

Lost-time incidence rate falls to all-time low

Joe Hurt, IADC Director-Land Operations

THE CONTRACT DRILLING industry continues to make progress in reducing incidents on rigs, according to the 2002 IADC Summary of Occupational Incidents (SOI).

The drilling industry's worldwide Lost Time Incident Rate dropped to an all time low of 0.65, 12% better than the previous low of 0.74 in 1999.

The recordable incident rate also reached an all time low of 2.34, 24% better than the 1999 report of 3.09.

The oil and gas well drilling industry's efforts towards safety have resulted in the industry's occupational LTI Incidence rate per 100 workers to fall from more than 14.00 in 1963 to 0.65 in 2002, a nearly 22-fold improvement.

The industry's fatalities dropped to 15, five less than the 2001 figure, but still up from nine that occurred in 1999.

The report also shows that, industry wide, the rate of lost time incidents last year improved 34% from 0.99 in 2001 to 0.65 man-hours for 2002.

The industry's recordable rate also experienced a significant improvement, posting a 36% improvement from 3.66 in 2001 to 2.34 in year 2002.

SOI is compiled annually from data volunteered by drilling contractors worldwide to the IADC ASP Program.

Although IADC ASP calculates both incidence rates and frequency rates, the rates contained in this report are calculated based on incidents per 200,000 man-hours.

During 2002, 100 contractors representing approximately 70% of the worldwide oil and gas well drilling rig-fleet participated in the ASP. This represents a total of 281.4 million man-hours worked.

Contractors striving for safety improvement by participating in the ASP program reported 3,297 Recordable incidents, 1,611 Lost Time incidents and 15 fatalities.

International land drilling LTI rate improved 20% from an Incidence rate of 0.54 for 2001 to 0.43 for 2002.

Recordable incidence rates improved with a decline of 24% from 1.97 in 2001 to 1.50 in 2002. International water LTI improved 12% from 0.50 in 2001 to 0.44 in 2002, while recordable incidence rates showed an improvement of 13% improvement from 1.75 in 2001 to 1.53 in 2002.

Safety data is compiled separately for land and offshore operations and for seven geographic regions — US, Europe, Canada, Central & South America, Africa, Middle East and Asia Pacific.

US

US land and offshore contractors together worked more than 82.7 million man-hours with nine fatalities occurring in the land category and one in the offshore category.

US land exceeded US water in man-hours 42.29 million to 40.43 million.

Among US offshore workers lost time incidents improved 25% from 0.67 in 2001 to 0.50 in 2002, while their total recordable incidence rate improved 4% from 2.30 in 2001 to 2.21 in 2002.

US land workers saw their LTI Incidence rate improve 22% from 2.23 in 2001 to 1.73 in 2002 and recordable incidence rate improve 30% from 8.86 in 2001 to 6.24 in 2002.

EUROPE

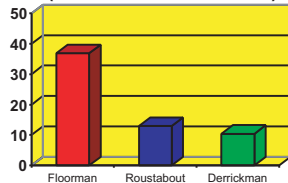
Contractors in the European land and offshore categories worked more than 30.22 million man-hours with three fatalities in 2002.

European offshore, the larger of the two, accounted for almost 25.1 million man-hours worked and three fatalities while European land posted 5.1 million man-hours and no fatalities.

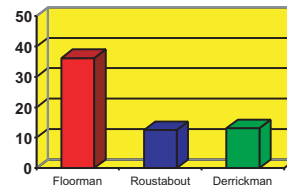
European land workers saw their LTI rate rise slightly by 2% from 0.92 for 2001 to 0.94 for 2002, while the recordable incidence rate improved 21% from 3.19 in 2001 to 2.51 in 2002.

European offshore work-

LTI by Occupation
(Based on 905 incidents)

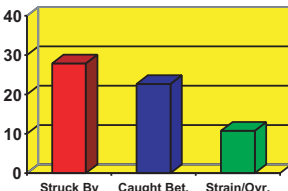


REC by Occupation
(Based on 3297 incidents)

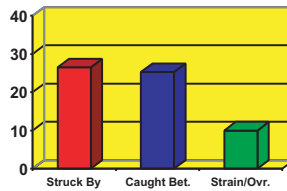


Data from the IADC ASP show that of all the categories, the floorman position suffers the largest percentage of LTI and Recordable injuries.

LTI by Incident Type
(Based on 905 incidents)

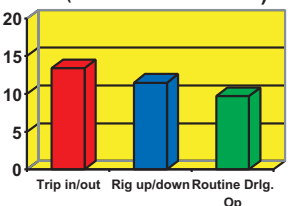


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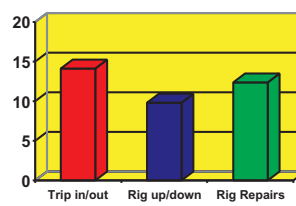


Five types of incidents accounted for 81% of the LTIs in 2002. In order, they are Struck By, Caught Between, Strain/Over Exertion, Slip/Fall Different Level, and Slip/Fall Same Level.

LTI by Activity
(Based on 905 incidents)



REC by Activity
(Based on 3297 incidents)



Tripping in/out of the well is the operation that involves the most injuries, followed by rig up/down and Routine Drilling Operations.

ers' LTI rate improved 33% from 0.73 in 2001 to 0.49 for 2002 while the recordable incidence rate improved 24% from 2.03 in 2001 to 1.54 in 2002.

CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

Central and South America accounted for 46.91 million man-hours with one fatality occurring in the offshore operations, which had 14.55 million man-hours.

Central & South America land accounted for 32.33 million man-hours with no fatal incidents.

The LTI rate improved 27% to 0.33 for 2002 compared with 0.45 for 2001, while their recordable incidence rate of 1.57 for 2001 improved 25% to 1.18 for 2002.

Central and South America water had an LTI rate of 0.86 in 2001, which improved 49% to 0.44 for 2002.

The recordable incidence rate improved 20% from 2.49 in 2001 to 1.98 for 2002.

CANADA

Canadian contractors accounted for 2.98 million man-hours and one fatal incident.

Canadian land recorded 1.66 million man-hours with one fatality.

In 2001 Canada land had an LTI rate of 1.02 but saw an 18% increase to 1.20 for 2002.

Their recordable incidence rate increased 8% from 5.43 in 2001 to 5.77 for 2002.

Canada water had 1.32 million man-hours and no fatality. Canada water saw their 2001 LTI rate of 1.00 increase 6% to 1.06 for 2002, and recordable incidence rate of 1.40 for 2001 increase 117% to 3.04 for 2002.

AFRICA

Africa accounted for 32.58 million man-hours and no fatalities. Africa land posted 12.93 million man-hours compared with 19.65 million man-hours for Africa water.

The Africa land LTI rate for 2001 was 0.74 but increased 16% to 0.88 for 2002 while their recordable incidence rate improved 44% from 3.60 in 2001 to 2.01 in 2002.

Africa water LTI rate of 0.58 for 2001 improved 24% to 0.44 for 2002 while their recordable incidence rate improved 19% from 1.94 in 2001 to 1.57 in 2002.

MIDDLE EAST

Middle East land had the lowest LTI rate of 0.28 and lowest recordable incidence rate of 1.10 for land divisions.

Overall, the Middle East region accounted for 50.27 million man-hours with no fatalities.

The land division had 32.57 million man-hours while the offshore segment worked 17.70 million man-hours.

The Middle East land LTI 2001 rate of 0.43 improved 35% to 0.28 in 2002, while their 2001 recordable incidence rate of 1.05 rose by 5% to 1.10 in 2002.

The Middle East water LTI rate rose 72% from 0.25 in 2001 to 0.43 in 2002 and their recordable incidence rate rose 31% from 0.97 in 2001 to 1.27 in 2002.

Despite the increase in recordable incidents, Middle East water had the lowest recordable incidence rate for the water divisions.

ASIA PACIFIC

Asia Pacific water had the lowest LTI rate of 0.42. Overall, Asia Pacific accounted for 35.67 million man-hours and no fatalities.

Offshore had 22.21 million man-hours to 13.46 million man-hours for the land division.

The Asia Pacific land 2001 LTI rate was 0.78 and improved 35% to 0.51 in 2002.

The recordable incidence rate also improved 31% from 3.17 in 2001 to 2.20 in 2002.

Asia Pacific water 2001 LTI rate of 0.30 rose 40% to 0.42 but their recordable incidence rate improved 14% from 1.53 in 2001 to 1.32 in 2002.

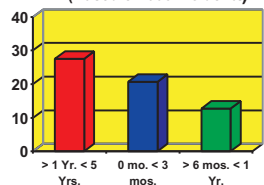
MORE INFORMATION

To learn more, call Dawn Brown, 1/713-292-1945, or e-mail Dawn at (dawn.brown@iadc.org).

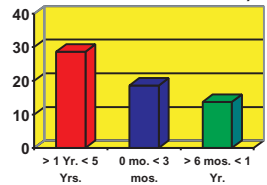
The "2002 Summary of Occupational Injuries" is available on CD ROM format through IADC Publications Department.

Call Loretta Krolczyk in Publications at 1/713 292 1945, or fax at 1/713-292-1946; publications@iadc.org.

LTI by Time In Service
(Based on 905 incidents)

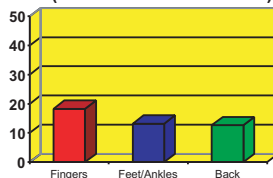


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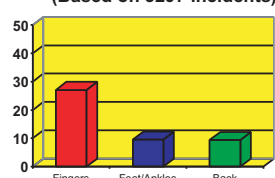


Rig employees with time in service between 1-5 years accounted for the most LTI and Recordable injuries, while employees with less than one year in service accounted for 39.8% of LTI and Recordable injuries.

LTI by Body Part
(Based on 905 incidents)

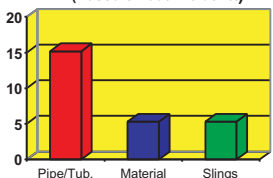


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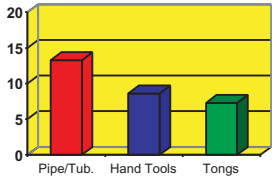


Fingers remained the most vulnerable part of the body, followed by feet/ankles and back injuries.

LTI by Equipment
(Based on 905 incidents)



REC by Equipment
(Based on 3297 incidents)



Pipes/collars/tubulars is the equipment category responsible for the most LTI and Recordable incidents, followed by material and slings.