
2001 Survey on Petroleum Industry Occupational Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities Summary Report: Aggregate Data Only

**As Reported to the
American Petroleum Institute**

Covering Petroleum Operations of Reporting Companies

**API Publication 2380
April 2002**



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INTRODUCTION

The American Petroleum Institute (API) has published this report since 1931. It includes information regarding workplace injuries, illnesses, fatalities, lost workday cases, and incidence rates by industry segment and functions.

Before the 1999 survey, companies were only asked to submit data about their own employees in their U.S. operations. In 2000, the scope was expanded to include contractor workers and **non-U.S.** operations. Last year, in an effort to further increase the value of this report, more changes were made to the survey. Appendix A summarizes the changes implemented in the 2001 survey.

Another major change introduced in 2000 was the ability for companies to submit their data electronically over the Internet. Some of the features of this online database include automatic data checks, online instructions, and reports. It also provides companies that are willing to share their data with the ability to produce customized reports allowing them to benchmark against their peers.

Participation in the M I annual survey is voluntary and company participation varies **from** year to year. Therefore, exercise caution when using this data to characterize the performance of the industry as a whole. However, seventy-seven companies that responded to this year's survey with U.S. operations data also responded to last year's survey. These seventy-seven companies represent eighty-three percent of the total number of employees and eighty-four percent of the total number of hours reported to API for 2001.

Participants were asked to submit data according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Recordkeeping Guidelines for Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, September 1986 edition. Therefore, this report provides incidence rates per 200,000 hours worked on the same basis as those reported by BLS.

Ninety-one companies (including four subsidiaries) participated in the 2001 survey. Sixty-four of them agreed to share their company data. **Please note that the total listed in the tables for each function is the total for all reporting companies.**

SUMMARY

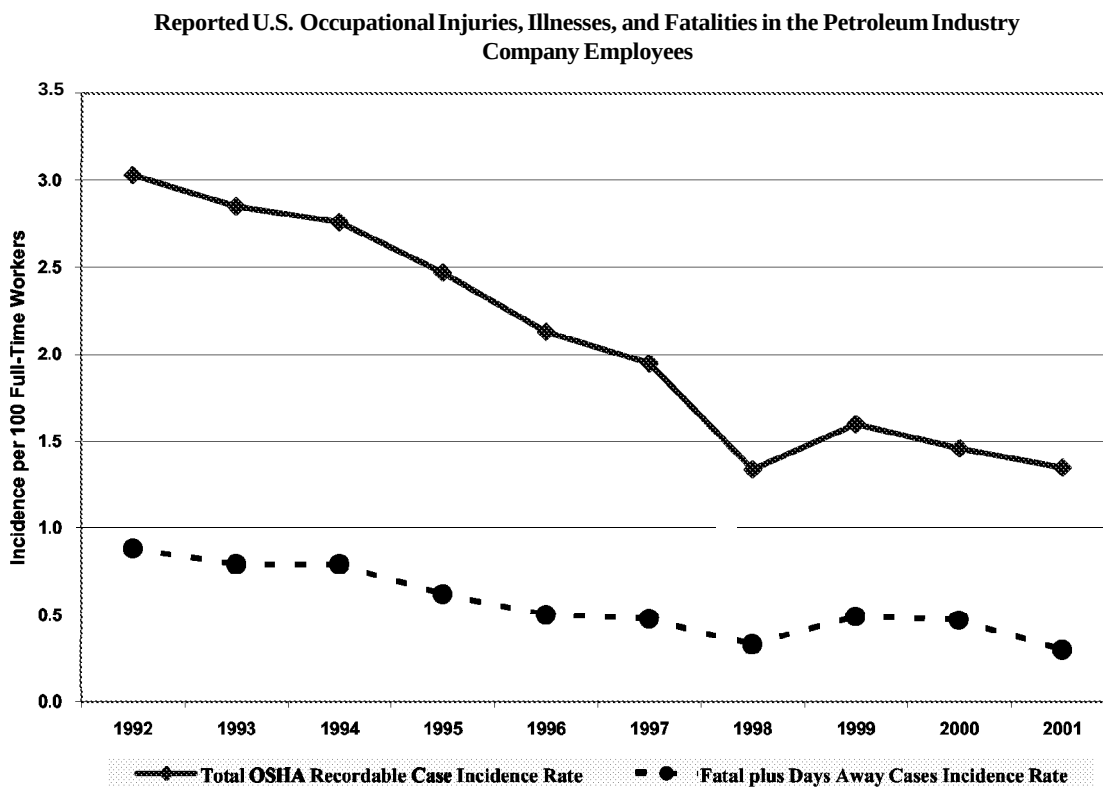
U.S. Operations: Company Employees

2001 data pertaining to U.S. occupational injuries, illnesses and fatalities for an employer's own employees were submitted to the American Petroleum Institute (API) by ninety oil and gas companies (including four subsidiaries), employing 174,559 persons with a total work experience of 363 million hours. In 2000, ninety-eight companies reported 144,458 employees with a work experience of 300 million hours.

In 2001, the **Total OSHA Recordable Case Incidence Rate** reported was 1.35, compared to 1.46 for 2000. This rate is the number of total recordable cases per 200,000 hours worked, or approximately the number of cases per 100 full-time workers per year.

The **Fatal Plus Days Away Incidence Rate** reported for 2001 was 0.30 per 200,000 hours worked—one case for every 333 employees, compared to 0.47 in 2000—or one case for every 213 employees.

Since 1992, the reported **Total OSHA Recordable Case Incidence Rate** and **Fatal plus Days Away Incidence Rate** have improved an average of 8.0 and 8.5 percent per year, respectively (see the figure below).



Significant differences exist among companies regarding return-to-work policies and practices. Therefore, use of the ***Fatalplus Days Away Incidence Rates*** alone to judge and compare company safety performance is not recommended.

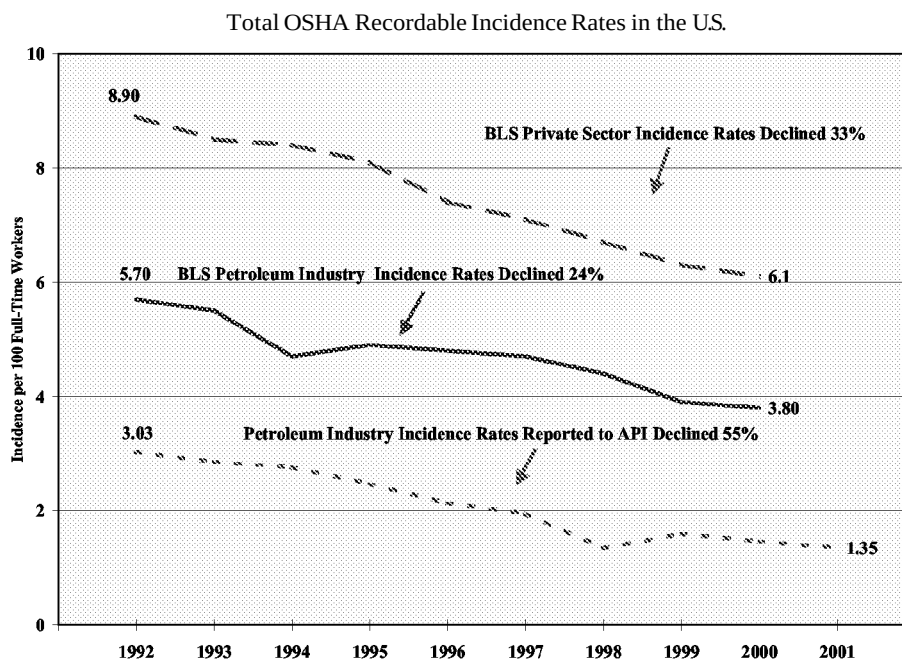
The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes employment figures for different sectors of the petroleum industry. The table below shows the number of full-time employees in the U.S. company information section of this report and the comparative total employment figures published by BLS. These figures can be used to calculate the API survey representation rate.

The API U.S. company information is limited to ***company employees*** only while the BLS has a more inclusive definition of employment (the BLS includes contract workers). Therefore, use caution when interpreting these representation rates.

Employment in the U.S. Petroleum Industry Company Employees				
	E&P and Drilling	Refining and Gas Processing	Oil Pipelines	Total Marketing
BLS	336.5	84.2	13.9	805.4
API	25.2	45.9	10.6	54.6
API Representation Rate	7%	54%	76%	7%

Employment figures are in thousands. 2001 BLS figures are current as of April 2, 2002.

The total OSHA recordable incidence rate as reported to API has declined by more than half over the past ten years. The following graph shows the ten-year trend.



U.S. Operations: Contract Workers

Thirty-three oil and gas companies (including four subsidiaries) submitted contract worker data for their U.S. operations. In 2001, 72,945 contract workers with a total work experience of 156 million hours provided services to these companies. The **Total OSHA Recordable Case Incidence Rate** reported for these contract workers was 1.4.

The **Fatal Plus Days Away Incidence Rate** reported for this group of workers was 0.28 per 200,000 hours worked — one case for every 357 workers.

Non-U.S. Operations: Company Employees

Twelve companies reported employee data for their non-U.S. operations. During 2001, these companies employed 153,662 employees with a total work experience of 331 million hours. For this group, the reported **Total OSHA Recordable Case Incidence Rate** was 0.47. Their **Fatal Plus Days Away Incidence Rate** was 0.14 per 200,000 hours worked — one case for every 714 employees.

Non-U.S. Operations: Contract Workers

Six companies reported data for non-U.S. contract workers. They reported that 216,621 contract workers with a total work experience of 156 million hours performed work in their non-U.S. operations. The **Total OSHA Recordable Case Incidence Rate** reported for these contract workers was 0.72. The **Fatal Plus Days Away Incidence Rate** reported for this group of workers was 0.20 per 200,000 hours worked — one case for every 500 workers.