



OFFSHORE TECHNOLOGY
REPORT - OTO 95 953

OFFSHORE ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT
STATISTICS REPORT 1994

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**Reports in the OTO series may be obtained from HSE Information Services, Information Centre, Broad Lane, Sheffield S3 7HQ
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Preface

The first of a series of annual reports {OTO 94 010 } detailing offshore accident and incident statistics was issued by the Offshore Safety Division of HSE in Autumn 1994. Prior to HSE taking on responsibility for offshore safety, some accident statistics were published in an Annex to the Dept of Energy brown book "Development of the Oil and Gas Resources in the United Kingdom". The last set of published "brown book" data covered the period up to the end of 1990, and was presented in the 1991 report.

This report presents data on reported fatalities, serious injuries, over 3 day injuries and dangerous occurrences from 1st April 1993 to 31st March 1994. Although accident statistics and hydrocarbons releases were together published previously in report OTO 94 010, it is now intended that these data will be published separately.

Data on Hydrocarbon releases was published in report OTO 94 010 but in future these data will be presented in a separate report.

OFFSHORE ACCIDENT & INCIDENTS STATISTICS

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OFFSHORE ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT STATISTICS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report contains details of accidents and dangerous occurrences reported to HSE under the following Acts and regulations:
- (i) Mineral Workings (Offshore Installations) Act 1971
 - (i) Offshore Installations (Inspectors and Casualties) Regulations 1973:
SI 1973 No.1842.
 - (ii) Submarine Pipelines.(Inspectors and Casualties.) Regulations 1977: SI 1977
No.835.
- 1.2 The statistics cover all accidents and Dangerous Occurrences (DOs) on or near installations and pipeline works; or on attendant vessels in the course of any operation undertaken in connection with an installation. Accidents involving helicopters flying to or from installations are reported to HSE if they occur within 500 metres of the installation. Accident statistics involving helicopters outside the installations 500 metre exclusion zone are found in Civil Aviation Authority reports. However attention is drawn to these latter statistics in this report for completeness.
- 1.3 At some future date offshore accidents and incidents will be reported under revised RIDDOR regulations, which may result in changes to the current reporting form (OIR/9A). Annual reports will reflect any changes introduced.

2.0 ACCIDENT AND INCIDENT REPORTING CATEGORIES

- 2.1 Accidents and dangerous occurrences on all types of installation operating on the UK Continental Shelf (UKCS) are reported to OSD using the non mandatory form OIR/9A.

2.2 There are four reporting categories for offshore incidents :-

- ◆ Fatalities, including deaths of injured persons which occur within 12 months of an accident as a result of that accident
- ◆ Serious injuries as defined in NOTE (a) 2 of OIR/9A (see Appendix A)
- ◆ Over 3 day injuries as defined in NOTE (a) 3 of OIR/9A (see Appendix A)
- ◆ Dangerous Occurrences as defined in NOTE (a) 4 of OIR/9A(see Appendix A)

2.3 Occupational illness is also reported under OIR/9A, but is not included in this report.

3.0 PRESENTATION OF STATISTICS AND OFFSHORE ACTIVITY

3.1 Reporting Periods

Offshore accidents and dangerous occurrences included in this report are for the periods:-

- ◆ 1st April 1993 to 31st March 1994 {inclusive}

Accident statistics for years up to end March 1993 have been presented in report, OTO 94 010.

3.2 Offshore Activity

In 1993 110 wells were drilled, comprising 51 exploration and 59 appraisal, with most of the activity being in the East UKCS and in the East Irish Sea area. This is a reduction of about 15% over 1992 when 131 wells were drilled. There were 13 significant discoveries announced over the period with one located west of Shetland. The Northern North Sea accounted for 22 wells, Moray Firth registered 26 wells, Central North Sea 26, Southern North Sea 23, English Channel 1, Irish Sea 9, and West of Shetland 3.

3.3 Presentation of Statistics

Throughout HSE, statistics relating to injury incidence rates are published as rates per 100,000 employees, and for consistency this report presents injury incidence rates in this form. To calculate these incident rates it is necessary to estimate the offshore population exposed to risk.

In their annual reports on "The Development of the Oil and Gas Resources of the United Kingdom" (also known as the "Brown Book"), the Department of Energy

(DEn) publish the results of Inland Revenue annual surveys of the number of people employed offshore on the basis of returns made by offshore operators. This is usually the number of persons on board at a chosen date. A factor is then applied to the population to account for offshore shift patterns. As these figures show, the offshore population varies depending on the level of activity in the North Sea, and hence it is difficult to obtain an accurate figure for the workforce.

The DEn "Brown Books" indicate that over a 10 year period 1980 - 1989 the average offshore population was about 27,300. The numbers used in this report for the remaining years to 1992 are also taken from the Brown Book. For the year to March 1994 Inland Revenue returns indicate an offshore population of 34,200. Incident rates in this report are based on this population.

As the accuracy of the estimate of exposed population is not known the injury incidence rates quoted in this paper must be viewed with some caution. To obtain more meaningful statistics accurate details of exposed days or hours per worker group would be needed. Consideration is being given meanwhile to using Persons On Board {POB} data gathered by Offshore Safety Division to provide a more accurate estimate of the exposed offshore population.

4.0 BREAKDOWN OF ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS

1st APRIL 1993 to 31st MARCH 1994

Accident rates have been derived from the numbers of incidents reported and an Offshore population, from Department of Trade and Industry's figures, estimated from Inland Revenue sources at 34,200 for 1993 - 1994, an increase of 4700 (15.9%) over the previous year. An increase of this order may be a reflection of the high level of construction activity offshore during 1993.

The figures presented in this report give a breakdown of fatal accidents, serious injuries, combined fatalities and serious injuries, over 3 day injuries and dangerous occurrences in the financial year 1993 - 1994. Tables 1 to 4 give a summary for each accident category, Table 5 gives the total broken down by Broad Incident Type, and Table 6 gives a break down by Operations. Figures 1 to 5 present the same information in bar chart form.

4.1 Fatal Accidents

There has been one recorded fatality in the UKCS during the period to March 1994. A scaffolder died as a result of a fall from a hanging scaffold into the sea. The deceased was reported to have been engaged in production activities at the time of the incident.

One fatality in an estimated workforce of 34,200 translates to an annual fatal accident rate of 2.92 per 100,000 employees, historically a very low value. Perhaps a more meaningful statistic is the combined fatalities and serious injuries which for the period is 155.0 per 100,000 employees as this would be expected to be subject to less variability than the fatality figures alone.

4.2 Serious Injuries

52 Serious injuries were reported this year compared with 79 in the previous twelve months. Breakdown by Broad Incident Types and Operations are shown in Tables 2, 5 and 6. Of these incidents, 33 i.e. 63% were reported under 4 categories, as presented below:

Lifting/Crane Operations :- 28.8%, Slips, Trips and Falls:- 15.4%,

Falling Objects :- 9.6%, Handling Goods / Materials :- 9.6%.

Three of the four incident categories may be regarded as being broadly similar in that each involves mechanical handling and a high degree of human activity. 30 of these injuries occurred while the injured person was engaged in drilling/workover, Maintenance and deck operations as shown in Table 6.

52 serious injuries in an exposed population of 34,200 corresponds to a serious injury rate of 152.1 per 100,000 employees.

4.3 Over 3 day Injuries

Over 3 day injuries are set out in Tables 3, 5 and 6. In this category 412 injuries were reported spread across a variety of operations. Of these 270, i.e. 65.5%, were reported under the same 4 categories as mentioned for serious injuries;

Lifting/Crane Operations :- 4.4%, Slips, Trips and Falls:- 35.9%,

Falling Objects :- 8.0%, Handling Goods / Materials :- 17.2%.

It is noticeable that 65 injuries (about 16%) were reported under "other" for Broad Incident Type and 52 (about 12.6%) for Operations. Based on an exposed population of 34,200 the Over 3 day injury rate was 1204.7 per 100,000 employees.

4.4 Dangerous Occurrences

633 Dangerous Occurrences were reported and are broken down into groups in Tables 4, 5 and 6. The highest number of incidents 287, about 45.3%, are categorised under loss of containment. Those Dangerous Occurrences involving a release of hydrocarbons trigger a supplementary voluntary reporting mechanism utilising form OIR12. Data on hydrocarbons releases for 1st April 1993 to 31st March 1994 were presented in Part 2 of report OTO 94 010.

4.5 Fatal Accidents plus Serious Injuries

Presentation of incidence rates for fatal and serious accidents combined has been introduced to align with standard HSE statistics reporting, as these incidence rates present a more robust basis for trend analysis. In the reporting period there were a total of 53 such accidents, giving an incidence rate of 155 per 100,000 employees.

5.0 DISCUSSION

A summary of the total accident/incidents for each of the 4 categories reported between 1980 and 1993 is given in Table 7 together with incidence rates per 100,000 employees.

Data given for the period 1980- 1989 are taken from the DEN "Brown Book". Figures in the table should be used with caution when trying to predict trends, for the following reasons:

- (i) There has been a significant variation in the level of activity on the UKCS over the period.
- (ii) A number of changes have been introduced into the reporting arrangements over the period.
- (iii) It is possible that the current level of reporting is higher than it used to be, prior to the Piper Alpha disaster in 1988, although the level of over 3 day injury reporting is unknown.
- (iv) The incidence rates for each year, '89/90 through to '93/94, should be used with caution as they are based upon the Inland Revenue estimated offshore workforce figures for one day, normally in the September of the year concerned.

It should also be noted that accident statistics presented in this report do not include fatalities associated with "inflight" helicopter incidents.

In order to obtain a complete picture of the risks to persons associated with offshore hydrocarbon extraction activities, other sources of data need to be considered.

These include but are not limited to:-

Maritime data:

Lloyds Casualty List produced by Lloyds' Register, Colchester Tel. 0206 772277.

Department of Transport - London Tel. 071 238 3516

Aircraft information:

Civil Aviation Authority, at Gatwick Airport South, Tel 0293 567171.

TABLES

Table 1 Fatal Accidents, April 1993 - March 1994

Table 2 Serious Injuries, April 1993 - March 1994

Table 3 Over 3 day Injuries, April 1993 - March 1994

Table 4 Dangerous Occurrences, April 1993 - March 1994

Table 5 Breakdown by Broad Incident Type, April 1993 - March 1994

Table 6 Breakdown by Operation, April 1993 - March 1994

Table 7 Summary of Accidents and Incidents 1980 - 1994.

FIGURES

Note: - Horizontal axes give absolute values of incidents.

Vertical axes give activity categories.

Figure 1 1993-1994, Serious Injuries

Figure 2 1993-1994, Over 3 day Injuries

Figure 3 1993-1994, Dangerous Occurrences

Figure 4 1993-1994, Breakdown by Broad Incident Type

Figure 5 1993-1994, Breakdown by Operation

Table 1

FATAL ACCIDENTS APRIL 1993 - MARCH 1994

OPERATIONS	OIR/9A Section 6	Broad Incident Types																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Production	1					1													1
Drilling/ Workover	2																		0
Maintenance	3																		0
Diving	4																		0
Construction/ Commissioning	5																		0
Deck Operations	6																		0
Domestic/ Catering	7																		0
Modification of Plant/ Structures	8																		0
Transport	9																		0
Other	10																		0
Totals		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

KEY: - Broad Incident Types

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Loss of Containment | 5. Slips / Trips/ Falls | 9. Use of Hand Tool | 13. Electrical |
| 2. Fire / Explosion | 6. Falling Objects | 10. Use of Machinery | 14. Structural /Foundation |
| 3. Air Transport | 7. Handling Goods / Materials | 11. Exposure / Contact with Harmful Substances | 15. Mooring |
| 4. Sea Transport | 8. Lifting / Crane Operations | 12. Diving Related | 16. Radiation |
| | | | 17. Other |

Table 2

SERIOUS INJURIES APRIL 1993 - MARCH 1994

OPERATIONS	OIR/9A Section 6	Broad Incident Types																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Production	1																		0
Drilling/ Workover	2			1	1	2	2	3										1	10
Maintenance	3					1	1	2	1	1		1						2	9
Diving	4							1			4								5
Construction/ Commissioning	5					3	2	1											6
Deck Operations	6					1	1	7				1	1						11
Domestic/ Catering	7					1												1	2
Modification of Plant/ Structures	8												2						2
Transport	9				1	3		1										2	7
Other	10																		0
Totals		0	0	0	2	8	5	15	1	1	0	4	3	1	1	0	6	52	52

KEY: - Broad Incident Types

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Loss of Containment | 5. Slips / Trips/ Falls | 9. Use of Hand Tool | 13. Electrical |
| 2. Fire / Explosion | 6. Falling Objects | 10. Use of Machinery | 14. Structural /Foundation |
| 3. Air Transport | 7. Handling Goods / Materials | 11. Exposure / Contact with Harmful Substances | 15. Mooring |
| 4. Sea Transport | 8. Lifting / Crane Operations | 12. Diving Related | 16. Radiation |
| | | | 17. Other |

Table 3
OVER 3 DAY INJURIES APRIL 1993 - MARCH 1994

OPERATIONS	Broad Incident Types																		
	OIR/9A Section 6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Production	1	2			24	4	6	1	3				1					14	55
Drilling/ Workover	2	1			13	7	16	7	3	8					1			6	62
Maintenance	3	2			27	5	11	1	11	4	1							14	76
Diving	4				3		2				11								16
Construction/ Commissioning	5	1		1	35	7	16	1	5	1	1							10	78
Deck Operations	6	2		1	7	1	4	6	3						1			3	28
Domestic/ Catering	7				12	3	4		1	2		1						4	27
Modification of Plant/ Structures	8				2	1	6												9
Transport	9		1		5		1											2	9
Other	10			2	20	5	5	2	3	1	2							12	52
Totals		7	1	1	4	148	33	71	18	26	19	4	11	2	0	2	0	65	412

KEY: - Broad Incident Types

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Loss of Containment | 9. Use of Hand Tool | 13. Electrical |
| 2. Fire / Explosion | 10. Use of Machinery | 14. Structural /Foundation |
| 3. Air Transport | 11. Exposure / Contact with Harmful Substances | 15. Mooring |
| 4. Sea Transport | 12. Diving Related | 16. Radiation |
| | | 17. Other |

Table 4

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES APRIL 1993 - MARCH 1994

OPERATIONS	OIR/9A Section 6	Broad Incident Types															Total		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
Production	1	201	32	1				1		8	1		3		3		23	273	
Drilling/ Workover	2	20			3	1	22	2	16	13	3		1	6			7	94	
Maintenance	3	15	8	1		1		9		5	1			1			8	49	
Diving	4	1	2					2				3	1				3	12	
Construction/ Commissioning	5	24	9			1	5	2	6				3				9	59	
Deck Operations	6	4	2		3	5	1	19		1				1			3	39	
Domestic/ Catering	7		2															2	
Modification of Plant/ Structure	8	1	4										2				2	9	
Transport	9	1	2	1	4	1	3	1						1				14	
Other	10	20	8	1	5	4	1	12		2	1		2		4		22	82	
Totals		287	69	4	15	3	40	6	66	0	29	6	3	11	1	16	0	77	633

KEY: - Broad Incident Types

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Loss of Containment | 5. Slips / Trips/ Falls | 9. Use of Hand Tool | 13. Electrical |
| 2. Fire / Explosion | 6. Falling Objects | 10. Use of Machinery | 14. Structural /Foundation |
| 3. Air Transport | 7. Handling Goods / Materials | 11. Exposure / Contact with Harmful Substances | 15. Mooring |
| 4. Sea Transport | 8. Lifting / Crane Operations | 12. Diving Related | 16. Radiation |
| | | | 17. Other |

Table 5

April 1993 - March 1994 BREAKDOWN BY BROAD INCIDENT TYPES

Broad Incident Type	Fatal Accidents	Serious Injuries	Over three Day Injuries	Dangerous Occurrences	TOTAL
Loss of Containment			7	287	294
Fire/Explosion			1	69	70
Air Transport			1	4	5
Sea Transport		2	4	15	21
Slips/Trips/Falls	1	8	148	3	160
Falling Objects		5	33	40	78
Handling Goods/Materials		5	71	6	82
Lifting/Crane Operations		15	18	66	99
Use of Hand Tool		1	26		27
Use of machinery		1	19	29	49
Exposure to, or contact with, harmful substances			4	6	0
Diving Related		4	11	3	18
Electrical		3	2	11	16
Structural/Foundation		1		1	2
Mooring		1	2	16	19
Radiation					0
Other		6	65	77	148
TOTAL	1	52	412	633	1098

Table 6

INCIDENTS BREAKDOWN BY OPERATIONS April 1993 - March 1994

Operations	Fatal Accidents	Serious Injuries	Over three Day Injuries	Dangerous Occurrences	TOTAL
Production	1		55	273	329
Drilling/Workover		10	62	94	166
Maintenance		9	76	49	134
Diving		5	16	12	33
Construction/Commissioning		6	78	59	143
Deck Operations		11	28	39	78
Domestic/Catering		2	27	2	31
Modification of Plant/Structures		2	9	9	20
Transport		7	9	14	30
Other			52	82	134
TOTAL	1	52	412	633	1098

TABLE 7

Summary of Accidents and Incidents 1980 -1994

		1980-1989 (Av) per year ***	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	## 1993/94
<i>Estimated workforce *</i>		27,300 average	30,700	36,500	33,200	29,500	34,200
FATALITIES	TOTAL	7.3 (24.0) **	3	13#	13	5	1
	INCIDENCE PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES	26.7 (87.9) **	9.8	35.6	39.2	16.9	2.92
SERIOUS INJURIES	TOTAL	68.2	76	84	73	79	52
	INCIDENCE PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES	250	247.5	230.1	219.9	267.8	152.1
FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURIES	TOTAL	75.5	79	97	86	84	53
	INCIDENCE PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES	276.4	257.3	265.8	259.0	284.7	155.0
OVER 3 DAY INJURIES	TOTAL	-	-	186 [744]#	571	511	412
	INCIDENCE PER 100,000 EMPLOYEES	-	-	2038.0#	1719.9	1732.2	1204.7
DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES	TOTAL	187.2	303	386	373	525	633

* From 'Brown Book' statistics for the period shown

** Figures in brackets include Piper Alpha

*** Figures averaged over 10 year period.

New category reported under OIR/9A , from January 1991.

Values based on 3 months data. [- normalised to 12 months]

Provisional data

#* Includes Cormorant Alpha helicopter accident

FIGURE 1 1993 - 1994 **SERIOUS INJURIES**

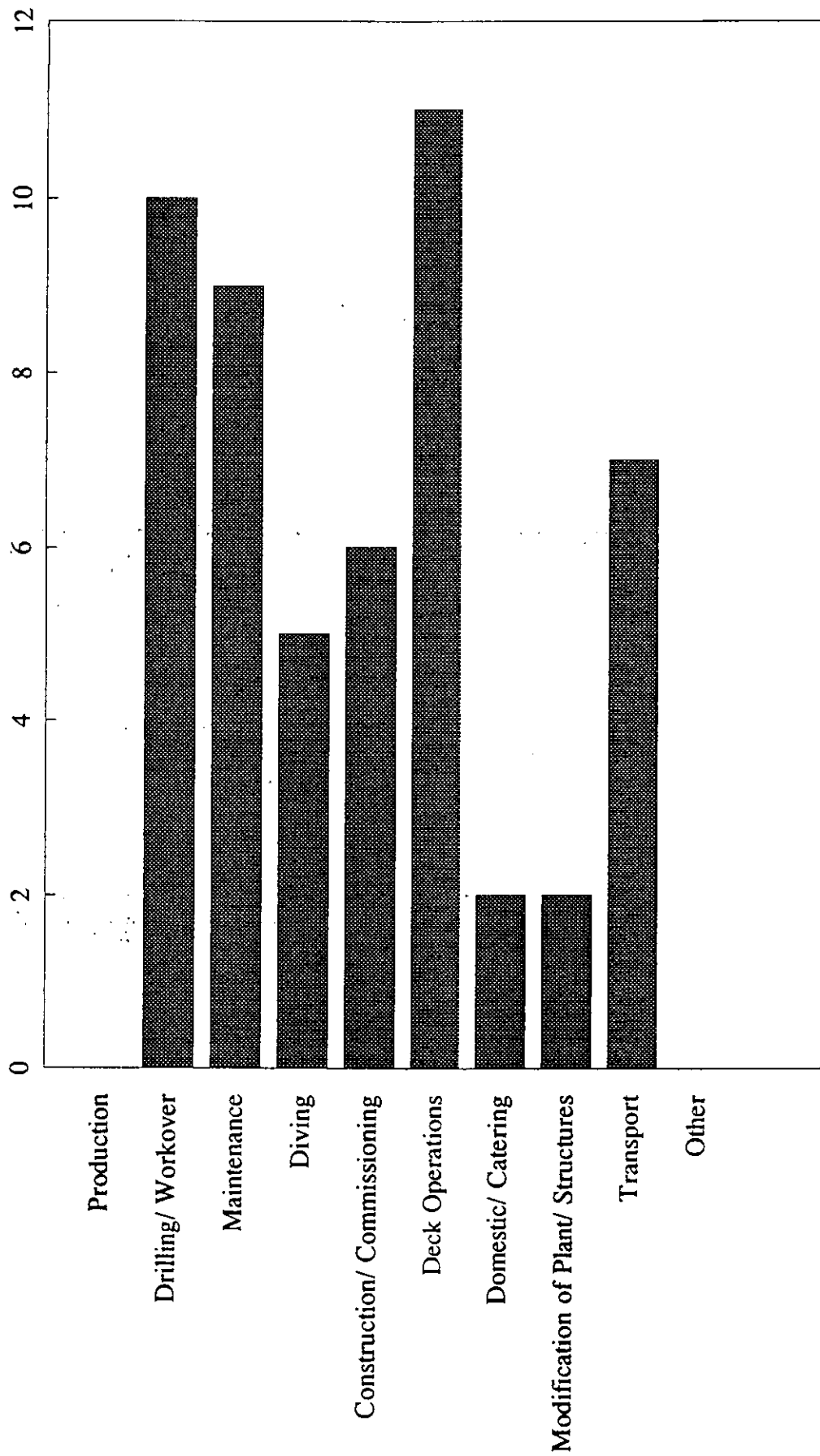


FIGURE 2 1993 - 1994 OVER 3 DAY INJURIES

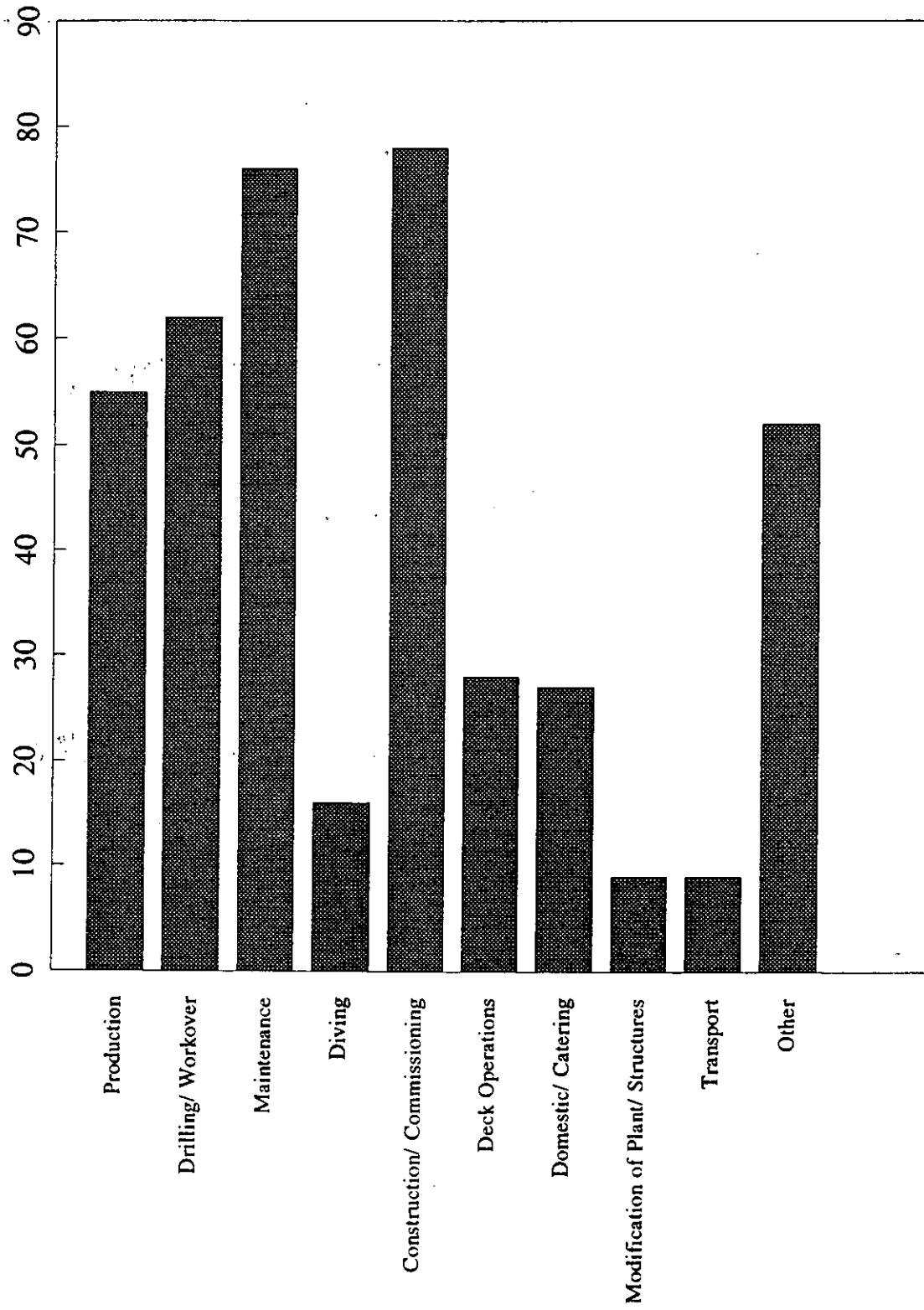


FIGURE 3 1993 - 1994 DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

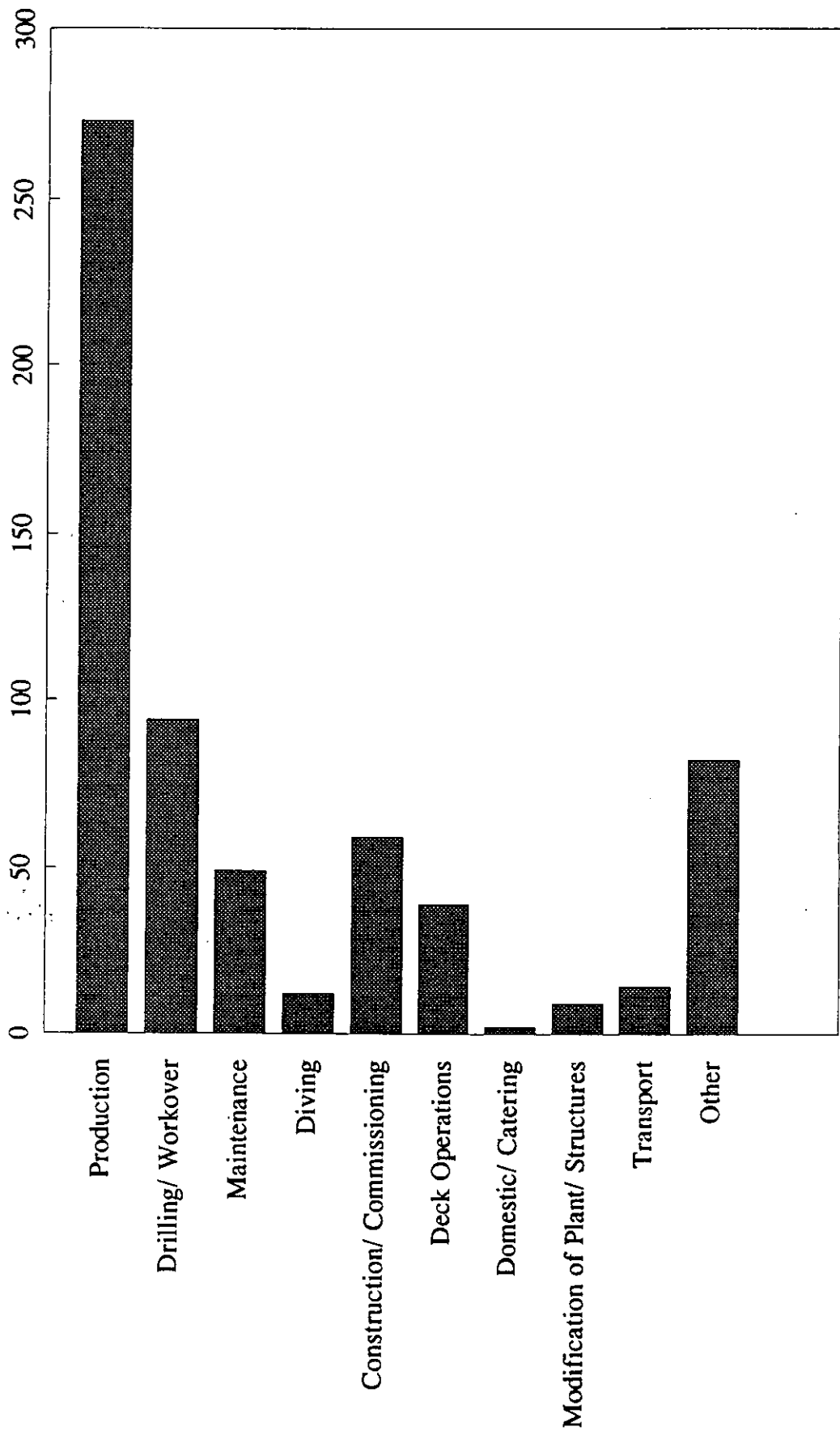


FIGURE 4 1993 - 1994 BREAKDOWN BY BROAD INCIDENT TYPE

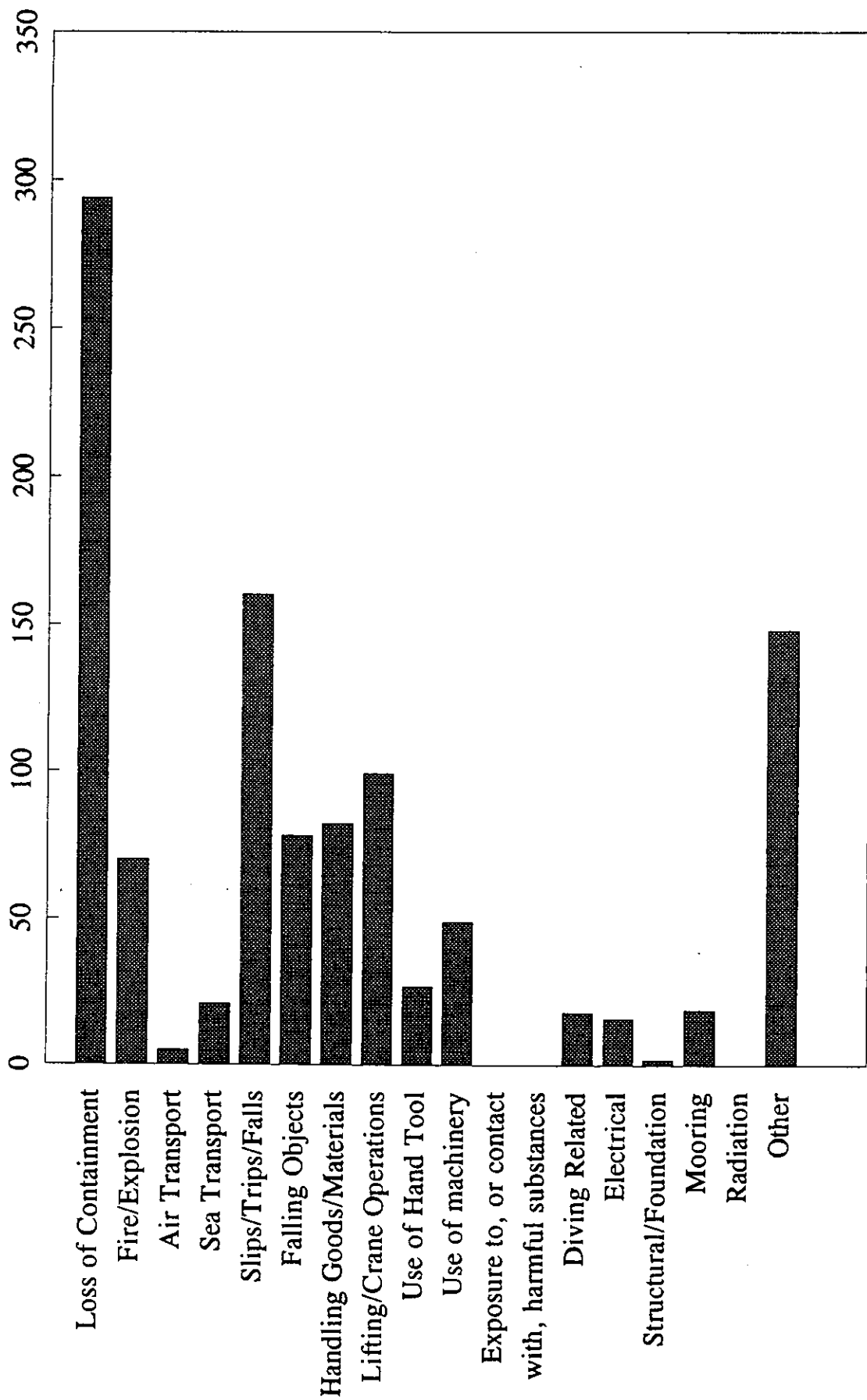
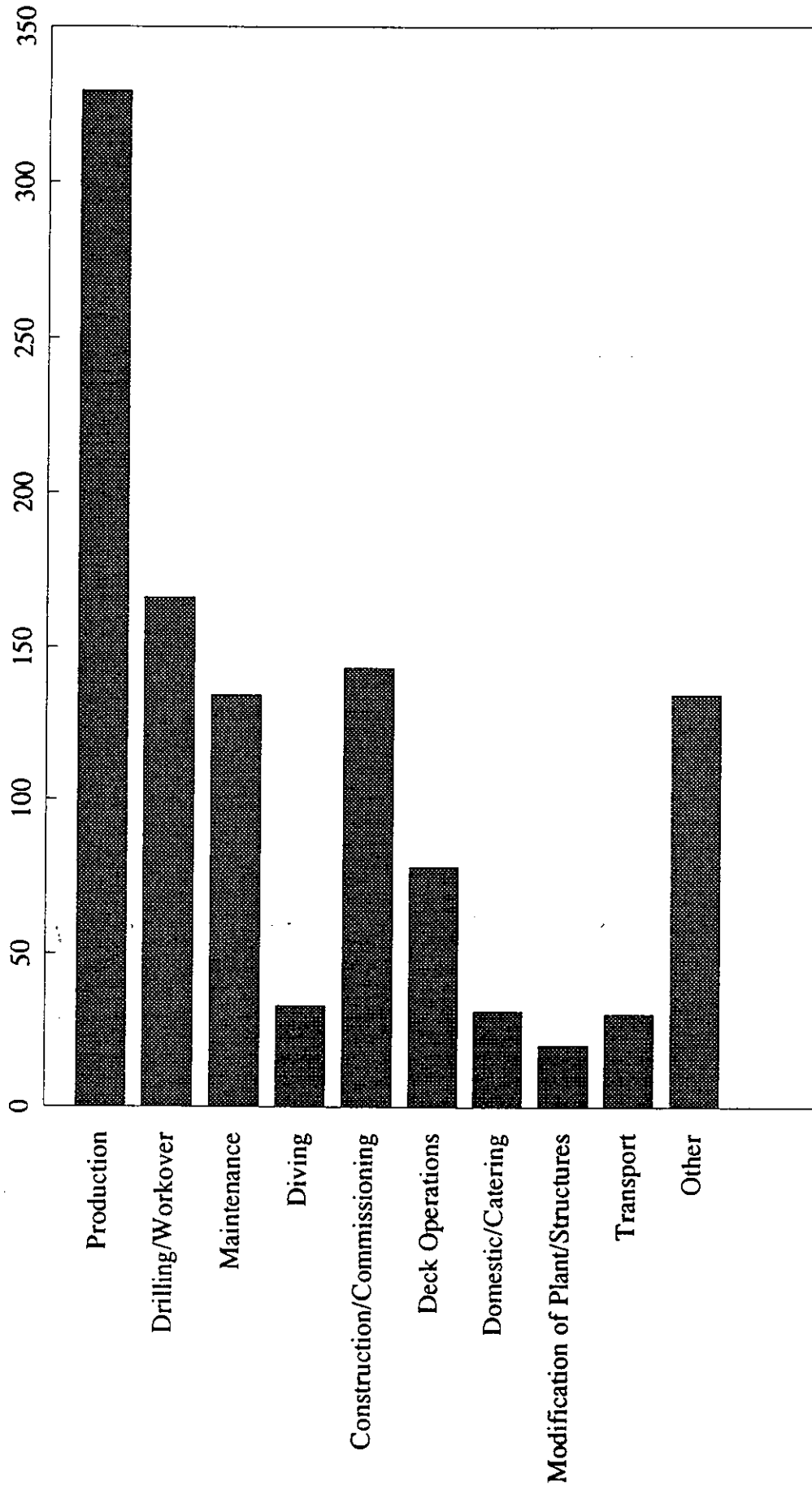


FIGURE 5 1993 - 1994 INCIDENTS BREAKDOWN BY OPERATION



Note (a)

1. Fatality:

All fatalities.

2. Serious injury:

- a) Fracture of the skull, spine or pelvis
- b) Fracture of any bone -
 - i) in the arm or wrist, but not a bone in the hand; or
 - ii) in the leg or ankle, but not a bone in the foot.
- c) Amputation of -
 - i) A hand or foot; or
 - ii) A finger, thumb or toe, or any part thereof, if the joint or bone is completely severed.
- d) The loss of sight of an eye, a penetrating injury to an eye, or a chemical or hot metal burn to an eye.
- e) Either injury (including burns) requiring immediate medical treatment, or loss of consciousness, resulting in either case from an electric shock from any electrical circuit or equipment, whether or not due to direct contact.
- f) Loss of consciousness resulting from a lack of oxygen.
- g) Type II decompression sickness requiring immediate medical treatment.
- h) Either acute illness requiring medical treatment, or loss of consciousness, resulting in either case from the absorption of any substance by inhalation, ingestion or through the skin.
- i) Any over-exposure to ionising radiations within the meaning of Reg. 29 of the Ionising Radiations Regulations 1985.
- j) Any other injury which results in the person injured being admitted immediately into hospital for more than 24 hours.

3. Over 3 day injury:

Over 3 day injury means an accident or injury (other than that covered by the definitions above) suffered by any person on or working from an offshore installation and by any person working from an attendant vessel who was injured in the course of any operation undertaken on or in connection with the installation by reason of which such person was disabled from work for a continuous period of 3 days, the day on which the accident occurred should be counted and all subsequent days (including weekends, holidays and normal time off the installation) during which the person concerned was unable to do his usual work because of the disablement.

4. Dangerous occurrences:

- a) Blowout from a well.
- b) The collapse of, the overturning of, or the failure of any loadbearing part of any lift, hoist, crane, derrick, pile driving frame or rig, or mobile powered access platform, but not any winch, pulley block, transporter or runway.
- c) Explosion, collapse or bursting of any closed vessel, including a boiler or boiler tube, in which the internal pressure was above or below atmospheric pressure and which might have been liable to cause the death of, or any of the injuries or conditions covered by paragraph 2 above, to any person, or which resulted in the stoppage of the plant involved for more than 24 hours.
- d) Electrical short circuit or overload attended by a fire or explosion which resulted in the stoppage of the plant involved for more than 24 hours and which might have been liable to cause death or injury (as in paragraph 2 above).
- e) Any fire or explosion (not covered by 4(g) below) resulting in the stoppage of plant or the suspension of normal work.
- f) DEFINITION DELETED.
- g) Any release of petroleum hydrocarbon resulting in the stoppage of plant; the suspension of work; a flash fire; a continuous fire; an explosion, the operation of a smoke, flame, fire or gas detector at or above the lowest action point; or any specific action to prevent the possibility of a fire or an explosion; and / or any release resulting in or having the potential to cause death or serious injury to any person.
- h) Collapse or partial collapse of any scaffold.
- i) Any unintended collapse or partial collapse of any offshore installation and of any part of the structure of an installation.
- j) The uncontrolled or accidental release of, the escape of, any substance, including a toxic substance or a flammable or explosive substance (other than petroleum hydrocarbons which are reportable in 4 (g) above), which might have been liable to cause the death of, any of the injuries or conditions covered by paragraph 2 above or other damage to the health of any person.
- k) Any ignition or explosion of explosives, where the ignition or explosion was not intentional.
- l) Failure of any offshore container or failure of any loadbearing part thereof while it is being raised, lowered or suspended. "Offshore Container" has the definition given in British Standard 7072:1989 (British Standard Code of Practice for Inspection and Repair of Offshore Containers).
- m) Any incident where breathing apparatus, while being used to enable the wearer to breathe independently of the surrounding environment, malfunctions in such a way as to be likely to deprive the wearer of oxygen, or in the case of use in a contaminated atmosphere to the extent in either case of posing a danger to his health.
- n) Damage caused by adverse weather conditions which might have been liable to cause the death of, or serious injury to any person.
- o) Any collision between a vessel or aircraft and on offshore installation which results in damage to either the installation, vessel or aircraft.
- p) Any subsidence or local collapse of the seabed likely to affect the foundations of any offshore installation or the structural integrity of any offshore installation.
- q) Failure of equipment required to maintain a floating installation on station which might have been liable to cause the death of, or serious injury to any person.
- r) Any incident involving loss of stability or buoyancy of a floating installation, including excessive or unintended heel or trim, or the accidental flooding of buoyant compartments or tanks, or the loss of control of ballasting systems.
- s) Dropped objects occurring on the installation or on an attendant vessel or into the water adjacent to an installation which might have been liable to cause death of, or serious injury to any person.
- t) Any person falling more than 2 metres and not covered by 1, 2 or 3 above.

Accident / Incident data questionnaire

To help improve the quality of offshore data dissemination would you please answer the following questions :

1. What is your connection with the Offshore Oil & Gas Industry ?

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Oil Company management | <input type="checkbox"/> | Consultant | <input type="checkbox"/> | Academic | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Oil Company employee | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trade Union | <input type="checkbox"/> | Journalist | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Service Company management | <input type="checkbox"/> | Industry Association Representative | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Service Company employee | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

2. Does report OTO 95 953 satisfy your requirements with regard to offshore accident / incident data?

- | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Completely | <input type="checkbox"/> | More than 50% | <input type="checkbox"/> | Poorly | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not at all | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

3. Please indicate areas in which you think a change would be beneficial.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| More / less discussion | <input type="checkbox"/> | More / less analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> | More / less tables | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| More / less graphs | <input type="checkbox"/> | More / less figures | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

4. Is it of concern to you that Hydrocarbon Releases are reported separately ?

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|

5. To what use do you put the data?.

- | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Safety case Development | <input type="checkbox"/> | Project development | <input type="checkbox"/> | Health / safety management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Reliability and / or Availability studies | <input type="checkbox"/> | Design | <input type="checkbox"/> | Industrial Relations | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Risk Assessment | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

6. Would you like to receive such reports on an annual basis?.

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|

7. If "Yes" to Q.6, would you be prepared to pay a nominal charge to cover production costs for any future reports ?

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | No | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------------------|

Please return the completed form to :
HSE Offshore Safety Division,
Technology Branch,
Room 303,
Merton House,
Stanley Road, BOOTLE L 20 3 DL