

SCHEDULE 1

REPORTING AND RECORDING PROCEDURES

Regulations 4 to 10

PART 1

REPORTING PROCEDURE

Injuries, fatalities and dangerous occurrences

1.—(1) Where required to follow the reporting procedure by regulation 4, 5, 6 or 7 (except in relation to a mine or quarry), the responsible person must—

- (a) notify the relevant enforcing authority of the reportable incident by the quickest practicable means without delay; and
- (b) send a report of that incident in an approved manner to the relevant enforcing authority within 10 days of the incident.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1)(a) does not apply to a self-employed person who is injured at premises owned or occupied by that self-employed person, and it is sufficient compliance with sub-paragraph (1)(b) for a self-employed person to make arrangements for the report to be sent to the relevant enforcing authority by some other person.

Diseases

2.—(1) Where required to follow the reporting procedure by regulation 8 or 10, the responsible person must send a report of the diagnosis in an approved manner to the relevant enforcing authority without delay.

(2) It is sufficient compliance with sub-paragraph (1) for a self-employed person to make arrangements for the report to be sent to the relevant enforcing authority by some other person.

Carcinogens, mutagens and biological agents

3. Where required to follow the reporting procedure by regulation 9 the responsible person must notify the relevant enforcing authority in an approved manner.

Mines and quarries

4.—(1) Where required to follow the reporting procedure by regulation 4, 5, 6 or 7 in the case of a mine or quarry, the responsible person must—

- (a) notify the relevant enforcing authority and any nominated person of the reportable incident by the quickest practicable means without delay; and
- (b) send a report of that incident in an approved manner—
 - (i) to any nominated person within seven days of the incident; and
 - (ii) to the relevant enforcing authority within 10 days of the incident.

(2) Where the responsible person becomes aware of a person subsequently dying as the result of an accident which gave rise to an injury reported in accordance with sub-paragraph (1), the responsible person must notify any nominated person of the death.

Regulation 12

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

PART 2 RECORDS

Particulars to be kept in records of any reportable incident under regulations 4 to 7

5. The date and time of the accident or dangerous occurrence.
6. In respect of an accident injuring a person at work, that person's—
 - (a) full name;
 - (b) occupation;
 - (c) injury.
7. In respect of an accident injuring a person not at work, that person's—
 - (a) full name;
 - (b) status (for example “passenger”, “customer”, “visitor” or “bystander”); and
 - (c) injury,

unless these are not known and it is not reasonably practicable to ascertain them.

8. The place where the accident or dangerous occurrence happened.
9. A brief description of the circumstances in which the accident or dangerous occurrence happened.
10. The date on which the accident or dangerous occurrence was first notified or reported to the relevant enforcing authority.
11. The method by which the accident or dangerous occurrence was first notified or reported.

Particulars to be kept in records of any diagnosis reportable under regulations 8 to 10

12. The date of diagnosis of the disease.
13. The name of the person affected.
14. The occupation of the person affected.
15. The name or nature of the disease.
16. The date on which the disease was first reported to the relevant enforcing authority.
17. The method by which the disease was reported.

Particulars to be kept in records of any injuries to be recorded under regulation 12(1)(c)

18. The date and time of the accident.
19. The following particulars of the injured person—
 - (a) full name;
 - (b) occupation;
 - (c) injury.
20. The place where the accident happened.
21. A brief description of the circumstances in which the accident happened.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 7

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES

PART 1

GENERAL

Lifting equipment

1. The collapse, overturning or failure of any load-bearing part of any lifting equipment, other than an accessory for lifting.

Pressure systems

2. The failure of any closed vessel or of any associated pipework (other than a pipeline) forming part of a pressure system as defined by regulation 2(1) of the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000⁽¹⁾, where that failure could cause the death of any person.

Overhead electric lines

3. Any plant or equipment unintentionally coming into—
- (a) contact with an uninsulated overhead electric line in which the voltage exceeds 200 volts; or
 - (b) close proximity with such an electric line, such that it causes an electrical discharge.

Electrical incidents causing explosion or fire

4. Any explosion or fire caused by an electrical short circuit or overload (including those resulting from accidental damage to the electrical plant) which either—
- (a) results in the stoppage of the plant involved for more than 24 hours; or
 - (b) causes a significant risk of death.

Explosives

5. Any unintentional—
- (a) fire, explosion or ignition at a site where the manufacture or storage of explosives requires a licence or registration, as the case may be, under regulation 9, 10 or 11 of the Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005; or
 - (b) explosion or ignition of explosives (unless caused by the unintentional discharge of a weapon, where, apart from that unintentional discharge, the weapon and explosives functioned as they were designed to),

except where a fail-safe device or safe system of work prevented any person being endangered as a result of the fire, explosion or ignition.

6. The misfire of explosives (other than at a mine or quarry, inside a well or involving a weapon) except where a fail-safe device or safe system of work prevented any person being endangered as a result of the misfire.

(1) [S.I. 2000/128](#); regulation 2(1) was amended by [S.I. 2004/568](#); there are other amending instruments but none is relevant.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

7. Any explosion, discharge or intentional fire or ignition which causes any injury to a person requiring first-aid or medical treatment, other than at a mine or quarry.

8.—(1) The projection of material beyond the boundary of the site on which the explosives are being used, or beyond the danger zone of the site, which caused or might have caused injury, except at a quarry.

(2) In this paragraph, “danger zone” means the area from which persons have been excluded or forbidden to enter to avoid being endangered by any explosion or ignition of explosives.

9. The failure of shots to cause the intended extent of collapse or direction of fall of a structure in any demolition operation.

Biological agents

10. Any accident or incident which results or could have resulted in the release or escape of a biological agent likely to cause severe human infection or illness.

Radiation generators and radiography

11.—(1) The malfunction of—

- (a) a radiation generator or its ancillary equipment used in fixed or mobile industrial radiography, the irradiation of food or the processing of products by irradiation, which causes it to fail to de-energise at the end of the intended exposure period; or
- (b) equipment used in fixed or mobile industrial radiography or gamma irradiation, which causes a radioactive source to fail to return to its safe position by the normal means at the end of the intended exposure period.

(2) In this paragraph, “radiation generator” means any electrical equipment emitting ionising radiation and containing components operating at a potential difference of more than 5kV.

Breathing apparatus

12. The malfunction of breathing apparatus—

- (a) where the malfunction causes a significant risk of personal injury to the user; or
- (b) during testing immediately prior to use, where the malfunction would have caused a significant risk to the health and safety of the user had it occurred during use,

other than at a mine.

Diving operations

13. The failure, damaging or endangering of—

- (a) any life support equipment, including control panels, hoses and breathing apparatus; or
- (b) the dive platform, or any failure of the dive platform to remain on station,

which causes a significant risk of personal injury to a diver.

14. The failure or endangering of any lifting equipment associated with a diving operation.

15. The trapping of a diver.

16. Any explosion in the vicinity of a diver.

17. Any uncontrolled ascent or any omitted decompression which causes a significant risk of personal injury to a diver.

Collapse of scaffolding

- 18.** The complete or partial collapse (including falling, buckling or overturning) of—
- (a) a substantial part of any scaffold more than 5 metres in height;
 - (b) any supporting part of any slung or suspended scaffold which causes a working platform to fall (whether or not in use); or
 - (c) any part of any scaffold in circumstances such that there would be a significant risk of drowning to a person falling from the scaffold.

Train collisions

19. The collision of a train with any other train or vehicle, other than a collision reportable under Part 5 of this Schedule, which could have caused the death, or specified injury, of any person.

Wells

- 20.** In relation to a well (other than a well sunk for the purpose of the abstraction of water)—
- (a) a blow-out (which includes any uncontrolled flow of well-fluids from a well);
 - (b) the coming into operation of a blow-out prevention or diversion system to control flow of well-fluids where normal control procedures fail;
 - (c) the detection of hydrogen sulphide at a well or in samples of well-fluids where the responsible person did not anticipate its presence in the reservoir drawn on by the well;
 - (d) the taking of precautionary measures additional to any contained in the original drilling programme where a planned minimum separation distance between adjacent wells was not maintained; or
 - (e) the mechanical failure of any part of a well whose purpose is to prevent or limit the effect of the unintentional release of fluids from a well or a reservoir being drawn on by a well, or whose failure would cause or contribute to such a release.

Pipelines or pipeline works

- 21.** In relation to a pipeline or pipeline works—
- (a) any damage to, accidental or uncontrolled release from or inrush of anything into a pipeline;
 - (b) the failure of any pipeline isolation device, associated equipment or system; or
 - (c) the failure of equipment involved with pipeline works,

which could cause personal injury to any person, or which results in the pipeline being shut down for more than 24 hours.

22. The unintentional change in position of a pipeline, or in the subsoil or seabed in the vicinity, which requires immediate attention to safeguard the pipeline's integrity or safety.

PART 2

DANGEROUS OCCURENCES REPORTABLE EXCEPT IN RELATION TO AN OFFSHORE WORKPLACE

Structural collapse

23. The unintentional collapse or partial collapse of—

- (a) any structure, which involves a fall of more than 5 tonnes of material; or
- (b) any floor or wall of any place of work,

arising from, or in connection with, ongoing construction work (including demolition, refurbishment and maintenance), whether above or below ground.

24. The unintentional collapse or partial collapse of any falsework.

Explosion or fire

25. Any unintentional explosion or fire in any plant or premises which results in the stoppage of that plant, or the suspension of normal work in those premises, for more than 24 hours.

Release of flammable liquids and gases

26. The sudden, unintentional and uncontrolled release—

- (a) inside a building—
 - (i) of 100 kilograms or more of a flammable liquid;
 - (ii) of 10 kilograms or more of a flammable liquid at a temperature above its normal boiling point;
 - (iii) of 10 kilograms or more of a flammable gas; or
- (b) in the open air, of 500 kilograms or more of a flammable liquid or gas.

Hazardous escapes of substances

27. The unintentional release or escape of any substance which could cause personal injury to any person other than through the combustion of flammable liquids or gases.

PART 3

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES REPORTABLE IN RELATION TO A MINE

Fires or ignition of gas

28. Any outbreak of fire below ground.

29. Any person being caused to leave any place pursuant to regulation 11(1) of the Coal and Other Mines (Fire and Rescue) Regulations 1956⁽²⁾ or section 79 of the 1954 Act, as a result of smoke or other indication that a fire may have broken out below ground.

(2) The Coal and Other Mines (Fire and Rescue) Regulations 1956 are the First Schedule to [S.I. 1956/1768](#).

30. Any fire on the surface which endangers the operation of any winding or haulage apparatus installed at a shaft or unwalkable outlet or of any mechanically operated apparatus for producing ventilation below ground.

31. The ignition of any gas (other than in a safety lamp) or dust below ground.

32. The unintentional ignition of any gas in part of a firedamp drainage system on the surface or in an exhauster house.

Escapes of gas with solid matter

33. The violent unintentional escape of gas together with coal or other solid matter into the mine workings.

Failures of plant or equipment

34. The breakage or unintentional uncoupling of any belt, rope, chain, coupling, balance rope, guide rope, rope tensioning system, suspension gear or other gear used for or in connection with—

- (a) carrying persons through any shaft or staple shaft;
- (b) transporting persons below ground; or
- (c) a belt conveyor designated by the mine manager as a man-riding conveyor.

35. The overwinding of—

- (a) any conveyance being used for the carriage of persons; or
- (b) any other conveyance, which becomes detached from its winding rope.

36. The bringing to rest of any conveyance operated using the friction of a rope on a winding sheave by the apparatus provided—

- (a) in the headframe of the shaft; or
- (b) in the part of the shaft below the lowest landing for the time being in use,

for the purpose of bringing the conveyance to rest in the event of it being overwound.

37. The stoppage of any ventilating apparatus (other than an auxiliary fan) for over 30 minutes, except for planned maintenance, which causes a reduction in mine ventilation resulting in dangerous levels of noxious or flammable gases.

38. The collapse of any headframe, winding engine house, fan house or storage bunker.

Breathing apparatus

39. The malfunction of, or development of a defect in, breathing apparatus or a smoke helmet or other apparatus serving the same purpose or a self-rescuer where—

- (a) the malfunction or defect causes, or is likely to cause, a significant risk of personal injury to the user; or
- (b) immediately after use and as a result of its use any person receives first-aid or medical treatment because of that person's unfitness or suspected unfitness.

Emergency escape apparatus

40. The use of any apparatus—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

- (a) provided at a mine in accordance with regulation 4 of the Mines (Safety of Exit) Regulations 1988(3); or
- (b) used to leave a mine when apparatus and equipment normally so used is unavailable, other than for the purpose of training and practice.

Inrushes of gas or flowing material

- 41. The inrush of noxious or flammable gas from old workings.
- 42. The inrush of water or material which flows when wet from any source.

Insecure tips

- 43. Any event (including any movement of material or any fire) which indicates that a tip to which Part 1 of the 1969 Act applies is or is likely to become insecure.

Locomotives

- 44. The bringing to rest of an underground locomotive by means other than its safety circuit protective devices or normal service brakes, when not used for testing purposes.

Falls of ground

- 45. Any fall of ground which—
 - (a) results from a failure of an underground support system; and
 - (b) prevents persons travelling through the area affected by the fall, or otherwise exposes them to danger,other than one which is part of the normal operations at a mine.

Accidents causing specified injuries

- 46. Any accident in which any person suffers a specified injury.

PART 4

DANGEROUS OCCURENCES WHICH ARE REPORTABLE IN RELATION TO A QUARRY

Collapse of storage bunkers

- 47. The collapse of any storage bunker.

Sinking of craft

- 48. The sinking of any water-borne craft or hovercraft.

(3) [S.I. 1988/1729](#).

Projection of substances outside quarry

49.—(1) Following a blasting operation, the projection of any material beyond the designated danger zone or the projection of any material which caused or might have caused injury.

(2) In this paragraph, “danger zone” means the area determined for each blast under the shotfiring rules required by regulation 25(2)(a)(i) and (b) of the 1999 Regulations.

Misfires

50. Any misfire, as defined by regulation 2(1) of the 1999 Regulations.

Insecure tips

51. Any event (including any movement of material or any fire) which indicates that a tip to which the 1999 Regulations apply is or is likely to become insecure.

Movement of slopes or faces

52. Any movement or failure of an excavated slope or face which—

- (a) could cause the death of any person; or
- (b) adversely affects any building, contiguous land, transport system, footpath, public utility or service, watercourse, reservoir or area of public access.

Explosion or fire in vehicles or mobile plant

53. Any explosion or fire in—

- (a) a dump truck with a load capacity of at least 50 tonnes; or
- (b) an excavator with a bucket capacity of at least 5 cubic metres,

which results in the stoppage of that vehicle or plant for more than 24 hours, and which affects—

- (i) any place where persons normally work; or
- (ii) the route of egress from such a place.

PART 5

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES WHICH ARE REPORTABLE IN RESPECT OF A RELEVANT TRANSPORT SYSTEM

Collision or derailment of passenger trains

54. Any collision between a passenger train and another train.

55. The derailment of the whole or part of a passenger train.

Collision or derailment not involving passenger trains

56. Any collision between non-passenger trains—

- (a) on a running line, which causes damage to a train; or
- (b) in a siding, which causes damage to a train and an obstruction to a running line.

57. The derailment of a non-passenger train—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

- (a) on a running line, except a derailment during shunting operations which does not obstruct any other running line; or
- (b) in a siding, which causes an obstruction to a running line.

Accidents involving any train

58. Any collision between a train and a buffer stop which causes damage to the train, except a collision in a siding.

59. A train striking any cattle or horse, whether or not damage is caused to the train, or striking any other animal which causes damage necessitating immediate temporary or permanent repair (including damage to the windows of the driver's cab but excluding other damage consisting solely in the breakage of glass).

60. A train on a running line striking or being struck by any object which causes damage necessitating immediate temporary or permanent repair (including damage to the windows of the driver's cab but excluding other damage consisting solely in the breakage of glass) or which might have been liable to derail the train.

61. A train, other than one on a railway, striking or being struck by a road vehicle.

62. A passenger train, or a non-passenger train not fitted with continuous self-applying brakes, becoming unintentionally divided.

Failure of train parts

63. The failure of—

- (a) an axle;
- (b) a wheel or tyre, including a tyre loose on its wheel;
- (c) a rope or the rope's fastenings;
- (d) a winding plant or equipment involved in working an incline; or
- (e) any part of a train which is likely to cause an accident to that or any other train, or to cause personal injury to any person,

which occurs or is discovered whilst the train is on a running line.

Fire

64. Any fire—

- (a) in or on any part of a passenger train or a train carrying dangerous goods within the meaning of the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009(4);
- (b) in or on any part of a non-passenger train which was extinguished by a fire-fighting service;
- (c) seriously affecting the functioning of signalling equipment;
- (d) affecting the permanent way or works of a relevant transport system which necessitates the suspension of services over any line, or the closure of any part of a station or signal box or other premises, for a period—
 - (i) of more than 30 minutes in the case of any part of a relevant transport system below ground; and

(4) S.I. 2009/1348; regulations 2, 3, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 29, 32 and 34, and paragraph 4 of Schedule 2 were amended by S.I. 2011/1885, which also inserted regulations 19A, 19B, 19C, 19D, 19E and 19F.

- (ii) in any other case, of more than 1 hour; or
- (e) causing damage which could affect the running of a relevant transport system.

Severe electrical arcing or fusing

- 65.** Severe electrical arcing or fusing—
 - (a) in or on any part of any train; or
 - (b) which seriously affects the functioning of signalling equipment.

Level crossings

- 66.** Any train striking a road vehicle or gate at a level crossing.
- 67.** Any train running onto a level crossing when not authorised to do so.
- 68.** The failure of equipment at a level crossing which could cause a significant risk of personal injury to users of the road or path crossing the railway.

The permanent way and other works

- 69.** The failure of a rail in a running line or of a rack rail, which results in—
 - (a) a complete fracture of the rail through its cross-section; or
 - (b) in a piece becoming detached from the rail which requires the immediate stoppage of traffic or the immediate imposition of a lower speed restriction.
- 70.** The buckle of a running line which requires the immediate stoppage of traffic or the immediate imposition of a lower speed restriction.
- 71.** An aircraft or vehicle of any kind either landing on, running onto or coming to rest across the line, or damaging the line, so as to cause damage—
 - (a) which obstructs the line; or
 - (b) to any railway equipment at a level crossing.
- 72.** The runaway of an escalator, lift or passenger conveyor.
- 73.** The following classes of accident where they are likely to cause an accident to a train or a significant risk of personal injury to any person—
 - (a) the failure of a tunnel, bridge, viaduct, culvert, station or other structure or any part of it including the fixed electrical equipment of an electrified relevant transport system;
 - (b) any failure in the signalling system which could cause a significant risk to the safe passage of trains other than a failure of a traffic light controlling the movement of vehicles on a road;
 - (c) a slip of a cutting or of an embankment;
 - (d) flooding of the permanent way;
 - (e) the striking of a bridge by a vessel or by a road vehicle or its load; or
 - (f) the failure of any other portion of the permanent way or works.

Incidents of signals passed without authority

- 74.** Any train, travelling on a running line or entering a running line from a siding, passing a signal displaying a stop aspect without authority, unless the stop aspect was not displayed in sufficient time for the driver to stop safely at the signal.

PART 6

DANGEROUS OCCURRENCES WHICH ARE REPORTABLE IN RESPECT OF AN OFFSHORE WORKPLACE

Release of petroleum hydrocarbon

75. The unintentional release of petroleum hydrocarbon on or from an offshore installation which—

- (a) results in—
 - (i) a fire or explosion; or
 - (ii) the taking of action to prevent or limit the consequences of a potential fire or explosion; or
- (b) could cause a specified injury to, or the death of, any person.

Fire or explosion

76. Any fire or explosion at an offshore installation, other than one caused by the release of petroleum hydrocarbon, which results in the stoppage of plant or the suspension of normal work.

Release or escape of dangerous substances

77. The unintentional or uncontrolled release or escape of any substance (other than petroleum hydrocarbon) on or from an offshore installation which could cause a significant risk of personal injury to any person.

Collapses

78. Any unintentional collapse or partial collapse of any offshore installation or of any plant on an offshore installation which jeopardises the overall structural integrity of the installation.

Equipment

79. The failure of equipment required to maintain a floating offshore installation on station which could cause a specified injury to, or the death of, any person.

Dropping objects

80. The dropping of any object on an offshore installation or on an attendant vessel or into the water adjacent to an installation or vessel which could cause a specified injury to, or the death of, any person.

Weather damage

81. Any damage to or on an offshore installation caused by adverse weather conditions and which could cause a specified injury to, or the death of, any person.

Collisions

82. Any collision between a vessel or aircraft and an offshore installation which causes damage to the installation, the vessel or the aircraft.

83. Any occurrence with the potential for a collision between a vessel and an offshore installation where, had a collision occurred, it might have jeopardised the overall structural integrity of the installation.

Subsidence or collapse of seabed

84. Any subsidence or collapse of the seabed likely to affect the foundations or the overall structural integrity of an offshore installation.

Loss of stability or buoyancy

85. Any incident which causes the loss of stability or buoyancy of a floating offshore installation.

Evacuation

86. The partial or complete evacuation of an offshore installation in the interests of safety.

Falls into water

87. Any fall of a person into water from more than 2 metres.

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 10

DISEASES REPORTABLE OFFSHORE

1. Chickenpox.
2. Cholera.
3. Diphtheria.
4. Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary).
5. Acute encephalitis.
6. Erysipelas.
7. Food poisoning.
8. Legionellosis.
9. Malaria.
10. Measles.
11. Meningitis.
12. Meningococcal septicaemia (without meningitis).
13. Mumps.
14. Paratyphoid fever.
15. Plague.
16. Acute poliomyelitis.
17. Rabies.
18. Rubella.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

19. Scarlet fever.
20. Tetanus.
21. Tuberculosis.
22. Typhoid fever.
23. Typhus.
24. Viral haemorrhagic fevers.
25. Viral hepatitis.

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 18

REVOCATIONS AND AMENDMENTS

Table 1

Revocations

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Revocation</i>
The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995	S.I. 1995/3163	The whole instrument
The Diving at Work Regulations 1997	S.I. 1997/2776	Paragraph 5 of Schedule 2
The Quarries Regulations 1999	S.I. 1999/2024	The entries in Schedule 5 relating to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995
The Railway Safety Regulations 1999	S.I. 1999/2244	Regulation 7
The Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999	S.I. 1999/3232	Paragraph 6 of Schedule 9
The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001	S.I. 2001/2975	Paragraph 10 of Schedule 11
The Manufacture and Storage of Explosives Regulations 2005	S.I. 2005/1082	Paragraph 40 of Part 2 of Schedule 5
The Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005	S.I. 2005/3117	Paragraph 4 of Schedule 9
The Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems (Safety) Regulations 2006	S.I. 2006/599	Paragraph 1 of Schedule 6
The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences (Amendment) Regulations 2012	S.I. 2012/199	The whole instrument

Table 2**Amendments**

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
The Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977	S.I. 1977/500	<p>For the first “a” in regulation 6(1) substitute “an over three day injury,”; and for regulation 6(3) substitute “(3) In this regulation—</p> <p>“notifiable accident or dangerous occurrence” and “notifiable disease” mean any accident, dangerous occurrence or disease, as the case may be, notice of which is required to be given by virtue of any of the relevant statutory provisions within the meaning of section 53(1) of the 1974 Act; and</p> <p>“over three day injury” means an injury required to be recorded in accordance with regulation 12(1)(b) of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013.”</p>
The Mines (Safety of Exit) Regulations 1988	S.I. 1988/1729	<p>In regulation 3(4)(c) for the words “person, if any, for the time being nominated under Schedule 4 to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985” substitute “nominated person, if any, within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013”; and in regulation 7(5) (b) for the words “person, if any, nominated under Schedule 4 to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1985” substitute “nominated person, if any, within the meaning of regulation 2(1) of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013”.</p>
The Offshore Installations (Safety Representatives and Safety Committees) Regulations 1989	S.I. 1989/971	<p>After “notifiable incident” in regulation 17(3) (a) insert “or an over three day injury”; and for regulation 17(6) substitute “(6) In this regulation—</p> <p>“notifiable incident” means any death, injury, disease or dangerous occurrence which is required to be reported under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013; and</p>

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Amendment</i>
		“over three day injury” means an injury required to be recorded in accordance with regulation 12(1)(b) of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013.”.
The Gas Safety (Management) Regulations 1996	S.I. 1996/551	In regulation 7(14) for the words “regulation 6(1) of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995” substitute “regulation 11(1) of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013”.
The Offshore Installations and Wells (Design and Construction, etc.) Regulations 1996	S.I. 1996/913	In regulation 9(2) for the words “the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995” substitute “the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013”.
The Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996	S.I. 1996/1513	In regulation 5(2)(b) for the words “regulation 7 of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995” substitute “regulation 12 of the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013”.
The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999	S.I. 1999/743	In regulation 15(4) for the words “the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995” substitute “the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013”.
The Quarries Regulations 1999	S.I. 1999/2024	In regulation 40(3) for the words “the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995” substitute “the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013”.
The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007	S.I. 2007/320	In regulation 19(2)(d) for the words “the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995” substitute “the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013”.