



INCA Accident Survey Report 2015

The Insulated Render and Cladding Association (INCA) is committed to reducing accident incidence rates within the construction industry in partnership with Build UK.

In order to measure progress, INCA collects information from its contractor members every year on accidents occurring to their workforces. The following report summarises the results of the INCA Accident Survey for the period 1 January to 31 December 2015.

INCA

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INCA Members

All 53 INCA contractor members, in membership at the time of this survey, provided their accident figures which is a 100% response rate (see appendix A).

This is an excellent result which continues to provide a benchmark for INCA to measure improvements in the safety record of its members compared with non-members.

In 2015, INCA contractor members employed **13,615** operatives, **9,612 (71%)** of which were direct employees and **4,003 (29%)** of which were labour only sub-contractors.

Accidents

INCA members were asked to provide the following accident information in relation to the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR):

- Fatal injuries
- Specified injuries
- Injuries resulting in more than 7 days absence from normal activities
- Dangerous Occurrences
- Work-Related Diseases.

The collated accident information for INCA members for 2015 is shown in the table below.

Collated reportable accidents occurring to INCA members in 2015:

	Fatal Injuries	Specified Injuries	Over 7-Day Injuries
Employees	0	4	43
Self-employed	0	3	3
Members of the public	0	1	N/A

In addition, INCA members recorded three Dangerous Occurrences but no work-related diseases.

Accident Incidence Rates

In order to compare its figures from 2015 with those from last year (see appendix B), INCA has calculated accident incidence rates as follows:

$$\frac{\text{No. of reported accidents} \times 100,000}{\text{Total no. of operatives}}$$

In addition, INCA has compared its accident rates with those of the industry and Build UK. However, caution should be exercised when considering the results as it is believed that the accident figures for the industry as compiled by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) are under-reported by approximately 40% and those for INCA are merely projected for comparison purposes (see appendix C).

Rate of Fatal Injury

	INCA	Build UK	Industry
No. of fatal injuries	0	3	35
Fatal injury rate (per 100,000 workers)	0	1.12	1.62

Rate of Specified Injury

	INCA	Build UK	Industry
No. of specified injuries	7	405	2,468
Specified injury rate (per 100,000 workers)	51	151.7	114.6

Rate of Over 7-Day Injury

	INCA	Build UK	Industry
No. of over 7-day injuries	46	440	4,278
Over 7-day injury rate (per 100,000 workers)	338	164.8	200.6

Please note that caution should be exercised when considering the rate of Over 7-day Injury as INCA represents a comparatively smaller number of employees.

Types of Accidents

The breakdown of the types of accidents occurring to INCA members in 2015 is shown in the table below. For comparison to previous years, please see appendix D.

Breakdown of types of reportable accidents occurring to INCA members in 2015

	Specified	%	Over 7-Day	%
Contact with moving machinery	6	86%	5	10%
Hit by a moving, flying or falling object			1	2%
Hit something fixed or stationary			1	2%
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying			17	37%
Slipped, tripped or fell on the same level			12	26%
Fell from a height (less than 2m)	1	14%	5	12%
Fell from a height (more than 2m)			1	2%
Injured by an animal			1	2%
Assaulted by a person			1	2%
Other			2	5%
Total	7	100%	46	100%

The Construction Industry Profile

Around 6% of employees in the UK are engaged in construction occupations. Construction accounts for 7% of all reported injuries to employees in the workplace but 24% of deaths and 10% of specified injuries.¹

In 2014/15, half of fatalities in the construction sector were the result of a fall from height compared with 29% across all industries. Falls also made up 33% of the specified injuries in construction. Slips and trips were responsible for 27% and struck by an object 13% of all construction specified injuries.²

Handling injuries accounted for 30% of all over 7-day injuries in construction which is similar to the figure across all industries (28%). 21% of over 7-day injuries in construction were the result of a slip or trip compared to 25% across all industries. Falls from height only represented 11% of all construction 7-day injuries.

¹ HSE, *Health and Safety in Construction Sector in Great Britain, 2014/15*

² HSE, *Health and Safety Statistics Annual Report for Great Britain 2014/15*

Conclusion

INCA recorded **no fatalities** for the sixth consecutive year since it began collecting accident information in 2009/10. The specified injury rate of **51 per 100,000** workers is 55% lower than the wider industry (114.6), 66% lower than Build UK (151.7) and 36% lower than INCA's result last year (80.3), which shows that INCA members have made significant progress in reducing specified injury rates.

INCA members reported 46 over 7-day injuries giving an incidence rate of **338 per 100,000** workers which is higher than the rates of Build UK (164.8) and the wider construction industry (200.6).

The majority of all injuries occurring to INCA members resulted from either handling, slips and trips, or working at height and members should refer to the relevant HSE guidance to minimise injuries from these types of hazards:

- [Manual Handling at Work](#)
- [Manual Handling - What You Need to Know as a Busy Builder](#)
- [Watch your Step in the Construction Industry \(Slips and Trips\)](#)
- [Work at Height Regulations 2005](#)
- [Avoiding Falls from Height in the Workplace](#)
- [Working on Roofs](#)
- [Safe Working Practices on Fragile Roofs](#)

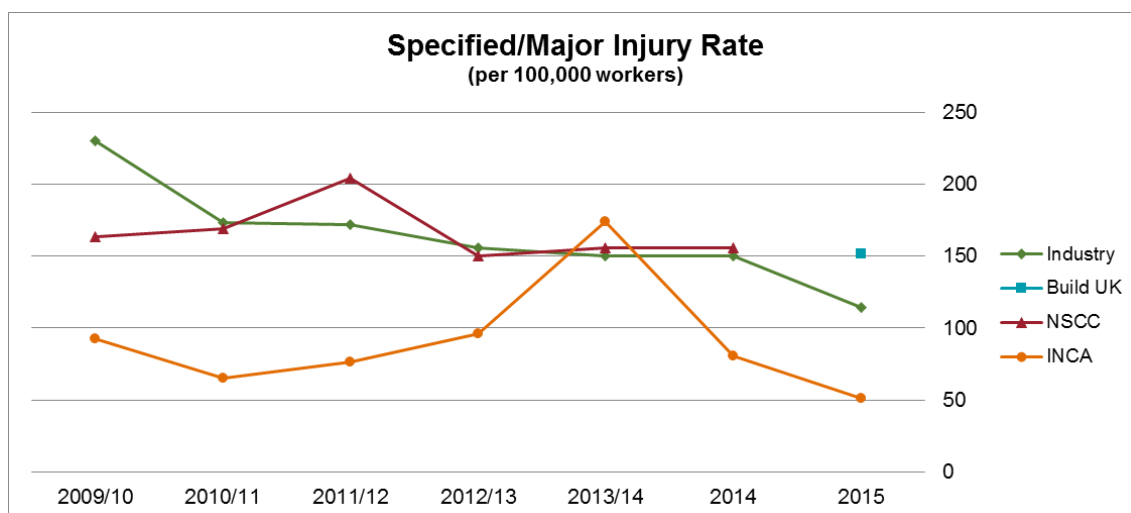
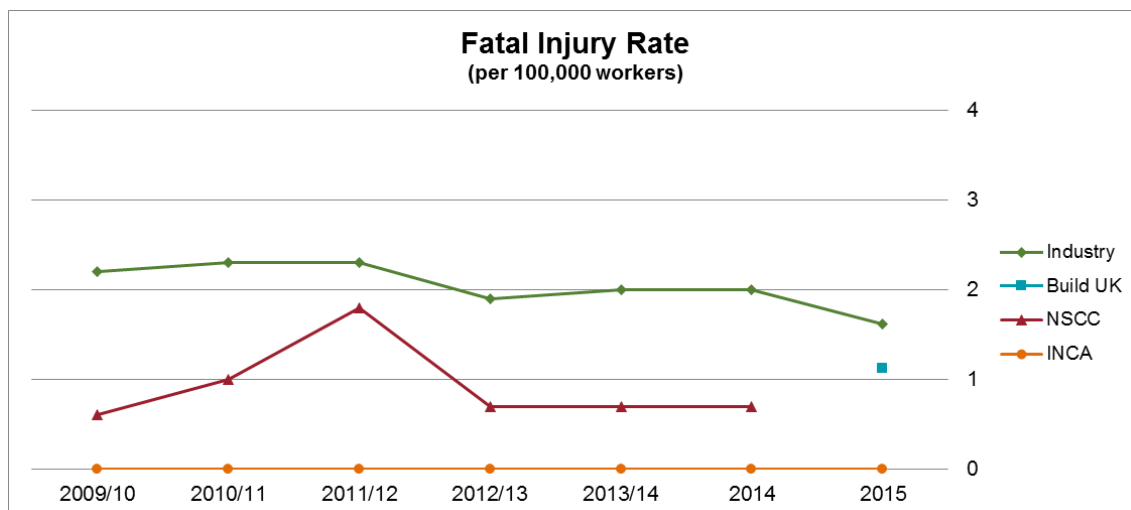
Appendix A – INCA Contractor Members

A.C. Whyte & Co. Ltd	Mears Ltd
AFS (Scotland) Ltd	Mulalley Planned Maintenance T/A Renocon Ltd
Ailsa Building Contractors Ltd	P Casey & Co
Aire Valley Exteriors Ltd	Pegasus Externals Ltd
Amber Construction Services Limited	Perfect Render Solutions Limited
Anglian Building Products	Primars Coatings Services Ltd
Aspiration Solar T/A Aspiration Energy	Prime Partitions (Liverpool) Ltd
Astley Facades (UK) Ltd	Purkiss Brothers & Son Ltd
Bersche-Rolt Ltd	PWM Contracts
British Gas	R & M Williams Ltd
Build-Therm Services Ltd	R W Hough & Sons Ltd
Burrows Home Comfort	Rateavon Ltd
C&P Plastering Contractors Ltd	Regency Plastering Ltd
CCG (Scotland) Ltd	Retrofit UK Ltd
Celtic Rendering Systems Ltd	Robertson Construction Group Ltd
Complete Rendering Solutions LLP	S J Donnelly Ltd
Concrete Repairs Ltd (CRL)	SERS Energy Solutions Ltd
CPM Contracts Ltd	SSE Energy Solutions
E.ON Energy Solutions Ltd	Stanmore Contractors Ltd
External Wall Services	Sykes Specialist Contracting Ltd
FM External Insulation UK Ltd	Thrift Energy
Gaffney & Guinan Contractors Ltd	VolkerLaser Ltd
Jefferies Contractors Ltd	Westdale Services Ltd
Joyner Group	Westville
JPL Plastering Contractors Ltd	Woodman Bros Ltd
K & E Peck Ltd	Yesero Ltd
Lawtech Group	

Appendix B – Changes in INCA Accident Incidence Rates

Year	Fatal Injury Rate (per 100,000 workers)	Specified/Major Injury Rate (per 100,000 workers)	Over 7-day Injury Rate (per 100,000 workers)
2015	0	51	338
2014	0	80.3	66.4
2013/14	0	174.3 ³	146.6
2012/13	0	95.9	191.7 ⁴
2011/12	0	76.4	
2010/11	0	65.1	
2009/10	0	92.6	

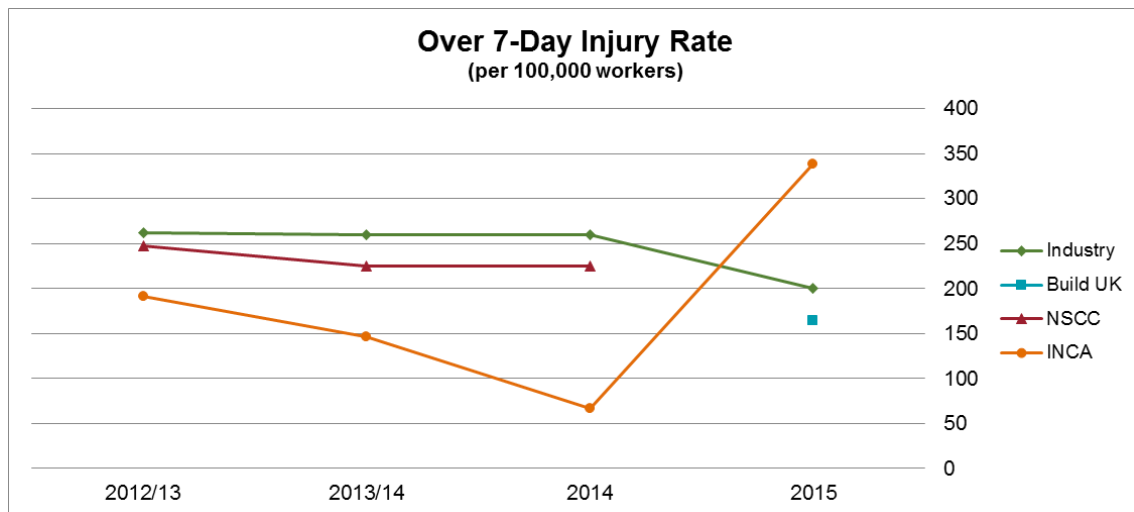
Appendix C – Comparison of INCA, Build UK⁵ and Industry Injury Rates



³ The reporting requirements for RIDDOR were changed part way through the year with major injuries required to be reported until 31 September 2013 and specified injures required to be reported from 1 October 2013.

⁴ The reporting requirements for RIDDOR were changed with over 3-day injuries ceasing to be reported on 5 April 2012 and over 7-day injuries required to be reported from 6 April 2012.

⁵ Build UK was formed in 1 September 2015 through the merger of NSCC and UKCG



Appendix D – Comparison of Types of Accidents occurring to INCA Members

	2015	2014	2013/ 2014	2012/ 2013	2011/ 2012	2010/ 2011	2009/ 2010
Contact with moving machinery	20%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	0.5%
Hit by a moving, flying or falling object	2%	11%	9%	6%	11%	4%	10%
Hit by a moving vehicle		2%	1%			2%	1%
Hit something fixed or stationary	2%	2%	2%	6%	5%	3%	4%
Injured while handling, lifting or carrying	33%	45%	27%	18%	31%	31%	31%
Slipped, tripped or fell on the same level	23%	20%	22%	25%	22%	23%	33%
Fell through fragile material (more than 2m)				6%			
Fell through fragile material (less than 2m)			2%	1%			
Fell from a height (more than 2m)	2%	5%	5%	1%	4%	1%	1%
Fell from a height (less than 2m)	10%	11%	16%	13%	6%	13%	5%
Trapped by something collapsing							
Drowned or asphyxiated							
Contact with harmful substance				3%	2%	1%	0.5%
Exposed to fire				1%			2%
Exposed to an explosion							
Contact with electricity							2%
Injured by an animal	2%		2%	1%	1%	1%	0.5%
Assaulted by a person	2%		1%			2%	
Other	4%		9%	17%	15%	15%	11%