

OFFSHORE INJURY, ILL HEALTH AND INCIDENT STATISTICS 2004/2005

(Provisional Data)

HID STATISTICS REPORT HSR 2005 001

**Date of Issue: March 2006
Health and Safety Executive**

**OFFSHORE INJURY AND INCIDENT
STATISTICS 2004/2005
(PROVISIONAL DATA)**

**Health & Safety Executive
Hazardous Installations Directorate
Offshore Division**

Preface

This is the fifth report in a series of HID Statistics reports (HSR) covering offshore injury and incident statistics which continues on from the previous OTO series of reports. It is the ninth under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95), and presents provisional data on injuries, diseases and incidents reported for the period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains provisional details of offshore accidents, dangerous occurrences and ill health reported under RIDDOR 95 for the 12-month period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005, with summarised data, which extends back to 1995/96 for purposes of comparison.

Main summary points of the report are:

- No fatalities were reported in 2004/05 (compared with three in 2003/04 and none in 2002/2003).
- 48 “major injuries” were reported during 2004/05, the same number as in 2003/04.
- The combined fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased from 271.4 in 2003/04 to 253.4 in 2004/05.
- The estimated offshore workforce was 18,940 in 2004/05 and was 18,793 in 2003/04 (i.e. an increase of 0.78% in 2004/05 compared with 2003/04).
- 104 “over-3-day” injuries were reported in 2004/05, an increase of 1 over the previous year (i.e. 103 in 2003/04). The over-3-day injury rate increased slightly from 548.1 to 549.1 per 100,000 workers.
- 551 “dangerous occurrences” were reported in 2004/05 (compared with 530 in 2003/04, ie an increase of 21).
- The “maintenance/construction” “work process environment” produced the highest number of “all injuries” this year but “offshore deck” produced the highest number of “major” injuries.
- When combining fatal and major injury categories, the work process environments of “production” and “maintenance/construction” experienced reductions in reported accidents of 40% and 47.62%, respectively; whereas “offshore deck” and “offshore drill” increased by 33.3% and 22% respectively.
- “Struck by” was the most common kind of accident resulting in major injuries this year (compared with “handling” in 2003/04). The majority of major injuries were to upper limb, with finger and hand injuries forming the greater proportion.
- The overall major injury rate of 253.4 in 2004/05 is 21% lower than the 10-year peak of 321.7 in 1997/98.
- The “over-3-day” injury rate was 64% lower in 2004/05 than in 1997/98.
- The ratio of reported major injuries to over-3-day injuries has fallen significantly over the last nine years. The long-term trend of reported offshore over-3-day injuries shows a significant decrease, which is reflected for all types of offshore installation, but predominantly with MODUs.

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report covers the 12 months period from 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005 with summary data from 1995/96 for purposes of comparison. It is based on details of incidents reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995¹ (RIDDOR 95). **All 2004/05 data is provisional** and will be finalised after 1st April 2006 to allow for validation of data and any late reporting.

Format of report

- 1.2 Commentary on the statistics for 2004/05 is contained in Section 2, with further analysis of major injuries in Section 3
- 1.2.1 Annex 1 contains tabular and graphical presentation of the 2004/05 statistics.
- 1.2.2 Annex 2 contains tabular only presentation of the finalised figures for 2003/04.

Offshore Safety Statistics Bulletin

- 1.3 The Offshore Safety Statistics Bulletin, 2004/2005 (provisional) was placed on the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) website² on 16th August 2005. Website publication of the Bulletin is intended to enable Industry and others to have early sight of the headline figures prior to publication of this report.

Comparison with previous statistics

- 1.4 OSD commissioned a review of the pre-1996/97 data to reclassify injuries from that period in line with the RIDDOR 95 requirements. Consequently, all figures contained in this report now conform to the RIDDOR 95 classification, and can therefore be compared (with caution).

Offshore activity

- 1.5 There is no definitive measure of "offshore activity" but the number of safety cases submitted to HSE together with information on field development, production and drilling operations may be used as activity indicators, and these are described below.

Safety Case work

- 1.6 The table below summarises the Safety Cases handled by OSD under the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 1992 (SCR) during 2004/05 (figures in brackets relate to 2003/04).

¹ Further information on these regulations and the injury categories defined therein can be found in the HSE publication "A Guide to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995" ISBN 0-7176-2431-5.

² The 2004/05 Bulletin can be found on HSE's website at www.hse.gov.uk/offshore.

Case Type	Received Since 1 April 2004	Accepted Since 1 April 2004
Operational	7(7)	6(5)
Combined Ops	40(32)	37(30)
Reg 9(2) & (3) Rev.'s	14(12)	15(13)
Abandonments	0(0)	3(0)
TOTAL	61(51)	61(48)

Reg 9 (4) Rev.'s	68(93)	87(81)
Design	5(2)	n/a

- 1.7 Reg 9(2) refers to a major modification to an installation. Reg 9(3)a are revisions relating to well operations/drilling only and Reg 9(3)b cover combined operations. Reg 9(4) revisions are the statutory 3-year resubmissions of safety cases, which are not considered to be an indicator of offshore activity, but are included for completeness. In addition, there were 5 design safety cases received since 1 April 2004, of which 1 remained under consideration at 31 March 2005. Design safety cases are not "accepted" by OSD.

Field development and production³

- 1.8 Field development and production figures for the calendar year 2004 were as follows:
- Production of oil was 86.8 million tonnes (96.8 in 2003);
 - Gas production was 100.8 billion cubic metres (107.9 in 2003).

Drilling activity³

- 1.9 Drilling activity was as follows:

- 166 development wells were drilled in 2004 (204 in 2003);
- 29 exploration wells were drilled in 2004 and the number of appraisal wells was 34 (26 and 19 respectively in 2003).
- A total of 229 wells were drilled on the United Kingdom Continental Shelf (249 in 2003).

³ Information extracted from the DTI website at <http://www.og.dti.gov.uk>

SECTION 2 – COMMENTARY ON STATISTICS

2.1 Provisional figures for the year 2004/05 are in **Annex 1** of this report, with the finalised figures for 2003/04 in **Annex 2**.

Population

2.2 Where injury rates are used, they have been calculated using data from offshore population surveys conducted by the Inland Revenue. Although the Inland Revenue has increased the frequency of these surveys, OSD has, for consistency, continued to use the figures from the survey conducted around August/September each year. The Inland Revenue base survey figure is multiplied by an employment factor of 1.9 to take account of visitors on the day, and those (back to back) employees who were not offshore at the time of the survey.

2.3 For the period 2004/05, the estimated population of those working offshore was 9968. Factoring up this base figure gives a population of 18,940, which is very slightly up (0.8%) on the previous year's population figure of 18,793. The offshore population has shown an overall decrease of 35% over the years from 1995/96 (when it was 29,003) to 18,940 in 2004/05 (see Annex1: Table 2 and footnotes).

Fatal injuries

2.4 There were no fatal injuries during 2004/05 but the number of fatal injuries continues to fluctuate with no overall trend.

Major injuries

2.5

- The number of major injuries remained the same as the previous year.
- The major injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased slightly to 253.4 in 2004/05 (i.e. a decrease of less than 1%);
- The combined number of fatal and major injuries fell to 48 in 2004/05;
- The combined fatal and major injury rate per 100,000 workers fell to 253.4 in 2004/05 (a 7% decrease).
- Note that detailed analysis of "major injuries" is contained in Section 3 of this report.

Over-3-day injuries

2.6

- The number of over-3-day injuries, at 104, was almost the same as the previous year, increasing by only 1%.
- There has been a progressive decrease in the number of over-3-day injuries over the last decade but this improvement has plateaued over the last 2 years.
- The over-3-day injury rate rose to 549.1 in 2004/05 (an increase of less than 1% from 2003/04), however there has been an overall improvement in the injury rate of 57% over the last decade.

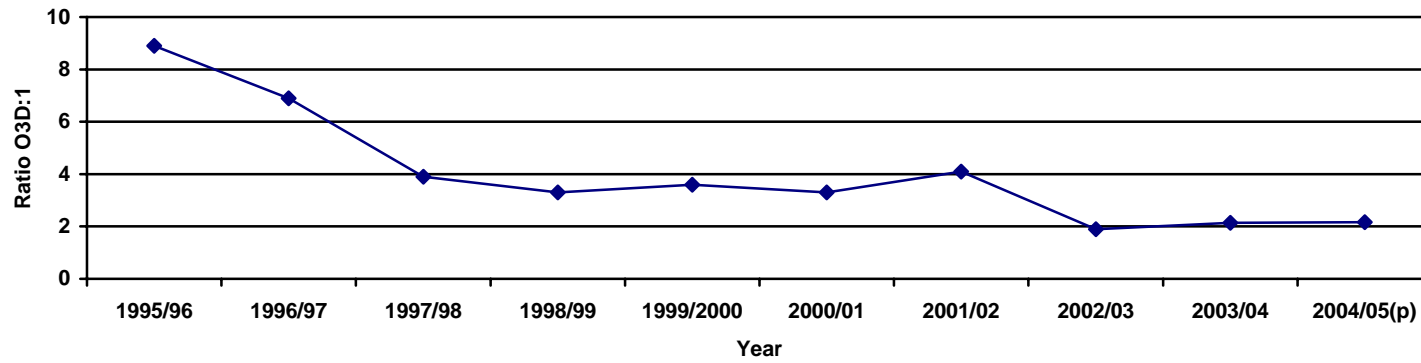
Ratio of Major to over-3-day

2.7 The following table and graph show the ratio of major to over-3-day injuries for the years 1995/6 to 2004/05.

RATIO OF OVER-3-DAY TO MAJOR

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05(p)
MAJOR	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48
OVER-3-DAY	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	104
Ratio	8.9 : 1	6.9 : 1	3.9 : 1	3.3 : 1	3.6 : 1	3.3 : 1	4 : 1	1.9 : 1	2.14 : 1	2.16 : 1

Ratio of Over-3- day to Major Injuries



Three-year rolling averages

- 2.8 Three-year rolling averages are calculated to smooth out natural variability and provide a clearer picture of overall trends. (For details, see Annex 1: Tables 3 & 3a and the graphs in Figures 4 & 4a.)
- 2.9 The 3-year rolling average of the combined number of “fatal” and “major injuries” has virtually plateaued over the last 4 years.
- 2.10 The 3-year rolling average “combined fatal and major injury rate” has increased from 263.5 to 277.6 per 100,000 workers over the last 12 months.
- 2.11 In contrast, both of the rolling averages for over-3-day injuries and injury rates have continued to fall steadily over the last 8 years.

Details of injuries, 2004/05

Nature of injury

- 2.12 Annex 1: Table 4 categorises injuries according to severity and nature of injury, whilst Figures 5 and 5a illustrate the distribution of all injuries. This information shows that:
- **Overall** the most frequently occurring “nature of injury” was “Fractures” with 50 accidents, resulting in 33% of all injuries (compared with 36 and 23% respectively in 2003/04).
 - Strains and Sprains accounted for 26% of all injuries with 39 incidents recorded (34% for 2003/04, 53 incidents);
 - Contusion injuries accounted for 14% of all injuries, with 21 incidents recorded (14% for 2003/04, 22 incidents).
 - **For major injuries**, again “Fracture” was the most common nature of major injury with 33 incidents (69%), compared to 27 incidents (56%) for 2003/04;
 - Amputations accounted for 13% of all major injuries, with six incidents reported, the same as last year.
 - For over-3-day injuries, “Sprains and strains” were the most common nature of injury, with 39 incidents (38%), a decrease on 2003/04 when 53 incidents (51%) were reported;
 - “Contusions” accounted for 20% of all over-3-day injuries (21 incidents), the same as for 2003/04.
 - “Fractures” accounted for 16% of all over-3-day injuries with 17 incidents reported; this is an increase from the 9% recorded for 2003/04 (9 incidents);

Part of body injured

- 2.13 Annex 1: Table 5 and Figures 6 and 6a provide information on the site of injury. In particular, the following is apparent:
- **Overall**, the upper limb⁴ accounted for 79 incidents (52%) of all injuries for 2004/05, compared to 56 incidents (36%) in 2003/04.

⁴ Upper limb includes finger/thumb(s), hand, wrist, rest of upper limb and several locations of upper limb.

- The torso accounted for 21 of all injuries (14%) compared to 33 incidents (21%) in 2003/04.
- The lower limb accounted for 39 of all injuries (26%) compared to 40 incidents (26%) in 2003/04.
- Injuries to the limbs accounted for 118 (77%) of all injuries compared to 96 (62%) in 2003/04.
- **For major injuries**, injuries to the limbs accounted for 40 (83%) of all major injuries compared to 38 incidents (78%) for 2003/04.
 - There were 28 major injuries to the upper limb (58% of all major injuries), compared to 25 incidents (52%) for 2003/04.
 - There were 12 major injuries to the lower limb (25% of all major injuries), the same number as for 2003/04 (27%).
- **For over-3-day injuries**, injuries to the limbs accounted for 78 of all over-3-day injuries (75%).
 - There were 51 (49%) incidents to the upper and 27 (26%) to the lower limbs, compared to 58 injuries (56%) overall for 2003/04, of which 31 (30%) were to the upper and 27 (26%) to the lower limb.
 - Of the 51 over-3-day injuries to the upper limb, 64% (33 incidents) were attributed to injury to one or more finger/thumb(s), compared to the previous year, when 17 of the 31 upper limb injuries were to the finger/thumb(s) (54%).
- Injuries to the torso accounted for 14% of all over-3-day incidents with 21 incidents reported, a decrease of 12 incidents compared to 2003/04 (33 and 21%).

Kind of accident

2.14 Table 6 and Figures 7 and 7a record the breakdown of the kind of accident against severity of injury, showing:

- 44 (29%) of all injuries were from “Handling, lifting or carrying”, compared to 59 (38%) for 2003/04.
 - Of the 44 incidents, 35 (79%) resulted in over-3-day injury.
- 38 incidents (25%) in total of all injuries were associated with “Slips, trips and falls on the same level”, compared with 34 for 2003/04, 15 incidents (10%) were “Falls from height”, compared with 16 for 2003/04.
 - 7 (7%) incidents in total of all over-3-day injuries were “Falls from height” compared with 9 (9%) for 2003/04, and 26 (25%) incidents were “Slips trips and falls on the same level”, compared with 27 (26%) for 2003/04.
- 37 (24%) of all injuries were from being “Struck by moving, flying or falling objects” compared to 28 (18%) for 2003/04.
 - Of these 37 incidents, 24 (64%) resulted in over-3-day injury compared to 20 of 28 incidents (71%) for 2003/04.

Age of injured person

2.15 Annex 1: Table 7 and Figures 8 and 8a give the age of the injured persons and show the following:

- The age band 35-39 recorded the highest number of injuries with 26 (17%) of all incidents reported. This was also the age band with the most injuries during 2003/04 (31 incidents, 20% of all incidents).

- The 40 - 44 age band recorded the highest number of major injuries (11 of 48 incidents, 23%).
- 48% of all major injuries (23 incidents) occurred across the 35 - 49 ageband.
- 57% of all over-3-day injuries (59 incidents) occurred across the 25 - 44 age band.
- 49% of all injuries (74 incidents) occurred to employees in the 30 - 44 age band.
- 24% of all injuries (37 incidents) were sustained by persons aged 50 – 64 years.

Work Process Environment

2.16 Annex 1: Table 8 and Figures 9 and 9a give information on the work process environment activities being carried out when injuries occurred. Work Process Environment values were introduced for offshore incidents from April 2001. Prior to that, values under 'operation' were used. Any direct comparisons of these values, pre and post-April 2001, should therefore be used with care. Commentary is as follows:

- Overall, most injuries occurred in the work process environment "offshore maintenance/construction (47 injuries, representing 31% of all injuries).
 - The majority of major injuries occurred during "deck activities" (16 incidents; 33% of all major injuries);

Agent of Accident

2.17 Annex 1: Table 9 and Figures 10 & 10a give information on the agent of accident against severity of injury. This information shows that:

- By a considerable margin, the majority of all injuries involved "surfaces, structures and building access equipment"; this agent of accident accounting for the majority of both major and over-3-day injuries. (i.e. 51 injuries, 21 of which were major and 30 over-3-day or 34%, 44% and 29% respectively). There has been little change in this category since last year: 49 injuries (32% of the total) in 2003/04.
- 25 incidents (i.e.16% of the total) of all injuries involved "conveying, lifting storage systems and hand held pushed/pulled transport equipment", compared with 27 (17.5%) in 2003/04.

Reportable Diseases

2.18 There were only 11 cases of disease reported during 2004/05; one case of dermatitis; 8 of chickenpox; one of mumps; and one of scarlet fever. This represents a decrease of 2 from the previous year. A full history of reporting is contained in Annex 1: Table 10.

Dangerous Occurrences (DO's)

2.19 We consider that the calculation of incidence rates for dangerous occurrences using a 'personnel' basis for "population data" is inappropriate. Relevant "rates" based on equipment-based population data can be found in specialist reports, such as that for Hydrocarbon Releases.

2.20 The provisional total of 551 reported dangerous occurrences for 2004/05 represents an increase of 21 over the final figure for 2003/04 (530 incidents). Annex 1: Table 11 gives a summary of DO's by type.. Comments are as follows:

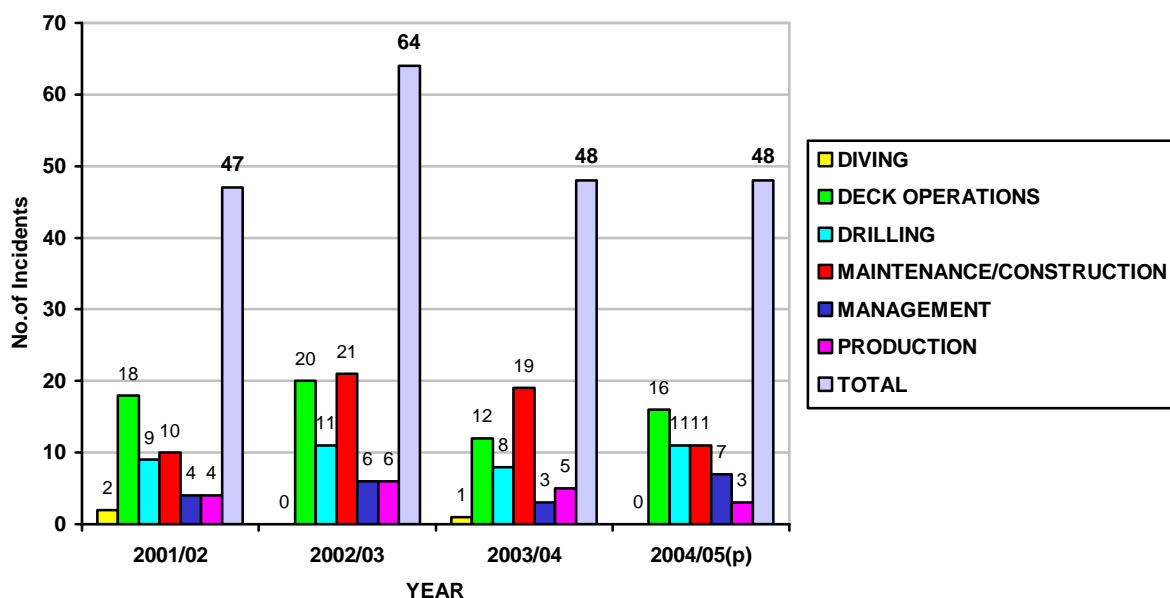
- The incidence of "petroleum hydrocarbon release" (DO type 73) has decreased by 2.4% from that reported in 2003/04 (243 compared with 249).
- DO type 77 accounted for 20.5% of all DOs during 2004/05 (i.e. 113 incidents). This represents an increase of 7.6% on this category in 2003/04 (105 incidents).
- The occurrence of "certain incidents in relation to a well", has decreased by 2% compared with 2003/04 (i.e. 51 down to 50 in 2004/05).
- "Fire or explosion" (DO type 74) incidents (46) represented 8.3% of the total in 2004/05 compared with 5.3% (28) in 2003/04
- There has been a decrease of 48.2% in the number of incidents involving "failure of lifting machinery, etc" during the 4 year period 2001/02 – 2004/05, (i.e. 83 down to 43).

SECTION 3: FURTHER ANALYSIS OF MAJOR INJURIES

3.1 The analysis in this section compares the numbers of reported major injuries for the years 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04 and 2004/05; and includes an examination of the links between the main data categories and other specific aspects. (NB Fatal injuries are not included in the analysis in this section).

Major Injuries by Work Process Environment (Offshore Discipline)

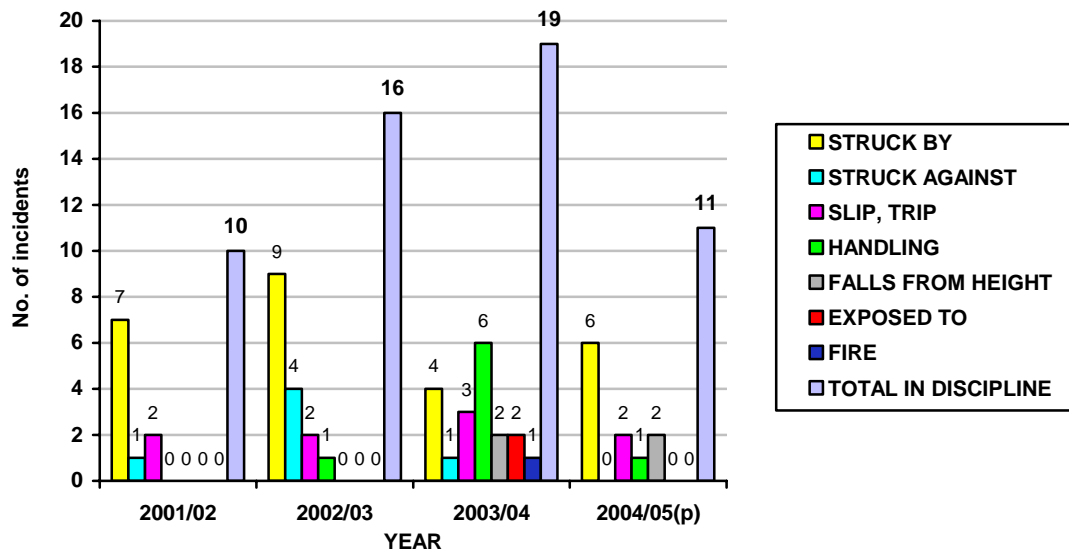
3.2 The chart below shows the numbers of reported major injuries over the past four years to 31 March 2005, sorted by the six main offshore work process environments (WPE) or disciplines.



3.3 Maintenance/construction, deck operations (including air and sea transport) and drilling/workover continue to dominate as the disciplines in operation when injuries occur, accounting for around 80% of all major injuries for each of the four years.

Major Injuries in Offshore Maintenance & Construction

3.4 The chart below shows the relationship between “offshore maintenance/construction” and kind of accident. These, and links with other data categories such as part of body and type of injury were then analysed to examine main areas of concern.

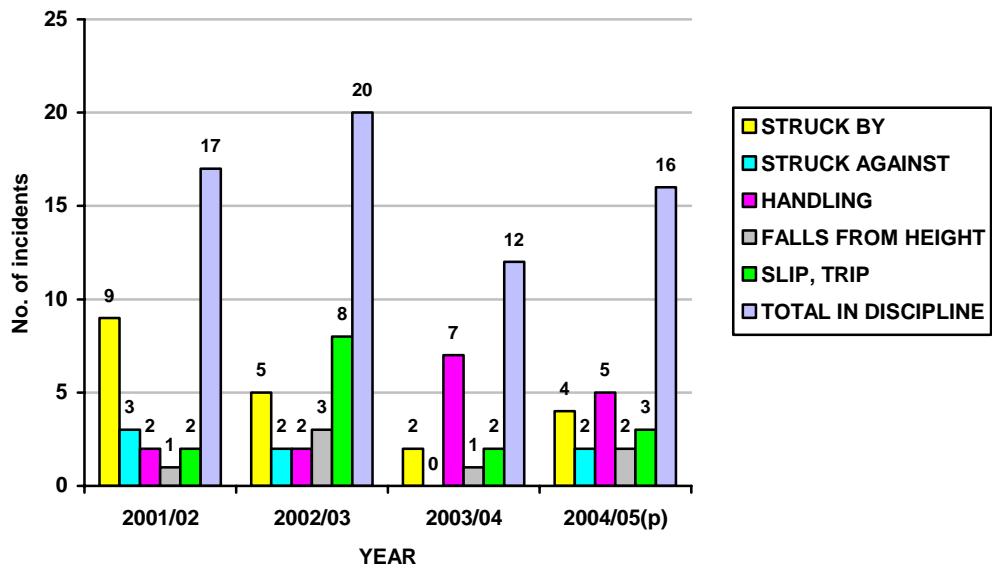


3.5 The following points emerge:

- A rising trend in the total number appears to have been reversed in 2004/05 (i.e. a 42% reduction over 2003/04).
- The highest accident category for 2004/05 was “Struck-by” with 6 incidents reported (i.e. 55% of the total);
 - In 2003/04, “Handling” was the most common single category
- The most frequent nature of injury was “fracture” (6 incidents in 2004/05), the incidence of which has fluctuated over the 4 year period (i.e. 60%, 48%, 63% and 67% respectively).
- This year, along with 2002/03 and 2003/04, saw injuries caused through finger amputation (there were no such injuries for 2001/02).
- Injuries to upper limb and finger accounted for 54.5% of major injuries (6 incidents) in maintenance and construction.
- The age bands 40-49 and 50-59 each accounted for 36% (4 incidents) of offshore maintenance/construction major injuries.

Major Injuries in Offshore Deck Operations (including Transport)

3.6 The chart below shows the links between offshore deck operations and kind of accident. These, and links with other data categories such as part of body and type of injury, were then examined to determine the main areas of concern.



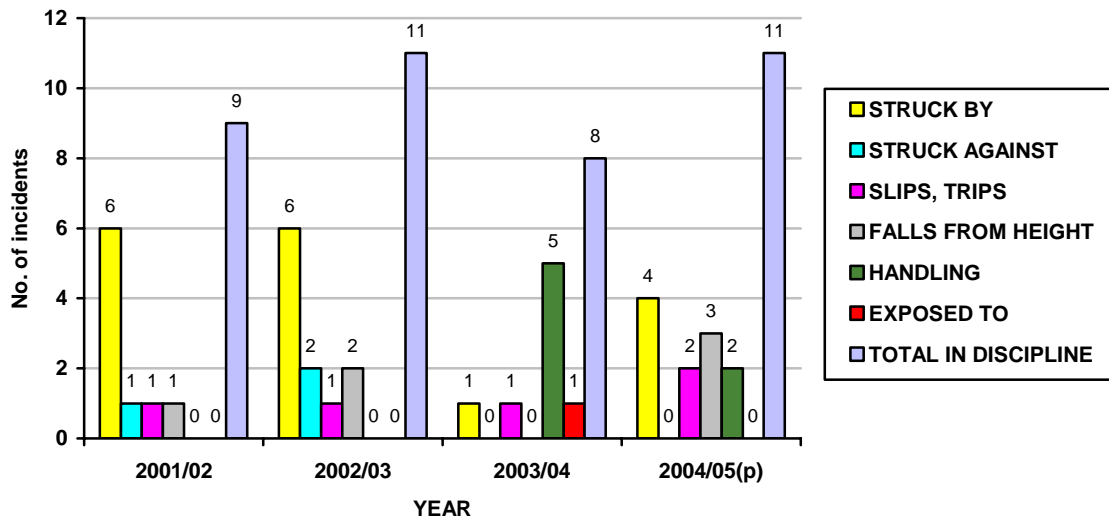
3.7 The following points emerge:

- Major injuries in this discipline are the highest of all disciplines, representing 33% of the total (compared with 25% last year).
- The largest contributor this year was “Handling” (5 incidents) but there were 4 in “Struck by” and 3 in “Slip, Trip” categories.
- There has been considerable variation over the last 4 years.
- 69% of major injuries in this discipline (11 incidents) were to finger, hand and upper limb;
- Fracture was the most common nature of injury with twelve incidents (75%);
- The main grouped age band in which “offshore deck” major injuries occurred was 40-49, with six incidents (37.5%).

Major Injuries in Offshore Drilling/Workover

3.8 The chart below shows the links between “offshore drilling/workover” and kind of accident. These, and links with other data categories such as part of body and type of injury, were then examined to determine the main areas of concern.

3.9 The following points emerge:



- Major injuries in this discipline account for 23% of all reported major injuries. (Also the increase from 8 to 11 represents a 27% increase over 2003/04).
- The largest contributor this year was “Struck by” (4 incidents). Last year’s highest was “Handling” with 5 incidents and “Struck by” was the highest in the two years before that (i.e. 6 in each year).
- The most frequently recorded nature of injury this year was “Fracture”, at 73%.
 - This is a considerable change from 2002/03 when amputation was the most frequently recorded at 45% and fracture was second at 36%.
- All eleven of the major injuries in this category resulted in injuries to the limbs, 5 to the lower limb, and 6 to the upper limb. This is slightly higher than last year when 88% of injuries were to the limbs.
- There were no finger amputations (compared to two in 2003/04 and five in 2002/03) but there was one foot amputation this year.
- The main grouped age band in which offshore drilling injuries occurred was 30-39 with 6 incidents.

Number of Major Injuries

3.10 48 major injuries were recorded, representing no change from 2003/04. (64 were recorded in 2002/03 and 47 in 2001/02.)

3.11 There has been an increase in incidents in the “offshore deck” discipline, rising from 25% of all major injuries in 2003/04 to 33% this year. The number of incidents occurring in the “maintenance/construction” discipline decreased from 39.5% to 23% over the same period.

Age of Injured Person

3.12 The average age of injured person (IP) for all offshore major injuries continues to be around 41 years of age over the four-year period.

Type of Installation

3.13 There were marginally more major injuries in 2004/05 on fixed installations than mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs). (NB "Fixed" installations include floating and normally unattended production installations).

- The percentage of such incidents occurring on fixed installations was 52% (compared with 67% in 2003/04; 71% in 2002/03; and 49% in 2001/02).
- the number of major injuries on fixed installations was greatest in the "maintenance/construction" discipline at 12 incidents (66.6% of all maintenance incidents); this is six less than the previous year;
- the greatest number of major injuries recorded for mobile units (including vessels) occurred in the "drill operations" discipline (whereas "deck operations" accounted for the greatest number in 2003/04);

Nature and Site of injury

3.14 "Fracture" has been the most frequently recorded single kind of injury for each of the four years.

3.15 In all 4 years, fractures were mainly recorded against either the upper or lower limb, but with no obvious trend as to the particular part of the upper or lower limb. Injuries to the foot or the hand are probably the most frequent. (NB The "upper limb" includes arm, shoulder, elbow, collarbone and shoulder blade. The "lower limb" includes calf, knee, thigh and hip.)

3.16 Finger amputations have fallen from 6 to 5 this year, and for the first time in the last four years an amputation has been recorded against another site (foot).

Kind of Accident

3.17 Last year "Handling" was the main single category for kind of accident. ("Struck by" was the highest in 2002/03 and 2001/02). This is reflected in "Deck Operations" and "Construction/Maintenance" disciplines, but "Struck by" is the highest category for the drilling discipline this year. "Slips and trips" reduced by 10% compared to 2003/04.

Possible emerging trends

3.18 "Deck Operations" and "Drilling Operations" have shown increases of around 25% in the number of major injuries in 2004/05, whereas "Construction/Maintenance" has shown a decrease of 42% from last year. These figures may well reflect the respective levels of offshore activities in these disciplines.

3.19 Last year's marked decrease in the percentage of "Struck by" incidents has not been sustained, with a 24% increase this year. Conversely, last year's increase in "Handling" incidents, this year experienced a 25% decrease.

3.20 Though the grand totals for injuries have remained constant, breakdown for “site of body injured” reveals significant changes. Head injuries have decreased from 15 to 5 (66.5%) and torso injuries decreased from 33 to 21 (36%). Upper limb injuries however (already the highest category) increased from 56 to 79 (29%)

3.21 We do not believe that age-related changes are significant.

Annex 1 - Provisional data for 2004/05

**Table 1 - SUMMARY OF REPORTED INJURIES AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2005(p)**

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05(p)
FATALITIES	5	2	3	1	2	3	3	0	3	0
MAJOR	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48
COMBINED FATALITIES AND MAJOR INJURIES	47	46	77	75	55	56	50	64	51	48
OVER-3-DAY	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	104
TOTAL INJURIES	422	348	368	320	248	233	237	184	154	152
DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES	528	569	649	693	647	764	661	635	530	551

(p) = provisional

**Table 2 - SUMMARY OF INJURY RATES (per 100,000 workers)
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2005(p)**

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05(p)
ESTIMATED WORKFORCE⁵	29,003	26,853	23,000	25,500	19,000	23,330	23,206	20,619	18,793	18,940
FATALITIES	17.2	7.4	13.0	3.9	10.5	12.9	12.9	0	16.0	0
MAJOR	144.8	163.9	321.7	290.2	278.9	227.2	202.5	310.4	255.4	253.4
COMBINED FATALITIES AND MAJOR INJURIES	162.1	171.3	334.8	294.1	289.5	240.0	215.5	310.4	271.4	253.4
OVER-3-DAY	1293	1124.6	1265.2	960.8	1015.8	758.7	805.8	582.0	548.1	549.1

(p) = provisional

⁵ From Inland Revenue offshore population surveys for the period shown. 2004/05 provisional figure obtained from Vantage.

**Table 3 - 3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 - MARCH 2005(p)**

	1995/96 1997/98	1996/97 1998/99	1997/98 1999/00	1998/99 2000/01	1999/2000 2001/02	2000/01 2002/03	2001/02 2003/04	2002/03 2004/05(p)
COMBINED FATALITIES AND MAJOR INJURIES	57	66	69	62	54	57	55	54
OVER-3-DAY	323	279	243	205	186	161	137	109

(p) = provisional

**Table 3a - 3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF INJURY RATES (per 100,000 workers)
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2005(p)**

	1995/96 1997/98	1996/97 1998/99	1997/98 1999/00	1998/99 2000/01	1999/2000 2001/02	2000/01 2002/03	2001/02 2003/04	2002/03 2004/05(p)
AVERAGE WORKFORCE	26,285	25,118	22,500	22,610	21,845	22,385	20,873	19,451
COMBINED FATALITIES AND MAJOR INJURIES	216.9	262.8	306.7	274.2	247.2	254.6	263.5	277.6
OVER-3-DAY	1228.8	1110.8	1080.0	906.7	851.5	719.2	656.4	560.4

(p) = provisional

**Table 4 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

NATURE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Amputation		6		6
Contusions			21	21
Dislocation		4	2	6
Fractures		33	17	50
Laceration & open wounds		3	14	17
Injuries of more than one of the other natures		1	7	8
Injuries not classified elsewhere		1	1	2
Sprains & strains			39	39
Superficial injuries			3	3
Total	0	48	104	152

(p) = provisional

**Table 5 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY INJURED
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

SITE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Eye			2	2
Ear				
Other parts of face			1	1
Head excluding face		2		2
Several locations of head				
TOTAL: HEAD		2	3	5
Neck				
Back		1	15	16
Trunk		3	1	4
Several locations of torso			1	1
TOTAL: TORSO		4	17	21
One or more finger/thumb(s)		8	33	41
Hand		6	7	13
Wrist		1	2	3
Rest of upper limb		13	8	21
Several locations of upper limb			1	1
TOTAL: UPPER LIMB		28	51	79
One or more toes				
Foot		6	4	10
Ankle		4	7	11
Rest of lower limb		1	15	16
Several locations of lower limb		1	1	2
TOTAL: LOWER LIMB		12	27	39
Several locations		2	6	8
General locations				
Unspecified locations				
GRAND TOTAL		48	104	152

(p) = provisional

**Table 6 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

KIND OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined		3	6	9
Struck by moving, including flying or falling object		13	24	37
Struck against something fixed or stationary		3	4	7
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying		9	35	44
Slip, trip or fall on same level		12	26	38
Fall from height				
Up to and including 2metres		6	5	11
Over 2 metres		2	2	4
TOTAL FALL FROM HEIGHT		8	7	15
Trapped by/Collapse			1	1
Exposed to, or in contact with, a harmful substance			1	1
GRAND TOTAL	0	48	104	152

(p) = provisional

**Table 7 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

AGE OF INJURED PERSON	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
20 – 24		4	1	5
25 – 29		4	8	12
30 – 34		6	19	25
35 – 39		6	20	26
40 – 44		11	12	23
45 – 49		6	17	23
50 – 54		7	17	24
55 – 59		3	8	11
60 – 64		1	1	2
Not recorded			1	1
TOTAL	0	48	104	152

(p) = provisional

**Table 8 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
OFFSHORE DECK		16	26	42
OFFSHORE DRILL		11	18	29
OFFSHORE MANAGEMENT		7	15	22
OFFSHORE PRODUCTION		3	7	10
OFFSHORE MAINTENANCE / CONSTRUCTION		11	36	47
OFFSHORE DIVE			2	2
TOTAL	0	48	104	152

(p) = provisional

**Table 9 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGENT OF ACCIDENT
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

AGENT OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Surfaces, structures and building access equipment		21	30	51
Systems for the distribution of materials or substances		4	12	16
Hand held tools and equipment		2	13	15
Systems for energy and storage, motors			4	4
Conveying, lifting storage systems and hand held pushed/pulled transport equipment		9	16	25
Machines and equipment- not hand tools		3	7	10
Materials, objects, products, machine components		6	7	13
Substances and radiation			3	3
Safety devices and equipment			2	2
Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office equipment, personal equipment		2	3	5
People		1	7	8
GRAND TOTAL	0	48	104	152

(p) = provisional

**Table 10 - SUMMARY OF ILL HEALTH
APRIL 1998 – MARCH 2005(p)**

DISEASE CODE	DESCRIPTION	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05(p)	TOTAL
5	Decompression illness	3	2	1	5	4	1		16
6	Barotrauma			1			1		2
8	Cramp repetitive						1		1
10	Beat knee		1				1		2
12	Inflammation of tendons	1	1	1	2	1			6
14	Hand arm vibration			1					1
45	Occupational Dermatitis	4	2	5			2	1	14
48	Chickenpox	6	7	10	6	13	6	8	56
54	Food poisoning	1*	1						2
56	Malaria						1		1
58	Meningitis	1		1					2
65	Rubella		1						1
60	Mumps					1		1	2
66	Scarlet Fever							1	1
	TOTAL	16	15	20	13	19	13	11	107

* This incident resulted in 12 individuals being affected.

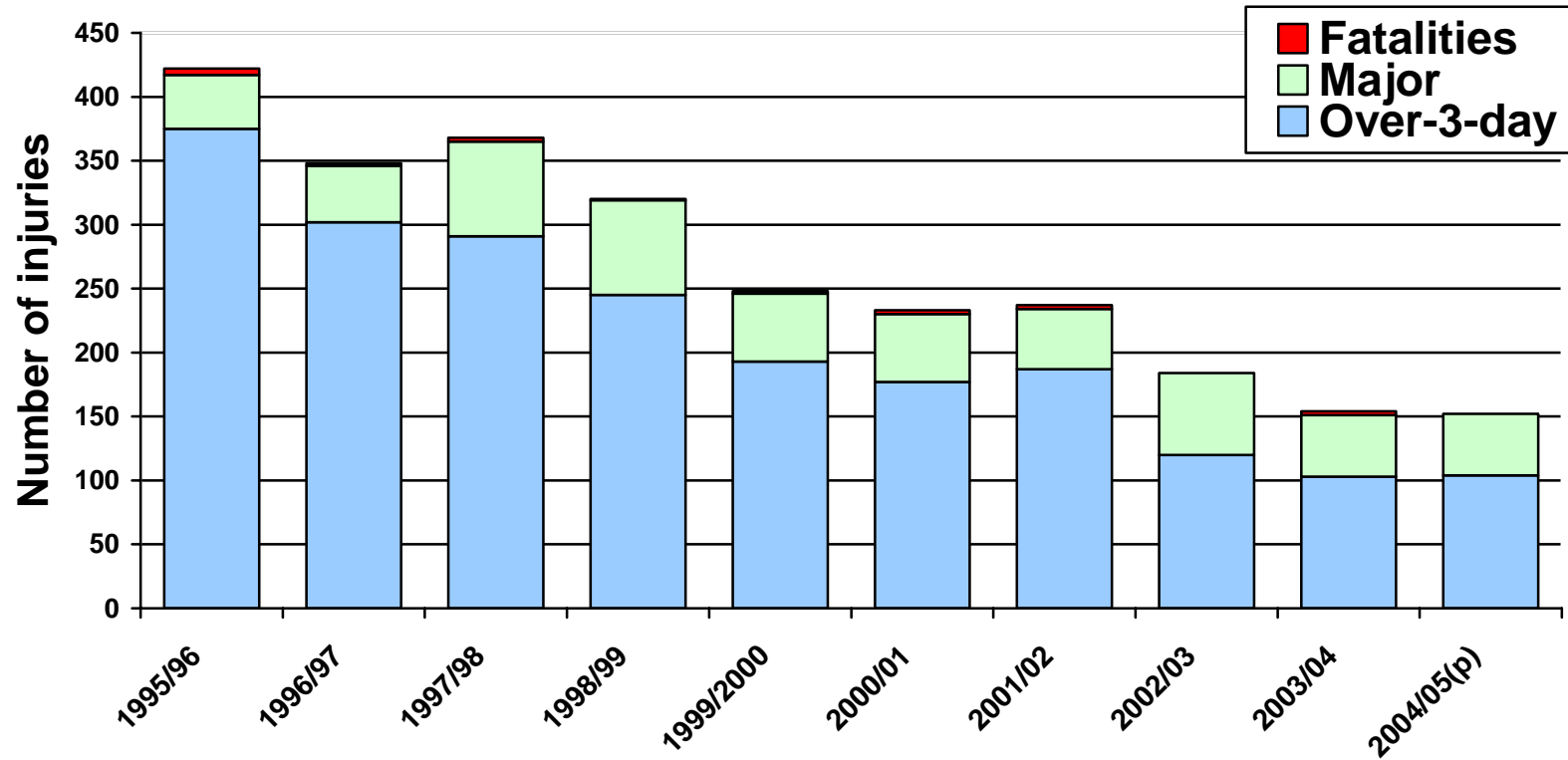
(p) = provisional

**Table 11 - SUMMARY OF DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE BY TYPE
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
01	Failure of lifting machinery etc.	43
02	Failure of pressure systems	3
05	Electrical short circuit or overload	8
09	Malfunction of breathing apparatus	5
10	Certain incidents in relation to a diving operation	11
13	Certain incidents in relation to a well	50
14	Certain incidents in respect of a pipeline or pipeline works	10
18	Collapse of structure	1
73	Release of petroleum hydrocarbon on or from an offshore installation	243
74	Fire or explosion other than type 73	46
75	Release or escape of a dangerous substance other than petroleum hydrocarbon	12
76	Collapse of an offshore installation or its plant	1
77	Failure of equipment required to maintain a floating installation on station; objects dropped on an installation, attendant vessel or into water; or damage to an installation from adverse weather conditions	113
78	Collision between a vessel or aircraft and an installation	3
79	Possible collision offshore	1
82	Evacuation of an installation	1
TOTAL		551

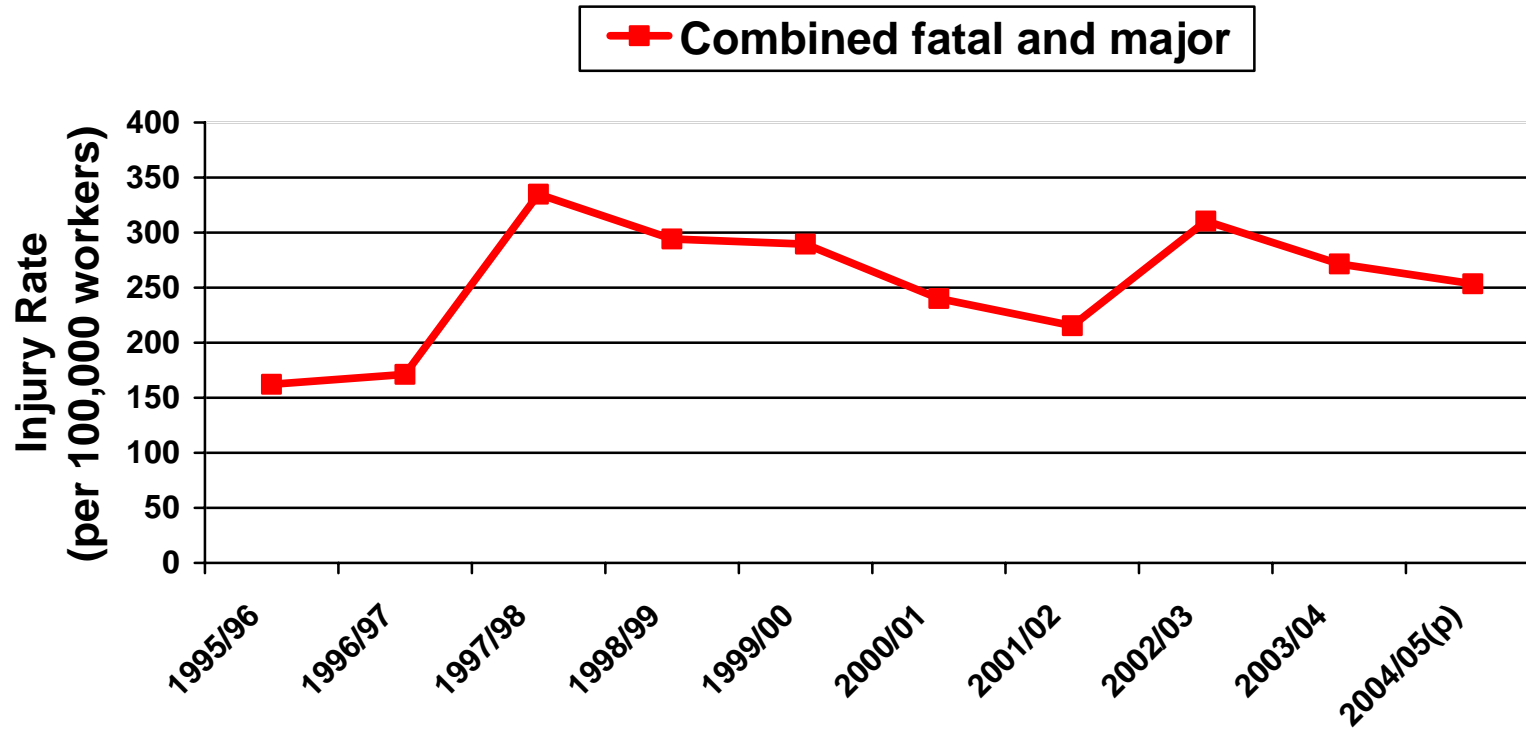
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Figure 1 - SUMMARY OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2005(p)



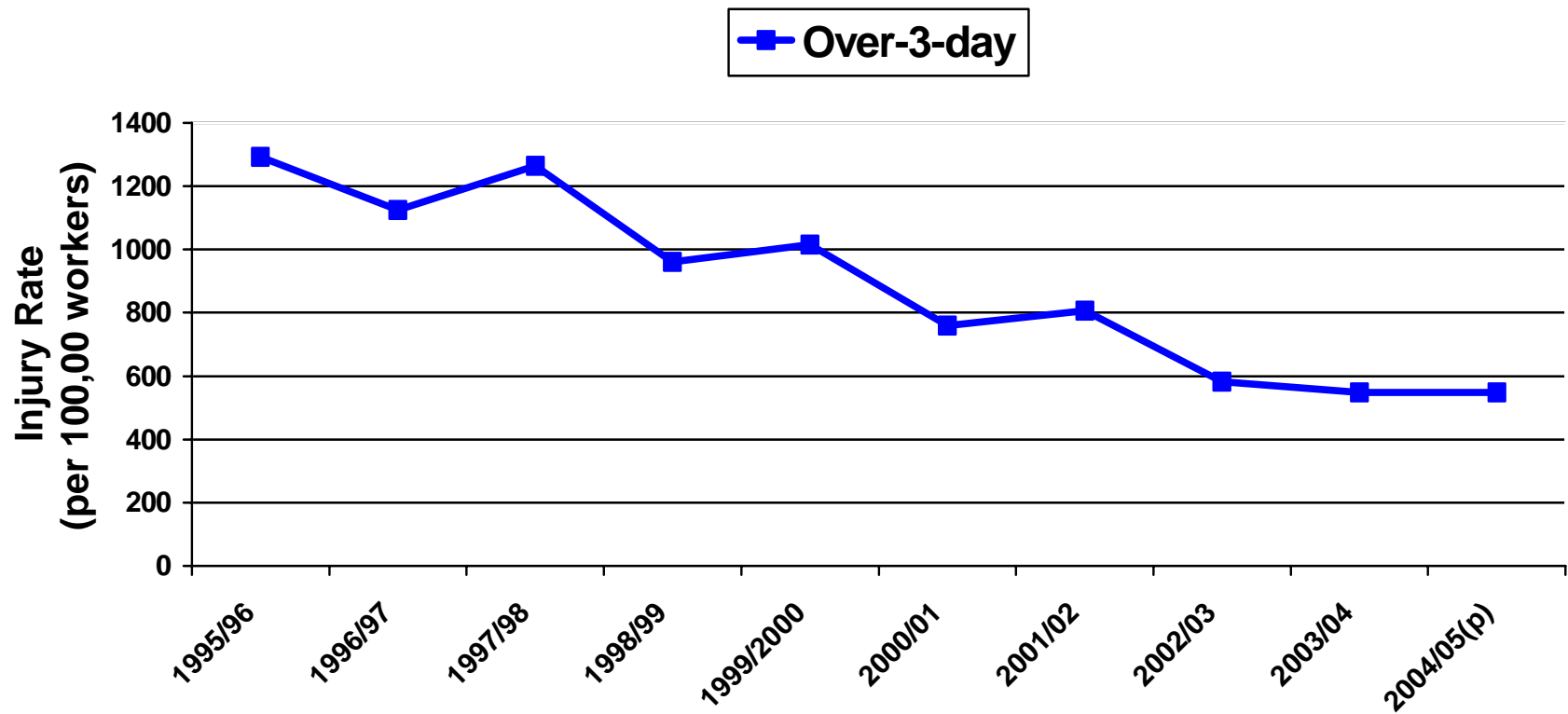
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Figure 2 - COMBINED FATAL AND MAJOR INJURY RATE (per 100,000 workers)
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2005(p)



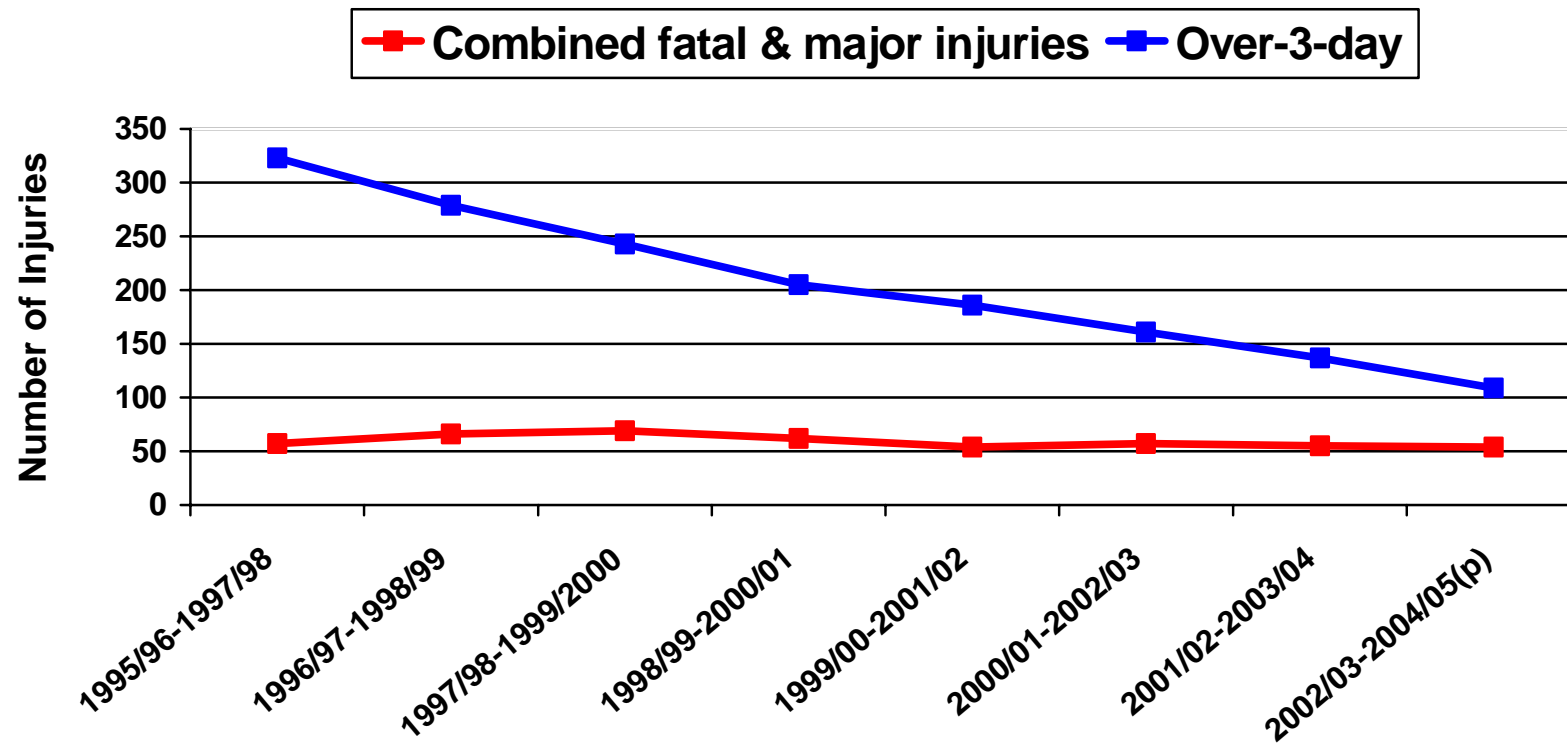
(p) = provisional

Figure 3 - OVER-3-DAY INJURY RATE (per 100,000 workers)
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2005(p)



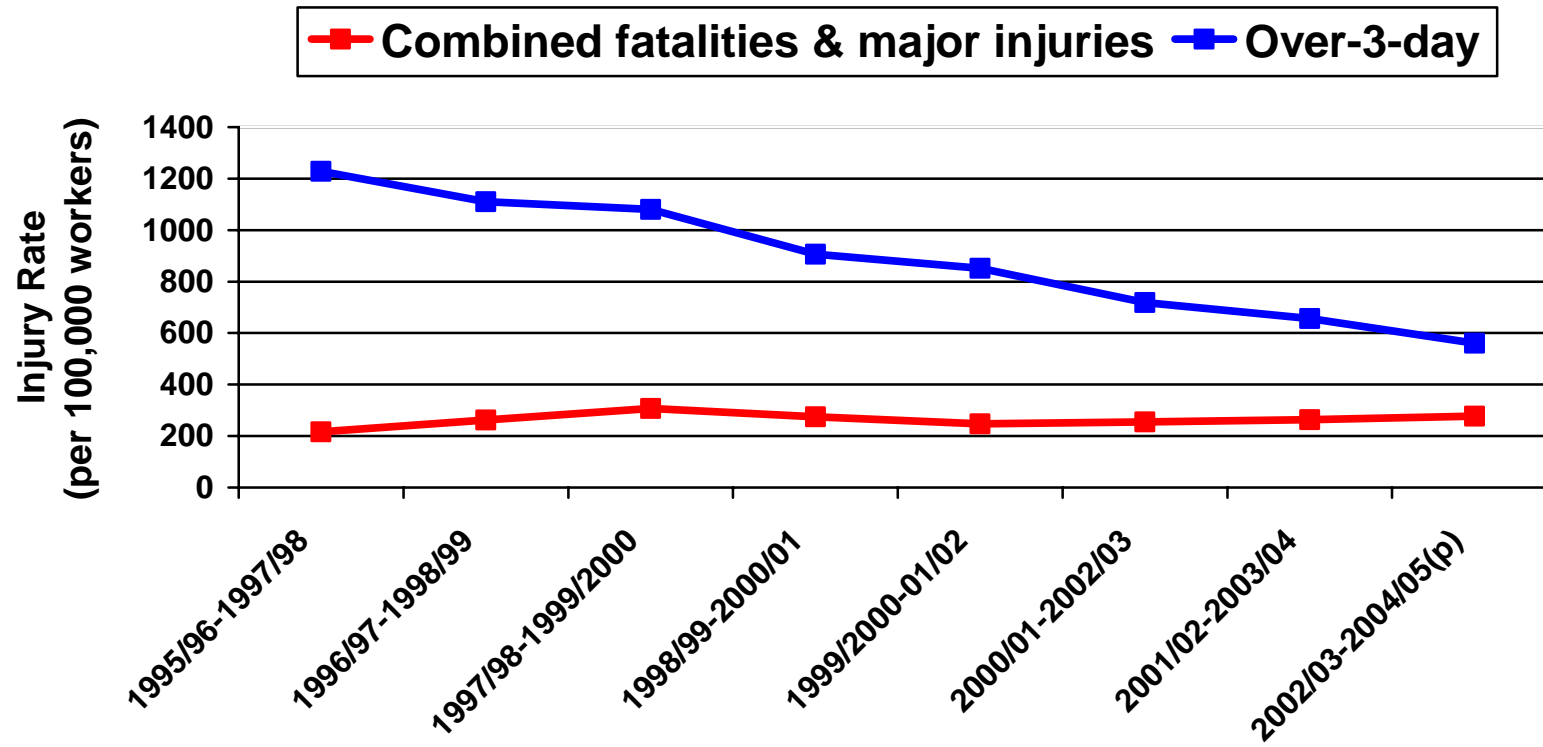
(p) = provisional

Figure 4 - 3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2005(p)



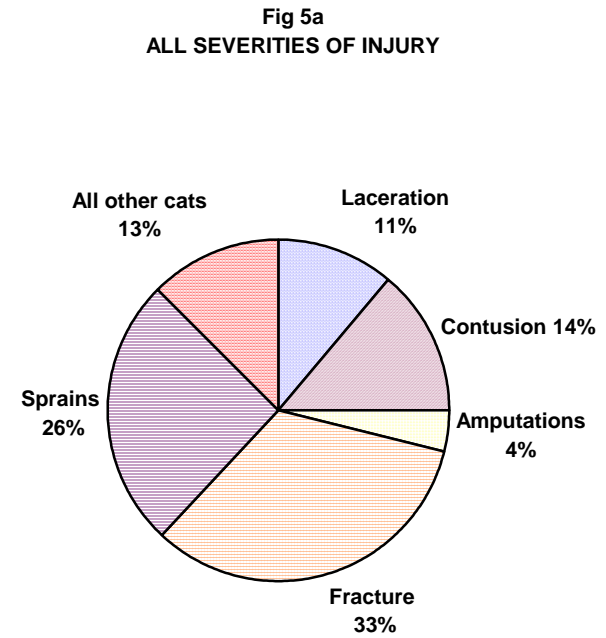
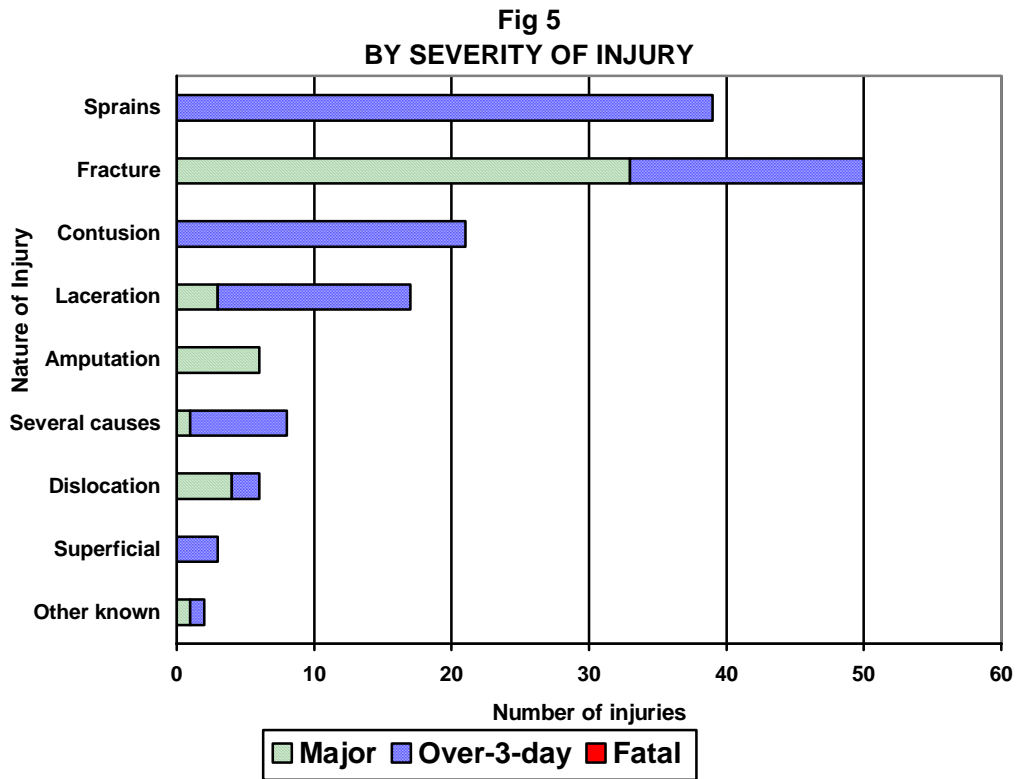
(p) = provisional

Figure 4a - 3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF INJURY RATES (per 100,000 workers)
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2005(p)



(p) = provisional

**Figure 5 and 5a - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**



(p) = provisional

**Figures 6 and 6a - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

Fig 6 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

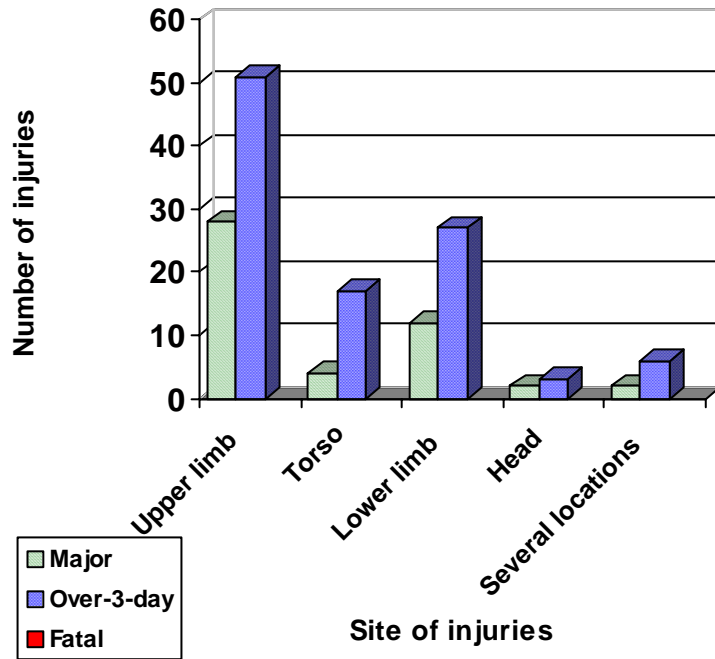
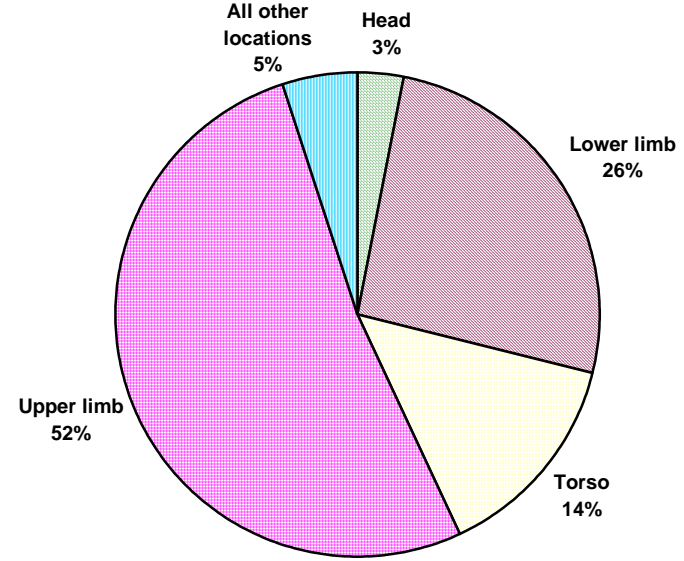


Fig 6a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



(p) = provisional

**Figures 7 and 7a - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

**Fig 7
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY**

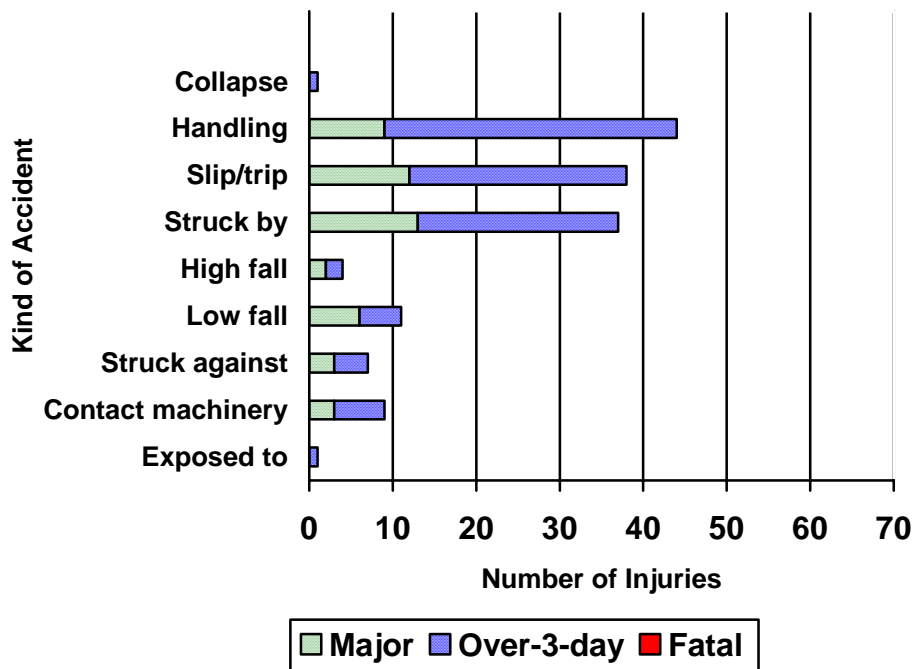
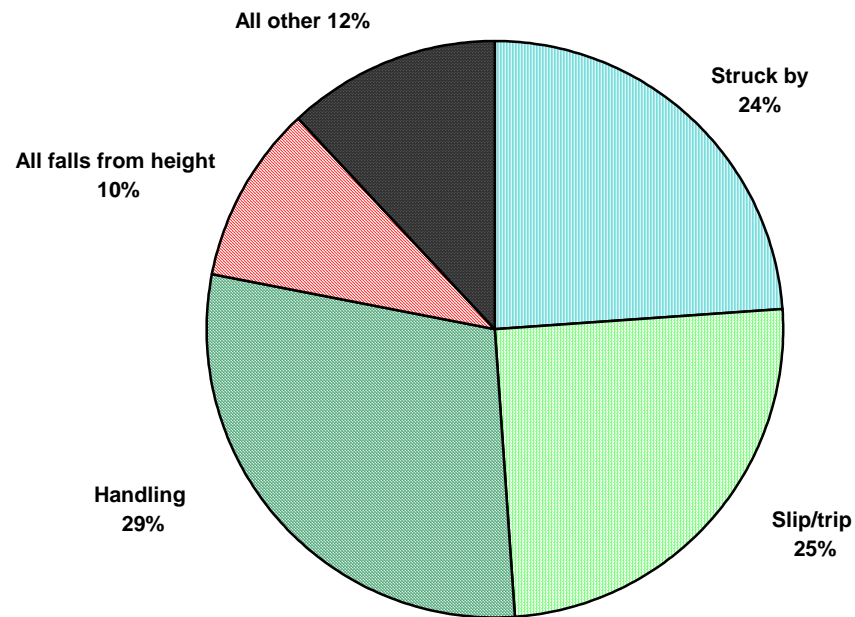


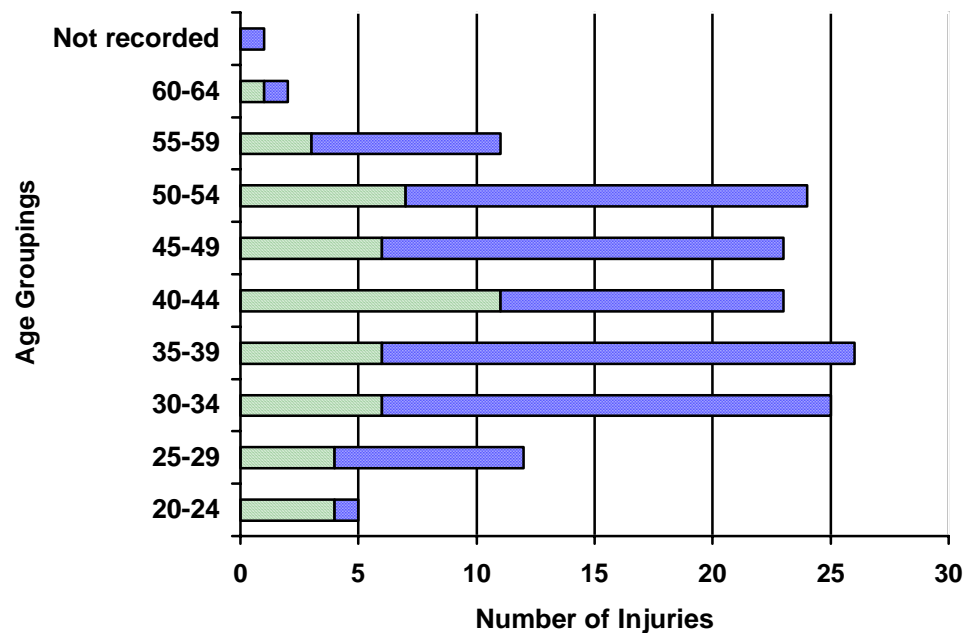
Fig 7a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



(p) = provisional

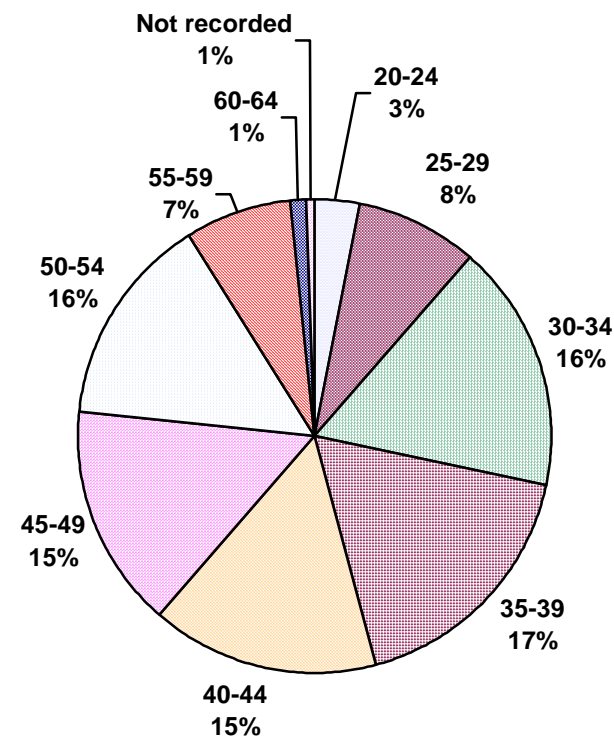
**Figures 8 and 8a - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005 (p)**

Fig 8 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY



(p) = provisional

Fig 8a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



**Figures 9 and 9a - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT
APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)**

Fig 9 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

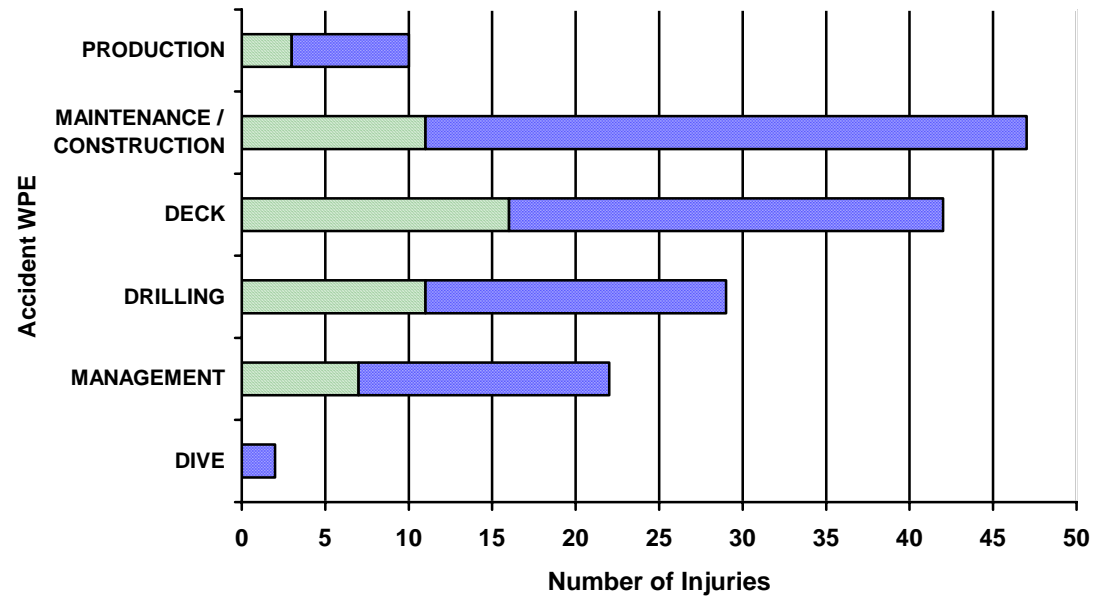
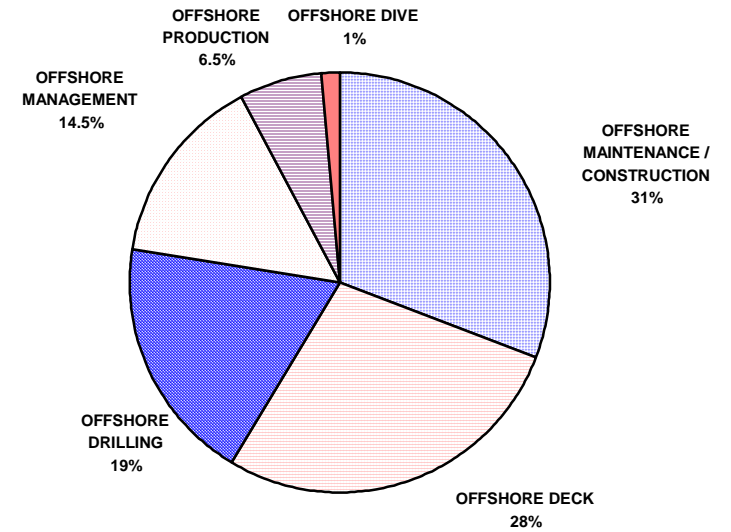


Fig 9a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



(p) = provisional

Figures 10 and 10a - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGENT OF ACCIDENT
 APRIL 2004 – MARCH 2005(p)

Fig 10
 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

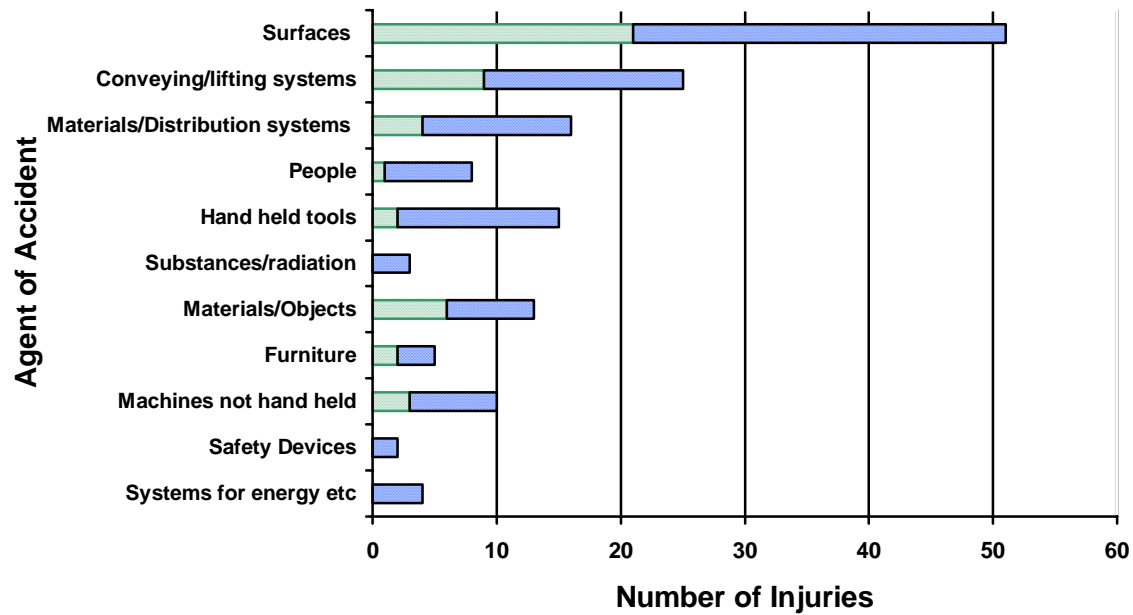
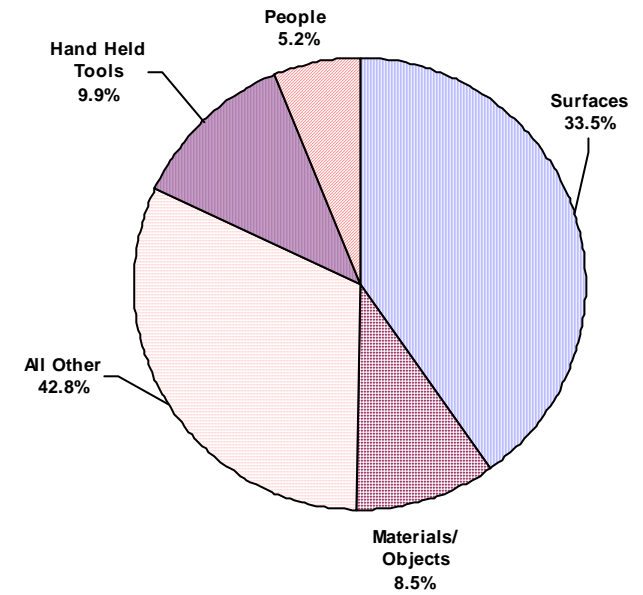


Fig 10a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Major Over-3-day Fatal

Annex 2 - Finalised data for 2003/04

**Table 1 - SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

FATALITIES	3
MAJOR	48
COMBINED FATAL AND MAJOR INJURIES	51
OVER-3-DAY	103
DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES	530

**Table 2 - SUMMARY OF INJURY RATES (per 100,000 workers)
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

ESTIMATED WORKFORCE⁶	18,793
FATALITIES	16.0
MAJOR	255.4
COMBINED FATAL AND MAJOR INJURIES	271.4
OVER-3-DAY	548.1

**Table 3 - SUMMARY OF ILL HEALTH
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

Disease Code	Description	No. of incidents
5	Decompression Illness	1
6	Barotrauma	1
8	Cramp Repetitive	1
10	Beat Knee	1
45	Occupational Dermatitis	2
48	Chickenpox	6
56	Malaria	1
	TOTAL	13

⁶ From Inland Revenue offshore population surveys for the period shown

**Table 4 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

NATURE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Amputation		6		6
Asphyxia/Poisoning	2			2
Burns		4	2	6
Concussion and internal injuries	1			1
Contusions		1	21	22
Dislocation		3		3
Fracture		27	9	36
Laceration and open wounds		4	8	12
Injuries of more than one of the other natures		2	4	6
Injuries not classified elsewhere			2	2
Injury not known			1	1
Loss of Sight		1		1
Sprains and strains			53	53
Superficial injuries			3	3
TOTAL	3	48	103	154

**Table 5 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY INJURED
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

SITE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Eye		5	1	6
Ear				0
Other parts of face		2	3	5
Head excluding face		1	3	4
Several locations of head				0
TOTAL: HEAD		8	7	15
Neck			2	2
Back			25	25
Trunk		1	5	6
Several locations of torso				0
TOTAL: TORSO		1	32	33
One or more finger/thumb(s)		10	17	27
Hand		4	7	11
Wrist		5	1	6
Rest of upper limb		6	6	12
Several locations of upper limb				0
TOTAL: UPPER LIMB		25	31	56
One or more toes			1	1
Foot		8	3	11
Ankle		3	14	17
Rest of lower limb		2	9	11
Several locations of lower limb				0
TOTAL: LOWER LIMB		13	27	40
Several locations		1	5	6
General locations	3			3
Unspecified locations			1	1
GRAND TOTAL	3	48	103	154

**Table 6 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

KIND OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined		1	1	2
Struck by moving, including flying or falling object		8	20	28
Struck against something fixed or stationary		1	3	4
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying		19	40	59
Slip, trip or fall on same level		7	27	34
Fall from height				
Up to and including 2 metres		4	6	10
Over 2 metres	1	2	1	4
Height not stated			2	2
TOTAL FALL FROM HEIGHT	1	6	9	16
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	2	3	3	8
Exposed to fire		1		1
Other kind of accident		1		1
Physical assault		1		1
GRAND TOTAL	3	48	103	154

**Table 7 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

AGE OF INJURED PERSON	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
18 – 19				
20 – 24	1	5	4	10
25 – 29	1	3	13	17
30 – 34		5	15	20
35 – 39		8	23	31
40 – 44		8	14	22
45 – 49	1	9	8	18
50 – 54		4	18	22
55 – 59		4	6	10
60 – 64		2		2
65 - 69				
Not recorded			2	2
TOTAL	3	48	103	154

**Table 8 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
OFFSHORE DECK		12	20	32
OFFSHORE DIVE		1	1	2
OFFSHORE DRILL	1	8	22	31
OFFSHORE MANAGEMENT		3	14	17
OFFSHORE PROD		5	19	24
OFFSHORE MAINTENANCE / CONSTRUCTION	2	19	27	48
TOTAL	3	48	103	154

**Table 9 - SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGENT OF ACCIDENT
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

AGENT OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Surfaces, structures and building access	1	11	37	49
Systems for the distribution of materials or substances		9	10	19
Hand held tools and equipment		2	8	10
Systems for energy and storage motors			2	2
Conveying, lifting storage systems and hand held pushed/pulled transport equipment		10	17	27
Machines and equipment - not hand tools		1	1	2
Materials, objects, products, machine components		4	7	11
Substances and radiation	2	3	3	8
Safety devices and equipment		3		3
Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office equipment, personal equipment		2	6	8
People		3	12	15
GRAND TOTAL	3	48	103	154

**Table 10 - SUMMARY OF DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE BY TYPE
APRIL 2003 – MARCH 2004**

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
01	Failure of lifting machinery etc.	46
02	Failure of pressure systems	7
05	Electrical short circuit or overload	7
09	Malfunction of breathing apparatus	2
10	Certain incidents in relation to a diving operation	7
13	Certain incidents in relation to a well	51
14	Certain incidents in respect of a pipeline or pipeline works	8
73	Release of petroleum hydrocarbon on or from an offshore installation	249
74	Fire or explosion other than type 73	28
75	Release or escape of a dangerous substance other than petroleum hydrocarbon	13
77	Failure of equipment required to maintain a floating installation on station; objects dropped on an installation, attendant vessel or into water; or damage to an installation from adverse weather conditions	105
78	Collision between a vessel or aircraft and an installation	6
82	Evacuation of an installation	1
	TOTAL	530