OFFSHORE INJURY, ILL HEALTH AND INCIDENT STATISTICS 2012/2013

HID STATISTICS REPORT
HSR 2013 - 1

Date of Issue: March 2014 **Health and Safety Executive**

Preface

This is the twelfth report in a series of HID Statistics reports covering offshore injury and incident statistics reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR) for the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.

Oil & Gas UK, the leading representative body for the UK Offshore industry, also produce an annual health and safety report. The 2013 report can be seen on their website at Oil & Gas UK Health & Safety Report 2013. This report covers the industry's safety performance on a range of health and safety issues, including three asset integrity key performance indicators covering hydrocarbon releases, verification non-compliance and safety critical maintenance backlogs. These were developed by industry and introduced in 2008 in response to HSE's KP3 programme which ran from 2004 to 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 2012 to 31 March 2013 together with data back to 1995/96 included for comparison.

The main statistics are:

- There were no fatalities reported in 2012/13.
- 47 major injuries were reported in 2012/13, compared to 36 in 2011/12 and 42 in 2010/11.
- The major injury rate per 100,000 workers rose from last year's figure of 123.9 to 147.8.
- 88 'over-7-day' injuries were reported in 2012/13.
- 351 dangerous occurrences were reported, compared to 409 in 2011/12, a reduction of 58. This is 54% less than the peak of 764 in 2000/01.
- The estimated offshore workforce in 2012/13 was 31,798 compared to 29,058 in 2011/12 - an increase of 9.4%.
- The 'maintenance/construction' work process environment continued to produce the highest number of 'all injuries' this year. This was followed by 'deck operations'. Deck operations produced the most 'major' injuries in 2012/13.
- 'Injuries from handling, lifting or carrying' produced the most injuries in a single category followed by 'struck by moving objects', 'slips, trips and falls' and 'falls from height'. These four categories account for 90% of all injuries. Injuries from slips, trips and falls, including falls from height, account for 57% of all major injuries. Approximately 81% of major injuries were to limbs.
- This year the three-year rolling average of injury rate for combined fatal and major injuries fell compared to last year. Overall this maintains the downward trend over the last ten years.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report covers the period from April 2012 to March 2013, with 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)[1]. For offshore workplaces, this covers incidents directly affecting offshore installations or workers or visitors on offshore installations[2]. It also includes certain diving operations in connection with operations on an offshore installation.

1.2 Commentary is provided on the statistics as a whole as well as more detailed analysis of major injuries. Annex 1 contains tables and figures of the 2012/13 statistics.

1.3 Pre-1996/97 data has been reclassified in line with the RIDDOR requirements. All data in this report now conforms to the RIDDOR classification.

[1] Guidance on RIDDOR can be found on HSE website. As of 6 April 2012**,** the RIDDOR over-three-day injury reporting requirement changed to over-seven-day injuries.

[2] 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 involving helicopters whilst on an offshore installationThe report includes offshore wells and activities in connection with them, as well as offshore pipelines, pipeline works and certain activities in connection with pipeline works. Incidents on offshore wind farms are also included.

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 2012/13, the estimated offshore population (based on total number of hours worked divided by 2000 hours per worker year) was 31,798, a 9.4% increase compared to the previous year's figure of 29,058.

Fatal injuries

2.2 No fatalities occurred in 2012/13.

Major injuries

2.3 The number of major injuries (47) increased by eleven over the previous year. The major injury rate per 100,000 workers increased 19.3% to 147.8.

Over-3-day/Over-7-day injuries

2.4 Due to the change in reporting requirements from 6 April 2012, a comparison of over-3-day data against over-7-day data has not been included in this report.

Ratio of over-7-day to major injuries

2.5 Table 4 and Figure 5 show the ratio of over-3-day/over-7-day to major injuries for the last fifteen years. The total number of reportable injuries in 2012/13 showed a small increase over 2011/12.

Three-year rolling averages

2.6 Tables 3 and 3a and Figures 4 and 4a show the three-year rolling averages. The three-year rolling average for the combined number of fatal and major injuries showed a small reduction (2.3%) in 2012/13. The three-year rolling average for the fatal and major injury rate for the period ending 2012/13, which takes account of the working population, fell 7.9% over the previous period ending in 2011/12.

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 types of all injuries were fractures (31.6% - 43 injuries), sprains and strains (28.7% - 39 injuries), lacerations (11% - 15 injuries), with both contusions and dislocations (7.4% - 10 injuries each). For major injuries, fracture was the most commonly occurring type, with 28 incidents which represents 60% of all major injuries (47). For over-7-day injuries, sprains and strains were the most common type of injury, with 38 incidents (43.2% of over-7-day injuries). Other frequent types of over-7-day injuries included fractures (15 incidents – 17%), lacerations (13 incidents – 14.8%), and contusions (10 incidents – 11.4%).

Part of body injured

2.8 Table 6 and Figures 7 and 7a provide information on the site of injury. The upper limb accounted for 47.1% (64) of all injuries for 2012/13 and the lower limb accounted for 33.8% (46). The torso accounted for 13.2% (18) of all injuries. The number of head injuries (7) accounted for 5.2% of the total. Injuries to the limbs accounted for 38 (80%) of all major injuries.

2.9 For over-7-day injuries, injuries to the limbs accounted for 71 injuries (80% of over-7-day injuries). There were 42 incidents (47.7% of over-7-day injuries or 59% of over-7-day limb injuries) affecting the upper limbs and 29 (33% of all over-7-day injuries) to the lower limbs. Of all upper limb injuries, 31 (48.4%) were attributed to injury to one or more fingers or thumbs (of which 84% were over-7-day injuries). Injuries to the torso accounted for 15.9% of all over-7-day incidents, with 14 incidents reported.

Kind of accident

2.10 Table 7 and Figures 8 and 8a record the breakdown of the kind of accident against severity of injury. 37 (27.2%) of all injuries were associated with handling, lifting or carrying activities, with slips, trips or falls and struck by moving, flying or falling objects reporting 35 each (25.7%). A further 16 (11.8%) involved a fall from height, resulting in a total 51 (37.5%) of all injuries being associated with slips, trips and falls of all types.

Age of injured person

2.11 Table 8 and Figures 9 and 9a show the age of the injured persons. On 16 (12%) of the reports, the age was not recorded. Of those that were, the majority of injuries (59.6%) were spread between ages ranging from 25 to 49 years of age, with the 25-29 year band recording the highest number of injuries with 20 (14.7%) incidents. The 25-29 year age band also recorded the highest number of major injuries (8 incidents, 17% major injuries) closely followed by 40-44 year band with 7 incidents (14.9% major injuries).

Work Process Environment

2.12 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. Most injuries occurred in the ‘maintenance and construction’ environment (53 incidents, or 39% of all injuries). ‘Deck operations’ and ‘maintenance and construction’ had the most major injuries, 18 and 15 incidents respectively (38% and 32% of all major injuries). ‘Drilling operations’ and the ‘management process’ were responsible for 7 (14.9%) and 5 (10.6%) major injuries respectively.

Agent of Accident

2.13 Table 10 and Figures 11 and 11a give information on the agent of accident against severity of injury. 44.9% of all injuries (61 incidents) involved ‘surfaces, structures and building access equipment’. 19 incidents (14% of the total) involved ‘conveying, lifting storage systems and hand-held pushed/pulled transport equipment’. The majority of major injuries involved ‘surfaces, structures and building access equipment’ (51%) followed by ‘conveying, lifting storage systems’ and hand held tools and equipment both with 6 incidents (12.8%).

Reportable Diseases

2.14 Table 11 shows there were 18 cases of disease or ill health reported in 2012/13, compared with 14 in 2011/12. The diseases reported included 6 incidents of mumps and 1 case each of chickenpox and hepatitis. Occupational health conditions involved 5 cases of hand-arm vibration, 2 cases of decompression illness and 1 case each of carpal tunnel syndrome, dermatitis and shingles.

Dangerous Occurrences

2.15 The total of 351 reported dangerous occurrences (DO) for 2012/13 represents a 14.2% reduction compared to the figure for 2011/12 (409 incidents). The more frequently occurring types of dangerous occurrences reported in 2012/13 were:

- DO type 01 (failure of lifting machinery, etc.) with 11 events accounted for 3% of incidents.
- DO type 13 (well related activities) accounted for 45 events - 12.8%.
- DO type 14 (pipeline related incidents) accounted for 45 events - 12.8%.
- DO type 73 (release of hydrocarbon) accounted for 26.8% of all incidents (94).
- DO type 74 (Fire or explosion not linked to a loss of petroleum hydrocarbon) decreased to 12, representing 3.4% of the total.
- DO type 77 (station-keeping, dropped objects and weather) accounting for 30.5% (107).

2.16 Figure 12 provides a summary of hydrocarbon release dangerous occurrences by severity.

2.17 Figure 13 shows the number of well related dangerous occurrences since 2003/04.

2.18 Figure 14 shows the number of pipeline dangerous occurrences over the last three years.

2.19 Figures 15,16,17 and 18 provide a summary of dangerous occurrences for types DO 01 (Failure of lifting machinery), DO 78/79 (Collision/Possible collision offshore), DO 80/81 (Subsidence or collapse of seabed/Loss of stability or buoyancy) and DO 82 (Evacuation of an installation) over a twelve year period.

- Figure 15 shows incidents involving the failure of lifting machinery.The 2012/13 figure (11) is the lowest recorded over the decade and is a 35% reduction compared to 2011/12 (17). Overall type DO 01 accounted for 3% of all dangerous occurrences in 2012/13.

- Figure 16 shows the split between collision and possible collision incidents offshore. Since 2001/02, at 73, collisions account for the majority of these incidents compared to only 21 for possible collisions over the same period. The highest level of collisions reported was in 2007/08 (12).

- DO type 80 (Subsidence or collapse of seabed) and DO type 81 (Loss of stability or buoyancy) are illustrated in Figure 17. The total of both types reported since 2001/02 is 9 with 8 of these occurring 2008/09 onwards after six years without incident.

- Figure 18 shows the number of installation evacuations (DO type 82) reported since 2001/02, a total of 30 to 2012/13. 21 occurred from 2007/08.

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.

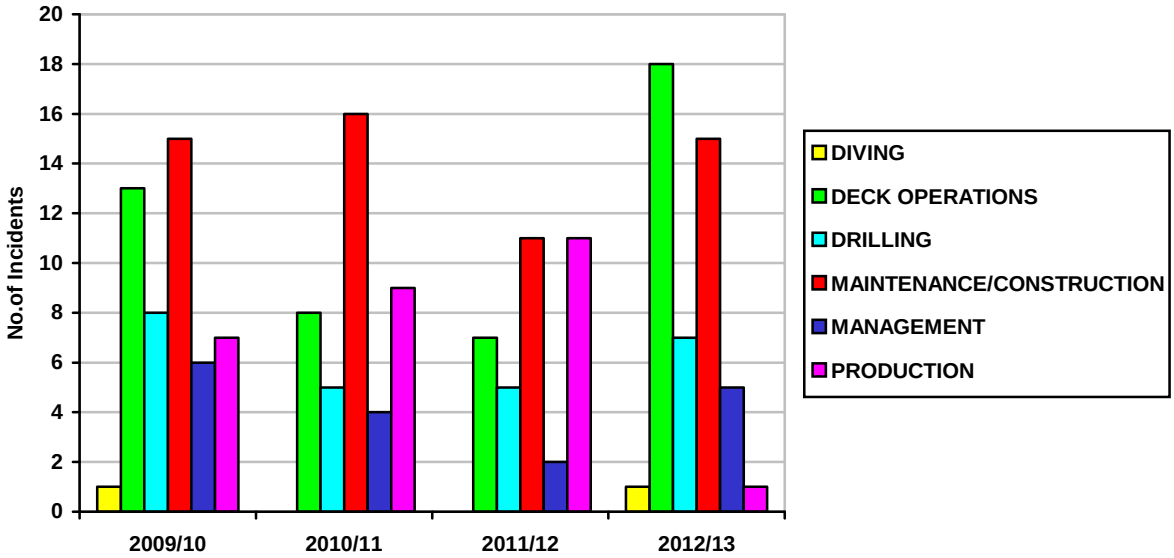
Number of major injuries

3.2 47 major injuries were recorded in 2012/13, 11 more than 2011/12. The injury rate rose by 19.3%, reflecting the increase in the number of major injuries compared to the previous year's figure and the rise in hours worked.

3.3 The 'maintenance and construction' discipline continues to be a leading contributor to major injuries with 15 (32%) such injuries occurring in 2012/13 compared to 11 (30.6%) the previous year. There were increases in the number of major injuries in all but one Work Process Environment category with 'production' being the only reduction, falling from 11 (30%) in 2011/12 to 1 (2%) in 2012/13.

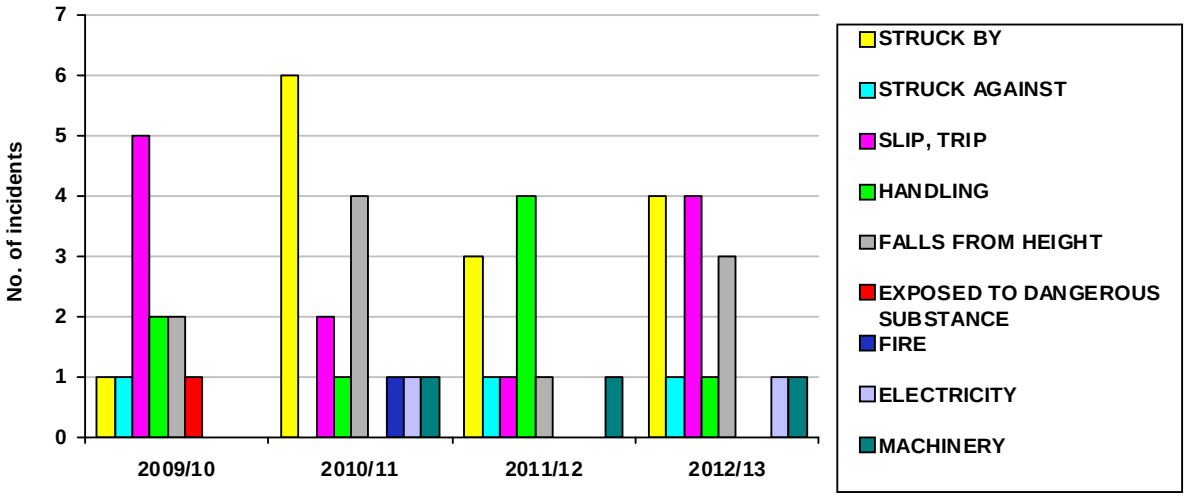
Major Injuries by Work Process Environment

3.4 The chart below shows the numbers of reported major injuries over the last four years (175), sorted by the main work process environments. 'Maintenance/Construction' injuries (57) and 'Deck Operations' (including air and sea transport) injuries (46) have been the major categories in the last 4 years with 58.9% of all major injuries, followed by 'Production' (28) and 'Drilling' (25) activities which account for a further 30.3%.



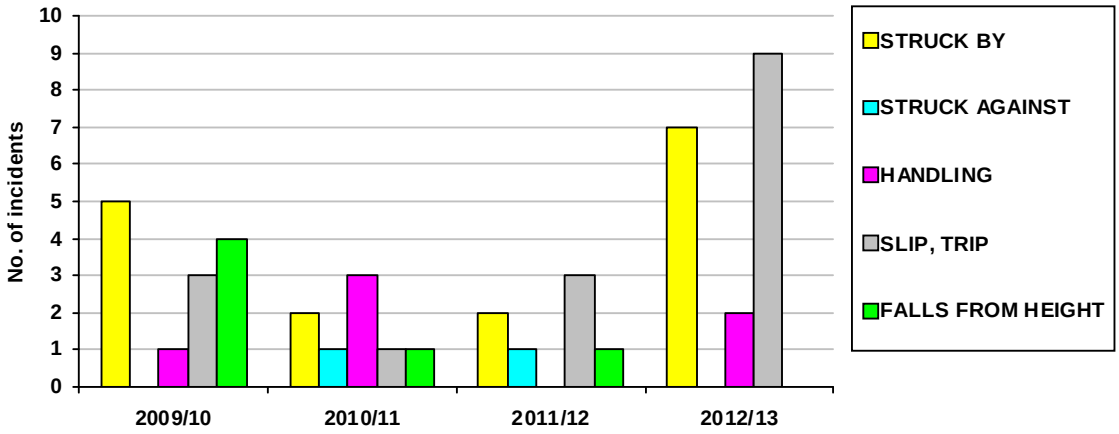
Major Injuries in Offshore Maintenance & Construction

3.5 The chart below shows the relationship between 'offshore maintenance/ construction' and a subset of common kinds of accident. The total number of major injuries in 'maintenance and construction' activities (15) for 2012/13 increased by four compared to the previous year (11). 'Struck by moving, flying or falling objects' and 'slips, trips and falls' were the most dominant kind of incidents reporting 4 each, followed by 'falls from height' with 3 incidents. 'Contact with electricity', 'contact with machinery', 'handling, lifting or carrying' and 'struck against' all reported one incident. 10 incidents involved injury to finger, hand, wrist and upper limb and 8 injuries resulted in fractures.



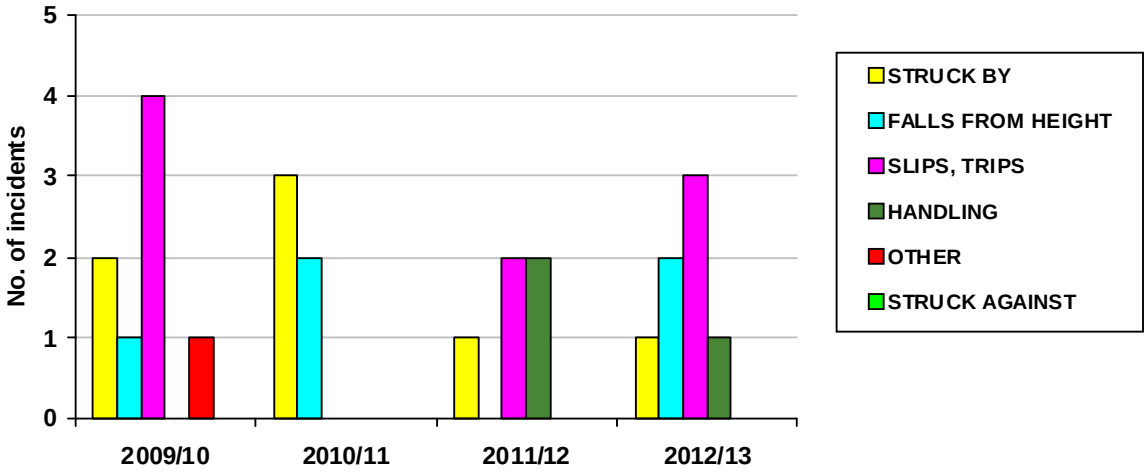
Major Injuries in Offshore Deck Operations (including Transport)

3.6 The chart below shows the links between offshore 'deck operations' and kind of accident. Major injuries in this discipline (18) rose by 11 from last year and represent 38.3% of all major injuries for the year. Historically, 'deck operations' have been a significant contributor to major injury totals, with 'deck operations' injuries occurring over the last four years accounting for 26.2% of all major injuries. In 2012/13, 11 major injury incidents arising from 'deck operations' resulted in fractures with other injuries being 3 dislocations, 2 amputations, one concussion and one laceration.



Major Injuries in Offshore Drilling / Workover

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



3.8 Major injuries in this discipline account for around 14.3% of all reported major injuries over the 4 year period. The total for 2012/13 was 7, with 'falls from height' and 'slips, trips and falls' being the largest categories each having 2 and 3 incidents respectively. 3 injuries associated with 'drilling and workover' resulted in fractures and dislocations both reporting 3 instances, a further major injury being amputation.

Age of injured person

3.9 The average age of injured person for all offshore major injuries was around 44 years of age over the four-year period.

Nature and Site of injury

3.10 'Fracture' continues as the most frequently recorded single kind of major injury accounting for 59.6% of major injuries in 2012/13. Fracture is also the highest occurring outcome of all injuries (i.e. including over-7-day injuries) with 31.6% of all injuries. The majority of fractures classed as major injuries were to the hand/wrist, ankle and limbs. Amputations accounted for 5 major injuries, all involving loss of finger parts.

Kind of Accident

3.11 The single main category for 'kind of major accident' during 2012/13, was 'slips trips and falls' with 20 incidents (42.6% major injuries) followed by 'struck by moving, flying or falling objects' with 11 incidents (23.4% of major injuries). Taken together, 'slips trips and falls' of all types accounted for a total of 27 major injuries (57.4% major injuries).

Other trends

3.12 The number of major injuries increased in 2012/13 (47) compared to the previous year (36). Overall the total number of all reportable injuries for the year has risen by 3 (2.3%) compared to the previous year.

HYDROCARBON RELEASES (HCRs)

4.1 This section provides outline details relating to HCRs between 1996/97 and 2012/13. Figure 12 shows the split between releases described as 'Minor', 'Significant', or 'Major' based on severity classification definitions[3] agreed with the offshore industry.

4.2 RIDDOR reportable HCRs are unintended releases of petroleum gas or liquids from an offshore installation that either result in fire or explosion or require action to prevent or limit the consequences of a potential fire or explosion if ignited, or which have the potential to cause death or major injury. During 2012/13 one release (i.e. 1% of all reported HCRs) was reported as an ignited event.

4.3 Detailed supplementary data (upon which Figure 12 is based) relating to HCRs reported under RIDDOR are voluntarily reported to HSE by offshore operators on Form OIR12. Only those releases reported via Form OIR12 are shown in Figure 12. Note that only releases occurring on an installation or within the 500 meter safety zone surrounding the installation are covered by the reported data in this report.[4]

4.4 The details below are based on dangerous occurrences involving a release of hydrocarbon and are predominantly dangerous occurrence code 73 events. However, a few events reported under other dangerous occurrence codes may also involve a release of hydrocarbon for which a Form OIR12 has been submitted and which are therefore included in the details below. The reported number of hydrocarbon releases (DO73) shown on Table 12 may therefore differ slightly to the numbers reported below and in Figure 12.

4.5 One HCR incident involved a quantity of hydrocarbon liquid released to the sea was reported in 2012/13. The amount reported was 16664kg.

4.6 The combined number of major and significant (46) HCRs in 2012/13 was 11 lower than the previous year (57) and was the lowest reported since records began.

4.7 The number of minor releases fell by 34% in 2012/13 (50) compared to 2011/12 (76).

4.8 Overall, the total number of releases of all severities reported on Form OIR12 in 2012/13 (96) fell by 27.8% compared to 2011/12 (133).

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[3] 'Severity Classification' guidance for Major, Significant and Minor HCRs can be found on the HSE website at https://www.hse.gov.uk/hcr3/help/help_public.asp

[4] Dept. of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) Petroleum Operations Notice 1 (PON1) report form is used by operators to report all releases of oils and chemicals of whatever size to sea from offshore installations and pipelines under the Offshore Petroleum Activities (Oil Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2005 (OPPC)(as amended) and Offshore Chemicals Regulations 2002 (OCR) (as amended) to DECC and other authorities. For details of spills to sea refer to DECC.

4.9 Hydrocarbon gas releases accounted for 73.9% of all major and significant releases in 2012/13 compared to 71% the previous year. There were 6 reported major gas releases in 2012/13 (defined as being greater than 300kg gas and having the potential to quickly impact outside the local area and be likely to cause a ‘Major Accident’ as defined in the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005).34.8% of the total of all types of major and significant HCRs were major or significant gas releases greater than 25kg and 23.9% were gas releases greater than 100kg.

ANNEX 1

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TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF INJURIES AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/ 00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Fatalities	5	2	3	1	2	3	3	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Major injuries	42	44	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48	50	39	44	30	*50(1)	*42(3)	36	47
Total fatalities & major injuries	47	46	77	75	55	56	50	64	51	48	52	41	44	30	50(1)*	*42(3)	38	47
Over-3-day injuries	375	302	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	111	125	164	148	140	*110(1)	*106(4)	*95(8)	1
Over-7-day injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88(3)
Total Injuries	422	348	368	320	248	233	237	184	154	159	177	205	192	170	*160(2)	*148(7)	*133(8)	136(3)
Dangerous occurrence	528	569	649	693	647	764	661	635	530	558	491	485	509	477	434	430	409	351

- Figure in brackets are offshore windfarm incidents included in the total

TABLE 2 – I NJURY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
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	26,598	27,660	29,058	31,798
Fatal injury rate	17.2	7.4	13	3.9	10.5	12.9	12.9	0	16	0	8.7	7.1	0	0	0	0	6.9	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	188	152	123.9	147.8
Fatal + major injury rate	162.1	171.3	334.8	294.1	289.5	240	215.5	310.4	271.4	253.4	225.4	145.5	156.4	106.3	188	152	130.8	147.8
Over-3-day injury rate	1293	1124.6	1265.2	960.8	1015.8	758.7	805.8	582	548.1	586	541.8	582.1	526.1	496	413.6	383.2	326.9	-
Over-7-day injury rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276.7

TABLE 3 – THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

	1995/96 1997/98	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	2007/08 2009/10	2008/09 2010/11	2009/10 2011/12	2010/11 2012/13
Total fatalities + major injuries	56.7	66	69	62	53.4	56.7	55	54.3	50.3	47	45.7	38.3	41.3	40.7	43.3	42.3
Over-3-day injuries	323	279	243	205	185.7	161.3	136.7	111.3	113	133.3	145.7	150.7	132.7	118.7	103.7	-
Over-7-day injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3a THREE-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF INJURY RATES PER 100,000 WORKERS
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

	1995/96 1997/98	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	2007/08 2009/10	2008/09 2010/11	2009/10 2011/12	2010/11 2012/13
Average workforce	26,285	25,118	22,500	22,610	21,845	22,385	20,873	19,451	20,268	23,396	26,460	28,177	27,651	27,494	27,772	29,505
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	149.4	148	155.9	143.5
Over-3-day injury rate	1228.8	1110.8	1080	906.7	851.5	719.2	656.4	572.4	557.5	569.9	550.6	534.7	479.9	430.9	373.4	-
Over-7-day injury rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 4 – RATIO OF OVER-3-DAY or OVER-7-DAY TO MAJOR INJURIES
1997/98 – 2012/13

	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
MAJOR	74	74	53	53	47	64	48	48	50	39	44	30	50	42	36	47
OVER-3-DAY	291	245	193	177	187	120	103	111	125	164	148	140	110	106	95	1
OVER-7-DAY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Ratio	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.3	4	1.9	2.14	2.31	2.5	4.2	3.36	4.67	2.2	2.52	2.64	1.87

TABLE 5 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
2012/13

NATURE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY				ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	OVER-7-DAY	
Amputation	0	5	0	0	5
Contusion	0	0	0	10	10
Dislocation	0	7	0	3	10
Fracture	0	28	0	15	43
Laceration & open wound	0	2	0	13	15
Loss of sight	0	0	0	0	0
Injuries of more than one of the other natures	0	0	0	0	0
Injuries not classified elsewhere	0	3	0	2	5
Sprains & strains	0	0	1	38	39
Superficial injury	0	0	0	4	4
Burn	0	2	0	3	5
Total	**0**	**47**	**1**	**88**	**136**

TABLE 6 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY INJURED 2012/13

SITE OF INJURY	SEVERITY OF INJURY				ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	OVER-7-DAY	
Eye	0	2	0	0	2
Other parts of face	0	1	0	1	2
Head excluding face	0	2	0	1	3
Several locations of head	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL: HEAD	**0**	**5**	**0**	**2**	**7**
Neck	0	1	0	1	2
Back	0	1	0	13	14
Trunk	0	2	0	0	2
Several locations of torso	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL: TORSO	**0**	**4**	**0**	**14**	**18**
One or more finger(s) or thumb(s)	0	5	0	26	31
Hand	0	4	0	6	10
Wrist	0	4	0	4	8
Rest of upper limb	0	9	0	5	14
Several locations of upper limb	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL: UPPER LIMB	**0**	**22**	**0**	**42**	**64**
One or more toes	0	1	0	1	2
Foot	0	2	0	4	6
Ankle	0	7	0	7	14
Rest of lower limb	0	6	1	17	24
Several locations of lower limb	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL: LOWER LIMB	**0**	**16**	**1**	**29**	**46**
Several locations	0	0	0	1	1
General locations	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified locations	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	**0**	**47**	**1**	**88**	**136**

TABLE 7 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT
2012/13

KIND OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY				ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	OVER-7-DAY	
Contact with moving machinery or material being machined	0	1	0	1	2
Struck by moving, including flying or falling object	0	11	0	24	35
Struck against something fixed or stationary	0	1	0	3	4
Struck by moving vehicle	0	1	0	0	1
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	0	4	1	32	37
Slip, trip or fall on same level	0	20	0	15	35
Fall from height (number over 2m in brackets)	0	7 (2)	0	9	16 (2)
Exposed to, or in contact with, a harmful substance	0	1	0	2	3
Exposed to fire	0	0	0	2	2
Contact with electricity	0	1	0	0	1
Other / not recorded	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**47**	**1**	**88**	**136**

TABLE 8 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON – 2012/13

AGE OF INJURED PERSON	SEVERITY OF INJURY				ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	OVER-7-DAY	
Less than 20	0	1	0	1	2
20 – 24	0	1	0	6	7
25 – 29	0	8	0	12	20
30 – 34	0	2	0	10	12
35 – 39	0	3	1	9	13
40 – 44	0	7	0	10	17
45 – 49	0	6	0	13	19
50 – 54	0	4	0	10	14
55 – 59	0	3	0	6	9
60 – 64	0	2	0	4	6
65 – 69	0	1	0	0	1
Not recorded	0	9	0	7	16
TOTAL	**0**	**47**	**1**	**88**	**136**

TABLE 9 – SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT – 2012/13

WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT	SEVERITY OF IN JURY				ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	OVER-7-DAY	
DECK OPERATIONS	0	18	0	21	39
DRILLING	0	7	0	14	21
MANAGEMENT	0	5	0	12	17
PRODUCTION	0	1	0	3	4
MAINTENANCE / CONSTRUCTION	0	15	1	37	53
OFFSHORE DIVING*	0	1	0	1	2
TOTAL	**0**	**47**	**1**	**88**	**136**

* HSE Energy 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 – 2012/13

AGENT OF ACCIDENT	SEVERITY OF INJURY				ALL INJURIES
	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER-3-DAY	OVER-7-DAY	
Surfaces, structures and building access equipment	0	24	0	37	61
Systems for the distribution of materials or substances	0	3	0	9	12
Hand held tools and equipment	0	6	0	12	18
Systems for energy and storage, motors	0	1	0	0	1
Conveying, lifting storage systems and hand-held pushed / pulled transport equipment	0	6	1	12	19
Machines and equipment – not hand tools	0	2	0	6	8
Materials, objects, products, machine components	0	1	0	2	3
Substances and radiation	0	0	0	1	1
Safety devices and equipment	0	0	0	0	0
Furniture, washing and bathing facilities, office and personal equipment	0	4	0	9	13
Leisure equipment	0	0	0	0	0
People	0	0	0	0	0
Physical phenomena and natural elements	0	0	0	0	0
Other, not known	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**47**	**1**	**88**	**136**

TABLE 11 – ILL HEALTH INCIDENTS
APRIL 1998 – MARCH 2013

DESCRIPTION	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	**2012/13**	**TOTAL**
Barotrauma			1			1						1				**3**
Beat knee		1				1					1					**3**
Carpal Tunnel															**1**	**1**
Chickenpox	6	7	10	6	13	6	8	6	9	4	7	4	5	6	**1**	**98**
Cramp repetitive						1					1					**2**
Decompression illness	3	2	1	5	4	1		2	8	2	1		1	4	**2**	**36**
Food poisoning	1*	1						3	2**		1					**8**
Hand-arm vibration			1						2		4	3		3	**5**	**18**
Hepatitis															**1**	**1**
Inflamation of tendons	1	1	1	2	1											**6**
Legionellosis												1				**1**
Malaria						1										**1**
Measles								1								**1**
Meningitis	1		1								1					**3**
Mumps					1		1	6			1	1	1		**6**	**17**
Occupational dermatitis	4	2	5			2	1				3				**1**	**18**
Rubella		1									1					**2**
Scarlet fever							1							1		**2**
Shingles															**1**	**1**
TOTAL	**16**	**15**	**20**	**13**	**19**	**13**	**11**	**18**	**21**	**6**	**21**	**10**	**7**	**14**	**18**	**222**

* 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 2012/13

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
01	Failure of lifting machinery etc.	11
02	Failure of pressure systems.	0
03	Fail freight	0
05	Electrical short circuit or overload.	5
07	Release biological agent	0
08	Radiation.	2
09	Malfunction of breathing apparatus.	2
10	Diving operations.	11
11	Collapse of scaffolding.	1
13	Well operations.	45
14	Pipelines and pipeline works.	45
17	Release dangerous substance	1
73	Release of hydrocarbon.	94
74	Fire or explosion other than hydrocarbon.	12
75	Release or escape of a dangerous substance other than hydrocarbon.	6
76	Collapses.	1
77	• Failure of equipment required to maintain a floating installation on station. • Objects dropped on an installation, attendant vessel or into water. • Weather damage.	107
78	Collision between a vessel or aircraft and an installation.	5
79	Possible collision offshore.	2
80	Subsidence or collapse of seabed.	1
81	Loss of stability or buoyancy.	0
82	Evacuation of an installation.	0
83	Falls into water.	0
	TOTAL	**351**

Table 12(a) - WELL RELATED DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES 2012/13

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
13(a)	Uncontrolled flow from a well	0
13(b)	Close BOP to control flow	26
13(c)	Unanticipated H_2S released	1
13(d)	Precautionary measures following failure to maintain minimum separation between wells	0
13(e)	Mechanical failure of a Safety Critical Element (SCE) of a well	23
Other	Other	0
	Total	**50 (5)**

Number in brackets relate to total well related incidents recorded under other dangerous occurrence type codes – see Table 12(a).

Table 12(b) – WELL RELATED DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES 2012/13 RECORDED UNDER OTHER TYPE.

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
73	Release of Hydrocarbon	5
	Total	**5**

Well related DOs recorded under other type relate to incidents that were reported under a different RIDDOR dangerous occurrence code but which also relate to well activity. These events are included under the count for the relevant other DO type in Table 12.

Table 12(c) – PIPELINE RELATED DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES 2012/13

TYPE	DESCRIPTION	NUMBER
14(a)	Uncontrolled/accidental release from a pipeline	10
14(b)	Unintended ignition of pipeline contents	0
14(c)	Pipeline damage	5
14(d)	Substantial/unintentional change in position of a pipeline	1
14(e)	Unintentional change in subsoil/seabed in the vicinity of a pipeline	1
14(f)	Failure of a pipeline isolation device, equipment or system	28
14(g)	Failure of equipment involved with pipeline works	0
	Total	**45**

Pipeline incidents are those reported as Dangerous Occurrence Type 14 in RIDDOR Sch 2 which have the potential to cause death, major injury or damage to health and can include releases (unignited or ignited), major damage, significant change in position and failure of pipeline isolation devices. A significant number of reports, over the reporting period, result from failures of Riser Emergency Shutdown Valves (RESDVs) to operate on demand. These failures have been mainly identified when testing the valves. A significant increase in reporting has been noted due to a major HSE intervention on RESDV testing practice and the requirement to report the failure of these isolation devices to close, even during testing. The increase in valves failing to close may be linked to ageing and lack of appropriate maintenance.

Seven Pipeline damage incidents are reported for the 2012 /2013 period. One case relates to the unintentional change in subsoil/seabed in the vicinity of a pipeline, which required remedial work. Another case is pipeline damage caused by a change in position of the pipeline due to change in operating conditions. Over a three year period, most cases of damage relate to corrosion damage. A number of pipeline release incidents occurred on or within the 500m zone of an offshore installation but there were no incidents of ignition of the pipeline contents. There were a number of releases from subsea pipelines, out-with the 500m zone, which represented a potential pollution threat. It can be observed that there is a general increase in the number of reports of damage and pipeline releases over the 3 year period which may be linked to the ageing infrastructure.

Figure 1

INJURIES BY SEVERITY
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

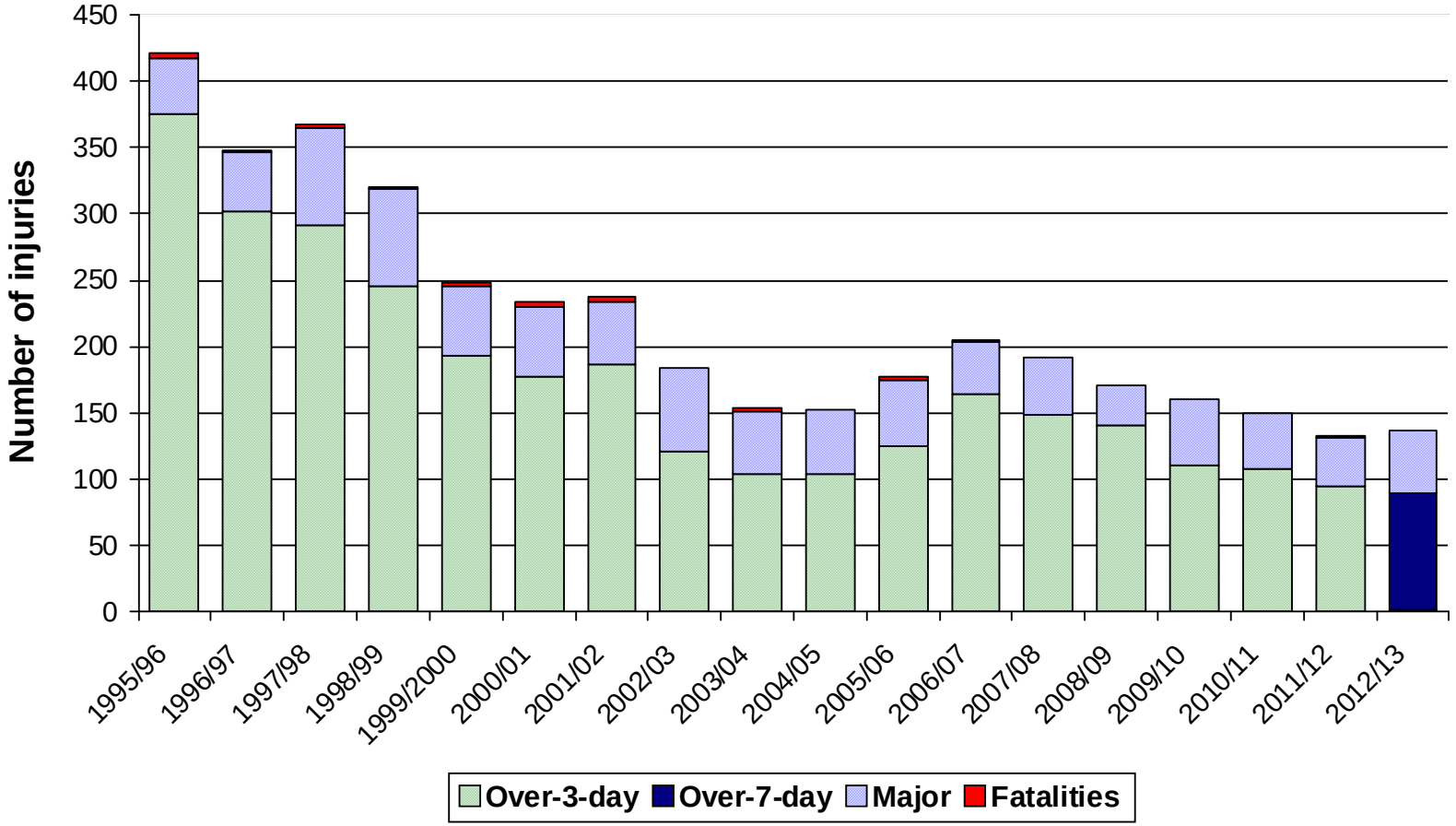


Figure 2

COMBINED FATAL AND MAJOR INJURY RATE
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

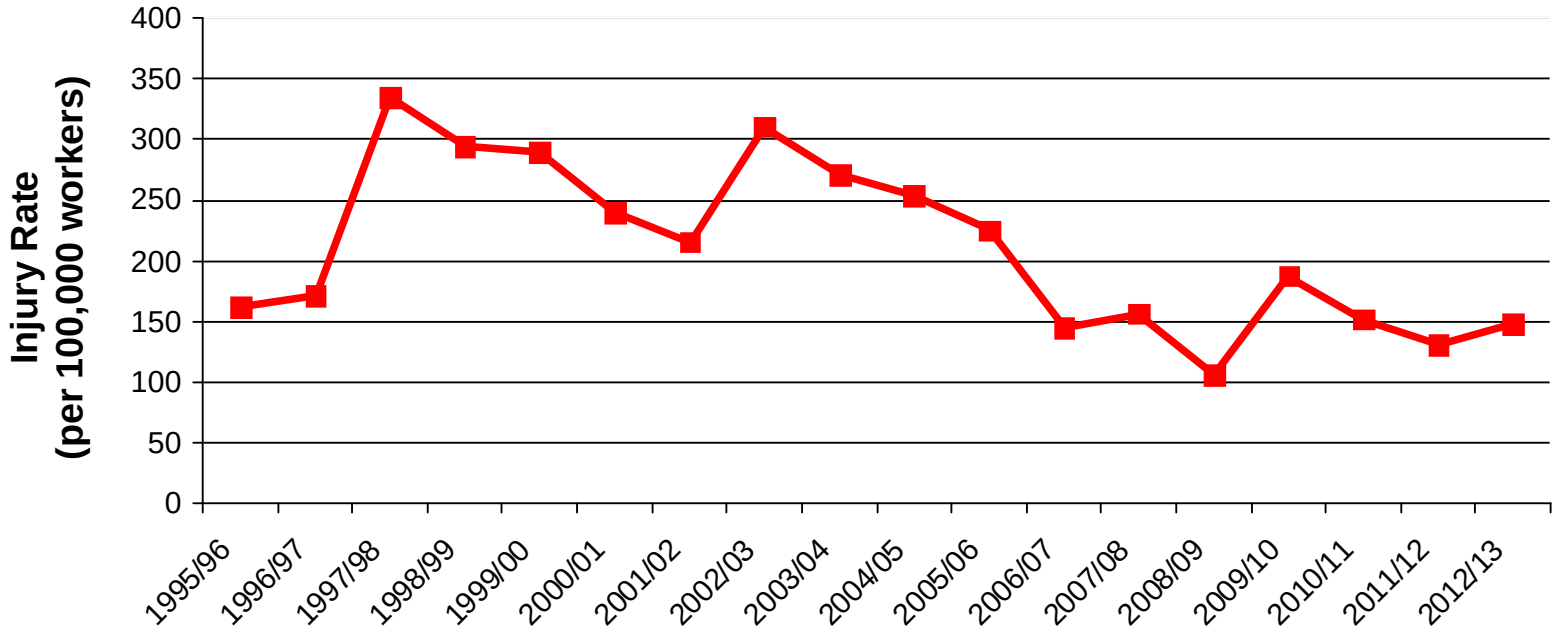


Figure 3

OVER-3-DAY/ OVER-7-DAY INJURY RATE
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

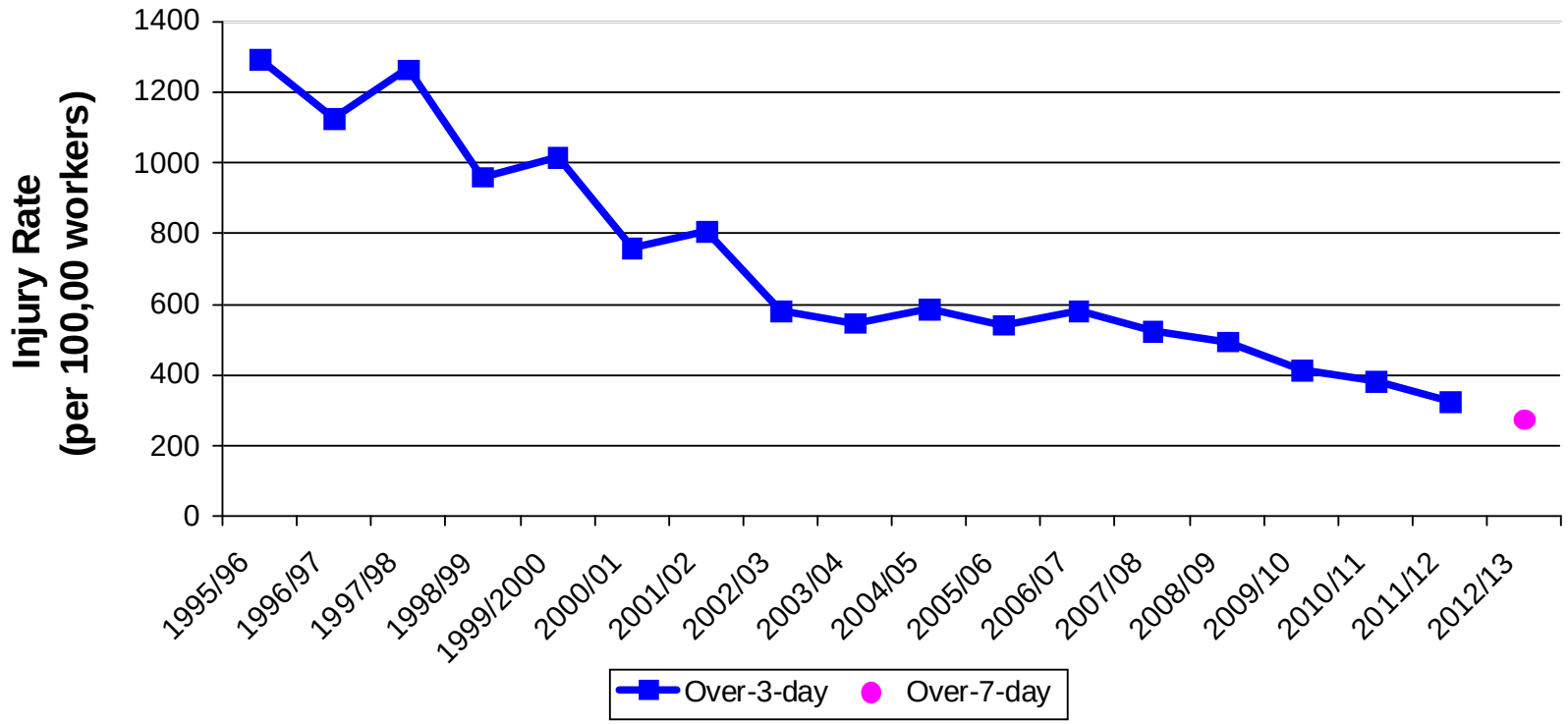


Figure 4

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF NUMBER OF INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

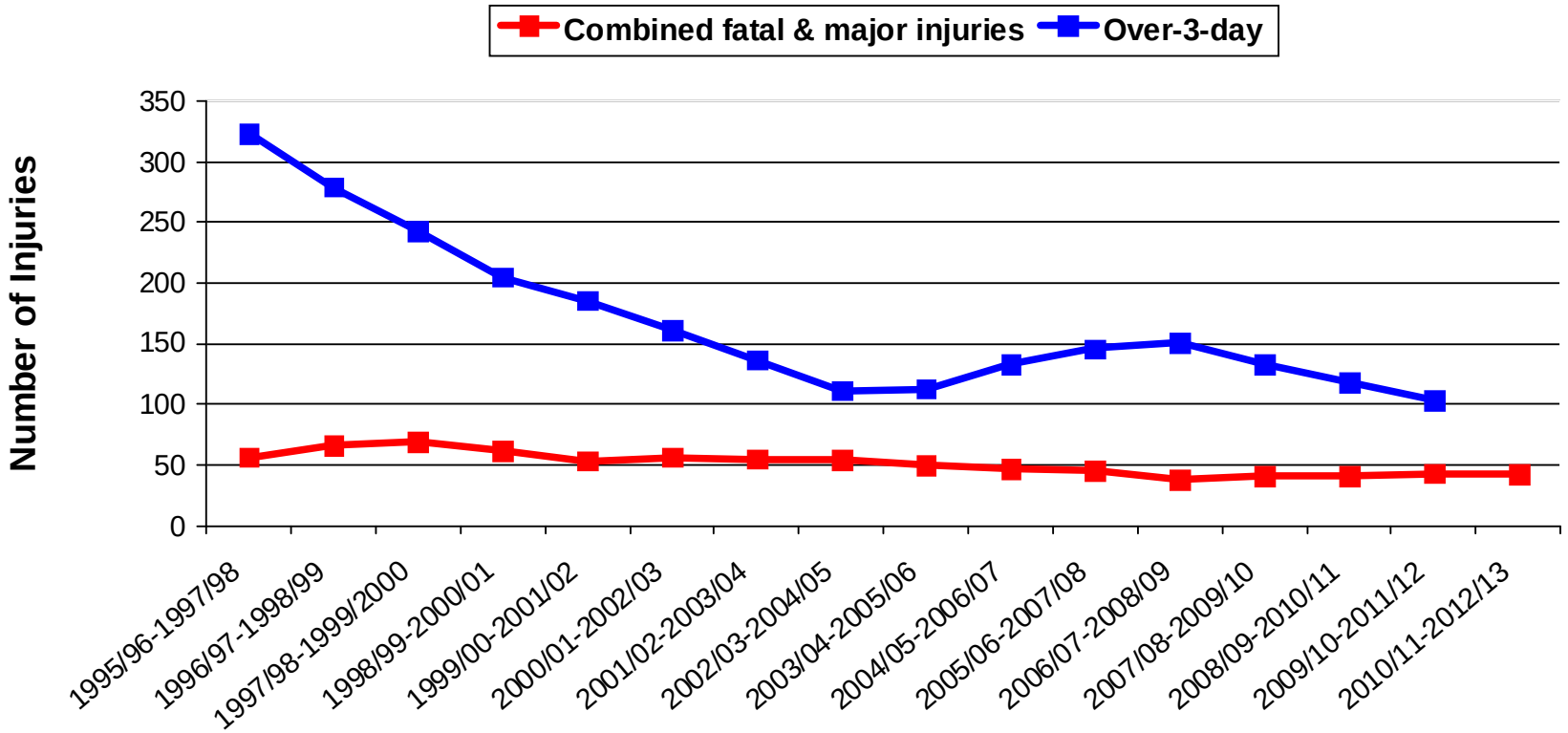


Figure 4a

3-YEAR ROLLING AVERAGE OF INJURY RATES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

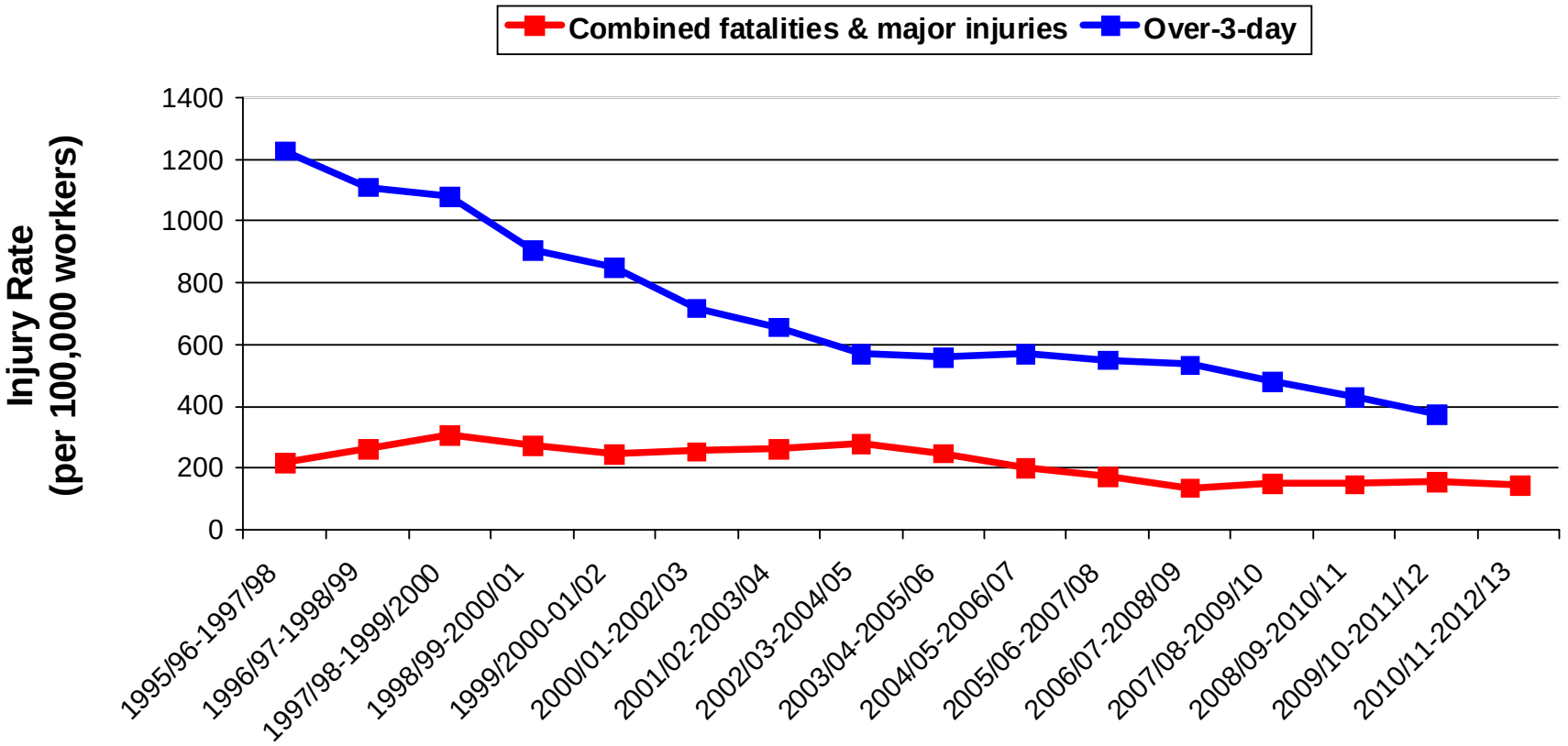


Figure 5

RATIO OF OVER-3-DAY/ OVER-7-DAY TO MAJOR INJURIES
APRIL 1995 – MARCH 2013

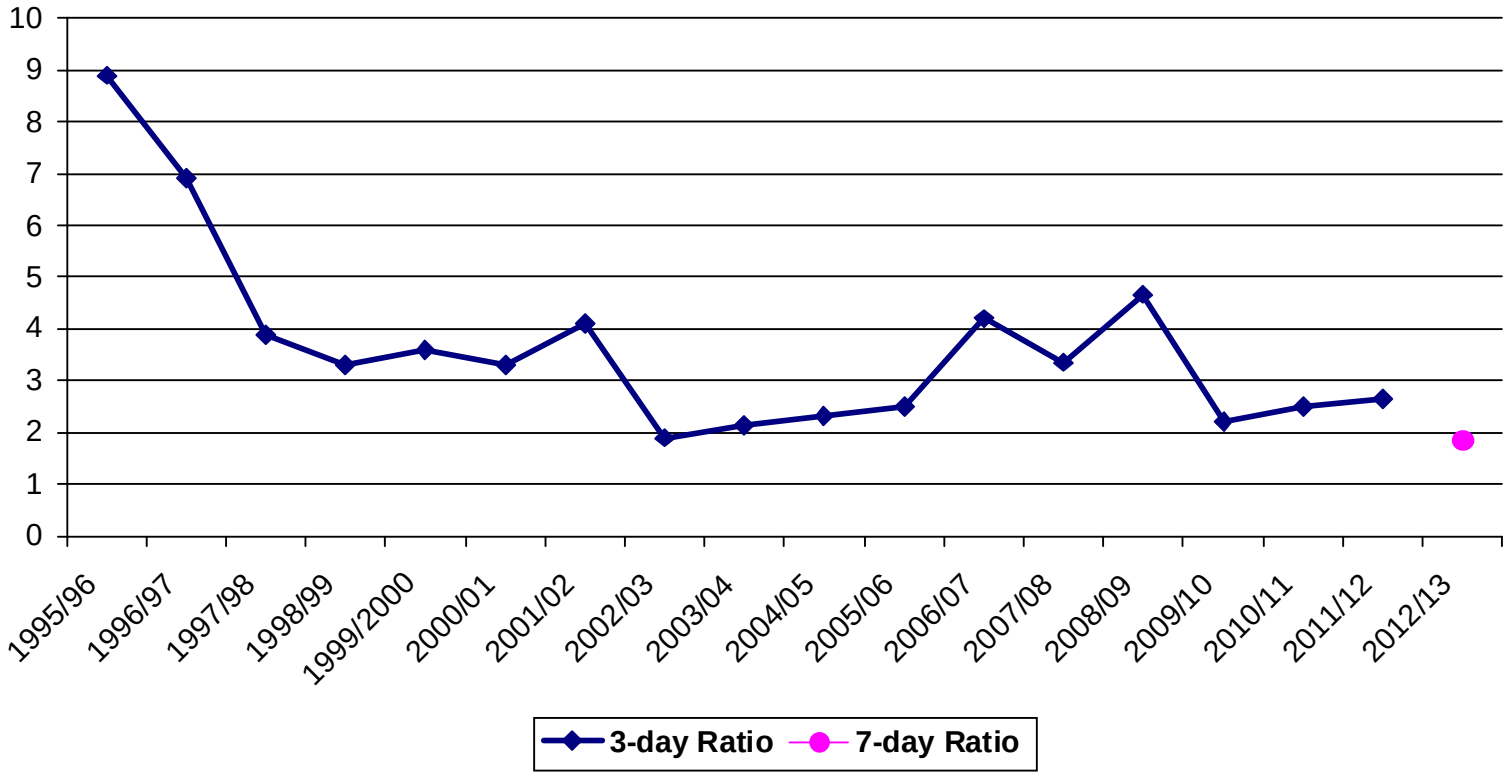


Figure 6 and 6a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND NATURE OF INJURY
2012/13

Fig 6
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

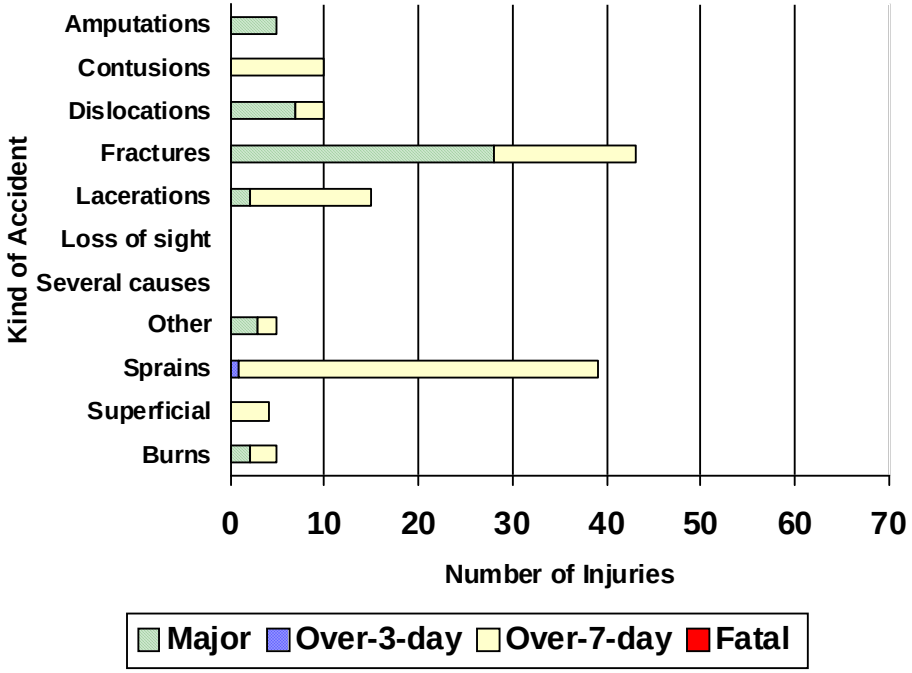
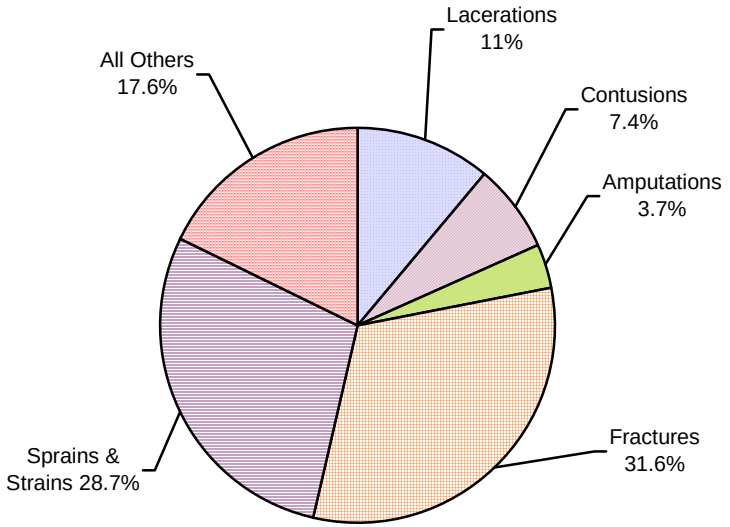


Fig 6a
ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 7 and 7a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND PART OF BODY
2012/13

Fig 7 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

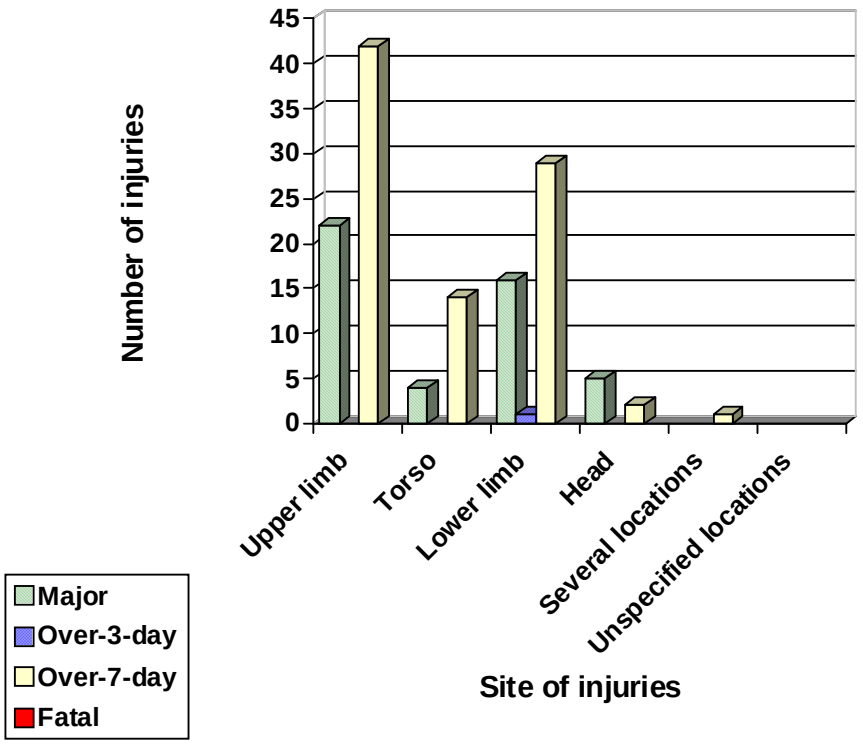
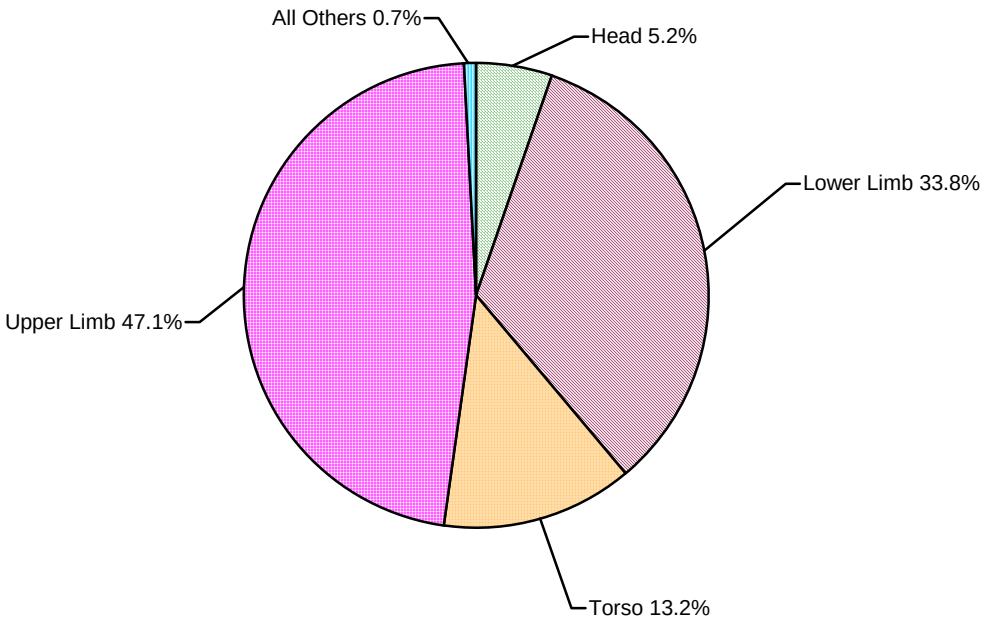


Fig 7a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 8 and 8a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND KIND OF ACCIDENT
2012/13

Fig 8
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

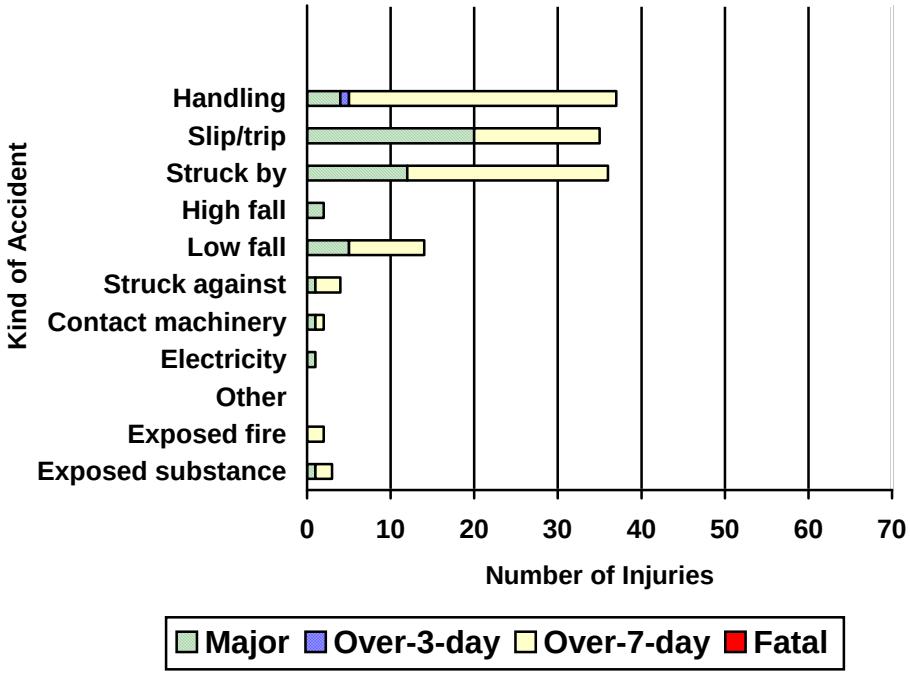
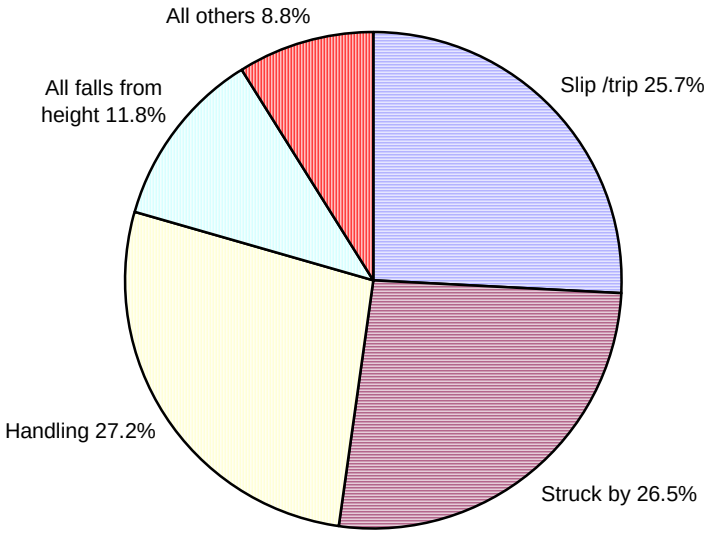


Fig 8a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY



Figures 9 and 9a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGE OF INJURED PERSON
2012/13

Fig 9 BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

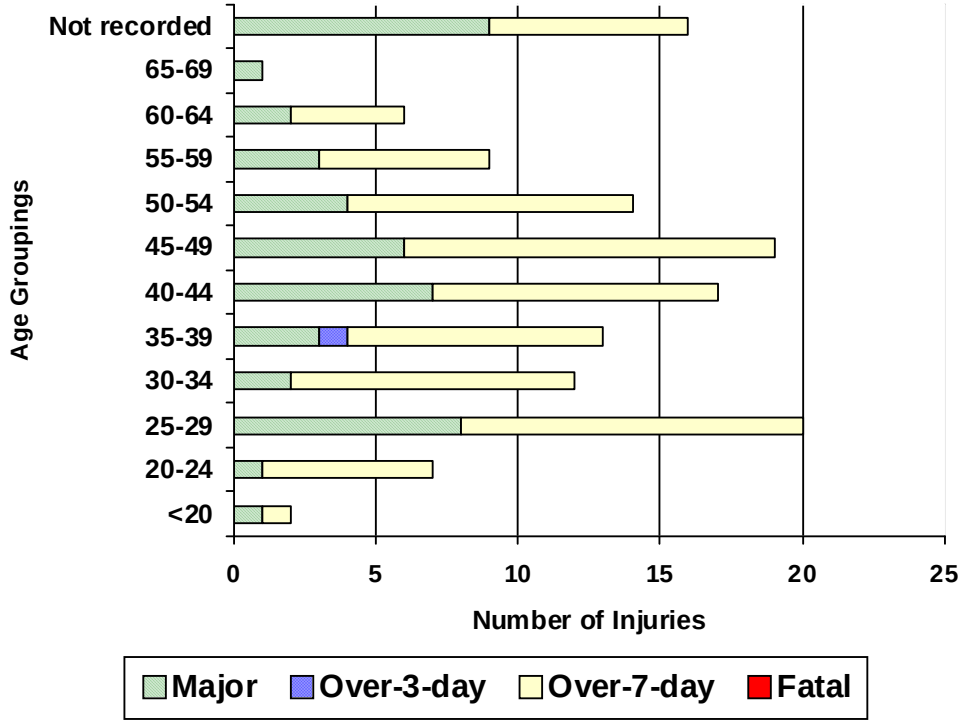
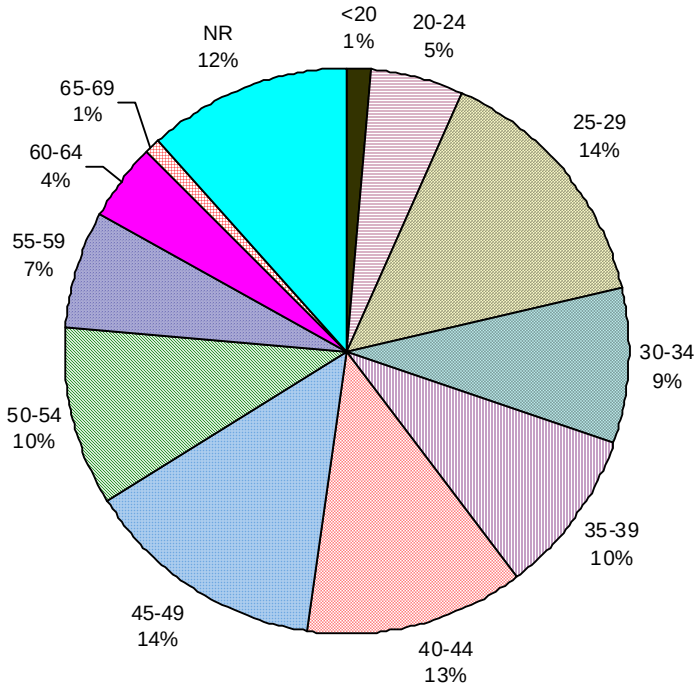
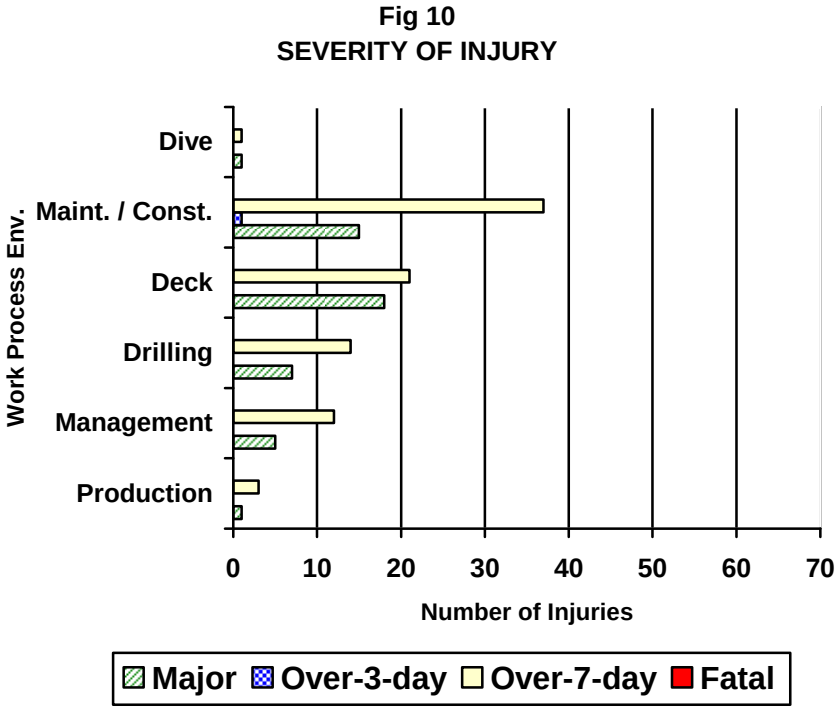


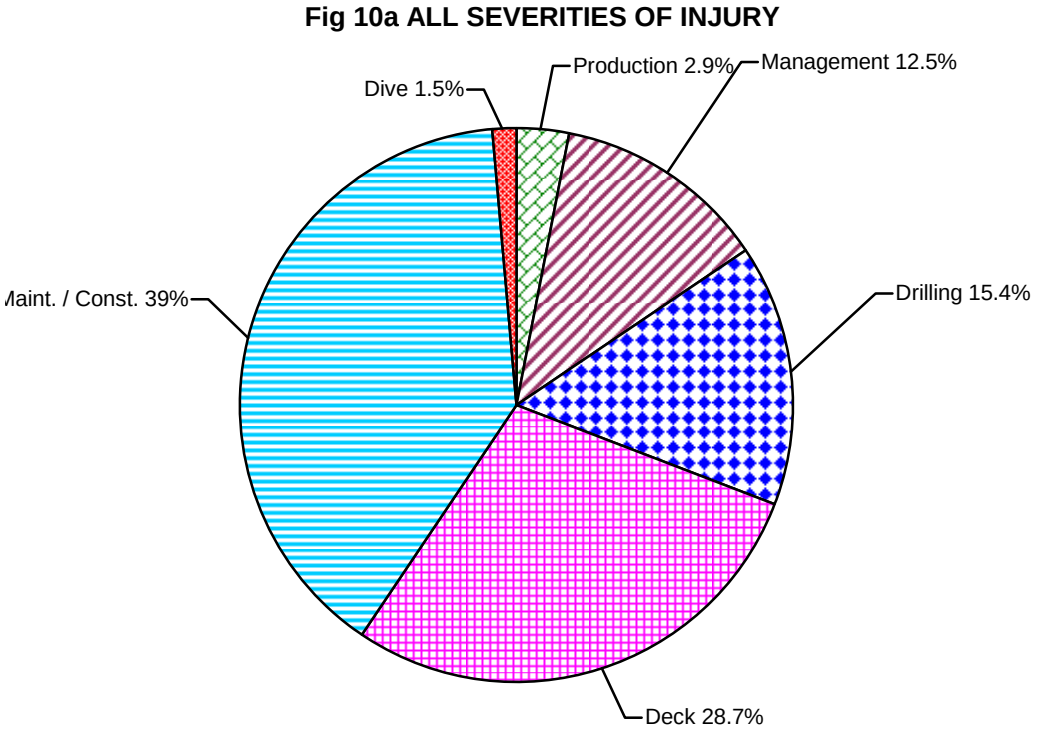
Fig 9a - ALL SEVERITIES



Figures 10 and 10a

SEVERITY OF INJURY AND WORK PROCESS ENVIRONMENT
2012/13





Figures 11 and 11a
SEVERITY OF INJURY AND AGENT OF ACCIDENT
2012/13

Fig 11
BY SEVERITY OF INJURY

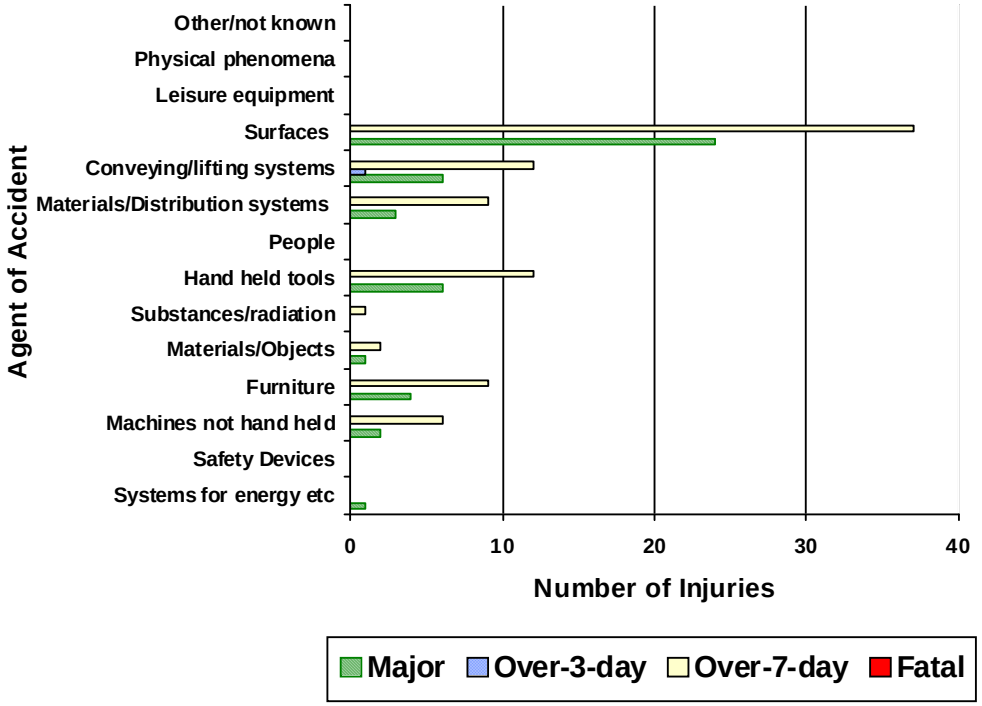


Fig 11a ALL SEVERITIES OF INJURY

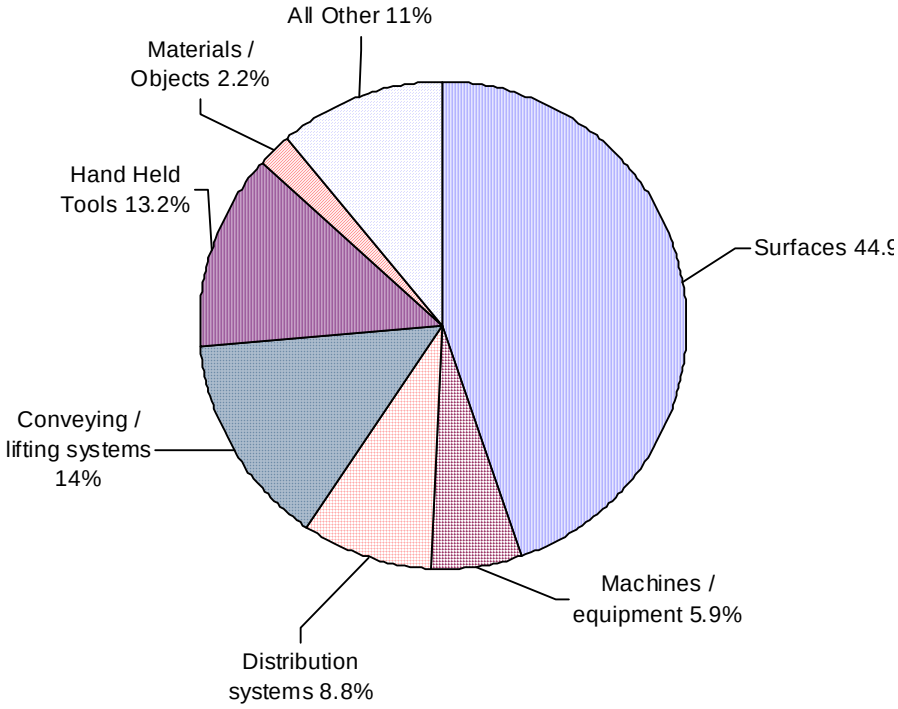
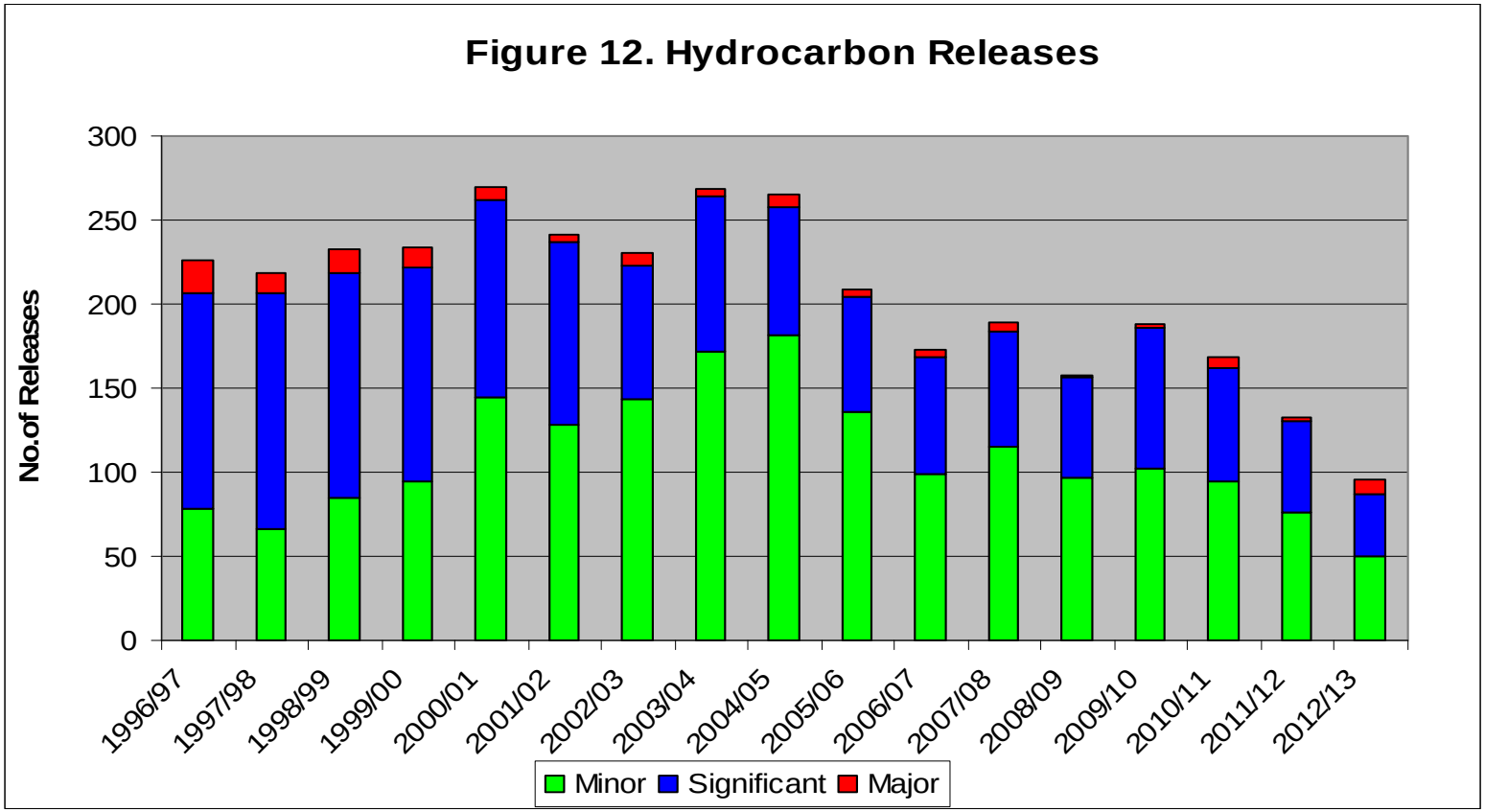


Figure 12

OFFSHORE HYDROCARBON RELEASE DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DO73) 1996/97 TO 2012/13



- 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.
- 'Severity Classification' guidance for Major, Significant and Minor HCRs can be found on the HSE website at https://www.hse.gov.uk/hcr3/help/help_public.asp

Figure 13

WELL RELATED DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DO 13)
2003/04 TO 2012/13

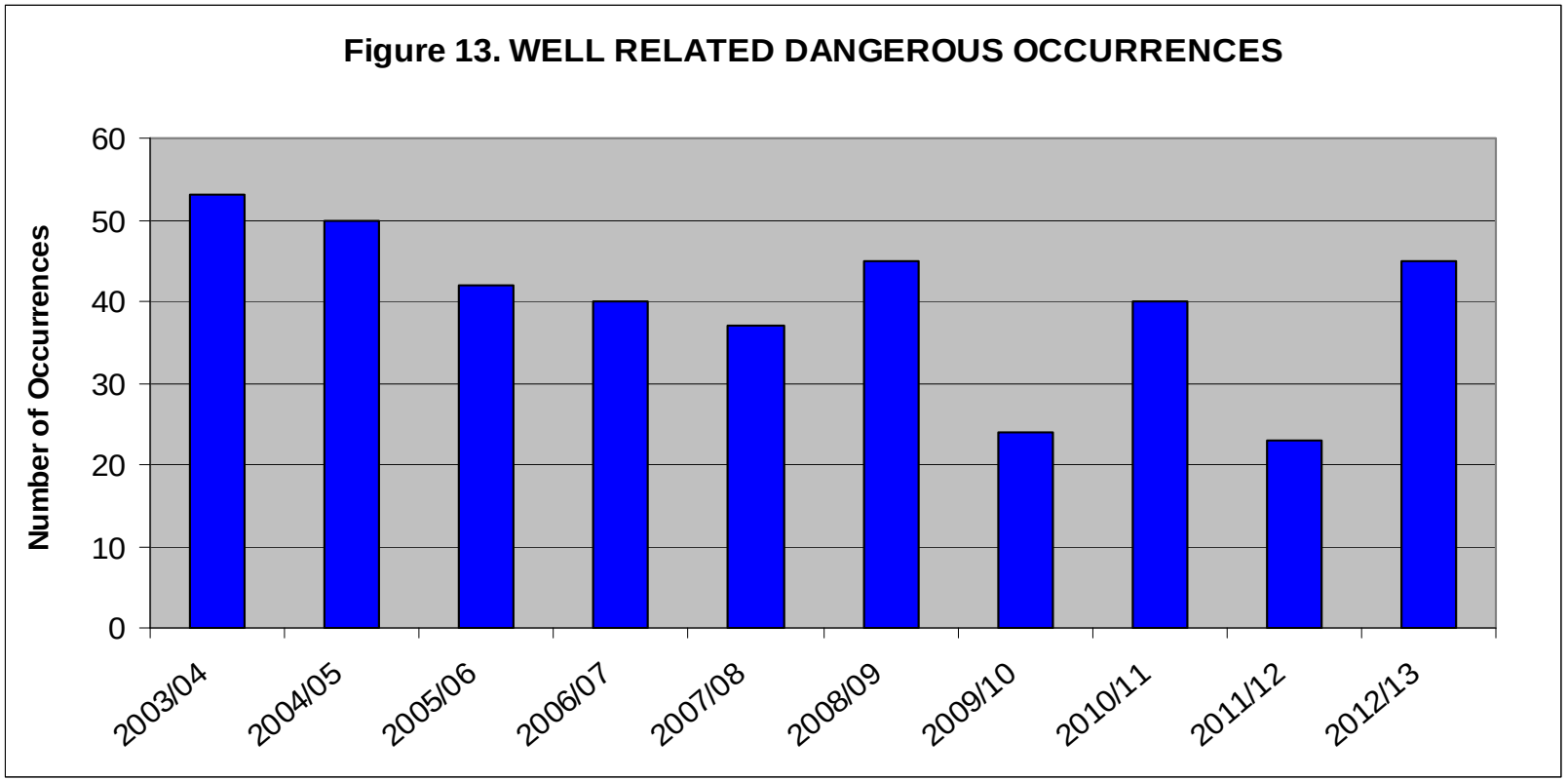


Figure 13 Well Related Incidents includes those incidents reported under RIDDOR Schedule 2 - DO13.

Figure 14

PIPELINE RELATED DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (DO 14)
2010/11 TO 2012/13

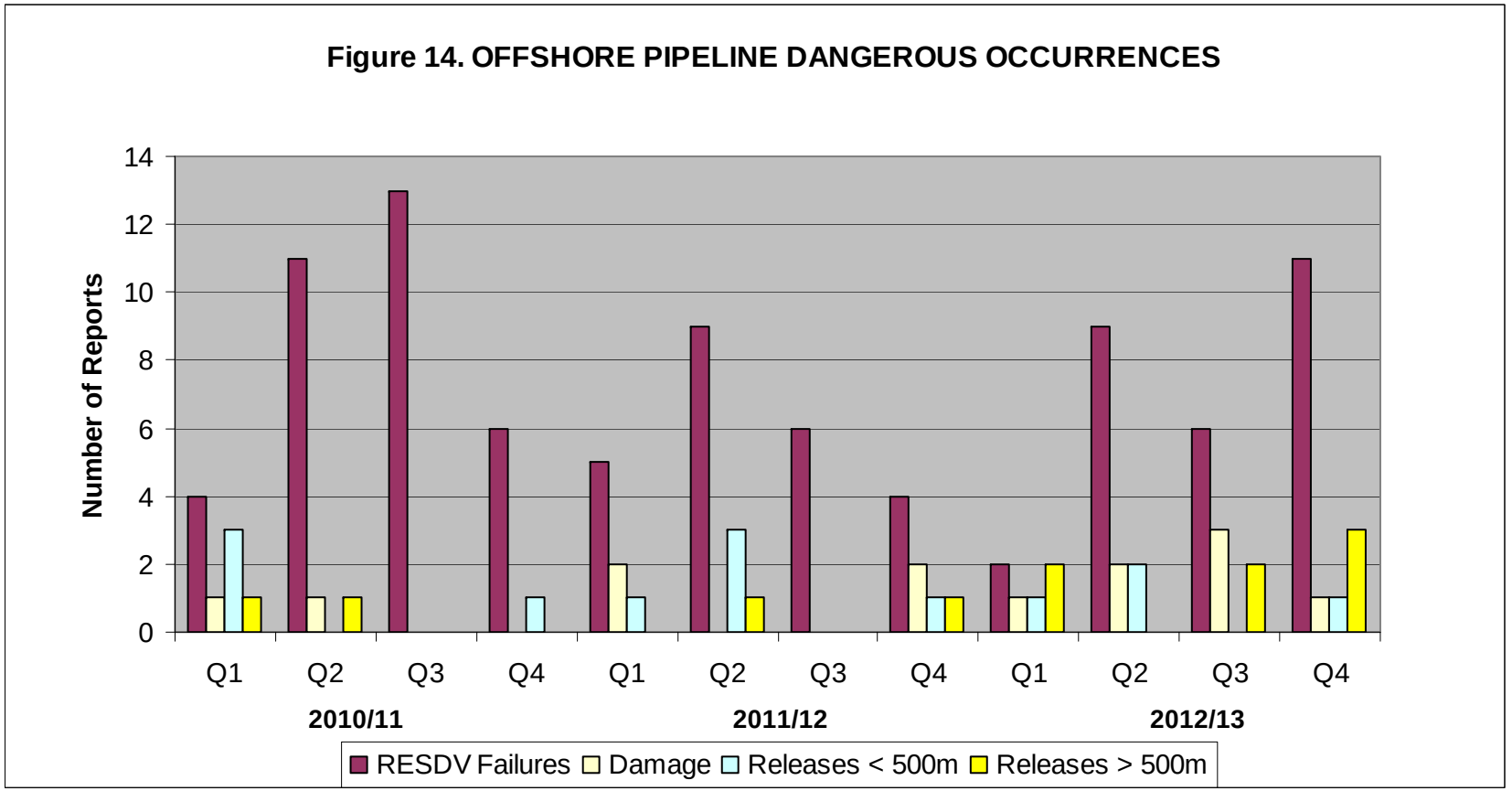


Figure 15

FAILURE OF LIFTING MACHINERY (DO1) 2001/02 - 2012/13

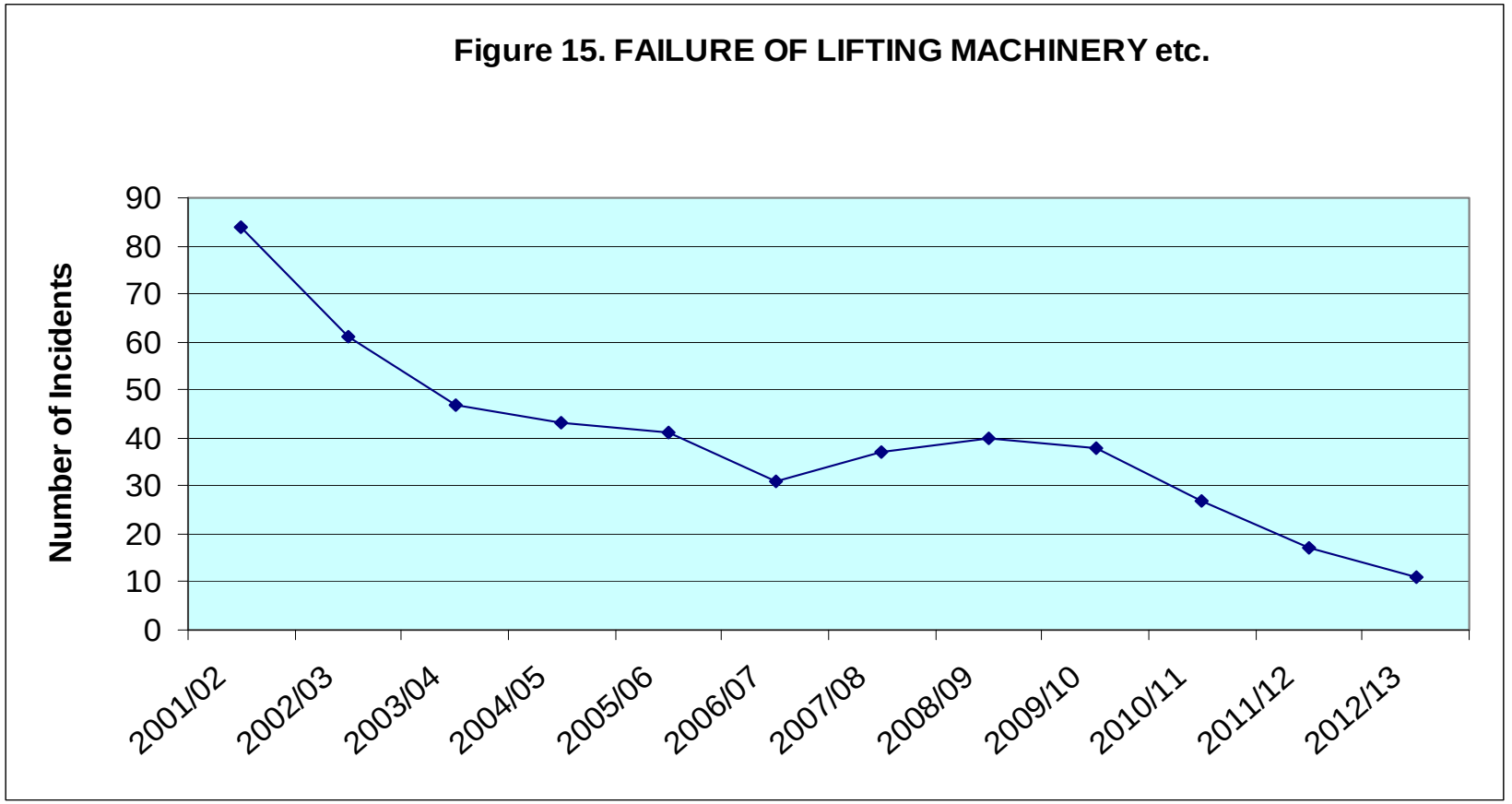
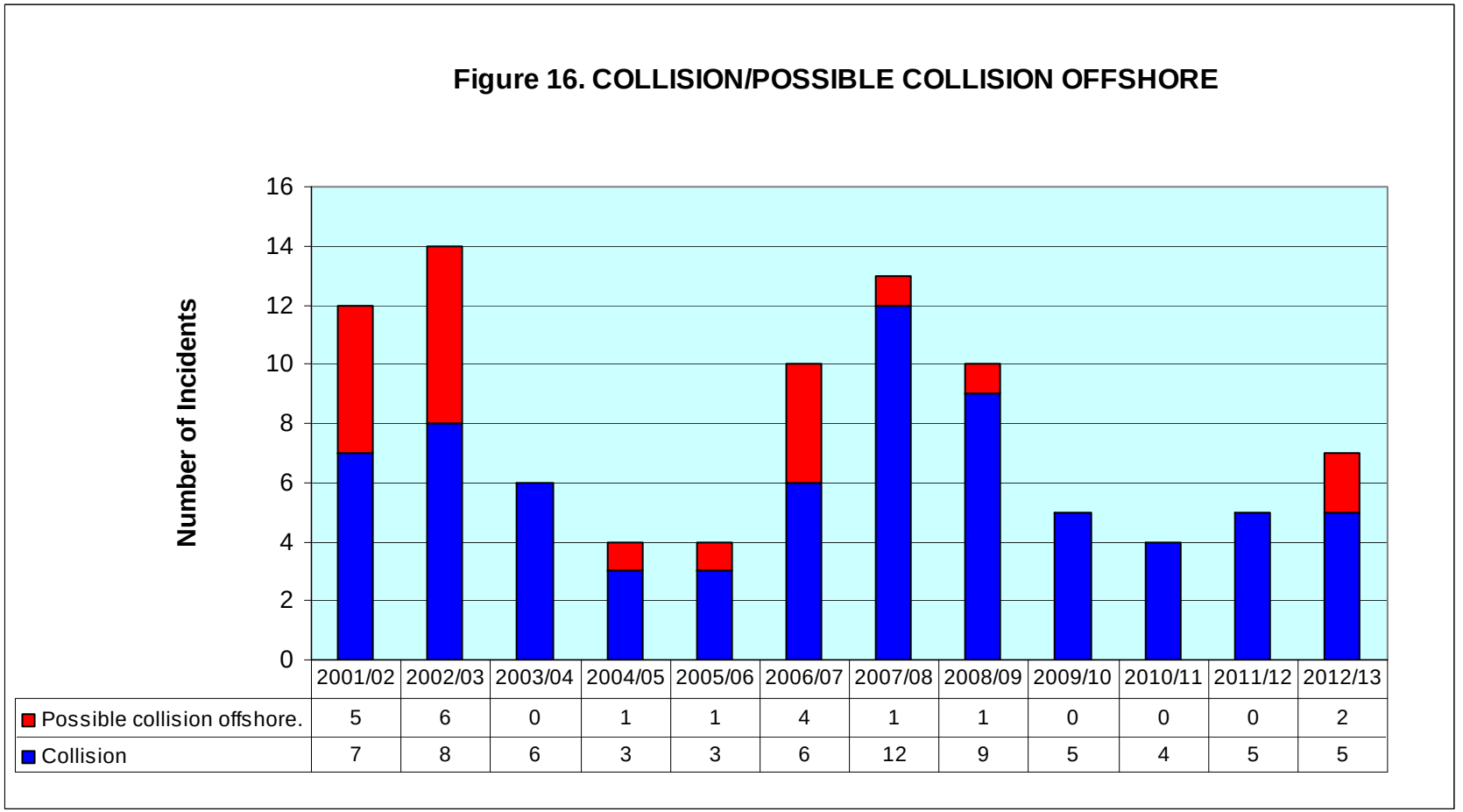


Figure 16

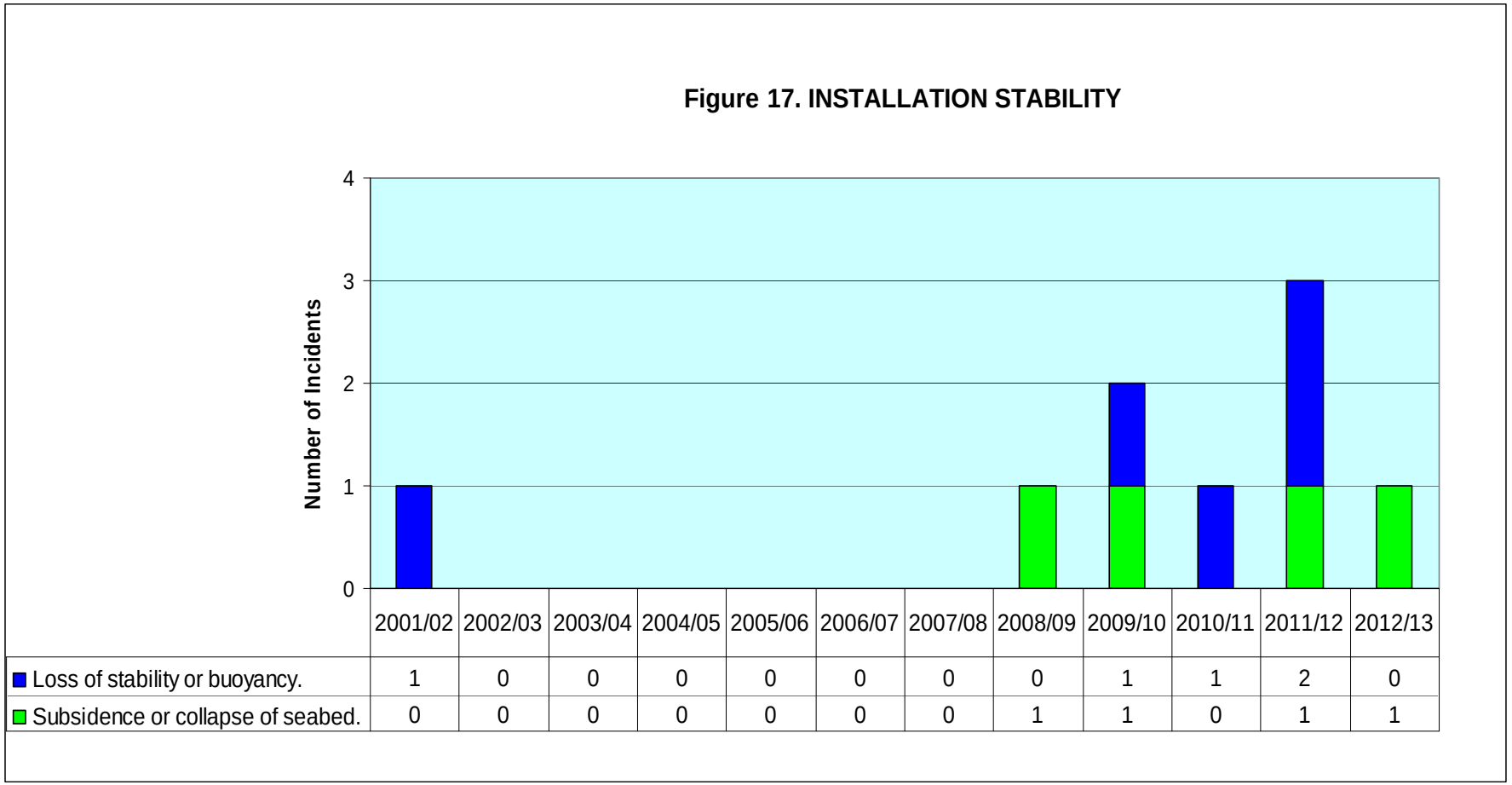
COLLISION/POSSIBLE COLLISION OFFSHORE (DO78/79)
2001/02 - 2012/13



	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Possible collision offshore.	5	6	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	2
Collision	7	8	6	3	3	6	12	9	5	4	5	5

Figure 17

INSTALLATION STABILITY (DO 80/81) 2001/02 - 2012/13



	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Loss of stability or buoyancy.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Subsidence or collapse of seabed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1

Figure 18

EVACUATION OF AN INSTALLATION (DO82) 2001/02 - 2012/13