

Report of Safety Statistics for IMCA Members – Period: 1 January–31 December 2001

1 Introduction

Members may recall that IMCA has produced an annual report of safety statistics (covering fatalities and injuries) supplied by members for the past five years. This Information Note reports the annual statistics for 2001, the sixth year for which we have produced such statistics.

2 Background

Although only a lagging indicator of health, safety and environmental performance, safety statistics are nevertheless seen as providing a useful insight into the performance of a company in this area. The purpose of the statistics is to record the safety performance of the IMCA contractor members each year and to enable IMCA members to benchmark their performance.

IMCA's Safety, Environment & Legislation (SEL) Core Committee is keen to improve consistency in the data collected and for the 2001 exercise, as (for the first time) in 2000, statistics have been produced that separate onshore and offshore activities, since in previous years some companies have included onshore work (both in fabrication yards and office work) in their data while others have only reported on their offshore activities.

The SEL Core Committee has agreed that it would be desirable for IMCA to develop standard, well defined leading and lagging indicators (in health, safety and environment), which could be promoted to clients and adopted by members, and so get away from the high reliance on lost time injuries (LTIs) as the judge for safety. Work is ongoing and much valuable feedback/input was gained at the dedicated workshop in 2001 and the Working Safer Offshore seminar in January 2002.

3 Safety Statistics for 1 January-31 December 2001

Overall Lost time injury frequency rate (Overall LTIFR)	2.97
Overall number of lost time injuries	162
Offshore lost time injury frequency rate (offshore LTIFR)	3.77
Onshore lost time injury frequency rate (onshore LTIFR)	0.86
Rate of Overall LTIFR (second highest-second lowest)	50.72-1.17

The statistics over the past five years have been as follows:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Overall LTIFR	4.96	4.86	3.72	3.46	2.97
Million hours worked per year	47.6	52.9	52.8	65.6	54.5
Total No. of LTIs	236	257	196	227	162
No. of fatalities	3	2	4	5	4
Fatal accident rate	6.3	3.8	7.6	7.6	7.3
No. of participating companies	23	32	28	31	32

4 4 Comments

- ◆ Overall the lost time injury frequency rate continued to show a downward trend on previous years;
- ◆ 32 IMCA contractor members participated in the 2001 exercise, which covered 54.5 million hours worked. This represents a decrease of nearly 17% in hours worked over the previous year;
- ◆ All participating members providing figures to the exercise reported their offshore data whereas only 25 companies provided onshore data. The offshore only LTIFR was based on 39.5 million hours worked;
- ◆ There were 162 lost time injuries reported that resulted in at least one day off work. This equates to an average of just more than three such injuries in every week of the year;
- ◆ There were four fatalities reported in 2001.

5 Comparison with Published Figures

At the time of going to print the report from IAGC – the International Association of Geophysical Contractors, was not available. Those of IADC – The International Association of Drilling Contractors – and OGP - The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (formerly E&P Forum) - have been published and are summarised in paragraphs 5.1/5.2 below. Last year's figures for IAGC are shown at 5.3:

5.1 IADC – The International Association of Drilling Contractors

The IADC database for 2001 has now been published. This covers 235.8 million man hours including drilling operations categorised as 'Land' and 'Water.' Their overall LTIFR was 4.94 for 2001, continuing the slight annual increase of the previous two years. For their 'water' operations, the LTIFR was 2.51, a slight improvement on their previous year. Their site shows five reported fatalities, which we calculate to indicate an overall FAR of 7.85.

5.2 OGP – The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers (formerly E&P Forum)

The OGP database for 2001 embraced 1,977 million hours worked, an increase of 21% on the 2000 database. This database is derived from 41 companies operating in 73 countries. It includes both E&P companies and their contractors working in both the upstream and downstream sectors, and onshore activities accounting for 78% of the total hours. The overall lost time injury frequency rate (LTIFR) was 1.59 per million hours worked. The LTIFR for offshore activities was 1.88 with the company rate at 1.34 and the contractor rate at 1.71. Overall the fatal accident rate (FAR) was 5.11, with the FAR for the offshore sector at 4.49. The definitions used in the OGP database are similar to those used in producing the IMCA statistics. All of these figures are the lowest recorded by OGP to date.

5.3 IAGC – the International Association of Geophysical Contractors

Their annual statistics cover their members' marine seismic only. We do not have the IAGC's 2001 or 2000 figures, however, in 1999 their statistics covered 15.5 million hours worked. The LTIFR was 3.55 and FAR was 6.45.

6 Definitions

In order to compile meaningful statistics, it is important that standard, consistent, well defined terms are used. For the purposes of compiling the IMCA statistics the following revised definitions are used:

No. of Fatalities – the total number of employees and others who died as a result of an accident (natural deaths are not included)

Fatal Accident Rate – number of fatalities per 100,000,000 hours worked

Hours Worked – for onshore operations – 'actual' hours worked, including overtime hours; for offshore operations – the hours worked, based on a 12-hour exposure day

Lost Time Injury (LTI) – comprises all accidental injuries (including fatalities and lost work day cases but excluding restricted work day cases)

Where:

- ◆ A lost work day case is any work related accidental injury other than a fatal injury which results in a person being unfit for work on the next shift/day; and
- ◆ A restricted workday case is any work related injury other than a fatality or lost work day case which results in a person being unfit for full performance of a regular job on the shift/day after the injury. Work might be:
 - An assignment to a temporary job;
 - Working in the regular job but not performing all the usual duties of the job.

Note: where no meaningful restricted work is being performed, the injury should be recorded as a lost work day case.

Offshore Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Offshore LTIFR)

$$\frac{\text{lost time injuries offshore} \times 1,000,000}{\text{offshore hours worked}}$$

Onshore Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Onshore LTIFR)

$$\frac{\text{lost time injuries onshore} \times 1,000,000}{\text{onshore hours worked}}$$

OVERALL Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (Offshore LTIFR)

$$\frac{\text{lost time injuries offshore} \times 1,000,000}{\text{total hours worked (offshore + onshore)}}$$

Individual Company OVERALL Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate

Company Number	Individual LTIFR	Hours worked – banding
1	1.16	D
2	2.26	D
3	8.56	A
4	5.18	C
5	5.82	B
6	9.96	C
7	14.99	A
8	1.17	B
9	0.00	A
10	3.23	D
11	2.34	B
12	2.76	D
13	3.40	C
14	6.11	A
15	6.63	C
16	1.90	D
17	0.00	A
18	5.89	B
19	3.67	C
20	2.06	A
21	0.00	B
22	0.00	A
23	2.39	C
24	66.85	A
25	1.82	D
26	1.28	C
27	0.00	A
28	0.00	A
29	4.26	B
30	2.59	D
31	50.72	A
32	38.05	A
Overall LTIFR	2.97	

Hours worked banding:

A	<500 000 hours
B	500 000 – 1 000 000 hours
C	1 000 000 – 2 000 000 hours
D	>2 000 000 hours

Overall LTIFR for each band calculates as:

A = 8.91

B = 3.13

C = 4.37

D = 2.15