

INDUSTRY SECTOR PROFILE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY 2002/03

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INTRODUCTION

1. This profile provides key statistics on safety and enforcement matters for the onshore oil industry (as defined by Standard Industrial Classification 1992 Groups 11.1 and 23.2 from 1995/96). This includes 11.1 (extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas), and 23.2 (manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products). This profile covers years 1996/97 to 2002/03. This year 2002/03 the SIC group 11.1 (extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas) has been excluded and SIC 51.5 (wholesale petroleum and other fuels) has been included. SIC 11.1 has been excluded as it deals with extraction. This report does not include contractors working at petrochemical sites.

2. The profile concentrates on details and trends for fatal, major and over 3-day injuries to employees in the onshore oil industry. Injury and dangerous occurrence figures in this report from 1996/97 are based on injuries and incidents reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR '95). The definitions of injuries and Dangerous Occurrences reported under RIDDOR '95 are given at Appendices 1 and 2.

3. HSE has recognised that there is widespread under-reporting of non-fatal injuries. This was confirmed in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) of 1990, and has been monitored via annual questions in the LFS from 1993/1994. The latest available figures show that in the manufacturing sector overall, the reporting of non-fatal injuries has risen from 46% in 1990, to 57% (based on the LFS for 1998/99, 1999/00 and 2000/01).

4. Although the 1990 LFS revealed considerable under-reporting under RIDDOR, the data did reflect the distribution by type of injury, confirming that in most cases the latter provides a representative reflection of the sort of injuries which are actually occurring in the workplace.

5. In 2002/03, figures showed there were 131 injuries to employees reported to all enforcing authorities for the onshore oil industry (3 fatal injuries, 26 major injuries and 102 over 3-day injuries). Using the standard comparison of injuries per 100 000 employees the all-reported-injury incidence rate for the industry was 396.96, lower than the rate of 861.4 for the chemical industry. The all-reported-injury rate in the onshore oil industry has decreased (396.69 in 2002/03 compared to 407.69 in 2001/02 - see Table 2).

6. There were 3 fatalities recorded in 2002/03.

7. Information on enforcement action is also included in this profile.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY

8. Between 1996/97 and 2002/03, employment in the onshore oil industry increased by 5.4%.

9. Employment data obtained from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) has been used to calculate injury rates for the onshore oil industry.

FATAL INJURIES (TABLES 1 AND 2 AND FIGURE 1)

10. There were 3 fatal injuries in the onshore oil industry in 2002/03, all to employees. The last fatalities recorded were in 2001/02 to two employees.

MAJOR INJURIES (TABLES 1 AND 2 AND FIGURE 2)

11. Between 1996/97 and 2002/03 the over all trend of major injuries in the onshore oil industry was downwards from 33 in 1996/197 to 26 in 2002/03 but with a peak in of 34 in 1999/00.

12. The overall rate of reported major injuries in the onshore oil industry has decreased from 111.0 (per 100 000 employees) in 1996/97 to 78.78 in 2002/03, this is a slight increase from 76.92 in 2001/02. Using the standard comparison of injuries per 100 000 employees the injury rate has been consistently lower than the rate for employees in the chemical industry (78.78 compared to 173.2 for 2002/03).

OVER-3-DAY INJURIES (TABLES 1 AND 2 AND FIGURE 3)

13. The number of reported over-3-day injuries to employees in the onshore oil industry rose from 66 to 90 between 1996 and 1998 and has fluctuated between 84 and 102 since then.

14. The over-3-day injury rate has increased each year from 222.1 (per 100 000 employees) in 1996/97 to 309.09 in 2002/03. The over-3-day injury rate for the onshore oil industry was lower in 2000/01 than for the previous 2 years. The injury rate has been consistently lower than the rate for employees in the chemical industry (309.09 compared to 687.3 in 2002/03).

KIND OF ACCIDENT (TABLE 3 AND FIGURE 4)

15. The most common cause of major injuries to employees in the onshore oil industry in 2002/03 was a slip, trip or fall on the same level (35%). These figures along with all other kinds of accidents have remained fairly consistent over the seven-year period 1996/97 – 2002/03, however there was a slight decrease in 2000/01.

16. The second most common cause of major injuries was a fall from a height (23%). The number of falls has gradually increased each year since 1997/98 from 4 to 12, however in 2001/02 there was a decrease of 7 to 5. There was an increase of 1 for 2002/03.

17. The analysis of over-3-day injuries in the onshore oil industry shows that the most common cause in 2002/03 was a slip, trip or fall on the same level (40%). There was 145% increase in these injuries from the previous year. Injuries caused whilst handling, lifting or carrying accounted for 24% of the over-3-day injuries. Struck by moving, including flying/falling objects were the next most common cause accounting for 8% of over-3-day injuries.

18. The numbers of over-3-day injuries caused by all other kinds of accident have remained similar over the 7-year period.

NATURE AND SITE OF INJURY (TABLES 4 AND 5, FIGURES 4 AND 5)

19. The analysis of major injuries in the onshore oil industry shows that upper limb injuries accounted for 46% of all injuries. The most common nature of the

injuries were fractures (11) to upper limbs, hand and wrist being the most common. Major injuries occurring in the onshore oil industry in 2002/03 are broken down by nature and site of injury in Table 4.

20. The analysis of over-3-day injuries in the onshore oil industry shows that the most common nature of injuries were strains (54%), of which 22 (22%) were to the back and 15 (15%) were to the ankle. Over-3-day injuries occurring in the onshore oil industry in 2002/03 are broken down by nature and site of injury in Table 5.

PROCESS ENVIRONMENTS (TABLE 6)

21. Table 6 sets out the actual activity being undertaken at the time of the accident. Care must be taken in the interpretation of these figures as those activities and processes with the greatest number of attributed injuries may also have the highest levels of employment.

22. Of all the 131 reported injuries in 2002/03, the 'Other' category (process not elsewhere specified) accounted for 56 of the injuries. General handling accounted for 23 of the injuries. Of the specific chemical processes, chemical transfer and chemical filling/discharging was the most common cause of injury (3 each).

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (TABLE 7)

23. Dangerous occurrences are certain kinds of incident, defined within RIDDOR, with a high potential to cause injury, and which are reportable whether or not that potential is realised. RIDDOR '95 updated the list of reportable dangerous occurrences. It includes general provisions as well as additional occurrences. The analysis of the dangerous occurrence data shows an overall downward trend. The rate of incidents has fluctuated between a maximum of 59 in 1999/00 and a minimum of 37 in 2000/01. There has been an increase of 10 in 2001/02 and a further increase of 10 in 2002/03 to 57.

24. In 2002/03, the most common types of dangerous occurrences within the onshore oil industry were, the "sudden, uncontrolled release of flammable substances (RIDDOR '95 – Ref Code 20). This type of dangerous occurrence accounted for 32% (18) of all reported dangerous occurrences within the industry. The "overturning or serious damage to a tank while conveying by road prescribed dangerous substances, or the uncontrolled release or fire involving the substance being conveyed" (RIDDOR '95 – Ref Code 16), was the second most common type and accounted for 12% (7) of all dangerous occurrences. "Uncontrolled release or escape of a dangerous substance, or a fire involving the dangerous substance, when being conveyed by road in a vehicle" (RIDDOR '95 – Ref Code 17), which accounted for 11%, and was third equal with "The accidental release or escape of any substance in a quantity sufficient to cause death, major injury or any other damage to the health of any person" (RIDDOR '95 – Ref Code 21), which also accounted for a 11% (6) of all dangerous occurrences.

ENFORCEMENT (TABLES 8 AND 9)

25. In the onshore oil industry the number of enforcement notices (requirements) issued by HSE was 27 in 2002/03, compared to 14 in 2001/02. Notices in 2002/03 consisted of 15 improvement notices, and 12 immediate prohibition notices. There were no deferred prohibition notices or COMAH prohibition notices for 2002/03.

26. In 2002/03, there was 1 information laid (prosecutions under individual breaches of legislation) for offences occurring in the onshore oil industry. This led to 1 conviction with a total fine of £23,000 with an average fine per conviction of £23,000.

TABLE 1: INJURIES WITHIN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY ^(a) REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 1996/97 – 2002/03

Year ^(b)	EMPLOYEES				SELF-EMPLOYED				MEMBERS OF PUBLIC	
	Fatal	Major	Over-3-Day	Total	Fatal	Major	Over-3-Day	Total	Fatal	Major ^(c)
1996/97	-	33	66	99	-	1	1	2	-	1
1997/98	-	29	83	112	1	-	-	1	-	-
1998/99	-	29	90	119	-	1	-	1	-	-
1999/00	-	34	83	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000/01	-	26	56	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001/02	2	20	84	103	-	1	1	2	-	-
2002/03	3	26	102	131	-	-	-	-	-	1

(a) As defined by SIC92 1995/96 – 2002/03

(b) Years commencing 1 April.

(c) From 1996/97, this includes all non-fatal injuries

TABLE 2: EMPLOYEE INJURY RATES ^(a) WITHIN THE ONSHORE OIL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ^(b) AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 1996/97 – 2002/03

Year ^(c)	Fatal		Major		Over-3-Day		Total	
	Onshore	Chemicals	Onshore	Chemicals	Onshore	Chemicals	Onshore	Chemicals
1996/97	-	1.6	111.0	228.5	222.1	895.2	333.1	1125.4
1997/98	-	0.8	101.6	205.8	290.7	822.0	392.2	1028.6
1998/99	-	1.6	102.1	163.5	316.9	695.1	419.0	860.2
1999/00	-	0.8	139.3	172.3	340.2	780.4	479.5	953.6
2000/01	-	-	96.3	166.39	207.41	777.35	303.71	943.74
2001/02	7.69	2.17	76.92	171.73	323.08	739.13	407.69	913.03
2002/03	9.09	0.9	78.78	173.2	309.09	687.3	396.96	861.4

(a) Incidence rates per 100,000 employees.

(b) As defined by SIC92 for 1995/96 – 2002/03, rates for chemical industry from 1995/96 include manufacture of man-made fibres.

(c) Years commencing 1 April.

TABLE 3: INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 1996/97 – 20002/03

KIND OF ACCIDENT	FATAL							MAJOR							OVER-3-DAY							TOTAL						
	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Contact with moving machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	-	1	-	4	2	3	2	-	2	-
Struck by moving inc flying/falling object	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	5	3	3	2	5	10	11	9	3	2	7	8	15	18	14	6	5	9	13
Struck by moving vehicle	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	3	2	1	-	3	2	3	3	3	1	-	6	5
Strike against something fixed or stationary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	-	6	6	7	7	7	6	3	10	8	7	9	9	6	3
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	2	1	4	16	23	25	33	18	31	25	21	23	26	36	20	32	29
Slip, trip or fall on same level	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	10	9	3	8	9	12	25	18	17	16	17	41	19	34	28	26	19	25	50
Fall from a height:																												
Up to and inc 2m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	7	10	3	4	6	5	11	6	7	5	6	9	6	15	13	17	8	10
Over 2m	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	3	1	3	5	4	5	3	6	2
Height not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	1
Total falls	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	4	6	9	12	5	6	9	8	13	11	8	9	7	14	12	19	20	20	15	13
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
Drowning or asphyxiation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	4	2	-	1	4	4	7	6	4	3	5	8	7	10	10	6	3	6
Exposure to fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
Exposure to an explosion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

KIND OF ACCIDENT	FATAL							MAJOR							OVER-3-DAY							TOTAL						
	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Injured by an animal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	
Injuries caused by assault or violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	
Other kind of accident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	4	2
Injuries not classified by kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	33	29	29	34	26	20	26	66	83	90	83	56	84	102	99	112	119	117	82	106	131

TABLE 4: MAJOR INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, BY NATURE AND SITE, 2002/03

Site of Injury	Nature of Injury																
	Amputation	Loss of sight	Fracture	Dislocation	Concuss Internal	Laceration	Contusion	Burn	Asphyxiation	Strain	Superficial	Multiple	Electricity	Natural Cause	Other Known	Other NK	Total
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Face-other parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Head	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Several head	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: head	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Neck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trunk	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Several torso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: torso	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Finger	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hand	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wrist	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Upper limb	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Several upper limb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: upper limb	1	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Toe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foot	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Ankle	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Lower limb	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Several lower limb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: lower limb	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Several locations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General locations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified locations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	1	-	23	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26

TABLE 5: OVER-3-DAY INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, BY NATURE AND SITE, 2002/03

Site of Injury	Nature of Injury																
	Amputation	Loss of sight	Fracture	Dislocation	Concuss Internal	Laceration	Contusion	Burn	Asphyxiation	Strain	Superficial	Multiple	Electricity	Natural Cause	Other Known	Other NK	Total
Eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Face-other parts	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Head	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Several head	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total: head	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
Neck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Back	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	25
Trunk	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Several torso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total: torso	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	31
Finger	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wrist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Upper limb	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Several upper limb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: upper limb	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	12
Toe	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Foot	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Ankle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Lower limb	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	-	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	20
Several lower limb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: lower limb	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	3	-	23	3	1	-	-	-	-	41
Several locations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	9
General locations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified locations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	2	1	7	18	6	-	55	6	4	-	-	2	1	102

TABLE 6: INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY, BY PROCESS ENVIRONMENT AS REPORTED TO HSE 2002/03

Process Environment	Fatal	Major	Over-3-Day	Total
Admin	-	-	1	1
Chemical Drying Processes	-	-	-	-
Chemical Filling/Discharging	-	1	2	3
Chemical Mixing	-	-	-	-
Chemical Shaping	-	-	-	-
Chemical Size Reduction	-	-	-	-
Chemical Sterilising	-	-	-	-
Chemical Storage	-	-	-	-
Chemical Transfer	-	1	2	3
General Amenities	-	-	-	-
General Assembly	-	-	-	-
General Examination	-	-	-	-
General Handling	-	7	16	23
General Installing	-	-	-	-
General Laboratory Services	-	-	-	-
General Labouring	-	2	4	6
General Maintenance	-	-	10	10
General Other	-	-	-	-
General Packing	-	-	1	1
General Services	-	-	-	-
General Sorting	-	-	1	1
General Storing	-	-	4	4
General Waste Disposal	-	-	-	-
Heating Processes	-	-	-	-
Loading/Unloading	-	4	11	15
On-site transfer	-	-	-	-
Other Chemical Reaction	-	-	-	-
Other Plant Processes	-	-	-	-
Personnel Services	-	-	-	-
Sulphonation	-	-	-	-
Travel/Delivery	1	2	5	8
Other	2	9	45	56
Total	3	26	102	131

TABLE 7: DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES 1 REPORTED TO HSE IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY, 1996/97 – 2002/03

Part 1	(Notifiable in relation to any place of work)	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
1	Failure, collapse or overturning of lifting machinery, excavator, pile driving frame or mobile powered access platform.	6	8	4	5	-	5	5
2	The failure of any closed vessel including boiler or of any associated pipework, in which the internal pressure was above or below atmospheric pressure.	9	2	4	4	1	4	2
3	The failure of any freight container in any of its load-bearing parts while it is being raised, lowered or suspended.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Plant or equipment either comes into contact with overhead electric line in which the voltage exceeds 200 volts or causes an electrical discharge.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Electrical short circuit, which results in the stoppage of the plant for more than 24 hours.	2	3	4	3	3	3	4
6	Unintentional ignition or explosion of explosives.	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
7	The release or escape of a biological agent likely to cause human infection or illness.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
8	The malfunction of radiation generators.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
9	Failure of breathing apparatus in service.	1	2	2	3	1	-	3
10	Failure of any lifting or life support equipment during a diving operation, which puts a diver at risk.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Complete or partial collapse of scaffold over 5m high.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
12	Any unintended collision of a train with any other train or vehicle (other than one recorded in part 4 of this table), which caused, or might have caused the death of or major injury to any person.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Incidents in relation to a well (other than a well sunk for the purpose of the abstraction of water).	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Incidents in respect of a pipeline or pipeline works.	5	4	2	6	-	6	2
15	Failure of fairground equipment in use or under test.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Overturning or serious damage to a tank while conveying by road prescribed dangerous substances, or the uncontrolled release or fire involving the substance being conveyed.	1	1	2	1	-	-	7

Part 1	(Notifiable in relation to any place of work)	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
17	Uncontrolled release or escape of a dangerous substance, or a fire involving the dangerous substance, when being conveyed by road in a vehicle.	-	-	-	-	2	2	6
18	Collapse or partial collapse of any building or structure under construction involving over 5 tonnes of materials or any floor or wall of a building used as a place of work.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	An explosion or fire occurring in any plant or premises, which results in the stoppage of that plant for more than 24 hours.	4	2	8	9	7	2	2
20	The sudden, uncontrolled release of flammable substances.	14	12	16	17	19	12	18
21	The accidental release or escape of any substance in a quantity sufficient to cause the death, major injury or any other damage to the health of any person.	4	7	14	11	3	13	6
	TOTAL	50	43	57	59	37	47	57

TABLE 8: REQUIREMENTS OF ENFORCEMENT NOTICES ISSUED IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY BY HSE, 1996/97 – 2002/03

Year	Improvement	Deferred Prohibition	Immediate Prohibition	COMAH Prohibition Notice	ELCI Notice to Produce	Total
1996/97	12	1	2	-	-	15
1997/98	4	-	3	-	-	7
1998/99	15	1	7	-	-	23
1999/00	44	-	7	-	-	51
2000/01	20	1	5	-	-	26
2001/02	12	1	-	1	-	14
2002/03	15	-	12	-	-	27

TABLE 9: PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY HSE WITHIN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY, 1996/97 – 2002/03

Year	Informations Laid	Convictions	Total Fines (£)	Average Fine per Conviction (£)
1996/97	6	5	450000	90000
1997/98	1	1	4000	4000
1998/99	3	3	16000	5333
1999/00	4	4	26000	6500
2000/01	-	-	-	-
2001/02	7	6	1033500	508375
2002/03	1	1	23000	23000

FIGURE 1 – FATAL INJURIES AND INJURY RATES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY 1996/97 – 2002/03

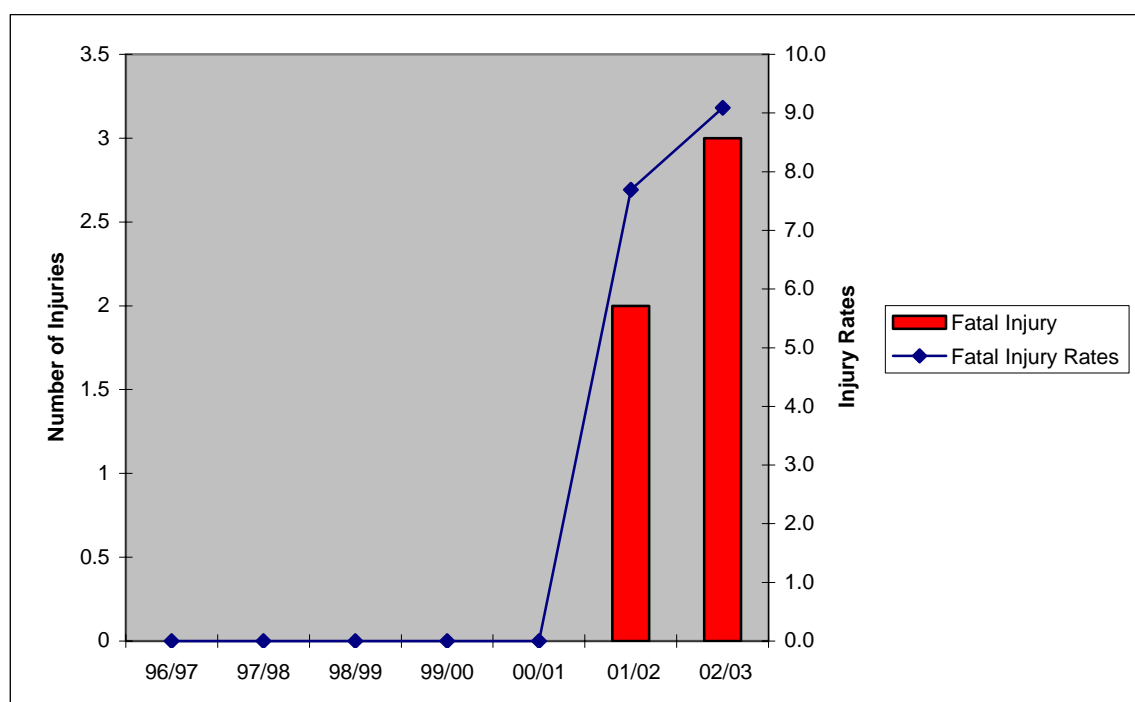


FIGURE 2 – MAJOR INJURIES AND INJURY RATES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY 1996/97 – 2002/03

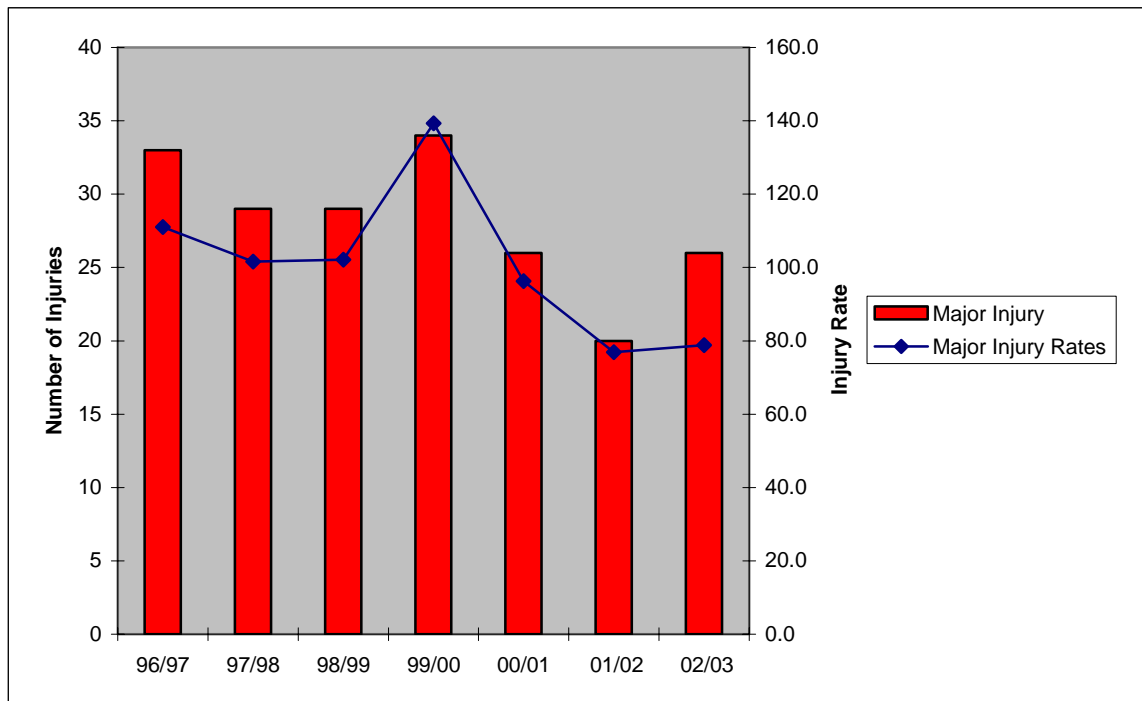


FIGURE 3 – OVER-3-DAY INJURIES AND INJURY RATES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE ONSHORE OIL INDUSTRY 1996/97 – 2002/03

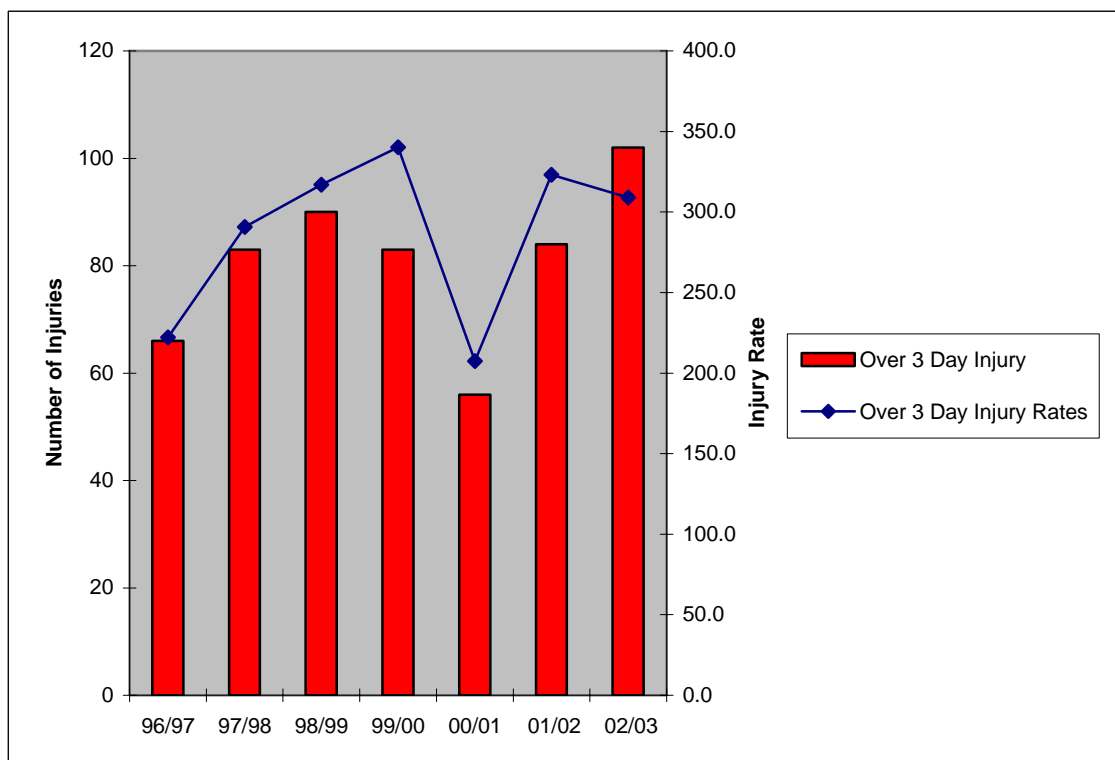


FIGURE 4 – MAJOR INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES 2002/03 – KIND OF INJURY

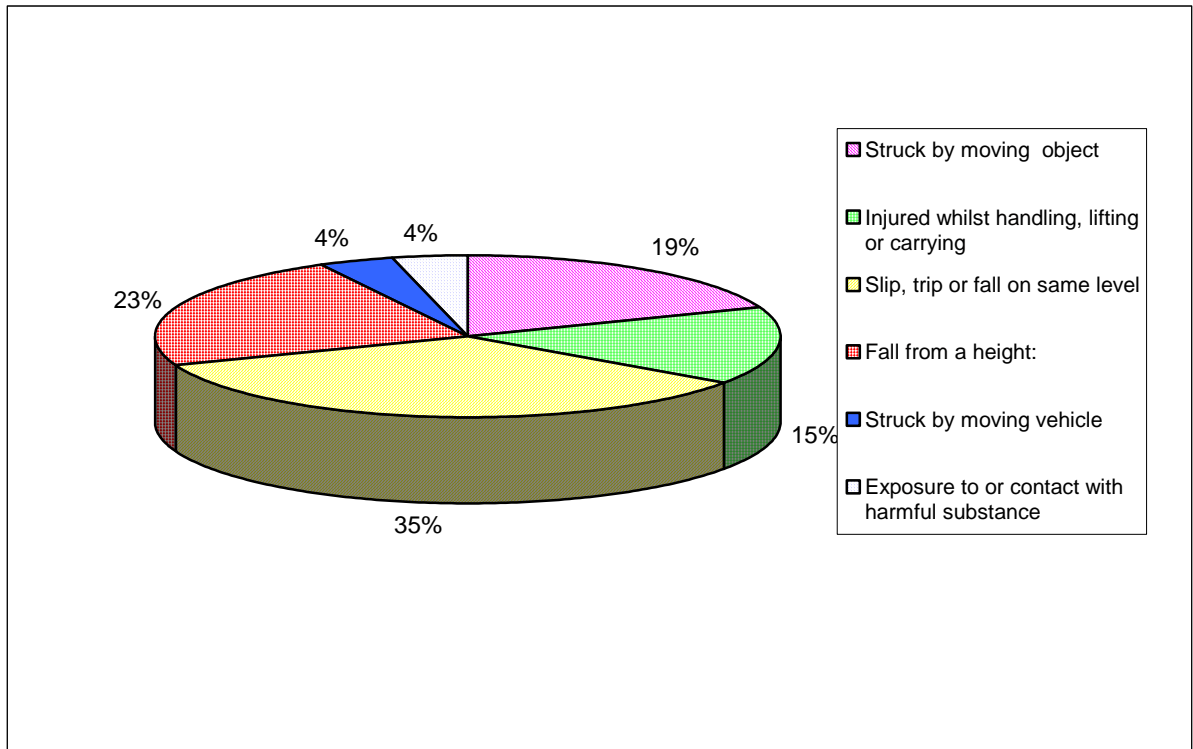


FIGURE 5: MAJOR INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES 2002/03 – NATURE OF INJURY

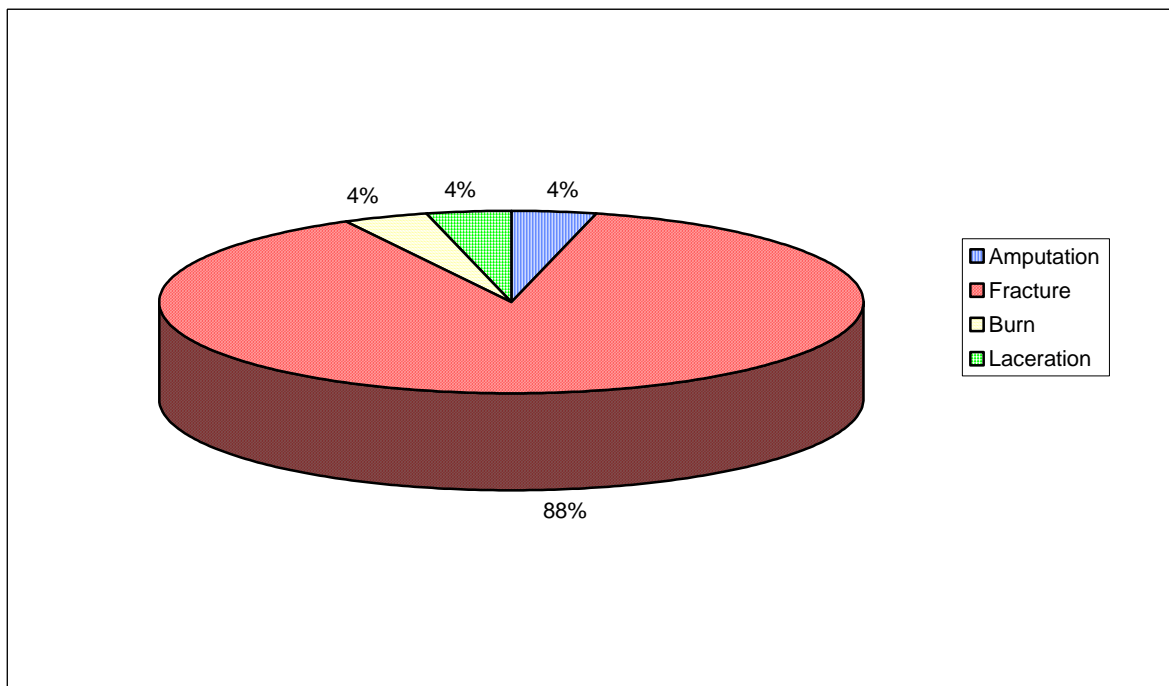
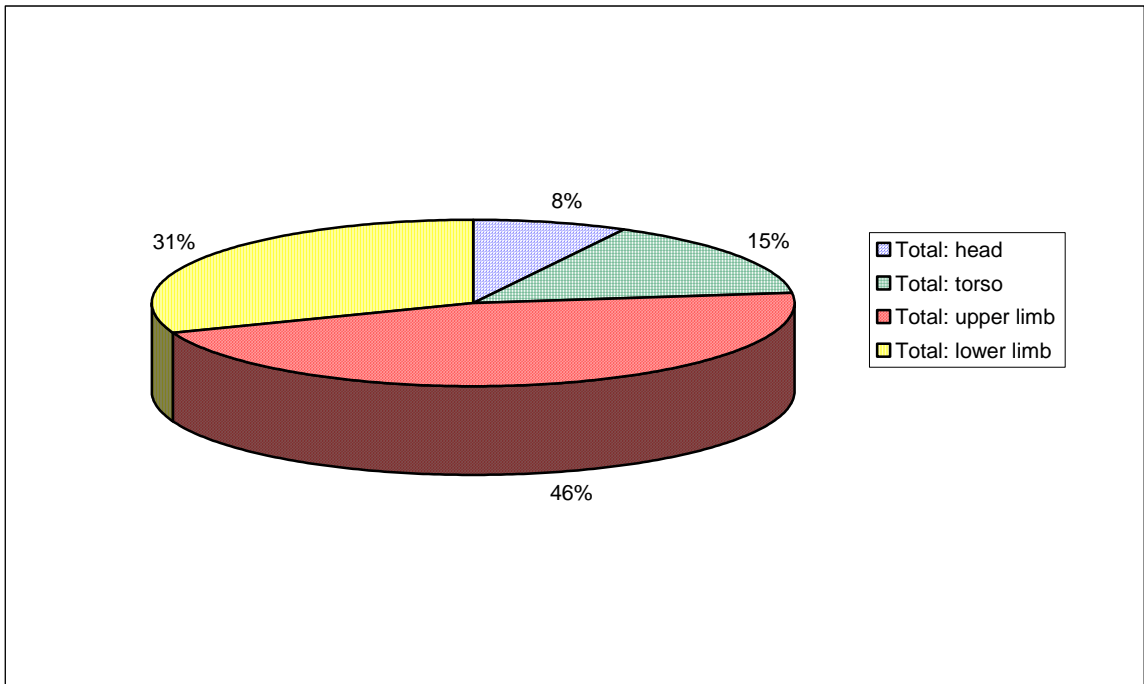


FIGURE 6 – MAJOR INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES 2002/03 – SITE OF INJURY



APPENDIX 1

MAJOR AND OVER-3-DAY INJURY DEFINITIONS UNDER RIDDOR – REPORTING OF INJURIES, DISEASES AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES REGULATIONS 1995

MAJOR INJURIES

- a) Any fracture, other than to the fingers, thumbs or toes.
- b) Any amputation.
- c) Dislocation of the shoulder, hip, knee or spine.
- d) Loss of sight (whether temporary or permanent).
- e) A chemical or hot metal burn to the eye or any penetrating injury to the
- f) Any injury resulting from an electric shock or electrical burn (including any electrical burn caused by arcing or arcing products) leading to unconsciousness or requiring resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours.
- g) Any other injury:
 - i) leading to hypothermia, heat-induced illness or to unconsciousness;
 - ii) requiring resuscitation; or
 - iii) requiring admittance to hospital form more than 24 hours.
- h) Loss of consciousness caused by asphyxia or by exposure to a harmful substance or biological agent.
- i) Either of the following conditions which result from the absorption of any substance by inhalation, ingestion or through the skin:
 - i) acute illness requiring medical treatment; or
 - ii) loss of consciousness.
- j) Acute illness which requires medical treatment whether there is a reason to believe that this resulted from exposure to a biological agent or its toxins or infected material.

OVER-3-DAY INJURIES

An over-3-day injury causing incapacity for *normal* work for **more** than 3 days.

APPENDIX 2

EFFECT OF RIDDOR 95 ON NUMBERS OF INJURIES AND DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES REPORTED IN 1996/97

Background to the change in regulations

Injury and dangerous occurrences statistics for 1996/97 and 1997/98p were compiled from reports made to HSE and local authorities under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrence Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR 95), which came into force on 1 April 1996. There are a number of differences between RIDDOR 95 and the previous reporting regulations, RIDDOR 85. These changes resulted in substantial differences in the number of injuries and dangerous occurrences reported in 1996/97 compared with trends in previous years.

Keys changes under the new regulations

In 1996/97:

- Fatal, major and over 3-day injuries resulting from acts of physical violence at work became reportable;
- Acts of suicide or trespass which lead to a fatality on railways or other relevant transport systems became reportable;
- The list of reportable major injuries was simplified and expanded slightly. A number of additional injuries became reportable as major injuries, including fractures of the hand and foot and dislocations of the spine, knee, hip and shoulder;
- The definition of a non-fatal injury to a member of the public was changed. Any injuries caused by accidents arising out of or in connection with work activity which cause a person to be taken from the site of the accident to a hospital became reportable;
- The list of dangerous occurrences was expanded and made clearer.