

**OFFSHORE INJURY, ILL HEALTH
AND INCIDENT STATISTICS
2008/2009**

**HID STATISTICS REPORT
HSR 2009 - 1**

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OFFSHORE INJURY AND INCIDENT STATISTICS 2008/2009

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

Preface

This is the ninth report in a series of HID Statistics reports covering offshore injury and incident statistics, which continues from the previous OTO series. It is the thirteenth 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 2008 to 31 March 2009.

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

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/statistics.htm>

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SUMMARY

This report contains details of offshore accidents, dangerous occurrences and ill health reported to HSE from 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009, with summarised data back to 1995/96 for comparison.

The main points are:

- No fatalities arising from offshore work activities regulated by HSE were reported in 2008/09 for a second successive year.
- 30 major injuries were reported, compared to 44 in 2007/08. This is the lowest recorded since 1995/96.
- The major injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased from last year's figure of 156.4 to 106.3 and is the lowest recorded since 1995/96. The combined fatal and major injury rate is the same as the major injury rate.
- 140 'over-3-day' injuries were reported, a decrease of 8 compared to the previous year. The over-3-day injury rate decreased from 526.1 per 100,000 workers to 496 – a decrease of 5.7% compared to 2007/08. This is 61.6% lower than the peak of 1293 in 1995/96.
- 477 dangerous occurrences were reported, compared to 509 in 2007/08, a decrease of 32. This is 37.6% less than the peak of 764 in 2000/01.
- The estimated offshore workforce was 28224 compared to 28,176 in 2006/07 and 28,132 in 2007/08 – essentially unchanged over a 3 year period.
- The 'maintenance/construction' work process environment continued to produce the highest number of 'all injuries' and 'major injuries' this year, followed by 'deck operations'.
- 'Injuries from handling, lifting or carrying' was the most common type of injury accident, followed by injuries arising from being 'struck by moving objects' and 'slips, trips and falls'. These three categories account for 89% of all injuries. Injuries from being struck by moving objects produced a third of all major injuries. The significant majority (80%) of major injuries were to limbs.
- The ratio of over-3-day to major injuries increased by 39% in 2008/9. This reflects the falling percentage of major injuries among the total of all injuries compared to last year for a similar level of work activity. This is the best ratio performance since 1996/97.
- This year the three-year rolling average of injury rate for major and 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 2008 to March 2009, with summary data from 1995/96 included for comparison. It is based on incidents reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR). For offshore operations, this covers incidents directly affecting offshore installations or workers or visitors on offshore installations¹. It also includes certain diving operations in connection with operations on an offshore installation².

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 2008/09 statistics.

1.3 Provisional headline data on fatalities, injuries, and other reportable incidents was published on the HSE website in the Offshore Safety Statistics Bulletin 2008/2009 (<http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/statistics.htm>) in August 2009. This data was based on analysis of data conducted at quarterly intervals throughout the operating year. Data in the bulletin is regarded as provisional due to the potential for late submission or amendment of reported incident data. The data contained in this full annual report for 2008/2009 has undergone a detailed review for the whole operating year and contains a few minor amendments to the headline statistics contained in the bulletin.

1.4 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.

1.5 Whilst no offshore fatalities were reportable to HSE for 2008/09, there were fatalities arising from helicopter transport and marine activities, not regulated by HSE, but related to the offshore oil and gas industry operations. On 1 April 2009, a helicopter flight returning from the Miller platform to Aberdeen ditched in the sea with the loss of 2 crew and 14 offshore workers. An earlier helicopter incident on the 18th February 2009 occurred when the aircraft made a sea landing during the approach to ETAP installation. Fortunately all crew and passengers were recovered. In a separate incident

¹ The report does not include incidents arising from marine activities that are not directly connected with offshore operations (e.g. vessels or rigs in transit) or air transport activities (including transport to, from or between installations), except incidents affecting helicopters whilst located on an installation which are included if they occur. The report does include offshore wells and most activities in connection with them, as well as offshore pipelines, pipeline works and certain activities in connection with pipeline works.

² Whilst HSE Offshore Division retains responsibility for all aspects of offshore diving and inshore commercial diving, statistics stated in this report are for offshore diving and diving support activities only.

on the 1st April 2009, a worker received fatal injuries aboard a dive support vessel whilst in transit. Even though HSE's remit does not extend to air and marine transport activities, these incidents illustrate that hazards are ever present offshore. The loss of 17 offshore workers in these incidents is a tragedy and a stark reminder of the inherent hazards of working offshore and of the need to maintain constant awareness for the management of those hazards.

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 2008/9, the estimated offshore population (based on total number of hours worked divided by 2000 hours per worker year) was 28,224, and is virtually the same as the previous year's figure of 28,132 and was the highest since 1995/96.

Fatal injuries

2.2 There were no fatal injuries during 2008/09 for a second consecutive year.

Major injuries

2.3 The number of major injuries (30) decreased by fourteen over the previous year. The major injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased 32% to 106.3. Since there were no fatalities, the combined number of fatal and major injuries also decreased by fourteen to 30 and the combined injury rate per 100,000 workers decreased 32% to 106.3.

Over-3-day injuries

2.4 The number of over-3-day injuries (140) decreased 5.4% compared to 2007/08. The over-3-day injury rate also decreased by 5.7% to 496. This is a new low figure reflecting the maintained reduction in the number of injuries in a consistently high offshore working population.

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 fourteen years. The significant rise in the ratio (i.e. improvement) in 2006/07 was followed by a drop in 2007/08 but has shown a return to improvement in 2008/09. Overall 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 showed a more noticeable decline in 2008/09 reflecting a generally improving performance over the past three years. The average for the fatal and major injury rate, which takes account of the working population, has decreased 21.2% over the last 12 months. This significant improvement is a reflection of both the falling number of injuries and the high workforce population that has existed over the past three years. The rolling average for over-3-day injuries has increased by 3.4%. However, the over-3-day injury rate rolling average has shown a 2.9% fall to a new low of 534.7 per 100,000 workers and is again a reflection of the sustained high workforce population.

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 (33.5% - 57 injuries), fractures (22.4% - 38 injuries), and contusions (17.6% - 30 injuries). For major injuries, fracture was the most commonly occurring nature, with 20 incidents which represents 66.7% of the total number of major injuries (30). For over-3-day injuries, 'Sprains and strains' were the most common nature of injury, with 57 incidents (40.7% of over 3-day injuries). Contusions accounted for 21.4% (30 incidents) of all over-3-day injuries, and fractures and lacerations each accounted for 18 over-3-day incidents (12.9% each).

Part of body injured

2.8 Table 6 and Figures 7 and 7a provide information on the site of injury. The upper limb³ accounted for 51.6% (99) of all injuries for 2007/08. The lower limb accounted for 40% (68) of all injuries and the lower limb accounted for 29.4% (50). The torso accounted for 18.2%% (31) of all injuries. The number of head injuries fell 46% from last year, accounting for 3.6% (6) of the total. Injuries to the limbs accounted for 24 (80%) of all major injuries.

For over-3-day injuries, injuries to the limbs accounted for 94 injuries (67.1% of over-3-day injuries). There were 58 incidents (41.4% of all over-3-day injuries or 61.7% of over-3-day limb injuries) affecting the upper limbs and 36 (25.7% of all over-3-day injuries) to the lower limbs. Of all upper limb injuries, 34 (50%) were attributed to injury to one or more fingers or thumbs (of which 94.1% were over-3-day injuries). Injuries to the torso accounted for 22.1% of all over-3-day incidents, with 31 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. 56 (32.9%) of all injuries were associated with handling, lifting or carrying activities, 41 (24.1%) from being struck by moving, flying or falling objects, of which 10 resulted in major injury. 33 incidents (19.4%) were as a result of slips, trips or falls at the same level and

³ Upper limb includes the fingers and the thumb, hand and wrist.

a further 22 (12.9%) involved a fall from height, resulting in a total 55 (32.4%) of all 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 majority of injuries (58%) were fairly evenly spread between ages ranging from 25 to 44 years of age, with the 30-34 band recording the highest number of injuries with 27 (15.9%) of incidents. The 25-29 age band recorded the highest number of major injuries (5 incidents, 16.7% major injuries).

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 (70 incidents, or 41.2% of all injuries). The 'maintenance and construction' environment also had the most major injuries (9 incidents, or 30% of all major injuries), followed by 'deck operations' having 7 (23.3%) and 'production' which had 6 (20%) 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. 35.3% of all injuries (60 incidents) involved 'surfaces, structures and building access equipment'. 32 incidents (18.8% of the total) involved 'conveying, lifting storage systems and hand-held pushed/pulled transport equipment'. These two categories also accounted for the majority of major injuries (16 – 53.3% of major injuries).

Reportable Diseases

2.13 Table 11 indicates there were 21 cases of disease or ill health reported in 2008/09, compared with 6 in 2007/08. There were 7 cases of chickenpox, 4 cases of hand-arm vibration related conditions and 3 cases of occupational dermatitis.

Dangerous Occurrences

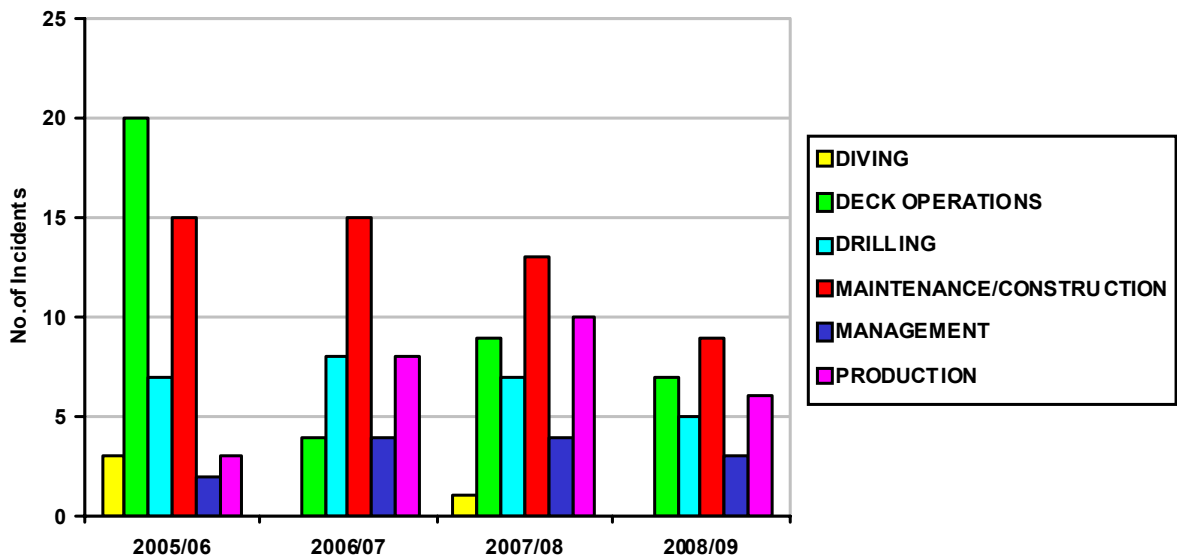
2.14 The total of 477 reported dangerous occurrences (DO) for 2008/09 represents a 6.3% decrease compared to the figure for 2007/08 (509 incidents). Table 12 gives a summary of dangerous occurrences by type. DO type 73 (release of hydrocarbon) accounted for 32.9% of all incidents and DO type 77 (station-keeping, dropped objects and weather) accounted for 27.9% of all incidents in 2008/09. Failure of lifting machinery, etc. events (DO type 01) accounted for 8.4% of incidents and well related activities (DO type 13) accounted for 9.4%. Fire or explosion incidents (DO type 74) increased to 52, representing 10.9% 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

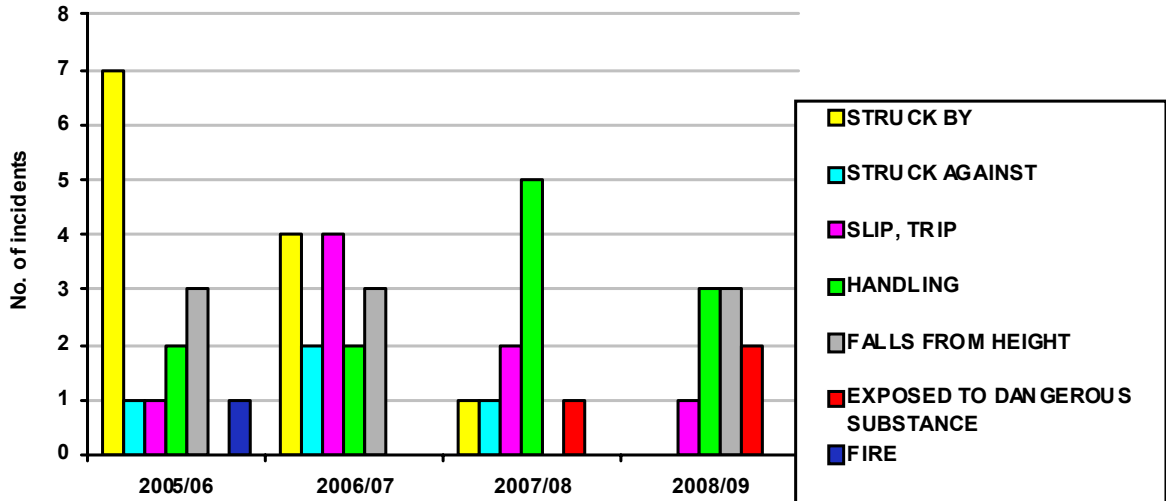
3.2 The chart below shows the numbers of reported major injuries over the last four years, sorted by the main work process environments. 'Maintenance/construction' injuries (52), 'deck operations' (including air and sea transport) injuries (40) have dominated the last 4 years with 56.4% of all major injuries, followed by 'production' (27) and 'drilling' (27) activities which account for a further 33.1%.



Major Injuries in Offshore Maintenance & Construction

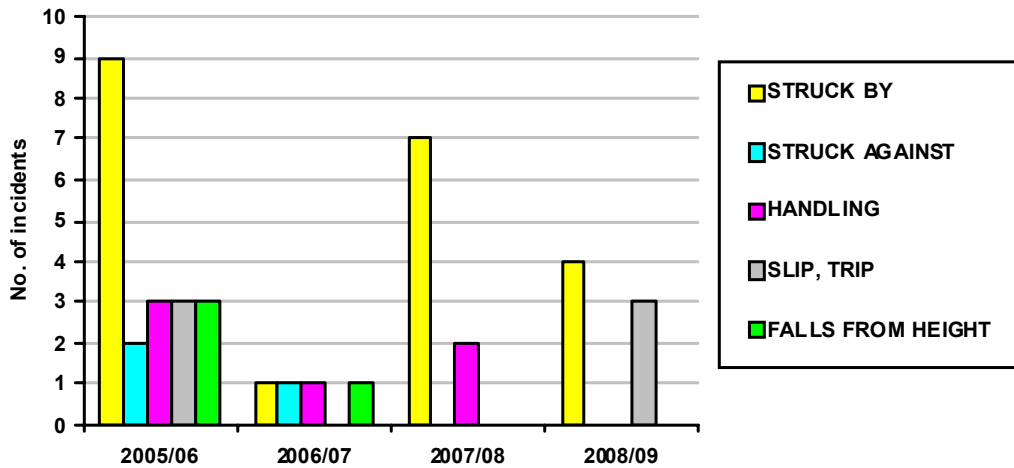
3.3 The chart below shows the relationship between 'offshore maintenance/construction' and a subset of common kinds of accident.

The total number of major injuries (9) for 2008/09 reduced by four compared to the previous year (13). The highest accident category for 2008/09 was jointly handling of loads and falls from height, each with three incidents. Three injuries resulted with fractures and two resulted in dislocation. Three incidents involved upper limbs, three involved lower limbs, two involved several locations and one affected the eye.



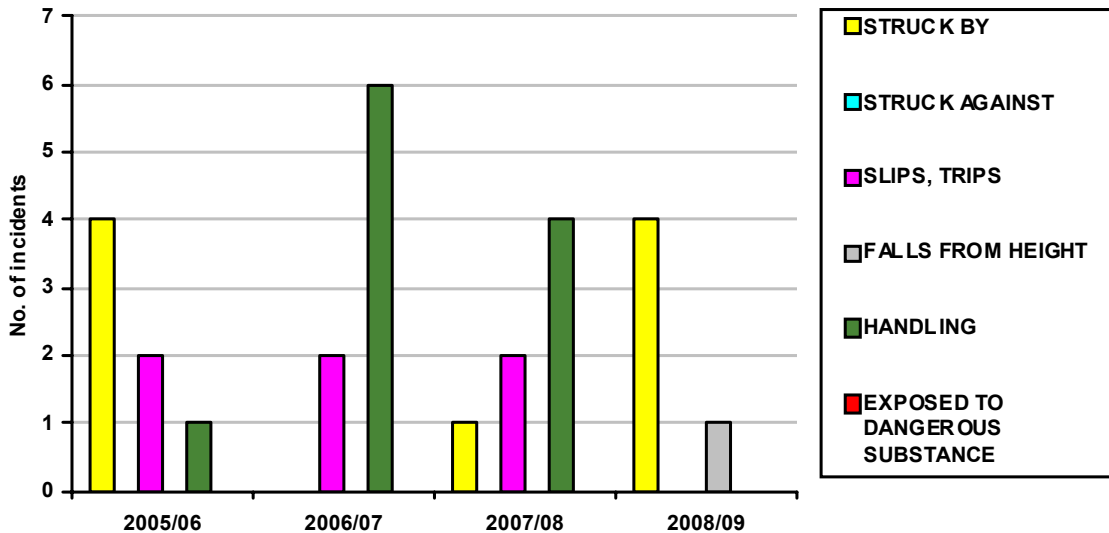
Major Injuries in Offshore Deck Operations (including Transport)

3.4 The chart below shows the links between offshore deck operations and kind of accident. Major injuries in this discipline (7) decreased by 2 from last year and represents around 23% of all major injuries for the year. Historically, deck operations have been a significant contributor to major injury totals. In 2008/09, all 7 major injury incidents arising from deck operations resulted in fractures.



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 17% of all reported major injuries over the 4 year period. The total for 2008/09 was five, with 'Struck by' the largest category having four instances. All injuries associated with drilling and workover resulted in fractures, mainly to lower limb or foot.

Number of major injuries

3.6 30 major injuries were recorded, 14 less than 2007/08. The injury rate fell by 32%, reflecting the fall in the number of major injuries compared to the previous year. The size of the workforce remained essentially the same as 2007/08.

3.7 The 'maintenance and construction' discipline continues to be a leading contributor to major injuries with 9 such injuries occurring in 2008/09. There were small reductions in incidents for 2008/09 in the 'offshore deck' discipline (from 9 to 7), and for 'Drilling' (from 7 to 5).

Age of injured person

3.8 The average age of injured person for all offshore major injuries was around 40.5 years of age over the four-year period.

Nature and Site of injury

3.9 'Fracture' continues as the most frequently recorded single kind of major injury accounting 67% of major injuries in 2008/09. Fracture is also a highly occurring outcome of all injuries (i.e. including over-3-day injuries) with 22.4% of all injuries. Fractures to the hand or foot and lower limb were the most

frequent locations for major injuries. Sprains and strains accounted for the highest number of a single kind of injury (57) but these were entirely over-3-day injuries. Amputations were reduced to a single major injury involving loss of part of a finger.

Kind of Accident

3.10 The main single category for 'kind of major accident' during 2008/09, was 'Struck by moving, including flying or falling object' with 10 incidents (33.3%). Category 'Slip trip or fall on same level' resulted in 7 major injuries (23.3%) and falls from height accounted for 5 major injuries (16.7%). Together, slips trips and falls of all types accounted for a total of 12 major injuries (40% major injuries).

Other trends

3.11 The number of major injuries arising from interface with surfaces, structures and building access equipment was 12 (40%) and corresponds with the number of slip, trips and fall of all types.

HYDROCARBON RELEASES (HCRs)

4.1 This section provides outline details relating to HCRs between 1998/99 and 2008/09. 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 (61) HCRs in 2008/09 was a notable improvement compared to the plateaued performance (74) in the previous two years during a period of sustained high offshore activity.

4.4 The number of minor releases fell by 15.8% in 2008/0 (96) compared to 2007/08 (114).

4.5 Overall, the total number of releases reported on Form OIR/12 in 2008/09 (157) fell by 16.5% compared to 2007/08 (188)

4.6 Hydrocarbon gas releases accounted for 59% of all major and significant releases compared to 70% the previous year. The one reported major release in 2008/09 was a gas release (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. 28% of the combined total of all types of major and significant HCRs were significant gas releases greater than 25kg and 16.4% 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 2009**

	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	08/09
Fatalities	5	2	3	1	2	3	3	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
Major injuries	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48	50	39	44	30
Total fatalities & major injuries	47	46	77	75	55	56	50	64	51	48	52	41	44	30
Over-3-day injuries	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	111	125	164	148	140
Total Injuries	422	348	368	320	248	233	237	184	154	159	177	205	192	170
Dangerous occurrence	528	569	649	693	647	764	661	635	530	558	491	485	509	477

**TABLE 2 – I NJURY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009**

	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	08/09
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	28,224
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	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	106.3
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	106.3
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	496

**TABLE 3 – THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009**

	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	2006/07 2008/09
Total fatalities + major injuries	56.7	66	69	62	53.4	56.7	55	54.3	50.3	47	45.7	38.3
Over-3-day injuries	323	279	243	205	185.7	161.3	136.7	111.3	113	133.3	145.7	150.7

**TABLE 3a THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF INJURY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009**

	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	2006/07 2008/09
Average workforce	26,285	25,118	22,500	22,610	21,845	22,385	20,873	19,451	20,268	23,396	26,460	28177
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	136.1
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	534.7

**TABLE 4 – RATIO OF OVER-3-DAY TO MAJOR INJURIES
1995/06 – 2008/09**

	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	08/09
MAJOR	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48	50	39	44	30
OVER-3-DAY	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	111	125	164	148	140
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	4.67

**TABLE 5 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
2008/09**

NATURE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Amputation		1	0	1
Contusion		0	30	30
Dislocation		3	1	4
Fracture		20	18	38
Laceration & open wound		1	18	19
Injuries of more than one of the other natures		2	4	6
Injuries not classified elsewhere		1	6	7
Sprains & strains		0	57	57
Superficial injury		0	3	3
Burn		2	3	5
Total	0	30	140	170

**TABLE 6 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY INJURED
2008/09**

SITE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Eye		1	1	2
Other parts of face		1	2	3
Head excluding face			1	1
Several locations of head				0
TOTAL: HEAD	0	2	4	6
Neck			3	3
Back			16	16
Trunk			11	11
Several locations of torso		1		1
TOTAL: TORSO	0	1	30	31
One or more finger(s) or thumb(s)		2	32	34
Hand		2	8	10
Wrist		3	5	8
Rest of upper limb		3	12	15
Several locations of upper limb			1	1
TOTAL: UPPER LIMB	0	10	58	68
One or more toes				0
Foot		3	5	8
Ankle		3	13	16
Rest of lower limb		6	15	21
Several locations of lower limb		2	3	5
TOTAL: LOWER LIMB	0	14	36	50
Several locations		2	11	13
General locations		1	1	2
Unspecified locations				0
GRAND TOTAL	0	30	140	170

**TABLE 7 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT
2008/09**

KIND OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined			2	2
Struck by moving, including flying or falling object		10	31	41
Struck against something fixed or stationary			5	5
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying		4	52	56
Slip, trip or fall on same level		7	26	33
Fall from height (number over 2m in brackets)		5(2)	17(2)	22(4)
Exposed to, or in contact with, a harmful substance		3	3	6
Exposed to fire		1	1	2
Contact with electricity				
Other / not recorded			3	3
TOTAL	0	30	140	170

TABLE 8 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON – 2008/09

AGE OF INJURED PERSON	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Less than 20		0	1	1
20 – 24		1	9	10
25 – 29		5	20	25
30 – 34		4	23	27
35 – 39		2	21	23
40 – 44		4	19	23
45 – 49		3	15	18
50 – 54		4	13	17
55 – 59		4	7	11
60 – 64		1	5	6
65 – 69		0	1	1
Not recorded		2	6	8
TOTAL	0	30	140	170

TABLE 9 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT – 2008/09

WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT	SEVERITY OF IN JURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
DECK OPERATIONS		7	26	33
DRILLING		5	16	21
MANAGEMENT		3	18	21
PRODUCTION		6	15	21
MAINTENANCE / CONSTRUCTION		9	61	70
OFFSHORE DIVING*		0	4	4
TOTAL	0	30	140	170

* 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 – 2008/09

AGENT OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY			ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	
Surfaces, structures and building access equipment		12	48	60
Systems for the distribution of materials or substances		5	11	16
Hand held tools and equipment		1	8	9
Systems for energy and storage, motors		0	3	3
Conveying, lifting storage systems and hand-held pushed / pulled transport equipment		4	28	32
Machines and equipment – not hand tools		1	2	3
Materials, objects, products, machine components		2	15	17
Substances and radiation		3	10	13
Safety devices and equipment		1	0	1
Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office and personal equipment		1	8	9
Leisure equipment		0	1	1
People		0	1	1
Physical phenomena and natural elements		0	1	1
Other, not known		0	4	4
TOTAL		30	140	170

* 5 injuries relate to a single event

**TABLE 11 – ILL HEALTH INCIDENTS
APRIL 1998 – MARCH 2009**

DESCRIPTION	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	TOTAL
Decompression illness	3	2	1	5	4	1		2	8	2	1	29
Barotrauma			1			1						2
Cramp repetitive						1					1	2
Beat knee		1				1					1	3
Inflammation of tendons	1	1	1	2	1							6
Hand-arm vibration			1						2		4	7
Occupational dermatitis	4	2	5			2	1				3	17
Chickenpox	6	7	10	6	13	6	8	6	9	4	7	82
Food poisoning	1*	1						3	2**		1	8
Malaria						1						1
Meningitis	1		1								1	3
Rubella		1									1	2
Mumps					1		1	6			1	9
Scarlet fever							1					1
Measles								1				1
TOTAL	16	15	20	13	19	13	11	18	21	6	21	173

* 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
2008/09**

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
01	Failure of lifting machinery etc.	40
02	Failure of pressure systems	4
05	Electrical short circuit or overload	3
08	Radiation	3
09	Malfunction of breathing apparatus	2
10	Diving operations	16
11	Collapse of scaffolding	0
13	Well operations	45
14	Pipelines and pipeline works	4
73	Release of hydrocarbon	157
74	Fire or explosion other than hydrocarbon	52
75	Release or escape of a dangerous substance other than hydrocarbon	2
76	Collapses	1
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 	133
78	Collision between a vessel or aircraft and an installation	9
79	Possible collision offshore	1
80	Subsidence or collapse of seabed	1
81	Loss of stability or buoyancy	0
82	Evacuation of an installation	4
83	Falls into water	0
	TOTAL	477

Figure 1

**INJURIES BY SEVERITY
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009**

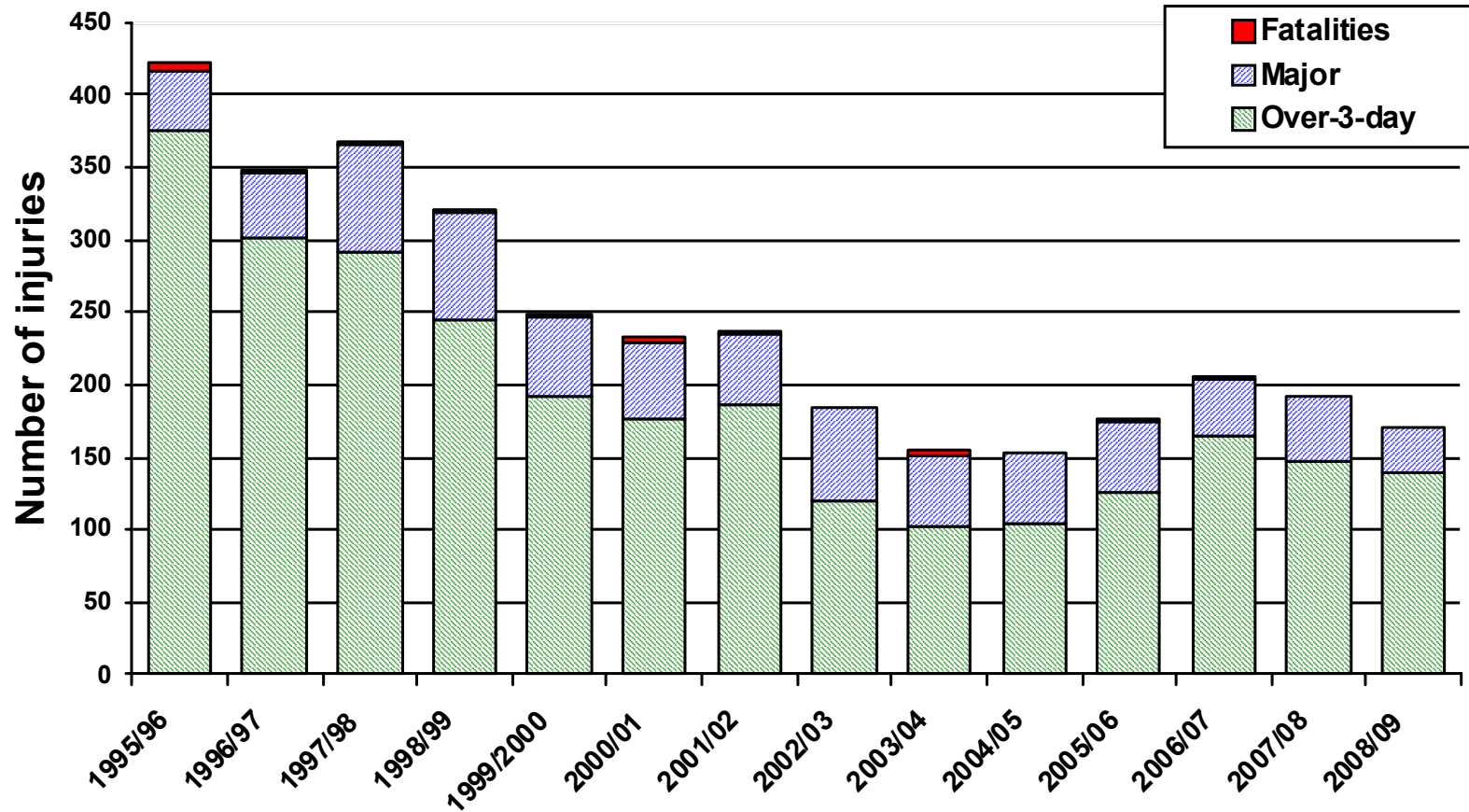


Figure 2

**COMBINED FATAL AND MAJOR INJURY RATE
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009**

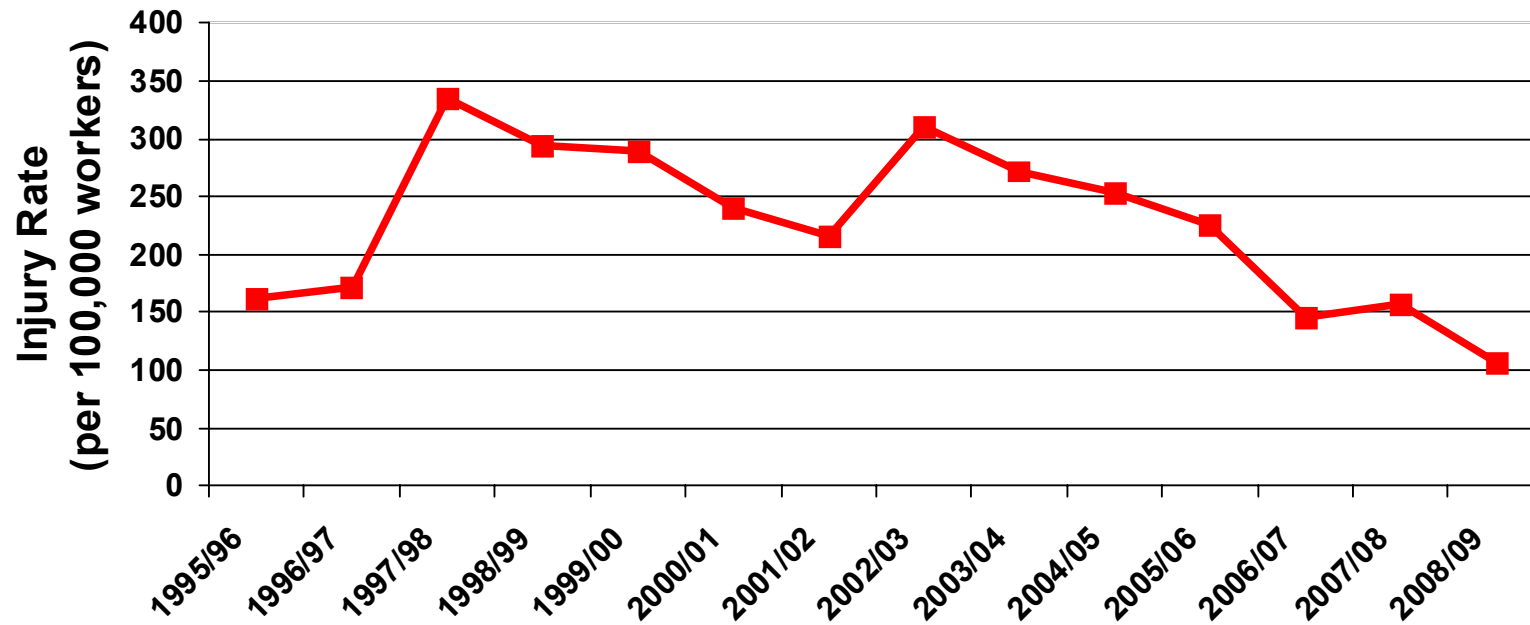


Figure 3

**OVER-3-DAY INJURY RATE
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009**

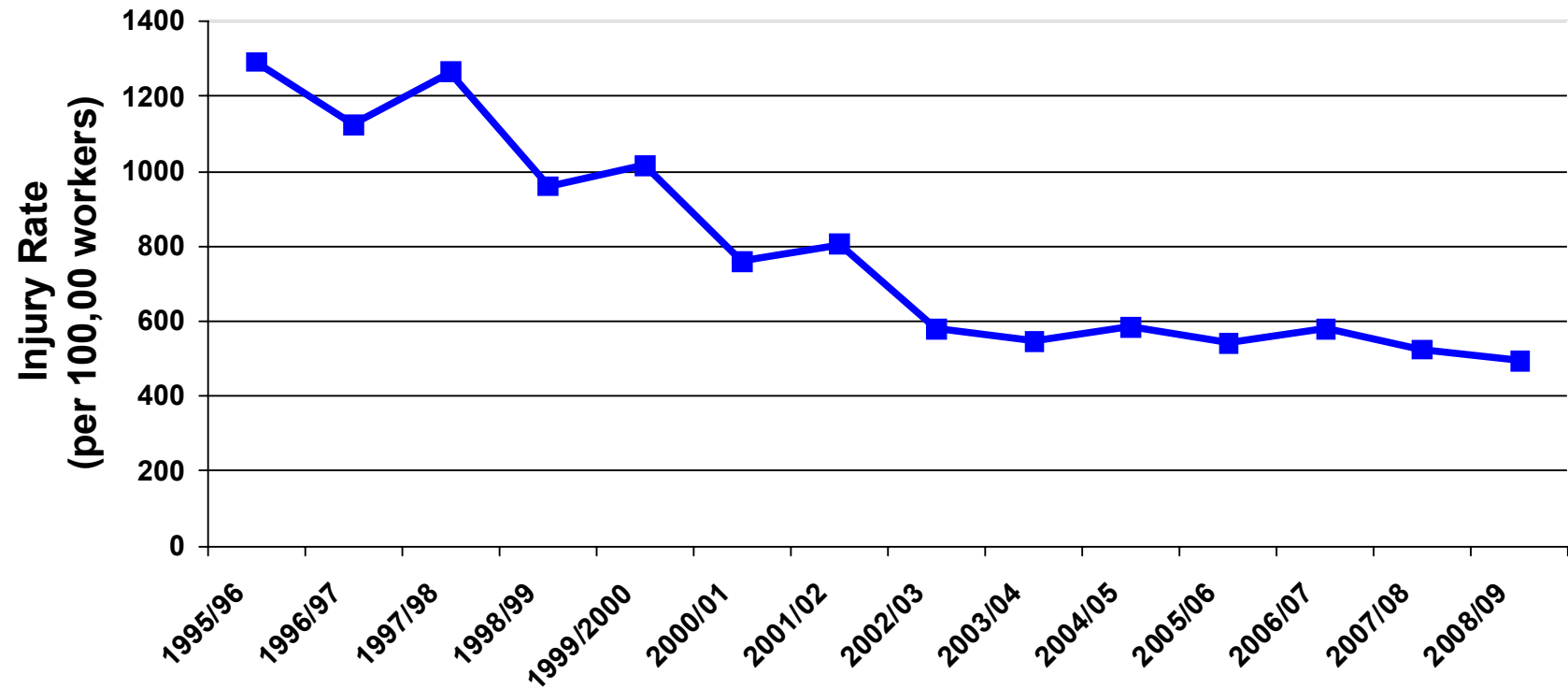


Figure 4

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009

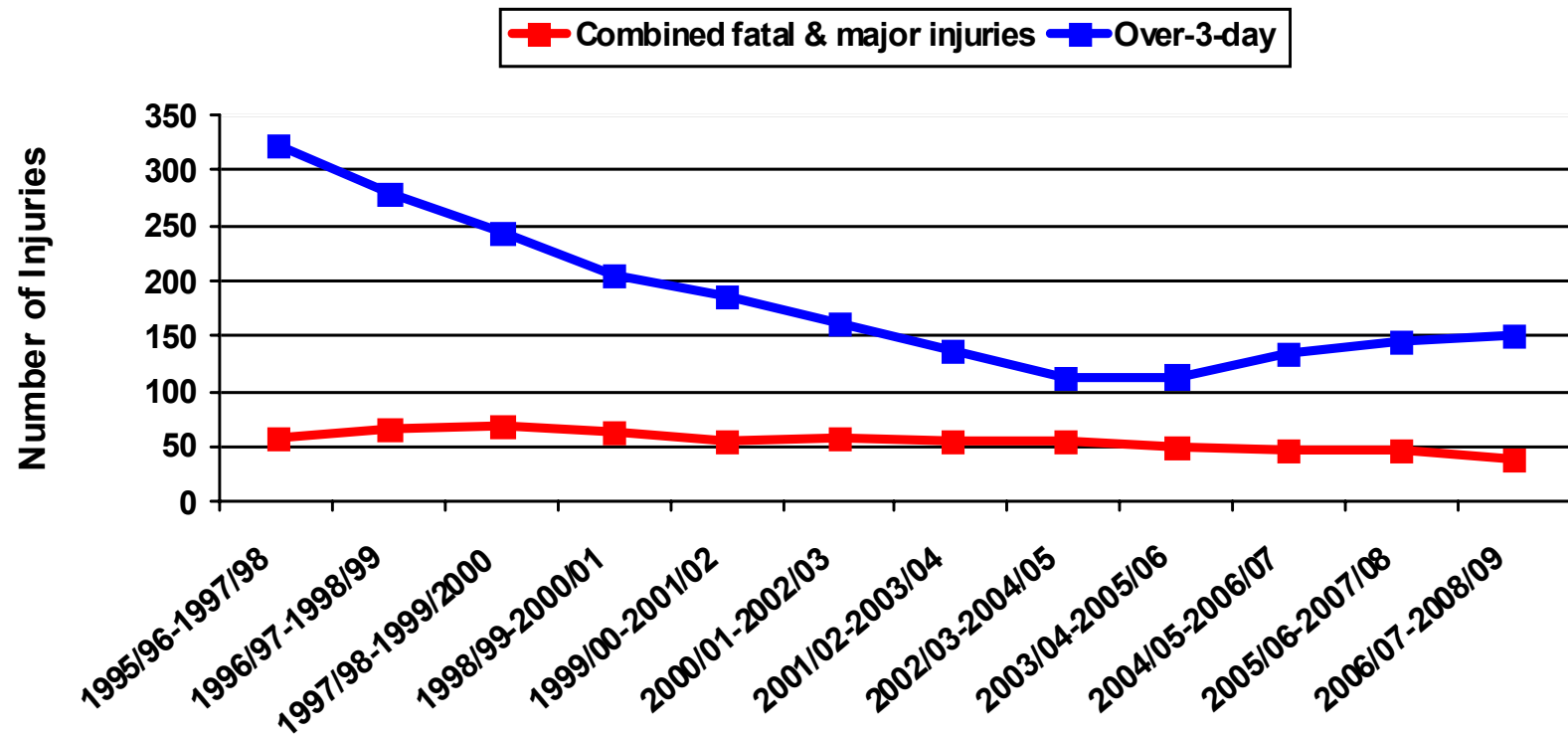


Figure 4a

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF INJURY RATES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009

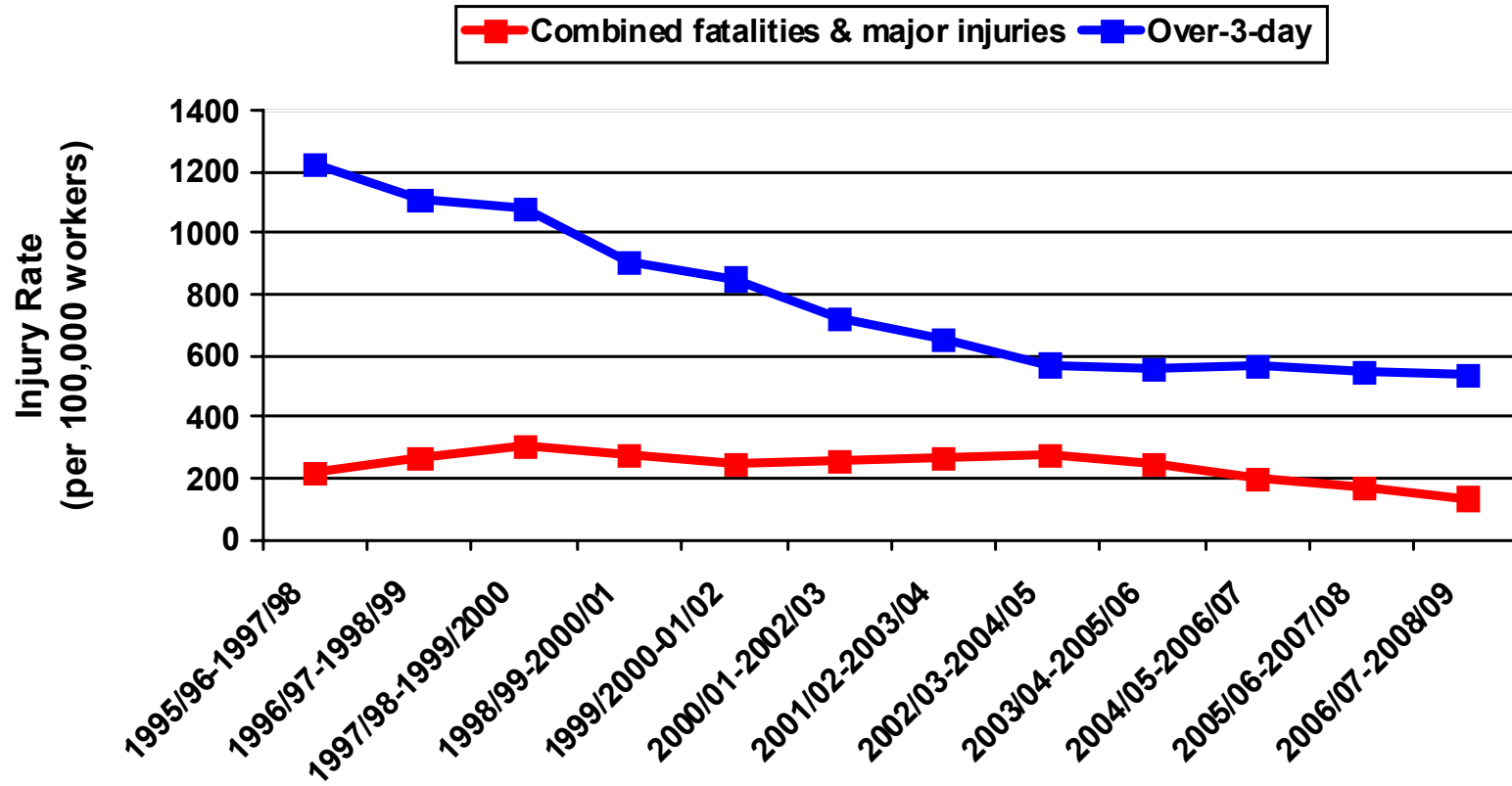


Figure 5

**RATIO OF OVER-3-DAY TO MAJOR INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2009**

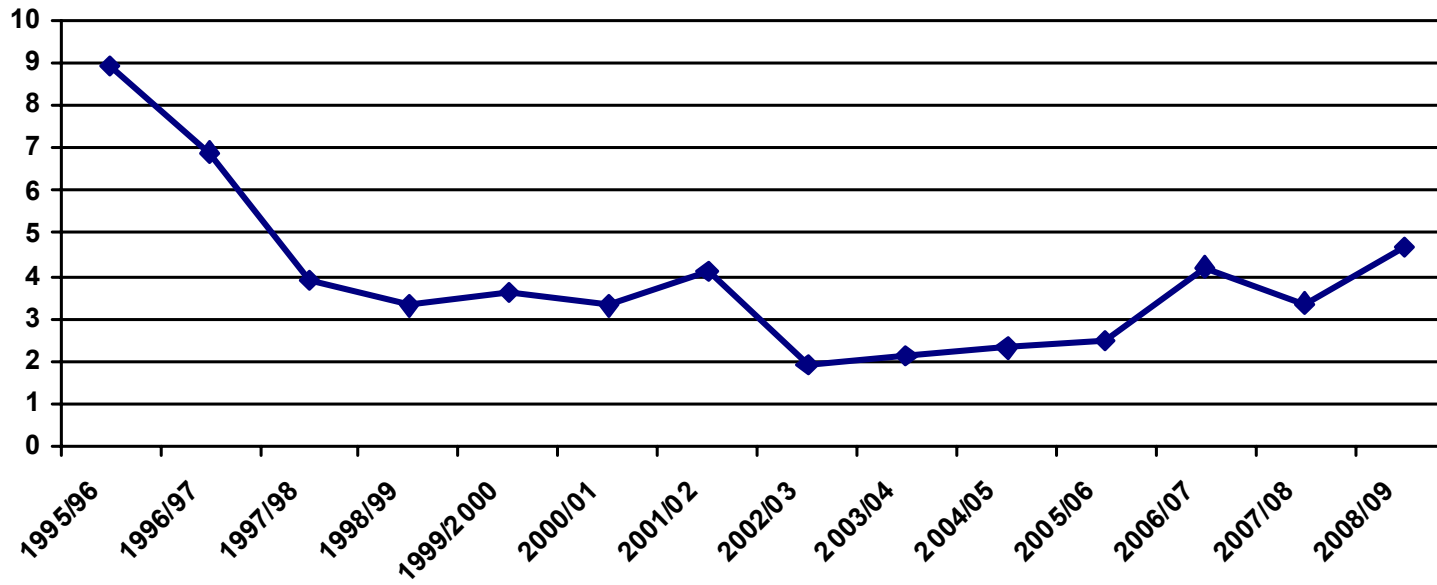


Figure 6 and 6a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
2008/09

Fig 6
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

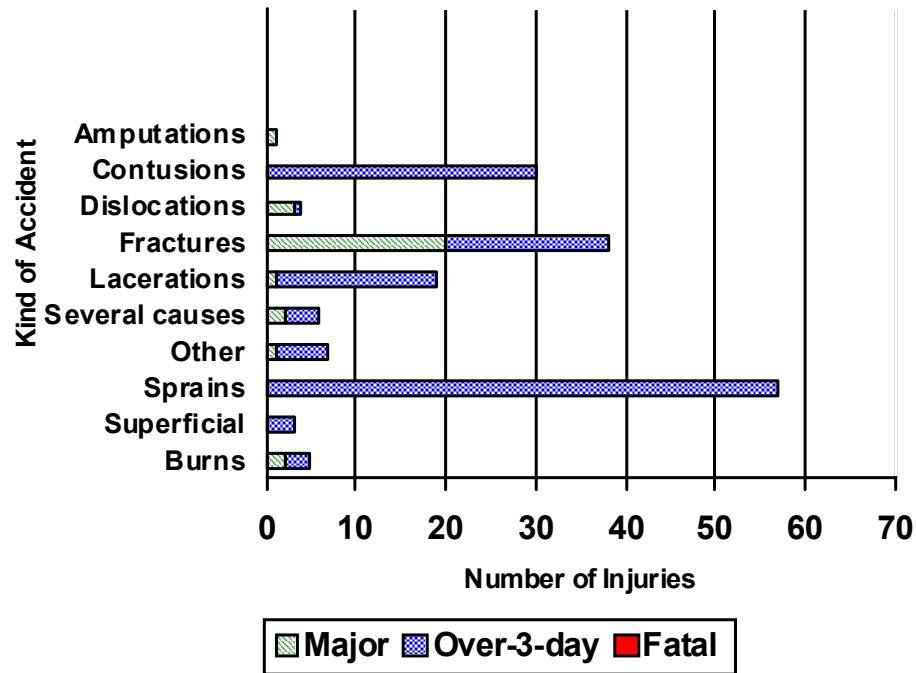
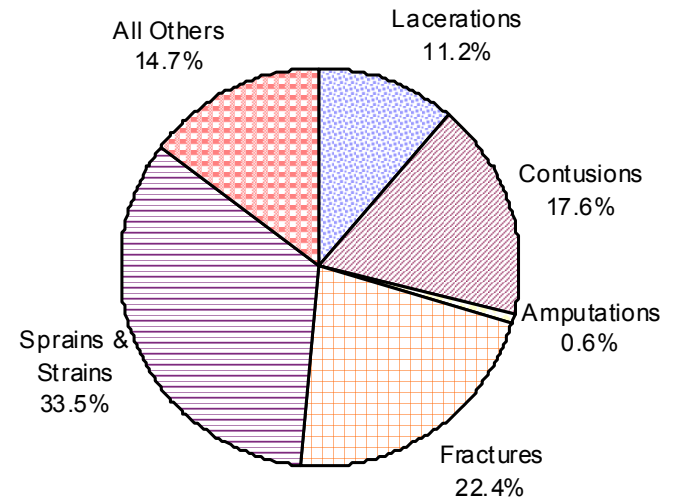


Fig 6a
ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 7 and 7a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY
2008/09

Fig 7 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

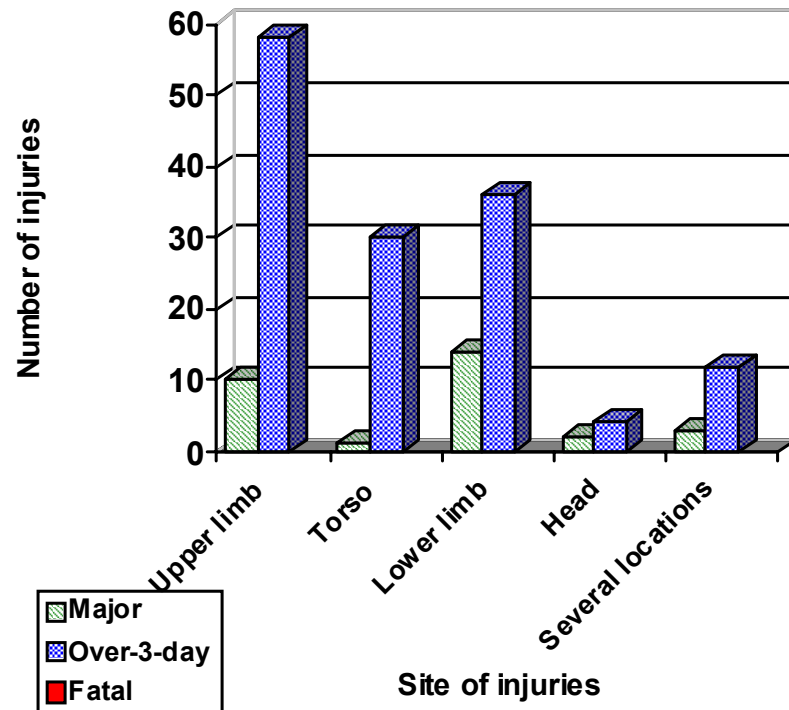
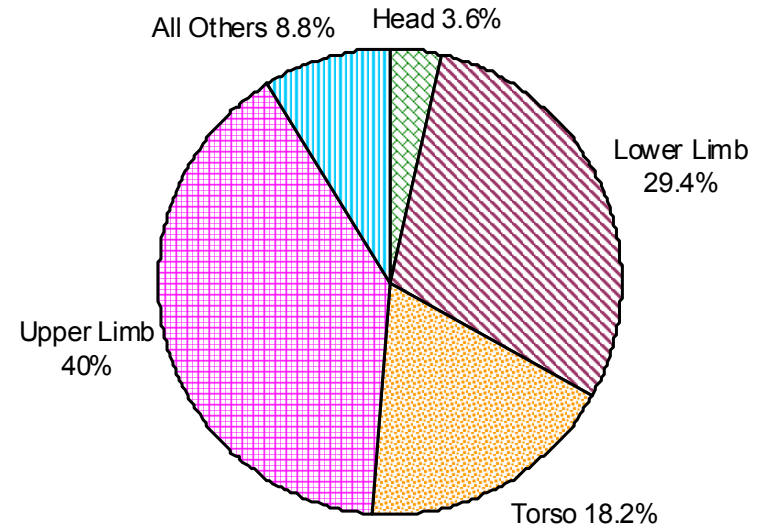


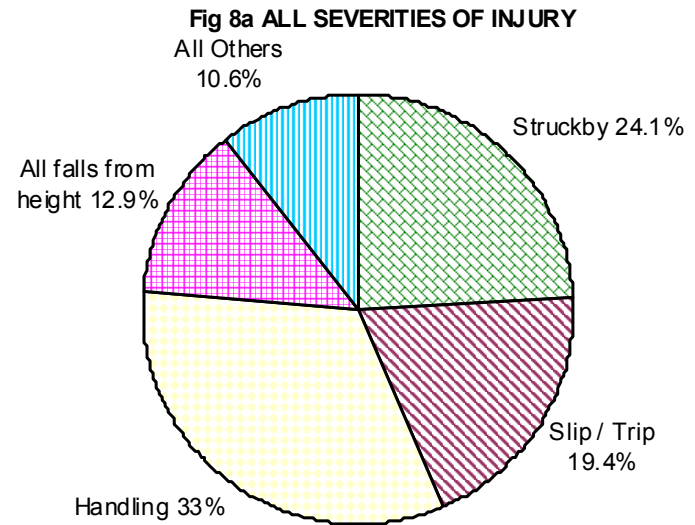
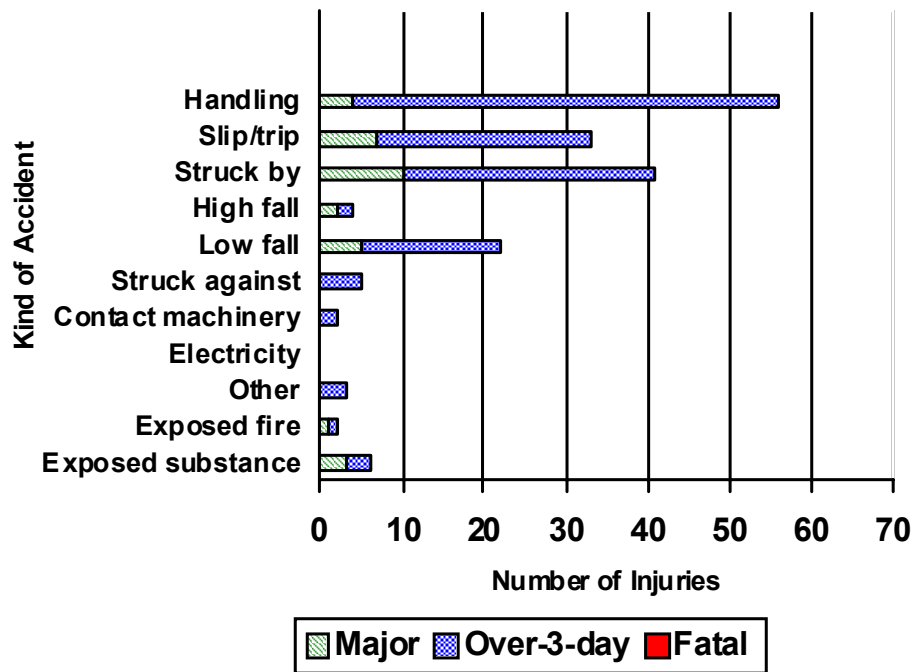
Fig 7a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 8 and 8a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT
2008/09

Fig 8
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY



Figures 9 and 9a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON
2008/09

Fig 9 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

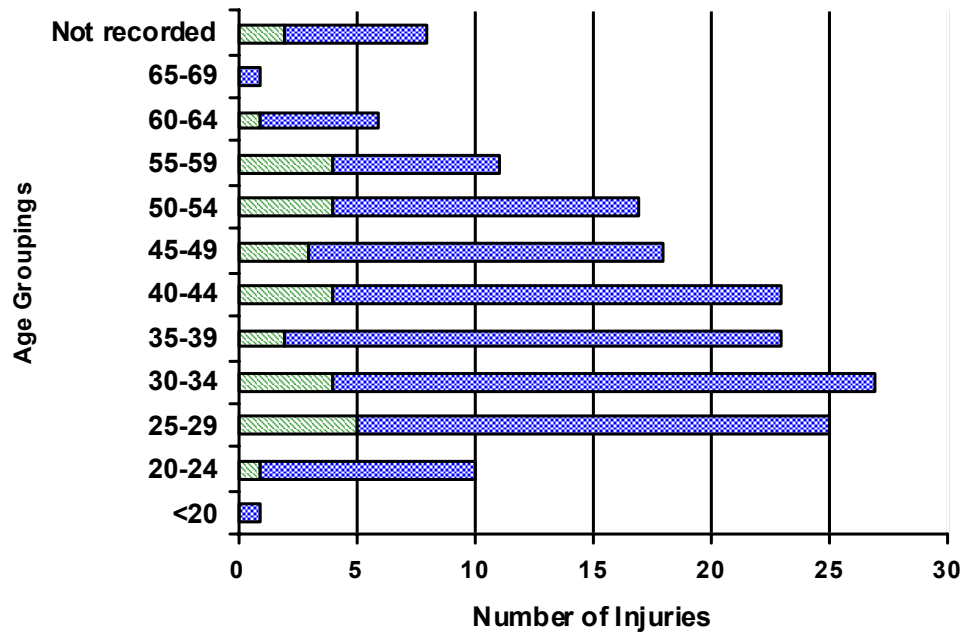
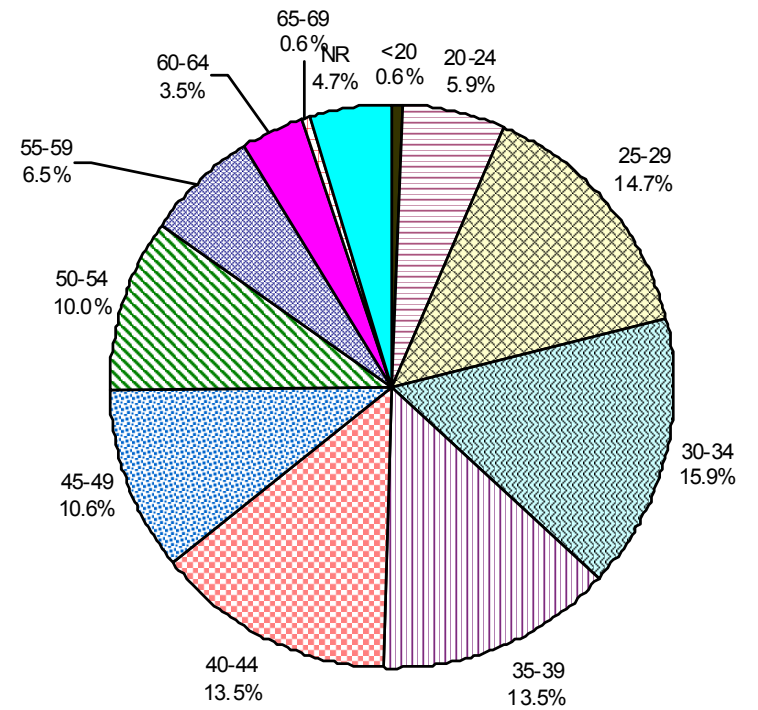


Fig 9A - ALL SEVERITIES



Major Over-3-day Fatal

Figures 10 and 10a

**SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT
2008/09**

**Fig 10
SEVERITY OF INJURY**

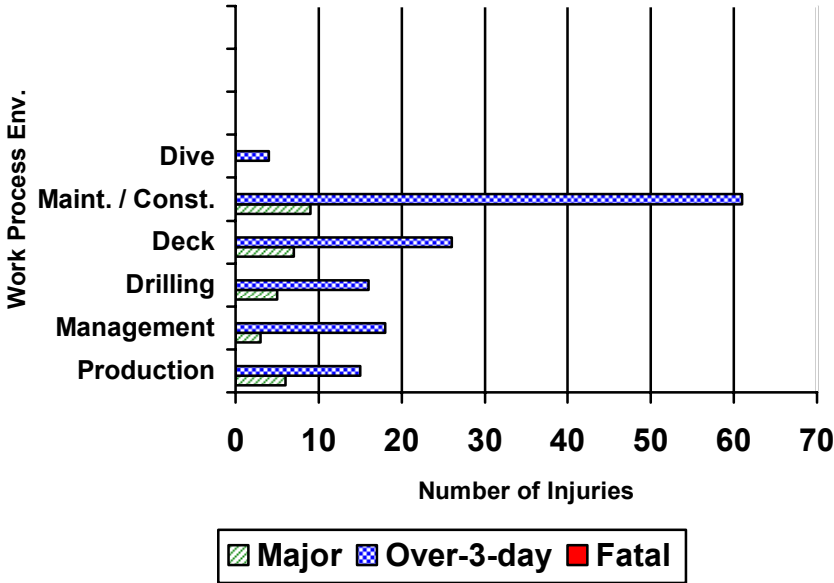
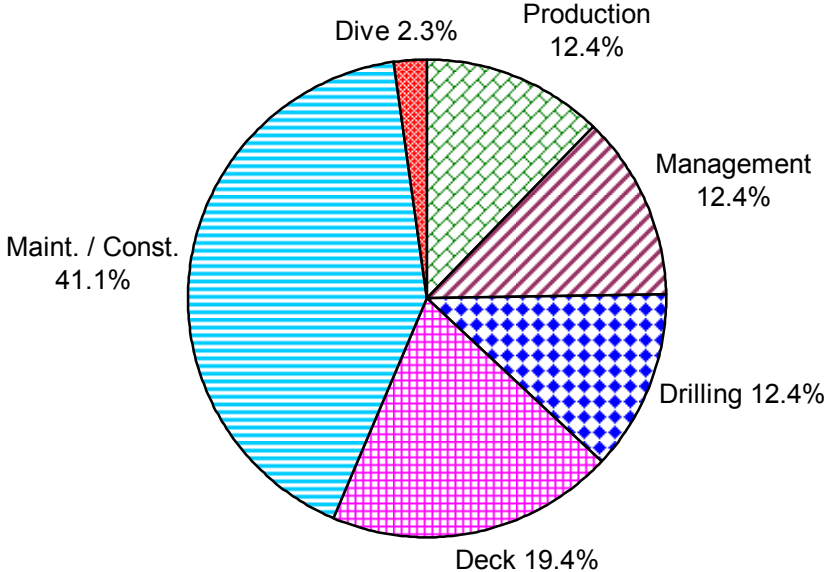


Fig 8a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 11 and 11a SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGENT OF ACCIDENT 2008/09

**Fig 11
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY**

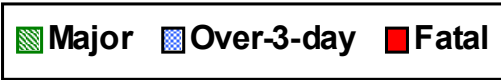
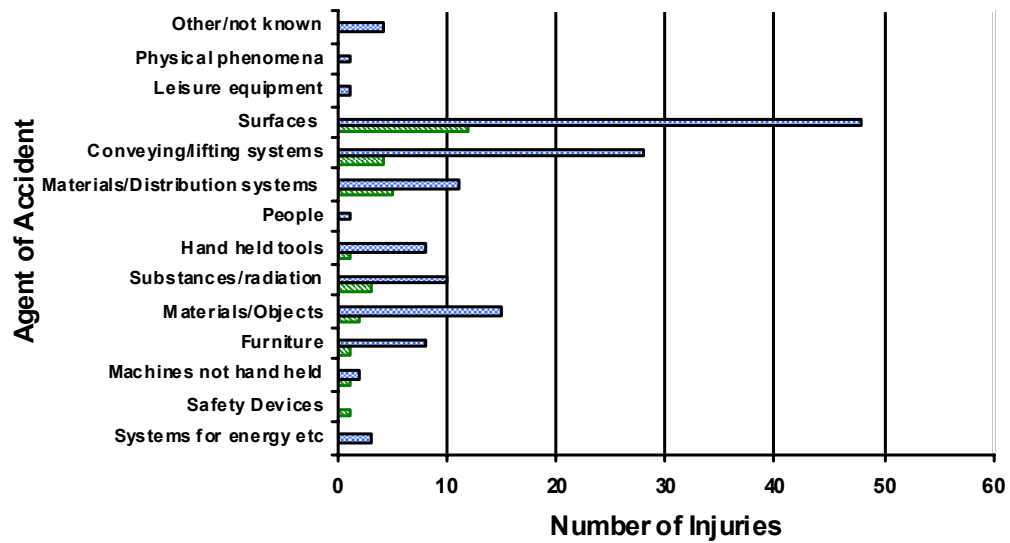


Fig 11a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY

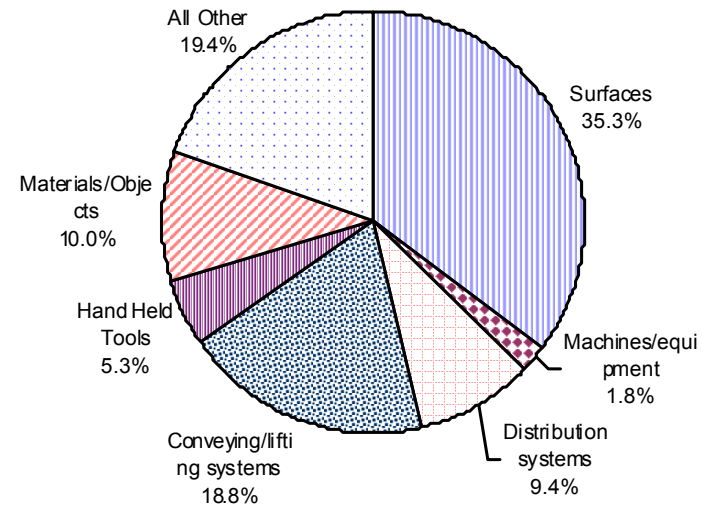
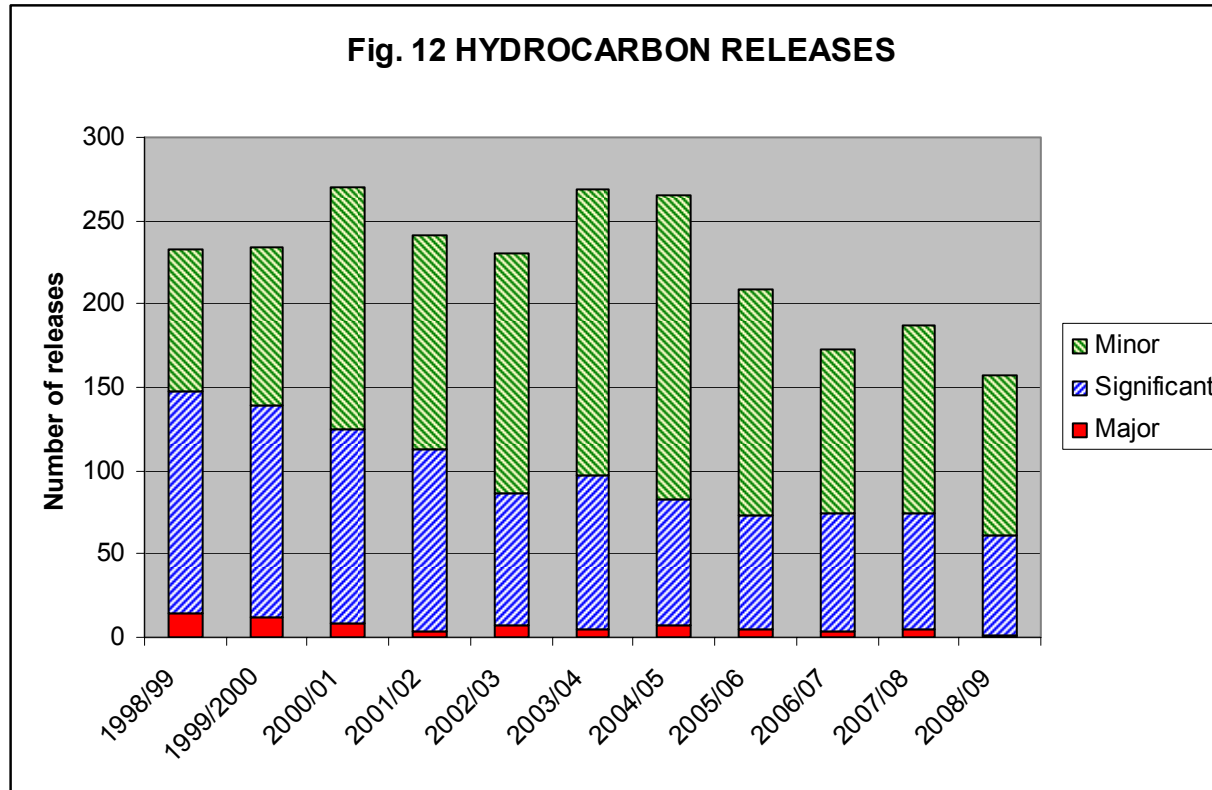


Figure 12

OFFSHORE HYDROCARBON RELEASES 1998/99 TO 2008/09



- 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.