



2014 IPLOCA H&S Statistics report

Message from the HSE Committee

The IPLOCA HSE Committee has always focused on improving the quality & reliability of the health & safety statistics received from members. This year a new online statistics form enabled an automatic cross-check of the input data. A careful review of all the data received also allowed the committee to correct the figures related to Restricted Work Cases that were gathered previously.

The number of submissions received from Regular Members remains at a high level of 96%. Therefore, these statistics are a very good representation of the pipeline industry activity.

In November 2014, the HSE Committee defined **Key Performance Indicators** (KPI) objectives for figures collected during 2015: **no fatalities and TRIR lower than 3**. The committee is very glad to record a TRIR of only 2.62 for 2014, which is already within the objectives for 2015. We strongly encourage all members to increase their efforts to ensure an increasingly safer working environment for their employees.

The HSE Committee's first objective, however, is still far from being reached, as eight workers lost their lives on pipeline projects in 2014. Although this number has been in constant decline for the past four years, it remains unacceptable that even one employee of an IPLOCA member passes away while working on a pipeline construction project. Management teams need to multiply their efforts to finally reach the zero fatality objective.

Introduction

With members in more than 40 countries, IPLOCA is proud to represent 240 of the key players in the onshore and offshore pipeline construction industry worldwide.

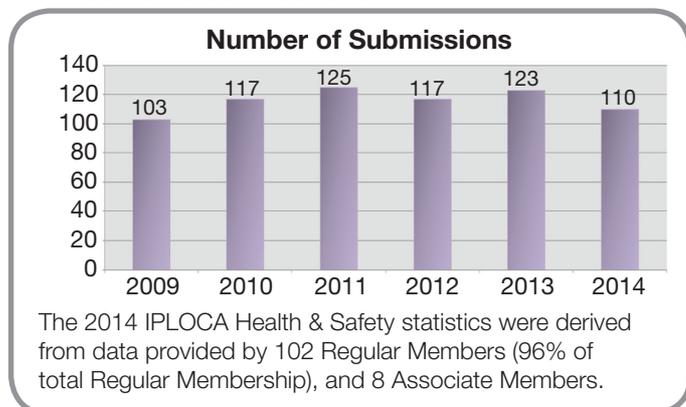
IPLOCA is totally committed to the promotion of health and safety in all areas of its influence and subscribes to the philosophy that all accidents are preventable. Therefore IPLOCA encourages all member organisations to implement the most efficient health and safety measures applicable to their activities.

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.

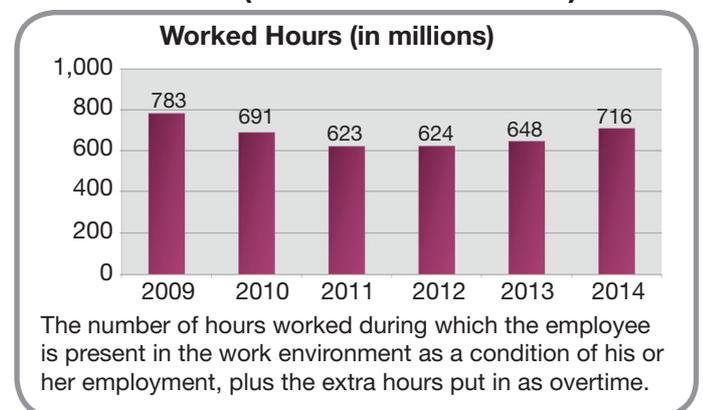
All our members have to abide by the IPLOCA Occupational Health and Safety Philosophy:

- 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



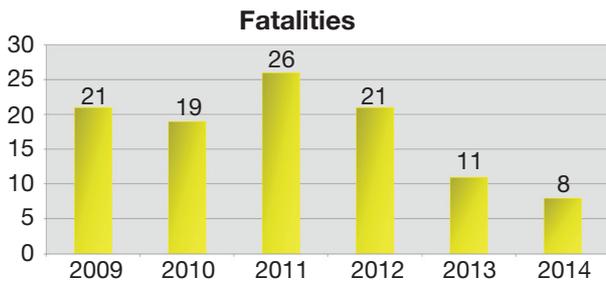
Worked Hours (inclusive of overtime)



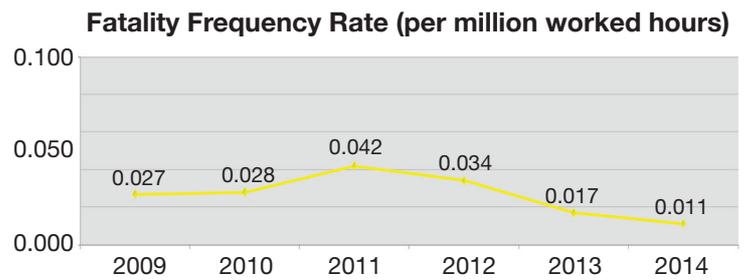
Overall Results

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 in our being able to communicate more representative data.

Fatalities



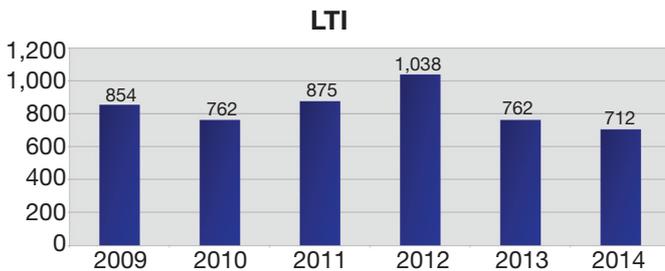
A fatality is a death resulting from a work injury, regardless of the time intervening between injury and death.



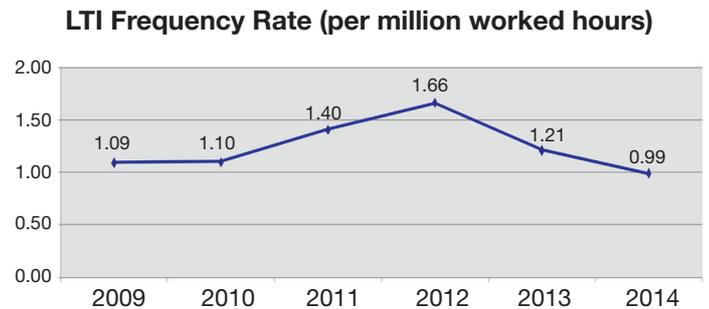
Fatalities Frequency Rate:

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

Lost Time Injury Cases (LTI)



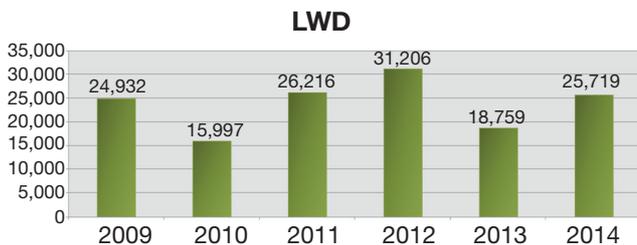
Lost Time Injuries are the sum of fatalities, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities and lost workday cases. **NB:** if in a single accident 20 personnel receive Lost Time Injuries, then it is accounted for corporate reporting purposes as 20 LTIs (not 1 LTI).



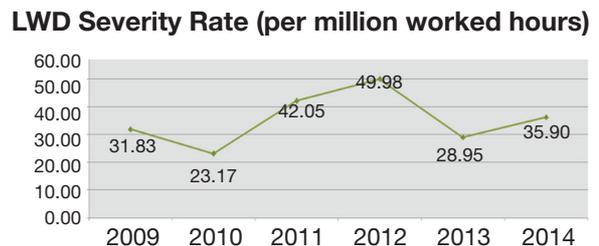
LTI Frequency Rate:

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

Lost Work Days (LWD)



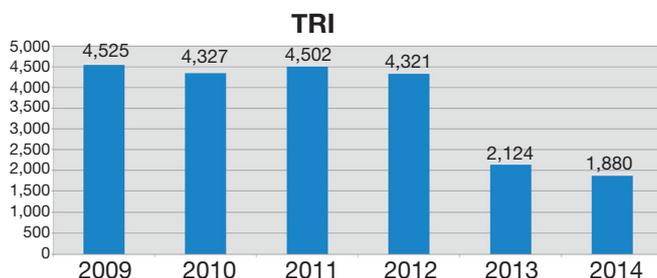
Lost Work Days are the sum of workdays lost as a result of a work-related accident.



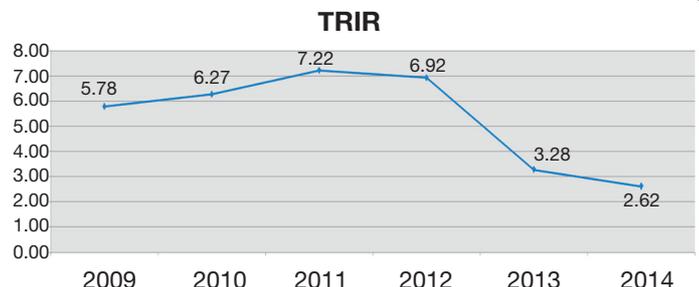
LWD Severity Rate:

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

Total Recordable Incident Rate



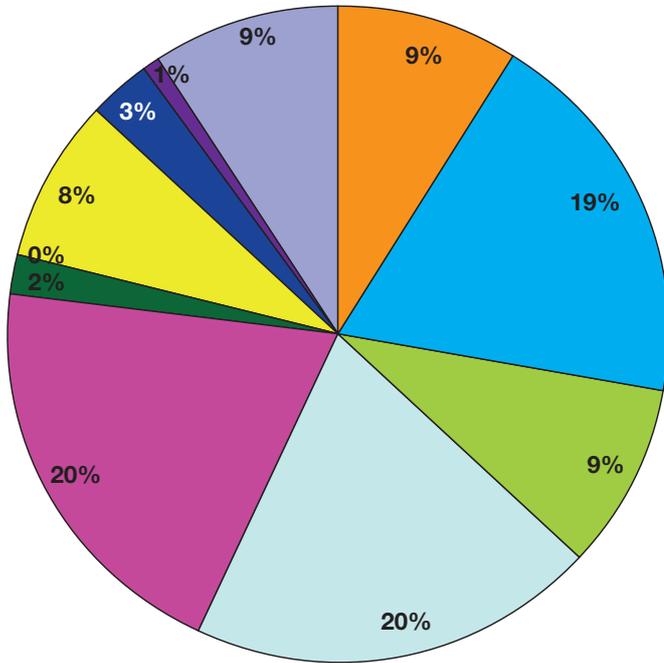
Total Recordable Incident cases are calculated with number of Lost Time Injuries (LTI), Medical Treatment Cases (MTC) and Restricted Work Cases (RWC).



TRIR:

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

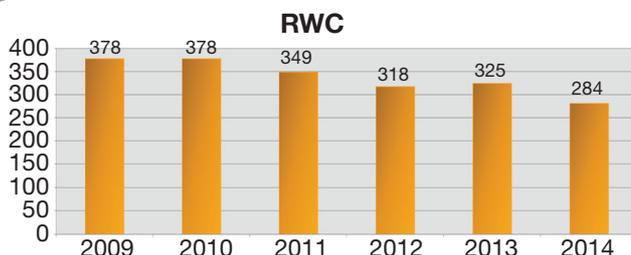
Definitions for Split of LTI



- Vehicle accident**
Accident 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 objects, collision with obstacles, 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**
Accident 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.

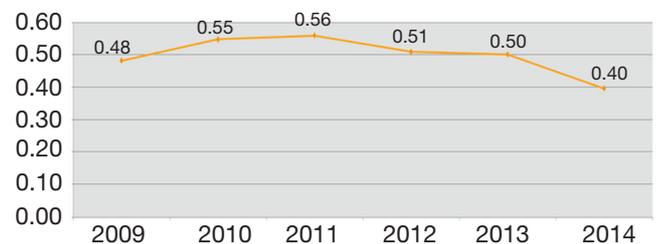
- Involving slips, trips and falls**
Accident as a direct result of a fall due to a slip or loss of stability.
- Excavation/earth collapse**
Accident as a direct result of any kind of earth moving operation, be it by hand or with machines or explosives.
- Confined spaces**
Accident resulting from a limited working space.
- Impact with construction equipment**
Accident 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, storing or transporting hazardous or toxic substances.
- 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)

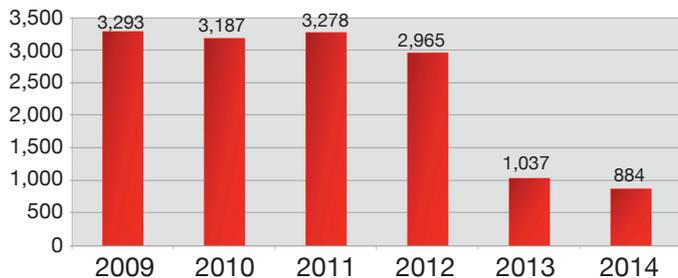


RWC Frequency Rate:

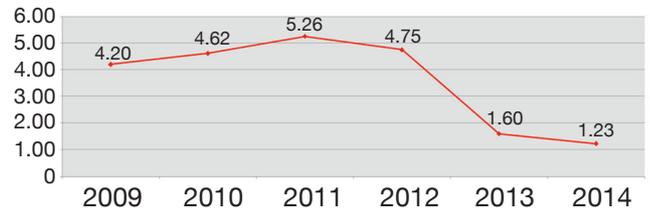
$$\frac{\text{number of RWC} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

Medical Treatment Cases (MTC) Not Including First Aid

MTC



MTC Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)

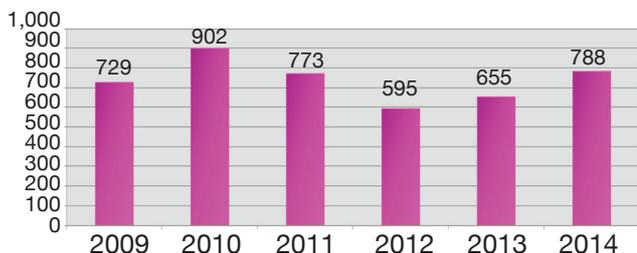


$$\text{MTC Frequency Rate} = \frac{\text{number of MTC} \times 1'000'000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

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.

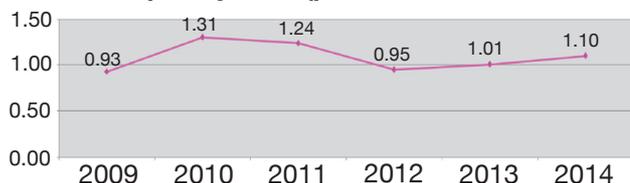
Road Traffic Incidents / Accidents

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.

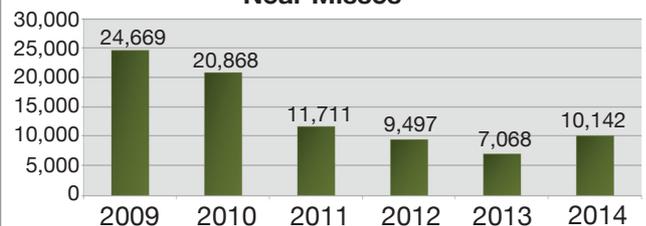
RTA Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



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

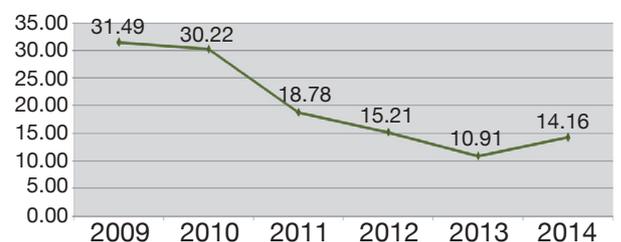
Near Misses

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."

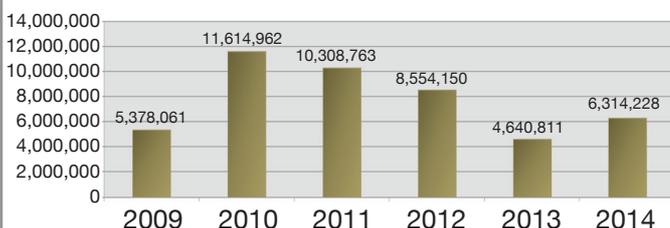
NM Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



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

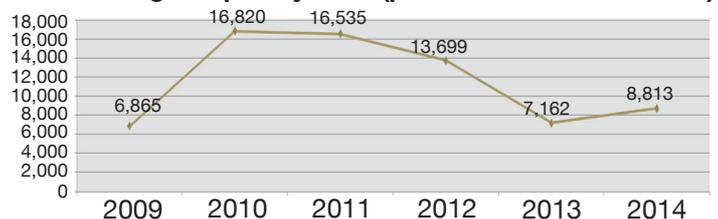
H&S Training Hours

H&S Training Hours



H&S Training Hours are the number of worked-hours spent by personnel to get trained to health & safety standards (includes all the hours spent by all the personnel to get trained).

H&S Training Frequency Rate (per million worked hours)



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

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