



2013 IPLOCA Health and Safety Statistics Report

Message from the HSE Committee

The IPLOCA HSE Committee has reviewed with great care the health & safety statistics received from members. The number of submissions remains at high level of 97% of the Regular Members. Although high in number, those returns are unequal in quality. Therefore, the HSE Committee has decided to take actions to improve quality of returns received to make aggregates more reliable.

IPLOCA health & safety statistics still show an unacceptable number of fatalities: 11 people have died last year on our worksites. Although this number is almost half of last year's, which is a very good improvement, IPLOCA members cannot be satisfied with this number and should continue to work in trying to eliminate these type of events: people cannot die when working for our industry.

The trend that was observed last year (reduction of recorded near misses and reduction of training hours) has continued in 2013, but did not result in an increase in recorded accidents: we noticed a 30% reduction in LTI's and a drastic reduction in TRI, which is very satisfactory. However, the HSE Committee continues to encourage members to take proactive actions on the leading indicators.

Introduction

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.

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 organisations to implement the most efficient health and safety measures applicable to their activities.

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

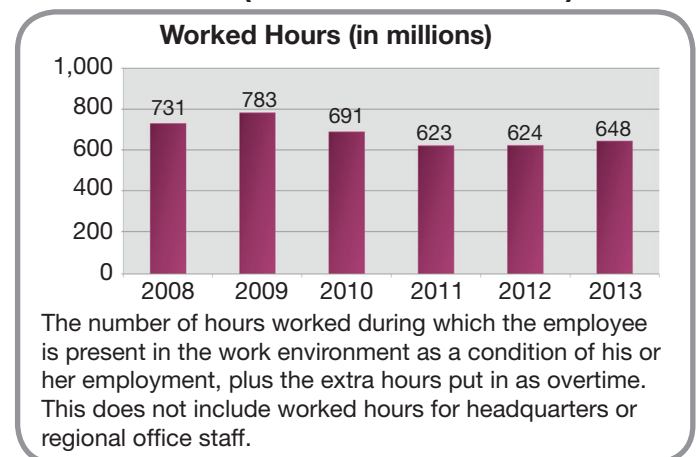
All our members have to abide by the IPLOCA the Occupational Health and Safety Philosophy:

- As an IPLOCA member, we are committed to the Occupational Health and Safety of our people
- We believe that all incidents and accidents are avoidable
- We believe that leadership is the key for successful Occupational Health and Safety
- We believe that everyone is responsible for Occupational Health and Safety

Number of Submissions



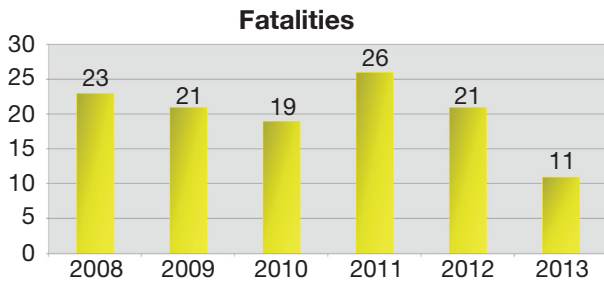
Worked Hours (inclusive of overtime)



Overall Results

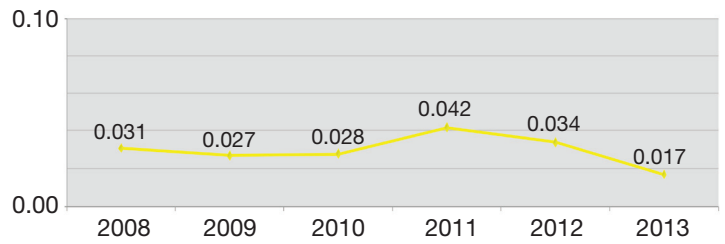
IPLOCA has been collecting health and safety statistics from member companies since 1999. We continue to strive to meet our objective of receiving 100% returns from our Regular Members which will result, obviously, in our being able to communicate more representative data.

Fatalities



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

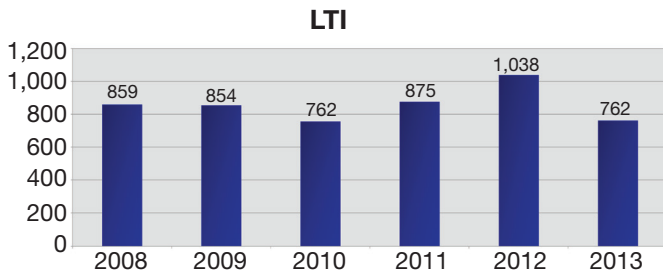
Fatality Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



Fatalities Frequency Rate:

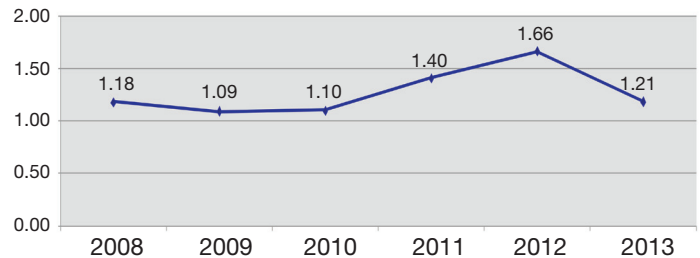
$$\frac{\text{number of fatalities} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

Lost Time Injury Cases (LTI)



Lost Time Injuries are the sum of fatalities, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities and lost workday cases. **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).

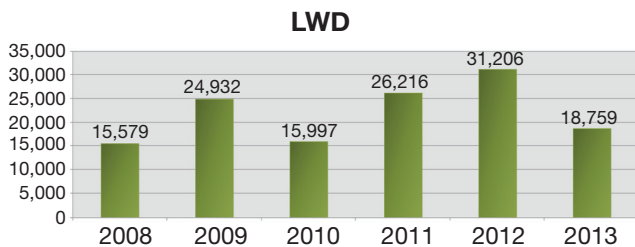
LTI Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



LTI Frequency Rate:

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

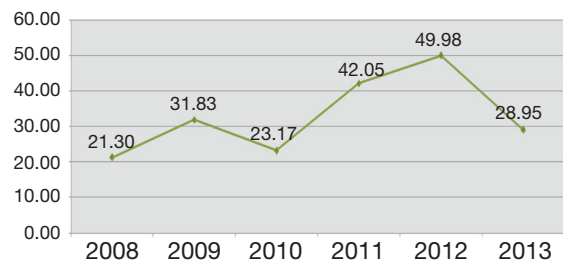
Lost Work Days (LWD)



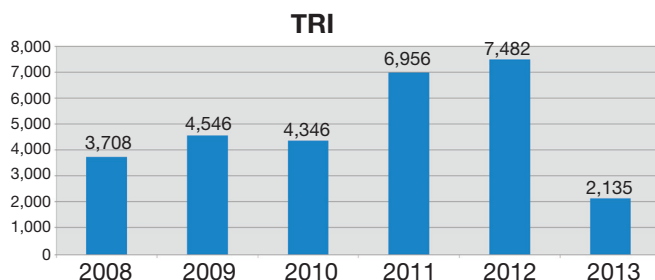
LWD Severity Rate:

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

LWD Severity Rate (per million worked hours)

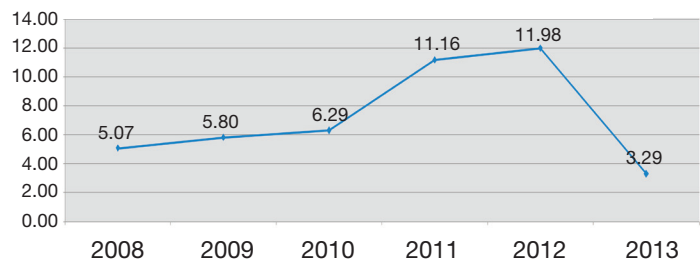


Total Recordable Incident Rate



Total Recordable Incident cases are calculated with number of Fatalities (FTL), Lost Time Injuries (LTI) Medical Treatment Cases (MTC) and Restricted Work Cases (RWC).

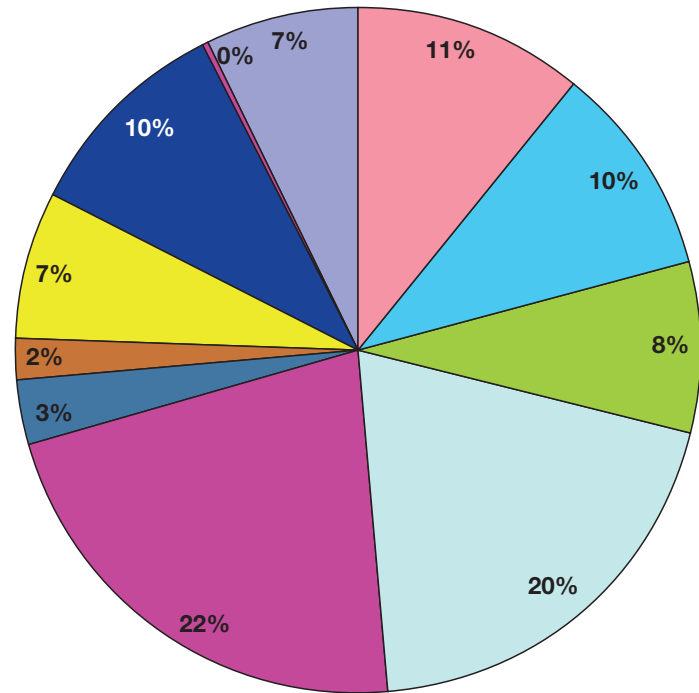
TRIR



TRIR:

$$\frac{\text{number of TRI} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

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
Accident resulting from the use of a lifting machine, including but not limited to falling object, collision with obstacle, breaking of machinery, etc.

Working at height / scaffolding
Accident 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, crane, 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
Accident resulting from a limited working space.

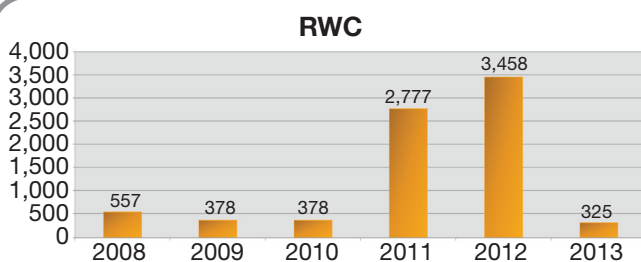
Impact with construction equipment
An incident as a direct result of operating a piece of construction equipment or machinery including, but not limited to, pumps, compressors, mixers, turbines, boilers, cranes, earth moving equipment, etc.

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

Hazardous substances
Accident 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.

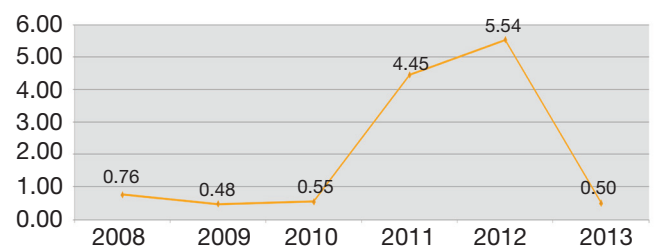
Other
Accident that cannot be logically classified under any category above.

Restricted Work Cases (RWC)



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.

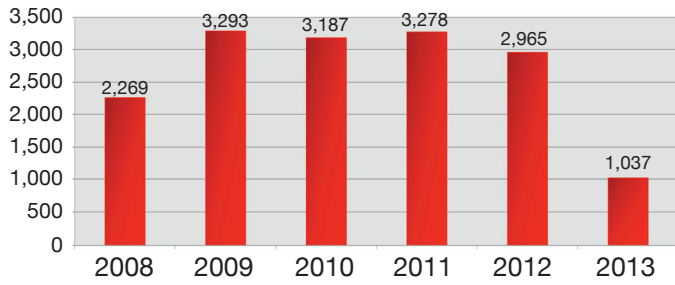
RWC Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



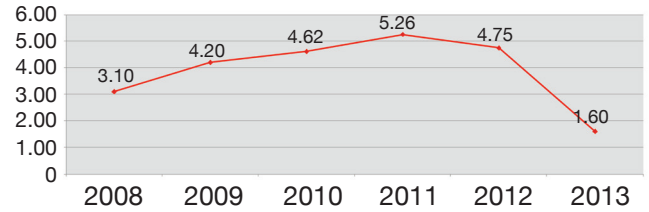
RWC Frequency Rate:
$$\frac{\text{number of RWC} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

Medical Treatment Cases (MTC) Not including First Aid

MTC



MTC Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)

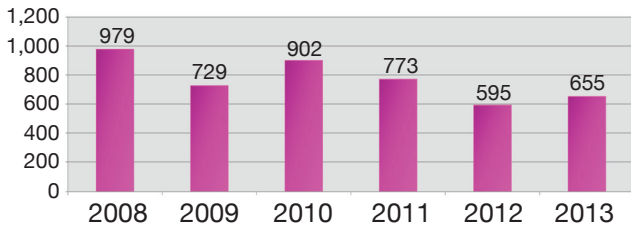


$$\text{MTC Frequency Rate} = \frac{\text{number of MTC} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

A medical treatment case is work related injury requiring medical treatment beyond first aid by a physician or other licensed health care professional; or an illness diagnosed as work related by a physician or other licensed health care professional; exclusive of any resulting in a Fatality or those meeting the definitions of an LTI or RWC.

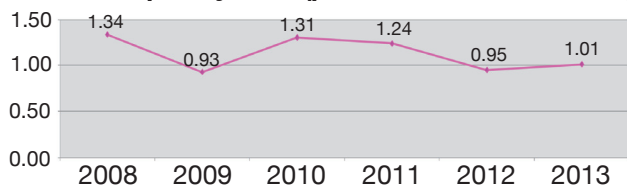
Road Traffic Incidents / Accidents

Road Traffic 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.

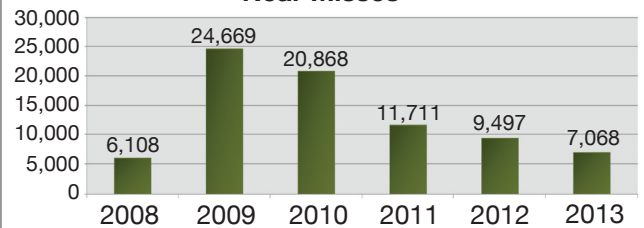
RTA Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



$$\text{RTA Frequency Rate} = \frac{\text{number of RTA} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

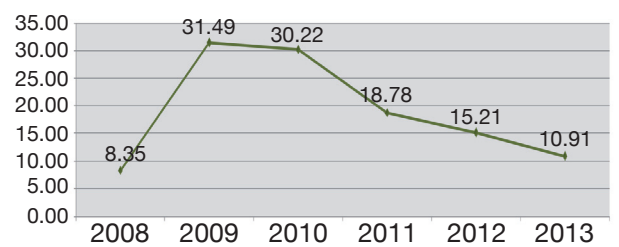
Near Misses

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."

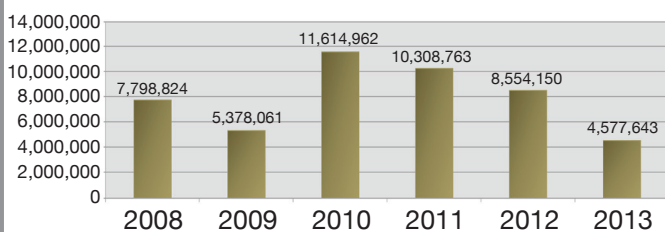
NM Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



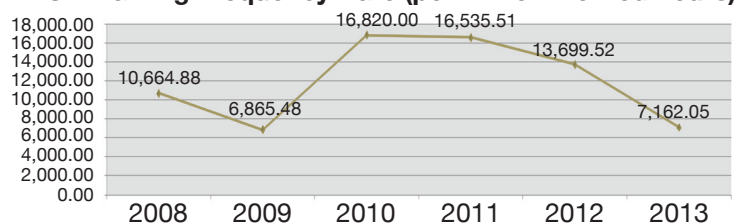
$$\text{Near Misses Frequency Rate} = \frac{\text{number of NM} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

HSE Training Hours

HSE Training Hours



HSE Training Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



$$\text{HSE Training Frequency Rate} = \frac{\text{number of HSE training} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

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