

TENGIZCHEVROIL

SAFETY STATISTICS DEFINITIONS AND RATES

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide a brief overview of key definitions and safety statistic rates utilized in the TCO CHESM Process. Chevron's Corporate Operational Excellence Data Reporting Standard (OEDRS) was used as the main source of information when developing this document. Note that general principles of U.S Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) are used by OEDRS as a guideline for injury and illness classification as well as incident rate calculations.

2.0 Definitions

First Aid Treatment - limited to treatment of only minor injuries with non-prescription medication and, if necessary, subsequent observation.

Medical Treatment - all other cases that do not result in Days Away from Work or Restricted Duty, but are more serious than first aid cases.

Restricted Duty Case (RD) – where the employee or contractor as a result of work-related injury or illness:

- a) was assigned to another job on a temporary or permanent basis or
- b) worked at his or her permanent job but less than a full day. (Restrictions limited to day of injury/illness is not recorded) or
- c) could not perform routine functions (functions performed at least once a week) associated with his or her permanent job or could not work the full workday after the date of the incident.

To determine the total amount of Restricted Duty Case days, count the number of calendar days restricted (including holidays, vacation, and weekends) related to a, b or c above. The day of incident is not counted as a Restricted Duty day. Stop counting when total restricted duty days reach 180 or if employee/contractor leaves the company.

If an injury is classified as a restricted duty case and the case progresses to a days away from work case, the record should be revised to reflect days away from work case and the restricted duty days are kept.

Days Away from Work Case (DAFW) – cases where the employee or contractor is away from work one day or more after the day of a work-related injury or illness.

TENGIZCHEVROIL

SAFETY STATISTICS DEFINITIONS AND RATES

To determine the total amount of days away from work, count the number of calendar days lost (including holidays, vacation, and weekends) where work was not performed. The day of the incident is not counted as a day away from work. Stop counting when total days away reach 180 or if employee/contractor leaves the company.

Motor Vehicle Crash (MVC) - road traffic incident which involves at least one road vehicle being in collision with itself, another vehicle, another road user or a stationary roadside object and may result in injury or damage to property/motor vehicle(s), unless such vehicle is properly parked at the time of the event.

MVC Classification:

Catastrophic (C)

- Any Company, contractor, sub-contractor or third party fatality associated with a MVC.

Major (M)

- Any crash where the Company, contractor, sub-contractor or third party vehicle has rolled to its sides, top and/or rolled 360 degrees via any axis.
- Any company, contractor or sub-contractor Days Away From Work Case associated with the MVC.

Serious (S)

- Any MVC where company, contractor or sub-contractor personnel has a recordable injury (Medical Treatment Case and/or Restricted Duty Case).
- Any MVC where the Company or contractor/sub-contractor vehicle cannot be driven from the scene under its own power in a roadworthy state.

Light (L)

- Any Company, contractor or sub-contractor MVC with either Minor Injury (First Aid Case) or no injury.

Total Recordable Incidents (TRI) - are the sum of all work-related Fatalities, Days Away from Work Cases, Restricted Duty Cases and Medical Treatment Cases.

TENGIZCHEVROIL
SAFETY STATISTICS DEFINITIONS AND RATES

Fatality - the death of an employee or contractor engaged in a work-related activity, which results from an event or exposure in the work environment. The individual need not actually die in the work environment.

3.0 Rates

Days Away from Work Rate (DAFWR) – the number of Days Away from Work Incidents (excludes fatalities and restricted duty), multiplied by 200,000*, divided by the total number of hours worked.

$$\text{DAFWR} = \text{Days Away From Work Cases} \times 200,000^* / \text{Hours Worked}$$

Total Recordable Incidents Rate (TRIR) – the total number of all work-related cases (Fatalities, Days Away from Work cases, Restricted Duty and Medical Treatment cases), multiplied by 200,000*, divided by the total number of hours worked.

$$\text{TRIR} = (\text{Fatalities} + \text{Days Away From Work Cases} + \text{RD Cases} + \text{Medical Cases}) \times 200,000^* / \text{Hours Worked}$$

Fatality Accident Rate (FAR) - the number of fatalities, multiplied by 100,000,000 divided by the total number of hours worked.

$$\text{FAR} = \text{Fatality Cases} \times 100,000,000 / \text{Hours Worked}$$

Recordable Motor Vehicle Crash Rate (Recordable MVCR) – the number of recordable Motor Vehicle Crashes (Catastrophic+ Major), multiplied by 1 million, divided by the total mileage driven.

$$\text{Recordable MVCR} = (\text{Total Motor Vehicle Crashes (C+M)} \times 1,000,000) / \text{Miles Driven}^{**}$$

All Motor Vehicle Crash Rate (All MVCR) - the number of Motor Vehicle Crashes (Catastrophic + Major + Serious + Light), multiplied by 1 million, divided by the total mileage driven.

$$\text{All MVCR} = (\text{Total Motor Vehicle Crashes (C+M+S+L)} \times 1,000,000) / \text{Miles Driven}^{**}$$