



هيئة تنظيم الكهرباء - عمان
AUTHORITY FOR ELECTRICITY REGULATION, OMAN

**A brief guide to the Serious Incidents Reporting
Regulation in Electricity and Related Water sector**

Final Version

September 2018

Purpose

Reporting of Serious Incidents or Serious Occurrences is a legal requirement that informs how risks arise, and if the risk needs to be investigated. Furthermore, the reporting of Serious Incidents or Serious Occurrences aims to provide details on how to avoid future health and safety incidents which consequently will lead to the improvement of the business delivery.

This document aims to assist Licensees and contractors with reporting duties to comply with the Serious Incidents Reporting Regulation (SIRR) that was issued by the Authority on 26 January 2017 and to understand the reporting requirements.

The SIRR requires Licensees and contractors to report and keep records of:

- Work-related incidents which cause death;
- Work-related incidents which cause certain serious injuries (reportable injuries);
- Certain ‘serious occurrences’ (incidents with the potential to cause harm).

Work-related Incidents

Not all incidents need to be reported, the regulation requires reporting only when:

1. The incidents are work-related; and
2. The incident results in an injury of a type which is reportable as listed under ‘Types of reportable injuries’ section of this document.

When deciding if the incidents that led to the death or injury is work-related, the key issues to consider while reporting shall comply with the SIRR. Annex 1 illustrates a flowchart for Serious Incidents reporting.

Types of reportable injuries

i. Deaths

All deaths to any persons must be reported if they arise from a work-related incident, including an act of physical violence to a worker. This also includes suspected cases of suicide at work.

ii. Specified injuries to workers

- a. Serious burns to the body, or damaging the eyes, respiratory system or other vital organs;
- b. A serious fracture that leads to disability, other than to fingers, and toes;
- c. Amputation of an arm, hand, finger, thumb, leg, foot or toe;
- d. Permanent loss of sight;
- e. Unconsciousness caused by serious head injury, asphyxia or blood loss.
- f. Any other serious injuries arising from working in an enclosed space, which requires admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours.

iii. Injuries to non-workers

Work-related incidents involving members of the public or people who are not at work must be reported if a person is injured (as mentioned in ii above), and is taken from the scene of the incidents to hospital for treatment to that injury. There is no requirement to report incidents where people are taken to hospital purely as a precaution when no injury is apparent.

Reportable Serious Occurrences

Dangerous occurrences are certain at work, specified as ‘near-miss’ events which has a potential to cause Serious Incident. Not all such events require reporting under the SIRR.

The reporting shall be work related and may include;

- a. The collapse of buildings and overturning of heavy parts and equipment;
- b. Plant or equipment coming into contact with overhead power lines or underground cables;
- c. Explosions or fires of assets causing work to be stopped;
- d. There is a major release of a hazardous substance.

The reporting of the Serious Occurrences shall comply with the SIRR. Annex 1 illustrates a flowchart for Serious Occurrences reporting.

Annex 1

