Offshore Statistics & Regulatory Activity Report 2015

Full-year details and explanatory notes

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Preface

HSE is responsible for regulating health and 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 Memorandum of Understandings and agency agreements where there are potential overlaps in 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.

This Offshore Statistics & Regulatory Activity Report provides details of offshore injuries, dangerous occurrences and ill health reported to HSE under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR), and HSE’s regulatory activity offshore during 2015. The data in this report is a frozen, validated snapshot of operational information from HSE systems, and is published as Official Statistics. This is the first year the report has based data on a calendar year (wherever possible previous years’ figures will also be based on calendar year). Data for the most recent year is given a ‘p’ status (provisional), and will be released as final in the subsequent annual report, to take account of minor adjustments, i.e., late reports.

General inclusions to this report

The RIDDOR data includes incidents occurring 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 regulatory activity information includes the following:
- Safety case assessments
- Complaints (Concerns)
- Inspections
- Investigations
- Enforcement (Notices and Prosecutions)

General exclusions to this report

This Offshore Statistics & Regulatory Activity Report does not include:
- Incidents arising from marine activities that are not directly connected with offshore operations (e.g. vessels or rigs in transit). The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) has primary responsibility for maritime safety. Information on marine incidents can be found on the MCA website at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/maritime-and-coastguard-agency
- Air transport activities (including transport to, from or between installations), except incidents involving helicopters whilst on an offshore installation. The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) has responsibility for aircraft flight safety. HSE has responsibility to ensure that heli-decks on offshore installations are safe. Information on air transport incidents can be found on the CAA website at www.caa.co.uk/

Oil & Gas UK (OGUK), the leading representative body for the UK offshore industry, also produce an annual health and safety report. This can be found on their website at www.oilandgasuk.co.uk.
Executive Summary

Headline statistics for 2015:

- There were no fatal injuries in 2015; there have been three fatalities in the last 5 years and seven in the last 10 years
- There were 33 specified injuries, with a rate of 103 per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers
- There were 80 over-7-day injuries, a rate of 249 per 100,000 FTE workers
- There were 15 occupational diseases, a slight decrease on the previous year
- There were 299 dangerous occurrences; a fall of over a quarter compared to last year
- There were 94 hydrocarbon releases, the same number reported in 2014; the hydrocarbon release rate has fluctuated over the last 10 years
- There were 135 inspections undertaken at 104 offshore installations, operated by 47 operators
- 97 safety cases were assessed, an increase of over a third on the previous year
- 92 investigations were completed
- 63 workplace health and safety concerns were followed up
- 752 non-compliance issues were raised with operators
- 35 enforcement notices were issued (34 improvement notices and one prohibition notice)
- There were two prosecution cases instituted and heard, both resulting in convictions

Industry profile

The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) publishes an annual list of offshore installations within the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS). This can be found at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/263715/Appendix_13_Installations_draft_December_2015.xls. In 2015 DECC reports that there were 302 installations in the UKCS, of which 273 were operational and 154 were manned.

In addition there is 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.

The UK offshore industry operates the Vantage personnel tracking system, which records the number of nights of Persons on Board (PoB). Details can be found at www.logic-oil.com/vantagepob. Using this information it can be determined that in 2015, 5.3 million days were spent offshore.

It is estimated that there was an offshore population of 32,077 full time equivalent (FTE) workers (a small reduction from 33,556 FTE workers in 2014).

FTE is based on the assumption that each shift on average lasts 12 hours, and a FTE worker works 2000 hours annually:

\[
\text{FTE} = \text{Total PoB Nights} \times 12 + 2000
\]

The assumption that a full time equivalent works 2000 hours a year is based on what other regulators do, in particular the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the regulatory agency of the US federal government found at www.osha.gov/.


Each year, OGUK publish a report on activity in the UK Offshore Oil & Gas industry. Information can be found in their report ‘Activity Survey 2016’ which can be found at http://oilandgasuk.co.uk/activitysurvey.cfm.
Analysis of incident data

RIDDOR data for the period 2006/07 to 2012/13 is based on fiscal year (April-March). Data from 2012 is based on calendar year (January-December).

All reported injuries

For RIDDOR, a number of changes to the reporting system and legal requirements have occurred over recent years, making comparisons difficult with previous data. For more information, see www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/riddor-notification.htm.

Key points for 2015:

- There were a total of 113 injuries reported under RIDDOR, with a rate of 352 injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTE)
- There were no fatal injuries in 2015

Figure 1: All reported injuries (offshore), 2006/07 – 2015p

Source: RIDDOR
p = Provisional

For RIDDOR, a number of system and legislative changes have occurred over recent years, making comparisons difficult with previous data. See: www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/riddor-notification.htm

Vantage population data, used to derive the rate per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTE), was subject to some variability in its estimation process until 2010.

--- Series break (fiscal year to calendar year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>07/08</th>
<th>08/09</th>
<th>09/10</th>
<th>10/11</th>
<th>11/12</th>
<th>12/13</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Over-3-day/Over-7-day</td>
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<td>148</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major/Specified</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 FTE</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>536</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2: All reported injuries (offshore), by quarter, 2014 & 2015p

Source: RIDDOR
p = Provisional

FTE = full-time equivalent worker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over-7-day</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specified</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate per 100,000 FTE</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fatal injuries

Key points for 2015:

- There were no fatal injuries in 2015 or 2013
- There were three fatalities in the last 5 years and seven in the last 10 years, of which:
  - two fatal injuries occurred in 2014 (one fall from height, and one fatality whilst conducting routine lifeboat maintenance)
  - one fatality in 2012 (associated with drowning/asphyxiation)
  - two fatalities in 2011/12 (one fall from height and one occurred during a diving operation)
  - two fatalities in 2006/07 (associated with maintenance and construction)

Major/Specified injuries

In October 2013, the classification of ‘major injuries’ to workers was replaced with a shorter list of ‘specified injuries’ (see www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/specified-injuries.htm for more information).

Key points for 2015:

- There were 33 specified injuries reported, compared to 28 in 2014
- The rate was 103 per 100,000 FTE workers in 2015, compared to 83 per 100,000 in the previous year
- Due to the changes, major and specified counts and rates cannot be reliably compared, though it can be observed that counts and rates for previously reported ‘major injuries’ fluctuated in earlier years

Figure 3: Reported major/specified injuries (offshore), 2006/07 – 2015p

Figure 4: Reported specified injuries (offshore), by quarter, 2014 & 2015p
Over-3-day/Over-7-day injuries

In April 2012, the legal requirement to report injuries to workers resulting in more than three days absence ('over-3-day') changed to 'over-7-day'.

Key points for 2015:

- There were 80 over-7-day injuries reported, compared to 145 in 2014, and 106 in 2013.
- The rate was 249 injuries per 100,000 FTE workers, compared to 432 and 318 in 2014 and 2013, respectively.
- Due to the changes, over-3-day and over-7-day counts and rates cannot be reliably compared, though it can be observed that counts and rates for previously reported 'over-3-day' injuries fell continually in earlier years.

Figure 5: Reported over-3-day/over-7-day injuries (offshore), 2006/07 – 2015p

Some additional charts follow, that provide breakdowns by nature of injury, part of body injured, kind of accident, and injury severity, for the four-year period 2012 to 2015.
Key points for 2015:

- **Fractures** accounted for 91% of specified injuries reported (30 of 33)

- **Sprains and strains** accounted for 31% of over-7-day injuries reported (25 of 80)
Key points for 2015:

- **Upper limb** accounted for 42% of all injuries reported (48 of 113)
- **Lower limb** accounted for 33% of all injuries reported (37 of 113)
- In total, injuries to limbs accounted for 88% of specified injuries (29 of 33) and 70% of over-7-day injuries (56 of 80)
Key points for 2015:

- **Slips, trips or falls on same level** accounted for 31% of all injuries reported (35 of 113), followed by **Struck by moving object** (16%; 18 of 113) and **Handling lifting or carrying** (15%; 17 of 113)

- The distribution of injury severity by kind of accident is similar over the past four years
Dangerous Occurrences

As part of the changes introduced in October 2013 following a full-scale review of RIDDOR, many defined dangerous occurrence (DO) categories changed ‘type number’ as well as description. For more detail on DOs that are reportable at an offshore workplace, see www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/dangerous-occurrences.htm.

Key points for 2015:

- There were 299 DOs reported in 2015, compared to 409 in 2014; longer-term analysis of the trend in reported DOs is complicated by the above change.
- Almost a third of DOs reported in 2015 were hydrocarbon releases (94), the same number were reported in 2014.
- The number of reported wells and pipeline DOs decreased in 2014 and 2015.

Figure 10: Reported dangerous occurrences (offshore), 2006/07 - 2015p
Hydrocarbon releases (HCRs) are classified as ‘Minor’, ‘Significant’, or ‘Major’ on the basis of their severity; these definitions have been agreed with the offshore industry, and can be found on the HSE website at [www.hse.gov.uk/hcr3/help/help_public.asp](http://www.hse.gov.uk/hcr3/help/help_public.asp).

Full HCR incident data and population data from 1992 to 2015 can be found in two separate excel spreadsheets at [www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/statistics.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/statistics.htm). By combining incident and population data, estimates of the frequency of loss of containment incidents for equipment and system types can be determined.

The HCR release rate is based on the level of production in million barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d) reported by OGUK in the Activity Survey 2016 found at [http://oilandgasuk.co.uk/activitysurvey.cfm](http://oilandgasuk.co.uk/activitysurvey.cfm).

As a result of the new EU Commission Implementing Regulation No. 1112/2014, some of HSE’s voluntary notification scheme became mandatory. As such, from July 2015, some non-process HCRs were allocated severity classifications again. By July 2017 all non-process HCRs will be classified.

Key points:
- Since April 2014, due to a change in the reporting criteria, non-process HCRs (e.g. heli-fuel and diesel spills) are no longer reported via HSE’s voluntary notification scheme, and are not allocated a severity classification.
- The HCR release rate has fluctuated over the past 10 years; between 55 and 82 releases per million barrels of oil equivalent produced per day.

**Figure 11: Hydrocarbon releases (offshore), 2006 - 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: HCR database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>p</strong> = Provisional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The HCR release rate is based on the level of production in million barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d) reported by OGUK in the Activity Survey 2016 found at <a href="http://oilandgasuk.co.uk/activitysurvey.cfm">http://oilandgasuk.co.uk/activitysurvey.cfm</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Awaiting Classification</th>
<th>Non Process</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Significant</th>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Release rate per 1m boe/d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Occupational diseases

Similar to other incidents reportable under RIDDOR, an analysis of the trend in reported diseases is difficult due to changes to the reporting legislation over recent years

Key points:

- Over the period 2006/07 to 2012/13, there were 97 incidents of ill health reported, of these
  - viral or bacterial conditions, such as chickenpox or mumps, had the highest number of reports (51), followed by musculoskeletal conditions (20 – mainly hand-arm vibration), and then pressure conditions (19), comprising reports of decompression illness or barotrauma

- There were 63 incidents of ill health reported over the period 2012 to 2015, of these
  - viral and bacterial conditions had the highest number of reports (28), followed by musculoskeletal conditions (20) and skin conditions, such as reports of occupational dermatitis (10)

Figure 13: Reported diseases (offshore), 2006/07 – 2015p
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
- Following up concerns
- Identifying non-compliance issues
- Formal enforcement


Data on regulatory activity covers a period of five years in this report.

Assessing safety cases

Key point:
- In 2015 ED Offshore assessed 97 Safety Case Submissions, an increase of 39% on the previous year

Figure 14: Number of safety case submissions assessed by HSE Energy Division – Offshore, 2011 - 2015p

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015p</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: HSE operational information

p = Provisional

Based on the total number of completed assessments in each calendar year.
Inspecting installations

From 1st April 2014, HSE implemented arrangements for prioritising major hazard inspections offshore, see: www.hse.gov.uk/offshore/methodology-offshore-installations.pdf. The new arrangements focused on targeting of high hazard and poor performing installations, which resulted in lower numbers of more in-depth and targeted inspections.

Key point:

- In 2015 ED Offshore undertook 135 planned offshore inspections at 104 offshore installations, operated by 47 operators

**Figure 15 – number of inspections undertaken by HSE Energy Division – Offshore at offshore installations, 2011 – 2015p**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015p</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** HSE operational information

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
Investigating incidents

HSE investigates incidents which meet certain criteria, see www.hse.gov.uk/enforce/incidselcrits.pdf

Key point:

- ED Offshore completed 92 investigations in 2015, an increase on the previous year, and broadly similar to 2013

**Figure 16: Number of investigations completed by HSE Energy Division – Offshore, 2011 - 2015p**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015p</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: HSE operational information

p = Provisional

Based on the total number of completed investigations in each calendar year.

HSE investigates incidents which meet certain criteria, see www.hse.gov.uk/enforce/incidselcrits.pdf
**Following up concerns**

Any employee can raise a health and safety concern with HSE if they believe that health and safety law is being broken, or minimum standards are being ignored within the workplace, and if neither the employer nor the work/safety representative can satisfactorily resolve their concern.

HSE will only take action if it relates to a work activity and the issue raised has caused, or has potential to cause, significant harm, or alleges the denial of basic employee welfare facilities or it appears to constitute a significant breach of health and safety law.

For more information on workplace health and safety concerns, see [www.hse.gov.uk/contact/concerns.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/concerns.htm).

**Key point:**

- In 2015 ED Offshore followed up 63 health and safety concerns

**Figure 17: Number of workplace health and safety concerns followed up by HSE Energy Division – Offshore, 2011 - 2015p**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015p</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: HSE operational information*

*Provisional*

HSE follows up workplace health and safety concerns as per the process detailed in [www.hse.gov.uk/contact/concerns.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/concerns.htm)
Identifying non-compliance issues

Non-compliance issues are identified at inspection (or during investigations) that require action by an operator, and are normally communicated to an operator within a formal letter.

These are in addition to other, more formal, enforcement activities, such as Notices and Prosecutions.

Key point:

- In 2015 ED Offshore identified 752 non-compliance issues

Figure 18: Number of non-compliance issues identified by HSE Energy Division - Offshore, 2011 - 2015p

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>652</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015p</td>
<td>752</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: HSE operational information

p = Provisional
Formal enforcement

ED Offshore applies the principles detailed in HSE’s Enforcement Policy Statement when enforcing health and safety legislation. There are a range of tools at its disposal in seeking to secure compliance with the law and ensure a proportionate response to offences.

For more serious offences, inspectors may serve improvement notices and prohibition notices, and they may prosecute (or in Scotland, report to the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS) with a view to prosecution).

For more information on HSE’s Enforcement Policy Statement, see www.hse.gov.uk/enforce/enforcepolicy.htm.

Enforcement notices

Key point:
- In 2015 there were 34 improvement notices and one prohibition notice issued

**Figure 19: Number of enforcement notices issued by HSE Energy Division - Offshore, by type of notice, 2011-2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source: HSE operational information</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improvement notices</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibition notices</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prosecutions

Prosecution Cases relate to those in the offshore industry instituted by HSE and, in Scotland, the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service (COPFS).

Key points:
- There were two cases instituted and heard in 2015, both resulting in convictions;
  - one case related to an injury to an employee, whilst conducting maintenance at an offshore wind farm
  - one case related to a large-scale gas release from a North Sea well
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. A number of key changes to the reporting system and legal requirements have occurred in recent years, with some impact on the resulting statistics:

- **September 2011:** the notification system used by employers changed to a predominantly online system
- **April 2012:** a legislative change introduced the requirement to report injuries to workers that lead to absence from work or inability to do their usual job, for over seven days (over-7-day injuries). This replaced the previous ‘over-3-day’ legal requirement
- **October 2013:** following a full-scale review, more extensive legislative changes were introduced to simplify the reporting of workplace injuries, including the introduction of ‘specified injuries’ to replace the previous ‘major injury’ category, the revision to ‘type number’ and description of many defined dangerous occurrence (DO) categories, and a reduction in the list of prescribed occupational diseases. These changes occurred half-way through the 2013/14 reporting year

For more information about the coverage of RIDDOR and the effect on statistics of recent changes, see [www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm#riddor](http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/sources.htm#riddor).

**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 the offshore industry with other industries; other published industry rates use a different denominator (the Annual Population Survey – APS), which is based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

**HCRs**

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