



ANNUAL OFFSHORE STATISTICS & REGULATORY ACTIVITY REPORT 2014/2015

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Preface

HSE is responsible for regulating health & safety matters offshore. The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HSWA), supported by the HSWA (Application outside Great Britain) Order 2013, defines HSE's jurisdiction. HSE works with other regulators under Memoranda of Understandings and Agency Agreements where there is a potential overlap of responsibilities.

In July 2015, HSE and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) created the Offshore Safety Directive Regulator (OSDR), which is the Competent Authority (CA) responsible for implementing the requirements of the EU Directive on the safety of offshore oil and gas operations. OSDR is a partnership jointly managed and operated by DECC and HSE.

The Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) became an Executive Agency of DECC on 1 April 2015 and will become a government company by summer 2016, subject to the will of Parliament. The OGA license oil and gas exploration and extraction, and operates independently from DECC and HSE.

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) CAA has responsibility for aircraft flight safety. HSE has responsibility to ensure that heli-decks on offshore installations are safe.

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) MCA has primary responsibility for maritime safety.

This Annual Offshore Statistics & Regulatory Activity Report provides details of offshore accidents, dangerous occurrences and ill health reported to HSE under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015 and HSE's regulatory activity.

The statistical information includes incidents on:

- offshore installations
- offshore wells and activities in connection with them
- offshore pipelines, pipeline works and certain activities in connection with pipeline works
- offshore wind farms
- offshore diving operations

The statistical information does not include:

- incidents arising from marine activities that are not directly connected with offshore operations (e.g. vessels or rigs in transit)
- air transport activities (including transport to, from or between installations), except incidents involving helicopters whilst on an offshore installation

The regulatory activity information includes the number of:

- Safety cases assessed
- Installations inspected
- Investigations completed
- Notices issued

- Prosecution cases instituted by HSE in England and Wales, and the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) in Scotland

Information on air transport incidents can be found on the Civil Aviation Authority website at <https://www.caa.co.uk/>.

Oil & Gas UK, the leading representative body for the UK Offshore industry, also produce an annual health and safety report, found on their website at www.oilandgasuk.co.uk.

Executive Summary

Headline statistics for 2014/15:

- There was one fatality; there have been a total of 4 fatalities since 2010/11
- There were 16 Specified injuries, a rate of 48 per 100,000 workers; numbers and rates have fluctuated in the past ten years, with signs of a possible decline in the last three years
- There were 125 over 7-day injuries, a rate of 425 per 100,000 workers, with signs of a possible increase in the last three years
- There were 369 dangerous occurrences, a small fall compared to last year
- There were 82 hydrocarbon releases, the lowest ever annual count; minor releases reduced to about a third of the 2013/14 figure
- The number of major and significant hydrocarbon releases dropped by around a quarter compared to the previous year
- 67 safety cases were assessed
- 159 installations were inspected
- 86 RIDDOR incidents were investigated
- 33 improvement notices and six prohibition notices were served

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Background

Industry profile

In 2014/15 the UK offshore oil and gas industry had around 332 installations operating within the UKCS, of which 236 were production installations. There was a supporting infrastructure of 14,000 km of pipelines connecting installations to beach terminals. Industry commissioned many of these assets in the early 1970s and some are forecast to continue operating to 2030 and beyond.

In 2014/15 more than 5½ million worker days were spent offshore, and it is estimated that there was an offshore population of 33,664 full time equivalent (FTE) workers. This information is derived from the industry's Vantage personnel tracking system, which records the number of nights of Persons on Board (PoB) in a year. Assuming each shift on average lasts 12 hours, and the average number of hours worked in a year considered to be 'full time' is 2000, then the number of FTE workers in a year is:

$$\text{Total PoB Nights} \times 12 \text{ (average shift)} \div 2000 \text{ (FTE)}$$

(The assumption that a full time equivalent works 2000 hours a year is based on what other regulators do, in particular OSHA see:

www.wikihow.com/Calculate-Accident-Incident-Rate)

More information can be found with Oil & Gas UK's Workforce Demographics Report at:

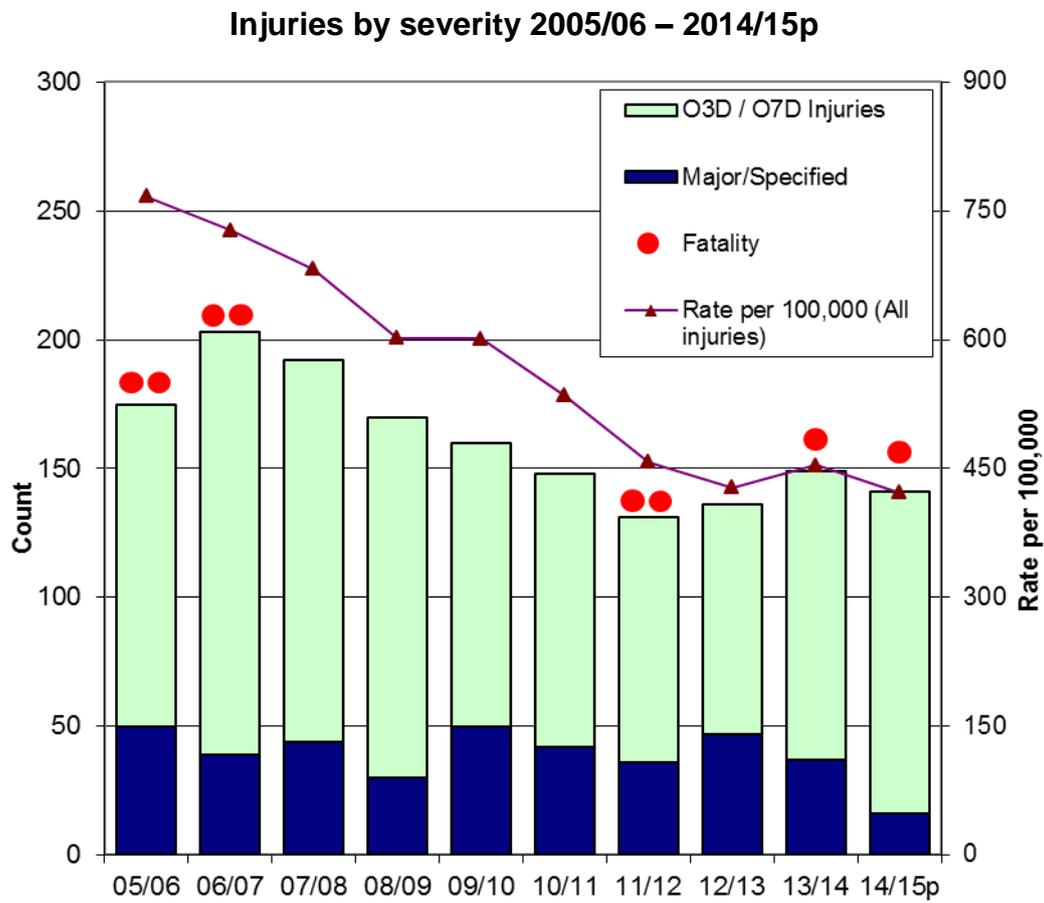
<http://oilandgasuk.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/EM014.pdf>

Each year, Oil & Gas UK publish a report on activity in the UK Offshore Oil & Gas industry. Information for 2013, can be found in their report 'Activity Survey 2014' which can be found at

<http://oilandgasuk.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/EC044.pdf>

Analysis

All injuries



p = provisional

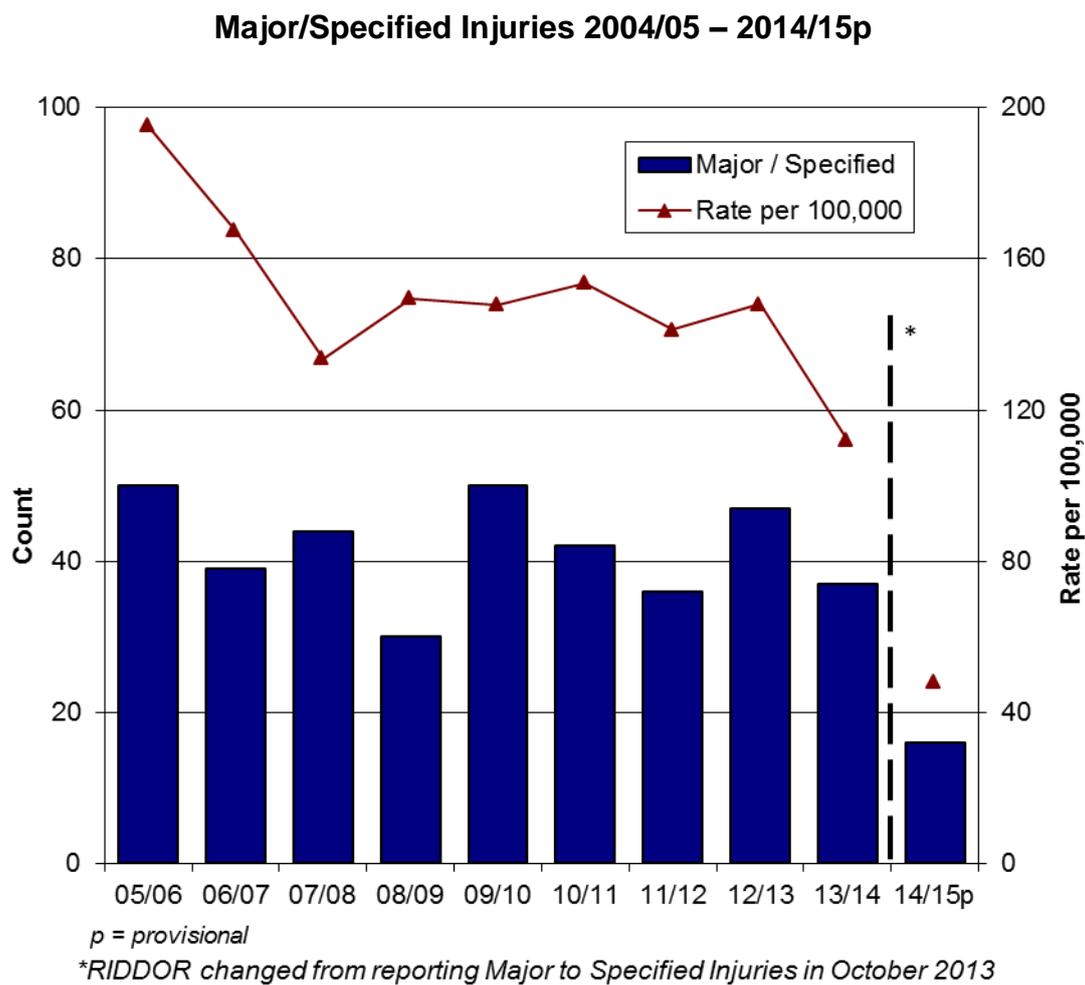
For RIDDOR, a number of system and legislative changes have occurred over the past four years, making like-for-like comparisons difficult with previous data. See www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/riddor-notification.htm for more information

Fatalities

Key points for 2014/15:

- There was one fatality in 2014-15 as a result of a fall from height
- There were four fatalities in the last 5 years and eight in the last 10 years

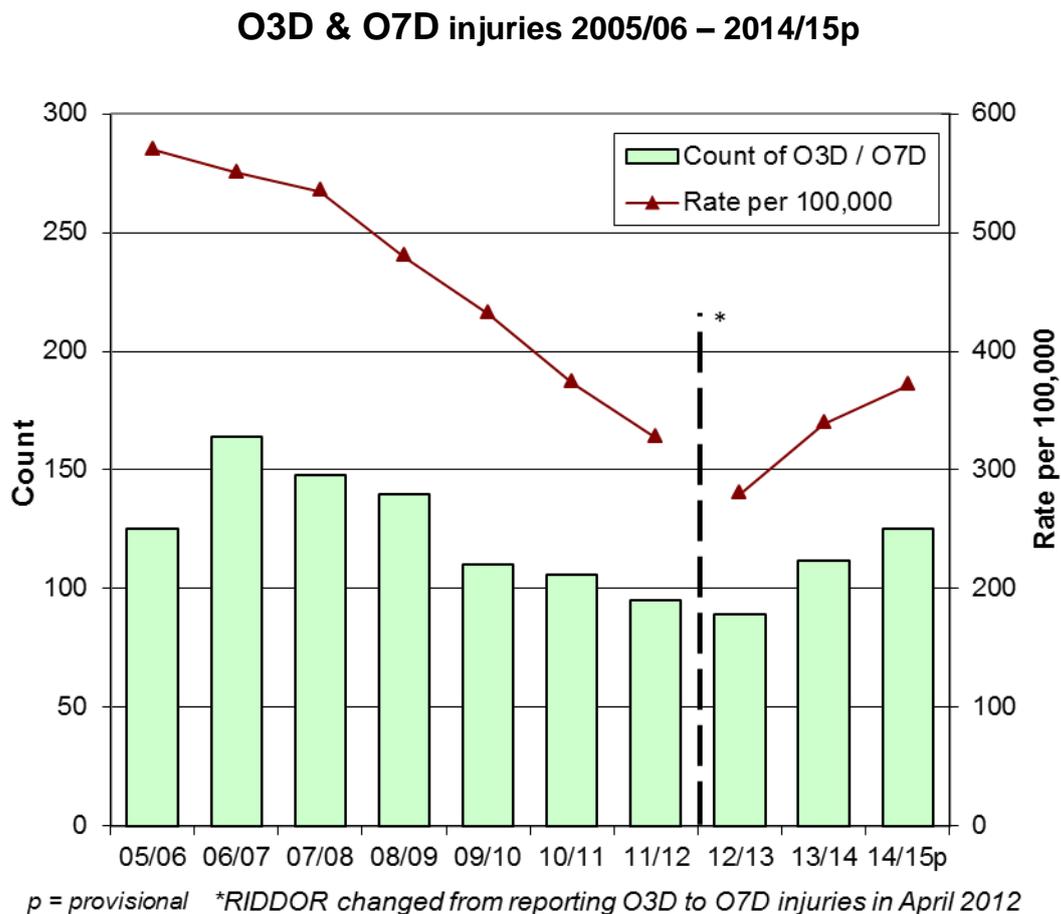
Major/Specified injuries



Key points for 2014/15:

- In October 2013, the classification of 'Major injuries' to workers was replaced with a shorter list of 'Specified injuries' (see www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg453.pdf)
- There were 16 Specified injuries
- Due to the changes, Major and Specified injury counts and rates cannot be reliably compared with each other
- The rate was 48 injuries per 100,000 workers. It is too early to say whether the fall in recent years is a downward trend

Over 3-day (O3D) & Over 7-day (O7D) Injuries

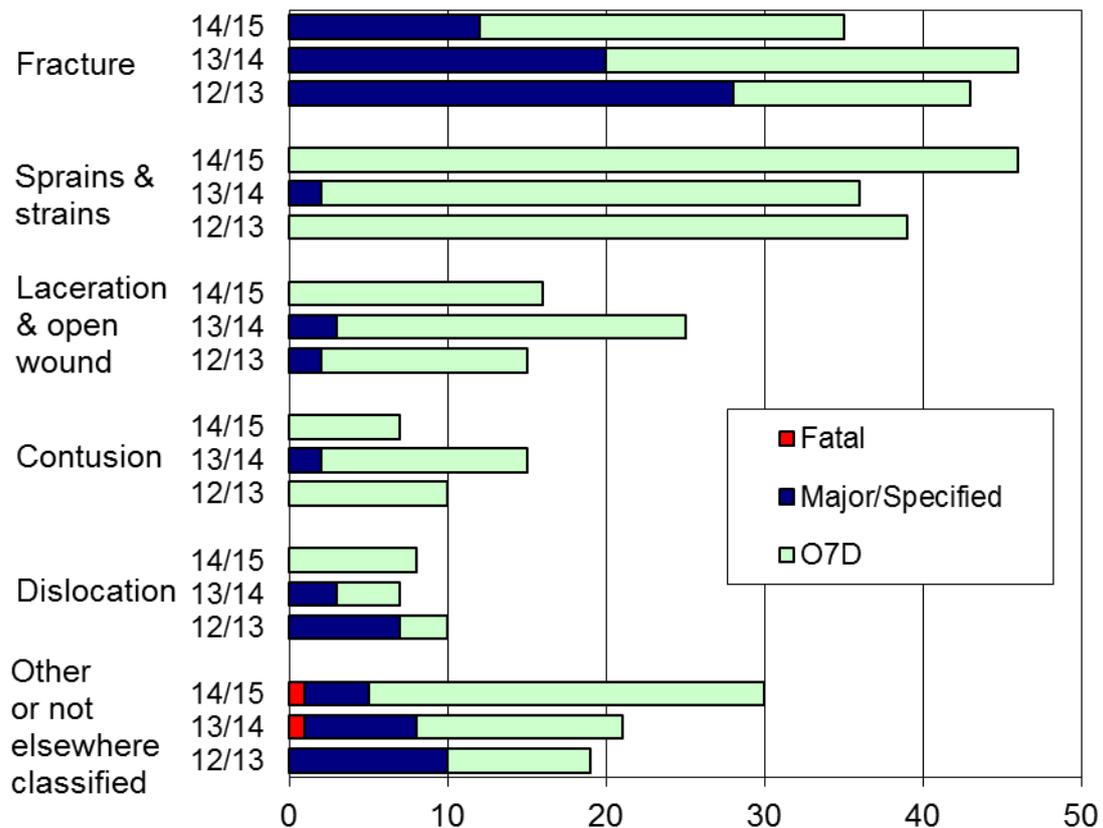


Key points for 2014/15:

- There were 125 O7D injuries, compared to 112 in 2013/14
- The rate of O7D injuries was 371 workers per 100,000 workers
- Due to the changes, O3D and O7D counts and rates cannot be reliably compared with each other
- The rate of O3D injuries fell in the years prior to 2011/12, when the rate was estimated at around 330 injuries per 100,000 workers; following the changes, there is some indication that the rate of O7D injuries has increased

Nature of injury

Injuries by nature and severity 2012/13, 2013/14 & 2014/15p



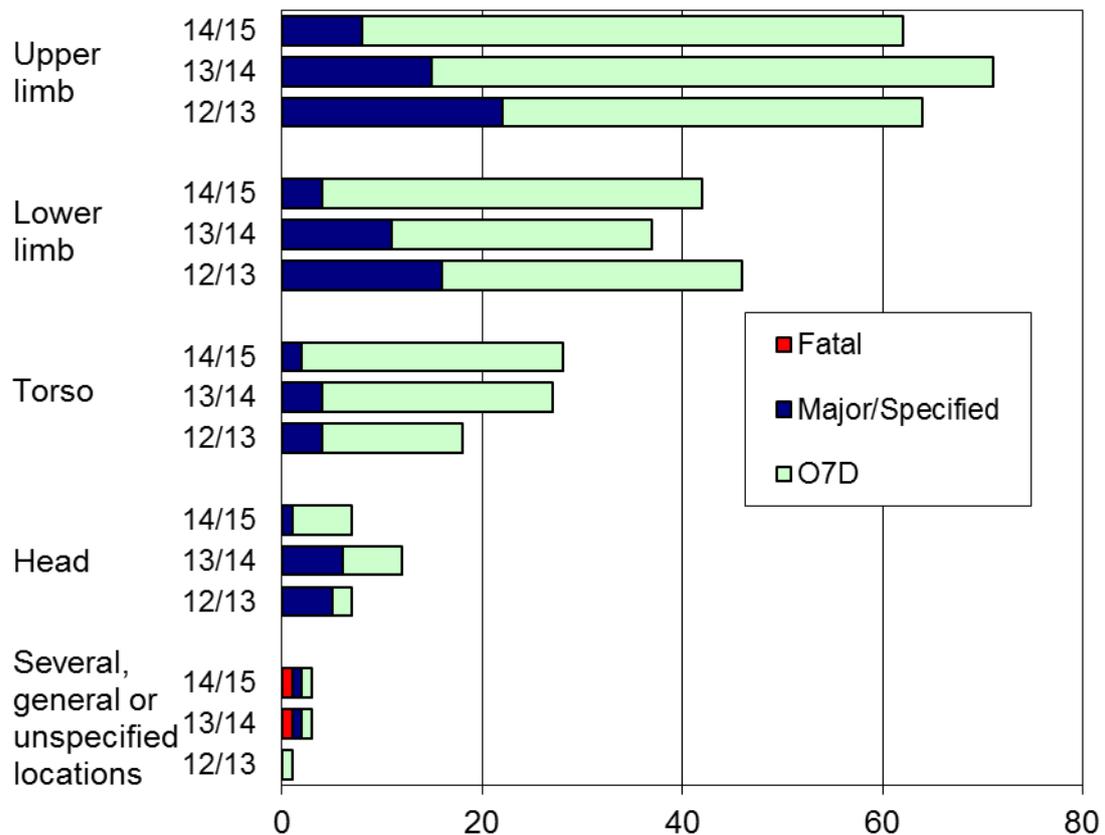
Figures for 2014/15 are provisional

Key points for 2014/15:

- *Fractures* accounted for three-quarters of Major/Specified injuries (12 of 16)
- *Sprains and strains* accounted for just over a third of O7D injuries (46 of 125)
- The distribution of severity by nature of injury is similar over the past three years

Part of body injured

Injuries by part of body injured and severity 2012/13, 2013/14 & 2014/15p



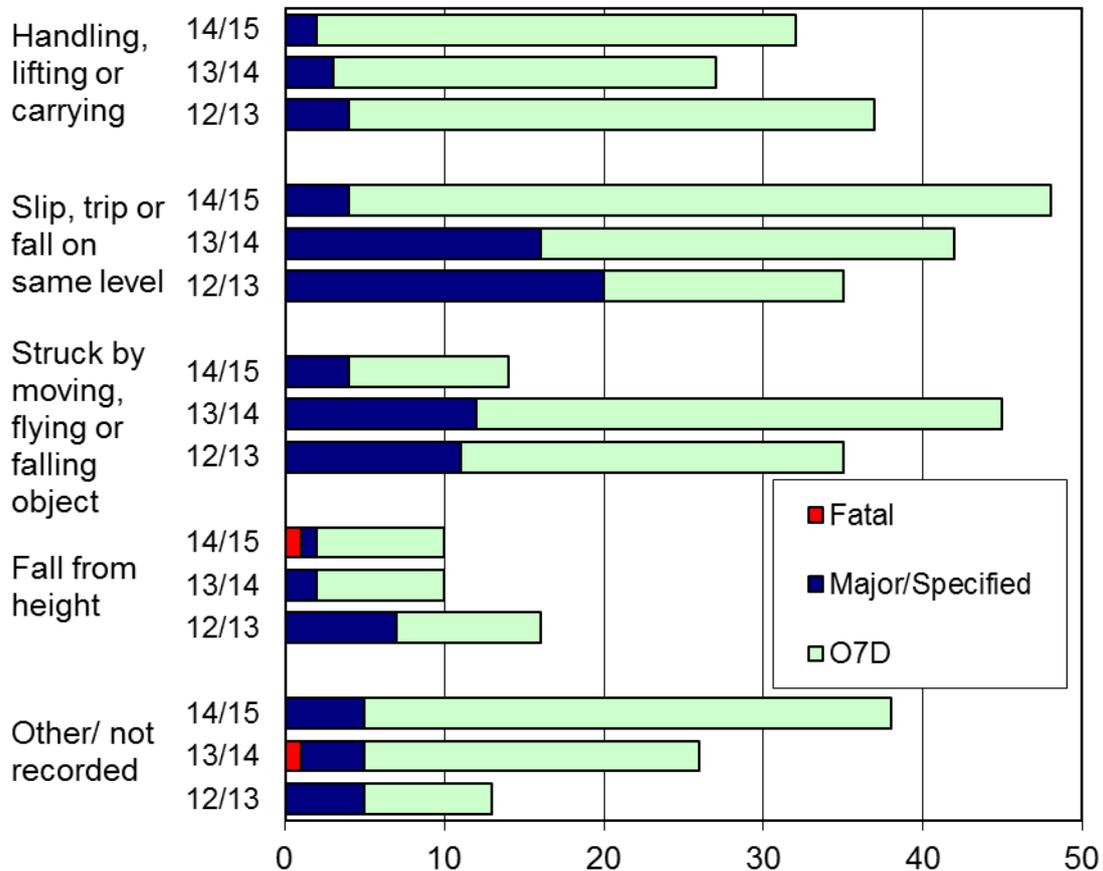
Figures for 2014/15 are provisional

Key points for 2014/15:

- *Upper limbs* accounted for just under half of all injuries (62 of 142)
- *Lower limbs* accounted for under a third of all injuries (42 of 142)
- Injuries to limbs accounted for around three-quarters of both Major/Specified injuries (12 of 16) and O7D injuries (92 out of 125)
- The distribution of severity by part of body injured is similar over the past three years

Kind of accident

Injuries by kind of accident and severity 2012/13, 2013/14 & 2014/15p



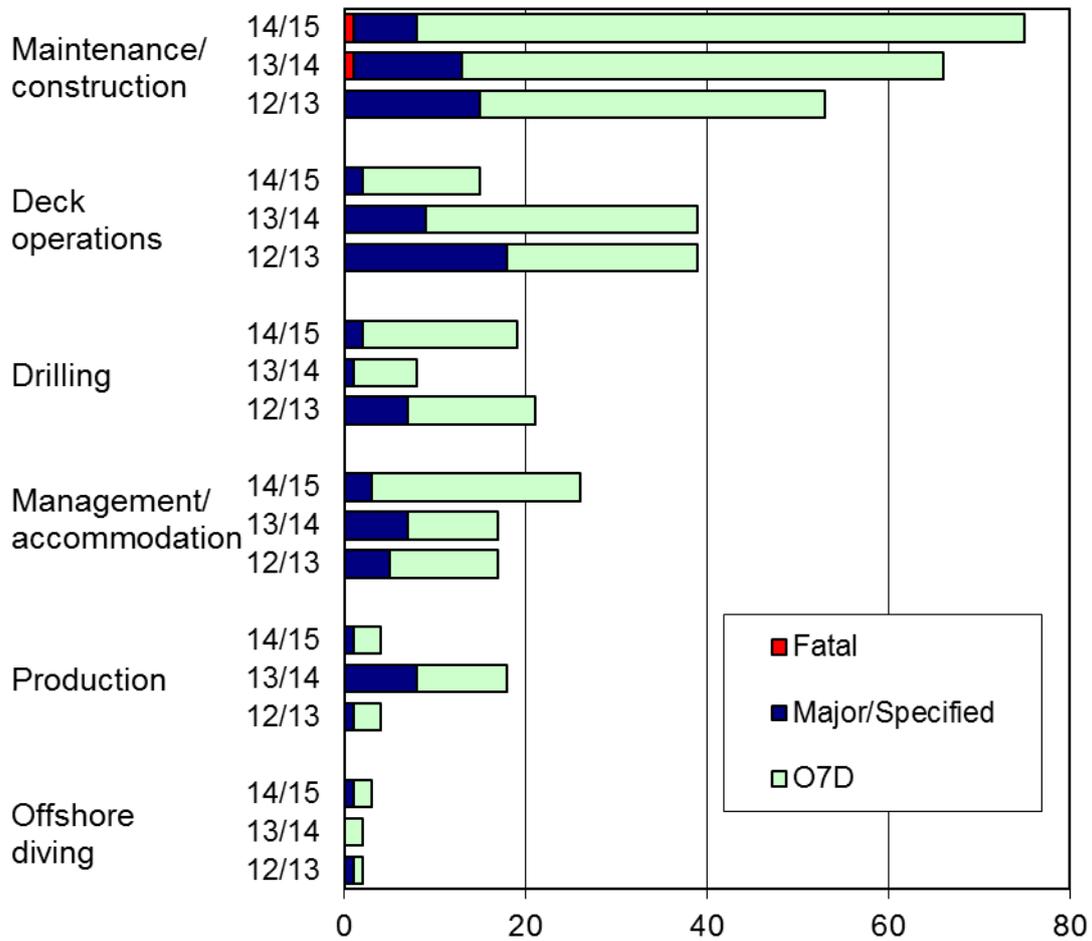
Figures for 2014/15 are provisional

Key points for 2014/15:

- *Slips trips or fall on the same level* (48) accounted for a third of all injuries, and *Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying* (32) accounted for under a quarter of all injuries
- The distribution of severity by kind of accident is similar over the past three years, with the exception of *Struck by a moving, flying or falling object* (30% in 2013/14, 10% in 2014/15) – this could be a true reduction, or a change in reporting behaviour as *Other/ not recorded* shows an increase in 2014/15

Work process

Injuries by work process and severity 2012/13, 2013/14 & 2014/15p

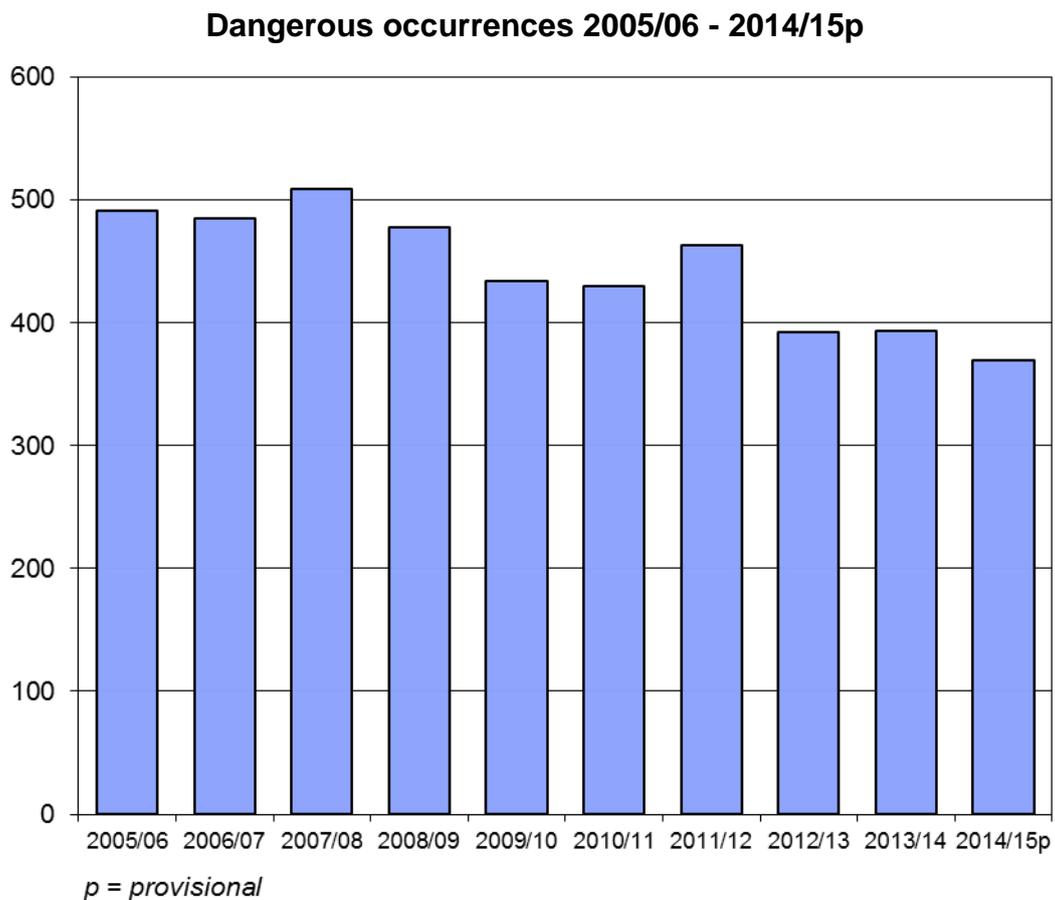


Figures for 2014/15 are provisional

Key points for 2014/15:

- *Maintenance/construction* tasks accounted for just over half of all injuries (76 of 142), with *Management/accommodation* accounting for a fifth (26 of 142)
- *Maintenance/construction* accounted for just under half of Major/Specified injuries (7 of 16)
- The distribution of severity by work process is similar over the past three years, although comparisons are based on small counts.
- Caution should be taken with the above work process environment allocations due to incomplete information on RIDDOR reports.

Dangerous occurrences (1) - overall

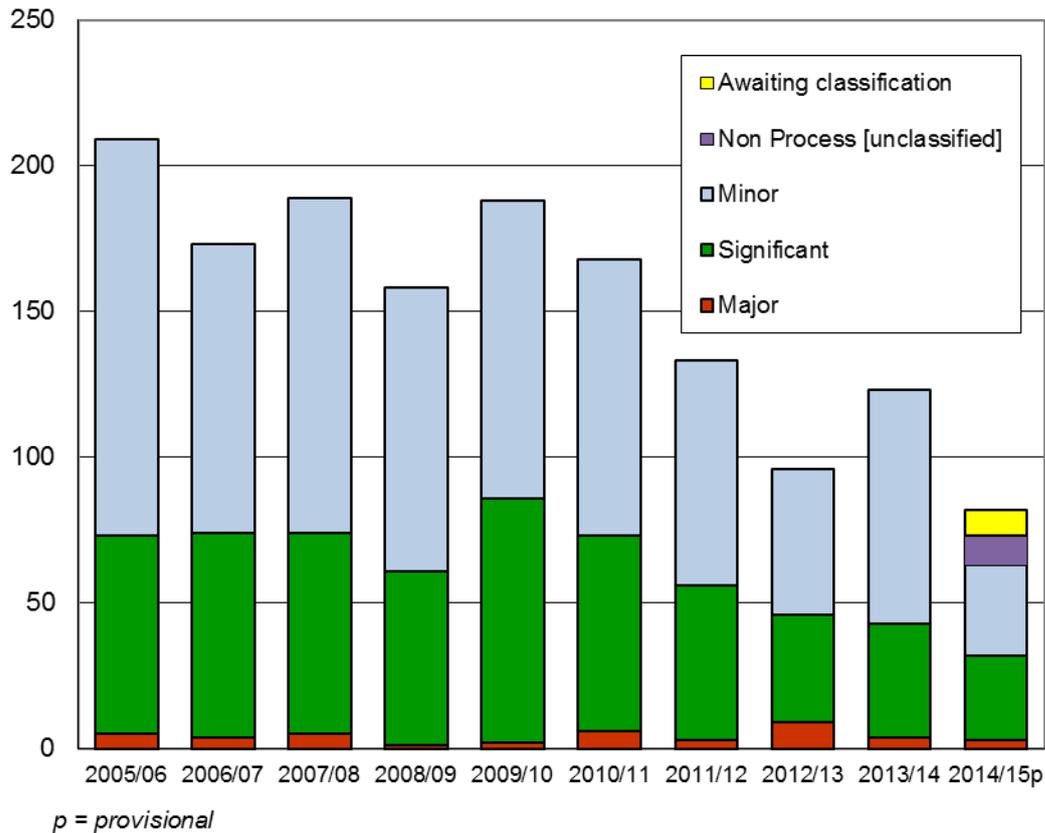


Key points for 2014/15:

- There were 369 dangerous occurrences (DOs), of which over a fifth were *Hydrocarbon releases*
- There has been a gentle downward trend of DOs in the past 10 years
- The distribution of types of DOs is similar over the past three years

Dangerous occurrences (2) - Hydrocarbon releases (HCRs)

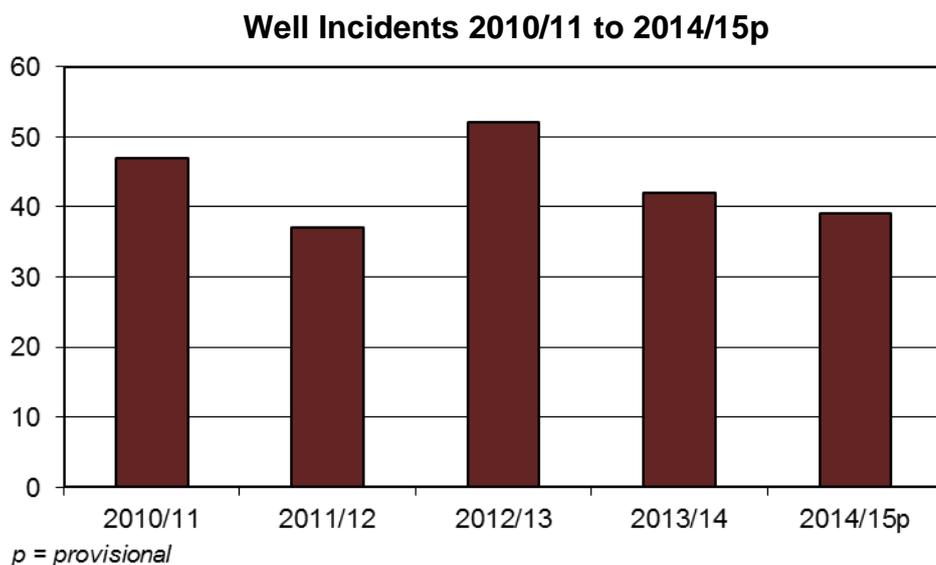
Hydrocarbon releases 2005/06 - 2014/15p



Key points for 2014/15:

- Since 1st April 2014, due to a change in the reporting criteria, “non-process HCRs” (e.g. heli-fuel, diesel spills) are no longer reported via HSE’s voluntary notification scheme. As such, these releases have no severity classification.
- There were 82 HCRs, the lowest ever recorded level (there were 96 in 2012/13 and 123 in 2013/14)
- Much of this decrease was due to a reduction in minor releases (31 in 2014/15, about two-fifths of the number in 2013/14)
- The numbers of significant and major HCRs together have dropped year-on-year for the last 5 years

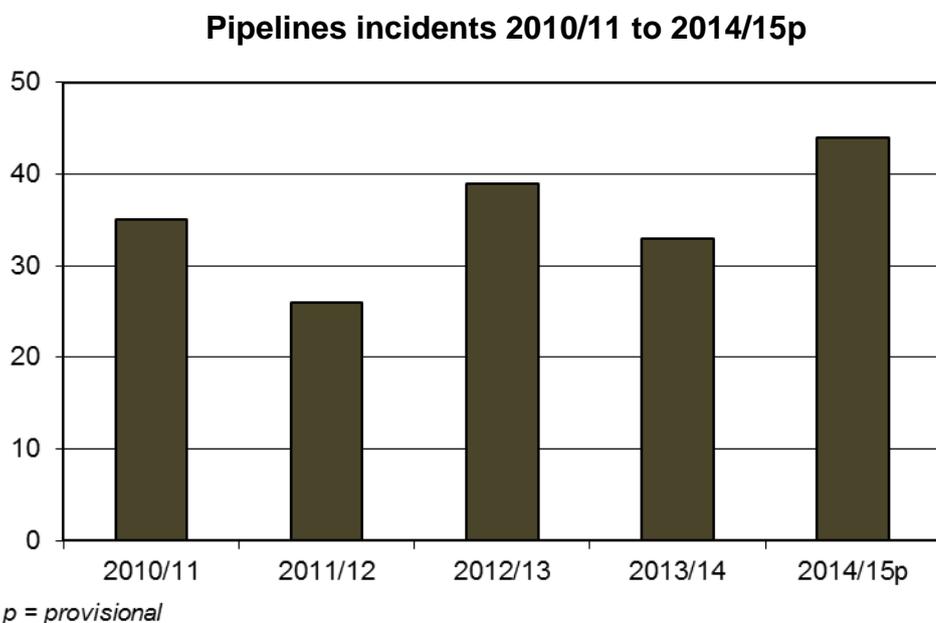
Dangerous occurrences (3) – Wells



Key point for 2014/15:

- There were 39 incidents
- 15 involved the operation of a blowout preventer or diverter to control an unplanned flow from the well
- 23 involved the mechanical failure of a safety critical component of a development well

Dangerous occurrences (4) – Pipelines



Key points for 2014/15:

- There were 44 incidents, of which 36 were reports of Riser Emergency Shut Down Valves not meeting the performance standard under test
- 5 were reported as hydrocarbon releases

Dangerous occurrences (5) – other incidents

Dropped objects

- There were 98 incidents of dropped objects in 2014/15
- There are no previous full years of data for dropped objects because this DO type has only been recorded since RIDDOR changed in October 2013 (previously recorded under *Station keeping/ dropped objects/weather*)

Lifting machinery

- There were eight incidents in 2014/15
- The number of incidents in the previous three years were 20, 13 and seven respectively

Collisions/ possible collisions offshore

- There were six incidents in 2014/15
- In the last six years, the numbers of annual incidents ranged from four to seven

Subsidence or collapse of seabed / loss of stability or buoyancy

- Ten incidents were reported in the last six years and prior to this there were only two incidents since 2001/02

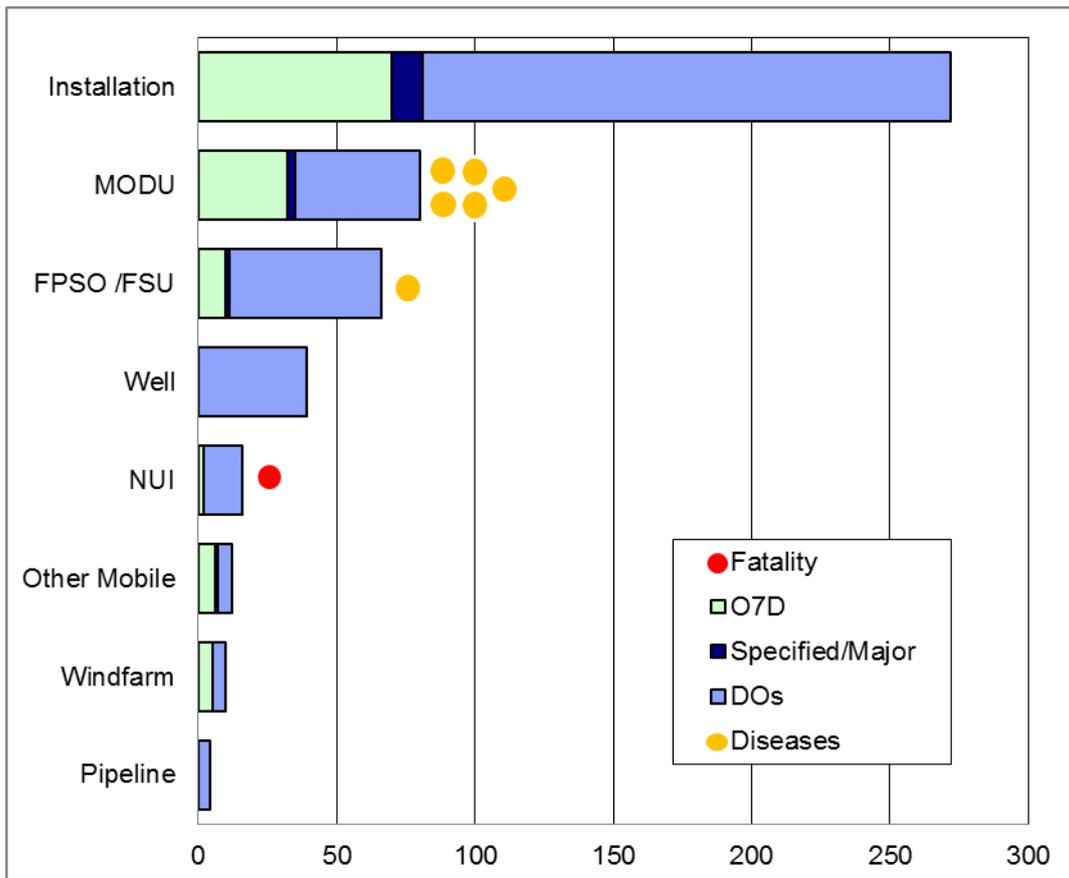
Evacuation of installations

- There were five evacuations reported in 2014/15 and a total of 14 in the last six years

Reportable Diseases

- In 2014/15, there were 15 incidents of ill health reported, including six cases of chickenpox and six of hand-arm vibration
- In the last ten years, there have been 143 incidents of ill health reported to RIDDOR including cases of chickenpox (55), hand-arm vibration (24), decompression illness (23), mumps (15) and occupational dermatitis (7)

All reportable events by Site 2014/15p



p = provisional

The 'Fatality' and 'Diseases' categories are small counts shown as spots, where each spot represents a report

The chart excludes 20 reports as it wasn't possible to determine the site

Key to acronyms: MODU – Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit; FPSO/FSU – Floating Production, Storage & Offloading / Floating Storage Unit; NUI – Normally Unmanned Installation;

Key points for 2014/15:

- Just over half of the reports occurred on a fixed installation, followed by MODU (17%) and FPSO/FSU (13%)
- The total number of reportable events has gently declined over the past ten years with little change in the distribution of Site

Regulatory Activity

HSE's regulatory programme for the offshore industry seeks to ensure major hazard and personal risks are properly managed in compliance with legislative requirements. Where appropriate, HSE will take formal enforcement action to prevent harm and secure justice in line with its Enforcement Policy.

Key regulatory activities are:

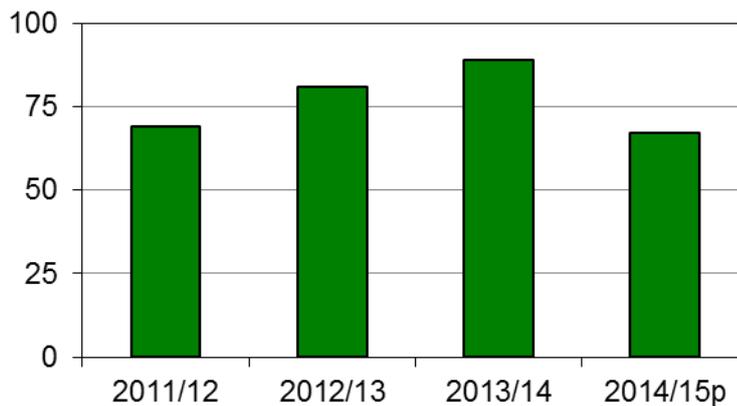
- Assessing safety cases
- Inspecting installations
- Investigating incidents
- Identifying issues of non-compliance where formal enforcement action has not been taken as the Dutyholder has rectified matters within an agreed reasonable timeframe
- Formal enforcement action such as issuing Notices and prosecution in serious cases

More information can be found in the HSE Business Plan 2012/15 which can be found at

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/strategiesandplans/businessplans/updated-april14-businessplan12-15.pdf> .

Assessment

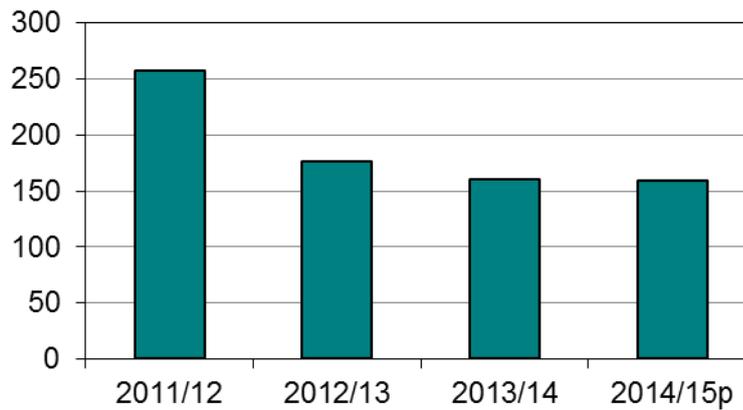
Number of safety cases assessed 2011/12 to 2014/15p



p = provisional

Inspection

Number of installations inspected 2011/12 to 2014/15p

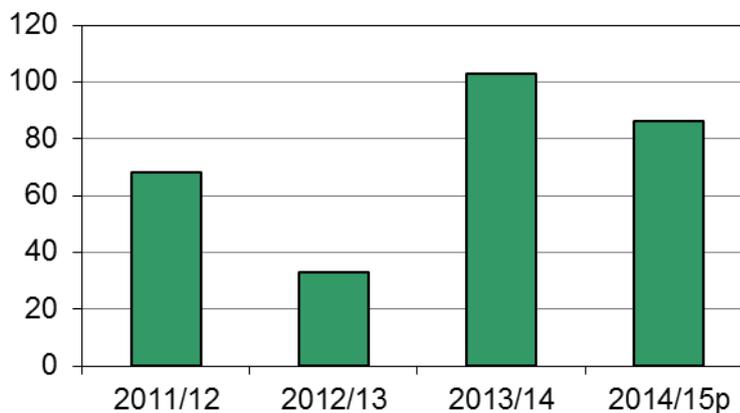


p = provisional

- From 1st April 2014 HSE implemented arrangements for prioritising major hazard inspections offshore, see: www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/methodology-offshore-installations.pdf

Investigations

Number of RIDDOR investigations completed 2011/12 to 2014/15p

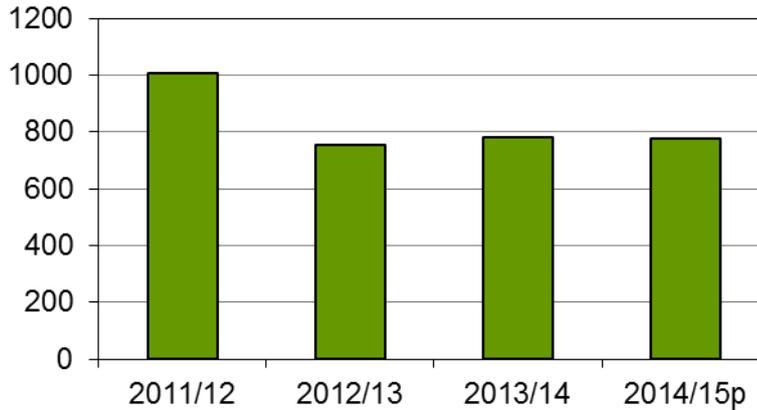


p = provisional

- HSE investigates incidents which meet certain criteria, see <http://www.hse.gov.uk/enforce/incidselcrits.pdf>

Non-compliance issues

Number of non-compliance issues 2011/12 to 2014/15p

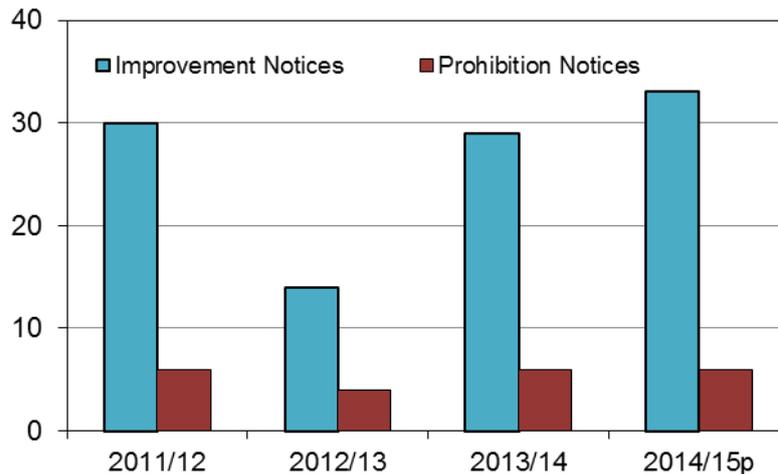


p = provisional

- Non-compliance issues are identified at inspection or during investigations, requiring action by an operator. Non-compliance issues are in addition to other, more formal enforcement activities, such as Notices and Prosecutions
- In 2014/15, HSE raised 777 non-compliance issues with offshore operators, of which 751 were identified at inspection. This number has remained broadly static since 2012/13

Notices

Number of improvement and prohibition notices 2011/12 to 2014/15p



p = provisional

- 33 improvement notices and 6 prohibition notices were issued by HSE in 2014/15p
- This figure is more typical of the levels seen in recent years (2012/13 was particularly low)

Prosecutions

- Prosecution Cases relate to the Offshore industry instituted by HSE and, in Scotland, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service
- In recent years, there were two cases prosecuted in 2010/11 (HSE) and one in 2011/12 (Scotland); two of these led to convictions

Explanatory notes

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR)

RIDDOR places a legal duty on employers and other specified duty holders to report certain workplace incidents to the relevant enforcing authority; further details can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm#riddor. Recent changes (including the change from reporting *Over 3-day* to *Over 7-day* injuries, and from *Major* to *Specified* injuries) are explained at www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/riddor-notification.htm.

Injury rates

Injury rates are calculated using offshore population data from the industry's Vantage personnel tracking system. However, these rates cannot be used to compare Offshore directly with other industries as they use a different denominator (e.g. the Annual Population Survey (APS), which is based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS)).

Hydrocarbon releases

Hydrocarbon releases (HCRs) are classified as 'Minor', 'Significant', or 'Major' based on severity classification definitions agreed with the offshore industry. HCR Severity Classification guidance can be found on the HSE website at www.hse.gov.uk/hcr3/help/help_public.asp.

In these statistics, RIDDOR reportable HCRs include:

- 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/specified injury. These are often referred to as 'process' HCRs
- the unintentional or uncontrolled release or escape of other hydrocarbons (e.g. heli-fuel) from an offshore installation which could cause a significant risk of personal injury. These are often referred to as 'non-process' HCRs
- HCRs from wells
- HCRs from pipelines within 500m of the installation

Prosecutions

In Scotland HSE and local authorities investigate potential offences but cannot institute legal proceedings. HSE and local authorities send a report to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS). COPFS makes the final decision whether to institute legal proceedings and which offences are taken. For more information please see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm#enforcement.

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