



# IPLOCA

TOGETHER - DELIVERING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE



## 2025

# IPLOCA Health, Safety & Environmental Statistics Report

issued August 2026

# 2025 IPLOCA Health, Safety & Environmental Statistics Report

## Message from the HSE & CSR Committee

This report presents the health, safety and environmental statistics submitted by IPLOCA members for the year 2025.

Despite the continued efforts of our industry to improve health and safety performance, the target of zero fatalities was not achieved in 2025. Three fatal incidents were reported on worksites during the year. As in the previous year, the Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) remained above 2. While this indicates that further improvement is needed, it remains significantly below the historical average of 4.5 recorded over the past two decades.

The HSE & CSR Committee strongly encourages all IPLOCA members to adopt Behavioural Safety Programmes, which are widely recognised as an industry best practice and an important tool for strengthening safety culture and preventing incidents. Continued and concerted efforts are required across the industry to achieve our ultimate goal of eliminating fatalities from pipeline construction activities.

Health & safety training also requires increased attention. Performance in this area remains well below the targets set for 2025. The Committee therefore strongly encourages members to increase their focus on training and competence development, alongside the implementation and continued reinforcement of Behavioural Safety Programmes.

Members are also encouraged to strengthen their training efforts and to actively share best practices and case

studies through the IPLOCA Shared Experiences Platform: [www.iploca.com/hseplatform](http://www.iploca.com/hseplatform).

Particular attention should be given to incidents involving hand tools and falls, which together accounted for more than half of all Lost Workday Injuries (LWI) in 2025, representing 38% and 19%, respectively.

On a more positive note, the environmental incident frequency decreased by 12% in 2025 compared with the previous year. Furthermore, the vast majority of reported environmental incidents were minor (96%), resulting in very limited impacts on air and water quality and minimal damage to the ground.

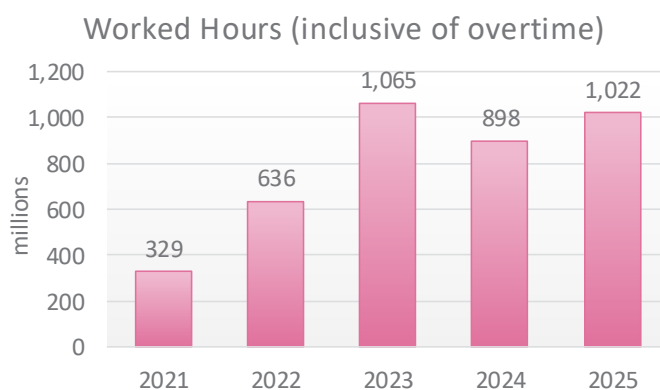
Continued commitment from leadership is essential to keep improving in this area and ensure that health and safety training remains a priority.

The Committee offers to support companies adopt best practices by facilitating collaboration, knowledge sharing, training and networking across the industry. Through these efforts, we aim to help members minimise the risks associated with the design, construction, operation and decommissioning of pipeline projects.

We encourage all members to review this report in detail and take meaningful, proactive steps toward improving health, safety, and environmental performance across the pipeline industry.



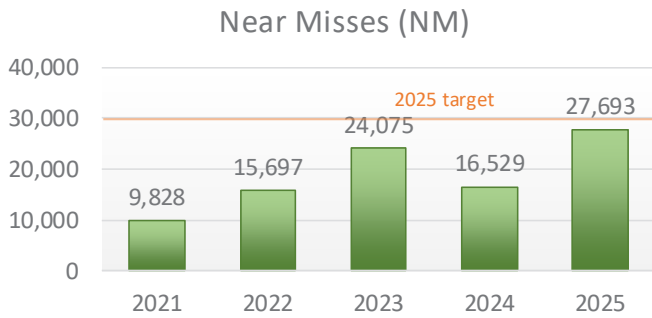
The 2025 IPLOCA HSE statistics were derived from data provided by 66 Regular Members (89% of total Regular Membership).



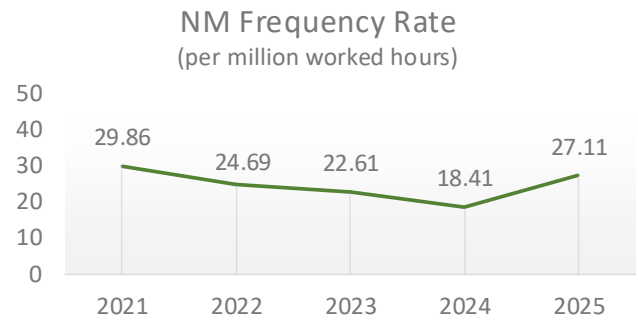
The number of hours worked during which the employee is present in the work environment as a condition of his or her employment, plus the extra hours put in as overtime.

# Health & Safety (H&S)

## Leading Indicators



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".

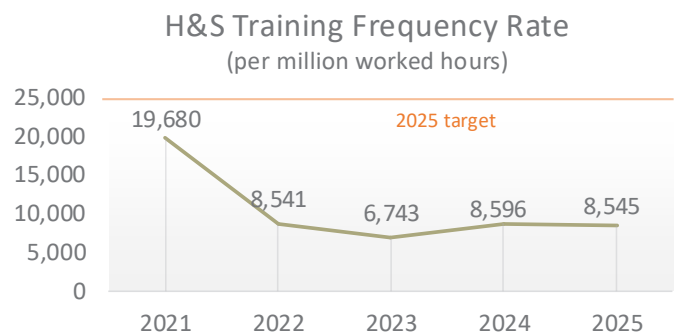


**Near Misses Frequency Rate:**  

$$\frac{\text{number of NM} \times 1\,000\,000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$



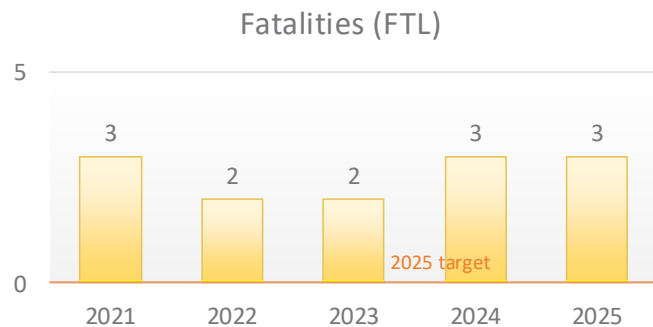
H&S Training Hours are the number of hours spent by personnel to get trained to H&S standards (includes all the hours spent by all the personnel to get trained).



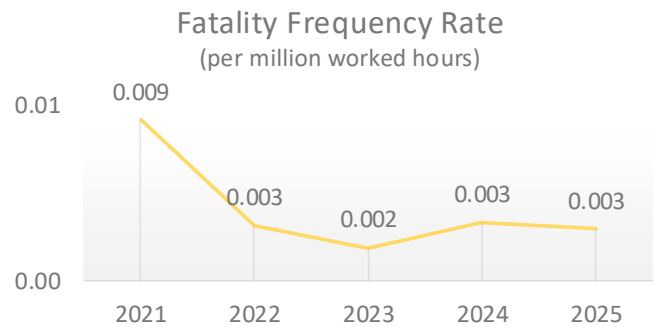
**H&S Training Frequency Rate:**  

$$\frac{\text{number of H\&S training hours} \times 1\,000\,000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

## Lagging Indicators

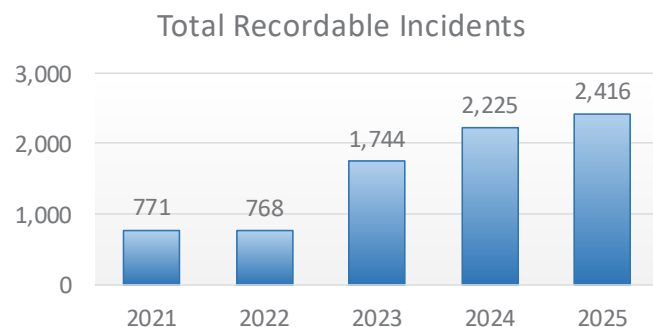


A fatality is a death resulting from a work injury or occupational illness, regardless of the time intervening between injury and death.



**Fatalities Frequency Rate:**  

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



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

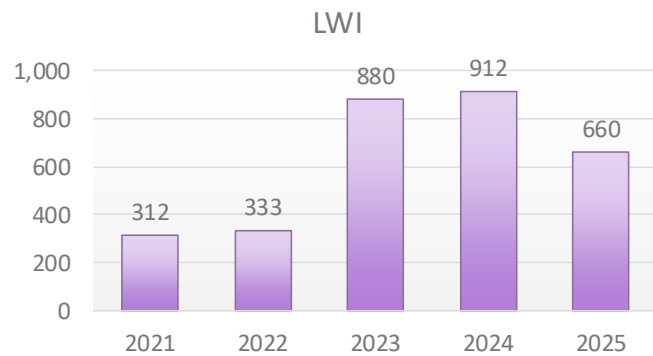


**TRIR:**  

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

# Health & Safety (H&S)

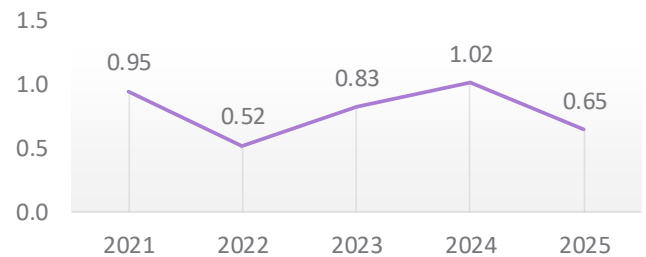
## Lost Workday Injury Cases (LWI)



Lost Workday Injury Cases are the sum of fatalities, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities and lost workday cases.

Note: if in a single incident 20 personnel receive Lost Workday Injury Cases, then it is accounted for corporate reporting purposes as 20 LWIs (not 1 LWI).

## LWI Frequency Rate (per million persons-hour)



**LWI Frequency Rate:**  

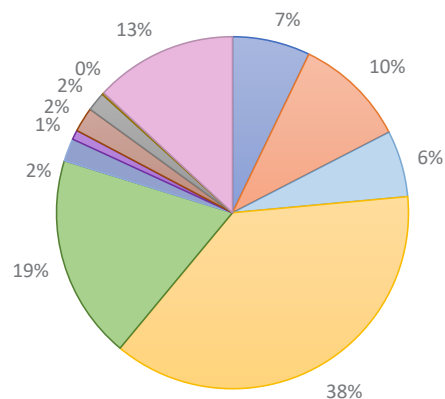
$$\frac{\text{number of LWI} \times 1\,000\,000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

## Description of Incidents/Accidents

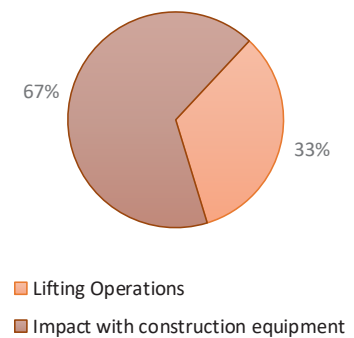
### Causes of Incidents/Accidents

- Vehicle accidents
- Lifting Operations
- Work at height / scaffolding
- Hand tool
- Involving fall
- Excavation / Earth collapse
- Confined spaces
- Impact with construction equipment
- Welding operations
- Hazardous substances
- Others

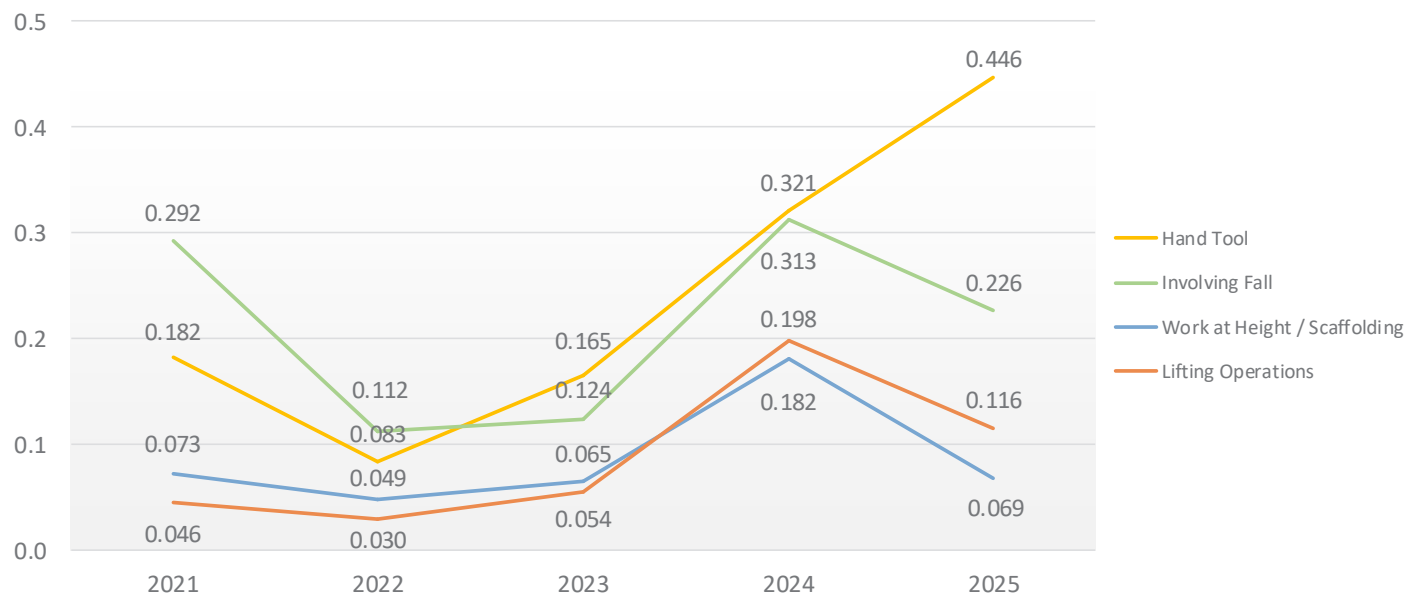
### Split of LWI



### Split of Fatalities

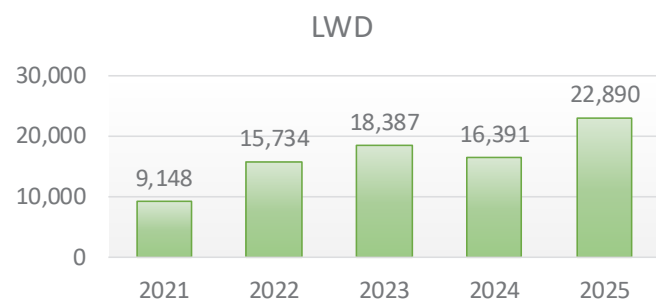


### LWI Frequency Rate for the Four Most Frequent Causes (per million worked hours)

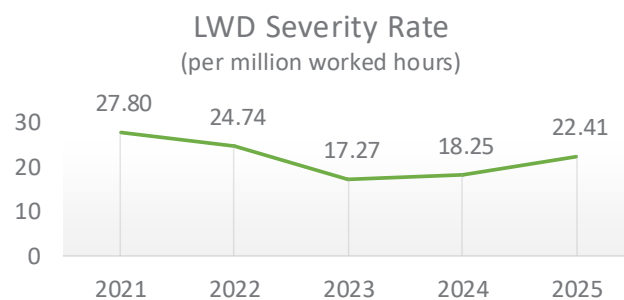


# Health & Safety (H&S)

## Lost Work Days (LWD)

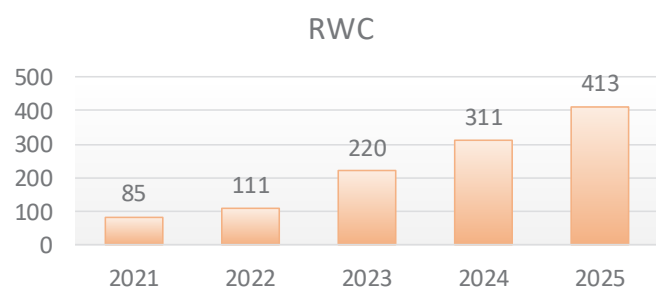


Lost Work Days are the sum of calendar days lost as a result of a work-related accident.

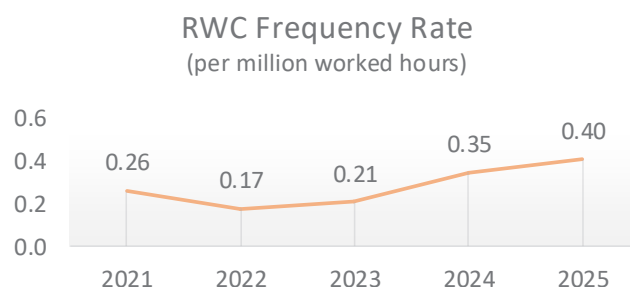


$$\text{LWD Severity Rate} = \frac{\text{number of LWD} \times 1\,000\,000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

## Restricted Work Cases (RWC)

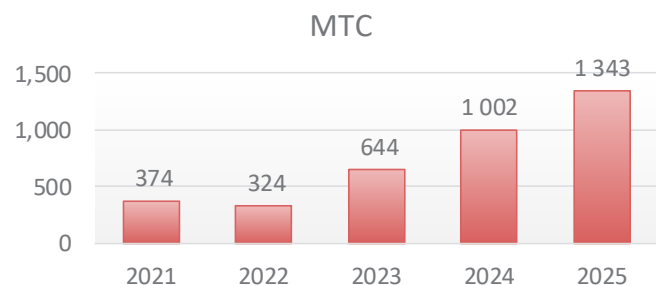


A Restricted Work Case is any work injury, which results in an employee not being able to conduct normal duties, after the day the Incident occurred.

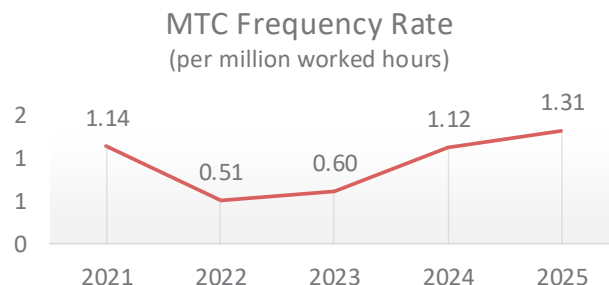


$$\text{RWC Frequency Rate} = \frac{\text{number of RWC} \times 1\,000\,000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

## Medical Treatment Cases (MTC)

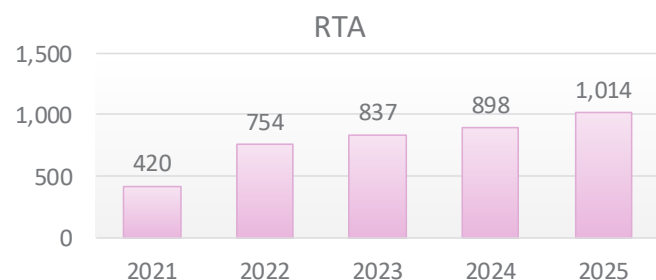


A medical treatment case is any work related injury that involves neither Lost Work Days nor Restricted Workdays but which required treatment by medical personnel.

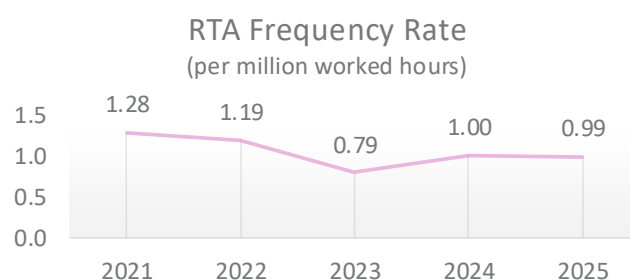


$$\text{MTC Frequency Rate} = \frac{\text{number of MTC} \times 1\,000\,000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

## Road Traffic Incidents / Accidents (RTA)



A road traffic incident/accident is any incident involving one or more moving vehicles which result 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.



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

# Health & Safety (H&S)

## Health & Safety Management Systems



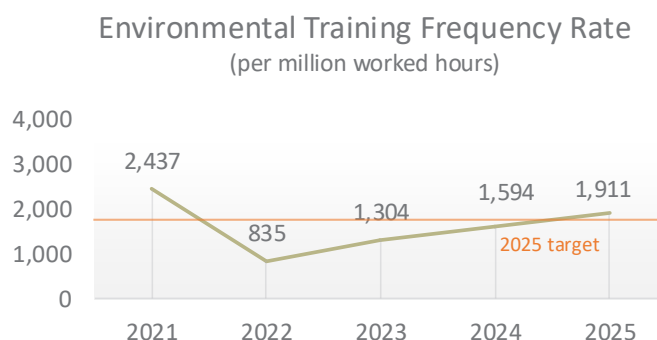
The ISO 9001 and ISO 45001 management system certifications have a high adoption rate – clearly leading certifications in the pipeline industry.

## Environment

### Environmental Training Hours

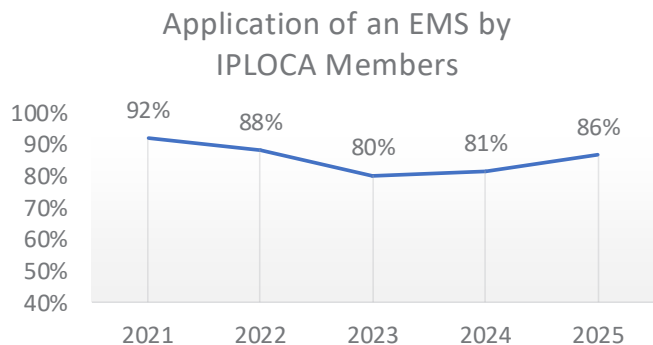


Environmental Training Hours are the number of worked-hours spent by personnel to get trained to environmental standards (includes all the hours spent by all the personnel to get trained).



**Environmental Training Frequency Rate:**  
$$\frac{\text{number of Environmental Training hours} \times 1\,000\,000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

### Environmental Management Systems (EMS)

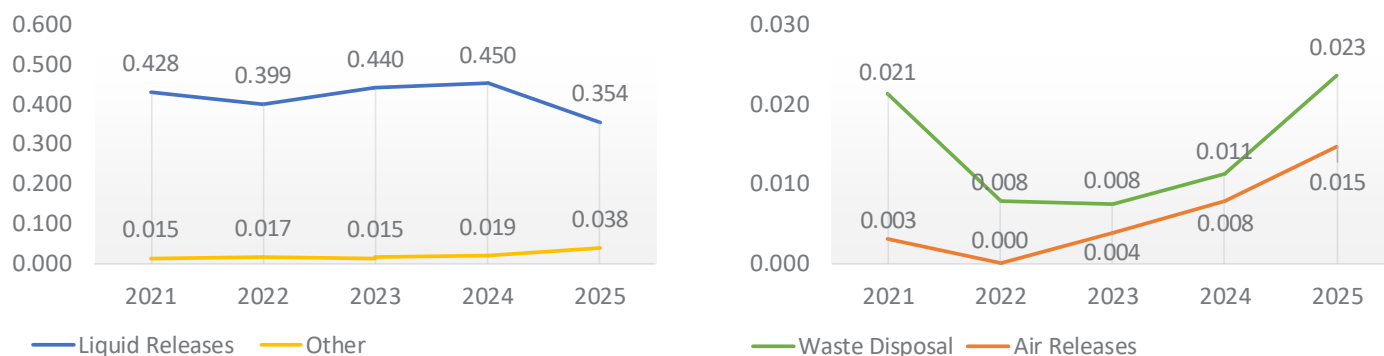


The ISO 14001 environmental management system certification has a high adoption rate – clearly a leading certification in the pipeline industry.

# Environment

## Environmental Incidents

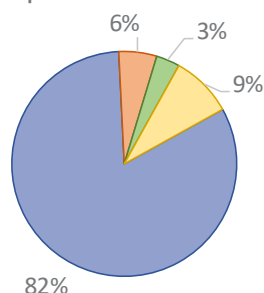
Environmental Incident Frequency Rates  
(per million worked hours)



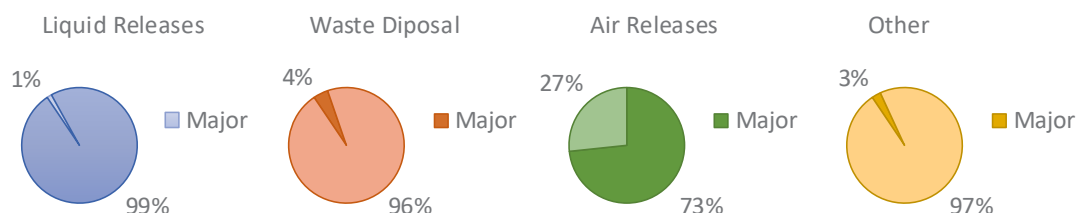
**Environmental Incident Frequency Rates:**  

$$\frac{\text{number of Environmental Incidents} \times 1\,000\,000}{\text{total worked hours}}$$

Split of Incidents



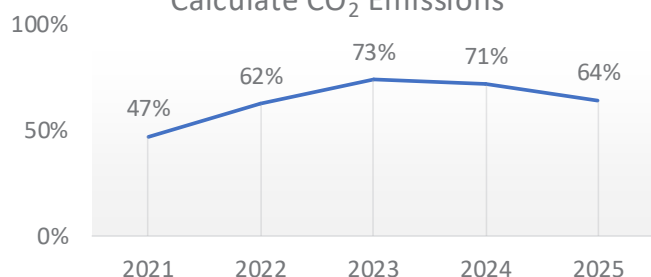
Major vs. Minor Environmental Incidents



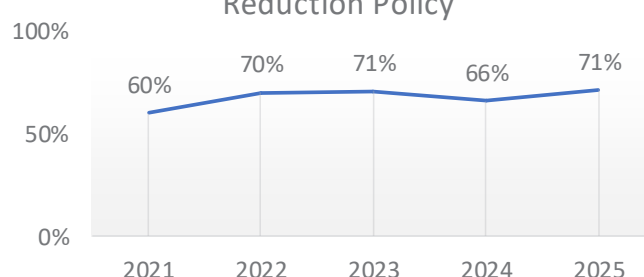
For complete details on classification of incidents, please visit our website [www.iploca.com/hsestatistics](http://www.iploca.com/hsestatistics).

## CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalents

Percentage of Companies that Calculate CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



Application of a Carbon Emission Reduction Policy



64% of the members chose to use CO<sub>2</sub> emissions as an indicator of their environmental performance, and 71% apply a carbon emission reduction policy.

## Carbon Emissions Calculation

Below is an extract of various methods used by the respondents to calculate their carbon emissions.

*'In accordance with the Australian Federal Government National Greenhouse and Energy Act 2007 (NGER Act)'*

*'Using an ISO 14064 based software'*

*'Using US EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) estimation methods'*

*'Using DEFRA GHG conversion factors'*

*'Using IPCC Methodology and GHG Protocol Calculation Tools'*

*'Based on total energy consumption (fuel, gas, electricity)'*

*'Using the OMEGA TP software'*

*'Using the Panama Oil Record Book and Emissions according to MARPOL Annex VI'*

## Disclaimer

Whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this publication, neither IPLOCA nor any of its members past, present or future warrants its accuracy or will they, regardless of its or their negligence, assume liability for any foreseeable or unforeseeable use made thereof, which liability is hereby excluded. Consequently, such use is at the recipient's own risk on the basis that any use by the recipient constitutes agreement to the terms of this disclaimer. The recipient is obliged to inform any subsequent recipient of such terms.



Chemin de Papillons 4  
1216 Cointrin  
Geneva  
Switzerland  
+41 22 306 02 30  
[info@iploca.com](mailto:info@iploca.com)  
[www.iploca.com](http://www.iploca.com)