

Reportable Major Injuries, Over-Seven-Day Injuries, and Dangerous Occurrences

Injuries to people at work

RIDDOR gives two types of injuries that must be reported - 'major injuries' and 'over-seven-day injuries'.

Reportable Major Injuries

These include:

1. a fracture, other than to fingers, thumb or toes;
2. amputation;
3. dislocation of the shoulder, hip, knee or ankle;
4. loss of sight (temporary or permanent);
5. chemical or hot metal burn to the eye;
6. injury resulting from an electric shock leading to unconsciousness, resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours;
7. any other injury leading to unconsciousness;
8. requiring resuscitation, or requiring admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours;
9. unconsciousness caused by asphyxiation or by the absorption of any substance by inhalation, ingestion or through the skin;
10. acute illness requiring medical treatment arising from absorption of any substance by inhalation, ingestion or through the skin;
11. acute illness requiring medical treatment arising from absorption of any substance by inhalation, ingestion or through the skin;

Over-Seven-Day Injuries

This is where an employee, or self-employed person, is injured and is unable to perform their normal work duties for more than seven consecutive days (including the day of the accident).

Injuries to people not at work

You must report injuries to members of the public if they are injured following an accident that arises out of, or in connection with, work and if they are taken to hospital for treatment.

Reportable Dangerous Occurrences

Dangerous Occurrences mean certain near-miss accidents which must be reported:

1. collapse, overturning or failure of load-bearing parts of lifting equipment;
2. explosion, collapse or bursting of any closed vessel or part of a pressure system;
3. failure of any freight container in any of its parts;
4. plant or equipment coming into contact with a live electrical supply;
5. electrical short circuit or overload causing a fire;
6. any unintentional explosion, misfire, failure or leakage of a gas cylinder, or any other gas cylinder, beyond a site boundary, injury caused by a gas cylinder;
7. accidental release of a biological agent likely to cause an illness;
8. failure of industrial radiography or irradiation equipment during its intended exposure period;
9. malfunction of breathing apparatus while in use;
10. failure or endangering of diving equipment or a diver's ascent;
11. collapse or partial collapse of a scaffold or other temporary structure, or drowning after a fall;
12. unintended collision of a train with any vehicle or person;
13. dangerous occurrence at a well (other than a borehole) or a shaft.

14. dangerous occurrence at a pipeline;
15. failure of any load-bearing fairground equipment;
16. a road tanker carrying a dangerous substance involved in an accident or released;
17. a dangerous substance being conveyed

The following dangerous occurrences are

18. unintended collapse of: any building or structure; any part of a building or structure; or any material falls; a wall or floor in a place;
19. explosion or fire causing suspension of material;
20. sudden, uncontrolled release in a building
 - a. 100 kg or more of a flammable liquid;
 - b. 10 kg or more of a flammable liquid or gas;
 - c. 10 kg or more of a flammable gas; or
 - d. 500 kg of these substances if the release is from a container;
21. accidental release of any substance which

Note: Additional categories of dangerous occurrences apply to quarries, relevant transport systems (railways etc) and offshore workplaces.

- intended collision of cars or trains;
- serious damage, catches fire or the substance is involved in an accident or released;

tion to offshore workplaces:

- alteration or demolition where over five tonnes of material is moved;

quarries, relevant transport systems (railways