

For discussion on  
16 June 2015

## Legislative Council Panel on Manpower

### Hong Kong's Occupational Safety Performance in 2014

#### Purpose

This paper briefs Members on Hong Kong's occupational safety performance in 2014.

#### Occupational Safety Performance

2. In 2014, the number of occupational injuries<sup>1</sup> was 37 523, representing a drop of 1.3% over 38 027 in 2013. The number of industrial accidents<sup>2</sup> for all sectors in 2014 was 11 677, down by 1.2% when compared with 11 820 in 2013; while the accident rate per 1 000 workers also decreased by 3.1% from 19.6 to 19.0 (**Table 1**). Most of the accidents, except those of the construction industry and container handling, were of a minor nature and mainly involved “slip, trip or fall on the same level” and “incorrect manual lifting or carrying”.

**Table 1 – Industrial Accidents**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Fatal cases</b>	18	29	29	28	25 (-10.7%)
<b>Non-fatal cases</b>	13 997	13 629	12 518	11 792	11 652 (-1.2%)
<b>Total</b>	14 015	13 658	12 547	11 820	11 677 (-1.2%)
<b>Accident Rate/1 000 workers</b>	24.9	23.6	21.3	19.6	19.0 (-3.1%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote percentage change of 2014 when compared with 2013.

2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage change is calculated from unrounded accident rates.

<sup>1</sup> Occupational injuries refer to injury cases in workplaces reported under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, resulting in death or incapacity for work of over three days.

<sup>2</sup> Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.

3. There were 25 industrial fatalities in 2014, of which 20 occurred at construction sites (figures of 2013 were 28 and 22 respectively). A breakdown of the industrial accidents by industry in 2014 is at **Annex 1**. In 2015 (as at early-June), there were eight industrial fatalities, of which seven occurred at construction sites.

### Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry

4. There were 3 467 accidents in the construction industry in 2014, up by 7.3% when compared with 3 232 in 2013. The accident rate per 1 000 workers was 41.9 in 2014, up by 2.7% when compared with 40.8 in 2013 (**Table 2**). A breakdown by type of accident for the construction industry is at **Annex 2**.

5. There were 20 construction fatalities in 2014, most of which involved persons falling from height (7 cases), lifting operation (3 cases) and electrocution (2 cases). The fall-from-height fatalities involved workers falling from tower working platform (2 cases), bamboo scaffold (1 case), opening (1 case) and ladder (1 case), etc. In 2015 (as at early-June), there were seven construction fatalities and most of them involved persons falling from height (4 cases) and lifting machinery (2 cases).

**Table 2 – Industrial Accidents in the Construction Industry**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Fatal cases</b>	9	23	24	22	20 (-9.1%)
<b>Non-fatal cases</b>	2 875	3 089	3 136	3 210	3 447 (+7.4%)
<b>Total</b>	2 884	3 112	3 160	3 232	3 467 (+7.3%)
<b>Accident Rate/ 1 000 workers</b>	52.1	49.7	44.3	40.8	41.9 (+2.7%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote percentage change in 2014 when compared with 2013.

2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage change is calculated from unrounded accident rates.

### Industrial Accidents in the Food and Beverage Services Sector

6. The number of industrial accidents in the food and beverage services sector topped all industries. The number of accidents decreased to 5 566 in 2014, down by 3% when compared with 5 740 in 2013. The accident rate per 1 000 workers also saw a decrease from 24.2 to 22.9, down by 5.3% (**Table 3**). A breakdown of the accidents in the food and beverage services sector by type of accident is at **Annex 3**.

**Table 3 – Industrial Accidents in the Food and Beverage Services Sector**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Fatal cases</b>	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Non-fatal cases</b>	7 541	7 158	6 215	5 740	5 566 (-3%)
<b>Total</b>	7 541	7 158	6 216	5 740	5 566 (-3%)
<b>Accident Rate/1 000 workers</b>	34.7	30.9	26.4	24.2	22.9 (-5.3%)

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets denote percentage change in 2014 when compared with 2013.

2. The accident rates per thousand workers are rounded to one decimal place, whereas the relevant percentage change is calculated from unrounded accident rates.

### Industrial Accidents of Container Handling

7. In 2014, the number of industrial accidents involving container handling was 59, down by 9.2% when compared with 65 in 2013. Common accidents included “slip, trip or fall on same level”, “striking against or struck by moving object” and “injured whilst lifting or carrying”. There were three industrial fatalities involving container handling in 2014 whilst no industrial fatality of this nature occurred in 2015 (as at early-June). A breakdown by type of accident is at **Annex 4**.

### **Counter Measures**

8. The Labour Department (“LD”) continues to safeguard the safety and health of people at work through inspection and enforcement, publicity and promotion, as well as education and training, with a view to minimising hazards

at workplaces. LD is particularly concerned about the occupational safety performance of the construction industry, the food and beverage industry and the container handling industry, as the number of fatalities and accident rate in the construction industry topped all industries, the food and beverage industry recorded the highest number of industrial accidents among all industries, and a number of fatal accidents occurred in the container handling industry in 2014.

## **Measures to Enhance Occupational Safety and Health**

### **(I) Construction Industry**

9. With the commencement of mega works projects and a large number of maintenance works projects for old buildings in recent years, and in anticipation of the continuous construction boom in the coming years, the construction workforce increased to over 80 000 in 2014. In face of these severe challenges to the occupational safety and health (“OSH”) in the construction industry, LD has formulated a set of counter measures in collaboration with the trade associations, workers’ unions, the Construction Industry Council (“CIC”) and the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”). LD also strives to prevent accidents caused by systemic deficiencies through measures including stepping up inspection and enforcement action, tackling systemic risks, launching safety accreditation and sponsorship schemes, and enhancing publicity and promotional activities.

### **Stepping up Inspection and Enforcement Efforts**

10. On enforcement, LD has stepped up inspection and enforcement since the upsurge of construction projects in 2011/12. Apart from conducting over 50 000 regular site inspections each year, LD will continue to launch special enforcement operations targeting at high-risk processes, such as work-at-height, lifting operations, electrical work and marine construction works. LD will take immediate enforcement action without prior warning upon discovery of breaches of work safety legislation. In 2014, LD issued a total of 930 suspension notices (“SNs”) and 1 395 improvement notices (“INs”), and initiated 2 177 prosecutions concerning construction safety<sup>3</sup>.

11. With regard to OSH of the major works projects, LD, through stepping up liaison with the project proponents, urges the contractors concerned to strengthen their site safety management systems in respect of high-risk

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<sup>3</sup> In 2011, LD issued a total of 336 SNs and 772 INs, and initiated 1 259 prosecutions to the construction industry. Compared with 2011, the enforcement figures of 2014 increased by 177%, 81% and 73% respectively.

processes (such as operation of heavy machinery and sea-based construction works). For example, LD has worked with contractors to strengthen the participation of professional resident site staff in monitoring work safety and to step up safety audits for major works projects so as to eliminate potential work hazards. To curb systemic safety risks at source more effectively, LD will continue to urge contractors and site management personnel to incorporate, in a timely manner, safety elements in the work method statements and design during the project design, tendering and preparatory stages as well as the construction phase.

12. As regards the work safety of sea-based construction works, LD will, pursuant to the relevant OSH legislation, continue to urge employers/contractors to assess whether workers engaged in construction works adjacent to or over water are liable to fall with a risk of drowning, and to provide secure fencing and rescue equipment at workplaces with potential risks to prevent drowning. LD will also require employers to ensure that their employees wear lifejackets where there is drowning hazard at work. Apart from conducting surprise site inspections, LD has launched joint enforcement operations with the Marine Department (“MD”) since end-2014, and has established a referral mechanism for timely follow-up of any unsafe working condition to tackle work practices contravening safety requirements for sea-based construction works. In addition, LD has organized a safety seminar for the industry in collaboration with MD, produced safety guidelines related to sea-based construction works to raise safety awareness on works over water, and reminded employers/contractors concerned of their responsibilities to provide relevant sea-based works safety training for the construction workers. LD will continue with its enforcement and publicity efforts and will, together with other relevant works departments, consider stepping up on-site monitoring of work safety and strengthening systemic safety audits.

13. In a bid to raise the level of penalty for non-compliance with safety requirements, LD submits full information to the court for reference in sentencing. Such information includes the serious consequences arising from the accidents in question, the upward trend of the number of concerned accidents, and the highest penalty imposed on similar cases in the past, etc. Depending on the circumstances of individual cases, LD will request the Department of Justice to consider filing a review or an appeal to the court in respect of the conviction and the penalty when necessary. We note that the fines imposed by the court on convicted cases related to fatal industrial accidents in the construction industry increased notably in the past two years when compared with the past.

## Tackling Systemic Risks

14. In view of the spate of serious incidents involving work-at-height, lifting operation, tunnelling works and electrical work in recent years, LD has conducted safety audits on these processes and analyses of their underlying systemic risks with a view to formulating relevant preventive measures. LD has conveyed the relevant systemic safety problems and preventive measures to contractors of the industry. Through the issue of systemic safety alerts, LD has appealed to registered safety officers (“RSO”) and registered safety auditors (“RSA”) to apply the safety management principles when discharging their statutory duties in advising their clients/ employers on the preventive measures. RSO and RSA have been reminded of the importance of taking proactive steps to ensure that their clients/ employers are fully aware of the potential adverse implications and consequences should their clients/ employers overrule or neglect their advice. The aforesaid systemic safety alerts have also been uploaded onto LD’s website for reference by the industry and the Green Card training course providers.

15. To raise the industry’s awareness of the systemic safety problems and the proper implementation of preventive measures, LD from time to time organized thematic large-scale promotion and educational programmes, including safety seminars on lifting operations, tunnelling works, work-at-height and electrical work in 2014. LD, in collaboration with OSHC, organized a “Safety Seminar on Falsework Safety” and a “Work-at-height Safety Forum cum Safety Equipment Exhibition” in March and April 2015 respectively, with a view to enhancing the safety awareness of the industry.

16. With regard to work-at-height safety, LD, in collaboration with CIC, organized a “Repair, Maintenance, Alteration and Addition (“RMAA”) Safety Conference” in February 2014 to discuss ways of enhancing work-at-height safety while carrying out works at the external wall. CIC subsequently published the “Guidelines on Planking Arrangement for Providing Working Platforms on Bamboo Scaffolds” in May 2014 to delineate the responsibilities among principal contractors and sub-contractors on planking arrangement for providing working platforms on bamboo scaffolds, with a view to ensuring that suitable working platforms are available for use by workers carrying out works at the external wall. LD updated the “Code of Practice for Bamboo Scaffolding Safety” (“CoP”) accordingly in June 2014. LD will take into account the aforesaid Guidelines and CoP when enforcing safety regulations relating to the use of bamboo scaffolds for work-at-height. In addition, LD has organized briefing sessions for the relevant trade associations to urge the industry to comply with the relevant Guidelines and CoP.

17. Furthermore, RMAA industry stakeholders raised in a work safety forum in 2013 that, as erection/ dismantling work for truss-out scaffold were completed within a short duration, it would pose practical difficulties to the industry if the inspection and testing of anchor devices could only be undertaken by a structural engineer (“SE”) before commencement of the works. After consulting the OSH Committee under the Labour Advisory Board, construction industry stakeholders, professional bodies and relevant government departments, LD decided in early 2014 to allow “competent persons” (“CP”) who had received specific training to conduct the relevant inspection and testing work. Such arrangement would need to be implemented in conjunction with a corresponding safety training and monitoring mechanism to ensure that the safety standard of the inspection and testing work performed by a CP would be on par with that conducted by an SE. The corresponding mechanism includes requiring the CP to complete the relevant certificate course organized by OSHC; and to comply with the “Safety Guidebook” formulated by LD, OSHC and the relevant professionals, as well as the specific requirements of the inspection and testing of anchor devices, and the provisions of the relevant licensing and monitoring mechanism, etc. OSHC launched the relevant certificate course in March 2014. As at end-May 2015, 13 classes had been organised and a total of 96 trainees issued with the relevant certificates. OSHC will continue to organise such courses this year to meet the enthusiastic response from the industry.

#### Safety Accreditation and Sponsorship Scheme

18. LD, in collaboration with OSHC, launched safety accreditation and sponsorship schemes in recent years with a view to encouraging small and-medium sized contractors to adopt safe working methods, which include:

- (i) **RMAA Safety Accreditation Scheme:** LD and OSHC jointly launched the “OSH Star Enterprise Safety Accreditation Scheme” for the RMAA industry in June 2012. The Scheme covers provision of safety training, subsidies for the purchase of fall arresting devices and safety audits for small and-medium sized RMAA contractors; and offer of premium discounts up to 50% to those contractors accredited under the Scheme through collaboration with the insurance sector. For a small and-medium sized contractor employing five scaffolding workers, the company can save about \$300,000 in insurance premium every year. As at end-May 2015, 30 small and-medium sized contractors had been accredited. OSHC is processing a few dozens of other applications and will later step up promotion of the Scheme to target at works proponents.

- (ii) **Mobile Platform Sponsorship Scheme:** Among those fall-from-height fatal accidents, quite a number of the workers involved were working on places of work that were two to three metres above ground, and some cases involved the use of ladders. LD, in collaboration with OSHC, launched a sponsorship scheme in 2013 to encourage small and-medium sized contractors to purchase mobile working platforms so as to enhance work-at-height safety in the industry. As at end-May 2015, OSHC had approved more than 1 800 applications, and it is estimated that over 20 000 workers have benefitted from the scheme.
- (iii) **Light-Duty Working Platform Sponsorship Scheme:** LD, in collaboration with OSHC, launched a new sponsorship scheme in April 2015 to subsidize small and-medium sized contractors to purchase working platforms for carrying out light duties at restrictive workplaces, including step platforms and hop-up platforms, which were particularly suitable for certain special working environments (e.g. at restrictive space) so as to enhance the work safety of more workers. Furthermore, the MTR Corporation Limited (“MTRC”) also sponsored the expanded sponsorship scheme by financing contractors working under MTRC contracts and responsible for their property management to procure specified light-duty working platforms under the scheme. As at end- May 2015, OSHC had approved around 100 applications, and it is estimated that around 1 300 workers have benefitted from the scheme. LD will also discuss with industry stakeholders ways to promote the culture of safe working above ground through phasing out ladders on construction and renovation sites.

### Enhancing Publicity and Promotional Activities

19. Apart from the annual “Construction Industry Safety Award Scheme”, LD will continue to support workers’ unions and organisations in organising site safety talks. At these talks, family members of the victims of industrial accidents will share with frontline workers the causes of accidents, the prevention measures as well as the grief they suffered, with a view to heightening workers’ vigilance on safety at work. LD will also continue to stage roving exhibitions at locations near renovation and repair sites to directly promulgate safety knowledge of work-at-height, work in hot weather, and electrical work to workers and the general public. In addition, the on-going OSH promotional campaign for the electrical and mechanical sector, consisting of talks, seminars and outreach promotional visits to construction sites, will continue. Besides, LD produced and launched in October 2014 a new series of



TV API on improper use of ladders. The corresponding radio API was also launched in February 2014.

20. In addition, LD will continue to organise from time to time safety forums and seminars to instil work safety culture to construction workers. LD has also produced simple and reader-friendly OSH promotional leaflets in ethnic languages (including Hindi, Nepali and Pakistani) for ethnic minority workers, with a view to enhancing their OSH awareness.

## (II) Food and Beverage Services Sector

21. With regard to the occupational safety of the Food and Beverage Services Sector, LD will continue to co-organise with related organisations the territory-wide large scale “Catering Industry Safety Award Scheme”. As to some SMEs which would have difficulty in implementing OSH measures owing to lack of resources, OSHC has launched an “Outstanding OSH Restaurant – Pilot Scheme on Catering Safety Accreditation” for the catering industry since June 2013 to further improve the work safety of catering industry practitioners, and to encourage the industry to raise tidiness and cleanliness standards at workplaces. Relevant safety training is provided to employees of the enterprises participating in the Scheme to enhance their OSH awareness. The enterprises may also participate in the “Catering 5S Good Housekeeping Plan” in order to improve the workplace safety and tidiness and cleanliness standards. Enterprises that meet the audit requirements will be awarded OSHC’s “Outstanding OSH Catering Restaurant Certificate”, plus a subsidy up to \$5,000 for the purchase of slip resistant shoes, cut resistant gloves and heat resistant gloves that are in compliance with the concerned safety standards. As at end-May 2015, around 850 catering establishments had participated in the Scheme. LD, in collaboration with OSHC, also launched a catering OSH forum in March 2015 with a view to strengthening the occupational safety awareness of the catering employees.

22. OSHC completed a survey on the “OSH performance of the catering industry in Hong Kong” in 2014. The survey results indicated that OSH training for frontline workers of the catering industry had been seriously lacking and a lot of catering establishments had not provided suitable personal protective equipment to workers of different positions. The results also revealed that safety management of the catering industry had ample room for improvement. With a view to integrating its services in publicity and promotion, education, training, research and sponsorship schemes for the catering industry, OSHC established a “Catering Safety and Health Steering Committee” in 2014 to help promote and enhance the work safety standards of the catering industry.

23. In addition, LD produced a new series of TV and radio API's on work safety of the food and beverage services sector, which were launched in late February 2014. LD continues to organise regular health talks for employers and employees of the industry to enhance their occupational health awareness. In 2014, LD organised 402 occupational health talks for employees of the catering industry. As at end-April 2015, 126 health talks had been organised.

### (III) Container Handling

24. LD officers regularly conduct surprise inspections to container terminals and monitor various operations at the terminals, including operation of heavy machinery and equipment, cargo handling and other undertakings, in order to ensure compliance with OSH legislation. If and when non-compliance with legal requirements is found, LD will take out prosecutions and issue legal notices. In 2014, LD conducted over 1 100 inspections to container handling workplaces, with 63 SNs/INs issued and 19 prosecutions initiated. Besides, the arrangements for workers to take meal breaks and toilet breaks as well as the work arrangements during typhoons or under adverse weather conditions have been improved upon LD's intervention. LD will continue to follow up on the implementation of these improvement measures.

25. On publicity and promotion, LD from time to time organises OSH talks on container handling to enhance the OSH awareness of the industry stakeholders. LD organised an OSH talk for the industry in April 2015, covering the topics of getting access to up-to-date weather information, good driving attitudes, precautionary measures for outdoor work in air polluted environment and analysis of accidents. LD will continue to publish OSH publications to enhance the OSH awareness of the industry.

### **Way Forward**

26. LD will continue to work in close partnership with related organisations, such as OSHC, CIC, trade associations, workers' unions, professional bodies and other government bureaux/ departments to foster OSH through enforcement, promotion and publicity.

**Advice Sought**

27. Members are invited to offer views on the above measures.

Labour and Welfare Bureau  
Labour Department  
June 2015

**Industrial Accidents in All Workplaces in 2014  
- analysed by Industry Section**

**二零一四年所有工作地點之工業意外個案 - 按行業主類分析**

Industry Section 行業主類	2013 二零一三年	2014 二零一四年	Change 增減	Percentage Change 增減率
Agriculture, forestry and fishing 農業、林業及漁業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Mining and quarrying 採礦及採石業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Manufacturing 製造業	1 775 (1)	1 787	12	0.7%
Electricity, gas and waste management 電力、燃氣及廢棄物管理	95 (2)	79 (1)	-16	-16.8%
Construction 建造業	3 232 (22)	3 467 (20)	235	7.3%
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades 進出口貿易、批發及零售業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services 運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務	784 (3)	558 (4)	-226	-28.8%
Accommodation and food services 住宿及膳食服務	5 740	5 566	-174	-3.0%
Information and communications 資訊及通訊	6	14	8	133.3%
Financing and insurance 金融及保險	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Real estate 地產	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Professional and business services 專業及商用服務	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
Public administration, and social and personal services 公共行政以及社會及個人服務	188	206	18	9.6%
Other industries 其他行業	0	0	0	not applicable 不適用
<b>TOTAL 總數</b>	<b>11 820 (28)</b>	<b>11 677 (25)</b>	<b>-143</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
3. The above accident figures are recorded as at 25 March 2015.
4. The above statistics are compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

註釋:

1. 工業意外是指在《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。
2. 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數，數字已包括在意外數目內。
3. 上列意外數字為截至 2015 年 3 月 25 日所記錄的數字。
4. 以上的統計數字是按《香港標準行業分類 2.0 版》編製。

**Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry in 2014  
- analysed by Type of Accident**

**二零一四年建造業之工業意外個案 - 按意外類別分析**

Type of Accident 意外類別		2013 二零一三年	2014 二零一四年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects	受困於物件之內或物件之間	133	203 (2)	70
Injured whilst lifting or carrying	提舉或搬運物件時受傷	488	447	-41
Slip, trip or fall on same level	滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	779	855	76
Fall of person from height	人體從高處墮下	431 (15)	372 (7)	-59
Striking against fixed or stationary object	與固定或不動的物件碰撞	304	387	83
Striking against or struck by moving object	被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	602 (2)	640 (2)	38
Stepping on object	踏在物件上	6	9	3
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance	暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	15	24	9
Contact with electricity or electric discharge	觸電或接觸放出的電流	10	12 (2)	2
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object	受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	5	4	-1
Struck by falling object	遭墮下的物件撞擊	49 (2)	68 (5)	19
Struck by moving vehicle	遭移動中的車輛撞倒	17 (1)	25	8
Contact with moving machinery or object being machined	觸及開動中的機器或觸及以機器製造中的物件	216	213	-3
Drowning	遇溺	1 (1)	0	-1
Exposure to fire	火警燒傷	4	3 (1)	-1
Exposure to explosion	爆炸受傷	6	2	-4
Injured by hand tool	被手工具所傷	97	106	9
Injured by fall of ground	泥土傾瀉受傷	2 (1)	0	-2
Asphyxiation	窒息	0	1 (1)	1
Contact with hot surface or substance	觸及灼熱表面或物質	12	23	11
Injured by animal	被動物所傷	0	0	0
Injured in workplace violence	於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0
Others	其他類別	55	73	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>總數</b>	<b>3 232 (22)</b>	<b>3 467 (20)</b>	<b>235</b>

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. Figures in brackets denote the number of fatalities which has also been included in the number of accidents.
3. The above accident figures are recorded as at 25 March 2015.

註釋:

1. 工業意外是指在《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。
2. 括號內的數字顯示死亡人數，數字已包括在意外數目內。
3. 上列意外數字為截至 2015 年 3 月 25 日所記錄的數字。

**Industrial Accidents in Food and Beverage Services in 2014  
- analysed by Type of Accident**

**二零一四年餐飲服務業之工業意外個案 - 按意外類別分析**

Type of Accident 意外類別	2013 二零一三年	2014 二零一四年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	57	66	9
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	880	842	-38
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	1 026	1 072	46
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	35	33	-2
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	638	530	-108
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	327	338	11
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	1	2	1
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	47	52	5
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	3	3	0
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	0	0	0
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	28	31	3
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	19	28	9
Contact with moving machinery or object being machined 觸及開動中的機器或觸及以機器製造中的物件	82	85	3
Drowning 遇溺	0	0	0
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	10	9	-1
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	3	1	-2
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	1 251	1 186	-65
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	0
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	0	0
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	1 269	1 208	-61
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	10	3	-7
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0
Others 其他類別	54	77	23
<b>TOTAL</b> <b>總數</b>	<b>5 740</b>	<b>5 566</b>	<b>-174</b>

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. The above accident figures are recorded as at 25 March 2015.

註釋:

1. 工業意外是指《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。
2. 上列意外數字為截至 2015 年 3 月 25 日所記錄的數字。

**Annex 4**  
附件四

**Industrial Accidents of Container Handling in 2014**  
**- analysed by Type of Accident**

**二零一四年貨櫃處理作業之工業意外個案 - 按意外類別分析**

Type of Accident 意外類別	2013 二零一三年	2014 二零一四年	Change 增減
Trapped in or between objects 受困於物件之內或物件之間	0	4	4
Injured whilst lifting or carrying 提舉或搬運物件時受傷	5	8	3
Slip, trip or fall on same level 滑倒、絆倒或在同一高度跌倒	24	17	-7
Fall of person from height 人體從高處墮下	5	4	-1
Striking against fixed or stationary object 與固定或不動的物件碰撞	9	7	-2
Striking against or struck by moving object 被移動物件或與移動物件碰撞	15	9 (1)	-6
Stepping on object 踏在物件上	0	0	0
Exposure to or contact with harmful substance 暴露於有害物質中或接觸有害物質	0	0	0
Contact with electricity or electric discharge 觸電或接觸放出的電流	0	0	0
Trapped by collapsing or overturning object 受困於倒塌或翻側的物件	1 (1)	0	-1
Struck by falling object 遭墮下的物件撞擊	0	1 (1)	1
Struck by moving vehicle 遭移動中的車輛撞倒	0	1	1
Contact with moving machinery or object being machined 觸及開動中的機器或觸及以機器製造中的物件	1	0	-1
Drowning 遇溺	0	1 (1)	1
Exposure to fire 火警燒傷	1	0	-1
Exposure to explosion 爆炸受傷	0	0	0
Injured by hand tool 被手工具所傷	0	0	0
Injured by fall of ground 泥土傾瀉受傷	0	0	0
Asphyxiation 窒息	0	0	0
Contact with hot surface or substance 觸及灼熱表面或物質	1	1	0
Injured by animal 被動物所傷	0	0	0
Injured in workplace violence 於工作場所暴力事件中受傷	0	0	0
Others 其他類別	3	6	3
<b>TOTAL</b> <b>總數</b>	<b>65 (1)</b>	<b>59 (3)</b>	<b>-6</b>

Notes:

1. Industrial accidents refer to injuries and deaths arising from industrial activities in industrial undertakings as defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
2. Container handling is defined under the Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance.
3. The above accident figures are recorded as at 25 March 2015.

註釋:

1. 工業意外是指在《工廠及工業經營條例》所界定的工業經營內發生的受傷或死亡意外，而這些意外是因工業活動而引致的。
2. 貨櫃處理作業是根據《工廠及工業經營條例》界定。
3. 上列意外數字為截至 2015 年 3 月 25 日所記錄的數字。