

Harmonising Health and Safety Requirements

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Energy Cooperation Forum - Brussels
Stakeholder Conference 23rd March

Agenda

- Introduction
- Health and Safety Statistics Trends
- Costs and Benefits of Health and Safety
- Proposed Principles
- Case Studies
- Possible Pilot Projects



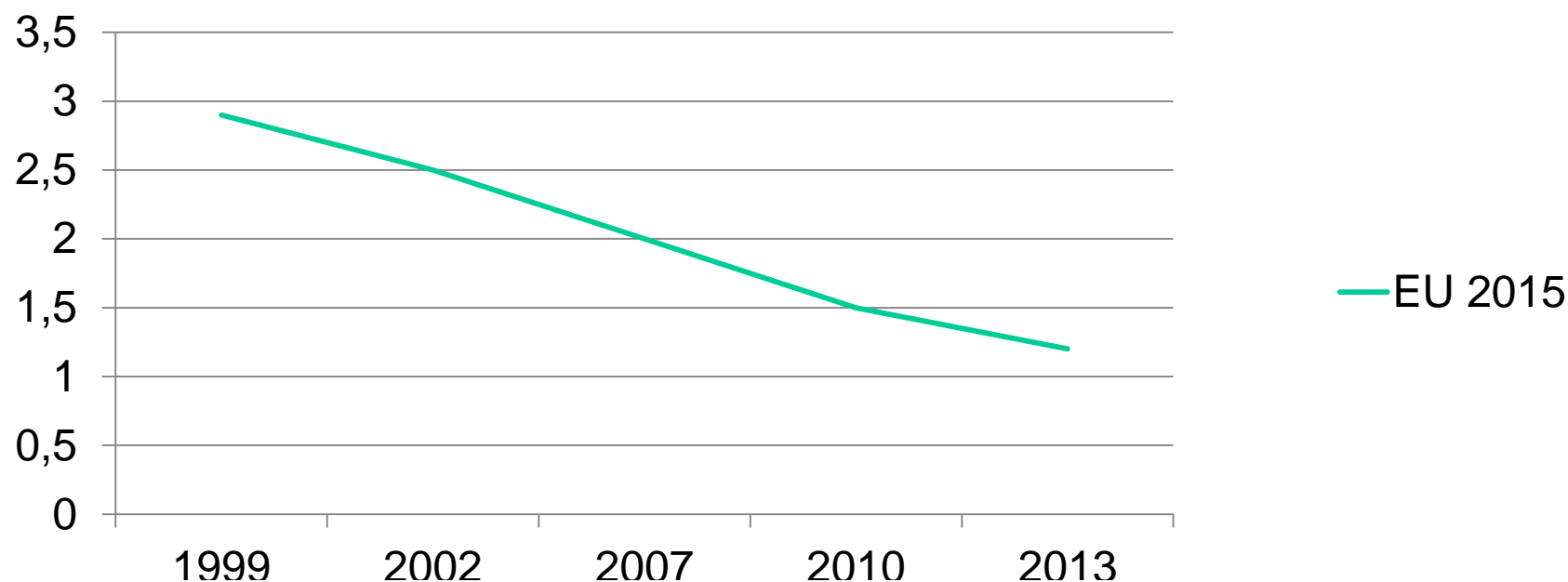
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Health and Safety Statistics – EU 15 Fatal Incidence Rate per 100,000 Employees



Cost of Health and Safety Failures

- Cost to Britain of workplace injuries and new cases of work-related ill health in 2014/15 was £14.1bn
 - £3.3bn to Government
 - £2.8bn to Employers
 - £8.0bn to Individuals
- 30.4million working days lost due to work-related illness and non-fatal workplace injuries in 2015/16
- Equivalent figures will apply to other EU states

Benefits of Good Health and Safety

- Reduced costs, employee absence and turnover rates,
- Reduced risks, fewer accidents and less legal action;
- Improved standing among suppliers and partners;
- Better reputation for corporate responsibilities
- Increased productivity, healthier and motivated employees.

Conclusion

Providing good standards for health and safety will help enable the industry to reduce cost of energy

Agreeing Shared Principles

- Individual regulators, duty holders and stakeholders are committed to safeguarding the health and safety of persons, working in or affected by the offshore wind industry.
- A tripartite approach to health and safety involving employers, workers and the regulators.
- A single responsible party is identified to ensure health and safety is properly managed at an offshore wind farm.
- Duty holders should be learning organisations to ensure that it and individuals within maintain their competence to work safely.
- Duty holders, stakeholders and regulators work collectively to identify the need for suitable standards then develop a plan for developing and adopting suitable industry standards for health and safety, taking into account and adjusting relevant existing standards, framework and parameters from other relevant sectors as appropriate.

Agreeing Shared Principles (cont'd)

- Industry and regulators adopt a risk based approach based on the principles of prevention (for all stages of a project) and in particular:
 - Elimination of risk;
 - Where risk cannot be eliminated, it is reduced to the extent possible;
 - Residual risk is properly managed with preference being given to collective measures with PPE being used as a last resort.
- Individual developments and operational sites have safety management systems which include the following elements:
 - Based on risk assessment;
 - Suitable arrangements for planning, control, monitoring, reviewing and health and safety performance for continual improvement;
 - Cooperation and coordination for all involved in work at a specific site
 - Emergency response arrangements
- Removal of unnecessary bureaucracy by duty holders and regulators



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Case Studies

Diver Training Qualifications



Emergency Response Training





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Possible Pilot Projects

- Minimum levels of training required before an individual can work offshore in the industry;
- First aid provision;
- Lifting operations and lifting equipment including certification

What Happens Next

- Following the stakeholder event:
 - To consider, amend and agree the principles within this paper;
 - A working group of regulators to consider possible pilot projects to improve harmonisation;
 - The work of the working group to be discussed and agreed with industry stakeholders.



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