



2011 IPLOCA Health and Safety Statistics Report

Introduction

The onshore and offshore pipeline industry has an enviable record of achievement in the face of some significant challenges – geopolitical issues, inhospitable terrain and maintaining a qualified workforce. Work includes both extensive new pipeline projects and continued maintenance of existing pipelines.

With members in more than 40 countries, IPLOCA is proud to represent 255 of the key players in the onshore and offshore pipeline construction industry worldwide out of which 122 are Regular Members who are required to submit statistics.

IPLOCA's mission is to provide value to members through a forum for sharing ideas, engaging the industry and its stakeholders, facilitating business opportunities and promoting the highest standards in the pipeline industry.

IPLOCA is totally committed to the promotion of health and safety in all areas of its influence and subscribes to the philosophy that all accidents are preventable. Therefore IPLOCA encourages all member organizations to implement the most efficient health and safety measures applicable to their activities.

IPLOCA Regular Members are companies directly involved in pipeline construction, when Associate Members provide the industry with vital support services, equipment, materials, tools and supplies.

As a condition of membership, Regular Members are required to submit their annual safety statistics to IPLOCA, such that aggregate statistics for the industry can be monitored.

IPLOCA has been collecting health and safety statistics from member companies since 1999. These statistics cover pipeline construction sites or offshore operations and all infrastructure related projects including those related to their subcontractors.

The incidents taken into account are those that happen within the jobsite perimeter, or when travelling from camp to jobsite or during any other transportation. Travel related incidents from home or from any other private location to the worksite are included.

Information presented includes: Number of Fatalities, Lost Time Injury Cases, Lost Work Days, Road Traffic Accidents and Near Misses reported by our members.

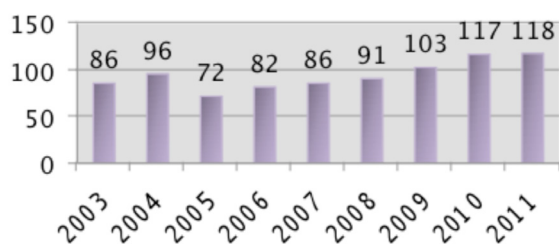
This report presents the aggregates for this information, so that anonymity can be guaranteed.

Overall Results

IPLOCA has been collecting safety statistics from member companies since 1999. We continue to strive to meet our objective of receiving 100% of returns from our Regular Members which will, of course, result in our being able to communicate more representative data.

Number of Submissions

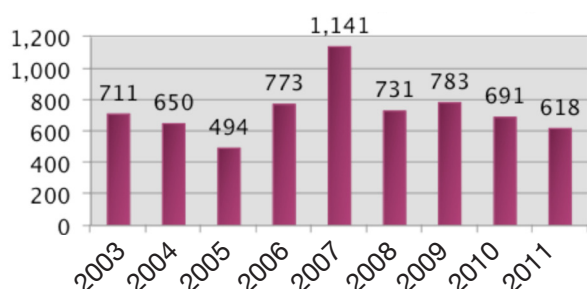
Number of Submissions



The 2011 IPLOCA Health & Safety Statistics were derived from data provided by 111 Regular Members (91% of total Regular Membership), and 7 Associate Members.

Person-hours Worked (inclusive of overtime)

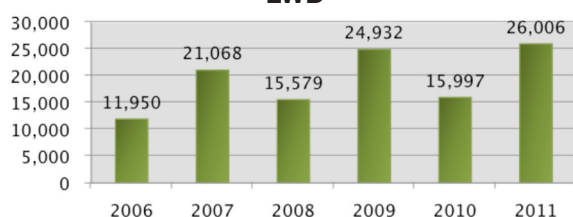
Person-hours Worked (in millions)



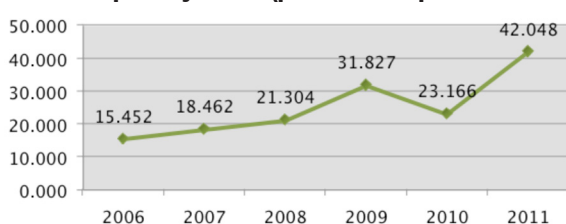
The number of hours worked during which the employee is present in the work environment as a condition of his or her employment, plus the extra hours put in as overtime. This does not include person-hours for headquarters or regional office staff.

Lost Work Days (LWD)

LWD



LWD Frequency Rate (per million person-hours)

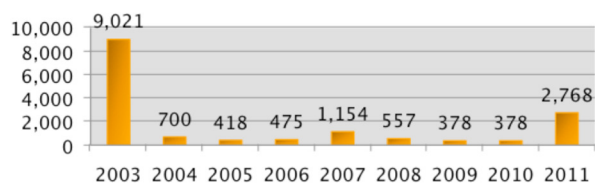


LWD Frequency Rate:

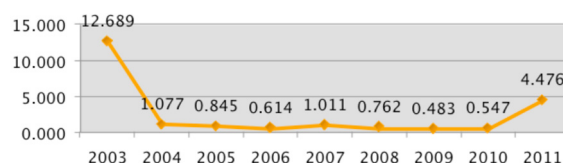
$$\frac{\text{number of LWD} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total person-hours worked}}$$

Restricted Work Cases (RWC)

RWC



RWC Frequency Rate (per million person-hours)



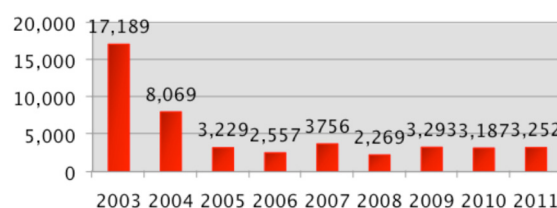
A Restricted Work Case is any work injury, which results in an employee not being able to conduct normal duties, after the day the Incident occurred.

RWC Frequency Rate:

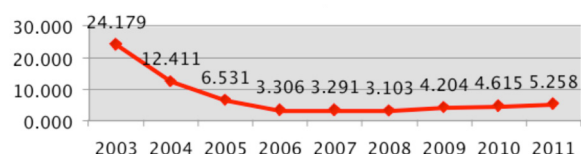
$$\frac{\text{number of RWC} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total person-hours worked}}$$

Medical Treatment Cases (MTC) Not including First Aid

MTC



MTC Frequency Rate (per million person-hours)

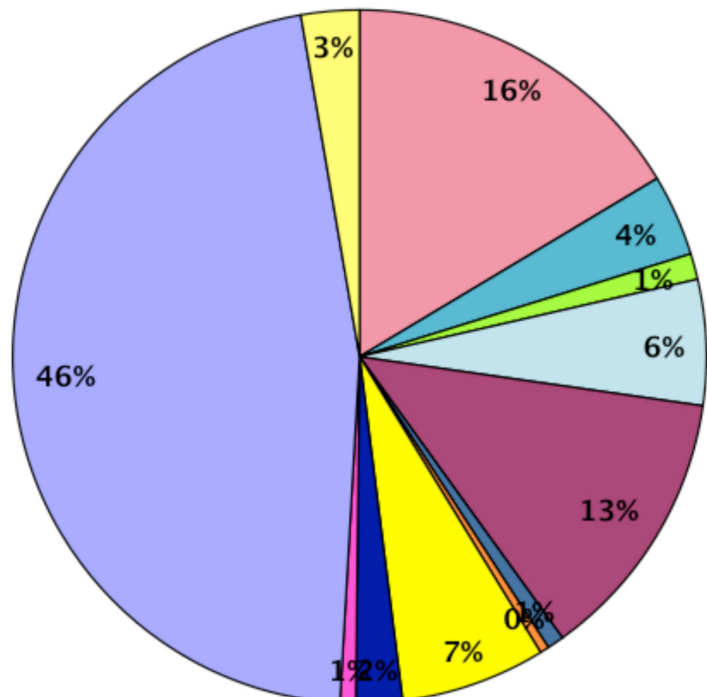


A medical treatment case is any work-related injury that involves neither Lost Work Days nor Restricted Work days but which required treatment by medical personnel.

MTC Frequency Rate:

$$\frac{\text{number of MTC} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total person-hours worked}}$$

Definitions for Split of LTI



Vehicle accident:
A road traffic incident (accident) is any incident involving one or more moving vehicles which results in death or injury.

Lifting operations
Accidents resulting of the use of a lifting machine, including but not limited to falling object, collision with obstacles, breaking of machinery, etc.

Working at height / scaffolding
Accidents as a direct result of working at height (higher than waist level above the surrounding grade level or surface), on cranes, scaffolding, ladders etc.

Hand tools:
Incident as a direct result of the use of hand tools and portable hand-held equipment, including but not limited to, the use of all powered or non-powered hand-held tools, e.g. screw-driver, wrench, grinder, hammer, chisel, welding tools, saw, drill machine, blow torch, etc.

Involving falls
An incident as a direct result of working at height (higher than waist level above the surrounding grade level or surface, cranes, scaffolding, etc. but not limited to falls as a direct result of the erection, dismantling or use of any type of scaffolding, including the use of fixed and moving ladders.

Excavation/earth collapse:
An incident as a direct result of any kind of earth moving operation, be it by hand or with machines or explosives

Confined spaces
Accidents resulting from a limited working space.

Impact with construction equipment:
An incident as a direct result of operating a piece of construction equipment or machinery including, but not limited to, pumps, compressors, mixers, turbines, boilers, cranes, earth moving equipment, etc.

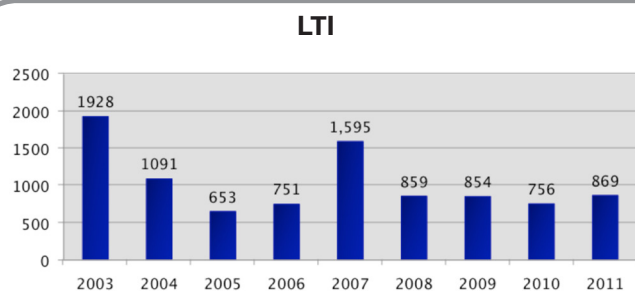
Welding operations
Accidents occurring as a consequence of welding operations, including but not limited to, arc burns.

Hazardous substances
Accidents occurring when processing, handling, storage or transportation of a hazardous or toxic substance. Accidents occurring when processing, handling, storage or transportation of a hazardous or toxic substance.

Road traffic accidents
Accidents involving one or more moving vehicles which results in injuries and/or damage to property, vehicle(s) or loads being moved or carried by vehicles. Incidents during travel from camp, home or any other location to and back from the worksite should be included.

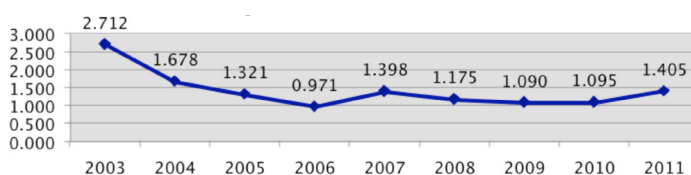
Other
Accidents that cannot be logically classified under any category above.

Lost Time Injury Cases (LTI)



Lost Time Injuries are the sum of fatalities, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities and any incident which resulted in an employee not being able to return to work the day after the event. **NB:** if in a single incident 20 personnel receive Lost Time Injuries, then it is accounted for corporate reporting purposes as 20 LTIs (not 1 LTI).

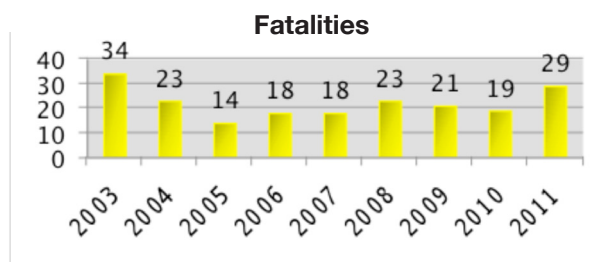
LTI Frequency Rate (per million person-hours)



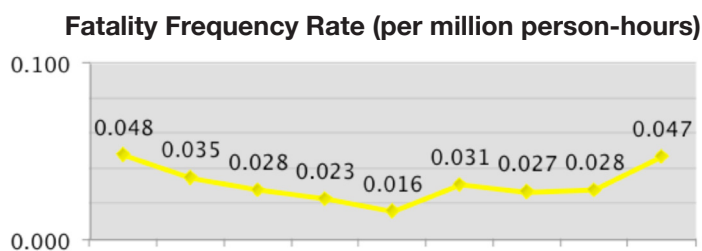
LTI Frequency Rate:

$$\frac{\text{number of LTI} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total person-hours worked}}$$

Fatalities



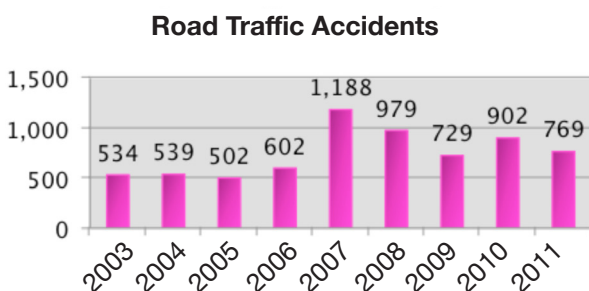
A fatality is a death resulting from a work injury, regardless of the time intervening between injury and death.



Fatalities Frequency Rate:

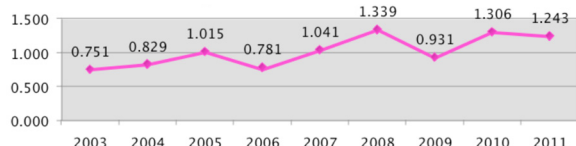
$$\frac{\text{number of fatalities} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total person-hours worked}}$$

Road Traffic Incidents / Accidents



A road traffic incident/accident is any incident involving one or more moving vehicles which results in injuries and/or damage to property, vehicle(s) or loads being moved or carried by vehicles. Incidents during travel from camp, home or any other location to and back from the worksite should be included.

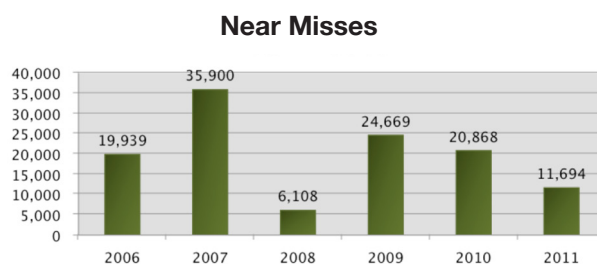
RTA Frequency Rate (per million person-hours)



RTA Frequency Rate:

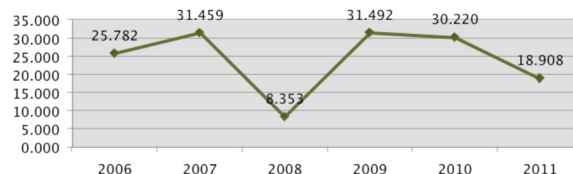
$$\frac{\text{number of RTA} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total person-hours worked}}$$

Near Misses



Near Miss: Any event which had the potential to cause injury and / or damage and / or loss but which was avoided by circumstances.
 The term "incident" includes "near misses."

NM Frequency Rate (per million person-hours)



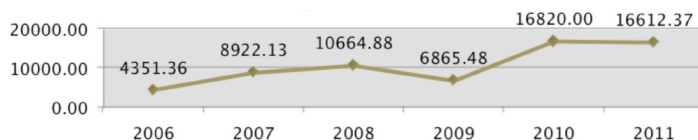
Near Misses Frequency Rate:

$$\frac{\text{number of NM} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total person-hours worked}}$$

HSE Training Hours



HSE Training Frequency Rate (per million person-hours)



HSE Training Frequency Rate:

$$\frac{\text{number of HSE training} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total person-hours worked}}$$

Disclaimer

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