2004 safety performance indicators

International Association of Oil & Gas Producers

Mixed results against a background of long term improvements

OGP's 2004 safety performance indicators report is based on the analysis of just under 2.3 billion workhours of data – the biggest database in the history of the E&P industry's safety reporting. It includes information from 37 companies covering their operations in 78 countries.

OGP has been collecting safety data from the upstream industry for 20 years. From the start, the objective has been threefold: to present to the widest audience possible how the industry has performed, year on year, on a range of key safety measures; to allow E&P organisations to benchmark their performance against the performance of their peers, and to assist the industry to identify areas where it may need to concentrate effort.

Ultimately, OGP's aim is to improve the safety performance of every aspect of upstream operations – saving lives and avoiding injuries.

See the report summary inside

The full report may be downloaded from the OGP website: http://www.ogp.org.uk

Fatal accident rate
per 100 million hours worked

The key indicators presented in the report are: number of fatalities, fatal accident rate, lost time injury frequency and total recordable incident rate.

Analysis of the 2004 data shows mixed results when compared with the previous year. Overall, however, the 2004 results continue an improvement trend when compared with the industry's performance since data collection began in 1984.

In common with previous years, the 2004 report shows that the greatest cause of fatalities in the upstream industry is related to vehicle accidents and individuals being struck by moving or falling objects. In recognition of this fact, OGP's Safety Committee has made improvements in transport safety performance a priority for 2005. This year's programme includes the production of a new recommended practice related to vehicle safety, and an international conference focused on transporting people safely. OGP has also created a new task force to concentrate on improving safety performance in lifting and hoisting operations. Such activities, particularly during drilling and construction, are core to the upstream business.

OGP has in place a range of committees, sub committees and task forces that are addressing key aspects of the industry's safety performance. Within these groups, the industry interacts with its contractors and regulators in an effort to improve the safety performance of OGP members, the contractors they employ, and the industry in general.

Fatalities

There were 120 company and contractor fatalities reported in 2004; 9 more than in 2003. These fatalities occurred in 99 separate incidents, the worst being a helicopter crash in which 10 people died.

Thirty fatalities occurred in Africa, 28 in the FSU and 26 in the Middle East. In Nigeria, 4 contractor employees died after being attacked by armed militants and a further 4 contractors died in a helicopter crash.

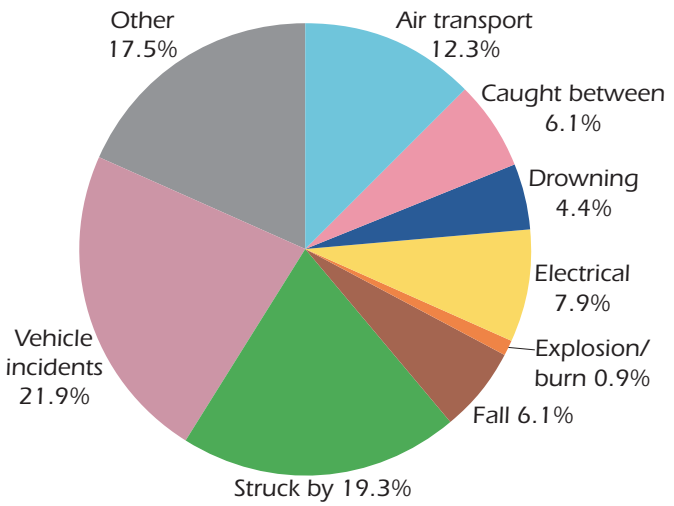
22% of the fatalities reported were associated with vehicle related accidents. A further 19% were incidents in which individuals were struck by falling or moving objects. These two categories tend to be the most significant in terms of number of fatalities year on year; hence the renewed focus on these areas during 2005.

In order to produce an indicator that can be compared across regions, functions and from one year to the next, the number of fatalities is normalised on the basis of hours worked. The result is the Fatal Accident Rate (FAR) that indicates the number of fatalities per 100 million hours worked.

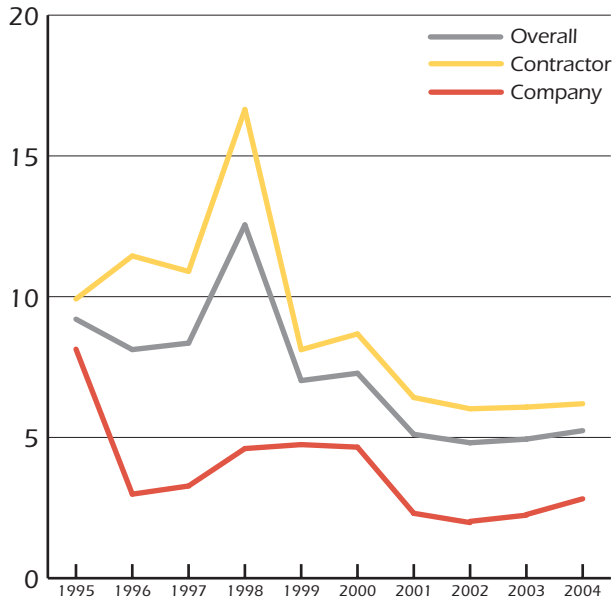
In 2004 the FAR was 5.24. This represents an increase of 6% over the FAR in 2003. However, when viewed over the longer term, the trend appears downwards.

Little difference is seen between the FAR performanc associated with onshore and offshore activities.

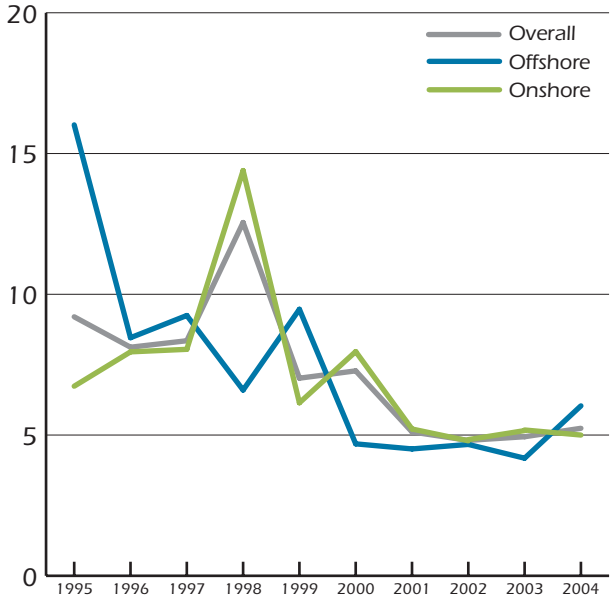
Fatality causes 2004



Fatal accident rate – company and contractor
per 100 million hours worked



Fatal accident rate – onshore & offshore
per 100 million hours worked



Lost time injuries

The lost time injury frequency (LTIF) is a measure of the number of incidents that resulted in one of more days away from work. It is normalised on the basis of millions of hours worked.

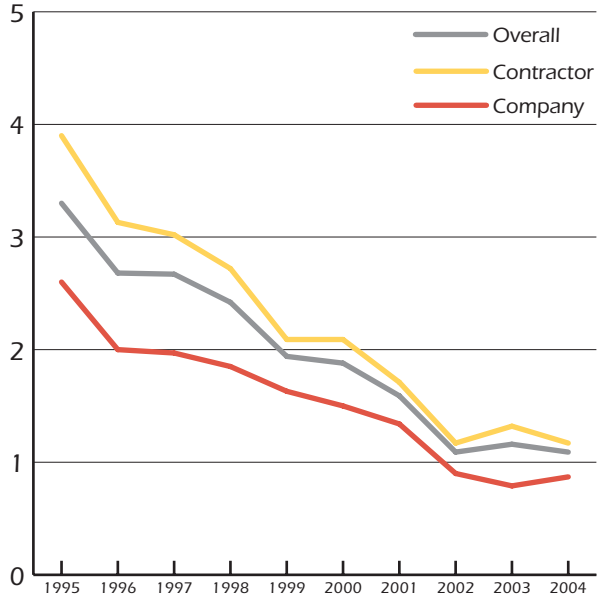
The year 2004 LTIF saw an improvement compared to 2003. Overall, there were 1.09 injuries per 1 million hours worked – a 6% improvement over 2003's performance and a return to 2002's LTIF – the lowest ever recorded.

There were 2371 reported injuries in 2004 resulting in at least one day off work. This equates to an average of 45 such injuries every week of the year – a 7% reduction on 2003's figures.

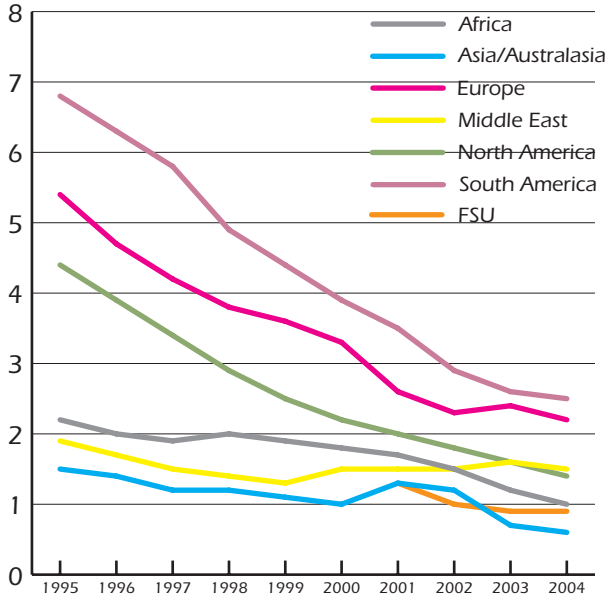
Overall, injuries were slightly less severe than in 2003, with the average lost workday case requiring 23 days recovery time.

Regional differences are evident in LTIF performance, with the best performing regions being Asia/Australasia and Africa, and the worst performing regions South America and Europe. However, when viewed over a longer period, the differences in regional performance have reduced considerably.

Lost time injury frequency – company and contractor
per million hours worked



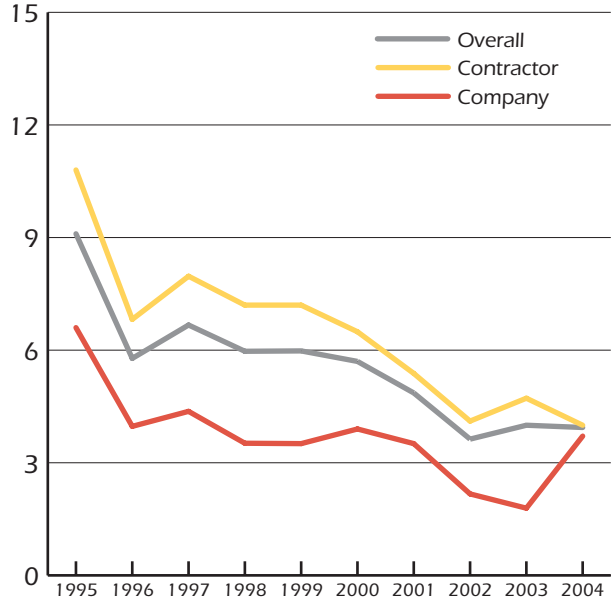
Lost time injury frequency – by region
5 year rolling average



Total recordable incidents

The total recordable incident rate represents a combined indicator that includes fatalities, lost workday cases, restricted workday cases and medical treatment cases. In 2004 there were 4 recordable incidents per 1 million hours worked – a 2% improvement over the previous year, and the continuation of a long term downward trend in this indicator.

Total recordable incident rate – company and contractor
per million hours worked



International Association of Oil & Gas Producers

What is OGP?

The International Organisation of Oil & Gas Producers encompasses the world's leading private and state-owned oil & gas companies, their national and regional associations, and major upstream contractors and suppliers.

What do we do?

Our mission is to:

- represent the interests of the upstream industry to international regulatory and legislative bodies;
- achieve continuous improvement in safety, health and environmental performance and in the engineering and operation of upstream ventures; and
- promote awareness of Corporate Social Responsibility issues within the industry and among stakeholders.

What are our aims?

We aim to:

- improve understanding of the upstream oil and gas industry, its achievements and challenges and its view on pertinent issues;
- encourage international regulators and other parties to take account of the industry's views in developing proposals that are effective and workable;
- become a more visible, accessible and effective source of information about the global industry, both externally and within member organisations;
- develop and disseminate best practices in safety, health and environmental performance and the engineering and operation of upstream ventures;
- provide a forum for sharing experience and debating emeging isues; and
- liase with other industry associations to ensure consistent and effective approaches to common issues.

Global experience

The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers has access to a wealth of technical knowledge and experience with its members operating around the world in many different terrains. We collate and distil this valuable knowledge for the industry to use as guidelines for good practice by individual members.

Internationally recognised source of industry information

Many of our guidelines have been recognised and used by international authorities and safety and environmental bodies. Requests come from governments and non-government organisations around the world as well as from non-member companies.

Consistent high quality database and guidelines

Our overall aim is to ensure a consistent approach to training, management and best practices throughout the world.

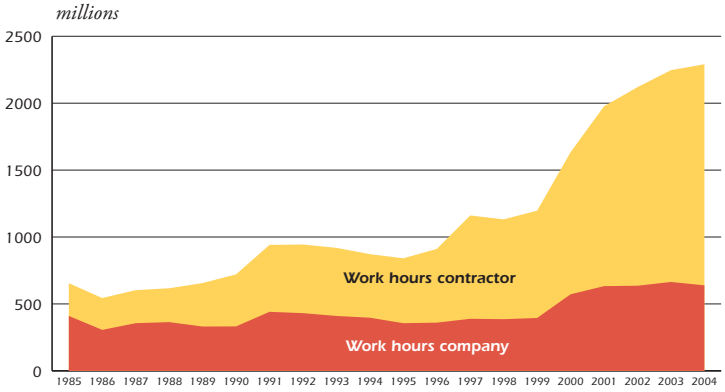
The oil and gas exploration and production industry recognises the need to develop consistent databases and records in certain fields. The OGP's members are encouraged to use the guidelines as a starting point for their operations or to supplement their own policies and regulations which may apply locally.

OGP, 209-215 Blackfriars Road, London SE1 8NL, UK
Telephone: +44 (0)20 7633 0272 | Fax: +44 (0)20 7633 2350
web: www.ogp.org.uk | email contact: don.smith@ogp.org.uk

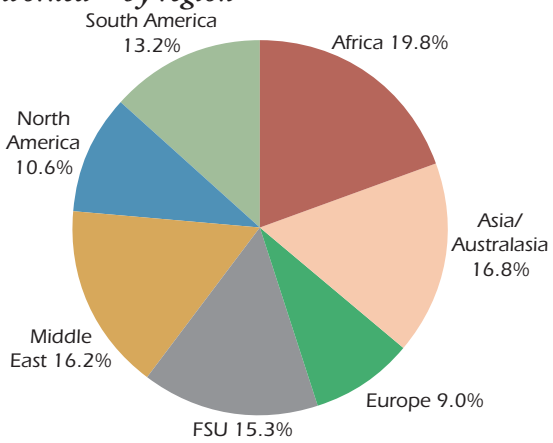
Database

- The database for 2004 embraces 2290 million hours worked, a 2% increase on 2003 and the highest in the history of safety data reporting.
- 37 companies contributed data. All but 2 reported statistics for their contractors.
- Operations in 78 countries are covered by the database.

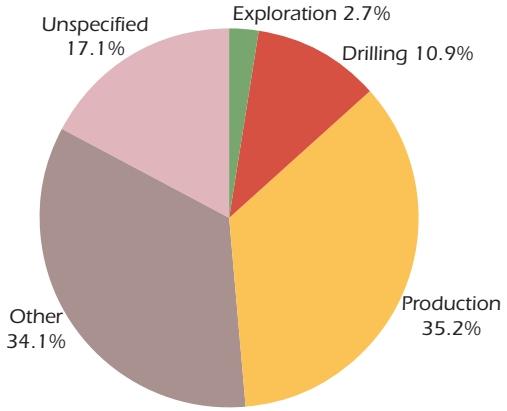
Hours worked



Hours worked – by region



Hours worked – by function



Companies that contributed data

ADNOC | Amerada Hess | Anadarko | BG | BHP | BP
Cairn Energy | ChevronTexaco | CNOOC | ConocoPhillips
Devon Energy | DONG | ENI | ExxonMobil | GNPOC | HOCOL
Kuwait Oil Company | Maersk | Norsk Hydro | OMV | Occidental
PDVSA | Petro-Canada | Petronas Carigali Sdn Bhd | Premier Oil
PTTEP | Qatar Petroleum | RasGas | RepsolYPF | Saudi Aramco
Shell | Statoil | TNK - BP | Total | Unocal | VICO | Yukos