Technical Paper – White Paper 21

RIDDOR changes 2013

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The following dangerous occurrences and diseases are what has changed in RIDDOR applicable from 1st October 2013

Dangerous Occurrences

Must report

Collapse, overturning or failure of lifts and lifting equipment, other than lifting accessory

Explosion, collapse or bursting of any closed vessel or associated pipework where that failure could cause death.

Plant or equipment touching overhead power lines or close proximity so that it causes and electrical discharge

Electrical short circuit or overload causing fire or explosion which stops plant for more than 24 hours or causes significant risk of death

Any unintentional fire, explosion or ignition of explosives

The misfire of explosives

- Any unintentional explosion, misfire or failure of demolition
- · Projection of material beyond boundary, or
- Injury due to explosion

Accidental release of biological agent likely to cause severe human illness

Malfunction of radiation generator which causes it to fail to de-energise at the end of the intended exposure period.

Malfunction of breathing apparatus:

- In use, or
- When testing immediately prior to use
- Failure or endangering of diving equipment
- The trapping of a diver
- Explosion near a diver, or
- Uncontrolled ascent

Collapse or partial collapse of scaffold:

- > 5m high, or
- Near water where there could be a risk of drowning after a fall

Unintended collision of train with any vehicle

Dangerous occurrence at well (other than water well)

- Pipelines:
- Any damage to, accidental or uncontrolled release from or inrush of anything into a
- pipeline;
- Failure of any pipeline isolation device, associated equipment or system; or
- Failure of equipment involved with pipeline works,

which could cause personal injury or which results in the pipeline being shut down for more than 24 hours

Reportable diseases The following diseases must be reported:

Must report	
Disease	When possibly caused by
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	Regular use of percussive or vibrating tools
Cramp in the hand or forearm	Prolonged periods of repetitive movement of the fingers, hand or arm;
Occupational dermatitis	Significant or regular exposure to a known skin sensitizer or irritant;
Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome	Regular use of percussive or vibrating tools, or the holding of materials which are subject to percussive processes, or processes causing vibration;
Occupational asthma	Significant or regular exposure to a known respiratory sensitizer;
Tendonitis or tenosynovitis in the hand or forearm	Work is physically demanding and involves frequent, repetitive movements,

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