BPF Annual Accident Survey

Analysis of 2015 Data
Objective and conduct of the study

This survey sought to obtain useful information that will help the BPF to support the Plastics Industry in its quest for improved Health & Safety performance. Some of the objectives are detailed below:

- It enables companies to benchmark their own performance against cognate sectors of the plastics industry.
- It will assist in pin-pointing areas where focus is needed.
- It gives evidence which can be used to show the Health and Safety Executive that the plastics industry is making efforts to improve its accident record.

The survey was conducted by the British Plastics Federation (BPF). The questionnaires were administrated by Sara Cammarano at the BPF and all information received from specific companies has been treated confidentially. Analysis was conducted by Sara Cammarano at the BPF and only she had sight of the data received.

The survey was conducted, as with all other BPF surveys, in line with UK and EU Competition Law.

The survey was conducted via a questionnaire sent to all members of the BPF. A total of 125 responses were received.

This report does not reveal any information specific to any companies and only shows trends and averages of the figures received.

For the purpose of this survey, BPF SIMPL Members are BPF members that have signed up to Safety In Manufacturing Plastics (SIMPL).

Launched, October 14th 2010, SIMPL (Safety In Manufacturing PLastics) is an initiative developed to reduce the incidence of accidents and ill-health in the UK Plastics Industry. SIMPL has been developed by the British Plastics Federation in partnership with fellow industry trade associations, employers organisations, trade unions, HSE and training organisations.

The British Plastics Federation has taken every possible care to ensure that this document is correct in all aspects. However the BPF cannot be held responsible for any errors therein, nor accept any responsibility for any use which may be made of the information in this report. All information given in this report is given in good faith, but without legal responsibility.

July 2016
Foreword by the Chairman of the BPF’s Industrial Health and Safety Committee

First I would like to thank everyone who has taken part in the survey.

It is encouraging to see a steady downwards trend in accidents, and an increase in members who have taken part in the survey.

It is true that there are areas that need to be worked on to improve the results and by doing so will improve the safety and health of our work force.

There is some very good work being carried out by members to improve the work place and by sharing this information and experience we can all benefit and reduce the problem areas, not just in safety but all so in health as well.

The BPF’s Industrial Health and Safety Committee hope you find the information in the survey valuable in benchmarking your own company’s accident performance with your industry sector, the plastics industry in general and wider UK industry.

Keep up the good work.

Together we are stronger.

Alan Brown, RPC
Data Analysis

The Accident Survey has been running for some 18 years now and continues to provide essential information that allows the industry to improve its Health and Safety record.

Latest results

All RIDDOR data used from 2013 is the O7D that operates since April 2012

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### Comparison between BPF 2015 data and HSE data for ‘All Manufacturing Industries’

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### BPF Members Trend in reportable accidents per 100000 employees

- **Major RIDDOR per 100000 employees**
- **All RIDDOR per 100000 employees**
Trend in reportable accidents per 100000 worked hours 2007-2015
Most Common Accidents

In order to maintain consistency of results, in the analysis of the survey relating to accident type, the BPF combine both reportable and non-reportable accidents into one set of figures

In 2015, the most common accidents were caused by;

- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying (16.7%)
- Hit against Stationary Object (16.4%)
- Slips, Trips and Falls on same level (15.5%)
- Cuts (non from knife injuries) (13%)
- Hit by Moving Object inc. flying or falling objects (11.3%)

Cuts proved to be once again the major cause of accidents when considering knife injuries and cuts non from knife injuries together (22.3%)

In this year’s accident survey we asked for more information on cut accidents and we learned that sharp edges, contact with machine blade, trimming tools, cardboard packaging were among the major causes of non-knife related cuts. This suggests that sharp edges on equipment and machine blades are the major causes of “cut” accidents and should be something we can all focus on in pursuit of accident reduction.

Distribution of Accident 2015
Sector Specific Analysis

A total of 125 responses were received by the BPF staff. Below is reported the distribution of responses by sector.

Distribution of responses by Sector 2015

- Additive Supplier: 2%
- Composites: 2%
- Compounder: 4%
- Construction Products: 9%
- Distribution: 2%
- Equipment manufacture/supply: 4%
- Foams: 4%
- Masterbatch: 4%
- Moulder: 30%
- Packaging: 18%
- Polymer Producer: 2%
- Recycling: 6%
- Rotational Moulding: 10%
- Others: 3%
Most Common Accidents by Sector

In order to maintain consistency of results in the analysis of the survey results relating to accident type, the BPF combine both reportable and non-reportable accidents into one set of figures;
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Composites</th>
<th>Compounder</th>
<th>Construction</th>
<th>Distributors</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Foam</th>
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> 25% higher than the all industry figure
> 50% higher than the all industry figure
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<tr>
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<th>Packaging</th>
<th>Polymer producers</th>
<th>Recyclers</th>
<th>Rotational moulders</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
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>- 25% higher than the all industry figure
>- 50% higher than the all industry figure
The Additives and the Distributors did not report any accident.

Distribution of Accidents within the Composites sector

- Contact with moving machinery: 20%
- Hit by moving inc. flying or falling, object: 4%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 4%
- Hit against stationary object: 8%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 20%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 4%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 16%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 8%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 8%
- Knife injury: 8%
Distribution of Accidents within the Construction Sector

- Contact with moving machinery: 4%
- Hit by moving int. flying or falling, object: 17%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 1%
- Hit against stationary object: 23%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 28%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 11%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 4%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 3%
- Trapped by something collapsing or overturning: 0%
- Fall from a height: 2%
- Knife injury: 4%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 3%

Distribution of Accidents within the Compounder Sector

- Other cuts (non knife injury): 5%
- Contact with moving machinery: 9%
- Hit by moving int. flying or falling, object: 14%
- Hit against stationary object: 14%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 31%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 16%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 3%
- Trapped by something collapsing or overturning: 2%
- Fall from a height: 5%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 2%
Distribution of Accidents within the Equipment Sector

- Hit by moving inc., flying or falling, object: 8%
- Hit against stationary object: 7%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 4%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 4%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 4%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 4%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 51%
- Knife injury: 26%

Distribution of Accidents within the Foam Sector

- Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge: 1%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 8%
- Knife injury: 8%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 21%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 15%
- Hit against stationary object: 24%
- Contact with moving machinery: 3%
- Hit by moving inc., flying or falling, object: 8%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 5%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 7%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 1%
- Trapped by something collapsing or overturning: 1%
Distribution of Accidents within the Masterbatch Sector

- Contact with moving machinery: 9%
- Hit by moving inc. flying or falling, object: 3%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 3%
- Hit against stationary object: 16%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 9%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 13%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 22%

Distribution of Accidents within the Moulding Sector

- Contact with moving machinery: 5%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 3%
- Hit against stationary object: 14%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 14%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 17%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 16%
- Knife injury: 9%
- Fall from a height: 2%
- Exposed to heat / Burns / Fire: 5%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 13%
- Trapped by something collapsing or overturning: 1%
Distribution of Accidents within the Packaging Sector

- Contact with moving machinery: 8%
- Hit by moving inc., flying or falling, object: 7%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 3%
- Hit against stationary object: 17%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 17%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 16%
- Knife injury: 12%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 11%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 5%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 14%
- Fall from a height: 2%
- Trapped by something collapsing or overturning: 0%

Distribution of Accidents within The Polymer Producers Sector

- Hit by moving inc., flying or falling, object: 5%
- Hit against stationary object: 5%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 10%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 38%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 14%
- Knife injury: 10%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 5%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 14%
Distribution of Accident within the Recycling Sector 2014

- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 21%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 18%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 20%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 4%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 3%
- Physically assaulted by a person: 1%
- Contact with electricity or an electrical discharge: 1%
- Knife injury: 2%
- Hit against stationary object: 13%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 4%
- Hit by moving inc. flying or falling, object: 9%
- Contact with moving machinery: 6%
Distribution of Accidents within the Rotational Moulding Sector

- Hit by moving inc. flying or falling, object: 16%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 22%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 12%
- Hit against stationary object: 14%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 4%
- Exposed to or contact with a harmful substance: 1%
- Fall from a height: 3%
- Knife injury: 11%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 8%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 4%

Distribution of Accidents within Other Sectors

- Hit by moving inc. flying or falling, object: 10%
- Injured whilst handling, lifting or carrying: 11%
- Slip, trip or fall on same level: 16%
- Hit against stationary object: 14%
- Hit by moving object or vehicle: 7%
- Other cuts (non knife injury): 18%
- Knife injury: 16%
- Exposure to heat / Burns / Fire: 5%
- Exposure to or contact with a harmful substance: 2%
- Fall from a height: 1%
- Exposed to or contact with a harmful substance: 2%
- Fall from a height: 1%
Comparison with All Manufacturing Industry Data

The following table shows major and non-major RIDDOR per 100000 employees in the manufacturing sector from 2012 to 2015 (HSE figures). The data is combined with the results BPF Members from the BPF Annual Accident survey.

Trend in reportable Accidents per 100000 employees 2007-2015

- All RIDDOR per 100000 employees BPF Members
- All RIDDOR per 100000 employees Manufacturing Industry