.

Figure 4d: Number of workplace major injuries by industry, 2018-2025



WORKPLACE MAJOR INJURIES BY INDUSTRY

CONSTRUCTION

There were 135 workplace major injuries in the Construction sector in 2025, 11 major injuries fewer compared to 2024. The workplace major injury rate for the sector decreased from 27.3 major injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 24.0 in 2025. Being a high-risk sector, major injuries were dominated by Type A incidents.

Figure 5a: Number and rate of workplace major injuries for Construction sector, 2018-2025

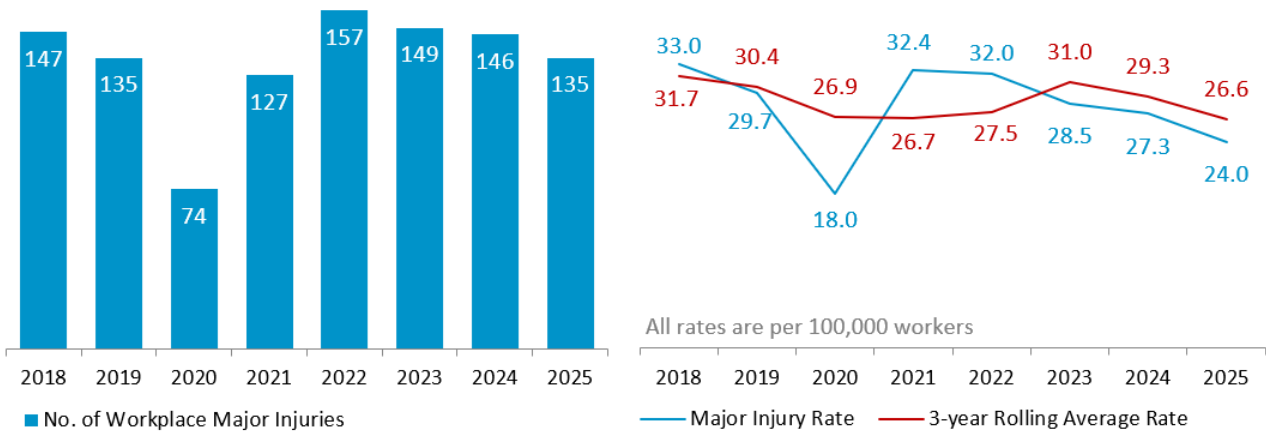
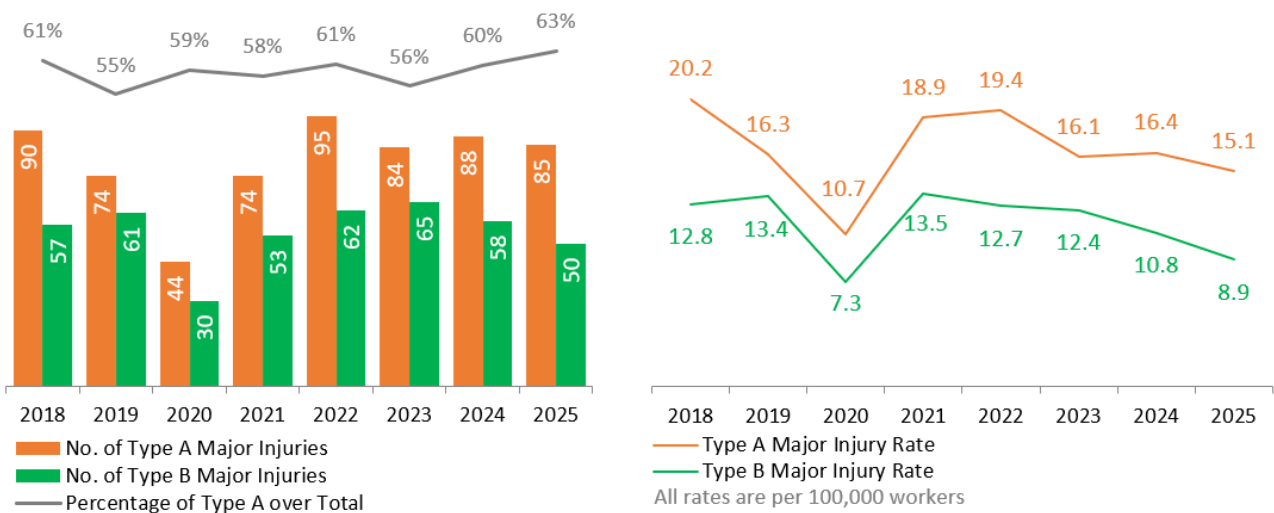


Figure 5b: Number and rate of workplace major injuries for Construction sector by fatality risk, 2018-2025



MANUFACTURING

There were 120 workplace major injuries in the Manufacturing sector in 2025, three major injuries fewer than 2024. The workplace major injury rate decreased from 28.9 major injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 27.9 in 2025. Majority of the major injuries from the sector were contributed by Type B incidents with lower fatality risk.

Figure 5c: Number and rate of workplace major injuries for Manufacturing sector, 2018-2025

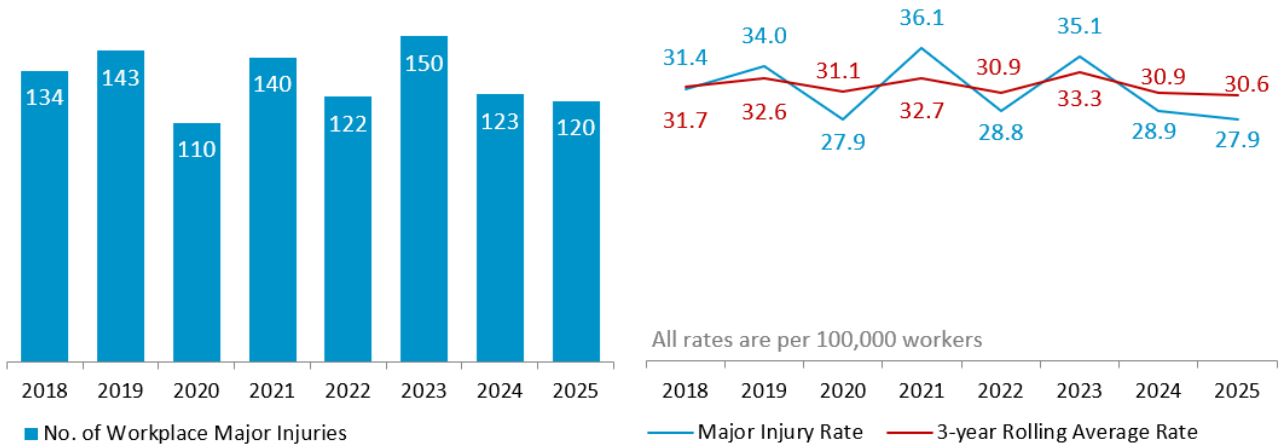
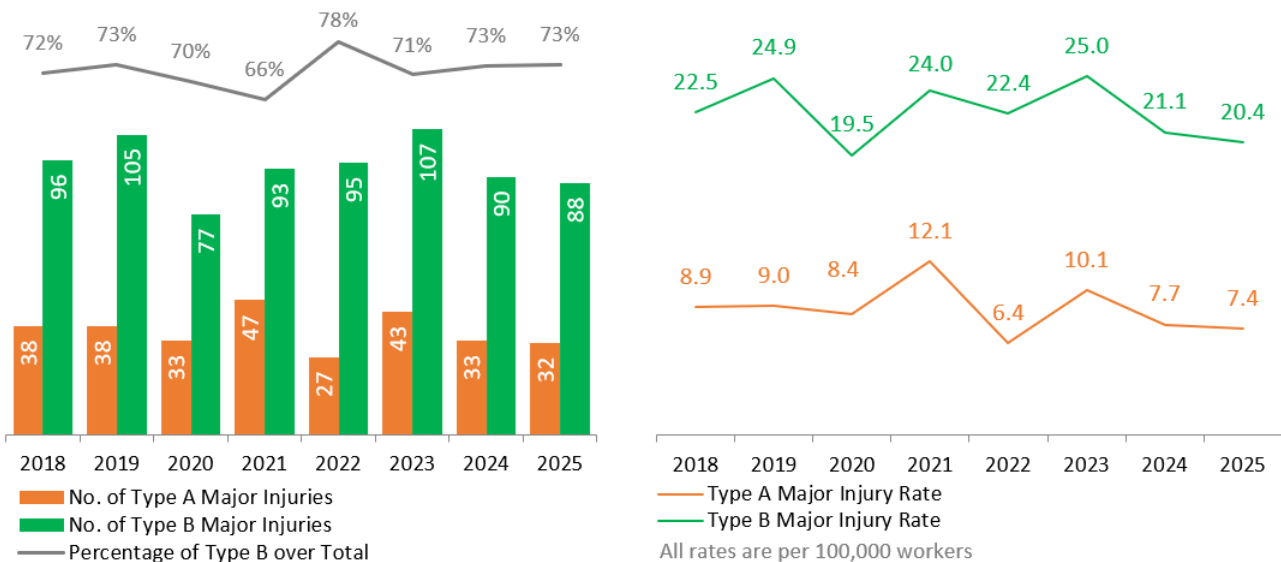


Figure 5d: Number and rate of workplace major injuries for Manufacturing sector by fatality risk, 2018-2025



TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE

There were 57 workplace major injuries in the Transportation & Storage industry in 2025, 17 major injuries more than 2024. The workplace major injury rate increased from 15.1 major injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 21.2 in 2025. 60% of major injuries in the industry came from Type B incidents with lower fatality risk, in 2025.

Figure 5e: Number and rate of workplace major injuries for Transportation & Storage industry, 2018-2025

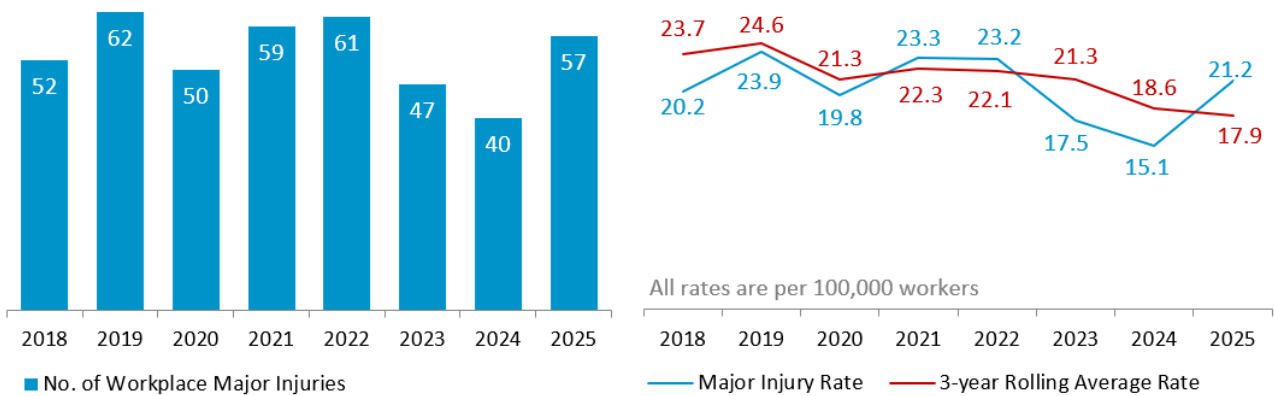
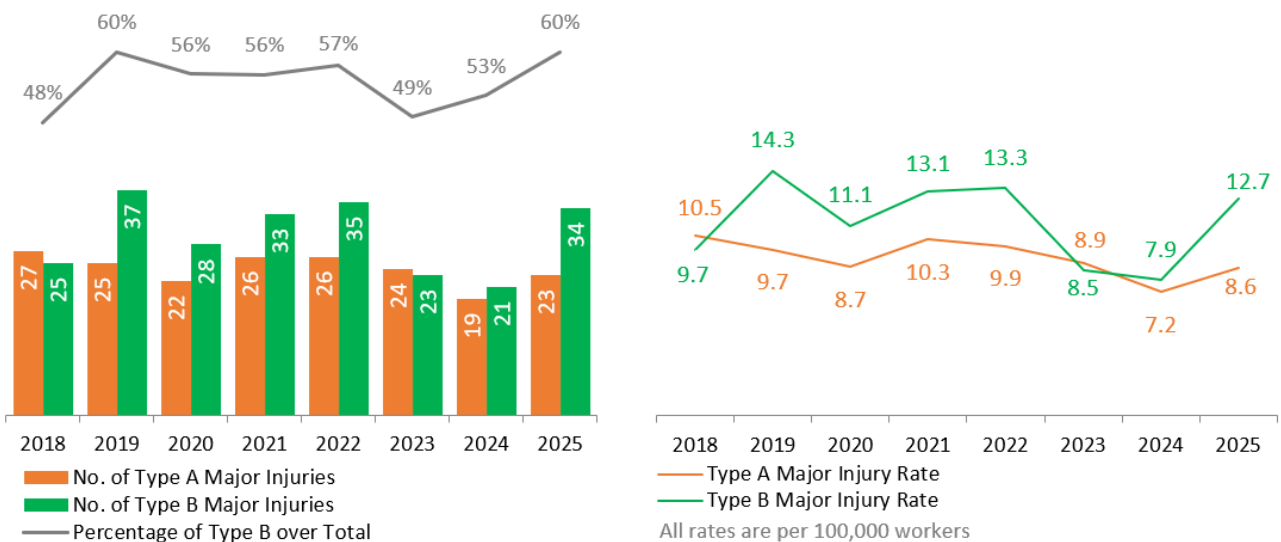


Figure 5f: Number and rate of workplace major injuries for Transportation & Storage industry by fatality risk, 2018-2025



MARINE

There were 12 workplace major injuries in the Marine industry in 2025, five injuries fewer compared to 2024. The workplace major injury rate decreased from 27.7 major injuries per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 18.8 in 2025. 42% of the major injuries were contributed by Type A incidents with higher fatality risk in 2025.

Figure 5g: Number and rate of workplace major injuries for Marine industry, 2018-2025

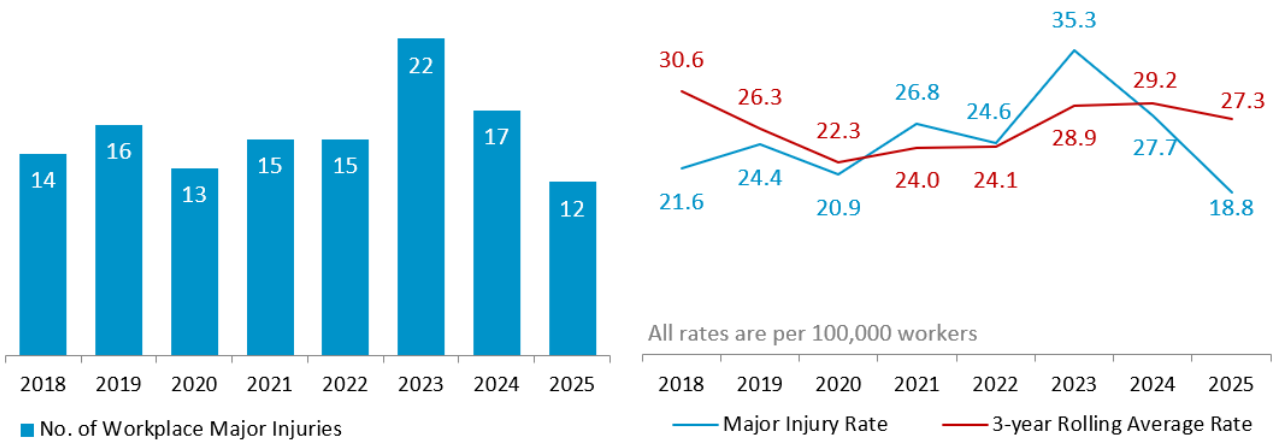
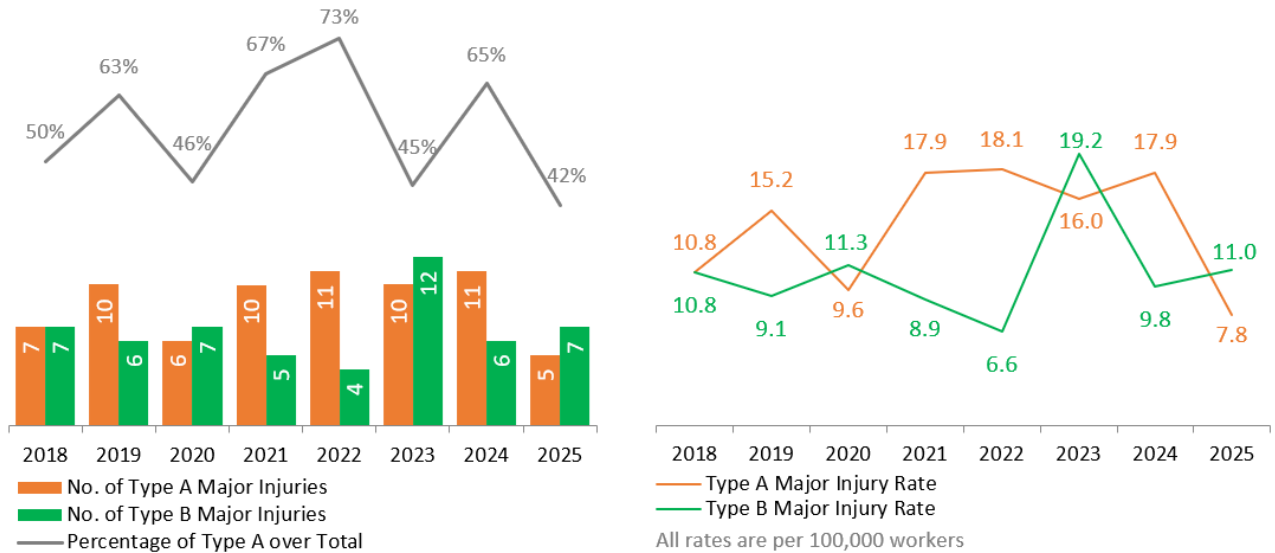


Figure 5h: Number and rate of workplace major injuries for Marine industry by fatality risk, 2018-2025



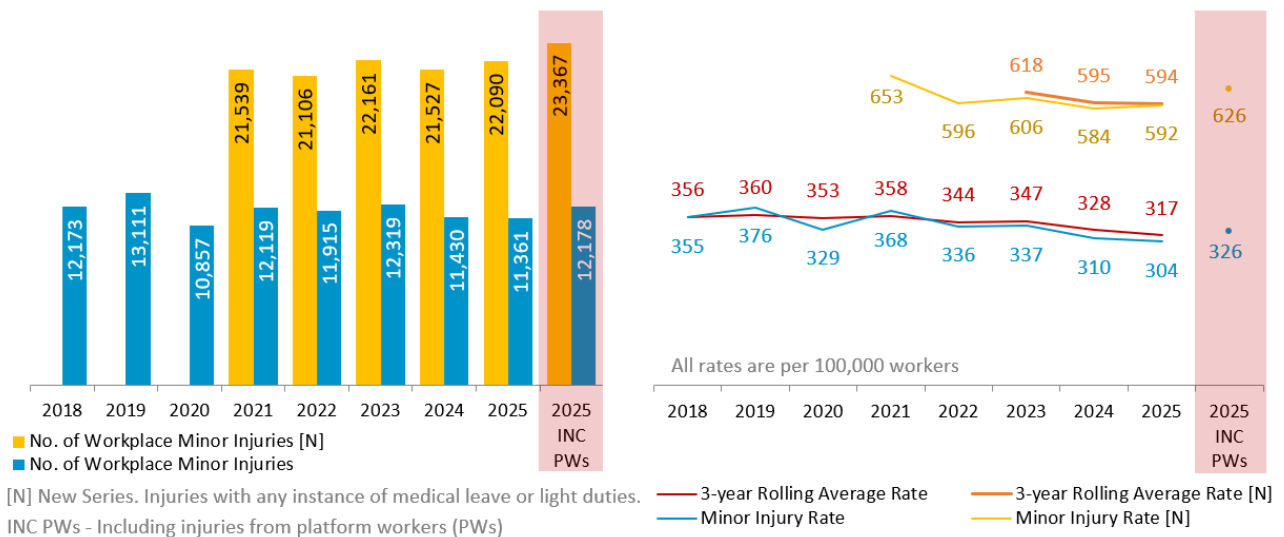
WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Under the new series [N] (any instance of medical leave or light duties), the overall number of reported minor injuries in 2025 was 22,090, 2.6% higher compared to 21,527 in 2024. The corresponding minor injury rate for 2025 was at 592 injuries per 100,000 workers, 1.4% higher than 584 in 2024.

Based on the former series (four or more days of medical leave, or at least 24 hours of hospitalisation only), there were 11,361 minor injuries in 2025, 0.60% lower compared to 11,430 in 2024. The corresponding minor injury rate in the former series was similarly lower in 2025 compared to 2024.

From 1 January 2025, POs have been required to report workplace injuries and occupational diseases of PWs to MOM. Including injuries from PWs, the overall number of reported minor injuries under the [N] series in 2025 was 23,367 at a rate of 626 injuries per 100,000 workers. For overall number of reported workplace injuries with at least four days of medical leave or 24 hours of hospitalisation, it was 12,178 in 2025, at a rate of 326 injuries per 100,000 workers.

Figure 6a: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries, 2018-2025



CAUSES OF WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

Minor injury numbers and rates of the new series [N] from Type B incidents have increased in 2025 compared to 2024, while the number and rate for Type A incidents have fallen over the same period. Type B incidents formed about 74% of all minor injuries in 2025. With the inclusion of PW injuries, in its first year, the minor injury rates for Type A and B were 183 and 443 injuries per 100,000 workers respectively.

Figure 6b: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries for the new series by fatality risk, 2021-2025

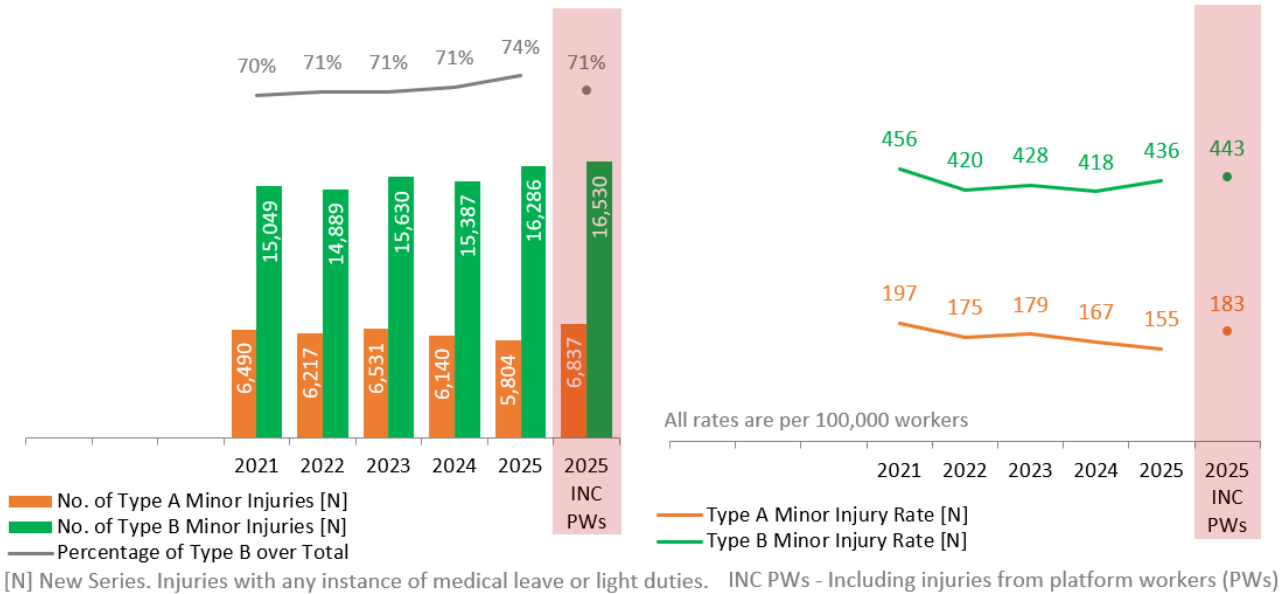
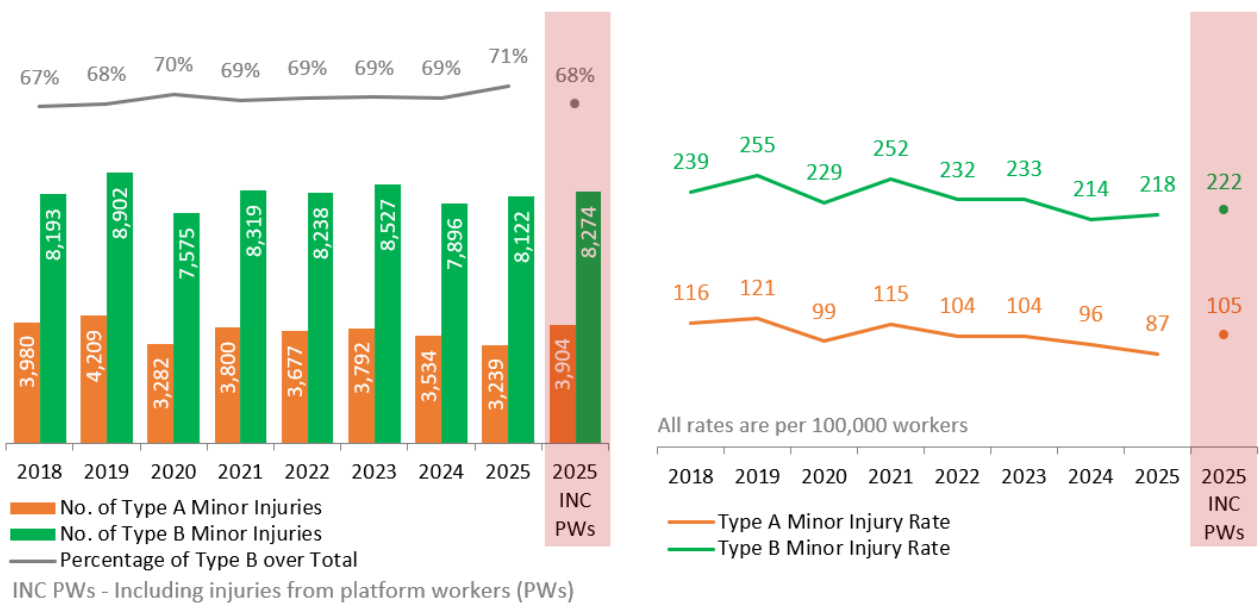
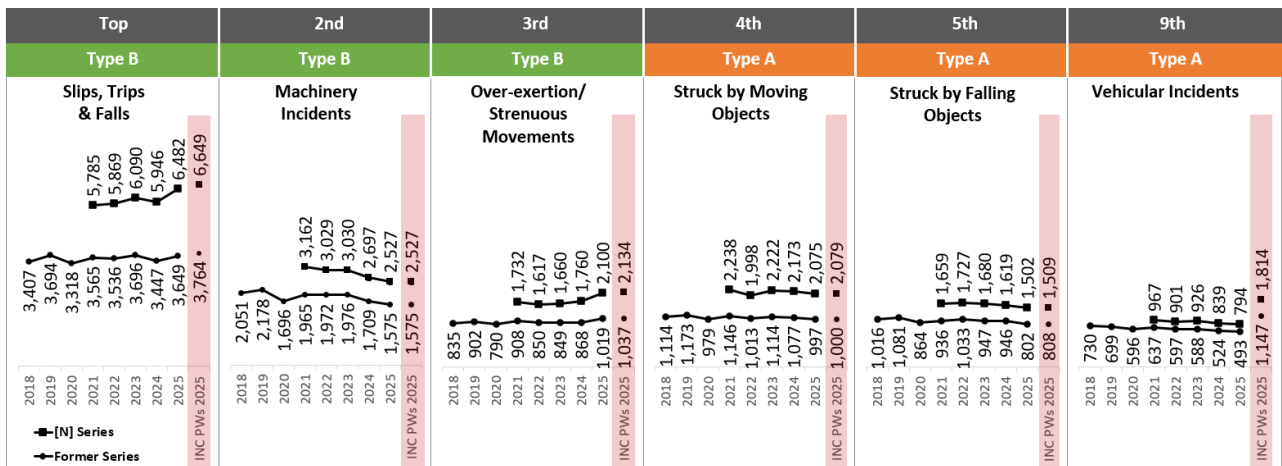


Figure 6c: Number and rate of workplace minor injuries for the former series by fatality risk, 2018-2025



Slips, Trips & Falls, Machinery Incidents, and Over-exertion/ Strenuous Movements were the top three leading causes of minor injuries [N], accounting for 50% (11,109 injuries) of the 22,090 minor injuries in 2025.

Figure 6d: Number of workplace minor injuries by cause of injury, 2018-2025

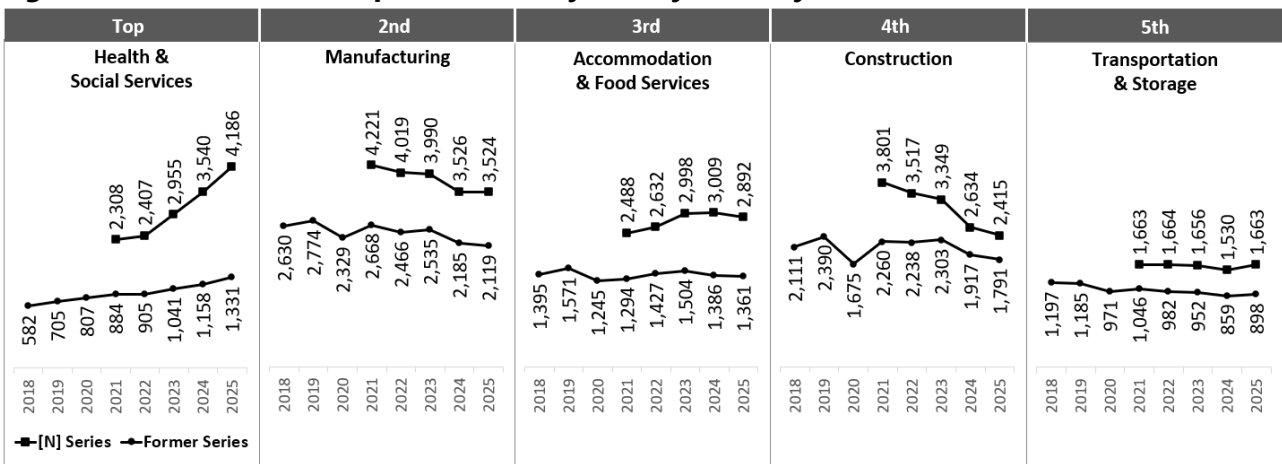


[N] New Series. Injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties. INC PWs - Including injuries from platform workers (PWs)

INDUSTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO WORKPLACE MINOR INJURIES

With the new series [N], the top four leading industries were Health & Social Services (4,186), Manufacturing (3,524), Accommodation & Food Services (2,892) and Construction (2,415). These industries accounted for 59% (13,017 injuries) of the 22,090 minor injuries in 2025.

Figure 6e: Number of workplace minor injuries by industry, 2018-2025



[N] New Series. Injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties.

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DOs)

There were 23 cases of DO reported to MOM in 2025, four cases more than 2024. Amongst the DO cases, 10 cases involved Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment, and 13 cases involved Fires & Explosion. In 2025, Manufacturing was the top contributor accounting for 43% (10 cases) of the total number of DO cases. The second top contributing industry was Transportation & Storage at 22% (five cases).

Figure 7a: Number of dangerous occurrences, 2018-2025

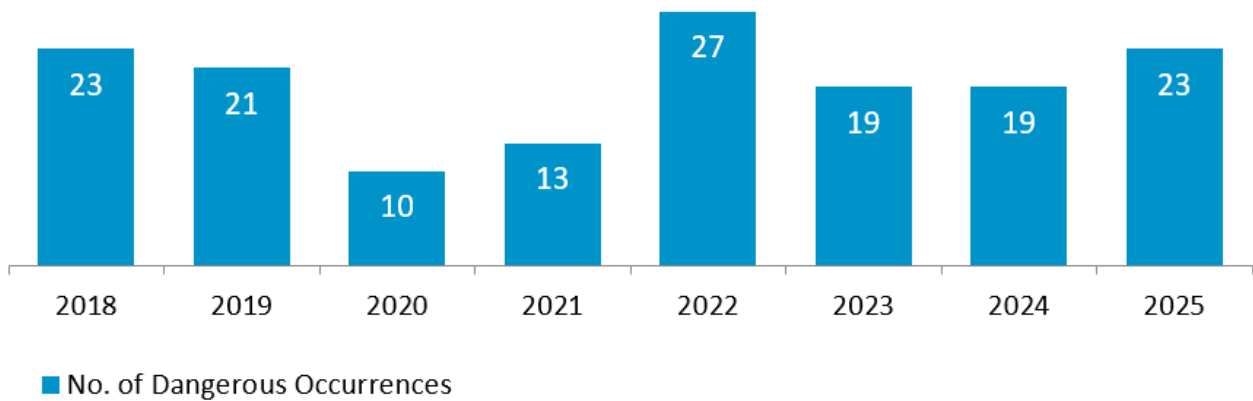
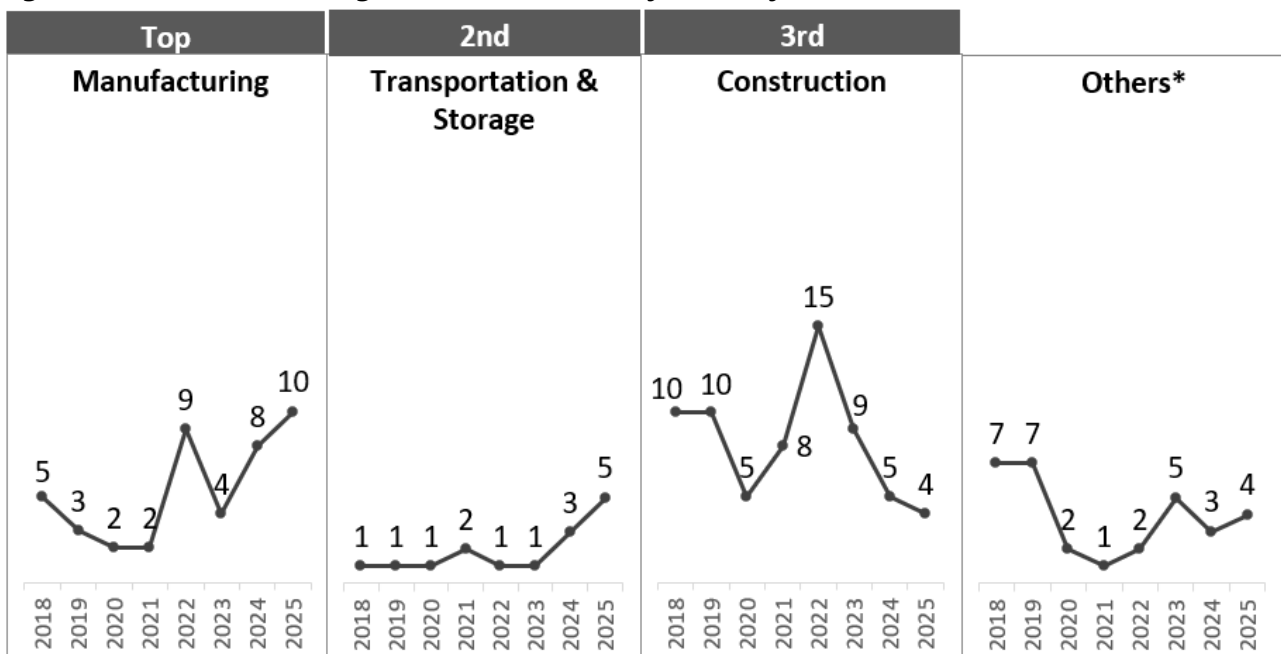


Figure 7b: Number of dangerous occurrences by industry, 2018-2025

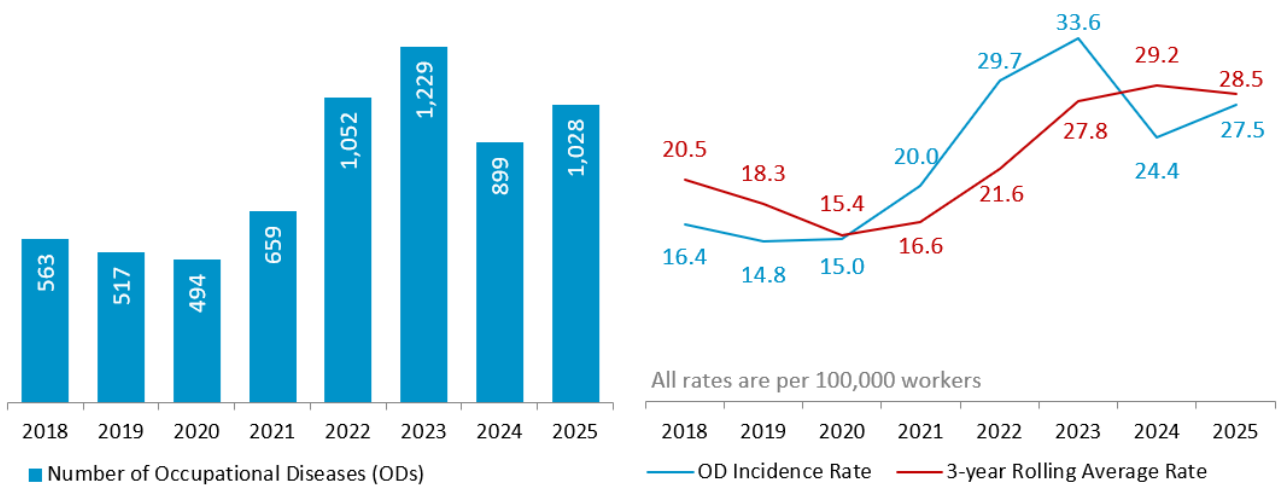


*Others refer to the summation of various industries with lower incidence of DOs in recent years. For more information, please refer to the statistical tables in Annex B.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES (ODs)

There were 1,028 cases of OD in 2025, 14% more cases compared to the 899 cases in 2024. This was inclusive of one OD in 2025 involving a PW. The OD incidence rate consequently increased from 24.4 cases per 100,000 workers in 2024 to 27.5 in 2025. The higher OD numbers and rates since 2021 was driven by the rise in Noise-induced Hearing Loss (NIHL⁶) cases due to ongoing Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) efforts and increased awareness in reporting amongst doctors and employers.

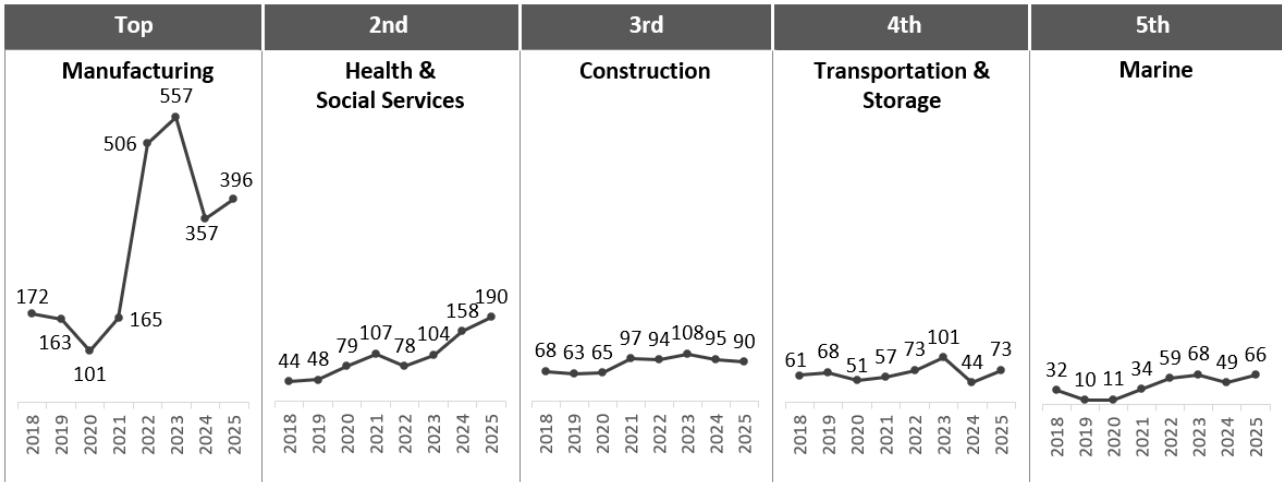
Figure 8a: Number and rate of occupational diseases, 2018-2025



⁶ Noise-induced Deafness was renamed to Noise-induced Hearing Loss from 1 December 2025.

Manufacturing remained the top contributor in 2025 with 396 OD cases, followed by Health & Social Services and Construction with 190 and 90 cases, respectively. These industries collectively accounted for 66% (676 cases) of the 1,028 OD cases in 2025.

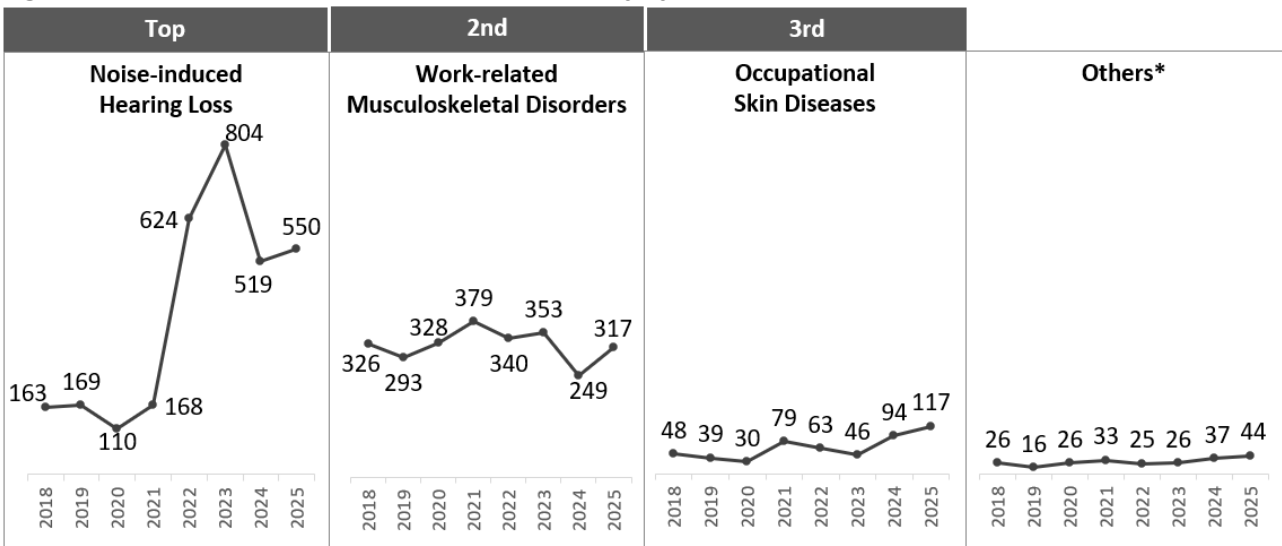
Figure 8b: Number of occupational diseases by industry, 2018-2025



TYPES OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

The top two types of OD cases were Noise-induced Hearing Loss (NIHL) and Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders⁷, collectively accounting for 84% (867 cases) of the 1,028 OD cases in 2025.

Figure 8c: Number of occupational diseases by type, 2018-2025



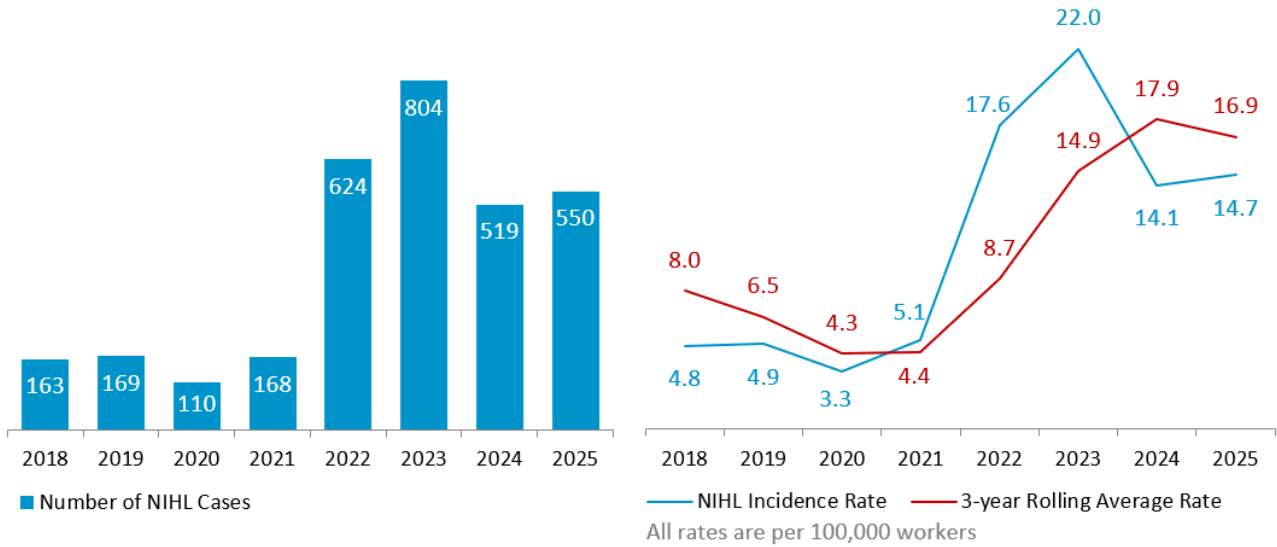
*Others refer to the summation of various OD types with lower incidence in recent years. For more information, please refer to the statistical tables in Annex B.

⁷ Back injuries due to ergonomic risks were considered as Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders and included as an occupational disease since 2013.

NOISE-INDUCED HEARING LOSS (NIHL)

There were 550 NIHL cases in 2025. The higher numbers since 2021 were due to ongoing Enhanced Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS+) efforts and increased awareness in reporting amongst doctors and employers. Manufacturing continued to be the top contributor to NIHL cases, accounting for 62% (339 cases) of the 550 NIHL cases. This was followed by Marine with 11% (59 cases).

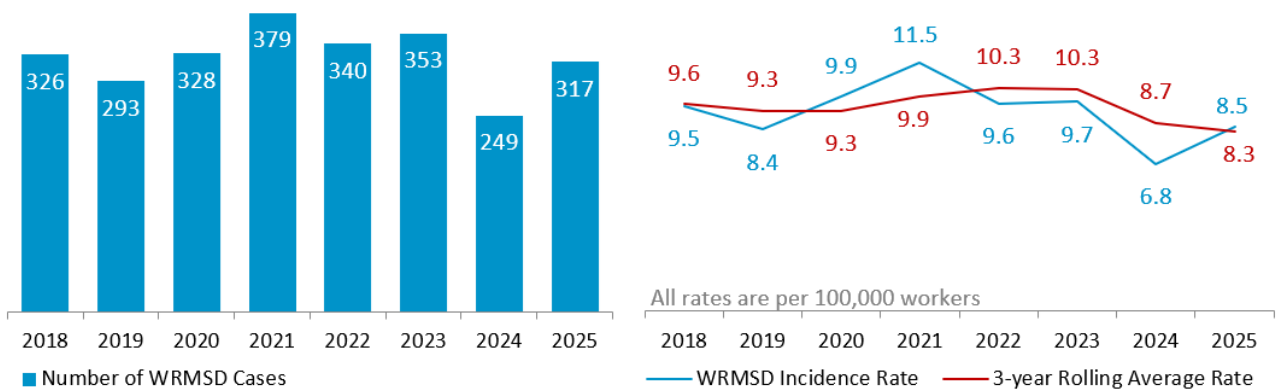
Figure 8d: Number and rate of noise-induced hearing loss, 2018-2025



WORK-RELATED MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS (WRMSD)

WRMSD cases increased by 27% from 249 cases in 2024 to 317 in 2025. The top contributing industry was Health & Social Services, accounting for 32% (100 cases) of the 317 WRMSD cases, followed by Manufacturing (14%, 43 cases) and Transportation & Storage (9.2%, 29 cases).

Figure 8e: Number and rate of work-related musculoskeletal disorders, 2018-2025



WORK INJURY COMPENSATION

The Work Injury Compensation Act 2019 (WICA 2019) enables employees to make claims for work-related injuries or diseases without having to file a civil suit under common law. It is a low-cost and faster alternative to common law for settling compensation claims.

NUMBER OF WORK INJURY CLAIMS AND PAYOUT AMOUNT AWARDED

The total number of work injury claims⁸ awarded rose by 7.6% from 26,843 cases in 2024 to 28,895 cases in 2025. The increase was mainly from the rise in number of Temporary Incapacity claims in 2025. However, the total compensation payout⁹ awarded decreased by 2.0% from \$138.20 million in 2024 to \$135.50 million in 2025.

Table 1c: Number of TI and PI work injury compensation claims and amount awarded, 2023-2025

Year	Temporary Incapacity (TI) ¹⁰		Permanent Incapacity (PI) ¹¹		
	No. of cases	MC Wages (\$million)	No. of cases	MC Wages (\$million)	PI Compensation (\$million)
2023	21,743	\$19.67	5,173	\$27.62	\$84.81
2024	21,542	\$18.54	5,204	\$19.24	\$87.01
2025	24,356	\$20.01	4,407	\$15.21	\$81.70

Table 1d: Number of fatal and total work injury compensation claims and amount awarded, 2023-2025

Year	Fatal		Total ⁹			
	No. of cases	Death Compensation (\$million)	No. of cases	MC Wages (\$million)	PI/Death Compensation (\$million)	Total Payout (\$million)
2023	82	\$11.65	26,998	\$47.29	\$96.46	\$143.75
2024	97	\$13.41	26,843	\$37.78	\$100.42	\$138.20
2025	132	\$18.58	28,895	\$35.22	\$100.28	\$135.50

⁸ Work injury compensation data excludes cases that were withdrawn, cases with No-Further-Action required and cases that were not admitted under WICA. MC wages indicated in the table above were computed based on the number of days of medical/hospitalisation leave & light duty captured by MOM.

⁹ Total compensation payout is the sum of Total MC Wages and Total PI/Death Compensation.

¹⁰ Temporary incapacity claims arise from non-permanent work injuries where an injured employee is temporarily unable to perform work and earn his usual wages after being placed on medical leave.

¹¹ Permanent incapacity claims arise from injuries which cause permanent injuries or loss of bodily functions to an injured employee.

NUMBER OF WORK INJURY CLAIMS FROM WORKERS WHO WERE INVOLVED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS DURING WORK AND WERE NOT VOCATIONAL DRIVERS

Of the 28,895 work injury claims in 2025, there were a total of 72 fatal and major injuries among workers who were involved in traffic accidents during work and were not vocational drivers (Table 1e).

Table 1e: Number of fatal and major injuries among workers who were involved in traffic accidents during work and were not vocational drivers, based on work injury claims reported, 2023-2025

	2023		2024		2025	
	Fatal	Major	Fatal	Major	Fatal	Major
Claims from workers who were involved in traffic accidents while driving for work and were not vocational drivers. (e.g. inspectors driving from office to worksite, salesmen)	1	17	0	15	4	22
Claims from workers who were involved in traffic accidents while they were passengers being transported for work. (e.g. employees taking a taxi to an external meeting, workers being transported from worksite to worksite in a lorry)	1	6	3	9	0	46

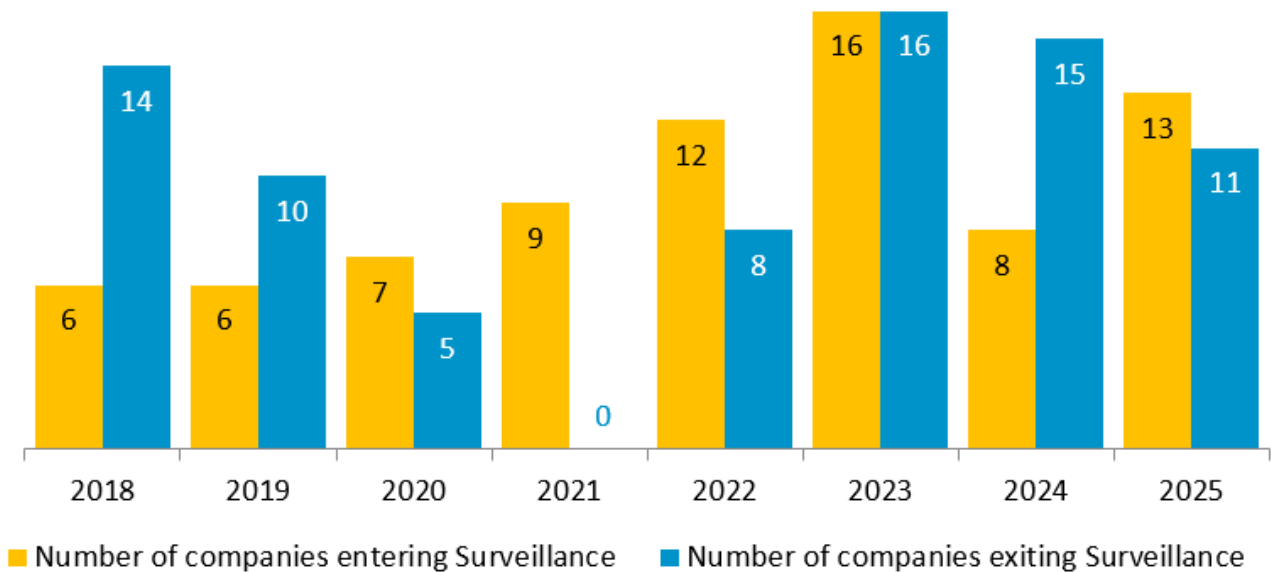
BUSINESS UNDER SURVEILLANCE

Proactive surveillance of high-risk workplaces enables preventive measures to be taken early. The Business Under Surveillance (BUS) programme focuses on improving companies' WSH management systems.

BUSINESS UNDER SURVEILLANCE

More than 300 companies have been placed under the programme since its inception in 2007. Companies with poor WSH performance which includes having (i) fatalities, (ii) multiple workplace injuries or Dangerous Occurrences, (iii) issued with Stop Work Orders (SWO), (iv) accumulated a substantial number of demerit points, or (v) poor enforcement records, will be assessed on their risk management and WSH management system. If the company demonstrates inability to manage WSH properly or shows signs of systemic lapses, it will formally enter the BUS programme. Companies will exit the programme only when they have shown significant improvement in its WSH performance. In 2025, 13 companies entered the BUS programme. They were from the Construction, Manufacturing and Transportations & Storage industries. 11 companies exited the programme in 2025.

Figure 9: Number of companies entering and exiting surveillance, 2018-2025



MEDICAL AND HYGIENE SURVEILLANCE

Medical and Hygiene surveillance programmes monitor workers’ exposure and health effects from exposure to the list of hazards under the Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations, Workplace Safety and Health (Noise) Regulations and the Workplace Safety and Health (Medical Examinations) Regulations.

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

Workplaces with hazards listed in the Schedule of the WSH (Medical Examinations) Regulations are required to send their exposed workers for pre-placement and periodic medical examinations. The number of workers under surveillance decreased from 119,397 in 2024 to 117,218 in 2025, while the number of workplaces under medical surveillance increased from 2,588 in 2024 to 2,841 in 2025.

Figure 10a: Number of workers under medical surveillance, 2018-2025

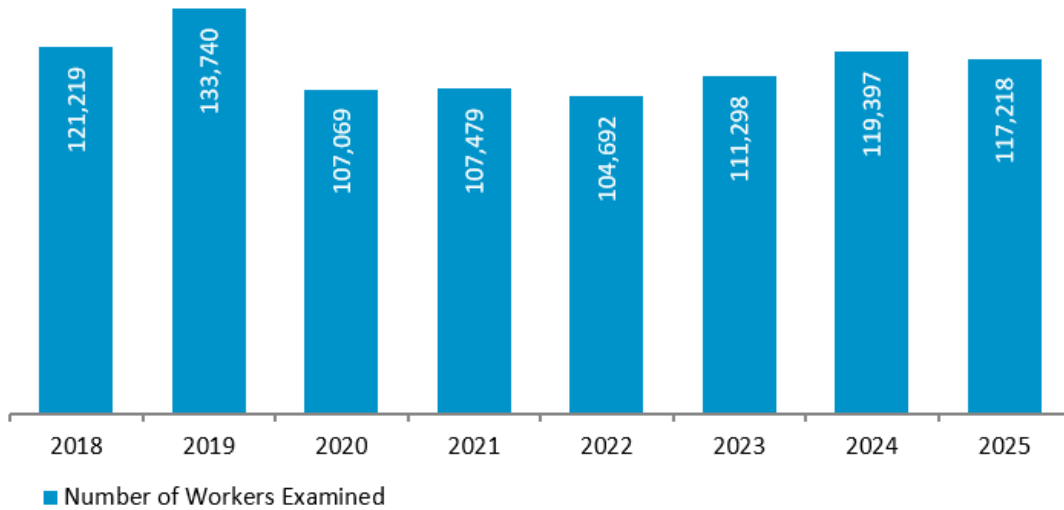


Figure 10b: Number of workplaces under medical surveillance, 2018-2025

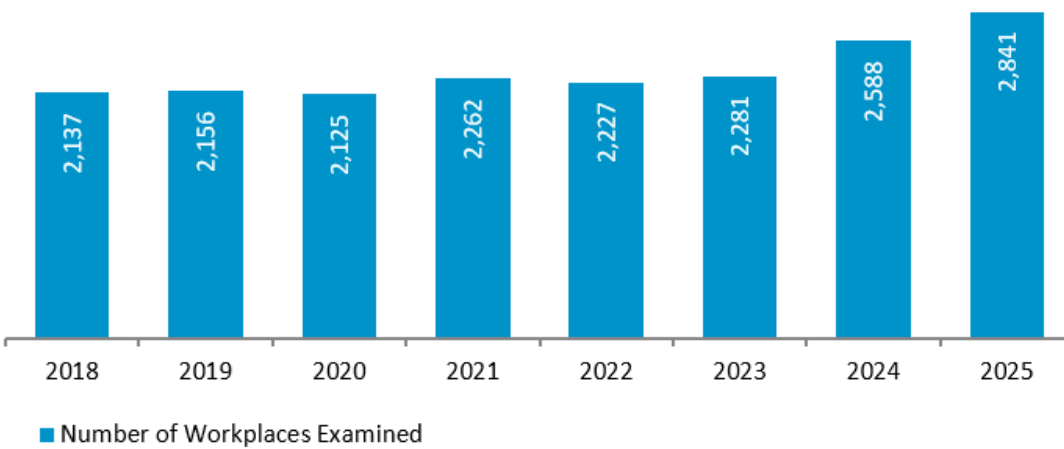


Figure 10c: Medical monitoring for noise exposure by Top five industries, 2025

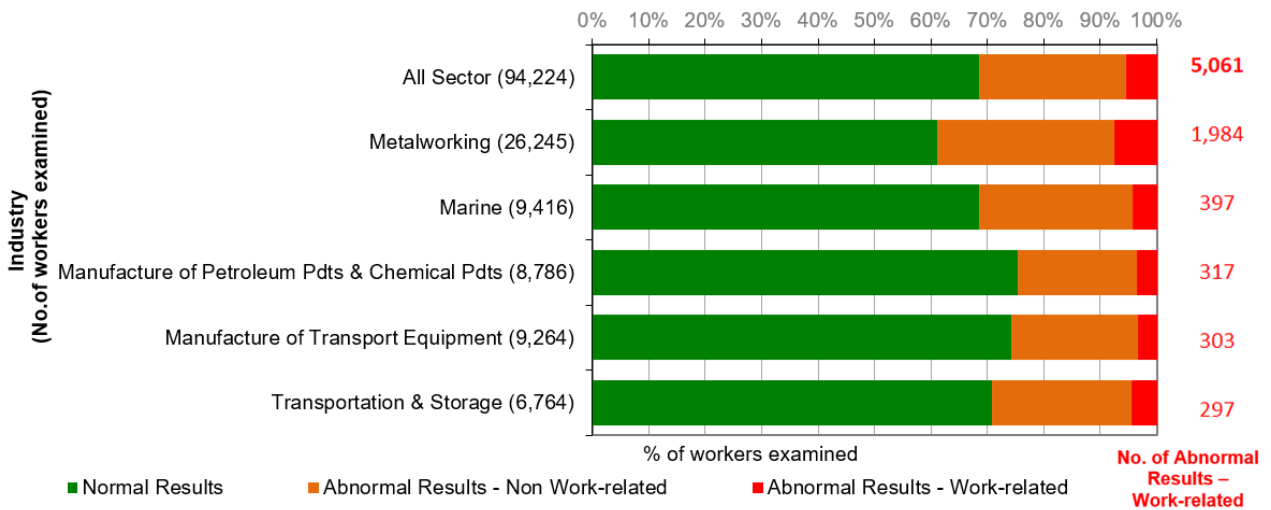
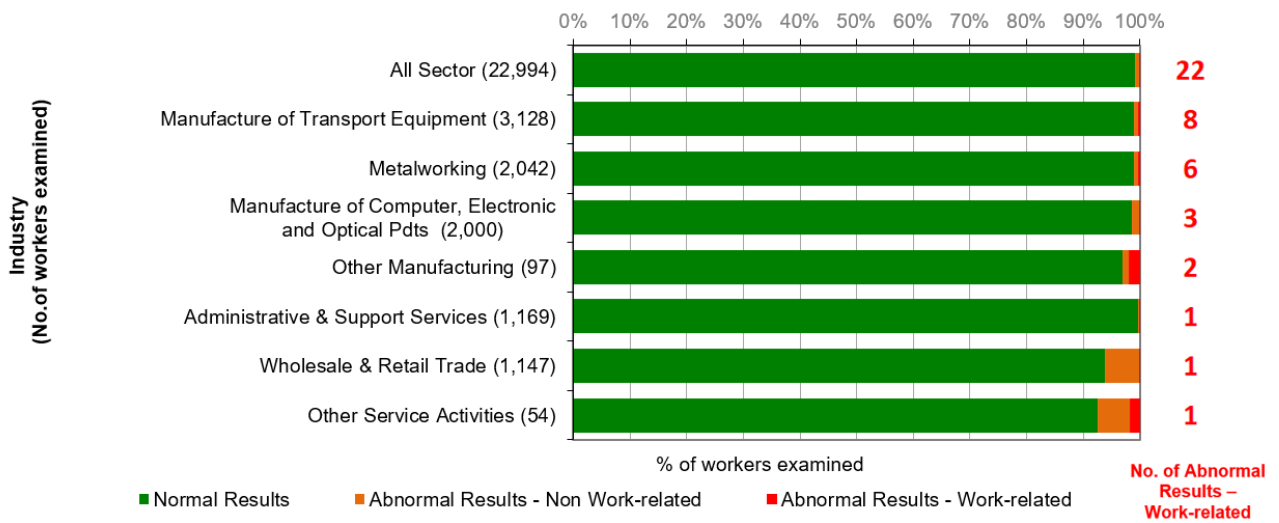


Figure 10d: Medical monitoring for chemical exposure by Top five industries, 2025



HYGIENE SURVEILLANCE

Workplaces where persons are likely to be exposed to excessive noise or toxic substances are required to conduct regular hygiene monitoring to measure their workers' exposure to noise and chemicals under the WSH (Noise) Regulations and the WSH (General Provisions) Regulations respectively.

NOISE EXPOSURE LEVELS

Based on the noise monitoring results submitted over the past three years, 76% of the workplaces had noisy processes exceeding 85dBA. 67% of the workplaces that conducted personal exposure monitoring had workers who were exposed to excessive noise (above an equivalent sound pressure level of 85dBA over an eight-hour workday). These workplaces would need to implement additional control measures to reduce or control the noise generated from machinery or equipment in order to reduce workers' exposure to below the permissible limits as stipulated in the Schedule of the WSH (Noise) Regulations.

Figure 11a: Static noise monitoring results by industry, 2023-2025

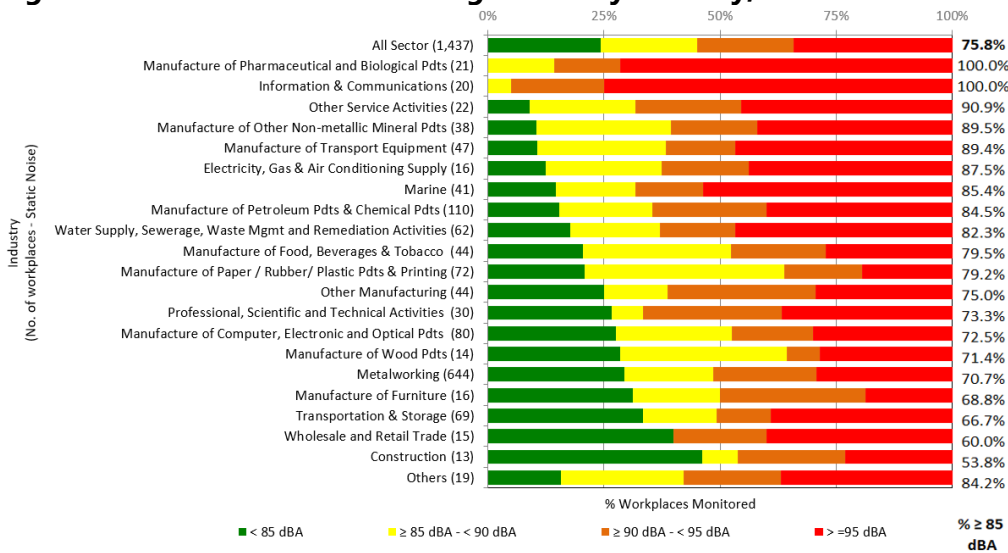
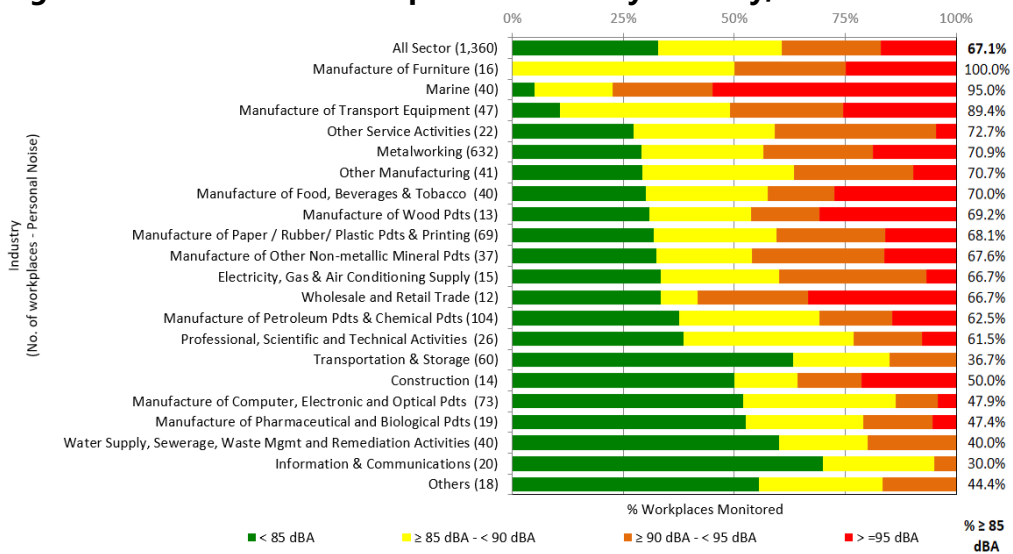


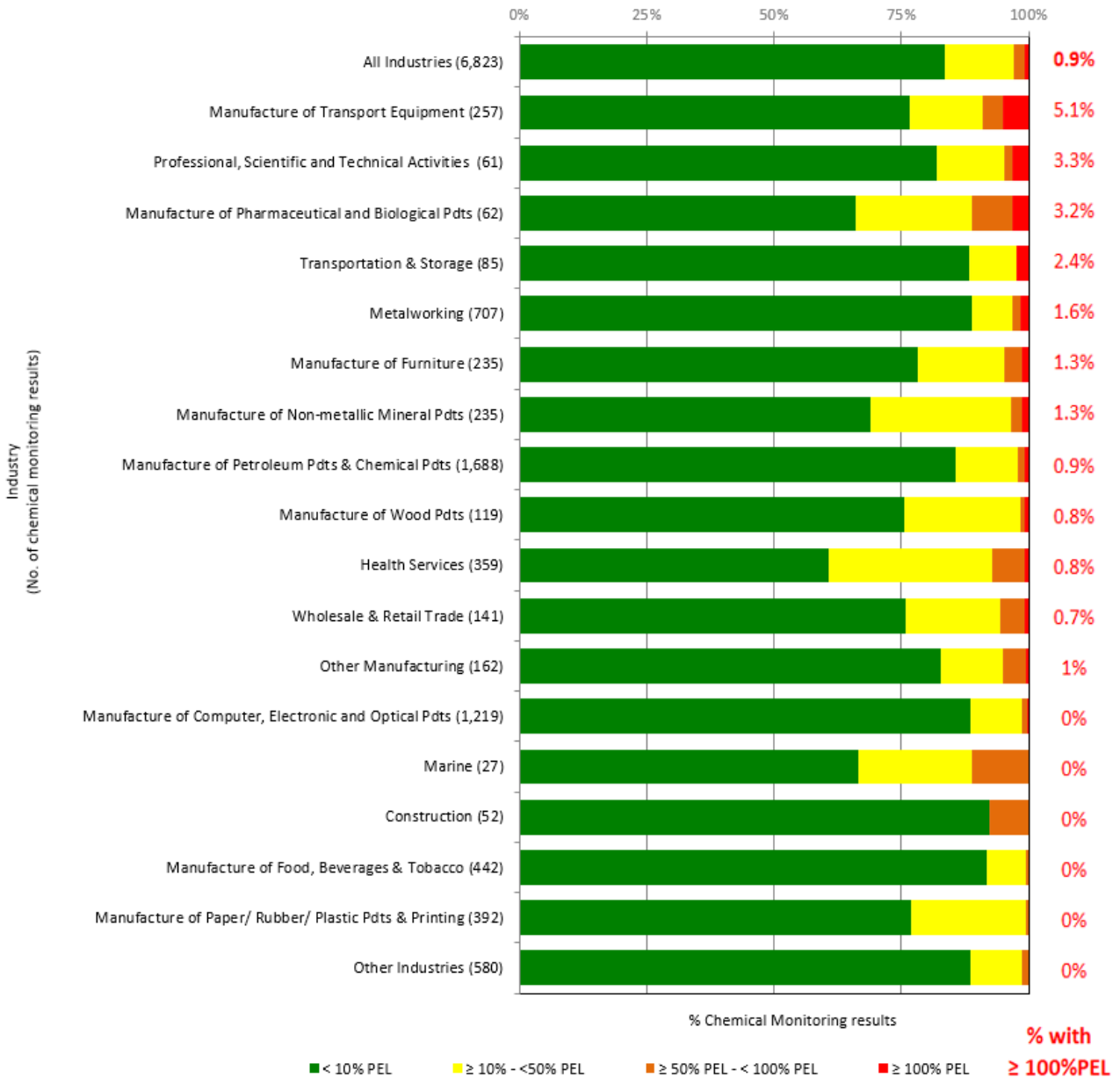
Figure 11b: Personal noise exposure results by industry, 2023-2025



CHEMICAL EXPOSURE LEVELS

A total of 6,823 chemical monitoring results were received in 2025, of which 53% of the results were from the Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products industry (25%), Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products (18%) and Metalworking (10%). Workplaces with chemical exposure levels higher than permissible exposure level (PEL¹²) will require implementation of additional engineering control measures to eliminate or reduce workers' exposure to below the PEL.

Figure 11c: Chemical exposure results by industry, 2025



¹² Permissible Exposure Level (PEL) refers to the maximum time weighted average concentration of a toxic substance to which any person may be exposed.

ANNEX A1

STATISTICAL TABLES ON INDUSTRY PROFILE

Table (vii): Fatal and major injury rates by firm size and proportion of injured by working experience for selected industry, 2025

Industry	Injury Rate by occupier firm size (per 100,000 workers)		Proportion* of injured by working experience in the company	
	SME [^]	Larger Firms	≤ 3 years	> 3 years
Construction	20	42	64%	34%
Manufacturing	39	17	67%	33%
Transportation & Storage	35	15	47%	52%
Accommodation & Food Services	16	33	60%	38%
Administrative & Support Services	15	18	62%	33%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.7	6.9	61%	39%
Marine	14	32	46%	54%

[^] Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) are defined as enterprises with employment not more than 200 workers.

* Does not sum to 100% for all industries as some injured did not have records on working experiences.

Table (viii): Number and proportion of workplace fatal and major injuries by selected industry, 2025

Industry	Number of Fatal and Major Injuries, 2025	Percentage of Total
Overall (Excluding platform workers)	620	100%
Construction	148	24%
Manufacturing	124	20%
Transportation & Storage	64	10%
Accommodation & Food Services	58	9.4%
Administrative & Support Services	42	6.8%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36	5.8%
Marine	13	2.1%
Sum of selected industries	485	78%

ANNEX A2

INDUSTRY PROFILE OF FATAL AND MAJOR INJURIES BY INCIDENT TYPE (CAUSE) AND ROOT CAUSES, 2025

CONSTRUCTION

Common incident type (cause) for fatal and major injuries in 2025

Construction			
Type A		Type B	
Incident Type (Cause)	2025	Incident Type (Cause)	2025
Falls from Height	43	Slips, Trips & Falls	32
Vehicular Incidents	20	Machinery Incidents	9
Caught in/Between Objects	12		
Struck by Falling Objects	9		
Struck by Moving Objects	6		

Common root causes

Accident types	Root causes	Common occurrence	Common incident agent
Falls From Height	Inadequate WSH Management System (WSHMS), i.e - not specific to work activities	Failed to establish Risk Assessment (RA)/ Safe Work Procedures (SWP)/ Method of Statement (MOS) for specific work carried out by workers; Inadequate RA/ SWP/MOS for specific work carried out by workers Unsafe work method/control measures Inadequate RA/SWP Lack of competency/training	Ladders, Scaffolds, Roof works, formwork structure/ Structures, Mobile Elevated Work Platform / unprotected edges
	Unsafe behaviours by workers	Victims failed to anchor harnesses, or adopted unsafe behaviours	
Vehicular Incidents	Negligence by driver/operator/ worker	Driver/Operator/worker did not keep a proper lookout, or did not adhere to control measures or did not check blind spot	Motor vehicles

Common root causes (Continued)

Accident types	Root causes	Common occurrence	Common incident agent
Struck by Falling Objects	Inadequate WSHMS	Inadequate and generic RA, SWP, no/inadequate work procedure, overloading, unsafe work method /sequencing	Metal Items, Industrial Hand Tools and Structures
	Isolated non-compliance to WSHMS (by victim or co-worker/s)	Complacency of workers (lack of hazard awareness), failure to adhere to procedures; Miscommunication or lack of clear communication regarding tasks, procedures, or safety measures	
	Equipment Failure or Malfunction	Tools, machinery, or equipment that are defective, not properly maintained, or used incorrectly	
	Inadequate risk control measures; Unsafe behaviours by workers	Lack of/ Inadequate RA, Inadequate work instructions to workers involved; Negligence of individual/ other workers, etc.	
	Poor housekeeping	Improper storage or placement of materials or tools	
Slips, Trips & Falls	Lack of safety provision	No designated walkways, poor lighting in walkways and staircases	Floor/Level Surfaces, Stairs or steps
	Poor housekeeping	Cluttered walkways, debris not cleaned up promptly	
	Lack of awareness or attention	Not using handrails, distracted walking	

MANUFACTURING

Common incident type (cause) for fatal and major injuries in 2025

Manufacturing			
Type A		Type B	
Incident Type (Cause)	2025	Incident Type (Cause)	2025
Struck by Falling Objects	8	Machinery Incidents	37
Falls from Height	8	Slips, Trips & Falls	33
Caught in/Between Objects	5	Exposure to/Contact with Extreme Temperature	7
Vehicular Incidents	4		
Struck by Moving Objects	4		
Collapse/Failure of Structure & Equipment	4		

Common root causes

Accident types	Root causes	Common occurrence	Common incident agent
Machinery Incidents	No or inadequate control measures or safety procedures	No machine guarding; No Lock out, Tag out (LOTO) procedures for cleaning or maintenance of machines	Industrial machines (Saws, Transmission machines e.g. Belts gear chain pulley, meat grinders)
	Non-compliance to safety measures	Not following LOTO procedures; Bypass of safety interlocks; Lack of in-house proper procedures on safe machinery use; Machine guarding not adjusted properly or removed without reinstating	
	Unsafe behaviours by workers	Taking shortcuts to meet production targets; Inadequate training on safe operation of machines; Lack of supervision	
Slips, Trips & Falls	Lack of safety measures	Failure to install non-slip flooring/ anti-slip mats on wet areas	Floor/ Level surfaces
	Non-compliance to safety measures	Failure to provide or enforce wearing of suitable footwear (e.g. slip-resistant safety shoes or boots); Lack of situational awareness	
	Poor housekeeping	Failure to clear material debris, resulting in obstructions along passageway, disorganised workplace posing tripping hazards (e.g. electrical cables, compressed air hoses running across workplaces); Exposed floor openings	

Common root causes (Continued)

Falls from Height	No or lack of safety measures	Failure to implement measures (e.g. installation of barricades) to safeguard workers exposed to risk of falling from open sides of platforms or through fragile surfaces; Use of incorrect ladder type (e.g. using A-frame ladders instead of platform ladders for work that requires both hands, thus posing risk of fall or toppling)	Ladders, Structures
	Unsafe behaviours by workers	Workers devised their own improper and unsafe ways to access height; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (e.g. body harness with lanyard, lifeline) provided by employer but workers failed to install or use it	
Struck by Falling Objects	No or lack of safety measures	Unsecured items placed at height. Poor/ unsafe lifting or rigging techniques	Cranes, Structures
	Materials stored on metal storage racks without being shrink wrapped or secured	Materials may fall off from the metal storage racks during loading/ unloading operations	Storage racks, Mezzanine platforms
	Improper storage of materials	Loose articles stacked or stored without any means of securing, thus posing the risk of toppling onto persons	Floor, Mezzanine platforms
Collapse/ Failure of Structure & Equipment	Inadequate WSHMS, i.e – did not address specific hazards	Inadequate RA/SWP/MOS for specific work carried out by workers	Structures, industrial equipment
	Unsafe behaviours by workers	Supervisor/worker did not adhere to control measures	Scissor lift

TRANSPORTATION & STORAGE

Common incident type (cause) for fatal and major injuries in 2025

Transportation & Storage			
Type A		Type B	
Incident Type (Cause)	2025	Incident Type (Cause)	2025
Vehicular Incidents	13	Slips, Trips & Falls	21
Struck by Falling Objects	6	Machinery Incidents	5
Caught in/Between Objects	4	Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current	3
Falls from Height	4		

Common root causes

Accident types	Root causes	Common occurrence	Common incident agent
Vehicular (including forklifts)	Inadequate WSHMS, specific hazards not addressed	Inadequate RA/SWP for unloading operations	Motor vehicles
	Unsafe acts by operators/ workers / others	Operators/worker failed to adhere to control measures, or negligence by third party drivers in work-related traffic accidents	
Slips, Trips & Falls	Lack of safety measures	Failure to install non-slip flooring / anti-slip mats on wet areas; Lack of communication on safe means of access to vehicles; Poor housekeeping (e.g. electrical cables, materials haphazardly placed on passageway and failure to keep floor dry)	Floor/ Level Surfaces, Stairs or steps
	Non-compliance to safety measures	Failure to check effectiveness of footwear regularly and enforce wearing of suitable footwear (e.g. non-slip shoes); Lack of handhold for access steps or stairs	
Struck by Falling Objects	No or inadequate control measures or safety procedures	Loose materials placed on pallet, stored/stacked at heights and not effectively secured (strapping, wrapping or other securing means) on pallet to prevent toppling of materials handled by MHE. Stacking of loose materials must ensure stability, load evenly distributed with good base foundation	Material storage and handling
		Inadequate support or maintenance provided for the equipment/ device i.e. gates and cabinet to ensure safe for use	Equipment/ device support and maintenance

MARINE

Common incident type (cause) for fatal and major injuries in 2025

Marine			
Type A		Type B	
Incident Type (Cause)	2025	Incident Type (Cause)	2025
Struck by Moving Objects	4	Slips, Trips & Falls	6
Suffocation/Drowning	1		
Struck by Falling Objects	1		

Common root causes

Accident types	Root causes	Common occurrence	Common incident agent
Slips, Trips & Falls	Poor housekeeping	Failure to clear materials or debris, resulting in obstructions along passageways; Disorganised workplace posing slipping or tripping hazards (e.g. electrical/ welding cables, compressed air/gas hoses running across workplaces); Wet or oily surfaces	Floor/Level Surfaces, Stairs or steps
	Unsafe behaviours by workers	Negligence or carelessness of individuals, Physical Assault / Workplace Violence	
Suffocation/ Drowning	Inadequate WSHMS, i.e – did not address specific hazards	Inadequate control measures for embarking/disembarking between vessels, especially during adverse sea conditions	Physical workplaces
Struck by Moving Objects	No or inadequate control measures or safety procedures.	Inadequate Risk Assessment (RA)/ Safe Work Procedures (SWP)/ Method of Statement (MOS) for specific work carried out by workers	Forklift, Winch, Metal pipes
	Unsafe behaviours by workers	Negligence or carelessness of individuals, Physical Assault / Workplace Violence	Forklift, Wooden materials, Sparks from hot-work

SERVICES

Common incident type (cause) for fatal and major injuries in 2025

Type A		Type B	
Incident Type (Cause)	2025	Incident Type (Cause)	2025
Accommodation & Food Services			
Vehicular Incidents	2	Slips, Trips & Falls	25
Falls from Height	2	Exposure to/ Contact with Extreme Temperature	11
		Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current	5
		Machinery Incidents	5
Administrative & Support Services			
Falls from Height	4	Slips, Trips & Falls	23
Vehicular Incidents	3	Striking Against Objects	3
		Over-exertion/ Strenuous Movements	3
Wholesale & Retail Trade			
Falls from Height	6	Slips, Trips & Falls	13
Vehicular Incidents	5	Machinery Incidents	3

Common root causes

Accident types	Root causes	Common occurrence	Common incident agent
Accommodation & Food Services			
Exposure to/ Contact with Extreme Temperature	Inadequate risk assessment and hazard control	Inadequate safe work procedure on handling hot liquid or steam; Inadequate heat protection equipment	Hot scalding liquid/ Steam
	Negligence by workers	Complacency/ lack of situational awareness during food preparation (transferring hot liquids)	
Slips, Trips & Falls	Lack of safety measures	Failure to install non-slip flooring/ anti-slip mats on wet areas; Failure to keep floor dry and free of grease; Lack of non-slip surface measures in slip-prone area	Floor/ Level Surfaces
	Non-compliance to safety measures	Failure to enforce wearing suitable footwear (e.g. non-slip shoes); Failure to follow proper work practices	
	Negligence by workers	lack of situational awareness while working around customers	

Common root causes (Continued)

Accidents Type	Root Causes	Common Occurrence	Common incident agent
Administrative & Support Services			
Slips, Trips & Falls	Lack of safety measures	Failure to provide non-slip footwear; Lack of communication on Safe Work (cleaning) methods; Lack of suitable tools provided (e.g. cleaning / drying equipment); Lack of non-slip surface measures in slip-prone area	Floor/Level Surfaces, Stairs or Steps
	Non-compliance to safety measures	Use of improper tools (for cleaning/ drying); Not wearing suitable footwear	
Vehicular Incidents	Unsafe acts by injured/others	Actions by injured or negligence by third party drivers in work-related traffic accidents	Motor vehicles
Falls from Height	Lack of/ inadequate WSHMS	No RA/SWP for landscaping works carried out, Inadequate maintenance of rope access equipment	Ladder, rope access equipment
		Inadequate fall protection plan and proper anchorage for WAH	Other Physical Workplace - Structures
Wholesale & Retail Trade			
Slips, Trips & Falls	Inadequate safety measures and safety procedures	Lack of systems of managing flow of goods; Lack of non-slip surface measures in slip-prone area; Negligence of individuals or other workers	Floor/Level Surfaces; Motor vehicles; Furniture/ Fittings; Stairs/ Steps; Goods & Cargo
	Negligence by workers	lack of situational awareness while working around customers	
Vehicular Incidents	Unsafe acts by injured/others	Actions by injured or negligence by third party drivers in work-related traffic accidents	Motor vehicles
Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current	No or inadequate control measures or safety procedures.	Inadequate Lock Out Tag Out procedure; No provision or wearing of suitable electrically insulated gloves	Electrical Appliances
	Inadequate maintenance of equipment	Failure to maintain equipment to protect any person against the risks of electric shock	
Falls from Height	Inadequate safety measures and safety procedures	Inadequate safe work procedure for use of ladders; Lack of maintenance of ladders	Ladders

ANNEX B

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 2: Rate of total workplace injuries by industry, 2024 - 2025

Industry	Total Workplace Injury Rate (Excluding PWs) (per 100,000 workers)			
	2024	2025	2024 [N]	2025 [N]
All Industries	327	321	601	608
Construction	389	345	523	456
Manufacturing	542	521	857	847
Marine	423	320	650	556
Transportation & Storage	341	358	594	643
Accommodation & Food Services	530	525	1,130	1,092
Administrative & Support Services	347	336	603	610
Health & Social Services	560	610	1,678	1,896
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	136	155	277	305
Real Estate Services	310	315	515	582
Wholesale & Retail Trade	166	166	299	308
Others	191	185	359	353

Table 3a: Number of workplace fatal injuries by industry/ work activity, 2024 - 2025

Industry/ Work Activity	2024	2025
All Industries (Including PWs)	43	36
Construction	20	13
<i>Regular Construction</i>	13	7
<i>Smaller Scale Works (e.g. Addition & Alteration works and Renovation)</i>	7	5
<i>Work-related Traffic Accidents</i>	0	1
Transportation & Storage	9	7
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	4	4
Manufacturing	2	4
<i>Metalworking</i>	1	2
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco</i>	1	1
<i>Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	0	1
Marine	5	1
Real Estate Activities	1	0
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	1	1
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	1	1
Administrative & Support Service Activities	0	3
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	0	2
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	3	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1	2
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	1	1
<i>Retail Trade</i>	0	1
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	0	2
Community, Social & Personal Services	1	0
<i>Public Administration & Defence</i>	1	0
Platform Workers	0	2

Table 3b: Rate of workplace fatal injuries by industry/ work activity, 2024 – 2025

Per 100,000 workers

Industry/ Work Activity	2024	2025
All Industries (Including PWs)	1.2	0.96
Construction	3.7	2.3
<i>Regular Construction</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Smaller Scale Works (e.g. Addition & Alteration works and Renovation)</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Work-related Traffic Accidents</i>	n.a.	n.a.
Transportation & Storage	3.4	2.6
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	3.4	3.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.9
<i>Metalworking</i>	1.0	1.9
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages and Tobacco</i>	1.6	1.5
<i>Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	n.a.	n.a.
Marine	8.1	1.6
Real Estate Activities	1.2	0.0
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	0.4	0.4
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	0.4	0.4
Administrative & Support Service Activities	0.0	1.2
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	0.0	2.3
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	n.a.	n.a.
Wholesale & Retail Trade	0.2	0.4
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	0.3	0.3
<i>Retail Trade</i>	0.0	0.6
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	0.0	0.7
Community, Social & Personal Services	0.2	0.0
<i>Public Administration & Defence</i>	n.a.	n.a.
Platform Workers	0	2.2

Table 3c: Number of workplace fatal injuries by incident risk type (Type A/B), 2024 – 2025

Incident Type (Cause)	2024	2025
Total Workplace Fatal Injuries (Including PWs)	43	36
<i>Type A (higher fatality risk)</i>	38	34
<i>Type B (Lower fatality risk)</i>	5	2

Table 3d: Number of workplace fatal injuries by incident type (cause) and incident agent, 2024 – 2025

Incident Type (Cause)	Incident Agent	2024	2025
Total Workplace Fatal Injuries for Type A		38	34
Vehicular Incidents	Total	11	15
	Subtotal	4	6
- Work-related Traffic Accidents	<i>Vehicles - Transport Equipment</i>	4	6
- In Workplaces	Subtotal	7	9
	<i>Vehicles - Transport Equipment</i>	4	7
	<i>Vehicles - Industrial Trucks</i>	1	1
	<i>Vehicles - Excavators</i>	0	1
	<i>Vehicles - Forklifts</i>	2	0
Falls From Height	Total	4	7
	<i>Means of Access - Ladders</i>	0	2
	<i>Physical Workplace - Structures</i>	1	1
	<i>Physical Workplace - Roofs</i>	1	1
	<i>Physical Workplace - Formwork</i>	0	1
	<i>Physical Workplace - Floors/Level Surfaces</i>	1	1
	<i>Means of Access - Others</i>	1	0
	<i>Other Incident Agents</i>	0	1
Collapse/Failure of Structure & Equipment	Total	6	6
	<i>Physical Workplace - Structures</i>	5	2
	<i>Vehicles - Industrial Trucks</i>	0	1
	<i>Vehicles - Forklifts</i>	0	1
	<i>Material & Substances - Metal Items</i>	0	1
	<i>Lifting Equipment - Mobile Work Platform</i>	0	1
	<i>Physical Workplace - Formwork</i>	1	0
Struck By Falling Objects	Total	5	2
	<i>Material & Substances - Metal Items</i>	2	2
	<i>Vehicles - Excavators</i>	1	0
	<i>Physical Workplace - Formwork</i>	1	0
	<i>Lifting Equipment - Others</i>	1	0

(Continued) Table 3d: Number of workplace fatal injuries by incident type (cause) and incident agent, 2024 – 2025

Incident Type (Cause)	Incident Agent	2024	2025
Struck By Moving Objects	Total	1	2
	<i>Pressurised Equipment</i>	0	2
	<i>Other Incident Agents</i>	1	0
Suffocation /Drowning	Total	7	1
	<i>Means of Access - Others</i>	0	1
	<i>Physical Workplace - Confined Space</i>	2	0
	<i>Other Incident Agents</i>	5	0
Crane-related Incidents	Total	2	1
	<i>Lifting Equipment - Cranes</i>	2	1
Total Workplace Fatal Injuries for Type B		5	2
Machinery Incidents	Total	1	1
	<i>Industrial Machines</i>	1	1
Striking Against Objects	Total	0	1
	<i>Lifting Equipment - Mobile Work Platform</i>	0	1
Exposure to/ Contact with Hazardous Substances	Total	2	0
	<i>Physical Workplace - Confined Space</i>	2	0
Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current	Total	1	0
	<i>Electrical Equipment</i>	1	0
Others	Total	1	0
	<i>Other Incident Agents</i>	1	0

Table 4a: Number of workplace major injuries by selected industry/ work activity, 2024 - 2025

Industry/ Work Activity	2024	2025
All Industries (Excluding PWs)	587	586
Construction	146	135
<i>Smaller Scale Works (e.g. Addition & Alteration works and Renovation)</i>	96	90
<i>Regular Construction</i>	47	38
<i>Work-related Traffic Accidents</i>	3	7
Manufacturing	123	120
<i>Metalworking</i>	47	35
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	32	39
<i>Manufacture of Furniture</i>	6	12
<i>Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products</i>	6	7
<i>Manufacture of Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing</i>	4	7
Transportation & Storage	40	57
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	35	47
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	50	57
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	35	44
Accommodation	15	13
Administrative & Support Service Activities	43	39
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	25	23
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	11	8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45	34
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	27	19
<i>Retail Trade</i>	18	15
Marine	17	12
Real Estate Activities	12	12
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	10	17
Community, Social & Personal Services	85	80
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	34	25
<i>Education</i>	26	18
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	12	23

Table 4b: Rate of workplace major injuries by selected industry/ work activity, 2024 – 2025

Per 100,000 workers

Industry/ Work Activity	2024	2025
All Industries (Excluding PWs)	15.9	15.7
Construction	27.3	24.0
<i>Smaller Scale Works (e.g. Addition & Alteration works and Renovation)</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Regular Construction</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Work-related Traffic Accidents</i>	n.a.	n.a.
Manufacturing	28.9	27.9
<i>Metalworking</i>	45.4	34.1
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	50.3	58.3
<i>Manufacture of Furniture</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Manufacture of Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing</i>	16.1	28.8
Transportation & Storage	15.1	21.2
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	29.9	40.6
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	18.5	21.1
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	14.7	18.7
Accommodation	44.6	37.6
Administrative & Support Service Activities	17.3	15.4
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	29.8	26.5
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	22.1	16.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.9	7.6
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	9.0	6.5
<i>Retail Trade</i>	11.5	9.7
Marine	27.7	18.8
Real Estate Activities	14.7	15.4
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	3.5	6.0
Community, Social & Personal Services	13.4	12.3
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	16.0	11.3
<i>Education</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	n.a.	n.a.

Table 4c: Types of workplace major injuries, 2024 - 2025

Workplace Major Injury Types	2024	2025
Total (Excluding PWs)	587	586
Crushing, Fractures and Dislocations: Head, Back, Chest and Abdomen, Neck, Hip and Pelvis	354	368
Amputations	105	94
Multiple Injuries	51	51
Burns, With More Than 20 MC Days	45	45
Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current	20	12
Concussion, With More Than 20 MC Days	9	12
Blindness	1	0
Deafness	1	1
Sprains and Strains	1	0
Others	0	2

Table 4d: Number of workplace major injuries by incident risk type (Type A/B), 2024 – 2025

Incident Type (Cause)	2024	2025
Total Workplace Major Injuries (Excluding PWs)	587	586
<i>Type A (higher fatality risk)</i>	211	212
<i>Type B (Lower fatality risk)</i>	376	374

Table 4e: Number of workplace major injuries by key incident type (cause) and incident agent, 2024 – 2025

Incident Type (Cause)	Incident Agent	2024	2025
Total Workplace Major Injuries for Type A		211	212
Falls From Height	Total	74	78
	<i>Means of Access - Ladders</i>	46	37
	<i>Physical Workplace - Structure</i>	9	17
	<i>Means of Access - Scaffold</i>	8	11
Vehicular Incidents	Total	37	43
- Work-related Traffic Accidents	Subtotal	20	25
	<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	20	25
- In Workplaces	Subtotal	17	18
	<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	10	11
	<i>Vehicles – Excavators/ Forklifts/ Reach truck/ Stacker</i>	6	4
Struck by Falling Objects	Total	36	28
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	9	9
	<i>Furniture & Fittings</i>	8	5
Caught In/ Between Objects	Total	27	26
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	14	9
	<i>Other Incident Agents</i>	3	7
Struck by Moving Objects	Total	24	22
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	8	6
	<i>Human Factors</i>	2	3
	<i>Other Incident Agents</i>	3	3

Table 4e: Number of workplace major injuries by key incident type (cause) and incident agent, 2024 – 2025 (Continued)

Incident Type (Cause)	Incident Agent	2024	2025
Total Workplace Major Injuries for Type B		376	374
Slips, Trips & Falls	Total	207	216
	<i>Physical Workplace - Floors/Level Surfaces</i>	71	97
	<i>Means of Access - Stairs or Steps</i>	39	28
	<i>Furniture & Fittings</i>	25	26
Machinery Incidents	Total	76	66
	<i>Industrial Machines</i>	65	52
	<i>Industrial Hand Tools</i>	9	9
Exposure to/ Contact with Extreme Temperatures	Total	27	24
	<i>Hot scalding liquid/Steam</i>	18	17
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	3	1
Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current	Total	24	23
	<i>Electrical Installation</i>	12	11
	<i>Industrial Machines</i>	6	7
Over-exertion/ Strenuous Movements	Total	17	17
	<i>Human Factors</i>	6	5
	<i>Other Incident Agents</i>	2	5

Table 4f: Top three incident types for workplace major injuries by industry, 2025

Industry	Top Three Incident Types (Causes)		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
All Industries (Excluding PWs)	STF	FFH	MAC
Construction	FFH	STF	VEH
Marine	STF	SBMO	SBFO, PA
Manufacturing	MAC	STF	SBFO
Metalworking	MAC	FFH	SBFO, STF
Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco	STF	MAC	ETET
Manufacture of Furniture	MAC	SBFO	FFH, OESM, STF
Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products	CIBO, STF	FFH, ETEC, FE	-
Transportation & Storage	STF	VEH	MAC, SBFO
Logistics & Transport	STF	SBFO	CIBO, FFH, MAC
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	STF	ETET	FFH, MAC
Food & Beverage Service Activities	STF	ETET	MAC
Accommodation	STF	ETEC	Multiple Causes
Administrative & Support Service Activities	STF	VEH, SAO, OESM	-
Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities	STF	SAO, OESM	-
Security & Investigation Activities	STF	VEH	OESM
Wholesale & Retail Trade	STF	FFH	VEH, MAC
Wholesale Trade	STF	VEH, MAC	Multiple Causes
Retail Trade	FFH	STF	ETET
Real Estate Activities	STF	SBFO, OESM	-
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	STF, FFH	ETET	Multiple Causes
Community, Social & Personal Services	STF	FFH	VEH
Health & Social Services	STF	ETEC	Multiple Causes
Education	STF	SBMO	Multiple Causes
Other Services Activities	STF	FFH	SBMO

Legend:

<u>Type A Incidents</u>		<u>Type B Incidents</u>	
CIBO	Caught In/Between Objects	CSBO	Cut/Stabbed by Objects
CFSE	Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment	DODS	Discharge of Dangerous Substances
Crane	Crane-related Incidents	ETBM	Exposure to/ Contact with Biological Materials
FFH	Falls from Height	ETEC	Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current
FE	Fires & Explosion	ETET	Exposure to/ Contact with Extreme Temperature
SOD	Suffocation/Drowning	ETHS	Exposure to/ Contact with Hazardous Substances
SBFO	Struck by Falling Objects	MAC	Machinery Incidents
SBMO	Struck by Moving Objects	OESM	Over-exertion/ Strenuous Movements
VEH	Vehicular Incidents	OTH	Other Incident Types
		PA	Physical Assault
		SAO	Striking Against Objects
		SOO	Stepping on Objects
		STF	Slips, Trips & Falls

Table 5a: Number of workplace minor injuries by selected industry, 2024 - 2025

Industry	2024	2025	2024[N]	2025[N]
All Industries (Excluding PWs)	11,430	11,361	21,527	22,090
Manufacturing	2,185	2,119	3,526	3,524
<i>Metalworking</i>	833	829	1,267	1,234
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	495	473	845	824
<i>Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products</i>	144	140	268	332
<i>Manufacture of Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing</i>	127	107	189	171
Construction	1,917	1,791	2,634	2,415
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	1,386	1,361	3,009	2,892
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	873	901	1,736	1,730
<i>Accommodation</i>	513	460	1,273	1,162
Transportation & Storage	859	898	1,530	1,663
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	665	703	1,204	1,319
Administrative & Support Service Activities	822	812	1,459	1,507
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	411	424	655	702
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	216	218	454	475
Wholesale & Retail Trade	708	708	1,315	1,348
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	337	376	543	582
<i>Retail Trade</i>	371	332	772	766
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	381	422	785	849
Marine	238	192	377	342
Real Estate Activities	240	233	407	441
Financial & Insurance Services	132	128	336	220
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	184	192	353	372
Community, Social & Personal Services	2,200	2,343	5,382	6,165
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	1,158	1,331	3,540	4,186
<i>Education</i>	421	445	728	841
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	310	280	559	544
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	209	177	375	368

[N] – New Series. All work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties.

Table 5b: Rate of workplace minor injuries by selected industry, 2024 – 2025

Per 100,000 workers

Industry	2024	2025	2024 [N]	2025 [N]
All Industries (Excluding PWs)	310	304	584	592
Manufacturing	513	492	828	818
<i>Metalworking</i>	805	807	1,224	1,202
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	778	707	1,329	1,232
<i>Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products</i>	186	178	345	421
<i>Manufacture of Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing</i>	512	440	762	704
Construction	358	319	492	430
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	512	504	1,111	1,070
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	368	382	732	734
<i>Accommodation</i>	1,527	1,329	3,789	3,358
Transportation & Storage	323	335	576	620
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	567	607	1,027	1,139
Administrative & Support Service Activities	330	320	586	594
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	490	488	782	808
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	434	438	912	954
Wholesale & Retail Trade	156	158	289	300
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	113	128	182	198
<i>Retail Trade</i>	237	214	494	494
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	133	148	274	298
Marine	388	301	614	536
Real Estate Activities	294	299	499	566
Financial & Insurance Services	56	53	143	91
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Community, Social & Personal Services	347	360	849	947
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	544	599	1,662	1,885
<i>Education</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	375	304	673	631

[N] – New Series. All work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties.

Table 5c: Types of workplace minor injury, 2024 - 2025

Workplace Minor Injury Types	2024	2025	2024 [N]	2025 [N]
Total (Excluding PWs)	11,430	11,361	21,527	22,090
Cuts and Bruises	3,950	3,600	8,108	7,825
Sprains & Strains	1,668	1,677	3,454	3,555
Crushing, Fractures and Dislocations	2,798	2,749	3,090	3,029
Burns	363	348	868	830
Bites and Stings	79	115	276	406
Multiple Injuries	250	235	352	361
Puncture Wounds	152	166	254	270
Concussions	53	58	94	101
Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current	0	1	18	15
Mosquito Borne	8	4	9	4
Others	2,109	2,408	5,004	5,694

[N] – New Series. All work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties.

Table 5d: Number of workplace minor injuries by incident risk type (Type A/B), 2024 – 2025

Incident Type (Cause)	2024	2025	2024 [N]	2025 [N]
Total Workplace Minor Injuries (Excluding PWs)	11,430	11,361	21,527	22,090
<i>Type A (higher fatality risk)</i>	3,534	3,239	6,140	5,804
<i>Type B (Lower fatality risk)</i>	7,896	8,122	15,387	16,286

[N] – New Series. All work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties.

Table 5e: Number of workplace minor injuries by key incident type (cause) and incident agent, 2024 – 2025

Incident Type (Cause)	Incident Agent	2024	2025	2024 [N]	2025 [N]
Total Workplace Minor Injuries for Type A		3,534	3,239	6,140	5,804
Struck by Moving Objects	Total	1,077	997	2,173	2,075
	<i>Furniture & Fittings</i>	225	180	539	457
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	317	275	517	432
Struck by Falling Objects	Total	946	802	1,619	1,502
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	289	243	452	393
	<i>Furniture & Fittings</i>	160	96	312	238
Caught In/ Between Objects	Total	495	509	848	863
	<i>Furniture & Fittings</i>	128	133	269	281
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	189	162	283	239
Vehicular Incidents	Total	524	493	839	794
- Work-related Traffic Accidents	Subtotal	186	155	322	271
	<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	186	155	322	271
- In Workplaces	Subtotal	338	338	517	523
	<i>Motor Vehicles</i>	171	149	272	265
	<i>Vehicle - Forklifts</i>	79	86	102	113
Falls from Height	Total	405	369	532	467
	<i>Means of Access - Ladders</i>	300	279	402	352
	<i>Physical Workplace - Structures</i>	31	30	40	41

Table 5e: Number of workplace minor injuries by key incident type (cause) and incident agent, 2024 – 2025 (Continued)

Incident Type (Cause)	Incident Agent	2024	2025	2024 [N]	2025 [N]
Total Workplace Minor Injuries for Type B		7,896	8,122	15,387	16,286
Slips, Trips & Falls	Total	3,447	3,649	5,946	6,482
	<i>Physical Workplace - Floors/Level Surfaces</i>	1,639	1,606	2,837	2,928
	<i>Means of Access - Stairs or Steps</i>	584	614	950	1,026
	<i>Furniture & Fittings</i>	229	237	457	465
Machinery Incidents	Total	1,709	1,575	2,697	2,527
	<i>Industrial Machines</i>	616	552	816	758
	<i>Industrial Hand Tools</i>	570	496	839	711
Over-exertion/ Strenuous Movements	Total	868	1,019	1,760	2,100
	<i>Human Factors</i>	490	679	1,011	1,453
	<i>Goods/Cargo</i>	146	152	307	302
Striking Against Objects	Total	552	544	1,330	1,349
	<i>Furniture & Fittings</i>	177	163	497	484
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	115	113	261	249
Physical Assault	Total	151	163	952	1,128
	<i>Human Factors</i>	151	163	952	1,128
Cut/Stabbed by Objects	Total	393	397	702	777
	<i>Glass Items</i>	135	120	247	240
	<i>Metal Items (excluding knives/needles)</i>	126	123	200	215
Exposure to/ Contact with Extreme Temperatures	Total	292	319	761	772
	<i>Hot scalding liquid/Steam</i>	251	275	624	657
	<i>Industrial Machines</i>	12	13	47	32

Table 5f: Top three incident types for workplace minor injuries by industry, 2025

Industry	Top Three Incident Types		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
All Industries (Excluding PWs)	STF	MAC	OESM
Manufacturing	MAC	STF	SBMO
<i>Metalworking</i>	MAC	STF	SBMO
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	STF	MAC	OESM
<i>Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products</i>	STF	MAC	CIBO, SAO
Construction	STF	MAC	SBFO
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	STF	MAC	ETET
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	STF	MAC	ETET
<i>Accommodation</i>	STF	MAC	SBMO
Transportation & Storage	STF	VEH	OESM
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	STF	VEH	OESM
Administrative & Support Service Activities	STF	VEH	MAC
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	STF	SBFO	SBMO
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	STF	VEH	OESM
Wholesale & Retail Trade	STF	MAC	OESM
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	STF	MAC	OESM
<i>Retail Trade</i>	STF	MAC	OESM
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	STF	MAC	SBMO, OESM
Marine	STF	MAC	SBMO
Real Estate Activities	STF	MAC, OESM	-
Financial & Insurance Services	STF	OESM	SAO
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	STF	MAC	OESM
Community, Social & Personal Services	STF	OESM	SBMO
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	STF	OESM	SBMO
<i>Education</i>	STF	OESM	SBMO
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	STF	MAC	OESM
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	STF	OESM	SAO, ETBM

Legend:

<u>Type A Incidents</u>		<u>Type B Incidents</u>	
CIBO	Caught In/Between Objects	CSBO	Cut/Stabbed by Objects
CFSE	Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment	DODS	Discharge of Dangerous Substances
Crane	Crane-related Incidents	ETBM	Exposure to/ Contact with Biological Materials
FFH	Falls from Height	ETEC	Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current
FE	Fires & Explosion	ETET	Exposure to/ Contact with Extreme Temperature
SOD	Suffocation/Drowning	ETHS	Exposure to/ Contact with Hazardous Substances
SBFO	Struck by Falling Objects	MAC	Machinery Incidents
SBMO	Struck by Moving Objects	OESM	Over-exertion/ Strenuous Movements
VEH	Vehicular Incidents	OTH	Other Incident Types
		PA	Physical Assault
		SAO	Striking Against Objects
		SOO	Stepping on Objects
		STF	Slips, Trips & Falls

Table 5g: Top three incident types for workplace minor injuries by industry, 2025[N]

Industry	Top Three Incident Types		
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
All Industries (Excluding PWs)	STF	MAC	OESM
Manufacturing	MAC	STF	SBMO
<i>Metalworking</i>	MAC	STF	SBMO
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	STF	MAC	SBFO
<i>Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products</i>	STF	MAC	SBMO, SAO
Construction	STF	MAC	SBFO
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	STF	MAC	ETET
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	STF	MAC	ETET
<i>Accommodation</i>	STF	SBMO	MAC
Transportation & Storage	STF	VEH	OESM
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	STF	VEH	OESM
Administrative & Support Service Activities	STF	VEH	SBMO
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	STF	SBMO, SBFO	-
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	STF	VEH	OESM
Wholesale & Retail Trade	STF	MAC	SBFO
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	STF	MAC	OESM
<i>Retail Trade</i>	STF	MAC	SBMO
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	STF	OESM	MAC
Marine	STF	MAC	CIBO
Real Estate Activities	STF	OESM	CSBO, MAC
Financial & Insurance Services	STF	SAO, OESM	-
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	STF	OESM	MAC
Community, Social & Personal Services	STF	PA	OESM
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	STF	PA	OESM
<i>Education</i>	STF	SBMO	OESM
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	STF	MAC	OESM
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	STF	ETBM	OESM, SAO

[N] – New Series. All work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties.

Legend:

<u>Type A Incidents</u>		<u>Type B Incidents</u>	
CIBO	Caught In/Between Objects	CSBO	Cut/Stabbed by Objects
CFSE	Collapse/Failure of Structures & Equipment	DODS	Discharge of Dangerous Substances
Crane	Crane-related Incidents	ETBM	Exposure to/ Contact with Biological Materials
FFH	Falls from Height	ETEC	Exposure to/ Contact with Electric Current
FE	Fires & Explosion	ETET	Exposure to/ Contact with Extreme Temperature
SOD	Suffocation/Drowning	ETHS	Exposure to/ Contact with Hazardous Substances
SBFO	Struck by Falling Objects	MAC	Machinery Incidents
SBMO	Struck by Moving Objects		
VEH	Vehicular Incidents		
		OESM	Over-exertion/ Strenuous Movements
		OTH	Other Incident Types
		PA	Physical Assault
		SAO	Striking Against Objects
		SOO	Stepping on Objects
		STF	Slips, Trips & Falls

Table 6a: Number of dangerous occurrences by industry, 2024 - 2025

Industry	2024	2025
All Industries	19	23
Construction	5	4
Manufacturing	8	10
<i>Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products</i>	4	3
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	1	3
<i>Metalworking</i>	2	2
<i>Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products</i>	0	1
<i>Manufacture of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products</i>	0	1
<i>Manufacture of Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing</i>	1	0
Transportation & Storage	3	5
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	3	5
Electricity, Gas & Air-Conditioning Supply	0	1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1	0
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	1	0
Real Estate Services	1	0
Community, Social & Personal Services	1	1
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	1	0

Table 6b: Types of dangerous occurrences, 2024 - 2025

Incident Type	Incident Agent	2024	2025
Total Dangerous Occurrences		19	23
Collapse/Failure of Structure & Equipment	Total	14	10
	<i>Lifting Equipment - Cranes</i>	11	9
	<i>Lifting Equipment - Other Lifting Equipment</i>	2	0
	<i>Lifting Equipment - Lifts and Hoists</i>	1	1
Fires & Explosion	Total	5	13
	<i>Dust, Gas, Liquid & Chemicals</i>	1	4
	<i>Pressurised Equipment</i>	1	2
	<i>Industrial Machines</i>	1	2
	<i>Explosives/ Flammable Substances</i>	2	1
	<i>Electrical Installation</i>	0	1
	<i>Others</i>	0	3

Table 7a: Number of occupational disease cases by selected industry, 2024 - 2025

Industry	2024	2025
All Industries	899	1,028
Manufacturing	357	396
<i>Metalworking</i>	205	202
<i>Manufacture of Transport Equipment</i>	67	36
<i>Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products</i>	23	35
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	10	27
<i>Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products</i>	12	24
Construction	95	90
Transportation & Storage	44	73
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	25	52
Marine	49	66
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	39	29
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	22	16
<i>Accommodation</i>	17	13
Wholesale & Retail Trade	45	41
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	33	17
<i>Retail Trade</i>	12	24
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	45	48
Administrative & Support Service Activities	19	24
<i>Office Administrative, Office Support and Other Business Support Activities</i>	9	6
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	4	7
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	1	9
Financial & Insurance Services	6	11
Electricity, Gas & Air-Conditioning Supply	1	6
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	4	7
Real Estate Activities	11	11
Information & Communications	1	5
Community, Social & Personal Services	180	221
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	158	190
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	8	15
<i>Education</i>	10	9
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	3	6

Table 7b: Rate of occupational disease incidence by selected industry, 2024 – 2025

Per 100,000 workers

Industry	2024	2025
All Industries	24.4	27.5
Manufacturing	83.8	92.0
<i>Metalworking</i>	198	197
<i>Manufacture of Transport Equipment</i>	236	120
<i>Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	15.7	40.4
<i>Manufacture of Computer, Electronic & Optical Products</i>	15.5	30.5
Construction	17.7	16.0
Transportation & Storage	16.6	27.2
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	21.3	44.9
Marine	79.8	103
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	14.4	10.7
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	9.3	6.8
<i>Accommodation</i>	50.6	37.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.9	9.1
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	11.1	5.8
<i>Retail Trade</i>	7.7	15.5
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	15.7	16.9
Administrative & Support Service Activities	7.6	9.5
<i>Office Administrative, Office Support and Other Business Support Activities</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	4.8	8.1
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	2.0	18.1
Financial & Insurance Services	2.5	4.6
Electricity, Gas & Air-Conditioning Supply	n.a.	n.a.
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	n.a.	n.a.
Real Estate Activities	13.5	14.1
Information & Communications	0.5	2.8
Community, Social & Personal Services	28.4	33.9
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	74.2	85.5
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Education</i>	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	5.4	10.3

Table 7c: Number of occupational disease cases by type, 2024 - 2025

Occupational Diseases by Types	2024	2025
Total	899	1,028
Noise-induced Hearing Loss	519	550
NIHL (E) - Early	445	446
NIHL (A) - Advanced	7	2
Work-related Musculoskeletal Disorders	249	317
Back injuries due to ergonomic risks	229	268
Tendinitis	4	11
Trigger Finger/Thumb	1	1
Nerve Disorder such as Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Cubital Tunnel Syndrome	0	1
Lateral Epicondylitis (Tennis elbow)	1	3
Tenosynovitis	1	2
Others	13	31
Occupational Skin Disease	94	117
Eczema	80	91
Others	14	26
Compressed Air Illness	3	1
CAI Type 1	1	1
CAI Type 2	2	0
Cancers	2	2
Mesothelioma	2	2
Occupational Lung Disease	3	4
Occupational Asthma	1	1
Silicosis	1	2
Asbestosis	1	1
Infectious Disease	0	0
Heat Disorder & Diseases caused by excessive heat	1	13
Barotrauma	3	10
Aural	2	8
Sinus	1	1
Others	25	14

Table 7d: Number of noise-induced hearing loss cases by selected industry, 2024 - 2025

Industry	2024	2025
All Industries	519	550
Manufacturing	318	339
<i>Metalworking</i>	194	189
<i>Manufacture of Transport Equipment</i>	63	31
<i>Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products</i>	20	33
Marine	44	59
Construction	60	53
Transportation & Storage	28	36
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	10	19
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	39	17
Wholesale & Retail Trade	19	17
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	19	12
<i>Retail Trade</i>	0	5
Administrative & Support Service Activities	6	7
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	0	6
Financial & Insurance Services	0	6
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	2	3
Electricity, Gas & Air-Conditioning Supply	0	3
Community, Social & Personal Services	3	8
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	3	6
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	0	2

Table 7e: Number of work-related musculoskeletal disorder cases by selected industry, 2024 - 2025

Industry	2024	2025
All Industries	249	317
Manufacturing	32	43
<i>Metalworking</i>	8	13
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	7	11
<i>Manufacture of Transport Equipment</i>	4	5
Transportation & Storage	14	29
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	13	25
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	36	25
<i>Accommodation</i>	17	12
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	19	13
Wholesale & Retail Trade	24	21
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	13	5
<i>Retail Trade</i>	11	16
Construction	28	18
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	3	17
Administrative & Support Service Activities	11	15
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	3	7
<i>Office Administrative, Office Support and Other Business Support Activities</i>	5	5
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	1	2
Real Estate Activities	11	10
Marine	2	5
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	1	4
Electricity, Gas & Air-Conditioning Supply	0	3
Financial & Insurance Services	3	1
Community, Social & Personal Services	81	122
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	64	100
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	5	8
<i>Education</i>	8	8
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	3	5

Table 7f: Number of occupational skin disease cases by selected industry, 2024 - 2025

Industry	2024	2025
All Industries	94	117
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	1	11
Manufacturing	3	9
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	1	3
<i>Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products</i>	1	1
<i>Manufacture of Paper / Rubber / Plastic Products & Printing</i>	0	1
<i>Metalworking</i>	1	0
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	1	2
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	1	2
Construction	5	2
Financial & Insurance Services	2	2
Administrative & Support Service Activities	1	2
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	1	0
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	0	1
Transportation & Storage	0	1
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	0	1
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	1	0
Community, Social & Personal Services	80	88
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	79	86
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	0	1
<i>Education</i>	1	0
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	0	1

Table 7g: Top causative agents of occupational skin diseases, 2025

Causative Agents	No. of Cases
All Occupational Skin Diseases	117
Alcohol	81
Occlusion	2
Cement	2

Table 8: Number of man-days lost to workplace incidents by selected industry, 2024 – 2025

Industry	2024	2025	2024 [N]	2025 [N]
All Industries (Excluding PWs)	501,202	443,554	521,908	466,767
Construction	178,526	128,238	180,016	129,605
Marine	35,921	10,480	36,172	10,763
Manufacturing	59,985	71,715	62,804	75,203
<i>Metalworking</i>	25,868	30,813	26,797	32,270
<i>Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	16,629	16,479	17,399	17,256
<i>Manufacture of Petroleum Products & Chemical Products</i>	1,971	1,490	2,099	1,633
Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management & Remediation Activities	21,571	9,324	21,895	9,694
Wholesale & Retail Trade	22,141	26,254	23,440	27,589
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	15,654	14,903	16,083	15,330
<i>Retail Trade</i>	6,487	11,351	7,357	12,259
Transportation & Storage	73,033	62,231	74,432	64,465
<i>Logistics & Transport</i>	39,323	39,277	40,426	41,187
Accommodation & Food Service Activities	26,446	27,312	29,958	30,620
<i>Accommodation</i>	8,090	8,189	9,650	9,642
<i>Food & Beverage Service Activities</i>	18,356	19,123	20,308	20,978
Information & Communications	1,850	995	2,136	1,161
Financial & Insurance Services	2,861	2,692	3,262	2,890
Real Estate Activities	10,354	4,752	10,718	5,178
Professional, Scientific & Technical Activities	6,451	20,586	7,237	21,445
Administrative & Support Service Activities	13,644	32,576	15,052	34,108
<i>Cleaning & Landscape Maintenance Activities</i>	7,224	20,399	7,780	21,054
<i>Security & Investigation Activities</i>	3,241	3,166	3,762	3,691
Community, Social & Personal Services	46,825	44,043	53,052	51,495
<i>Health & Social Services</i>	20,228	24,021	24,816	29,501
<i>Education</i>	9,448	8,990	10,051	9,799
<i>Other Services Activities</i>	5,597	5,397	6,123	5,937
<i>Arts, Entertainment & Recreation</i>	3,330	3,464	3,677	3,849

[N] – New Series. All work injuries with any instance of medical leave or light duties.

ANNEX C1

BUSINESS UNDER SURVEILLANCE

The Business under Surveillance (BUS) programme consists of two phases – Assessment and Surveillance.

The Assessment phase involves rigorous and methodical review on companies that are of concern to ascertain the effectiveness of their Risk Management programme as well as the strength of their WSH Management Systems.

Companies that fail the Assessment phase would be placed under the Surveillance phase. During the Surveillance phase, the Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSHD) of Ministry of Manpower (MOM) works closely with the senior management and WSH personnel of these BUS companies to carry out a gap analysis and to develop outcome-based action plans.

OSHD then conducts frequent inspections to verify the progress of the companies' implementation of their action plans and closely monitors the companies' WSH performance. BUS companies can only exit from the programme upon successful implementation of their Action Plan, achieved satisfactory audit outcomes, and have plans to build a strong WSH culture within the company.

ANNEX C2

HYGIENE AND MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

HYGIENE SURVEILLANCE

Measuring the exposure levels of specific workplace chemical hazards provide a good indication on whether the conditions in the work environment are within the Permissible Exposure Levels (PEL), as stipulated under the WSH (General Provisions) Regulations. Companies with chemical exposures exceeding 10% PEL are required to monitor the exposure levels at least annually, conducted by a competent person.

Under the WSH (Noise) Regulations, workplaces with 10 or more workers who are exposed to excessive noise are required to monitor their workers' noise exposure at least once every three years, or earlier when there are changes to the processes. The monitoring must be conducted by a competent person using calibrated equipment to ensure accuracy of results.

Industrial hygiene data from assessments conducted by MOM and results submitted by companies with in-plant monitoring are maintained within a National Database for Noise and Chemical Exposure. This enables MOM to proactively identify high-risk workplaces, evaluate trends in exposure levels and advise employers on control measures and appropriate monitoring programmes.

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE

The Medical Surveillance Programme serves to monitor workers' exposure to specific hazards and to identify early and possibly reversible changes in health effects. The programme aims to prevent overt occupational diseases through early detection of cases with excessive occupational exposure to specific health hazards. It involves monitoring of workers' health and implementation of measures to minimise the risks. High-risk workplaces would be monitored more rigorously to ensure control measures are put in place.

This monitoring assesses the "internal dose" of the worker and the effects from exposure by determining:

- a) The concentrations of the chemicals or their metabolites in biological samples (measuring the absorption or body burden) indirectly via blood, urine, and/or end-exhaled air.
- b) The indicators of health effect related to the internal dose so as to identify early and reversible changes, such as degree of hearing loss, and effects on liver and kidney.

Central to the Medical Surveillance Programme is the WSH (Medical Examinations) Regulations which prescribe a list of 19 hazards requiring medical examinations which can only be conducted by Designated Workplace Doctors (DWDs) registered with MOM. In addition, Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSHD) of the MOM may also recommend the implementation of medical surveillance programmes for non-prescribed hazards if the health risk is significant and where biological indicators are available. Some of these hazards include toluene, trinitrotoluene, xylene, fluoride and hexane.

Based on the findings of the medical examinations, workers who are medically unfit or who are over-exposed to chemicals are suspended, either on a temporary or permanent basis. The objective is to ensure that all exposed workers remain healthy and fit for work while exposed to the hazards. Medical monitoring is conducted once every six months for lead and organophosphate, and annually for all other hazards.

ANNEX C3

SOURCE OF DATA

Data on workplace and work-related traffic injuries, dangerous occurrences and occupational diseases were collated from incident reports made by employers, occupiers, platform operators, medical practitioners and private insurers in fulfilment of their obligations under the Workplace Safety and Health Act and Workplace Safety and Health (Incident Reporting) Regulations.

Medical and Hygiene Surveillance data were collated from reports submitted to OSHD, MOM as well as industrial hygiene data from assessments conducted by OSHD, MOM. Business Under Surveillance information was obtained from OSHD, MOM.

Employment data used in the computation of workplace fatal, injury and occupational disease incidence rates and data on the average weekly hours worked used in the estimation of man-hours worked were extracted from records within the Ministry of Manpower.

DATA COVERAGE

The types of workplace and work-related traffic injuries and occupational diseases covered in the reported statistics include the following:

- Workplace and work-related traffic injuries sustained by employees and resulting in any instance of medical leave or light duties;
 - Workplace and work-related traffic injuries sustained by employees and resulting in at least 24 hours of hospitalisation;
 - Workplace and work-related traffic incidents resulting in the death of employees and self-employed persons;
 - Workplace and work-related traffic incidents resulting in the injury of self-employed persons who have to be taken to the hospital for treatment; and
 - Occupational diseases listed in the Second Schedule of the Workplace Safety and Health Act and Work Injury Compensation Act.
-

ANNEX C4

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Incident Agent refers to the object or physical environment, which due to its hazardous nature/condition, leads to the occurrence of a particular type of incident. It is related to the incident, not injury.

Incident Type (Cause) refers to the type of event which resulted in the injury of a victim. Where the event involves a chain of incidents, the incident type should be the one that triggered the chain of other incidents. From 2022, a new sub-classification for Incident Type (Cause) have been introduced based on their fatality risk profile as shown below.

Higher fatality risk – Type A

- Caught in/between Objects
- Failure of Structures & Equipment
- Crane-related Incidents
- Falls from Height
- Fires & Explosion
- Suffocation/Drowning
- Struck by Falling Objects
- Struck by Moving Objects
- Vehicular Incidents

Lower fatality risk – Type B

- Cut/Stabbed by Objects
- Discharge of Dangerous Substances
- Exposure to/Contact with Biological Materials
- Exposure to/Contact with Electric current
- Exposure to/Contact with Extreme Temperatures
- Exposure to/Contact with Hazardous Substances
- Machinery Incidents
- Physical Assault
- Over-exertion/Strenuous Movements
- Slips, Trips & Falls
- Stepping on Objects
- Striking against Objects
- Others

Major Injuries refer to non-fatal injuries which are more severe in nature. Major injuries are defined using a combination of factors, including the nature of injury, part of the body injured, incident type and duration of medical leave. These include:

- amputation
- blindness
- deafness
- paralysis
- crushing, fractures and dislocations: head, back, chest and abdomen, neck, hip and pelvis
- exposure to electric current
- asphyxia/drowning
- burns with more than 20 days of medical leave
- concussion with more than 20 days of medical leave
- mosquito borne diseases with more than 20 days of medical leave
- virus outbreak with more than 20 days of medical leave

ANNEX C5

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Term	Description
Business Under Surveillance	Refer to Annex C1 and website below for information on Business Under Surveillance (BUS) programme. https://www.mom.gov.sg/workplace-safety-and-health/monitoring-and-surveillance/business-under-surveillance-programme
Dangerous Occurrences	Dangerous Occurrences refer to the prescribed incidents with potential to cause serious damage, injury or death, such as crane collapse and explosion.
Machinery Incidents	Machinery Incidents include Struck by Moving Objects, Caught In/Between Objects and Cut/Stabbed by Objects where the agent(s) is an industrial machine, industrial hand tool or other machines and tools.
Man-days Loss	For the purpose of this publication, MOM considers man-days loss computations similar to the U.S. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)'s table of scheduled charges. For instance, a fatal injury and permanent total incapacity will be equivalent to the loss of 6,000 man-days, while other injuries will be based on factors including - body parts injured, degree of incapacity and number days of medical leave.
Occupational Disease Incidence Rate	$\frac{\text{No. of Occupational Disease Cases}}{\text{No. of Workers}} \times 100,000$
Total Workplace Injury Rate	$\frac{\text{No. of Fatal and Non-Fatal Workplace Injuries}}{\text{No. of Workers}} \times 100,000$
Vehicular Incidents	Vehicular Incidents include Struck by Moving Objects and Caught In/Between Objects where the agent(s) is a vehicle.

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS (CONTINUED)

Term	Description
Workplace Health Surveillance	Workplace Health Surveillance (WHS) is the monitoring of workplace environments to assess exposure levels of workers to workplace health hazards such as chemical or noise hazard, as well as the monitoring of workers' health through medical screening to detect over exposure and early signs of occupational diseases. In 2021, the programme was enhanced (WHS+) to (i) proactively identify at-risk companies and subject them to surveillance; (ii) focus on upstream control measures; and (iii) increase compliance through stronger enforcement levers.
Workplace Hygiene surveillance	Hygiene surveillance determines the levels of persons' exposure to noise and airborne toxic substances in the workplace. Refer to Annex C2 for more information.
Workplace Injury	A workplace injury is any personal injury or death resulting from a workplace accident, including work-related traffic injuries. Refer to Annexes C3 & C4 for the types of workplace injuries covered.
Workplace Medical Surveillance	Medical surveillance monitors the results of the medical examinations of workers who are exposed to specific hazards for early detection and prevention of potential ill health. Examinations are conducted by Designated Workplace Doctors (DWDs). Refer to Annex C2 for more information.
Work-related Traffic Accident	A work-related traffic accident (WRTA) is any unintended event that causes bodily injury to a vocational driver or rider while he or she is driving any vehicle in the course of work.

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