

## **INDUSTRY SECTOR PROFILE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY 2002/03**

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## CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY	2
FATAL INJURIES (Tables 1 and 2)	2
MAJOR INJURIES (Tables 1 and 2)	2
OVER 3-DAY INJURIES (Tables 1 and 2)	2
INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (Tables 3 and 3a)	2
KIND OF ACCIDENT (Table 4 and Figures 1 and 2)	3
NATURE AND SITE OF INJURY (Tables 5 and 6 and Figures 3 and 4)	3
PROCESS ENVIRONMENTS (Table 7)	4
AGE AND SEX OF INJURED PEOPLE (Tables 8a and 8b)	4
INVESTIGATED INJURIES (Table 9)	4
DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (Table 10)	4
ENFORCEMENT (Tables 11 and 12)	5
Table 1: Injuries within the Pharmaceutical industry reported to all enforcing authorities, 2002/03	6
Table 2: Employee injury rates <sup>(a)</sup> within the Pharmaceutical and chemical industries <sup>(c)</sup> , as reported to all enforcing authorities, 2002/03	6
Table 3: Injuries to employees within the PHARMACEUTICAL industry as reported to all enforcing authorities, 2002/03	6
Table 3a: Employee injury rates (per 100 000 employees) in the pharmaceutical industry <sup>(a)</sup> , 2002/03	7
Table 4: Injuries to employees in the pharmaceutical industry as reported to all enforcing authorities, 2002/03	7
Table 5: Major Injuries to employees in the pharmaceutical industry as reported to all enforcing authorities, by nature and site, 2002/03	8
Table 6: Over 3-day injuries to employees in the pharmaceutical industry as reported to all enforcing authorities, by nature and site, 2002/03	9
Table 7: Injuries to employees in the pharmaceutical industry, by process environment, as reported to HSE 2002/03	10
Table 8a: Injuries to male employees in the pharmaceutical industry as reported to all enforcing authorities, 2002/03	11
Table 8b: Injuries to female employees in the pharmaceutical industry as reported to all enforcing authorities, 2002/03	11
Table 9: Percentage of major and over 3 day injuries to employees investigated <sup>NB</sup> by HSE's HID* in the pharmaceutical industry, by kind of accident, 2002/03.	12
Table 10: Dangerous Occurrences <sup>1</sup> reported to HSE in THE Pharmaceutical Industry, 2002/03	14
Table 11: Requirements of Enforcement Notices issued in the pharmaceutical industry by HSE, 2002/03	15
Table 12: Proceedings instituted by HSE within the PHarmaceutical industry, 2002/03	15
Figure 1: Major injuries to employees – Pharmaceutical/chemical industries, 2002/03 (kind of injury)	16
Figure 2: Over 3-day injuries to employees – PHARMACEUTICAL/chemical industries, 2002/03 (kind of injury)	17
Figure 3: Major injuries to employees - PHARMACEUTICAL/chemical industries, 2002/03 (Percentage of total injuries)	18
Figure 4: Over 3-day injuries to employees - pharmaceutical/chemical industries, 2002/03 (Percentage of total injuries)	19
APPENDIX 1	20
APPENDIX 2	21

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. This profile provides key statistics on safety and enforcement matters for the pharmaceutical industry (as defined by Standard Industrial Classification 1992 Group 244 1995/96).
2. The profile concentrates on details and trends for fatal, major and over 3- day injuries to employees in the pharmaceutical industry, and makes comparisons with those found in the chemical industry as a whole for 2002/03 only. Comparisons cannot be made to previous years, as this is the first year that the pharmaceutical industry sector profile has been produced.
3. Injury and dangerous occurrence figures in this report are based on injuries and incidents reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR '95). These Regulations came into force on 1 April 1996 and replaced RIDDOR '85. The definitions of injuries reported under RIDDOR '95 are given at Appendices 1 and 2.
4. As the number of injuries to self-employed people and members of the public in the pharmaceutical industry is relatively low, the profile does not provide any great detail of these injuries, other than the summary data given in Table 1.
5. In 2002/03, figures showed there were 413 injuries to employees reported to all enforcing authorities for the pharmaceutical industry (0 fatal injuries, 75 major injuries and 338 over 3-day injuries). The all reported injury rate for the pharmaceutical industry was 574.4 per 100,000 employees, lower than the rate of 861.8 for the chemical industry. See Table 2.
6. Information on enforcement action is also included in this profile.

## **EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY**

7. In 2002/03, the total employment figures for the pharmaceutical industry consisted of around 71900 employees, 31% of the employment total for the chemical industry as a whole (228400 employees).

## **FATAL INJURIES (TABLES 1 AND 2)**

8. There were 0 fatal injuries in the pharmaceutical industry in 2002/03.

## **MAJOR INJURIES (TABLES 1 AND 2)**

9. The number of reported major injuries was 75 in 2002/03. The major injury rate in the pharmaceutical industry was 104.3 (per 100,00 employees) compared to 173.2 in the chemical industry.

## **OVER 3-DAY INJURIES (TABLES 1 AND 2)**

10. The number of reported over 3-day injuries was 338 in 2002/03. The over 3-day injury rate in the pharmaceutical industry was lower than in the chemical industry, 470.09 compared to 687.7.

## **INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY (TABLES 3 AND 3a)**

11. Tables 3 and 3a show injuries and rates respectively from 2002/03 by SIC 92 group.

12. The more detailed breakdowns provided in most of the subsequent tables and figures are based on those injuries reported to HSE's Field Operations Directorate; Hazardous Installations Directorate, Land Division (formerly the Chemicals and Hazardous Installations Division); Nuclear Safety Division (for conventional safety) and local authorities.

### **KIND OF ACCIDENT (TABLE 4 AND FIGURES 1 AND 2)**

13. The analysis of major injuries in the pharmaceutical industry shows that the most common cause in 2002/03 was a slip, trip or fall on the same level, 29 (39%). The next most common types of injury were machinery, and handling accidents, 7 each, (9.3%).

14. A comparison with major injuries in the chemical industry as a whole shows that slips, trips or falls on the same level accounted for 39% in the pharmaceutical industry and 32% in chemical overall. The distribution of the most common kinds of major injury to employees in the pharmaceutical industry, in comparison with those in the chemical industry as a whole in 2002/03, are shown in Figure 1.

15. The analysis of over 3-day injuries shows that injuries whilst handling, lifting or carrying were the most common cause in 2002/03 (41%). The next most common type of injury was a slip, trip or fall on the same level, (25%).

16. A comparison with over 3-day injuries in the chemical industry as a whole shows that handling accidents accounted for 41% in the pharmaceutical industry and 38% in the chemical industry and were the cause of over a third of all reported. Injuries caused by a slip, trip or fall accounted for 25% in the pharmaceutical industry and 24% in the chemical industry. The distribution of over 3-day injuries for the pharmaceutical industry (shown in Figure 2) is more similar to chemical as a whole than the distribution of major injuries.

### **NATURE AND SITE OF INJURY (TABLES 5 AND 6 AND FIGURES 3 AND 4)**

17. The analysis of major injuries in the pharmaceutical industry shows that the most common were fractures to the upper limb (12); foot (9); hand (7) and wrist (7). There were 4 amputations of fingers, 2 dislocated upper limbs and a total of 4 lacerations. There were a total of 5 burns (1 to the eye and 4 to upper limbs). Major injuries occurring in the pharmaceutical industry in 2002/03 are broken down by nature and site of injury in Table 5.

18. A comparison with major injuries in the pharmaceutical and chemical industry as a whole shows that the proportion of burns in the pharmaceutical industry was 6.6% compared to 13% for chemical generally. Asphyxiation injuries accounted for 2.6% of major injuries in the pharmaceutical industry and 2% in chemical. Amputated fingers represented 5.3% of major injuries in the pharmaceutical industry compared to 4.8% in the chemical industry. Lacerations accounted for 5.3% in the pharmaceutical industry compared to 5% in the chemical industry. A percentage breakdown of major injuries by specific common nature and site combinations, together with comparisons for chemical as a whole is shown in Figure 3.

19. The analysis of over 3-day injuries in the pharmaceutical industry shows that the most common were sprains and strains to the back (95); lower limb (16) and upper limb (16). There were 66 contusions; 27 lacerations; 16 burns and 16 superficial injuries. Over 3-day injuries occurring in the pharmaceutical industry in 2002/03 are broken down by nature and site of injury in Table 6.

20. A comparison with over 3-day injuries in the pharmaceutical and chemical industry as a whole shows that the proportion involving burns was 4.3% in the pharmaceutical industry compared with 7.3% in the chemical industry. Sprains and strains were the most common

type of over 3 day injury in the pharmaceutical industry, accounting for 52.3% of the reports received, proportionately higher than in chemical generally (46.5%). A percentage breakdown of major injuries by specific common nature and site combinations, together with comparisons for chemical as a whole is shown in Figure 4.

## **PROCESS ENVIRONMENTS (TABLE 7)**

21. Table 7 sets out the actual activity causing injury 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 reported injuries in 2002/03, general handling accounted for 10.8%, and general storing for 7.2%. Of the specific chemical processes, filling and discharging was the most common cause of injury, accounting for 12 (2.9%) of all reported injuries. The mixing of chemicals caused 2.1% of all reported injuries, shaping of chemicals 1.7%, and the transfer of chemicals 1%. However, 53.3% of all injuries were assigned to the category "other".

## **AGE AND SEX OF INJURED PEOPLE (TABLES 8A AND 8B)**

23. There were 0 fatal injuries in the pharmaceutical industry in 2002/03.

24. There were 75 major injuries in the pharmaceutical industry in 2002/03. 55 were to male employees and 20 to female employees.

25. There were over 338 over 3-day injuries in the pharmaceutical industry in 2002/03. 222 were to male employees and 116 to female employees.

26. In addition to the breakdown by sex of injured person, Tables 8(a) and (b) also provides figures by severity of injury for various age bands in the pharmaceutical industry. The most common age group of male employees who suffered an injury was 35 - 39, with 50 - 54, being the most common amongst female employees.

## **INVESTIGATED INJURIES (TABLE 9)**

27. Within the pharmaceutical industry in 2002/03, 57.1% of major injuries and 38.5% of over 3 day injuries caused by contact with moving machinery were investigated.

## **DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES (TABLE 10)**

28. 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.

29. In 2002/03, the most common type of dangerous occurrence within the pharmaceutical industry involved "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" (RIDDOR 95 - Ref Code 21). This type of dangerous occurrence accounted for 18.7% of all reported dangerous occurrences within the pharmaceutical industry.

30. There were three dangerous occurrences, which were the second most common type and accounted for 15.6 % each of all dangerous occurrences in the pharmaceutical industry. They were "failure, collapse or overturning of lifting machinery, excavator, pile driving frame or mobile powered access platform" (RIDDOR 95 - Ref Code 01); "failure of any closed vessel including boiler or of any associated pipework, in which the internal pressure was

above or below atmospheric pressure” (RIDDOR 95 – Ref Code 02) and the “sudden, uncontrolled release of flammable substances” (RIDDOR 95 – Ref Code 20).

31. The “...explosion or fire occurring in any plant or premises which results in the stoppage of that plant for more than 24 hours” (RIDDOR 95 – Ref Code 19) accounted for a further 12.5% of all dangerous occurrences in the pharmaceutical industry and was the third most common type.

### **ENFORCEMENT (TABLES 11 AND 12)**

32. In the pharmaceutical industry the number of enforcement notices (requirements) issued by HSE was 19 in 2002/03. Notices in 2002/03 consisted of 17 improvement notices and 2 immediate prohibition notices. The number of notices issued in the pharmaceutical industry in 2002/03 will be partially driven by the inspection initiatives chosen for the year, and may not follow a trend.

33. In 2002/03, the number of informations laid (prosecutions under individual breaches of legislation) for offences occurring in the pharmaceutical industry were 2.

34. In 2002/03, of the 2 informations laid for offences occurring in the pharmaceutical industry, 2 resulted in a conviction. The average fine imposed for these convictions was £33750.

**TABLE 1: INJURIES WITHIN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 2002/03**

Year <sup>(a)</sup>	EMPLOYEES				SELF-EMPLOYED				MEMBERS OF PUBLIC			TRAINEE	
	Fatal	Major	Over 3-Day	Total	Fatal	Major	Over 3-Day	Total	Fatal	Major	Total	Over 3-Day	Total
2002/03 <sup>(d)</sup>	0	75	338	413	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0

(a) Years commencing 1 April.

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

**TABLE 2: EMPLOYEE INJURY RATES <sup>(a)</sup> WITHIN THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES <sup>(c)</sup>, AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 2002/03**

Year <sup>(b)</sup>	Fatal		Major		Over 3-Day		Total	
	Pharmaceuticals	Chemicals	Pharmaceuticals	Chemicals	Pharmaceuticals	Chemicals	Pharmaceuticals	Chemicals
2002/03 <sup>(c)</sup>	0	0.9	104.31	173.2	470.09	687.7	574.4	861.8

(a) Incidence rates per 100,000 employees

(b) Years commencing 1 April

(c) As defined by SIC92 for 1995/96 – 2002/03.

**TABLE 3: INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES WITHIN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 2002/03**

Standard Industrial Classification (1992) - Group	Fatal	Major	Over 3 Day	Total
244 Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products	0	75	338	413

**TABLE 3a: EMPLOYEE INJURY RATES (PER 100 000 EMPLOYEES) IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY <sup>(a)</sup>, 2002/03**

Standard Industrial Classification (1992) - Group	Fatal and Major Injury Rate	All Reported Injury Rate
<b>244</b> Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products	104.3	574.4

(a) As reported to all enforcing authorities.

**TABLE 4: INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 2002/03**

KIND OF ACCIDENT	FATAL	MAJOR	OVER 3 DAY	TOTAL
	02/03	02/03	02/03	
Contact with moving machinery	0	7	13	20
Struck by moving inc flying/falling object	0	5	25	30
Struck by moving vehicle	0	5	9	14
Strike against something fixed or stationary	0	1	15	16
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	0	7	139	146
Slip, trip or fall on same level	0	29	84	113
<i>Fall from a height:</i>				
<i>Up to and inc 2m</i>	0	4	9	13
<i>Over 2m</i>	0	1	4	5
<i>Height not stated</i>	0	1	7	8
<b>Total falls</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	0	1	0	1
Drowning or asphyxiation	0	0	0	0
Exposure to or contact with harmful substances	0	5	20	25
Exposure to fire	0	1	1	2
Exposure to an explosion	0	1	0	1
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	0	1	2	3
Injured by an animal	0	0	0	0
Injuries caused by assault or violence	0	2	5	7
Other kind of accident	0	3	5	8
Injuries not classified by kind	0	1	0	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>413</b>



**TABLE 5: MAJOR INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Ear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Face-other parts	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Head	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Several head	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total: head</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>
Neck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Back	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trunk	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Several torso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total: torso</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>
Finger	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hand	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Wrist	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Upper limb	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Several upper limb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total: upper limb</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
Toe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foot	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Ankle	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Lower limb	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Several lower limb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total: lower limb</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>
Several locations	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
General locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unspecified locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>

**TABLE 6: OVER 3-DAY INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Ear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Face-other parts	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Head	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	10
Several head	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total: head</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
Neck	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Back	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	95	0	1	0	0	2	0	104
Trunk	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	19
Several torso	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total: torso</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>
Finger	0	0	7	1	0	15	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	30
Hand	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Wrist	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
Upper limb	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Several upper limb	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total: upper limb</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87</b>
Toe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Foot	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
Ankle	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
Lower limb	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	16	0	1	0	0	1	0	29
Several lower limb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total: lower limb</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>
Several locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	0	7	2	6	0	0	2	2	34
General locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Unspecified locations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>338</b>

**TABLE 7: INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, BY PROCESS ENVIRONMENT, AS REPORTED TO HSE 2002/03**

<b>Process Environment</b>	<b>Fatal</b>	<b>Major</b>	<b>Over 3 Day</b>	<b>Total</b>
Admin	0	1	7	<b>8</b>
Chemical Drying Processes	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Chemical Filling/Discharging	0	1	11	<b>12</b>
Chemical Mixing	0	1	8	<b>9</b>
Chemical Shaping	0	0	7	<b>7</b>
Chemical Size Reduction	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Chemical Sterilising	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Chemical Storage	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Chemical Transfer	0	1	3	<b>4</b>
General Amenities	0	0	3	<b>3</b>
General Assembly	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
General Examination	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
General Handling	0	5	40	<b>45</b>
General Installing	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
General Laboratory Services	0	1	3	<b>4</b>
General Labouring	0	2	5	<b>7</b>
General Maintenance	0	5	22	<b>27</b>
General Other	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
General Packing	0	1	2	<b>3</b>
General Services	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
General Sorting	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
General Storing	0	4	26	<b>30</b>
General Waste Disposal	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Heating Processes	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Loading/Unloading	0	1	9	<b>10</b>
On-site transfer	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Other Chemical Reaction	0	2	13	<b>15</b>
Other Plant Processes	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Personnel Services	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Sulphonation	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Travel/Delivery	0	4	5	<b>9</b>
Other	0	46	174	<b>220</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>413</b>

**TABLE 8a: INJURIES TO MALE EMPLOYEES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 2002/03**

Age of injured person	Fatal	Major	Over 3 Day	Total
01-15	0	0	0	0
16-19	0	0	2	2
20-24	0	5	15	20
25-29	0	7	23	30
30-34	0	5	33	38
35-39	0	10	33	43
40-44	0	4	27	31
45-49	0	4	28	32
50-54	0	9	24	33
55-59	0	6	19	25
60-64	0	2	11	13
65 plus	0	1	1	2
Not known	0	2	6	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>277</b>

**TABLE 8b: INJURIES TO FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AS REPORTED TO ALL ENFORCING AUTHORITIES, 2002/03**

Age of injured person	Fatal	Major	Over 3 Day	Total
01-15	0	0	0	0
16-19	0	0	1	1
20-24	0	3	4	7
25-29	0	3	14	17
30-34	0	2	15	17
35-39	0	0	19	19
40-44	0	2	15	17
45-49	0	2	15	17
50-54	0	4	18	22
55-59	0	3	13	16
60-64	0	0	0	0
65 plus	0	0	0	0
Not known	0	1	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>136</b>

**TABLE 9: PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR AND OVER 3 DAY INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES INVESTIGATED <sup>NB</sup> BY HSE'S HID\* IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, BY KIND OF ACCIDENT, 2002/03.**

	PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY						CHEMICAL INDUSTRY					
	Major Injuries	Number of major injuries investigated	Percentage of major injuries investigated	Over 3-day Injuries	Number of over 3-day injuries investigated	Percentage of over 3-day injuries investigated	Major Injuries	Number of major injuries investigated	Percentage of major injuries investigated	Over 3-day Injuries	Number of over-3-day injuries investigated	Percentage of over 3-day injuries investigated
Contact with moving machinery	7	4	57	13	5	38	27	21	78	69	27	39
Struck by moving, including flying/falling object	5	1	20	25	4	16	25	5	20	146	19	13
Struck by moving vehicle	5	1	20	9	1	11	22	8	36	41	10	24
Strike against something fixed or stationary	1	0	0	15	1	7	15	4	27	78	7	9
Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying	7	3	43	139	11	8	49	12	24	601	46	8
Slip, trip or fall on same level	29	2	7	84	2	2	126	13	10	374	10	3
<b>Falls from a height of which:</b>												
- up to and including 2 metres	4	1	25	9	1	11	37	13	35	33	6	18
- over 2 metres	1	1	100	4	0	0	7	3	43	8	0	0
- height not stated	1	1	100	7	0	0	7	2	29	21	0	0
<b>Total Falls</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>
Trapped by something collapsing/overturning	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Drowning or asphyxiation	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	2	1	0
Exposure to, or contact with, a harmful substance	5	4	80	20	9	45	58	31	53	143	58	41
Exposure to fire	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	50

	PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY						CHEMICAL INDUSTRY					
	Major Injuries	Number of major injuries investigated	Percentage of major injuries investigated	Over 3-day Injuries	Number of over 3-day injuries investigated	Percentage of over 3-day injuries investigated	Major Injuries	Number of major injuries investigated	Percentage of major injuries investigated	Over 3-day Injuries	Number of over-3-day injuries investigated	Percentage of over 3-day injuries investigated
Exposure to an explosion	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	100	0	0	0
Contact with electricity or electrical discharge	1	0	0	2	1	50	3	1	33	5	2	40
Any injury by an animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Acts of violence	2	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0
Other kind of accident	3	1	33	5	1	20	9	3	33	32	6	19
Injuries not classified by kind	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100	4	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1568</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>12</b>

NB – The major and over 3-day injuries for the pharmaceutical industry are extracted from CIS and FOCUS. Please note: We cannot identify FOCUS injuries that have been investigated, so the number of injuries investigated is based on CIS data only.

**TABLE 10: DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES<sup>1</sup> REPORTED TO HSE IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, 2002/03**

Part 1	(Notifiable in relation to any place of work)	02/03						
1	Failure, collapse or overturning of lifting machinery, excavator, pile driving frame or mobile powered access platform.	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.	5						
3	The failure of any freight container in any of its load-bearing parts while it is being raised, lowered or suspended.	0						
4	Plant or equipment either comes into contact with overhead electric line in which the voltage exceeds 200 volts or causes an electrical discharge.	0						
5	Electrical short circuit, which results in the stoppage of the plant for more than 24 hours.	2						
6	Unintentional ignition or explosion of explosives.	0						
7	The release or escape of a biological agent likely to cause human infection or illness.	2						
8	The malfunction of radiation generators.	0						
9	Failure of breathing apparatus in service.	0						
10	Failure of any lifting or life support equipment during a diving operation, which puts a diver at risk.	0						
11	Complete or partial collapse of scaffold over 5m high.	0						
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.	0						
13	Incidents in relation to a well (other than a well sunk for the purpose of the abstraction of water).	0						
14	Incidents in respect of a pipeline or pipeline works.	1						
15	Failure of fairground equipment in use or under test.	0						
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.	0						
17	Uncontrolled release or escape of a dangerous substance, or a fire involving the dangerous substance, when being conveyed by road in a vehicle.	1						
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						
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						
20	The sudden, uncontrolled release of flammable substances.	5						
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.	6						
41	The collapse of any storage bunker.	0						
43	An incident in which any person suffers an injury (not otherwise reportable under these regulations) which results from an explosion or from the discharge of any explosives for which he receives first-aid or medical treatment at the quarry.	0						

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>(Notifiable in relation to any place of work)</b>	02/ 03						
<b>44</b>	Any incident in which any substance is ascertained to have been projected beyond a quarry boundary as a result of blasting operations in circumstances in which any person was or might have been endangered.	0						
	<b>Total</b>	32						

1 Full definitions of dangerous occurrences can be found in *A Guide to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995*.

**TABLE 11: REQUIREMENTS OF ENFORCEMENT NOTICES ISSUED IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY BY HSE, 2002/03**

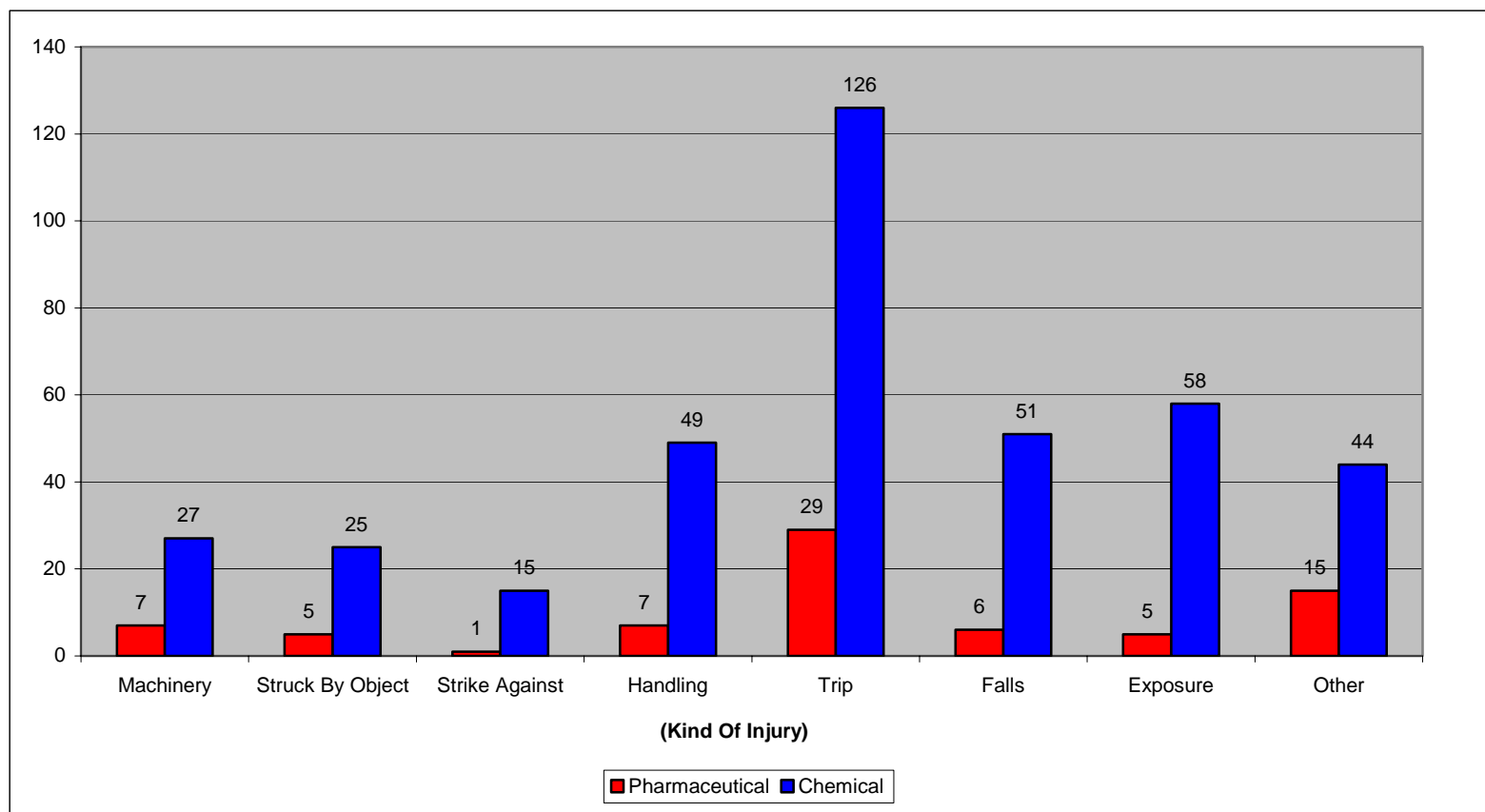
Year	Improvement	Deferred Prohibition	Immediate Prohibition	COMAH Prohibition Notice	Total
2002/03	17	0	2	0	19

**TABLE 12: PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY HSE WITHIN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, 2002/03**

Year	Informations Laid	Convictions	Total Fines (£)	Average Fine per Conviction (£)
2002/03	2	2	67500	33750

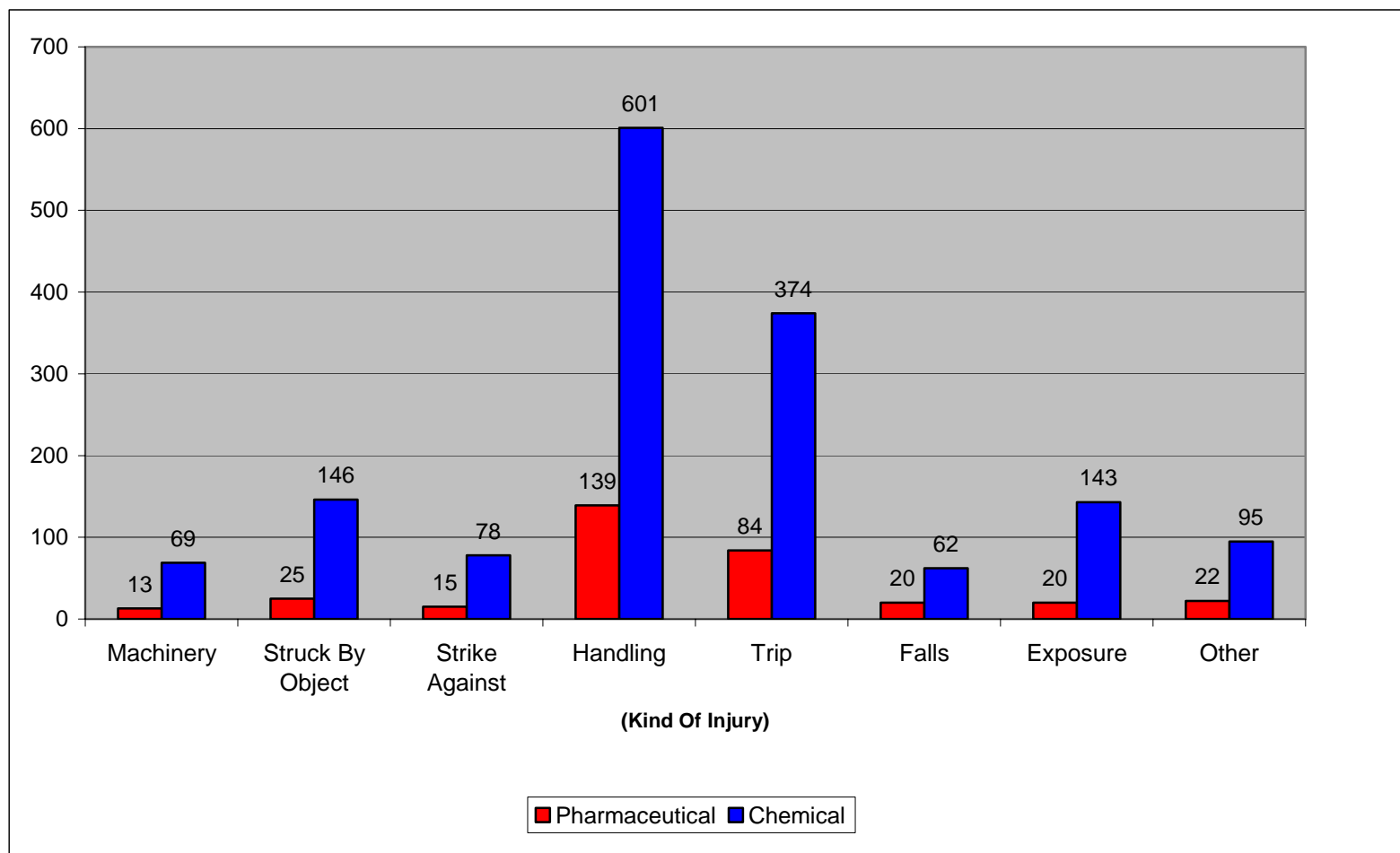


**FIGURE 1: MAJOR INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES – PHARMACEUTICAL/CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 2002/03 (KIND OF INJURY)**



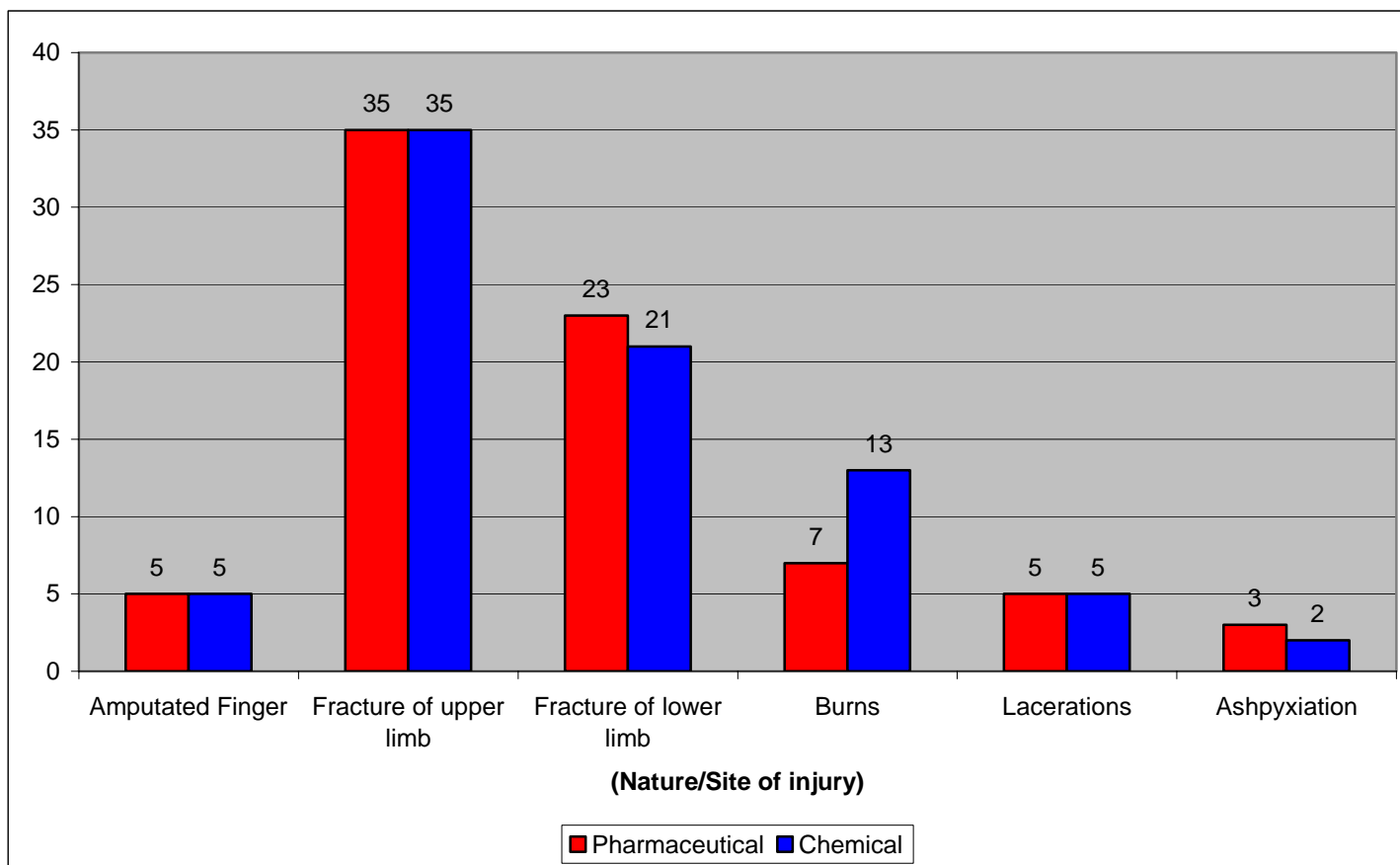
'Other' category includes: struck by moving vehicle; collapse/overturn; drowning/asphyxiation; exposures (fire/explosion); contact with electricity; animal injuries; violence; other kinds; kind not known.

**FIGURE 2: OVER 3-DAY INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES – PHARMACEUTICAL/CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 2002/03 (KIND OF INJURY)**

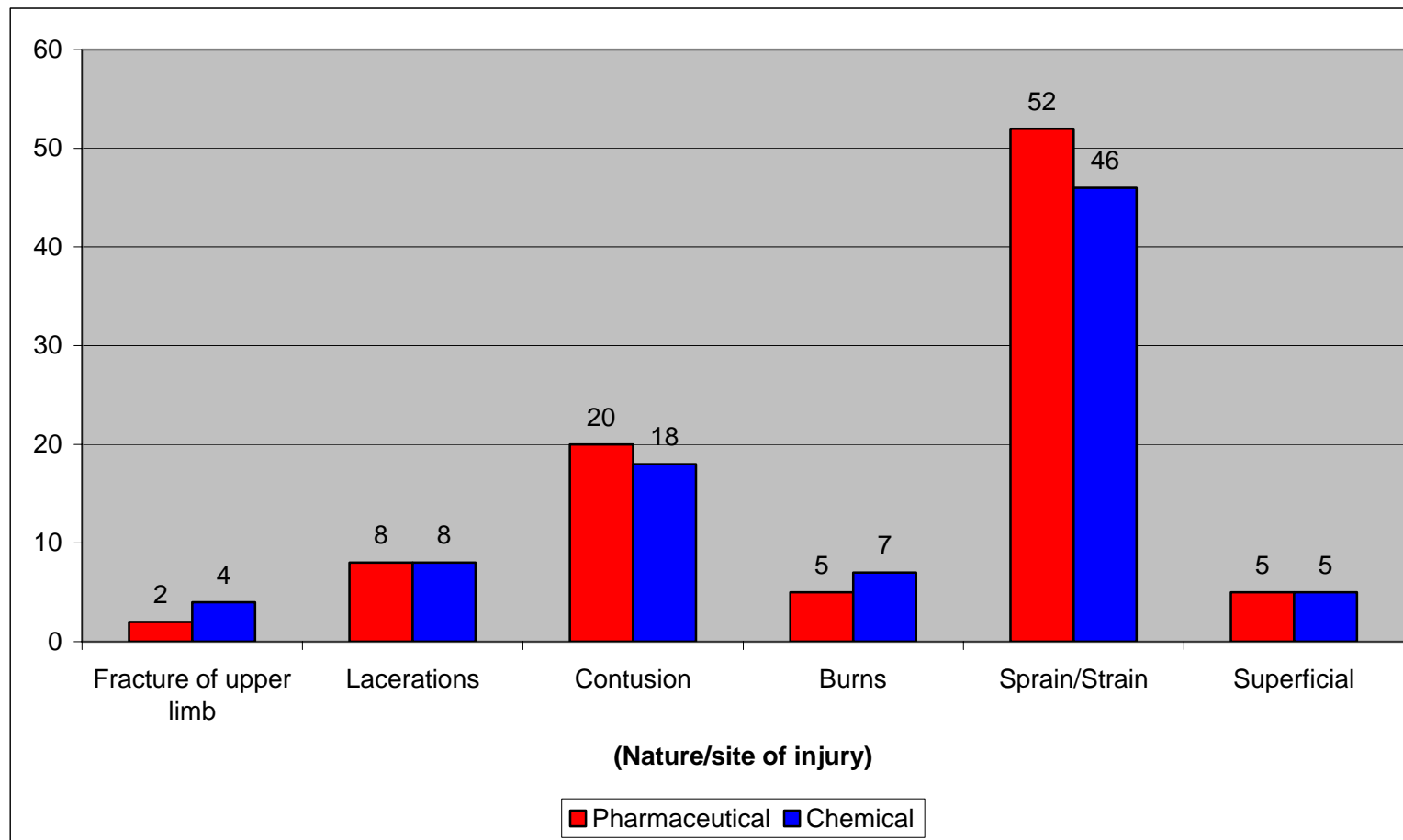


Other' category includes: struck by moving vehicle; collapse/overturn; drowning/asphyxiation; exposures (fire/explosion); contact with electricity; animal injuries; violence; other kinds; kind not known

**FIGURE 3: MAJOR INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES - PHARMACEUTICAL/CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 2002/03 (PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INJURIES)**



**FIGURE 4: OVER 3-DAY INJURIES TO EMPLOYEES - PHARMACEUTICAL/CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 2002/03  
(PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INJURIES)**



## 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 eye.
- 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 for 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 is an 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.