

**OFFSHORE INJURY, ILL HEALTH AND INCIDENT  
STATISTICS 2006/2007**

**HID STATISTICS REPORT  
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# **OFFSHORE INJURY AND INCIDENT STATISTICS 2006/2007**

**Health & Safety Executive  
Hazardous Installations Directorate  
Offshore Division (OSD)**

## **Preface**

This is the seventh report in a series of HID Statistics reports covering offshore injury and incident statistics, which continues from the previous OTO series. It is the eleventh under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR), and presents data on injuries, diseases and incidents reported for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007.

**Copies of this report can be downloaded from HSE's website at**

**<http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore>**

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## Summary

This report contains details of offshore accidents, dangerous occurrences and ill health reported to HSE from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007, with summarised data back to 1995/96 for comparison.

The main points are:

- Two fatalities were reported in 2006/07, compared with two in 2005/06, none in 2004/05 and three in 2003/2004.
- 39 major injuries were reported, compared to 50 in 2005/06. This is the lowest since 1995/96.
- The major injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased again, from 216.7 in 2005/06 to 138.4. This is the lowest since the 10-year peak of 321.7 in 1997/98. The combined fatal and major injury rate also decreased, from 225.4 to 145.5.
- 164 'over-3-day' injuries were reported, an increase of 39 over the previous year. The over-3-day injury rate increased from 541.8 per 100,000 workers to 582.1 – an increase of 7.4% compared to 2005/06. This is 55% lower than the peak of 1293 in 1995/96.
- 485 dangerous occurrences were reported, compared with 491 in 2005/06, a decrease of 6. This is the lowest level in the last ten years, and 36.5% less than the peak of 764 in 2000/01.
- The estimated offshore workforce was 23,072 in 2005/06 and 28,176 in 2006/07, an increase of 22.1%.
- As last year, the 'maintenance/construction' work process environment produced the highest number of 'all injuries' and 'major injuries' this year, followed by 'offshore drilling'. There were two fatalities in 'maintenance and construction'.
- For the combined fatal and major injury category, the work process environment 'offshore deck' experienced a marked reduction. Overall, 'offshore deck' operations saw a reduction of 55% for all injuries in 2006/07 compared to the previous year.
- 'Handling' was the most common type of accident followed by 'slips / trips'. 'Struck by' was the most common kind of accident last year but reduced to the third most common type this year. The significant majority of major injuries were to limbs, with most affecting the upper limb, especially to various parts of the hand or wrist.
- The ratio of over-3-day to major injuries has fallen significantly over the last decade. However this year, as last year, it has increased, due to the reversal of the long-term downward trend of over-3-day injuries and to the fall in major injuries in 2006/07. This year the increased offshore activity may have had an effect and the three-year rolling average of injury rate for over-3-day injuries shows a small increase following the continuing fall of the previous nine years.

## **Introduction**

1.1 This report covers the period from April 2006 to March 2007, with summary data from 1995/96 for comparison. It is based on incidents reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR).

1.2 Commentary is provided on the statistics as a whole, and more detailed analysis of major injuries. Annex 1 contains tables and graphs of the 2006/07 statistics.

1.3 OSD commissioned a review of the pre-1996/97 data to reclassify injuries from that period in line with the RIDDOR requirements. All data in this report now conforms to the RIDDOR classification. Care should be taken in making comparisons, particularly where small numbers of incidents are involved, to avoid reading too much significance into variations.

1.4 In addition to fatalities reportable to HSE, there were also fatalities arising from marine and aviation sector activities, not regulated by HSE, but related to the offshore oil and gas industry operations. On 27 December 2006, HSE was notified that a helicopter had ditched in Morecambe Bay whilst transferring offshore workers between gas platforms in the North Morecambe offshore field. Two pilots and five passengers were on board. Whilst just beyond the date span for this report, the capsizing of the MV Bourbon Dolphin involving loss of crew during anchor laying operations was reported on 12 April 2007.

## **Commentary**

### **Population**

2.1 Injury rates are calculated using offshore population data from the industry's Vantage personnel tracking system. Up to and including 2003/04, data from the Inland Revenue was used. For 2006/7, the estimated offshore population was 28,176, which is 22.1% up on the previous year's figure of 23,072, reversing the downward trend of recent years – see Table 2 – and is now the highest since 1995/96.

### **Fatal injuries**

2.2 There were two fatal injuries during 2006/07, but the number continues to show no overall trend.

### **Major injuries**

2.3 The number of major injuries (39) decreased by eleven over the previous year. The major injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased 36% to 138.4. The combined number of fatal and major injuries decreased by 11 to 41, but the injury rate per 100,000 workers fell 35% to 145.5.

## **Over-3-day injuries**

2.4 The number of over-3-day injuries increased 31.2% compared to 2005-06, to 164, the highest for 5 years. However the over-3-day injury rate increased by 7.4%, reflecting the increase in the offshore working population.

## **Ratio of over-3-day to major injuries**

2.5 Table 4 and Figure 5 show the ratio of major to over-3-day injuries for the last twelve years. There was a slight increasing trend over the last three years leading to a significant rise in 2006/07. This may reflect that some over 3-day injuries might have had the potential to lead to major injuries if less fortunate circumstances had applied.

## **Three-year rolling averages**

2.6 Three-year rolling averages smooth out variations and give a clearer picture of overall trends - see Tables 3 and 3a and Figures 4 and 4a.

The three-year rolling average for the combined number of fatal and major injuries has virtually plateaued over the last six years. The average for the fatal and major injury rate, which takes account of the working population, has decreased 19% over the last 12 months. The average for over-3-day injuries has increased, after a reducing trend for several years. The over-3-day injury rate rolling average has also shown a small rise.

## **Details of injuries**

### **Nature of injury**

2.7 Table 5 categorises injuries by severity and nature of injury, and Figures 6 and 6a illustrate their distribution. The most frequent natures of injury were sprains and strains (25.4% - 52 injuries), fractures (24.9% - 51 injuries), and contusions (21.5% - 44 injuries). For major injuries, fracture was the most commonly occurring nature, with 25 incidents, 64% of the total number of major injuries (2 of which involved multiple injuries). There were five amputation injuries, compared with two last year. For over-3-day injuries, 'Sprains and strains' were the most common nature of injury, with 52 incidents (32% of over 3-day injuries). Contusions accounted for 27% of all over-3-day injuries (44 incidents), and fractures 17%, with 28 incidents.

### **Part of body injured**

2.8 Table 6 and Figures 7 and 7a provide information on the site of injury. The upper limb<sup>1</sup> accounted for 108 (53%) of all injuries for 2006/07. The lower limb accounted for 44 of all injuries (21.5%). The torso accounted for 34 of all injuries (16.5%). There were 7 head injuries, 3.4% of the total. Injuries to the limbs accounted for 33 (85%) of all major injuries, predominantly to the upper limb.

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1 Upper limb includes the fingers and the thumb, hand and wrist.



For over-3-day injuries, injuries to the limbs accounted for 119 of all injuries (73%). There were 82 (50%) incidents to the upper and 37 (23%) to the lower limbs. Of the upper limb injuries, 46 (56%) were attributed to injury to one or more fingers or thumbs, a significantly increased proportion compared to 2005/06 (29%). Injuries to the torso accounted for 18% of all over-3-day incidents, with 29 incidents reported.

### **Kind of accident**

2.9 Table 7 and Figures 8 and 8a record the breakdown of the kind of accident against severity of injury. 54 (26%) of all injuries were from handling, lifting or carrying, of which 13 resulted in major injury. 49 (24%) of all injuries were associated with slips, trips and falls on the same level, 16 incidents (7.7%) were falls from height. 41 (20%) of all injuries were from being struck by moving, flying or falling objects compared to 63 (36%) for 2005/06. Of these, 5 resulted in major injury, compared to 22 for 2005/06, whilst one produced a fatality. The 'other/not recorded' category of accident includes incidents that do not readily fit the other categories, but include 7 accidents resulting in injury related to body movements. 4 'handling' accidents may also be partly attributed to body movements related injury.

### **Age of injured person**

2.10 Table 8 and Figures 9 and 9a give the age of the injured persons. The age band 35-39 recorded the highest number of injuries with 33 (16%) of incidents. The 55-59 age band recorded the highest number of major injuries (7 incidents, 18%) and two fatalities. 24% of all injuries (50 incidents) and 36% of major injuries (14) were sustained by persons over 50.

### **Work Process Environment**

2.11 Table 9 and Figures 10 and 10a describe the type of activity being carried out when the incident occurred. Work Process Environment categories were introduced for offshore incidents from April 2001. Prior to that, categories under 'operation' were used. Any direct comparisons of these categories should therefore be used with care. Most injuries occurred in the maintenance/ construction environment (77 incidents, or 38% of all injuries, including 2 fatalities). The maintenance and construction environment also had the most major injuries (15 incidents, or 38%), followed by production and drilling (each having 8 injuries, or 20% each).

### **Agent of Accident**

2.12 Table 10 and Figures 11 & 11a give information on the agent of accident against severity of injury. 35% of all injuries (70 incidents) involved 'surfaces, structures and building access equipment'. 49 incidents (24% of the total) involved 'conveying, lifting storage systems and hand-held pushed/pulled transport equipment'. These two categories also had the majority of major injuries.

## Reportable Diseases

2.13 Table 11 indicates there were 21 cases of disease reported in 2006/07, compared with 18 in 2005/06. There were nine cases of chickenpox and, eight of decompression illness. There were two cases of food poisoning (one involving 21 persons and one involving 16 persons), and two hand-arm vibration cases.

## Dangerous Occurrences

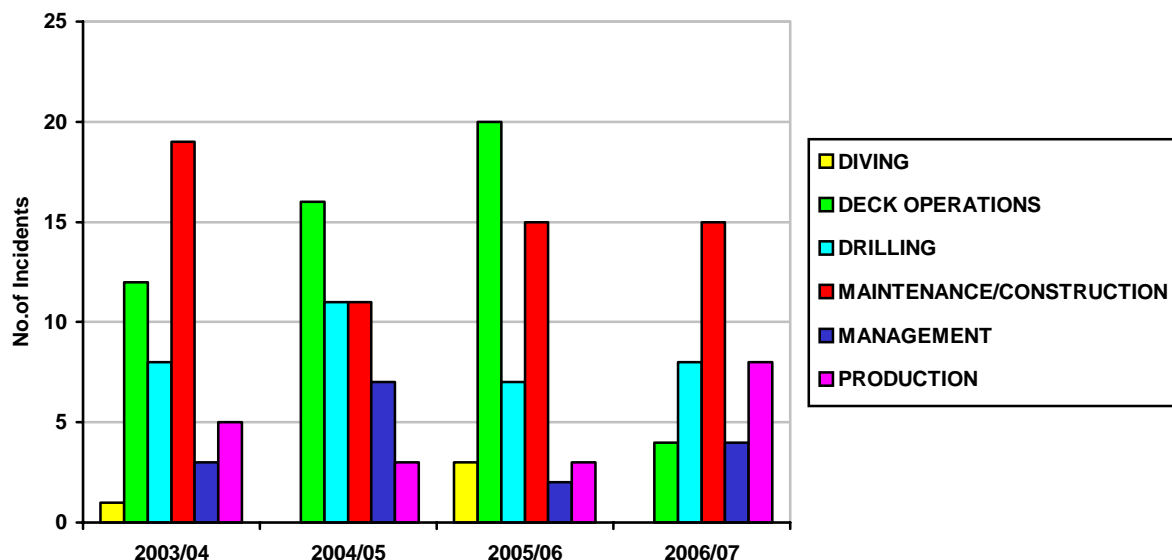
2.14 The total of 485 reported dangerous occurrences (DO) for 2006/07 represents a small decrease of 6 compared to the figure for 2005/06 (491 incidents). Table 12 gives a summary of dangerous occurrences by type. DO type 73 (release of hydrocarbon) accounted for 173 (35.7%) of all incidents and DO type 77 (station-keeping, dropped objects and weather) accounted for 28% of all incidents in 2006/07 (136 incidents – an increase of 19). Failure of lifting machinery, etc. events (DO type 01) fell 24% to 31 incidents. Fire or explosion incidents increased by 6 to 41, representing 8.5% of the total.

## Further analysis of major injuries

3.1 This section compares the numbers of reported major injuries for the last four years and examines the links between the main data categories and other aspects. Fatal injuries are not included.

### Major injuries by Work Process Environment

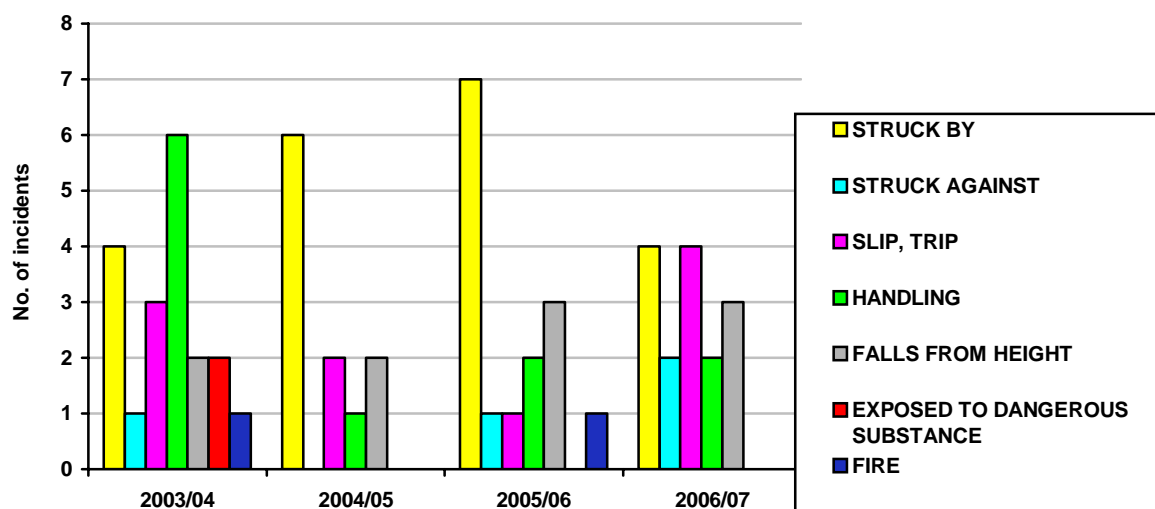
3.2 The chart below shows the numbers of reported major injuries over the last four years, sorted by the main work process environments. Maintenance / construction, deck operations (including air and sea transport) and drilling dominate the work areas where injuries occur, accounting for around 79% of major injuries over the last 4 years. Deck operations accidents resulting in a major injury showed a significant drop in 2006/07 compared to previous years.



## Major injuries in Offshore Maintenance & Construction

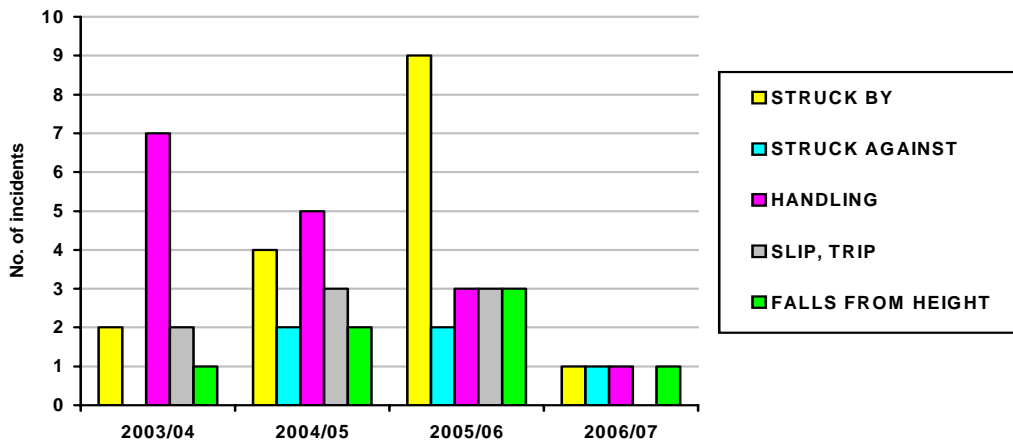
3.3 The chart below shows the relationship between 'offshore maintenance / construction' and kind of accident.

The total number of major injuries for 2006/07 has remained the same as 2005/06 at 15. The highest accident category for 2006/07 was shared between 'Struck by' and 'slip, trip', each with four incidents. Eleven injuries resulted with fractures and one resulted in a dislocated shoulder. Nine incidents involved upper limbs, one involved the neck and two were to the trunk. There were two injuries resulting in loss of fingers, one severed by the accident and one later amputated.



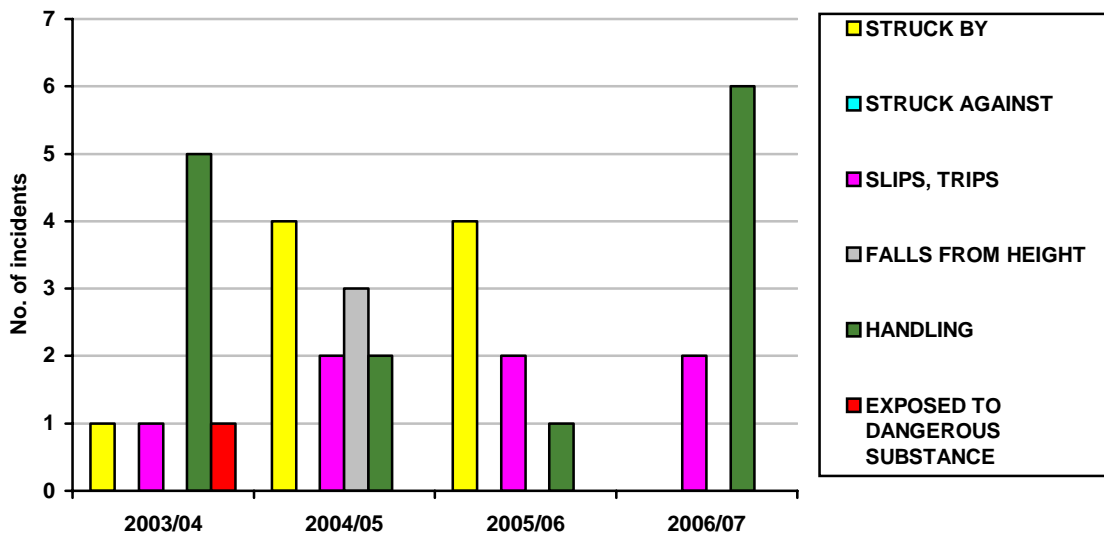
## Major injuries in Offshore Deck Operations (including Transport)

3.4 The chart below shows the links between offshore deck operations and kind of accident. Major injuries in this discipline reduced significantly in 2006/07 to around 10% of major injuries for the year. However, historically, deck operations have been a high contributor to major injury totals and account for around 28% over the last four years. In 2006/07, one incident resulted in multiple fractures and one in a severed finger.



### Major injuries in Offshore Drilling / Workover

3. 5 The chart below shows the links between 'offshore drilling/workover' and kind of accident.



Major injuries in this discipline account for around 18% of all reported major injuries over the 4 year period. The total for 2006/07 was eight, with 'Handling' the largest category, with six instances. The injuries associated with handling were mainly fractured, crushed or severed fingers.

## **Number of major injuries**

3.6 39 major injuries were recorded, 11 less than 2005/06 and 9 less than 2004/05. The injury rate decreased significantly in 2006/07, reflecting both the fall in major injuries and the 22% increase in the size of the workforce.

3.7 There has been a significant decrease in incidents in the 'offshore deck' discipline, falling to 10% of all major injuries in 2006/07. The number of major injury incidents in the 'maintenance/construction' discipline was unchanged from last year at 15 major injuries this year, though this represents a greater percentage (38%) of the total of major injuries for 2006/07. There were two fatalities associated with 'maintenance and construction' in 2006/07.

## **Age of injured person**

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

## **Nature and site of injury**

3.9 'Fracture' has been the most frequently recorded single kind of injury for the last four years up to 2005/06 and is the second highest for 2006/07. Fractures were involved in the majority of major injuries with 19 events (49%) of all major injury incidents for 2006/07. Fractures to the hand or foot were the most frequent. Sprains and strains accounted for the highest number of a single kind of injury (53) but these were almost entirely over-3-day injuries (52). Amputations have risen from 2 to 4 this year, all involving fingers.

## **Kind of accident**

3.10 The main category for 'kind of major accident' during 2006/07, was 'Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying' with 13 incidents (33%). During the previous year, the main category was 'Struck by' with 22 major injuries. This has reduced to 5 major incidents for 2006/07, a fall of 77%, but the over-3-day injuries in this category showed a small reduction from 40 to 35 injuries (12% fall). 'Slips and trips', the second highest category in 2006/07, increased by 11% to 10 major injuries compared to 2005/06.

## **Other trends**

3.11 Last year's decrease in 'Handling' major injuries was reversed, with a rise from 5 to 13 in 2006/07.

3.12 Though the number of major injuries has reduced, the number of major injuries affecting the upper limb increased from 17 injuries to 26, representing 67% of major injuries in 2006/07 and a reversal of the fall seen the previous year. No head injuries were classed as major, compared to 8 the previous year and major injuries to the lower limb were also down by 54%.

## Hydrocarbon releases

4.1 This section provides outline details relating to hydrocarbon releases between 1998/00 and 2006/07. Table 12 and Fig. 12 show the split between releases described as 'Minor' and those that are described as either 'Major' or 'Significant', based on severity classification definitions agreed with the offshore industry. Details of these severity classifications can be found on the HSE website at [www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/index.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/index.htm) and by entering the Hydrocarbons Release System welcome page and selecting the 'help' facility.

4.2 Supplementary data on hydrocarbon releases reported under RIDDOR, upon which Fig. 13 is based, are voluntarily reported to HSE by offshore operators on Form OIR12.

4.3 The steady reduction in combined major and significant hydrocarbon releases levelled off in 2006/07 (74) compared to 2005/06 (73). The number of major releases reduced by one to 4.

4.4 The number of minor releases declined by 27.2% in 2006/07 (99) compared to 2005/06 (136).

4.5 Overall, the total number of releases in 2006/07 (173) fell by 17.2% compared to 2005/06 (209).

4.6 Hydrocarbon gas releases accounted for 84% of all major and significant releases. All four major releases were gas releases.

## Annex 1 – Data for 2006/7

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**Table 1 - Summary of injuries and dangerous occurrences April 1995 – March 2007**

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Fatalities	5	2	3	1	2	3	3	0	3	0	2	2
Major injuries	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48	50	39
Total fatalities & major injuries	47	46	77	75	55	56	50	64	51	48	52	41
Over-3-day injuries	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	111	125	164
Total injuries	422	348	368	320	248	233	237	184	154	159	177	205
Dangerous occurrences	528	569	649	693	647	764	661	635	530	558	491	485

**Table 2 - Injury rates per 100,000 workers April 1995 – March 2007**

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Workforce	29,003	26,853	23,000	25,500	19,000	23,330	23,206	20,619	18,793	18,940	23,072	28176
Fatal injury rate	17.2	7.4	13.0	3.9	10.5	12.9	12.9	0	16.0	0	8.7	7.1
Major injury rate	144.8	163.9	321.7	290.2	278.9	227.2	202.5	310.4	255.4	253.4	216.7	138.4
Fatal plus major injury rate	162.1	171.3	334.8	294.1	289.5	240.0	215.5	310.4	271.4	253.4	225.4	145.5
Over-3-day injury rate	1293	1124.6	1265.2	960.8	1015.8	758.7	805.8	582.0	548.1	586	541.8	582.1



**Table 3 - Three-year rolling average of number of injuries April 1995 - March 2007**

	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	2003/04 2005/06	2004/05 2006/07
Total fatalities and major injuries	56.7	66	69	62	53.4	56.7	55	54.3	50.3	47
Over-3-day injuries	323	279	243	205	185.7	161.3	136.7	111.3	113	133.3

**Table 3a – Three year rolling average of injury rates per 100,000 workers April 1995 – March 2007**

	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	2003/04 2005/06	2004/05 2006/07
Average workforce	26,285	25,118	22,500	22,610	21,845	22,385	20,873	19,451	20,268	23396
Fatal plus major injury rate	216.9	262.8	306.7	274.2	247.2	254.6	263.5	277.6	248.3	200.9
Over-3-day injury rate	1228.8	1110.8	1080.0	906.7	851.5	719.2	656.4	572.4	557.5	569.9

**Table 4 - Ratio of over-3-day to major injuries 1995-2007**

	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
MAJOR	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48	50	39
OVER-3-DAY	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	111	125	164
Ratio	8.9	6.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.3	4	1.9	2.14	2.31	2.5	4.2

**Table 5 - Severity of injury and nature of injury 2006/07**

NATURE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Amputation		5		5
Contusions			44	44
Dislocation		2	7	9
Fractures		23	28	51
Laceration & open wounds		4	19	23
Injuries of more than one of the other natures		5*	1	6
Injuries not classified elsewhere	2		4	6
Sprains & strains		1	52	52
Superficial injuries			6	6
Burns			3	3
Total	2	39	164	205

\*Includes 2 fracture injuries

**Table 6 - Severity of injury and part of body injured 2006/07**

SITE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Eye			3	3
Other parts of face			2	2
Head excluding face	1		1	2
Several locations of head				
<b>TOTAL: HEAD</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Neck		1	3	4
Back		1	21	22
Trunk		3	4	7
Several locations of torso			1	1
<b>TOTAL: TORSO</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>
One or more finger/thumb(s)		9	46	55
Hand		5	16	21
Wrist		4	5	9
Rest of upper limb		7	12	19
Several locations of upper limb		1	3	4
<b>TOTAL: UPPER LIMB</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>108</b>
One or more toes			2	2
Foot		2	9	11
Ankle		3	13	16
Rest of lower limb		2	12	14
Several locations of lower limb			1	1
<b>TOTAL: LOWER LIMB</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>
Several locations		1	10	11
General locations				
Unspecified locations	1			1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>205</b>

**Table 7 - Severity of injury and kind of accident 2006/07**

KIND OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined			8	8
Struck by moving, including flying or falling object	1	5	35	41
Struck against something fixed or stationary		3	15	18
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying		13	41	54
Slip, trip or fall on same level		10	39	49
Fall from height (number over 2m in brackets)		7(3)	9(3)	16(6)
Exposed to, or in contact with, a harmful substance	1		1	2
Exposed to fire				
Contact with electricity			3	3
Other/not recorded		1	13*	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>205</b>

\* includes 7 injuries linked to other body movements

**Table 8 - Severity of injury and age of injured person 2006/07**

AGE OF INJURED PERSON	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
20 – 24		2	16	18
25 – 29		6	19	25
30 – 34		1	18	19
35 – 39		4	29	33
40 – 44		6	24	30
45 – 49		5	19	24
50 – 54		5	15	20
55 – 59	2	7	14	23
60 – 64		1	4	5
65 - 69		1	1	2
Not recorded		1	5	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>205</b>

**Table 9 - Severity of injury and work process environment 2006/07**

WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
DECK OPERATIONS		4	17	21
DRILLING		8	33	41
MANAGEMENT		4	23	27
PRODUCTION		8	29	37
MAINTENANCE/CONSTRUCTION	2	15	60	77
OFFSHORE DIVING			2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>205</b>

**Table 10 - Severity of injury and agent of accident 2006/07**

AGENT OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Surfaces, structures and building access equipment		19	51	70
Systems for the distribution of materials or substances		4	12	16
Hand held tools and equipment		1	17	18
Systems for energy and storage, motors			3	3
Conveying, lifting storage systems and hand-held pushed/pulled transport equipment	1	10	38	49
Machines and equipment - not hand tools		3	2	5
Materials, objects, products, machine components		1	10	11
Substances and radiation	1		10	11
Safety devices and equipment		2		2
Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office and personal equipment		1	8	9
Leisure equipment			3	3
People			6	6
Other, not known			2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>205</b>

**Table 11 - Ill health April 1998 – March 2007**

DESCRIPTION	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	TOTAL
Decompression illness	3	2	1	5	4	1		2	8	26
Barotrauma			1			1				2
Cramp repetitive						1				1
Beat knee		1				1				2
Inflammation of tendons	1	1	1	2	1					6
Hand arm vibration			1						2	3
Occupational Dermatitis	4	2	5			2	1			14
Chickenpox	6	7	10	6	13	6	8	6	9	71
Food poisoning	1*	1						3	2**	7
Malaria						1				1
Meningitis	1		1							2
Rubella		1								1
Mumps					1		1	6		8
Scarlet Fever							1			1
Measles								1		1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>146</b>

\* This incident resulted in twelve people being affected.

\*\* One incident involved 21 workers, The other incident affected 16 workers.

**Table 12 - Dangerous occurrences by type 2006/07**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
01	Failure of lifting machinery etc.	31
02	Failure of pressure systems	8
05	Electrical short circuit or overload	5
09	Malfunction of breathing apparatus	3
10	Diving operations	15
11	Collapse of scaffolding	0
13	Well operations	40
14	Pipelines and pipeline works	2
73	Release of hydrocarbon	173*
74	Fire or explosion other than hydrocarbon	41
75	Release or escape of a dangerous substance other than hydrocarbon	20
76	Collapses	0
77	Failure of equipment required to maintain a floating installation on station; objects dropped on an installation, attendant vessel or into water; or weather damage	136
78	Collision between a vessel or aircraft and an installation	6
79	Possible collision offshore	4
80	Subsidence or collapse of seabed	0
81	Loss of stability or buoyancy	0
82	Evacuation of an installation	1
83	Falls into water	0
	TOTAL	485

\* Do Type 73 comprises 4 major releases, 70 Significant releases and 99 Minor releases (see Fig. 12)



Figure 1 – Injuries by severity April 1995 – March 2007

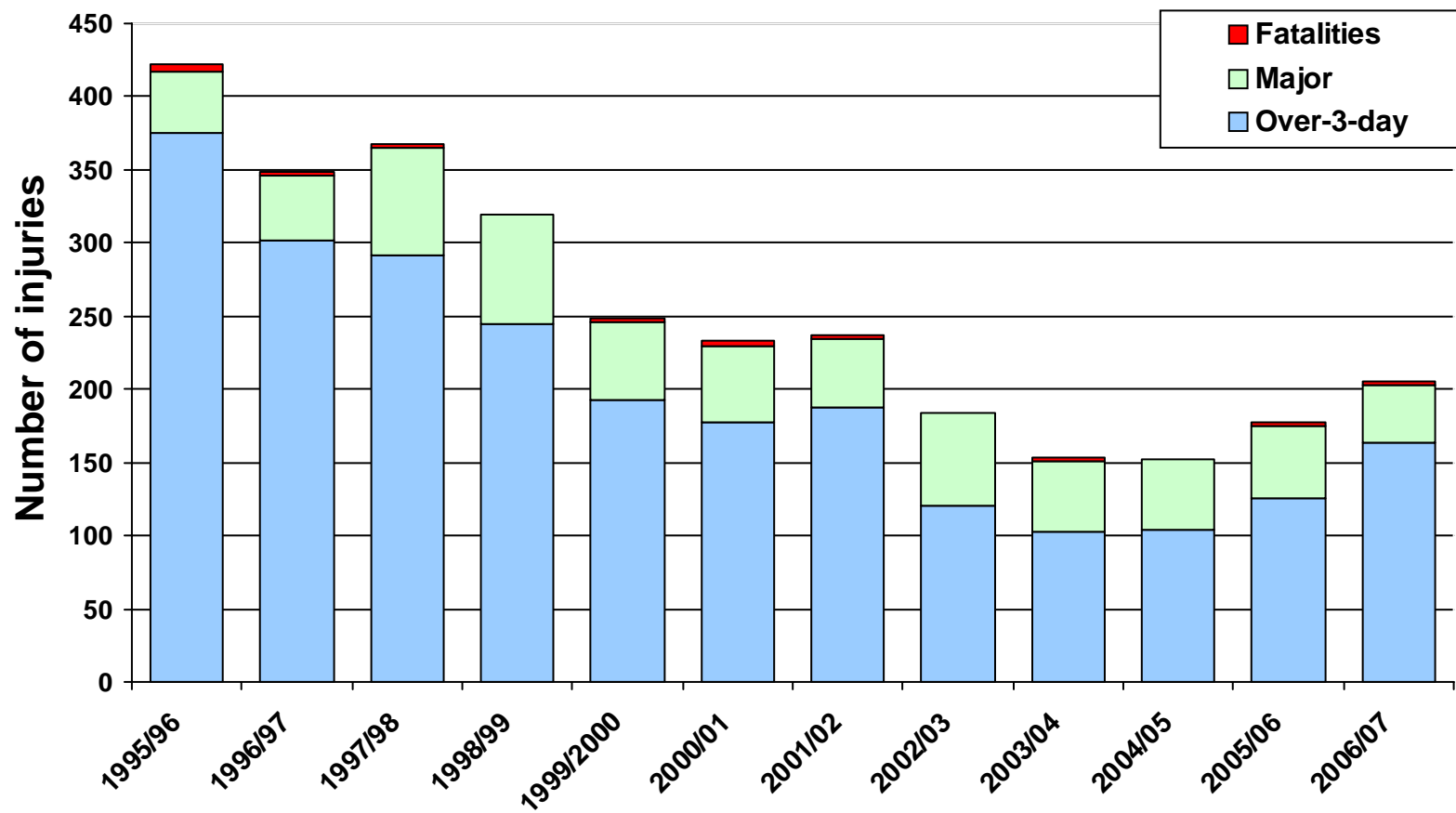


Figure 2 - Combined fatal and major injury rate April 1995 – March 2007

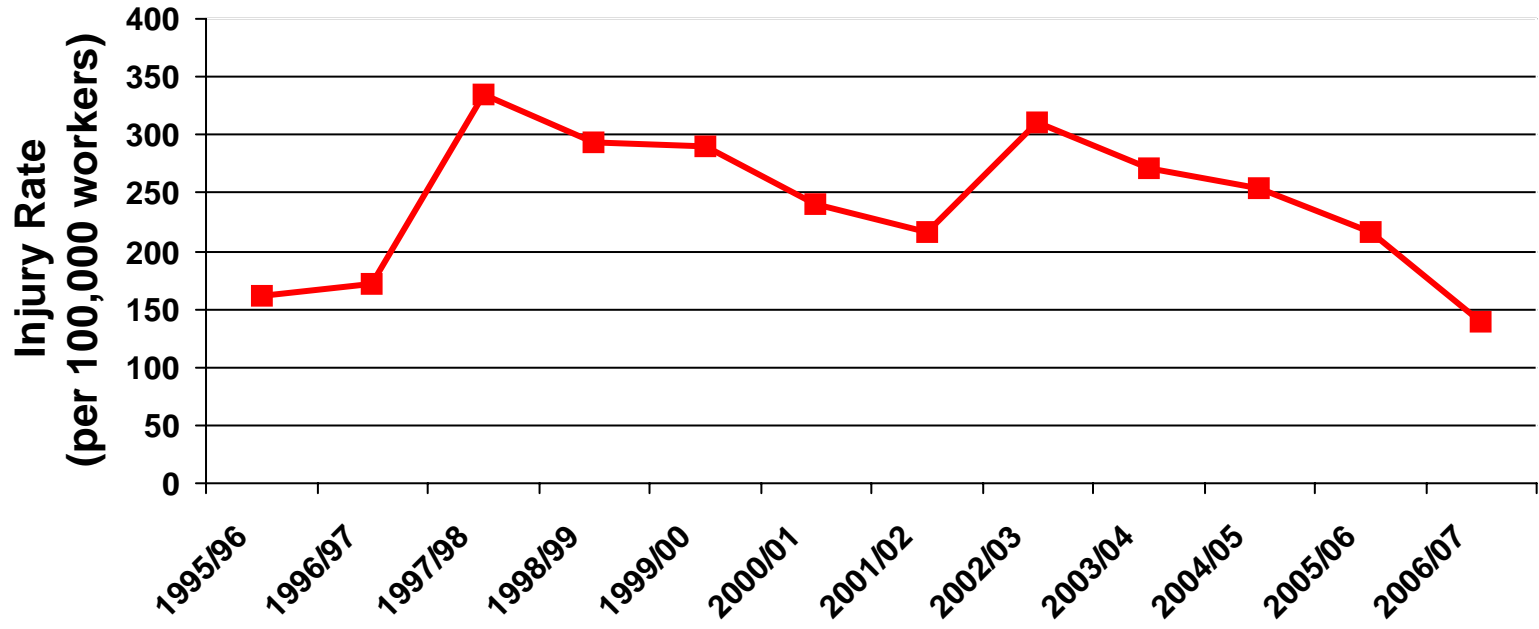


Figure 3 - Over-3-day injury rate April 1995 – March 2007

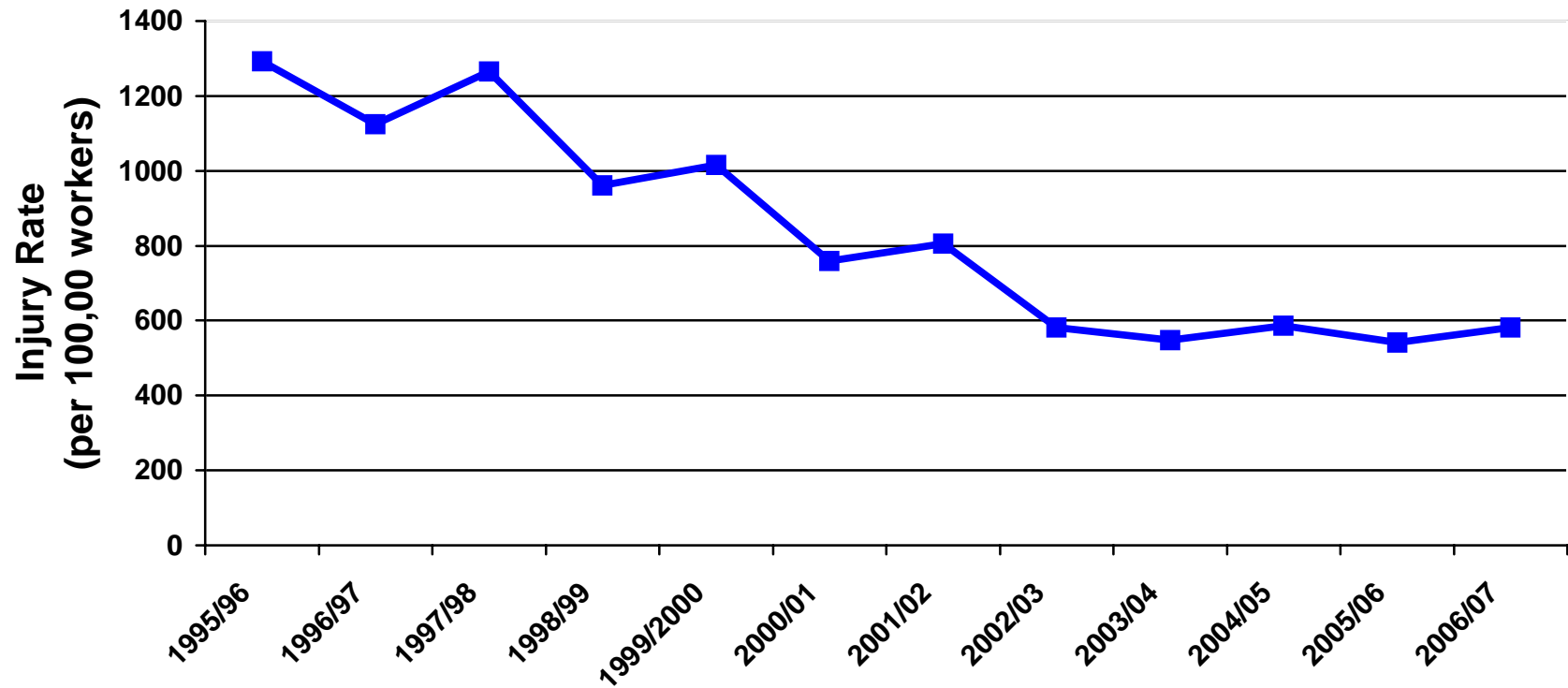


Figure 4 - 3-year rolling average of number of injuries April 1995 – March 2007

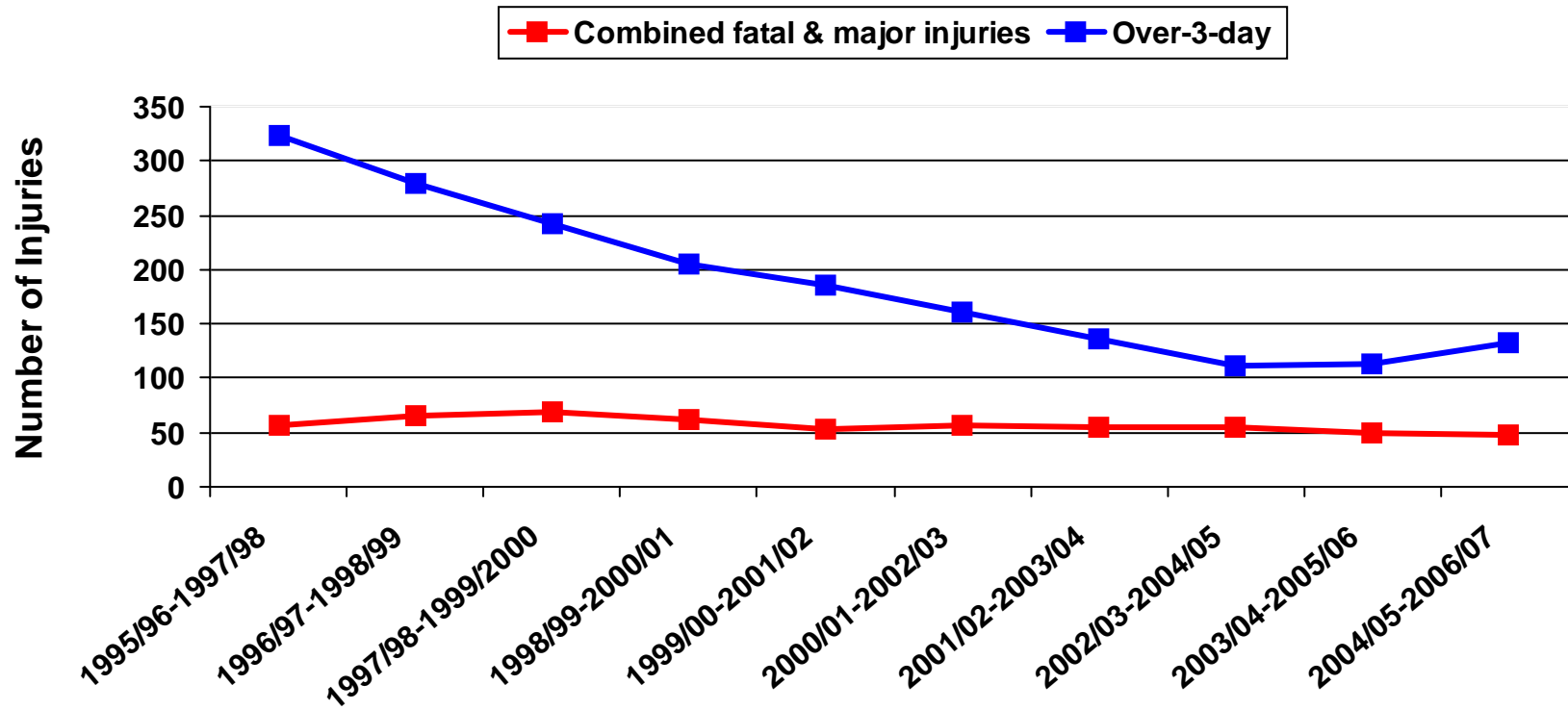


Figure 4a - 3-year rolling average of injury rates April 1995 – March 2007

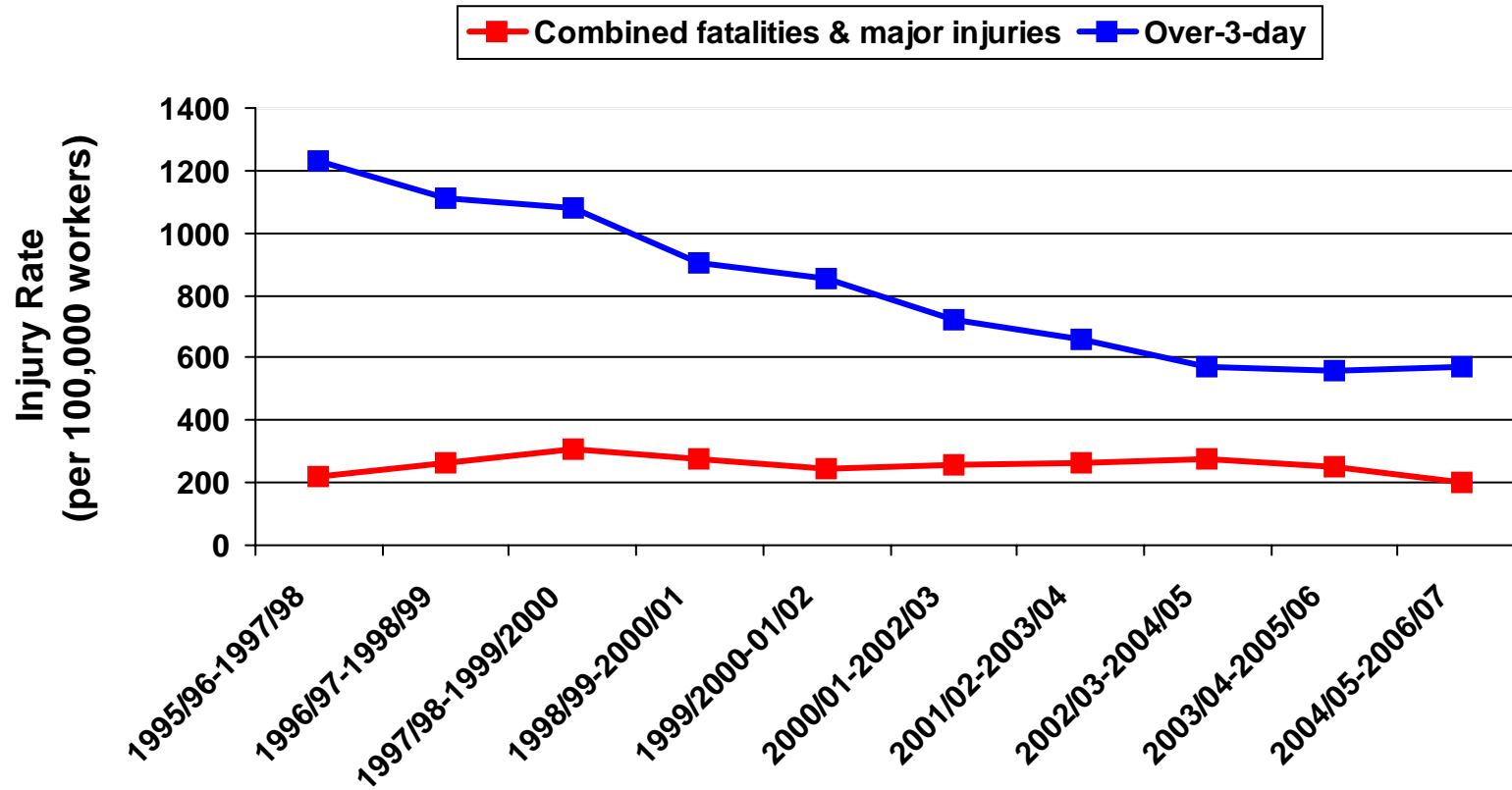


Figure 5 - Ratio of over-3-day to major injuries April 1995 – March 2007

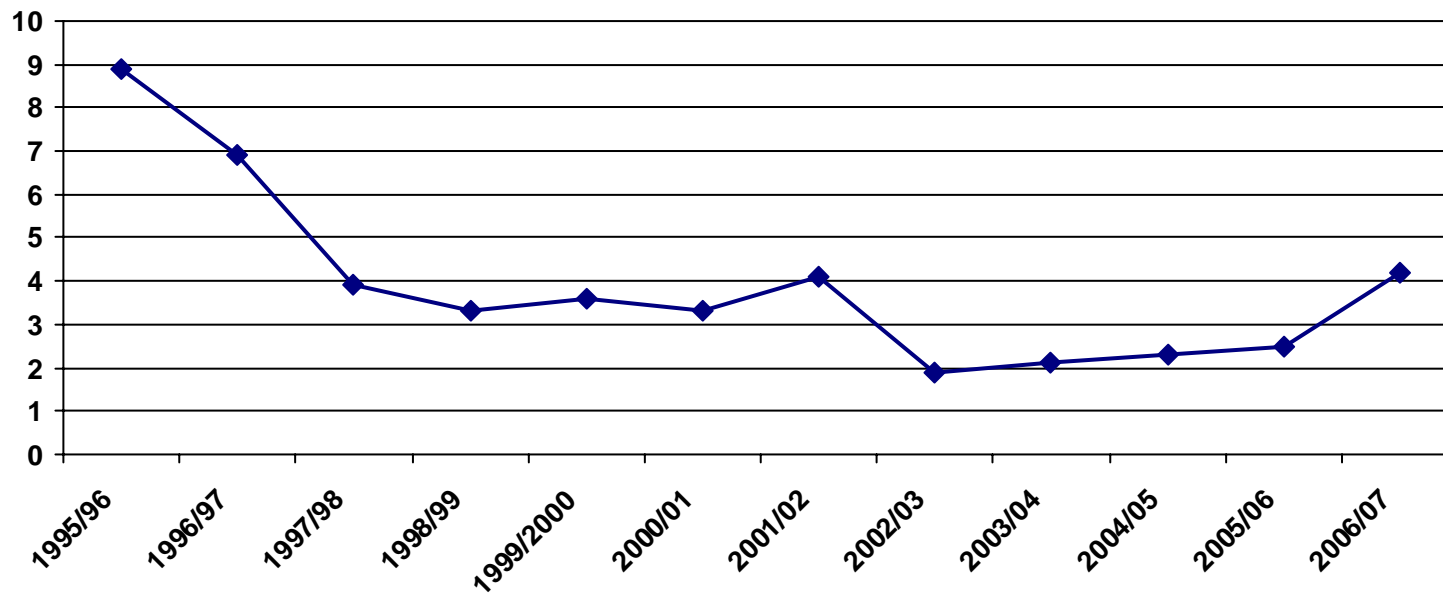


Figure 6 and 6a - Severity of injury and nature of injury 2006/07

Fig 6  
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

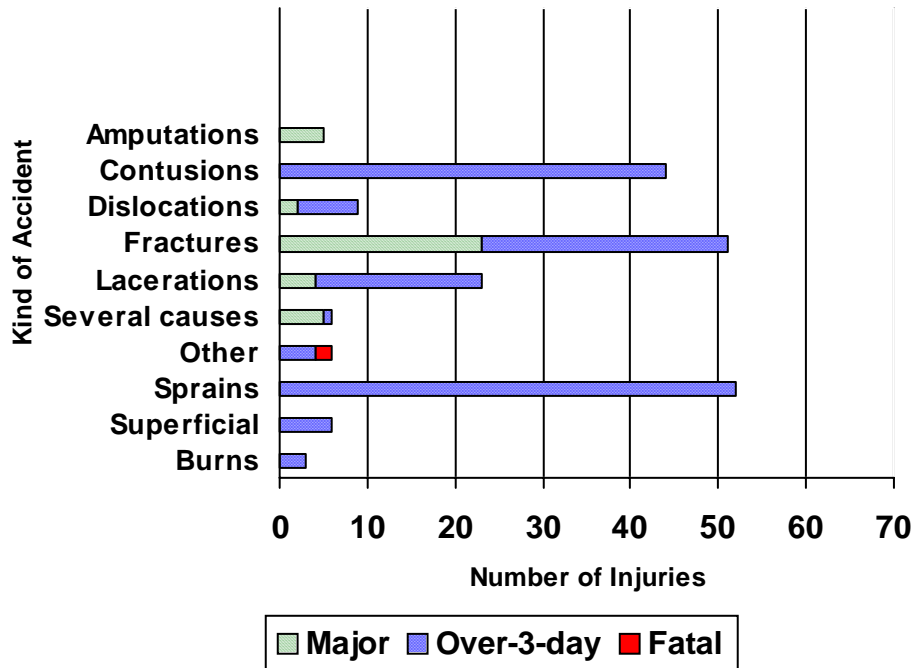
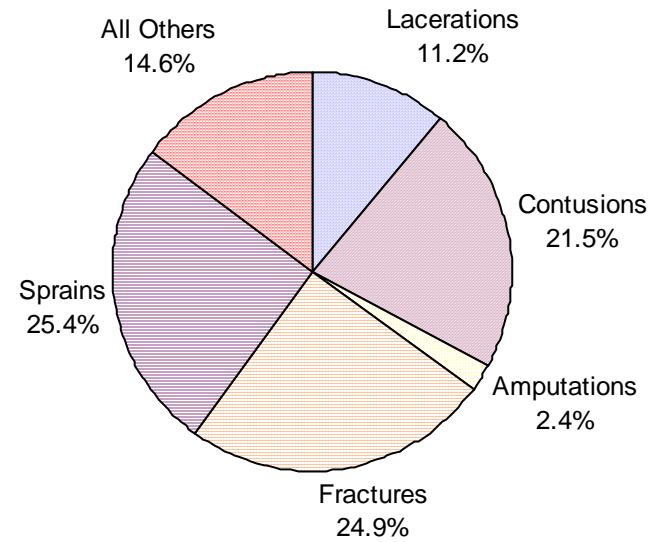


Fig 6a  
ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 7 and 7a - Severity of injury and part of body 2006/07

Fig 7 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

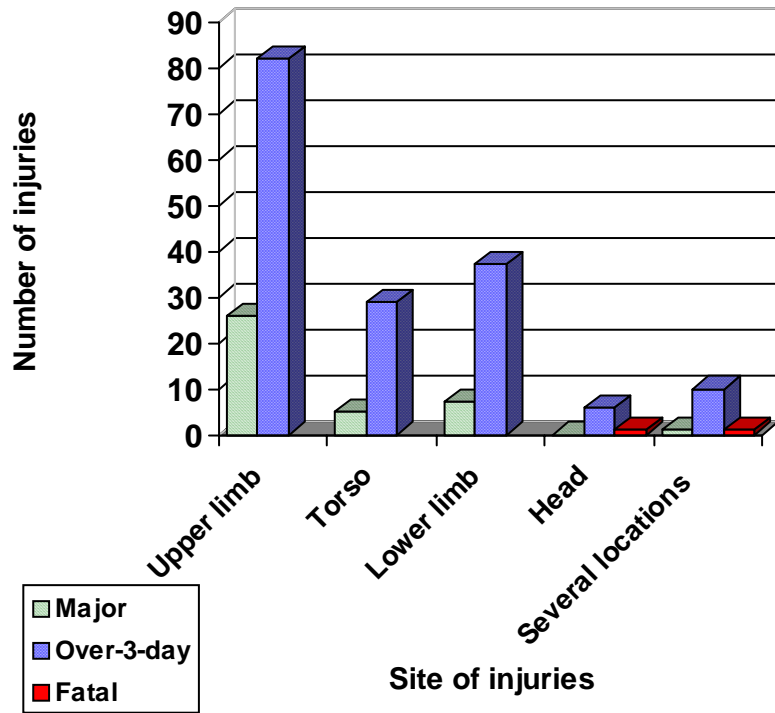
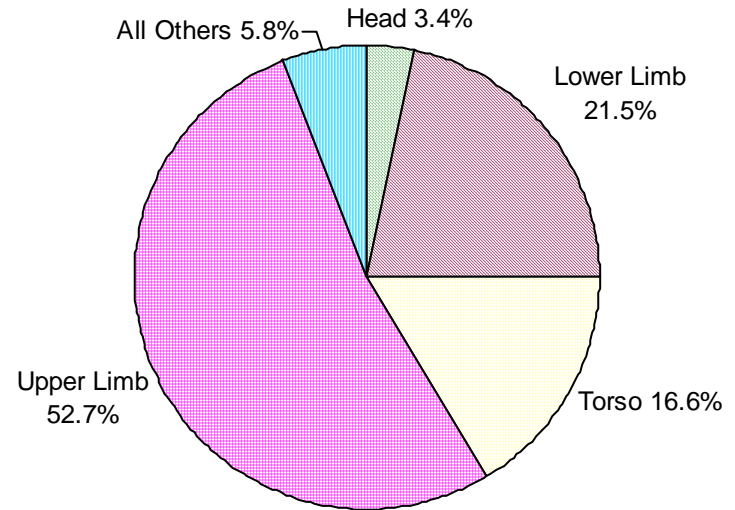


Fig 7a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY





Figures 8 and 8a - Severity of injury and kind of accident 2006/07

Fig 8  
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

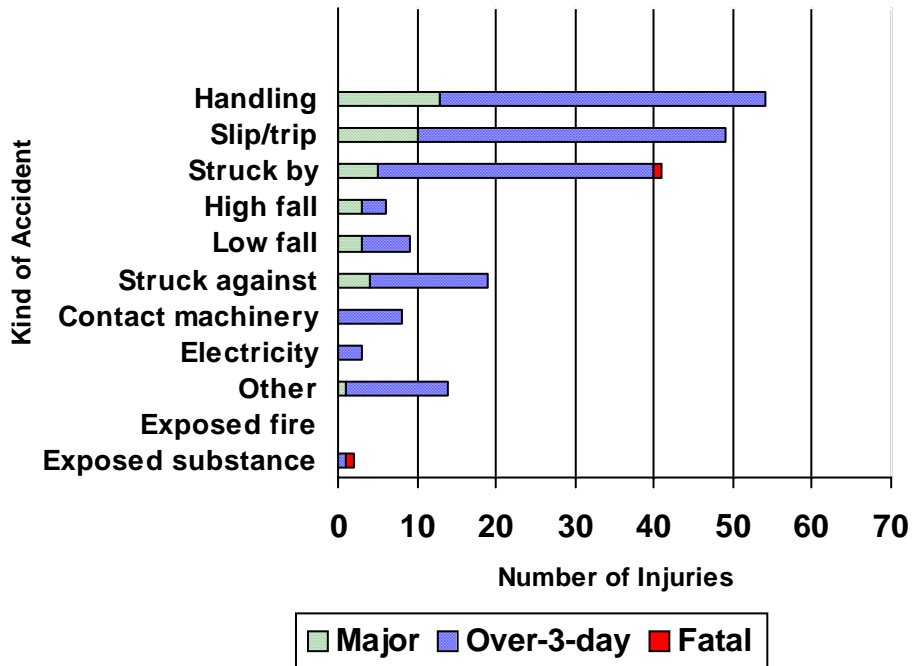
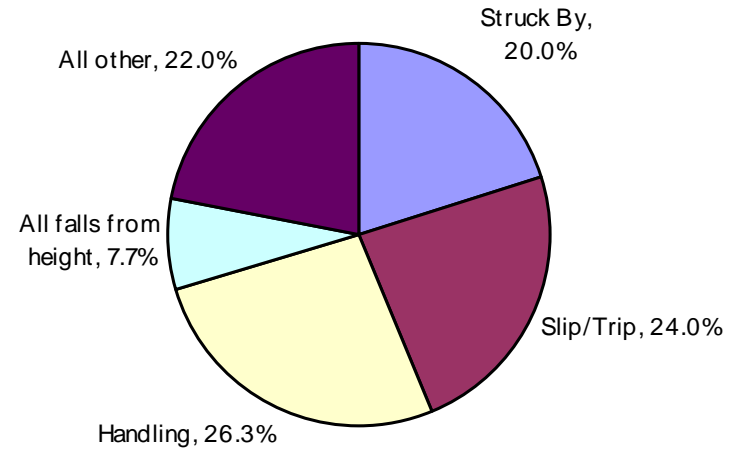


Fig 8a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 9 and 9a - Severity of injury and age of injured person 2006/07

Fig 9 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

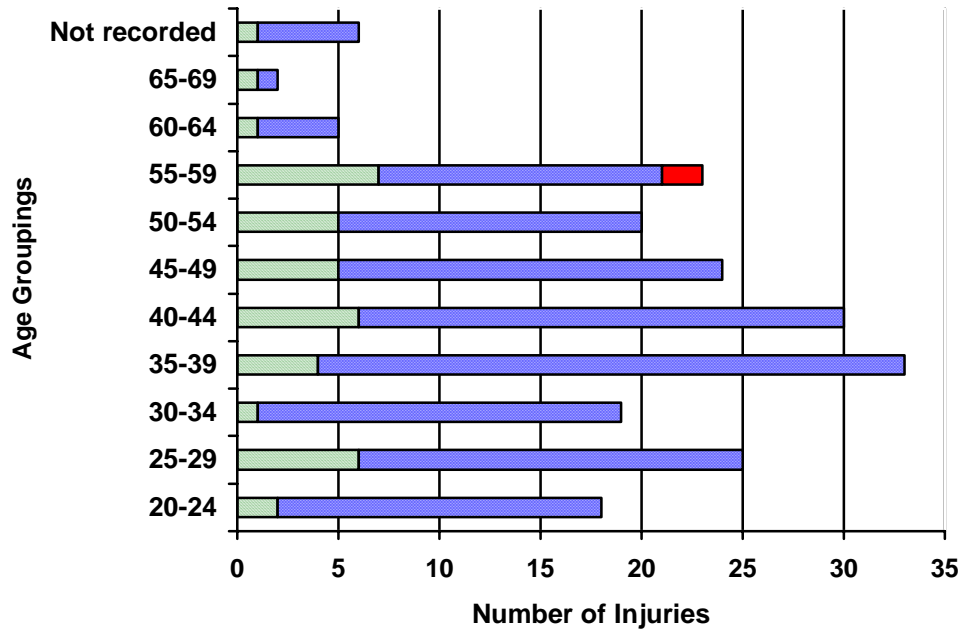
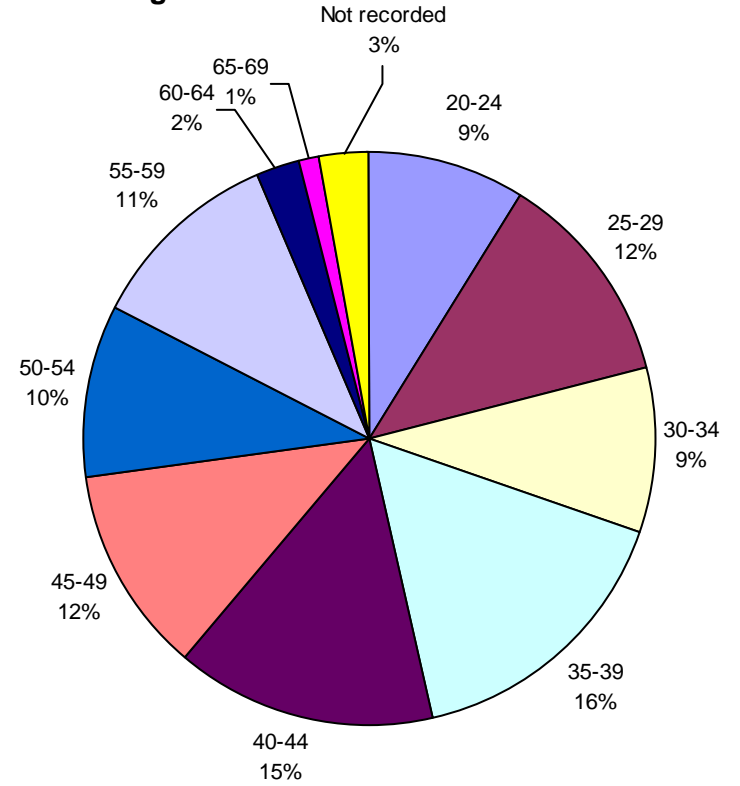


Fig 9A - ALL SEVERITIES



Major Over-3-day Fatal

Figures 10 and 10a - Severity of injury and work process environment 2006/07

Fig 10 SEVERITY OF INJURY

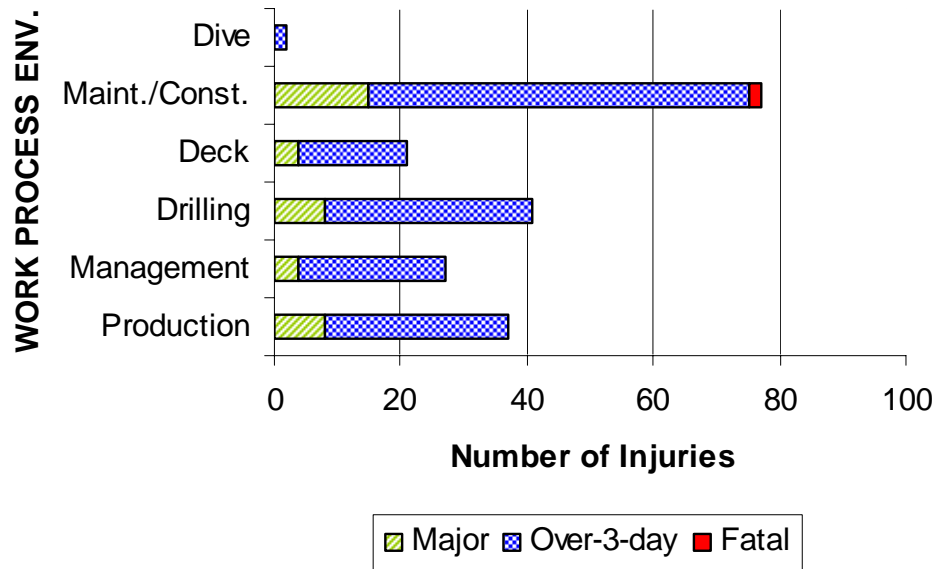
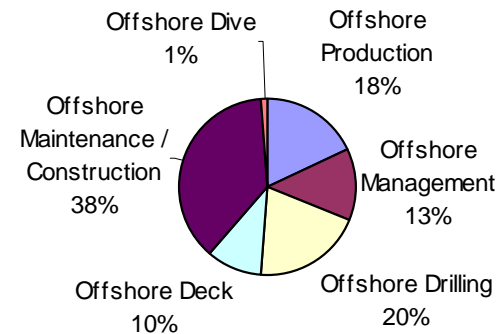


Fig 10a ALL SEVERITIES



Figures 11 and 11a - Severity of injury and agent of accident 2006/07

Fig 11  
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

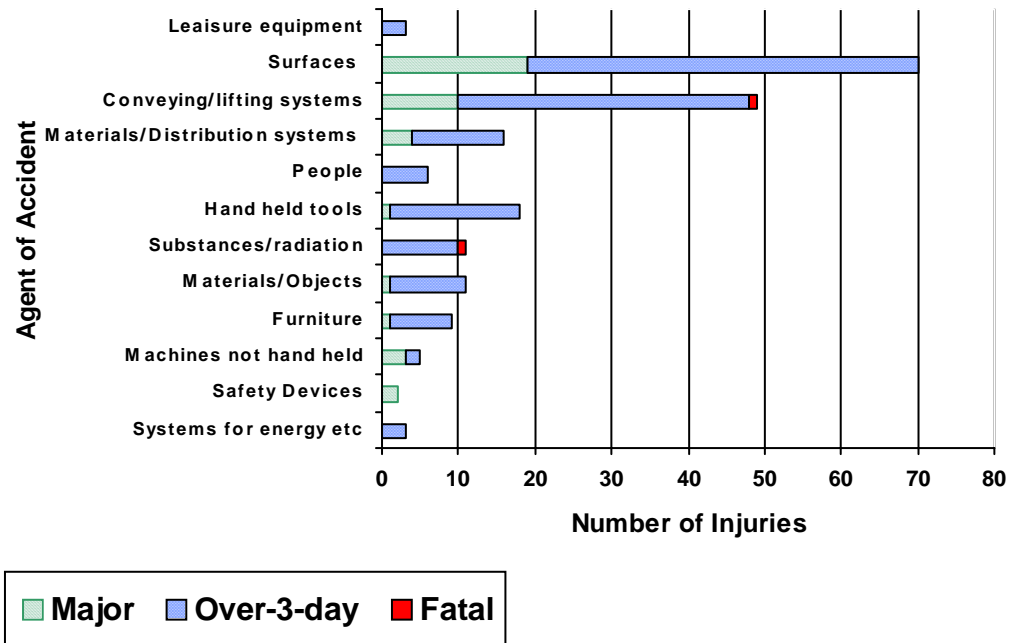


Fig 11a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY

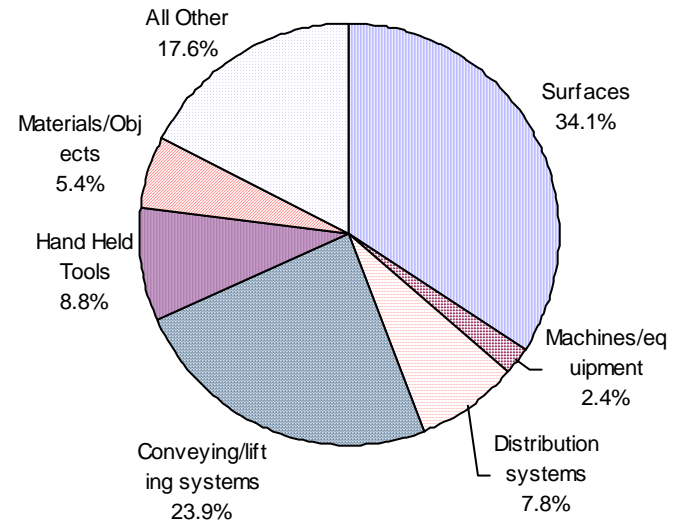


Figure 12 - Offshore hydrocarbon releases 1998/99 to 2006/07

Dangerous Occurrence Type 73

