

# Report of Safety Statistics for IMCA Members Period: 1 January-31 December 2000

## 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 four years. This information note reports the annual statistics for 2000, the fifth 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 2000 exercise, for the first time, 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. This process was kicked off at the IMCA organised 'setting performance indicators' workshop on 19 June.

## 3 Safety Statistics for 1 January-31 December 2000

Overall Lost time injury frequency rate (Overall LTIFR)	3.46
Overall number of lost time injuries	227
Offshore lost time injury frequency rate (offshore LTIFR)	4.25
Onshore lost time injury frequency rate (onshore LTIFR)	1.09
Rate of Overall LTIFR (2nd highest-2nd lowest)	12.62 – 0.44

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

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Overall LTIFR	3.27	4.96	4.86	3.72	3.46
Million hours worked per year	44.7	47.6	52.9	52.8	65.6
Total No. of LTIs	146	236	257	196	227
No. of fatalities	0	3	2	4	5
Fatal accident rate	0	6.3	3.8	7.6	7.6
No. of participating companies	6	23	32	28	31

## 4 Comments

- ◆ Overall the lost time injury frequency rate continued to show a downward trend on previous years. The 1996 figure, although lower, was based on a pilot exercise using data supplied from only six international contractors;
- ◆ 31 IMCA contractor members participated in the 2000 exercise, which covered 65.6 million hours worked. This represents an increase of nearly 20% in hours worked over the previous year;

- ◆ All participating members providing figures to the exercise reported their offshore data whereas only 22 companies provided onshore data. The offshore only LTIFR was based on 49.4 million hours worked;
- ◆ There were 227 lost time injuries reported, which resulted in at least one day off work. This equates to an average of just more than four such injuries in every week of the year;
- ◆ There were five fatalities reported in 2000. This figure, however, included 3 fatalities reported by drilling contractor members.

## 5 Comparison with Published Figures

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

Their database for 2000 embraced 1634 million hours worked, an increase of 36% on their 1999 database. This database 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 1.88 per million hours worked. The LTIFR for offshore activities was 2.29 with the company rate at 1.83 and the contractor rate at 2.45. Overall the fatal accident rate (FAR) was 7.28, with the FAR for the offshore sector at 4.70. The definitions used in the OGP database are similar to those used in producing the IMCA statistics.

### 5.2 IADC – The International Association of Drilling Contractors

The IADC database covers 182.9 million hours worked – this covering drilling operations both on ‘land’ and in ‘water’. Their overall LTIFR was 4.44 for 2000 (for ‘water’ the LTIFR was 2.76) and the overall FAR was 12.0 (for ‘water’ the FAR was 13.4).

### 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 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 Frequency** – 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

N.B. 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)**

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

**7 Individual Company OVERALL Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate**

Company Number	Individual LTIFR	Hours worked – banding
1	3.32	D
2	2.67	C
3	3.57	D
4	0	A
5	37.57	A
6	0	A
7	6.51	A
8	2.30	D
9	2.77	D
10	4.89	C
11*	0.44	D
12*	6.25	A
13*	7.16	D
14*	2.13	A
15	0	B
16*	6.08	C
17	6.45	A
18	1.85	C
19	4.31	D
20	4.57	B
21	0	B
22*	12.62	B
23	4.78	B
24*	3.13	D
25	0	A
26*	0	A
27	3.17	C
28*	5.57	D
29	3.81	B
30	0.44	D
31	2.29	D
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.46</b>	

\* indicates companies providing offshore data only

**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