

## **Safety**

No Project-recordable lost time incidents took place in the fourth quarter of 2002 and the overall worker safety record at Project work sites continues to be very good.

- The workers for facilities construction contractor TCC have topped the 21 million hour mark without a lost time incident. TCC is responsible for constructing facilities throughout the Project area in both Chad and Cameroon, including the central oilfield facility, the oilfield area crude oil gathering stations, the export pipeline pump stations, and the Pressure Reducing Station.
- As the year ended, the Project's oil well drilling operation in southern Chad, including prime contractors Pride Forasol and Schlumberger, was within a few hours of reaching five million hours without a lost time incident.
- The Project's offshore facilities workers in Singapore and Malaysia have tallied over two million hours without a lost time incident.

The Project follows United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines for recordability of on the job accidents and injuries, even though the activities occur outside the United States.

### **Restricted Work Cases & Medical Treatments**

A total of 20 medical treatment and restricted work cases were recorded by the Project during the fourth quarter.

- Slightly less than half of the recorded injuries involved the use of hand tools.
- About one-third of the injuries resulted from slips, trips, and falls.
- The remaining recordable incidents were associated with people being hit by falling objects and, in one case, a vehicle accident.

**Traffic Safety**



This safety advisor for the Project’s pipeline construction contractor stationed himself at dawn at the edge of a village in Chad to monitor the speed of vehicles heading for work sites (inset radar speed gun). He was checking that the drivers were heeding the reduced speed limit sign as they entered the village.

**Annual Summary: Safety**

A trend analysis of safety data for the year 2002 shows that the Project’s overall good safety record has been maintained, despite the intense level of construction activity, and the two previously reported fatalities that took place on contractor-controlled work sites during the year.

- The traffic accident injury rate for the Project continues to be less than half the rate for North American highways. The Project rate is just under 59 per 100 million miles driven, compared to the North American rate of 116 per 100 million miles driven.
- The Project’s Recordable Incident Rate since construction began remains at 0.5 incidents per 200,000 work hours, much lower than the North American construction industry average of 8.2 incidents per 200,000 work hours (as of the year 2000, the most recently published figures).

**Safety Performance Statistics for the Year** As noted above, the Project uses the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards as a reference for recording on-the-job injuries, even though the activities occur outside of the United States. The Project safety statistics presented below are for TOTCO/COTCO/EEPCI and their prime contractor workers.

**◀ Project Recordable Incidents**

Incidents involving a location, property or activities owned, controlled or supervised by the Project or its contractors.

	<i>1st Qtr</i>	<i>2nd Qtr</i>	<i>3rd Qtr</i>	<i>4th Qtr</i>	<i>Year 2002</i>	<i>Project (Since 2000)</i>
Fatalities	0	1	1	0	2	3
Lost Time	1	3	1	0	5	11
Restricted Work	8	6	7	10	31	61
Medical Treatment Required	11	11	4	10	36	56
First Aid Cases <i>(construction related)</i>	188	166	126	163	480	1,354
<b>Worker Hours</b> <i>(thousands)</i>	8,410	10,590	8,810	12,469	40,279	59,279
<b>Trend Analysis</b>						
Recordable Incident Rate	0.48	0.38	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.50
Lost Time Incident Rate	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.05

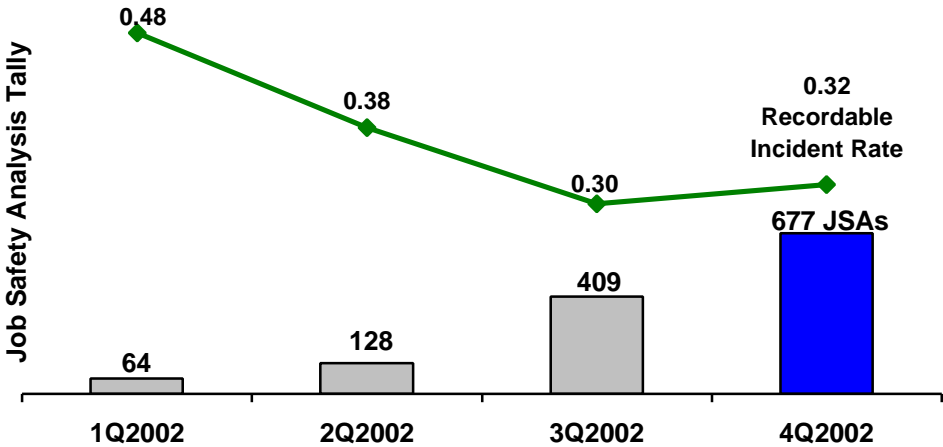
**◀ Traffic Safety Tally**

	<i>1st Qtr</i>	<i>2nd Qtr</i>	<i>3rd Qtr</i>	<i>4th Qtr</i>	<i>Year 2002</i>	<i>Project (Since 2000)</i>
Traffic Accidents	32	58	20	26	136	235

**Recordable Incident Rate Analysis**

Pre-task safety analysis provides one explanation for the Project’s good work site safety record. The downward trend correlates closely to the use of an on-the-job safety procedure called a Job Safety Analysis, or JSA. As the number of JSAs has gone up, the recordable incident rate has been on a downward trend.

◀ **Job Safety Analysis (JSAs) vs. Recordable Incident Rate (RIR)**



A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) involves a group of workers collaborating as they talk through a task, identifying all the safety issues that might arise. Often, an expert safety adviser participates in the JSA. The process helps avoid or reduce work site injuries by identifying potential dangers and agreeing on how to avoid or mitigate them before performing the work. JSAs are recorded and shared with other work teams.





A typical day for this safety advisor at an oilfield area construction site involves checking equipment and worker behavior. A big part of his job is establishing a rapport with the workers so he can motivate them to collaborate as a group to improve work habits and enhance overall job site safety. As he walks the site he greets a pair of workers (upper left), asks a worker to correct the safety line attached to the harness the worker must wear anytime he is more than two meters off the ground (upper right), asks a pair of workers to put their earplugs in while using a noisy piece of equipment (lower left), makes sure a worker has his “confined space” certificate to work inside an underground vault (lower center), and checks for proper installation of a safety cable on a compress air hose (lower right).

