

**OFFSHORE INJURY, ILL HEALTH
AND INCIDENT STATISTICS
2007/2008**

**HID STATISTICS REPORT
HSR 2008 - 1**

Date of Issue: December 2008

Health and Safety Executive

OFFSHORE INJURY AND INCIDENT STATISTICS 2007/2008

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

Preface

This is the eighth report in a series of HID Statistics reports covering offshore injury and incident statistics, which continues from the previous OTO series. It is the twelfth 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 2007 to 31 March 2008.

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 2007 to 31 March 2008, with summarised data back to 1995/96 for comparison.

The main points are:

- No fatalities were reported in 2007/08, compared with two in 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- 44 major injuries were reported, compared to 39 in 2006/07. This is the second lowest in over 10 years.
- The major injury rate per 100,000 workers increased from last year's low of 138.4 to 156.41 and is the second lowest in over ten years. The combined fatal and major injury rate is the same as the major injury rate.
- 148 'over-3-day' injuries were reported, a decrease of 16 compared to the previous year. The over-3-day injury rate decreased from 582.1 per 100,000 workers to 526.1 – a decrease of 9.6% compared to 2006/07. This is 59.3% lower than the peak of 1293 in 1995/96.
- 509 dangerous occurrences were reported, compared to 485 in 2006/07, an increase of 24. This is 33.4% less than the peak of 764 in 2000/01.
- The estimated offshore workforce was 28,176 in 2006/07 and 28,132 in 2007/08 – essentially unchanged.
- The 'maintenance/construction' work process environment continued to produce the highest number of 'all injuries' and 'major injuries' this year, followed by 'deck operations'.
- 'Struck by' moving or falling objects was the most common type of accident followed by 'handling, lifting or carrying' accidents and 'slips, trips and falls'. These three categories account for 84% of all injuries. 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 reduced by 20% in 2007/8. Unfortunately, this is due to a rising percentage of major injuries among the total of all injuries compared to last year for the same level of work activity. However this remains an improved ratio performance compared to the four year period 2002/03 to 2005/06 when work activity was also lower.
- This year the three-year rolling average of injury rate for over-3-day injuries shows a continuation of the overall downward trend over the past 10 years.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report covers the period from April 2007 to March 2008, 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 2007/08 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 sector activities, not regulated by HSE, but related to the offshore oil and gas industry operations. On 12 April 2007, the capsizing of the MV Bourbon Dolphin involving loss of eight crew during anchor laying operations was reported.

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 2007/8, the estimated offshore population (based on total number of hours worked divided by 2000 hours per worker year) was 28,132, and is virtually the same as the previous year's figure of 28,176, which was the highest since 1995/96.

Fatal injuries

2.2 There were no fatal injuries during 2007/08, but the number continues to show no overall trend.

Major injuries

2.3 The number of major injuries (44) increased by five over the previous year. The major injury rate per 100,000 workers increased 13% to 156.41. The combined number of fatal and major injuries increased by 3 to 44, and the injury rate per 100,000 workers rose 7.5% to 156.41.

Over-3-day injuries

2.4 The number of over-3-day injuries decreased 9.8% compared to 2006-07, to 148. However the over-3-day injury rate decreased by 9.6% to 526.1. This is a new low figure reflecting the maintained high offshore working population and the fall in the number of injuries.

Ratio of over-3-day to major injuries

2.5 Table 4 and Figure 5 show the ratio of over-3-day to major injuries for the last thirteen years. The significant rise in the ratio (i.e. improvement) in 2006/07 has been followed by a drop in 2007/08. However there has been an increasing trend since 2002/03 in this ratio reflecting an overall reduction in the proportion of more severe injuries. It should be noted that conclusions derived from the ratio should be tempered by the extent to which over 3-day injuries might have had the potential to lead to major injuries if less fortunate circumstances had occurred.

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 shown only a very slow decline over the last six years. The average for the fatal and major injury rate, which takes account of the working population, has decreased 14% over the last 12 months. The rolling average for over-3-day injuries has increased by 9.3%. However, the over-3-day injury rate rolling average has shown a 3.4% fall to a new low of 550.6 per 100,000 workers.

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 (26.5% - 51 injuries), fractures (24% - 46 injuries), and contusions (15.1% - 29 injuries). For major injuries, fracture was the most commonly occurring nature, with 28 incidents which represents 63.6% of the total number of major injuries (44). There were five amputation injuries, the same as last year. For over-3-day injuries, 'Sprains and strains' were the most common nature of injury, with 49 incidents (33.1% of over 3-day injuries). Contusions accounted for 18.9% (28 incidents) of all over-3-day injuries, and fractures 12.2%, with 18 incidents.

Part of body injured

2.8 Table 6 and Figures 7 and 7a provide information on the site of injury. The upper limb¹ accounted for 51.6% (99) of all injuries for 2007/08. The lower limb accounted for 22.4% (43) of all injuries. The torso accounted for 15.6% (30) of all injuries. There were 13 head injuries, 6.8% of the total (twice the percentage of last year). Injuries to the limbs accounted for 36 (81.8%) of all major injuries, predominantly to the upper limb (58.3% of limb injuries).

For over-3-day injuries, injuries to the limbs accounted for 106 injuries (71.6% of over-3-day injuries). There were 99 incidents (51.6% of all over-3-day injuries or 66.9% of over-3-day limb injuries) affecting the upper limbs and 28 (14.6% of all over-3-day injuries) to the lower limbs. Of all upper limb injuries,

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

52 (52.5%) were attributed to injury to one or more fingers or thumbs (of which 84.6% were over-3-day injuries). Injuries to the torso accounted for 16.2% of all over-3-day incidents, with 23 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. 58 (30.2%) of all injuries were from being struck by moving, flying or falling objects, of which 11 resulted in major injury. 52 (27.1%) of all injuries were associated with handling, lifting or carrying activities, 33 incidents (17.1%) slips, trips or falls at the same level and a further 19 (9.9%) involved a fall from height, resulting in a total 52 (27.1%) of injuries associated with slips, trips and falls of all types.

Age of injured person

2.10 Table 8 and Figures 9 and 9a give the age of the injured persons. The age band 25-29 recorded the highest number of injuries with 44 (22.9%) of incidents. The 35-39 age band recorded the highest number of major injuries (13 incidents, 29.5% major injuries). Excluding injuries where age was not recorded (9), 21% of all other injuries and 31.7% of major injuries were to personnel over the age of 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 and construction' environment (72 incidents, or 37.5% of all injuries). The 'maintenance and construction' environment also had the most major injuries (13 incidents, or 29.5%), followed by 'production' and 'deck operations' (having 10 (22.7%) and 9 (20.5%) major injuries respectively).

Agent of Accident

2.12 Table 10 and Figures 11 & 11a give information on the agent of accident against severity of injury. 33.3% of all injuries (64 incidents) involved 'surfaces, structures and building access equipment'. 40 incidents (20.8% 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 6 cases of disease reported in 2007/08, compared with 21 in 2006/07. There were 4 cases of chickenpox and 2 of decompression illness.

Dangerous Occurrences

2.14 The total of 509 reported dangerous occurrences (DO) for 2007/08 represents a 5% increase compared to the figure for 2006/07 (485 incidents). Table 12 gives a summary of dangerous occurrences by type. DO type 73 (release of hydrocarbon) accounted for 39.5% of all incidents and DO type 77

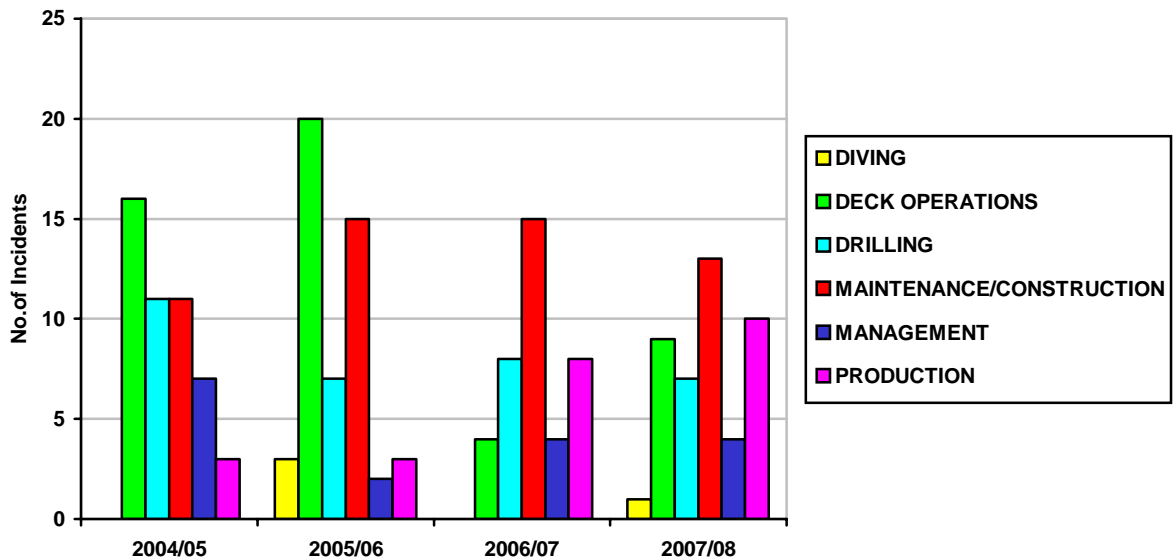
(station-keeping, dropped objects and weather) accounted for 23.2% of all incidents in 2007/08. Failure of lifting machinery, etc. events (DO type 01) accounted for 7.3% of incidents. Fire or explosion incidents increased by 2 to 43, representing 8.4% of the total.

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.

Major Injuries by Work Process Environment

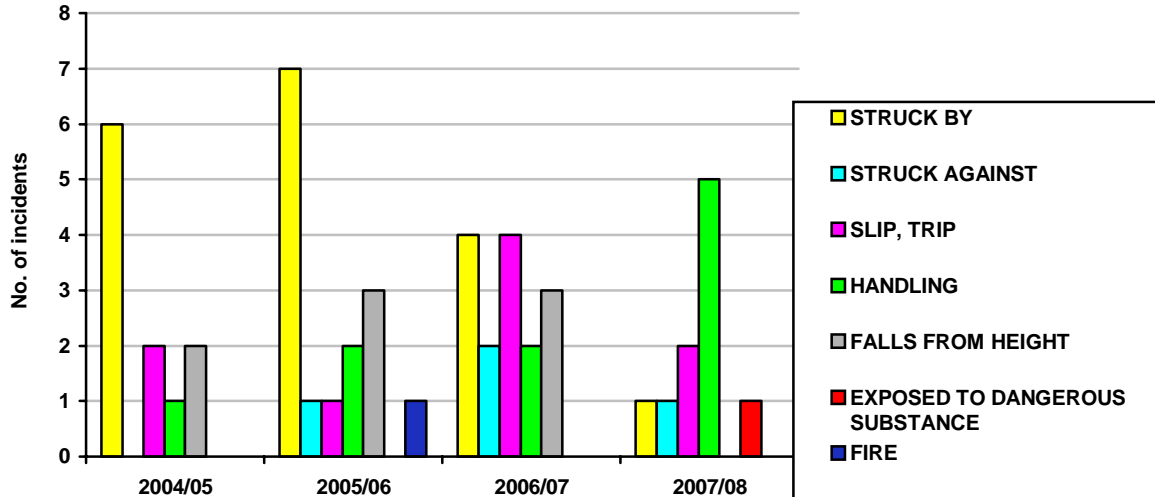
3.2 The chart below shows the numbers of reported major injuries over the last four years, sorted by the main work process environments. 'Maintenance/construction', 'deck operations' (including air and sea transport) and 'drilling' dominate the work areas where injuries occur, accounting for around 75% of major injuries over the last 4 years. Production operations accidents resulting in a major injury showed an increase in 2007/08 compared to previous years.



Major Injuries in Offshore Maintenance & Construction

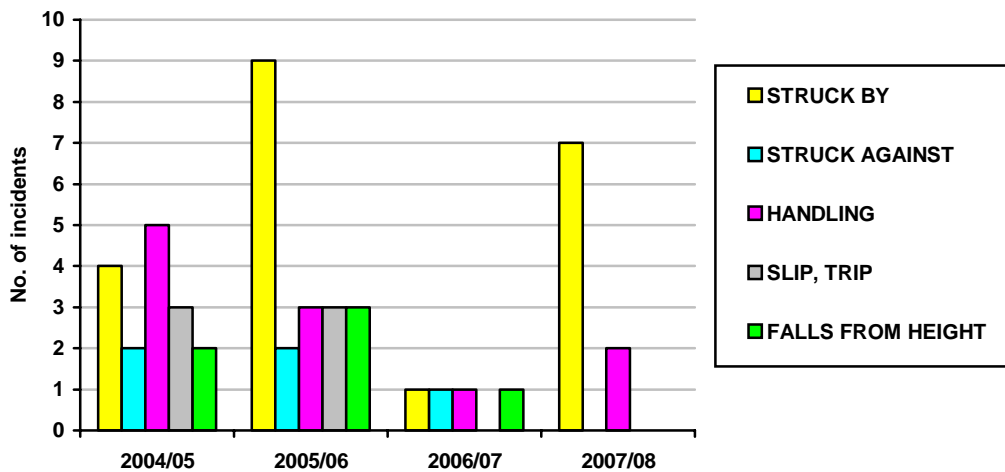
3.3 The chart below shows the relationship between 'offshore maintenance/construction' and a subset of common kinds of accident.

The total number of major injuries (13) for 2007/08 reduced by two compared to the previous year. The highest accident category for 2007/08 was handling of loads with five incidents. Three injuries were in other categories not covered by the chart (2 involving moving machinery). Seven injuries resulted with fractures and two each resulted in dislocation or amputation to fingers. Seven incidents involved upper limbs, four involved lower limbs and two involved the torso/back.



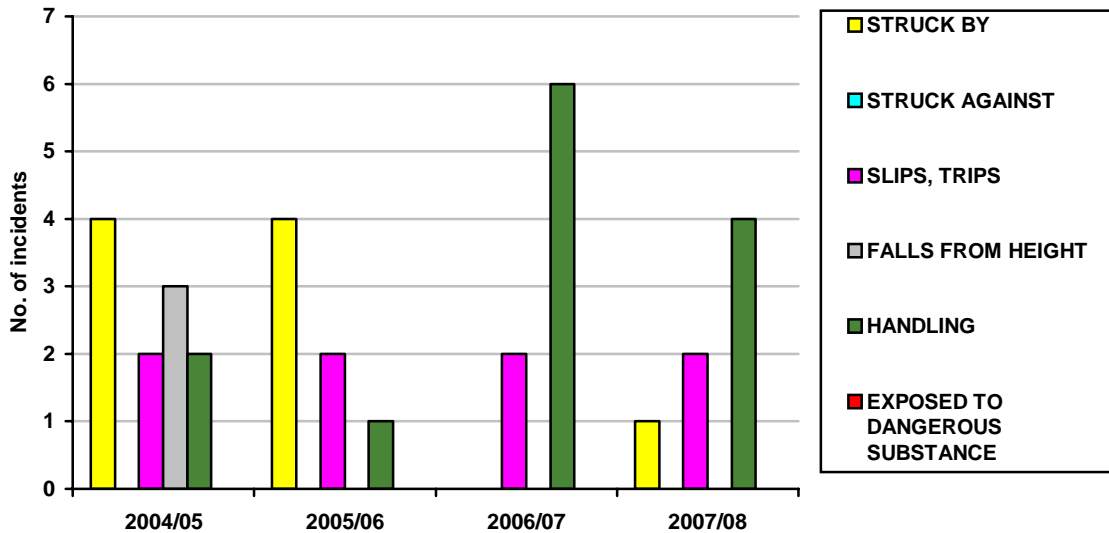
Major Injuries in Offshore Deck Operations (including Transport)

3.4 The chart below shows the links between offshore deck operations and kind of accident. Major injuries in this discipline (9) increased after last year's low figure to around 20% of all major injuries for the year. Historically, deck operations have been a significant contributor to major injury totals. In 2007/08, six incidents resulted in fractures, two in multiple injuries and one in amputation to a 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 seven, with 'Handling' the largest category having four instances. The injuries associated with handling were mainly strained, crushed or severed fingers.

Number of major injuries

3.6 44 major injuries were recorded, 5 more than 2006/07 but 6 less than 2005/06. The injury rate rose 13% in 2007/08, reflecting the increase in the number of major injuries over the previous year. The size of the workforce remained essentially the same as 2006/07.

3.7 There has been a significant rise in incidents for 2007/08 in the 'offshore deck' discipline following last year's significant fall (from 21 to 38), but this figure still remains lower than the 47 incidents recorded for 2005/06. The number of major injury incidents in the 'maintenance and construction' discipline fell slightly at 13 major injuries this year compared to 15 last year. 'Drilling' and 'production' activities produced lower overall numbers of injuries in 2007/08, though the number of major injuries in production rose from 8 to 10.

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 2007/08. Fractures were involved in the majority of major injuries with 28 events (63.6%) of all major injury incidents for 2007/08. Fractures to the hand or foot were the most frequent. Sprains and strains accounted for the highest number of a single kind of injury (51) but these were almost entirely over-3-day injuries (49). Amputations (all associated with fingers) have risen from 4 to 9 this year, of which 5 were classed as major and 4 were classed as over-3-day injuries (typically fleshy tips of fingers).

Kind of Accident

3.10 The main category for 'kind of major accident' during 2006/07, was similar to last year, being 'Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying' with 12 incidents (27.3%) compared to 13 in 2006/07. Category 'Struck by' showed a significant increase this year from 5 to 11 major injuries. Over-3-day injuries in this category also showed an increase from 35 to 47 injuries (34% increase). 'Slips and trips', the second highest category in 2006/07, remained second highest for 2007/08 with a slight increase from 10 to 11 (25%).

Other trends

3.11 The number of major injuries affecting the lower limb increased from 7 injuries to 15, representing 34% of major injuries in 2007/08 and is a reversal of the fall seen last year.

HYDROCARBON RELEASES (HCRs)

4.1 This section provides outline details relating to HCRs between 1998/99 and 2007/08. Fig. 12 shows 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 and by entering the Hydrocarbons Release System welcome page and selecting the 'help' facility.

4.2 Detailed supplementary data (upon which Fig 12 is based) relating to HCRs reported under RIDDOR, are voluntarily reported to HSE by offshore operators on Form OIR/12. Only those releases reported via Form OIR/12 are shown in Figure 12.

4.3 Performance in the combined number of major and significant (74) HCRs continued to plateau in 2007/08 compared to the previous two years during a period of sustained high offshore activity.

4.4 The number of minor releases rose by 14.1% in 2007/08 (113) compared to 2006/07 (99).

4.5 Overall, the total number of releases reported on Form OIR/12 in 2007/08 (187) rose by 8.1% compared to 2006/07 (173). However, total HCRs (dangerous occurrence type 73) for 2007/8 reported under Form OIR/9B was slightly higher at 201 (Table 12) due to incorrect codification of a number of events as type 75 dangerous occurrences (dangerous substances) on the submitted reports. No Form OIR/12 was received for these events.

4.6 Hydrocarbon gas releases accounted for 70% of all major and significant releases. Four out of the 5 reported major releases in 2007/08 were gas releases (greater than 300kg gas with potential to quickly impact outside the local area and likely to cause a 'Major Accident' as defined in the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005). Larger gas releases pose a significant risk of escalation to a more serious event if ignited due to the greater migration potential of gas clouds to other areas of an installation compared to an accumulated (pool of) liquid release. 40% of the combined total of major and significant HCRs were significant gas releases greater than 25kg and 22% were gas releases greater than 100kg. Significant gas releases have the potential to cause an event severe enough to be viewed as a 'Major Accident'

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**TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF INJURIES AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008**

	1995/ 1996	96/97	97/98	98/99	1999/ 2000	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Fatalities	5	2	3	1	2	3	3	0	3	0	2	2	0
Major injuries	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48	50	39	44
Total fatalities & major injuries	47	46	77	75	55	56	50	64	51	48	52	41	44
Over-3-day injuries	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	111	125	164	148
Total Injuries	422	348	368	320	248	233	237	184	154	159	177	205	192
Dangerous occurrence	528	569	649	693	647	764	661	635	530	558	491	485	509

**TABLE 2 – I NJURY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008**

	1995/ 1996	96/97	97/98	98/99	1999/ 2000	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Workforce	29,003	26,853	23,000	25,500	19,000	23,330	23,206	20,619	18,793	18,940	23,072	28,176	28,132
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	0
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	156.4
Fatal + 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	156.4
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	526.1

**TABLE 3 – THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008**

	1995/96 1996/97	1996/97 1998/99	1997/98 1999/00	1998/99 2000/01	1999/00 2001/02	2000/01 2002/03	2001/02 2003/04	2002/03 2004/05	2003/04 2005/06	2004/05 2006/07	2005/06 2007/08
Total fatalities + major injuries	56.7	66	69	62	53.4	56.7	55	54.3	50.3	47	45.7
Over-3-day injuries	323	279	243	205	185.7	161.3	136.7	111.3	113	133.3	145.7

**TABLE 3a THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF MAJOR INJURY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008**

	1995/96 1996/97	1996/97 1998/99	1997/98 1999/00	1998/99 2000/01	1999/00 2001/02	2000/01 2002/03	2001/02 2003/04	2002/03 2004/05	2003/04 2005/06	2004/05 2006/07	2005/06 2007/08
Average workforce	26,285	25,118	22,500	22,610	21,845	22,385	20,873	19,451	20,268	23,396	26,460
Fatal + major injury rate	216.9	262.8	306.7	274.2	247.2	254.6	263.5	277.6	248.3	200.9	172.7
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	550.6

**TABLE 4 – RATIO OF OVER-3-DAY TO MAJOR INJURIES
1995/06 – 2007/08**

	1995/ 1996	96/97	97/98	98/99	1999/ 2000	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
MAJOR	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48	50	39	44
OVER-3-DAY	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	111	125	164	148
Ratio	8.9	6.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.3	4	1.9	2.14	2.31	2.5	4.2	3.36

**TABLE 5 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
2007/08**

NATURE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Amputation		5	4	9
Contusion		1	28	29
Dislocation		4	4	8
Fracture		28	18	46
Laceration & open wound			24	24
Injuries of more than one of the other natures		2	6	8
Injuries not classified elsewhere		1	5	6
Sprains & strains		2	49	51
Superficial injury			8	8
Burn		1	2	3
Total	0	44	148	192

**TABLE 6 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY INJURED
2007/08**

SITE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Eye			3	3
Other parts of face			5	5
Head excluding face			3	3
Several locations of head		1	1	2
TOTAL: HEAD	0	1	12	13
Neck			2	2
Back		1	19	20
Trunk		3	2	5
Several locations of torso		2	1	3
TOTAL: TORSO	0	6	24	30
One or more finger(s) or thumb(s)		8	44	52
Hand		2	12	14
Wrist		5	5	10
Rest of upper limb		6	16	22
Several locations of upper limb			1	1
TOTAL: UPPER LIMB	0	21	78	99
One or more toes			2	2
Foot		5	5	10
Ankle		3	9	12
Rest of lower limb		6	12	18
Several locations of lower limb		1		1
TOTAL: LOWER LIMB	0	15	28	43
Several locations		1	6	7
General locations				
Unspecified locations				
GRAND TOTAL	0	44	148	192

**TABLE 7 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT
2007/08**

KIND OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined		2	10	12
Struck by moving, including flying or falling object		11	47	58
Struck against something fixed or stationary		2	5	7
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying		12	40	52
Slip, trip or fall on same level		11	22	33
Fall from height (number over 2m in brackets)		4(1)	15(0)	19(1)
Exposed to, or in contact with, a harmful substance		1	5	6
Exposed to fire				
Contact with electricity				
Other / not recorded		1	4	5
TOTAL	0	44	148	192

TABLE 8 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON – 2007/08

AGE OF INJURED PERSON	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
20 – 24		1	11	12
25 – 29		8	36	44
30 – 34		2	18	20
35 – 39		13	15	28
40 – 44		3	14	17
45 – 49		3	21	24
50 – 54		5	15	20
55 – 59		7	9	14
60 – 64		1	3	4
65 – 69				
Not recorded		3	6	9
TOTAL	0	44	148	192

TABLE 9 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT – 2007/08

WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
DECK OPERATIONS		9	29	38
DRILLING		7	21	28
MANAGEMENT		4	23	27
PRODUCTION		10	14	24
MAINTENANCE / CONSTRUCTION		13	59	72
OFFSHORE DIVING*		1	2	3
TOTAL	0	44	148	192

* HSE Offshore Division retains responsibility for all aspects of offshore diving and inshore diving. Statistics stated are for offshore diving and diving support activities only.

TABLE 10 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGENT OF ACCIDENT – 2007/08

AGENT OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Surfaces, structures and building access equipment		13	51	64
Systems for the distribution of materials or substances		3	13	16
Hand held tools and equipment		3	13	16
Systems for energy and storage, motors		0	6	6
Conveying, lifting storage systems and hand-held pushed / pulled transport equipment		11	29	40
Machines and equipment – not hand tools		5	8	13
Materials, objects, products, machine components		5	8	13*
Substances and radiation		1	8	9
Safety devices and equipment		0	0	0
Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office and personal equipment		1	5	6
Leisure equipment		0	2	2
People		1	1	2
Other, not known		1	4	5
TOTAL		44	148	192

* 5 injuries relate to a single event

TABLE 11 – ILL HEALTH INCIDENTS

APRIL 1998 – MARCH 2008

DESCRIPTION	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	TOTAL
Decompression illness	3	2	1	5	4	1		2	8	2	28
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	4	75
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
TOTAL	16	15	20	131	19	13	11	18	21	6	152

* 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
2007/08**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
01	Failure of lifting machinery etc.	37
02	Failure of pressure systems	2
05	Electrical short circuit or overload	8
08	Radiation	2
09	Malfunction of breathing apparatus	4
10	Diving operations	27
11	Collapse of scaffolding	0
13	Well operations	37
14	Pipelines and pipeline works	3
73	Release of hydrocarbon	201*
74	Fire or explosion other than hydrocarbon	43
75	Release or escape of a dangerous substance other than hydrocarbon	11
76	Collapses	0
77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure of equipment required to maintain a floating installation on station • Objects dropped on an installation, attendant vessel or into water • Weather damage 	118
78	Collision between a vessel or aircraft and an installation	12
79	Possible collision offshore	1
80	Subsidence or collapse of seabed	0
81	Loss of stability or buoyancy	0
82	Evacuation of an installation	8
82	Falls into water	0
	TOTAL	509

* includes 12 events incorrectly reported under RIDDOR and reclassified from DO type75.

Figure 1

**INJURIES BY SEVERITY
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008**

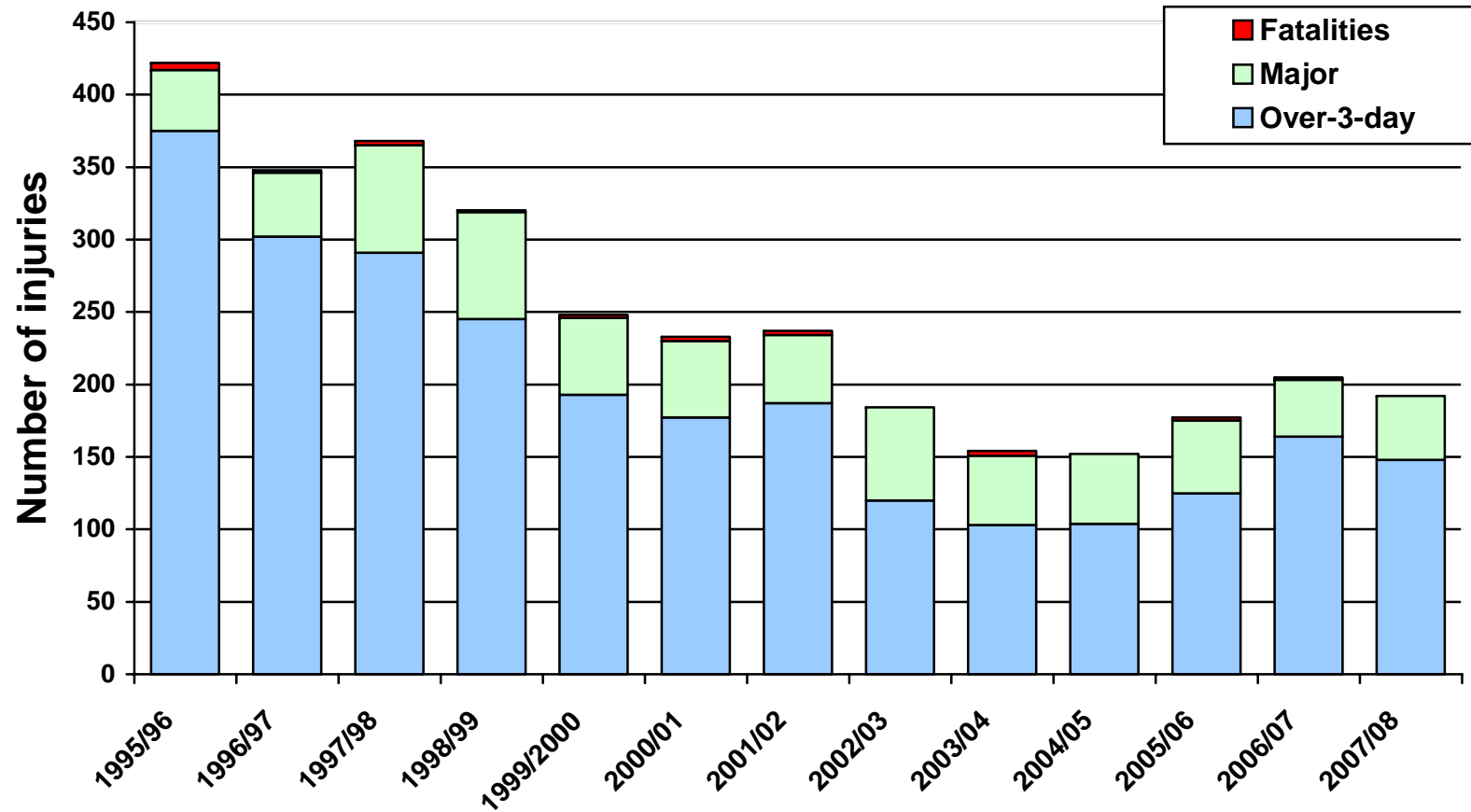


Figure 2

**COMBINED FATAL AND MAJOR INJURY RATE
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008**

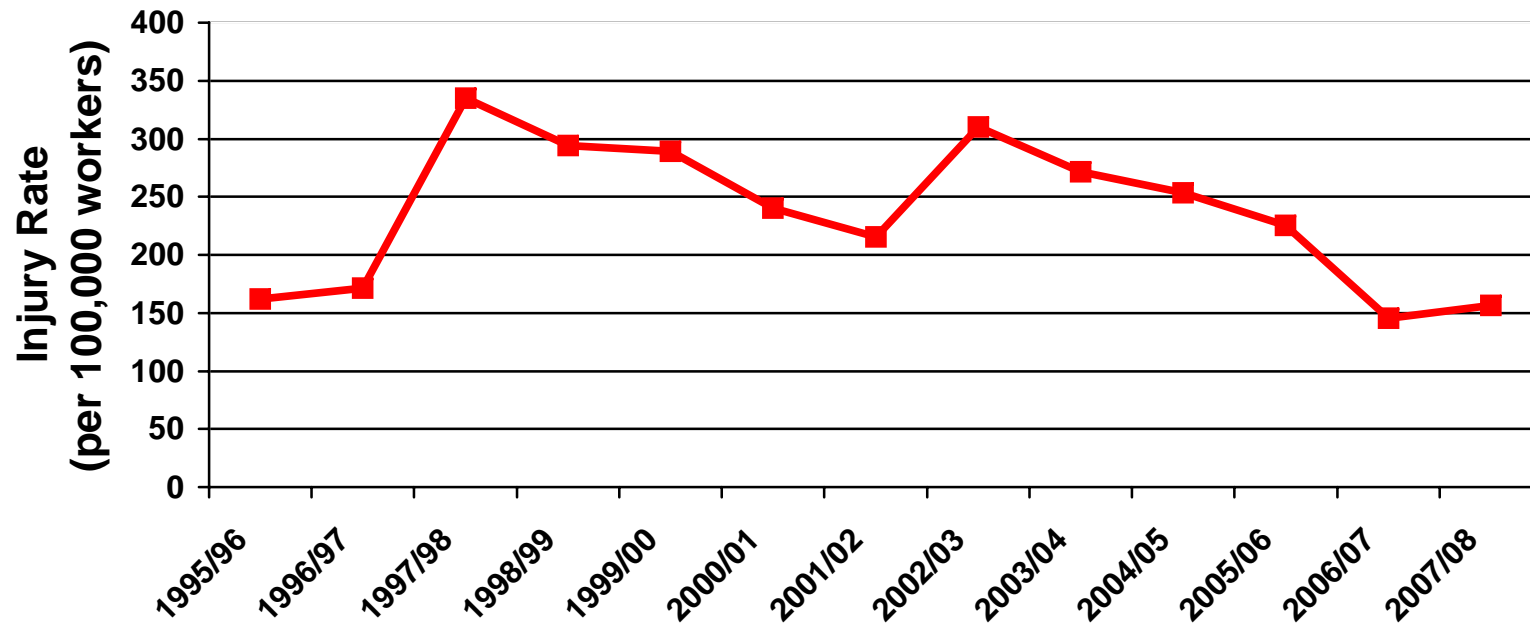


Figure 3

OVER-3-DAY INJURY RATE
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008

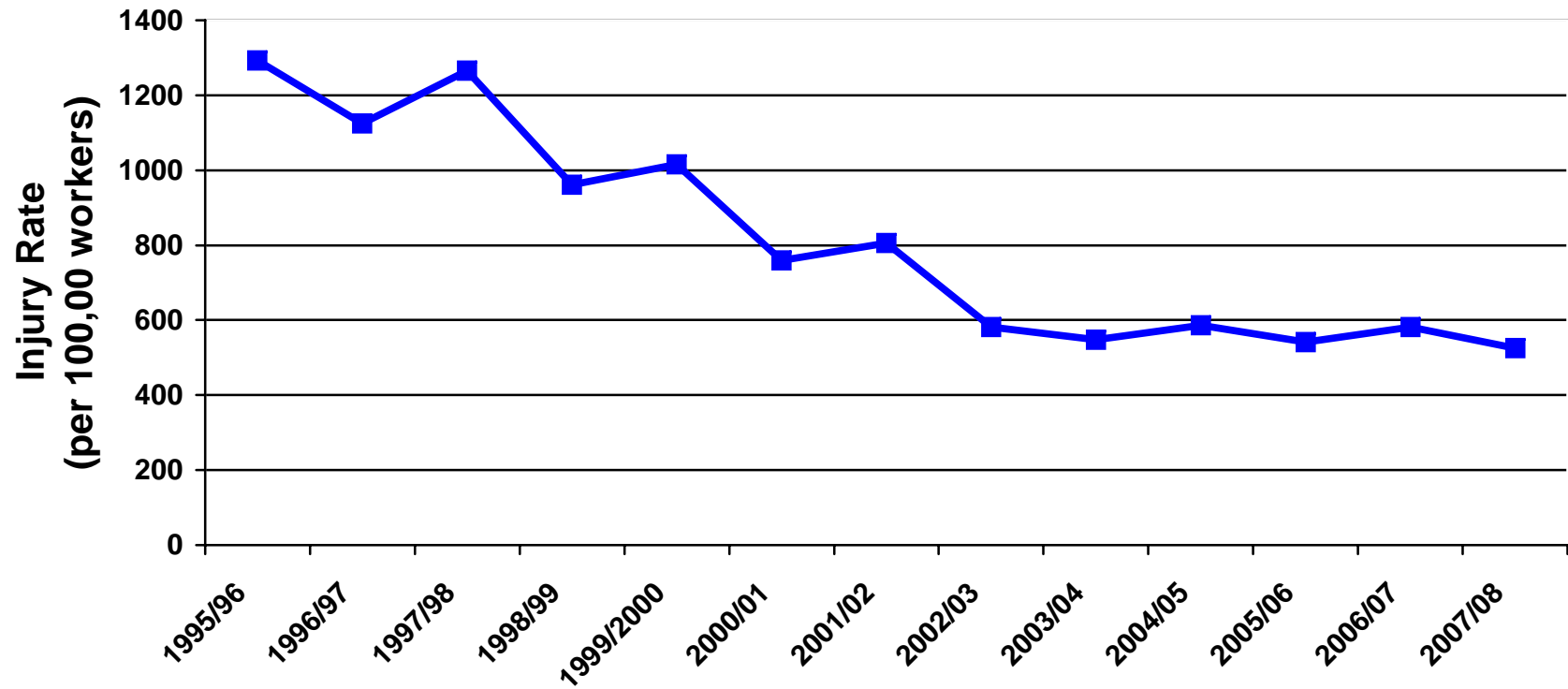


Figure 4

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008

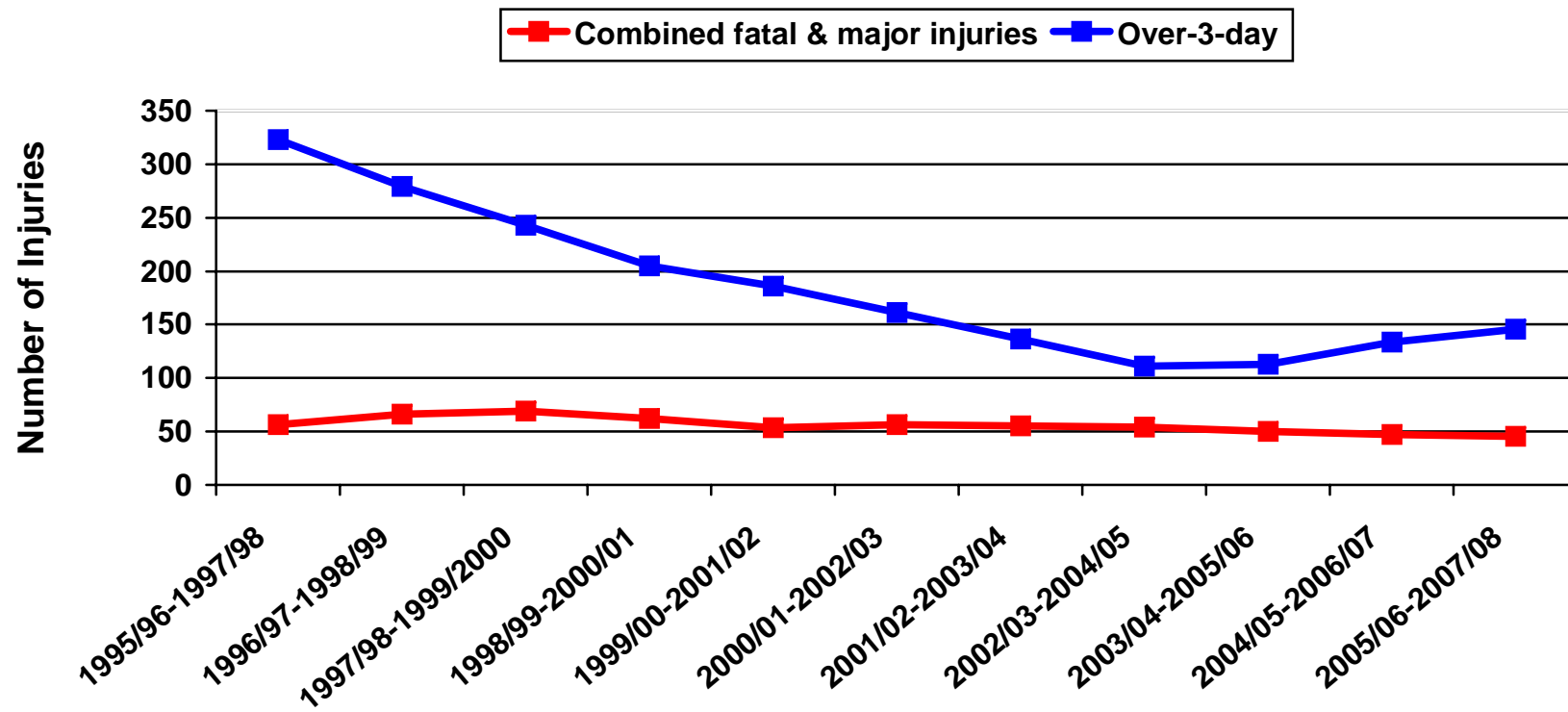


Figure 4a

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF INJURY RATES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008

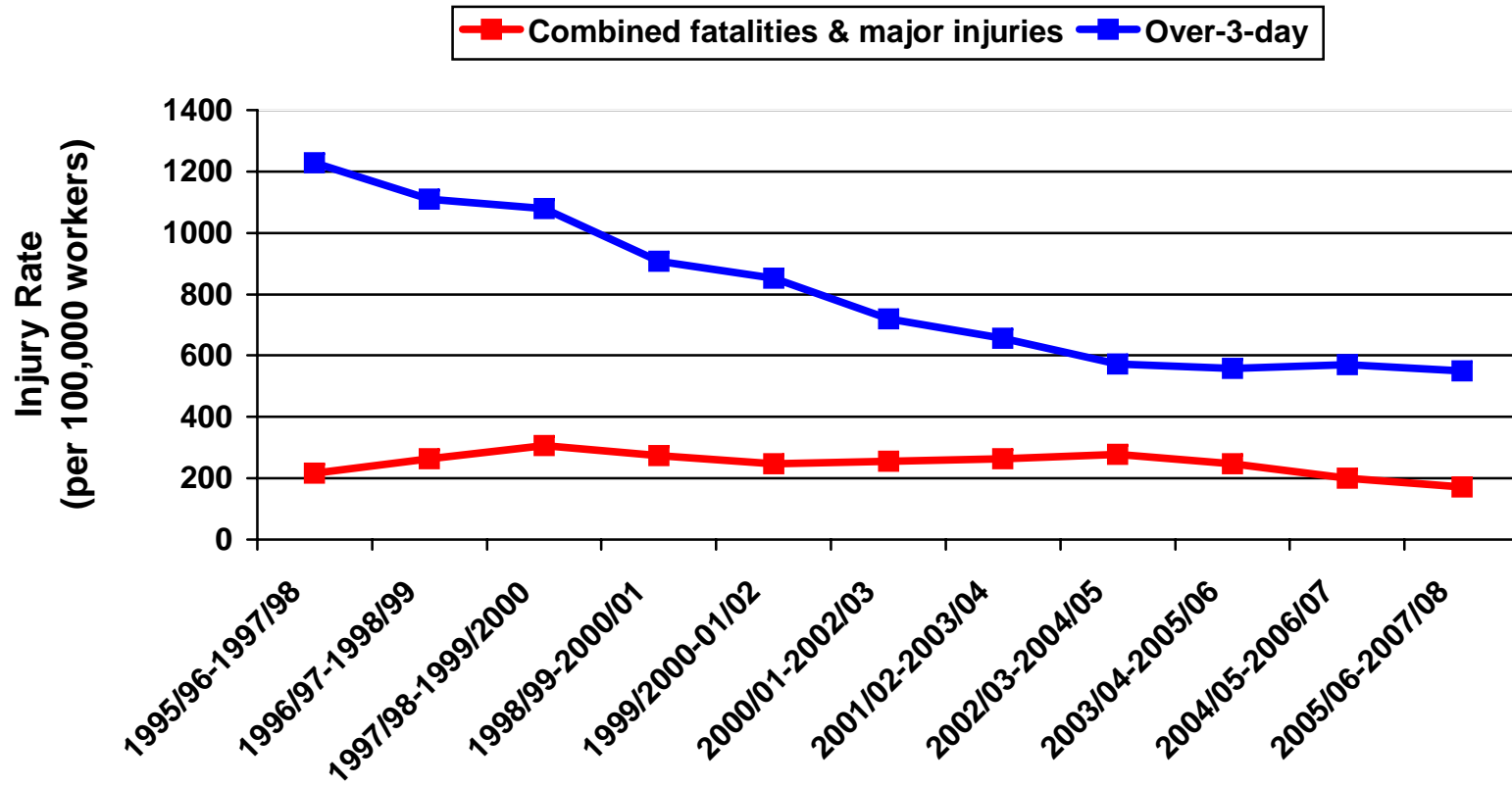


Figure 5

**RATIO OF OVER-3-DAY TO MAJOR INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2008**

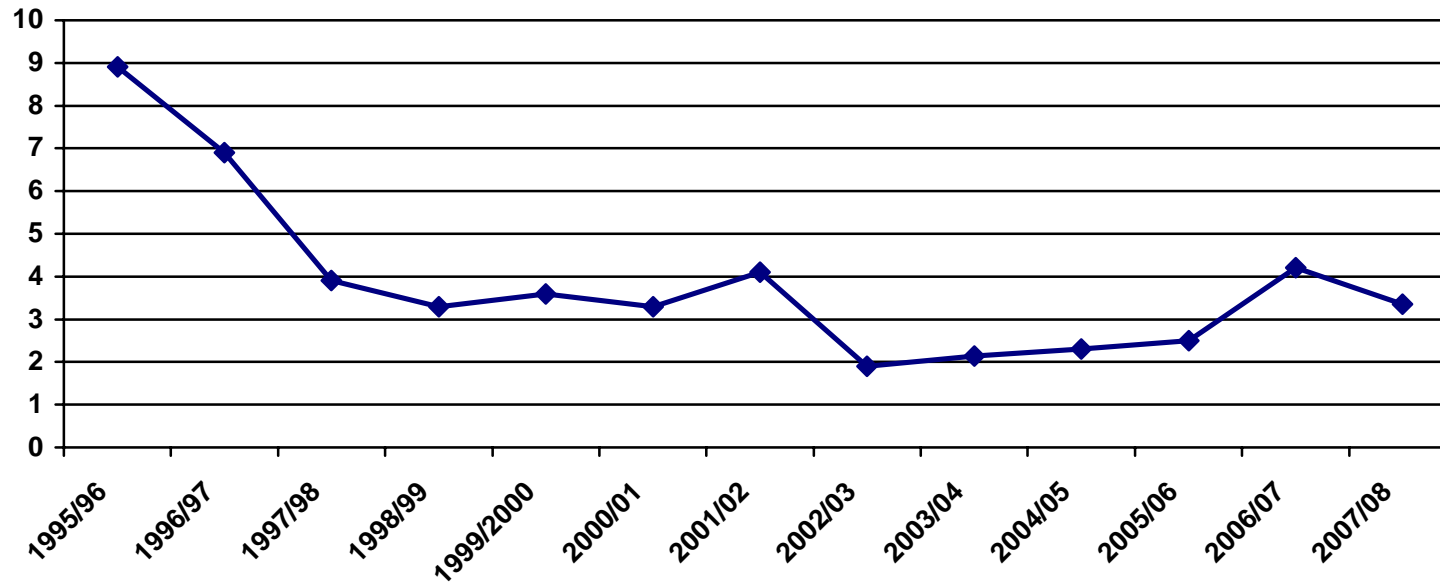


Figure 6 and 6a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
2007/08

Fig 6
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

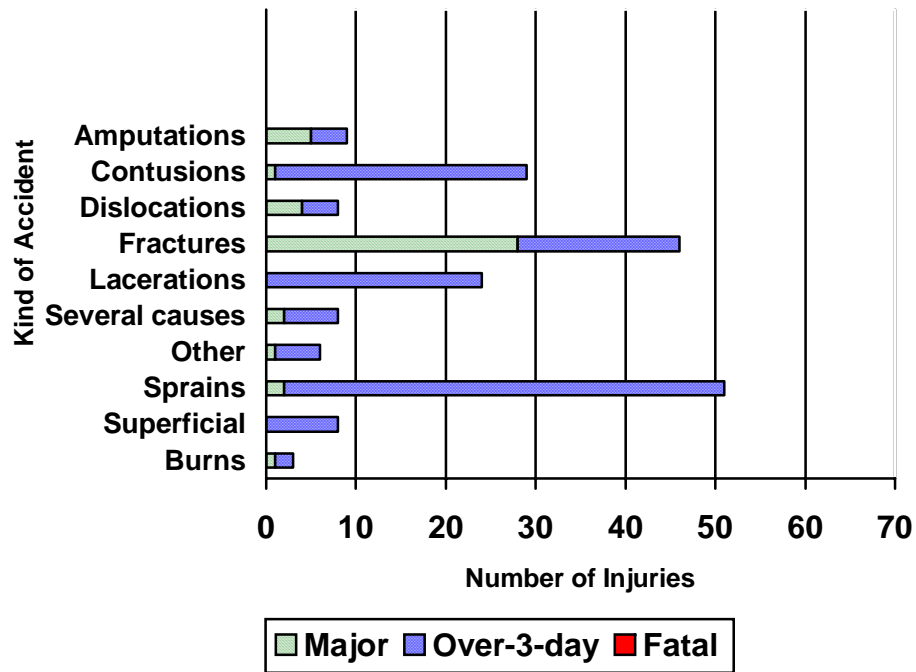
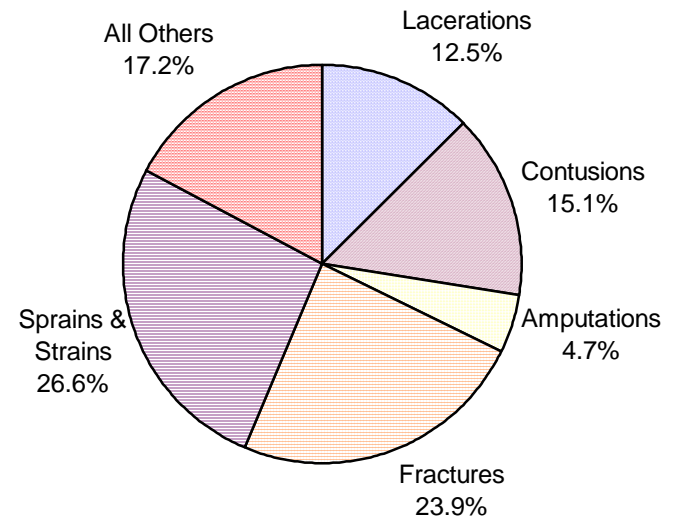


Fig 6a
ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 7 and 7a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY 2007/08

Fig 7 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

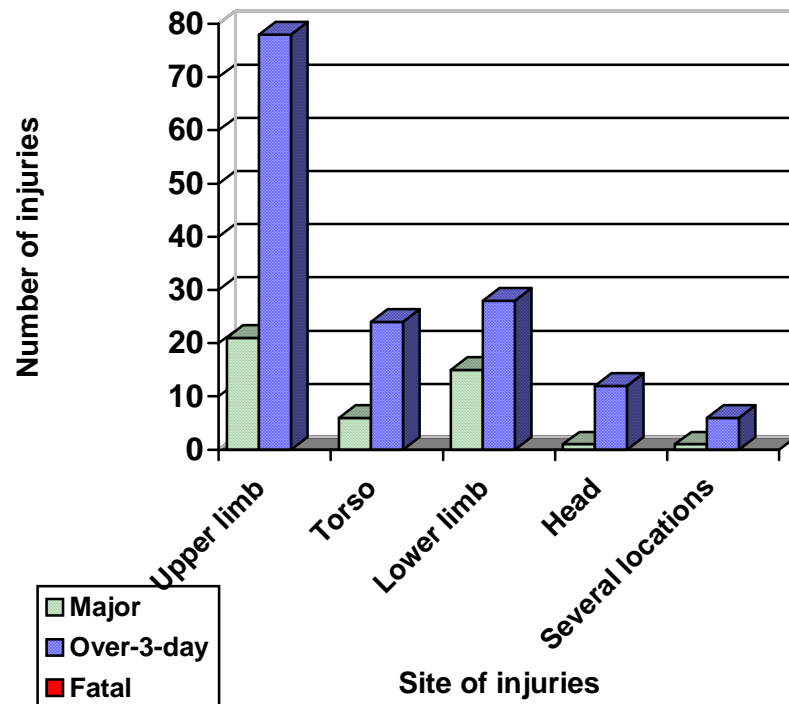
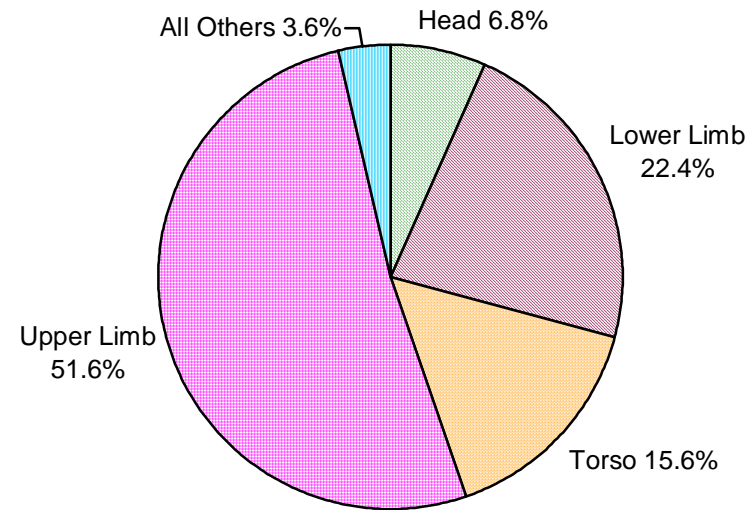


Fig 7a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 8 and 8a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT 2007/08

Fig 8
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

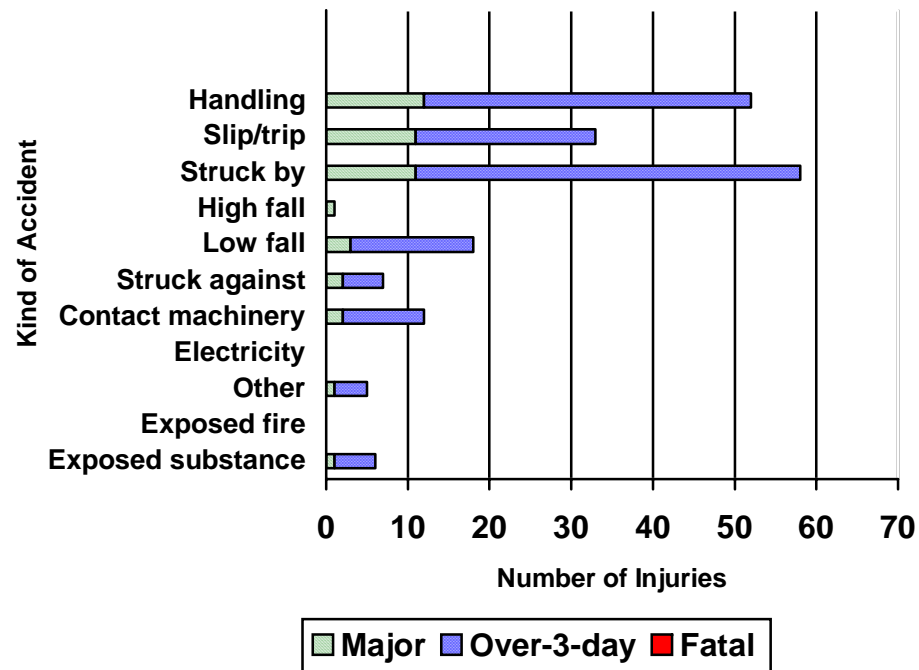
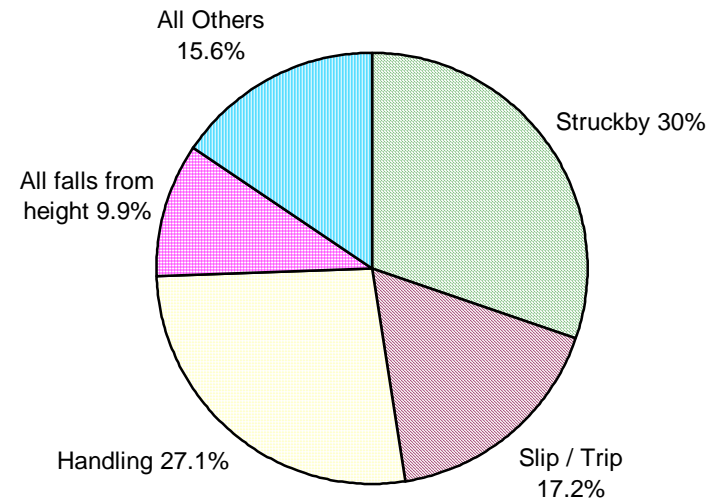


Fig 8a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 9 and 9a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON
2007/08

Fig 9 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

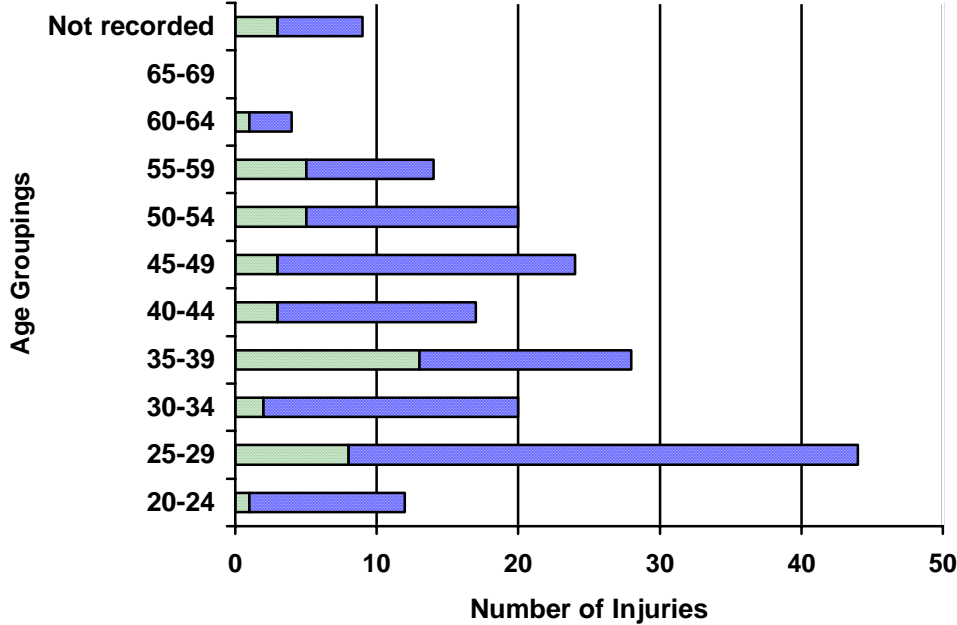
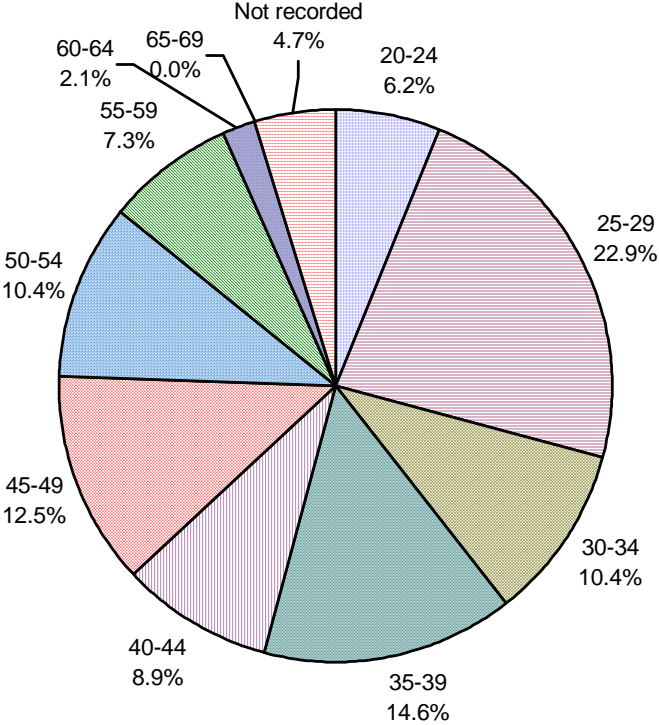


Fig 9A - ALL SEVERITIES



Major Over-3-day Fatal

Figures 10 and 10a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT
2007/08

Fig 10
SEVERITY OF INJURY

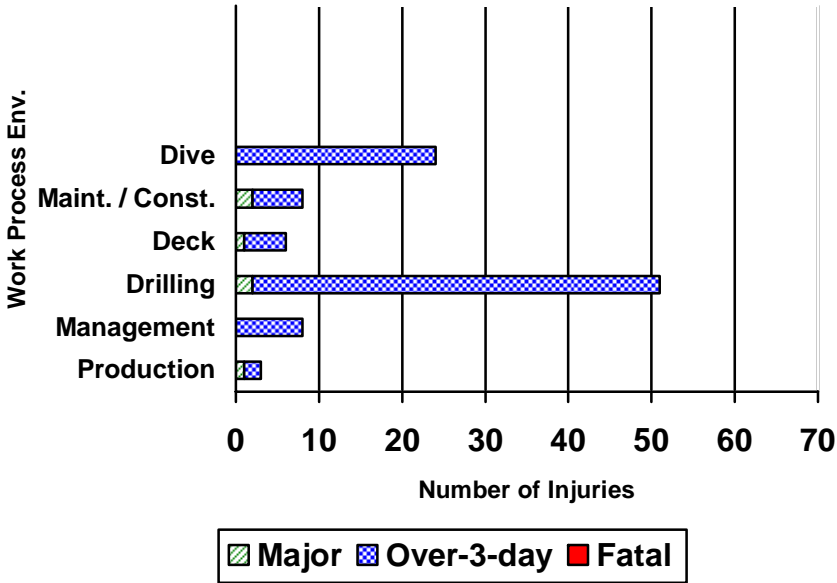
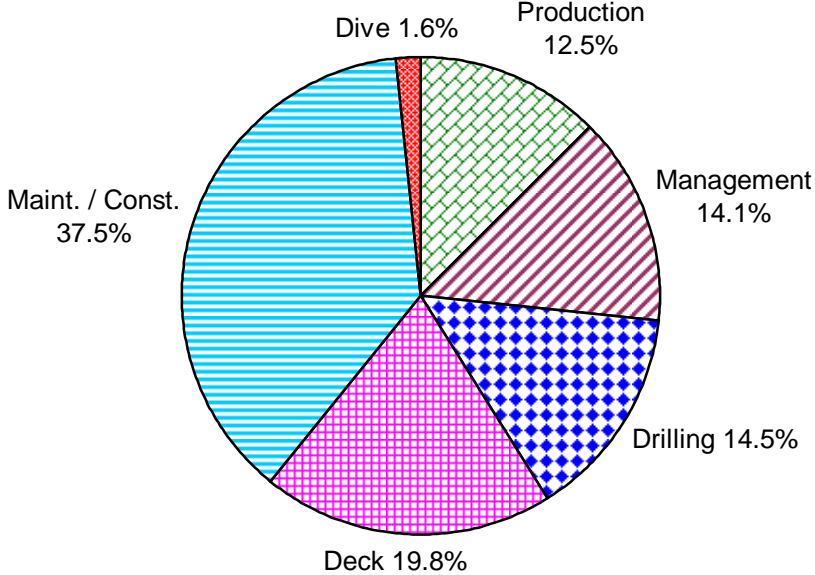


Fig 8a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 11 and 11a SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGENT OF ACCIDENT 2006/07

**Fig 11
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY**

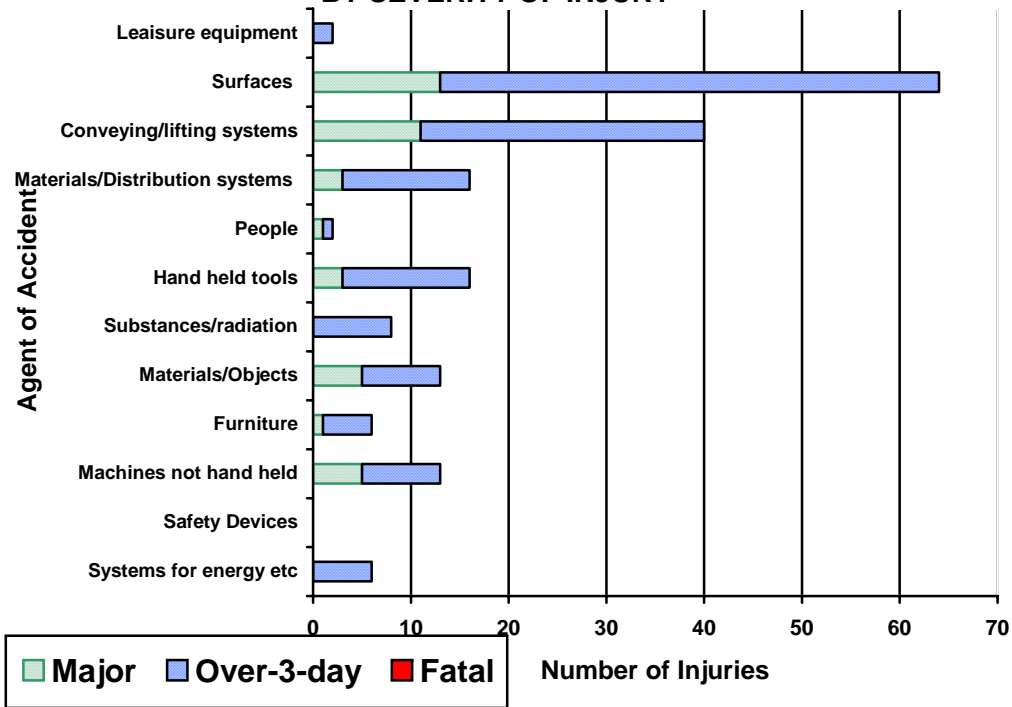


Fig 11a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY

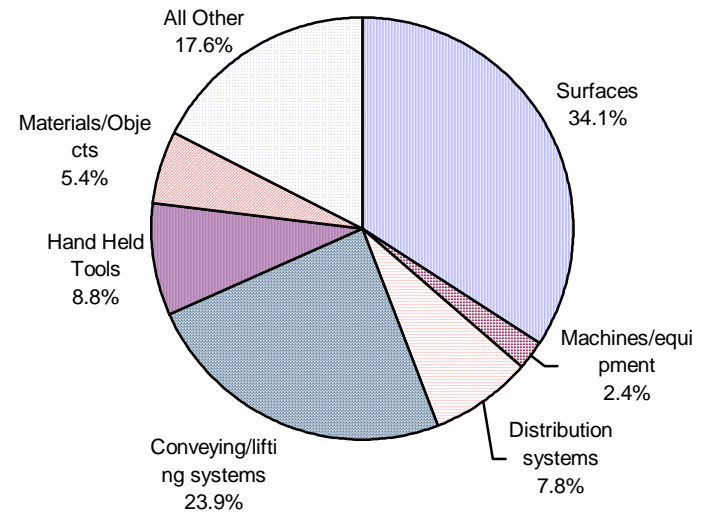
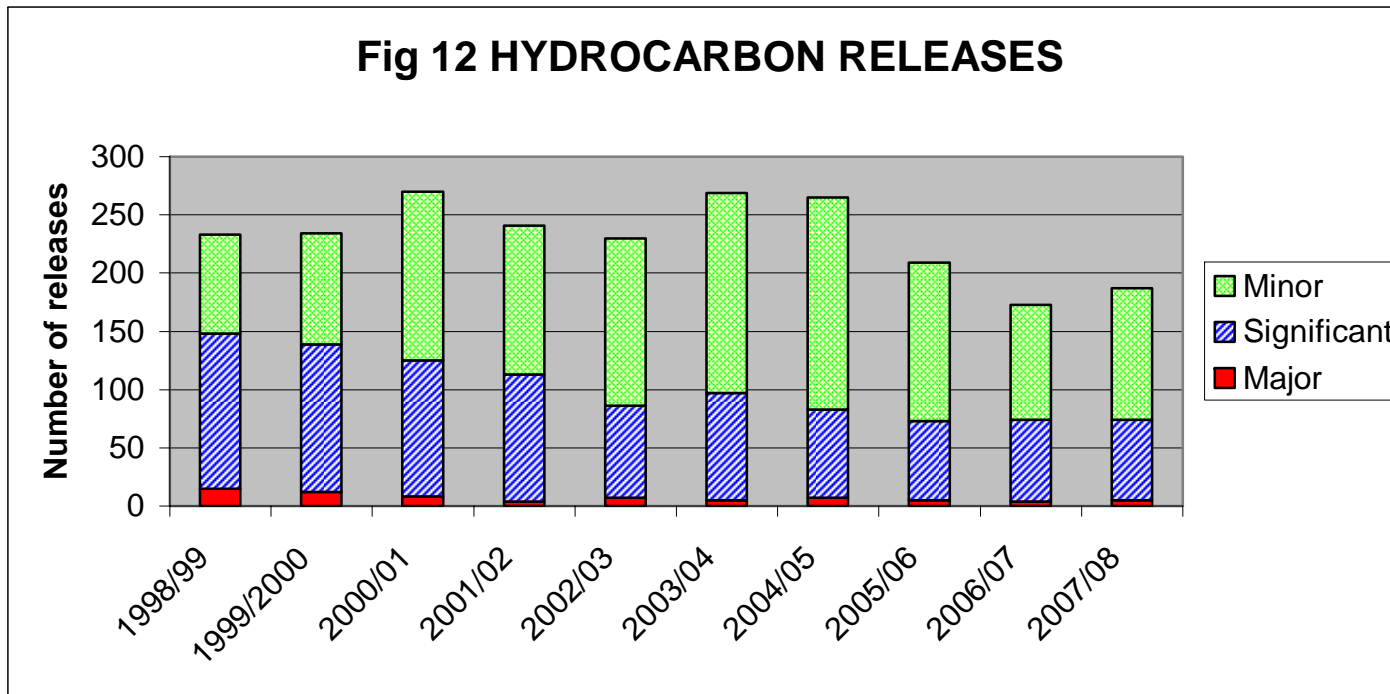


Figure 12

**OFFSHORE HYDROCARBON RELEASES 1998/99 TO 2007/08
DANGEROUS OCCURRENCE TYPE 73**



* Fig 12 based on hydrocarbon releases (HCRs) reported on Form OIR/12. Form OIR/12 is a voluntary offshore industry system of data reporting for HCRs. Non-attributable data from Form OIR/12 is available to authorised users on the Hydrocarbon Releases System on the Offshore Oil & Gas pages on the HSE website.