

# Wilkins Safety Group

## Weekly Update Newsletter



Welcome to this issue - Friday 17th February 2012 - of our Update Newsletter

**Please feel free to forward this newsletter to colleagues and friends.**

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## RIDDOR

### APRIL 2012 changes

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR)  
Change - 6 April 2012

From 6 April 2012, subject to Parliamentary approval, RIDDOR's over three day injury reporting requirement will change. From then the trigger point will increase from over three days' to over seven days' incapacitation (not counting the day on which the accident happened).

Incapacitation means that the worker is absent or is unable to do work that they would reasonably be expected to do as part of their normal work.

Employers and others with responsibilities under RIDDOR must still keep a record of all over three day injuries - if the employer has to keep an accident book, then this record will be enough.

The deadline by which the over seven day injury must be reported will increase to 15 days from the day of the accident



## When do I need to make a report?

In cases of death or major injuries, you must notify the enforcing authority without delay, most easily by [reporting online](#). Alternatively, you can telephone 0845 300 9923.

Cases of over-seven day injuries must be notified within fifteen days of the incident occurring using the appropriate online form.

Cases of disease should be reported as soon as a doctor notifies you that your employee suffers from a reportable work-related disease using the online form [Report of a case of disease](#).

## What Must I report?

### Deaths and injuries

If someone has died or has been injured because of a work-related accident this may have to be reported.

### Work-related accidents

The accident that caused the death or injury must be connected to the work activity,

## Which accidents do I report?.

### Types of reportable injury

- Deaths
- Major injuries
- Over-three-day injuries

### People not at work

- Where a member of the public or person who is not at work has died, or
- Injuries to members of the public or people not at work where they are taken from the scene of an accident to hospital for treatment.



### Reportable major injuries are:

- fracture, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes;
- amputation;
- dislocation of the shoulder, hip, knee or spine;
- loss of sight (temporary or permanent);
- chemical or hot metal burn to the eye or any penetrating injury to the eye;
- injury resulting from an electric shock or electrical burn leading to unconsciousness, or requiring resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours;
- any other injury leading to hypothermia, heat-induced illness or unconsciousness, or requiring resuscitation, or requiring admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours;
- unconsciousness caused by asphyxia or exposure to a harmful substance or biological agent;
- acute illness requiring medical treatment, or loss of consciousness arising from absorption of any substance by inhalation, ingestion or through the skin;
- acute illness requiring medical treatment where there is reason to believe that this resulted from exposure to a biological agent or its toxins or infected material.

### Over 7 day injuries

This is where an employee or self-employed person is away from work or unable to perform their normal work duties for more than seven consecutive days (not counting the day of the accident). **This is a new 2012 change**

### Occupational diseases

Employers and the self-employed must report listed occupational diseases when they receive a written diagnosis from a doctor that they or their employee is suffering from these conditions and the sufferer has been doing the work activities listed.

## Dangerous occurrences

Dangerous occurrences are certain listed near-miss events. Not every near-miss event must be reported. Here is a list of those that are reportable:

- collapse, overturning or failure of load-bearing parts of lifts and lifting equipment;
- explosion, collapse or bursting of any closed vessel or associated pipe work;
- failure of any freight container in any of its load-bearing parts;
- plant or equipment coming into contact with overhead power lines;
- electrical short circuit or overload causing fire or explosion;
- any unintentional explosion, misfire, failure of demolition to cause the intended collapse, projection of material beyond a site boundary, injury caused by an explosion;
- accidental release of a biological agent likely to cause severe human illness;
- failure of industrial radiography or irradiation equipment to de-energise or return to its safe position after the intended exposure period;
- malfunction of breathing apparatus while in use or during testing immediately before use;
- failure or endangering of diving equipment, the trapping of a diver, an explosion near a diver, or an uncontrolled ascent;
- collapse or partial collapse of a scaffold over five metres high, or erected near water where there could be a risk of drowning after a fall;
- unintended collision of a train with any vehicle;
- dangerous occurrence at a well (other than a water well);
- dangerous occurrence at a pipeline;
- failure of any load-bearing fairground equipment, or derailment or unintended collision of cars or trains;
- a road tanker carrying a dangerous substance overturns, suffers serious damage, catches fire or the substance is released;
- a dangerous substance being conveyed by road is involved in a fire or released.

**The following dangerous occurrences are reportable except in relation to offshore workplaces:**

- unintended collapse of:
  - any building or structure under construction, alteration or demolition where over five tonnes of material falls;
  - a wall or floor in a place of work;
  - any false work;
  - explosion or fire causing suspension of normal work for over 24 hours;
  - sudden, uncontrolled release in a building of:
    - 100 kg or more of flammable liquid;
    - 10 kg of flammable liquid above its boiling point;
    - 10 kg or more of flammable gas; or
    - of 500 kg of these substances if the release is in the open air;
    - accidental release of any substance which may damage health.

Additional categories of dangerous occurrences apply to mines, quarries, relevant transport systems ([railways](#) etc. ) and offshore workplaces. Detailed information is provided in the relevant [schedules to the regulations](#) and the [Guide to RIDDOR](#).

## Gas incidents

If you are a distributor, filler, importer or supplier of flammable gas and you learn, either directly or indirectly, that someone has died or suffered a 'major injury' in connection with

the gas you distributed, filled, imported or supplied, then this must be reported online using form (F2508G1).

If you are a gas engineer registered with the Gas Safe Register, you must provide details of any gas appliances or fittings that you consider to be dangerous, to such an extent that people could die or suffer a 'major injury', because the design, construction, installation, modification or servicing could result in:

- an accidental leakage of gas;
  - inadequate combustion of gas or;
  - inadequate removal of products of the combustion of gas.
- Complete the online form (F2508G2).

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If you would like to discuss any of the issues highlighted in this newsletter then drop an email to **Jon** on [jon@wilkinssafety.co.uk](mailto:jon@wilkinssafety.co.uk) or call the office [01458 253682](tel:01458253682)



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Your Business is Safer in Our Hands