

Report of Accident Statistics for Selected IMCA Members for Period 1996

1 Introduction

This report covers the 12-month period from 1 January 1996 to 31 December 1996. It is based on information supplied, on a voluntary basis, by six international contractor members of IMCA. It is proposed that accident statistics for the January-December 1997 period should be compiled from information supplied from the wider IMCA membership.

2 Background

Although only one indicator of health, safety and environment performance, lost time accident frequency rate statistics are nonetheless seen as providing a useful tool as to the performance of a company in that area.

3 Definitions

In order to compile meaningful statistics, it is important that standard definitions are used. For the purposes of these statistics the following definitions have been used:

- ◆ No. of fatalities – the total number of employees and any other who died as a result of an accident;
- ◆ Lost time accident – comprises all accidental injuries involving absence from normal work on the following day/shift;
- ◆ Hours worked – the number of hours worked, including all subcontractors;
- ◆ Lost time accident frequency rate – $\frac{\text{lost time accidents} \times 1,000,000}{\text{Total hours worked}}$

4 Statistics for: 1 Jan 96 – 31 Dec 96

- ◆ Number of fatalities = 0
- ◆ Number of lost time accidents = 146
- ◆ Lost time accident frequency rate = $\frac{146 \times 1,000,000}{44,684,347}$
= 3.27

The lost time accident frequency rate for the contractors taking part in this report ranged from 2.10 to 6.96.

5 Comparison with other published figures:

i. The E&P Forum (the international oil company trade association) publishes accident statistics on an annual basis.

Their figures, obtained from returns of 37 major oil companies, cover 912 million man-hours.

There were 72 fatalities in 1996, with a fatal accident frequency rate of 7.9 fatalities per hundred million man-hours.

The lost time accident frequency rate was 2.6 per million man hours with an improvement being recorded in both on and offshore performance, by both company and contractor personnel.

The contractor lost time accident rate was 3.0, the oil company rate 2.0.

The offshore lost time accident frequency rate was 3.7.

ii. The UK Health and Safety Executive also publish annual offshore figures.

Their figures are from 1 April 1996-31 March 1997 and cover the UK continental shelf.

There were two fatal accidents reported in 1996/1997.

The major injury rate was 93.1 per 100,000 employees and three-day injury rate of 1221.5 per 100,000 employees.

6 Way Forward

It is proposed that the accident statistics for the January-December 1997 period should be compiled from information supplied from the wider IMCA membership, with members supplying the following information:

- ◆ No. of personnel;
- ◆ No. of hours worked;
- ◆ No. of fatalities;
- ◆ No. of lost time accidents;
- ◆ Lost time accident frequency rate (= $\frac{\text{lost time accidents} \times 1000000}{\text{Total hours worked}}$)

Members are requested to send this information to me, Jane Bugler, at the IMCA offices. It is hope that the majority of the IMCA membership will participate in this initiative. The higher the participation, the more representative the lost time accident frequency rate generated will be of contractor performance. The amount of information requested has been kept to a minimum and should be readily available with each company.

Individual returns will be kept confidential and IMCA will only publish the totals.

Anyone queries regarding the above should also be addressed to me.