

# SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE TRENDS FOR INDUSTRY BENCHMARKING – CALENDAR YEAR 2023 CHARTS

Office of Offshore Regulatory Programs

Offshore Safety Improvement Branch

OCS Performance Measures Program

July 31, 2024



Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement

*Promoting Safety, Protecting the Environment and Conserving Offshore Resources*



## ABOUT THE DATA IN THIS PRESENTATION

- Primary data source: BSEE-0131 form, required to be submitted annually to BSEE by Oil & Gas (O&G) operators with Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) activities during the prior year (30 CFR 250.1929), including:
  - Company and contact information
  - Illnesses and injuries: DART (Days Away, Restricted, Transfer) and non-DART recordables, company vs contractor, production vs drilling vs construction, by quarter
  - Hours worked: company vs contractor, production vs drilling vs construction, by quarter
  - Number of EPA NPDES (Environmental Protection Agency, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) non-compliances
  - Number and volume of oil spills less than one barrel each
- Other data sources used in this analysis and presentation: BSEE Technical Information Management System (TIMS) and National Consolidated Information System (NCIS) databases, including:
  - Oil spills in two additional categories: 1) between 1 and 50 barrels each, and 2) over 50 barrels each (per 30 CFR 254.46, spills greater than 50 barrels volume have additional reporting requirements)
  - O&G production
  - Platform count
  - Number of rigs and number of non-rig activities involved in drilling and related well operations
  - Wells spud
  - Losses of well control
  - Fires
  - Fatalities
  - Incidents of non-compliance (INCs)
  - Inspection metrics: numbers of inspectors, inspection visits, types of inspections performed, components inspected
- Industry may use this data to compare their individual performance to the averages for all OCS O&G work.

# OVERVIEW OF CALENDAR YEAR (CY) 2023 DATA SET



- The graphs in this presentation illustrate trends in data collected for the calendar years 2010 through 2023. Data extracted from the TIMS database are valid as of the date of extraction. Because TIMS and NCIS data are updated whenever new information becomes available, the 2023 data presented here should be considered reasonable estimates. Data for the years 2010 – 2023 similarly reflect what was available in the database when they were extracted from TIMS.
- Data from calendar year 2010 forward are considered more complete than pre-2010 data because 2010 was when BSEE-0131 form submission was first required (30 CFR 250.1929). Prior to CY 2010, BSEE-0131 submission was on a voluntary basis. Thus, these charts use 2010 as the base year for comparison and depiction of post-2010 trends.
- 47 of the 52 companies\* that submitted the BSEE 0131 form recorded production in 2023, and they accounting for 99.9% of the total production for CY 2023.
- The downward trend in number of companies active in Oil and Gas operations on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) appears to have leveled off. The 52 companies submitting BSEE-0131 reports in 2023 reflect both a consolidation in number of companies with operations on the OCS since 2010 as well as a rebounding small increase in that number when bankrupt operators subsequently get broken apart.

\* An operating company and all its subsidiaries are counted as 1 company in this analysis



# HIGHLIGHTS OF 2023 DATA

## State of the OCS O&G Industry in 2023 (slides 7-11)

- Barrels of Oil Equivalent (BOE) production grew by 5.8% (8.1% increase in Oil Production offset by 4.3% decrease in Gas Production)
- Total work hours increased by 0.9% (1.4% increase in contractor work hours offset by a 1.6% decrease in employee work hours)

## Injury/Illness/Fatality Trends in 2023 (slides 12-17)

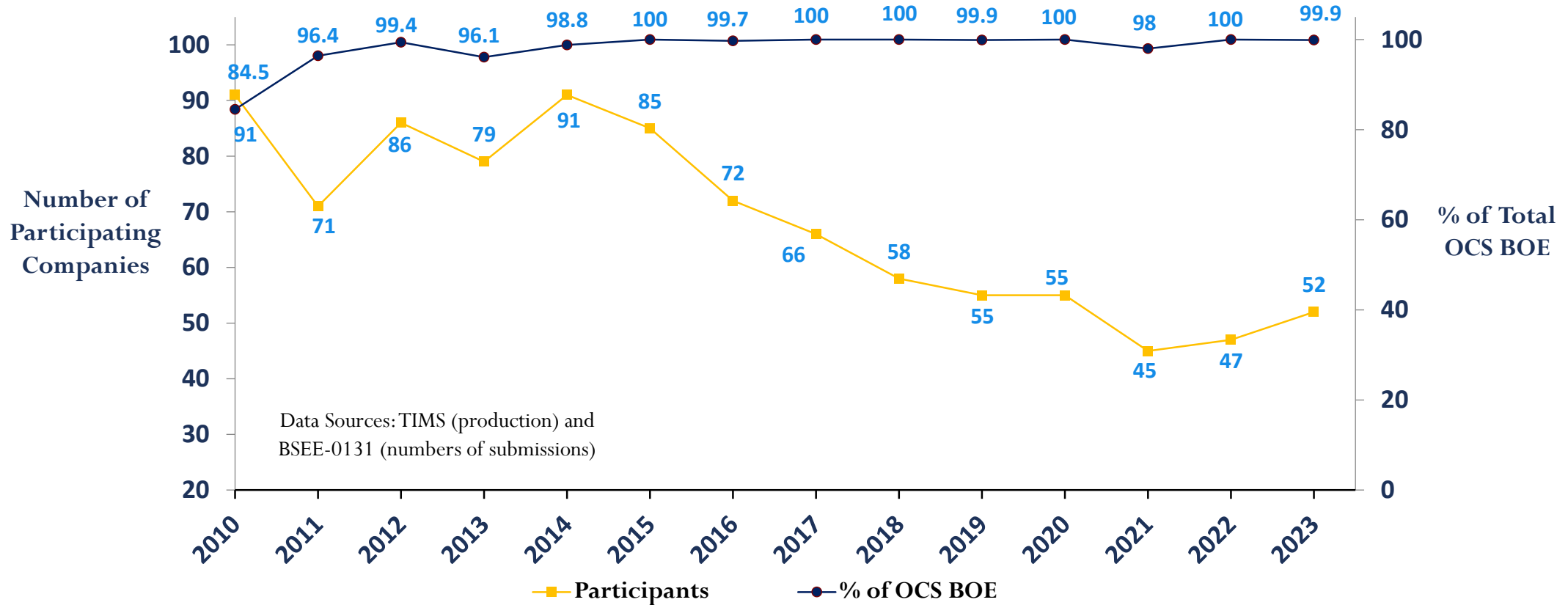
- There were no occupational fatalities reported in 2023.
- The Total Recordable Injury/Illness Rate (TRIR) for all O&G activities on the OCS and that also accounted for COVID-19 illnesses decreased by 70%, largely due to there being zero COVID-19 recordable illnesses reported in 2023. Further, even after discounting the impact of COVID-19 illnesses on prior year rates, the TRIR still dropped 42%. However, DART rates more than doubled even after discounting COVID-19 illnesses from the prior years DART calculations, returning DART rates to the high end of their typical ranges.

## Other Incident Trends (slides 18-31)

- The **Fire Incident** rate (ratio of fires to number of platforms and active drill rigs) increased to its highest level in 2023, continuing a trend first observed in 2020. A Fire Incident Review team continues to explore the significance of this trend.
- The **Loss of Well Control Incident** rate (number of LOWC incidents per million work hours recorded for Drilling and Well Operations) has stayed at a high level since 2021. Investigations will determine if more attention by BSEE to well control is needed.
- A pipeline incident that started on Nov. 16, 2023, in the Gulf of Mexico reportedly led to the release of an estimated 1.1 million gallons or 26,190 barrels of oil which would have significantly increased the Oil Spill Incident rates for 2023. However, this incident occurred in state waters outside of BSEE jurisdiction and is not accounted for in the federal oil spill information provided in these slides.
- Both **Incident of Non-Compliance (INC) rates for well operations** (ratio of well operation INCs written to the number of drilling rig and non-rig inspection visits conducted, and ratio of well operation INCs written to the number of drilling rig and non-rig inspection types performed) increased into historical ranges after COVID-19 travel restrictions were eased, allowing more inspector visits and dedicating more inspection time to each well operation.
- Both **INC rates for production operations** (ratio of production INCs written to number of components inspected, and ratio of production INCs written to the count of production inspection types performed) decreased slightly to levels lower than had been measured prior to the COVID-19 impacts on inspection processes



# OCS PERFORMANCE DATA SURVEY PARTICIPATION\*



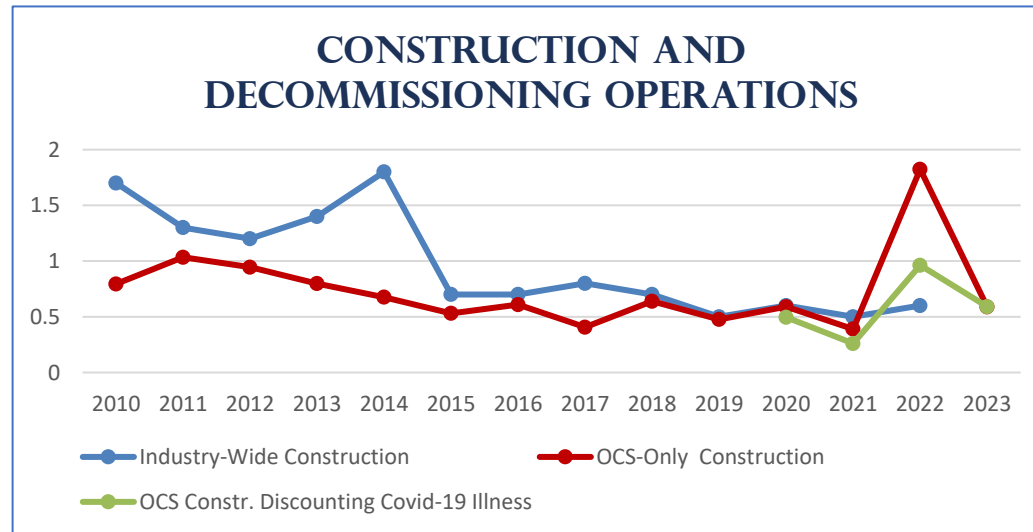
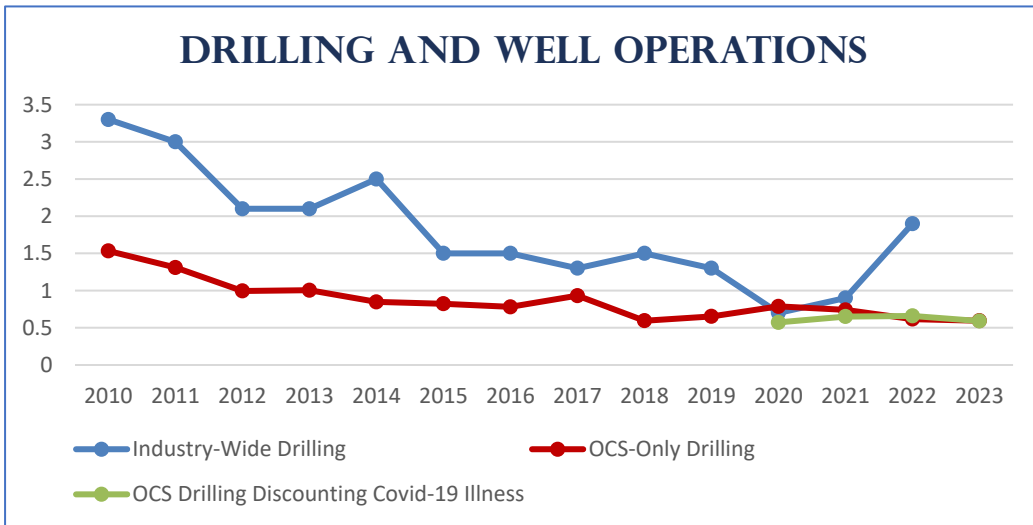
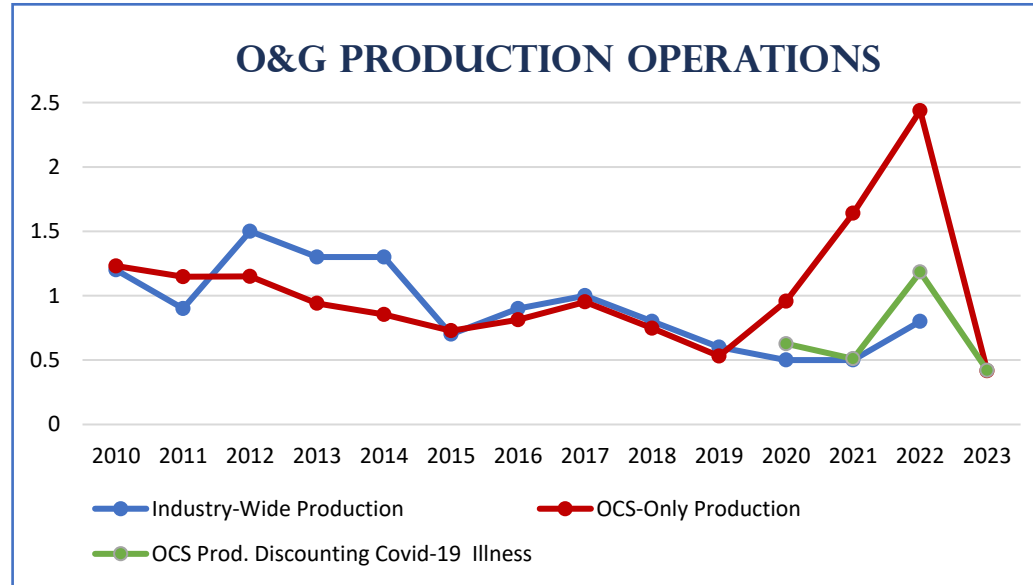
A total of 52 companies submitted the BSEE-0131 form by or soon after the March 31 deadline 2024 deadline, an increase of 5 companies from the prior year.

\*2010 was the first year that OCS Performance Measure Data were required by BSEE regulation (30 CFR 250.1929).

# OCS VS INDUSTRY-WIDE INJURY/ILLNESS RATES



- The total injury/illness rates (TRIR)\* for all oil and gas (O&G) categories (production, drilling and construction) **on the OCS** were historically lower than the rates for the **United States O&G industry overall**, until 2020.
- COVID-19 illnesses contributed to the 2020 – 2022 increase in OCS production and construction TRIR to the point it was higher than the industry-wide average.
- Even though the Bureau of Labor Statistics won't release their analysis of industry-wide 2023 TRIR data until November 2024, it appears that the OCSTRIR rates in 2023 have returned to values often below the industry-wide averages.

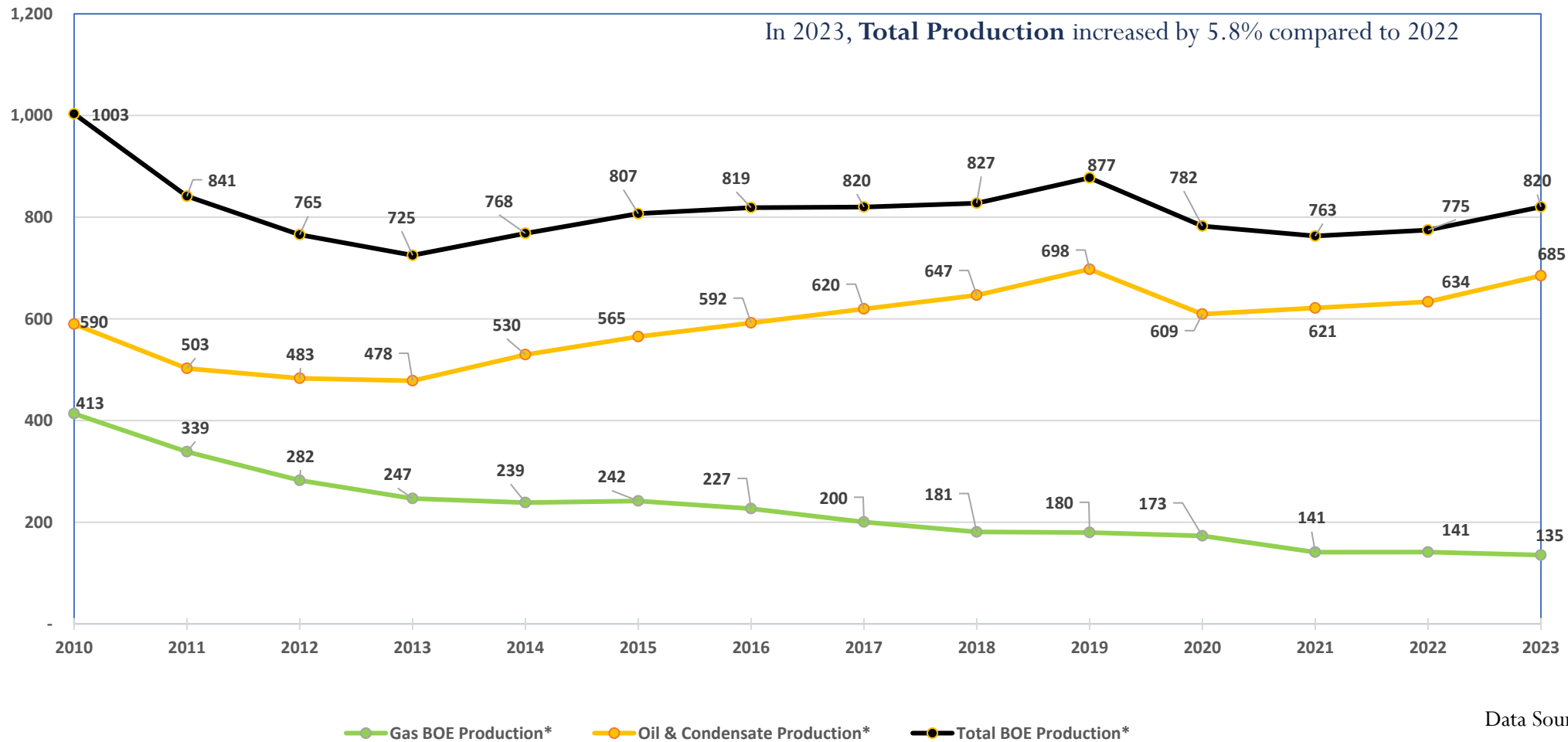


\* Sources of data: OCS Total Recordables: BSEE-0131. Industry Wide: for and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) "TABLE 1. Incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by industry and case types, (various years)." The industry-wide illness/injury equivalent categories: O&G Production - NAICS Code 211; Drilling and Well Operations - NAICS code 213111; Construction and Decommissioning - NAICS code 23712. All TRIR use the formula [DART + non-DART recordables] / [total number of work hours] \* 200,000. (DART = Days Away from work, job Restricted, and job Transfer). \* BLS is expected to release industry-wide 2023 data in Nov. 2024)



# TOTAL OCS OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

In 2023, **Total Production** increased by 5.8% compared to 2022

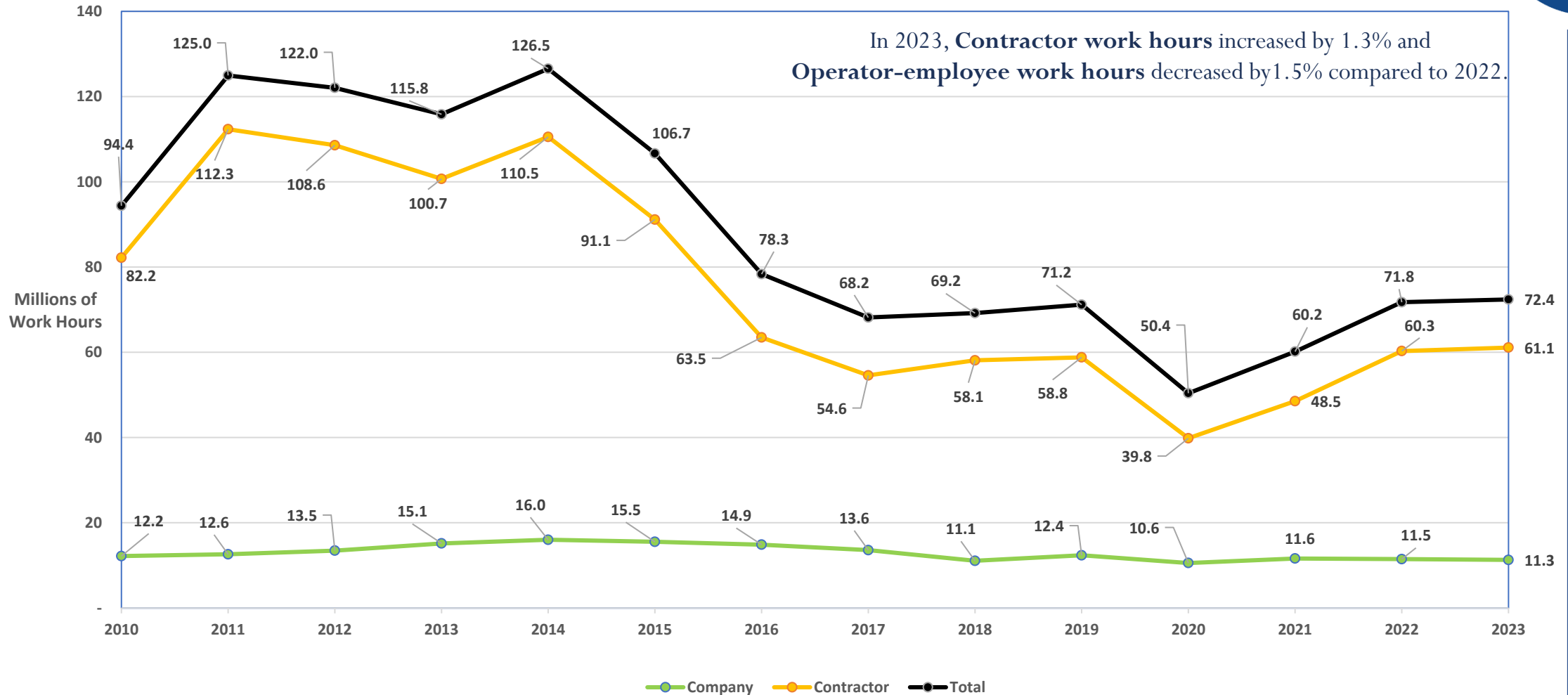


Data Source: TIMS

\* BOE = Barrels of Oil Equivalent. Gas production is converted into BOE so that it can be compared to actual barrels of oil. In 2019, 2020 and 2021, the conversion factor used was 5.8 MCF per BOE. In 2021 and 2022, the conversion factor used was 5.6 MCF per BOE.

# TOTAL OCS WORK HOURS

In 2023, Total work hours increased by 0.8% compared to 2022



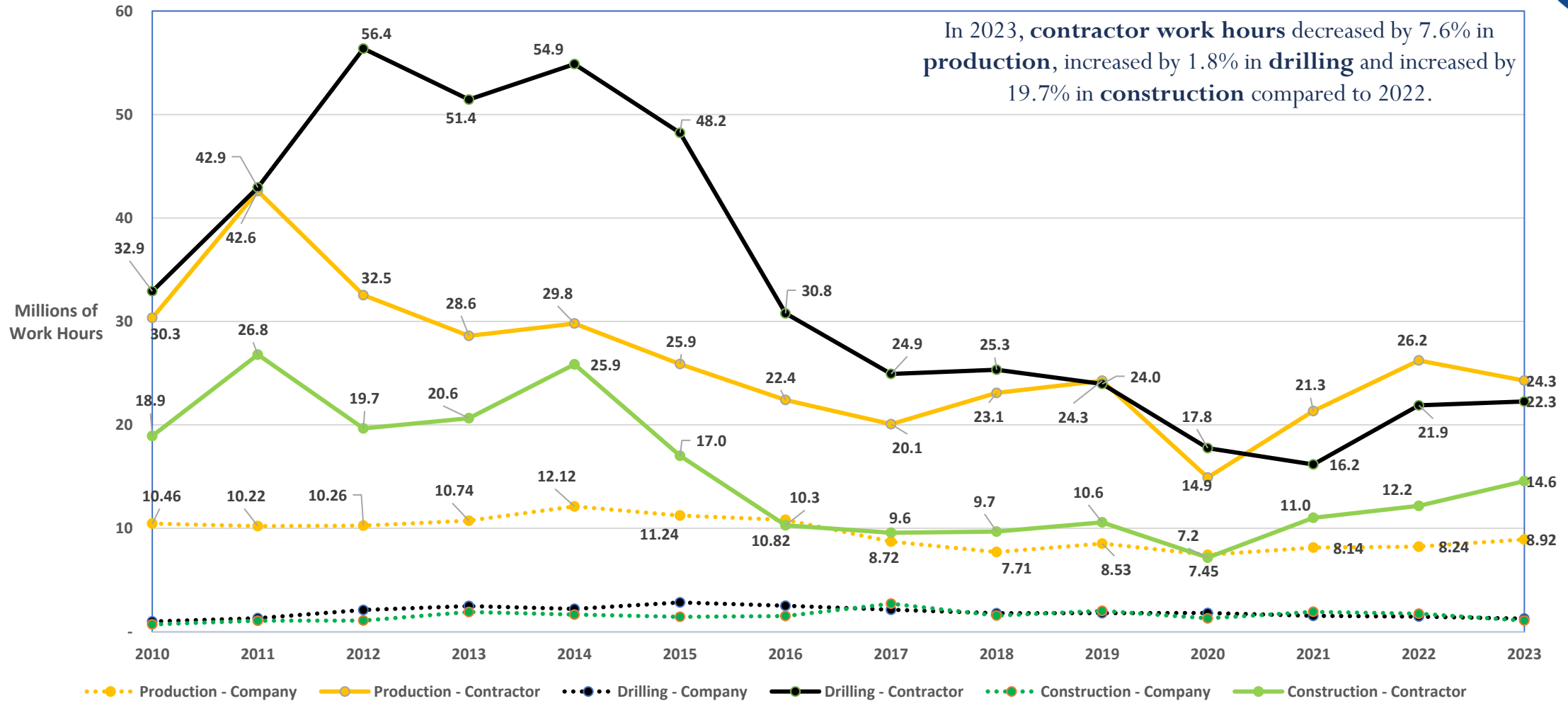
Data Source: BSEE-0131



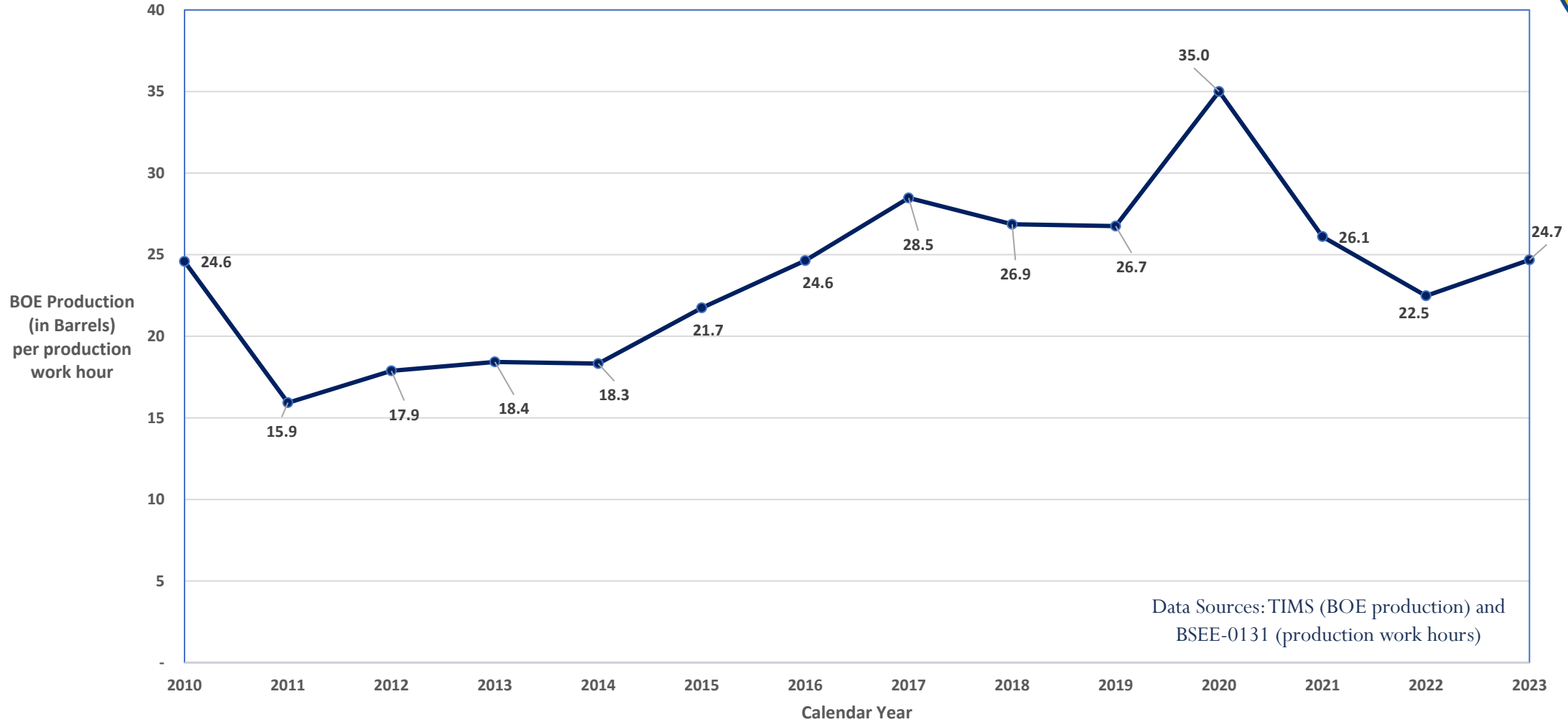


# TOTAL OCS WORK HOURS

## Company vs Contractor

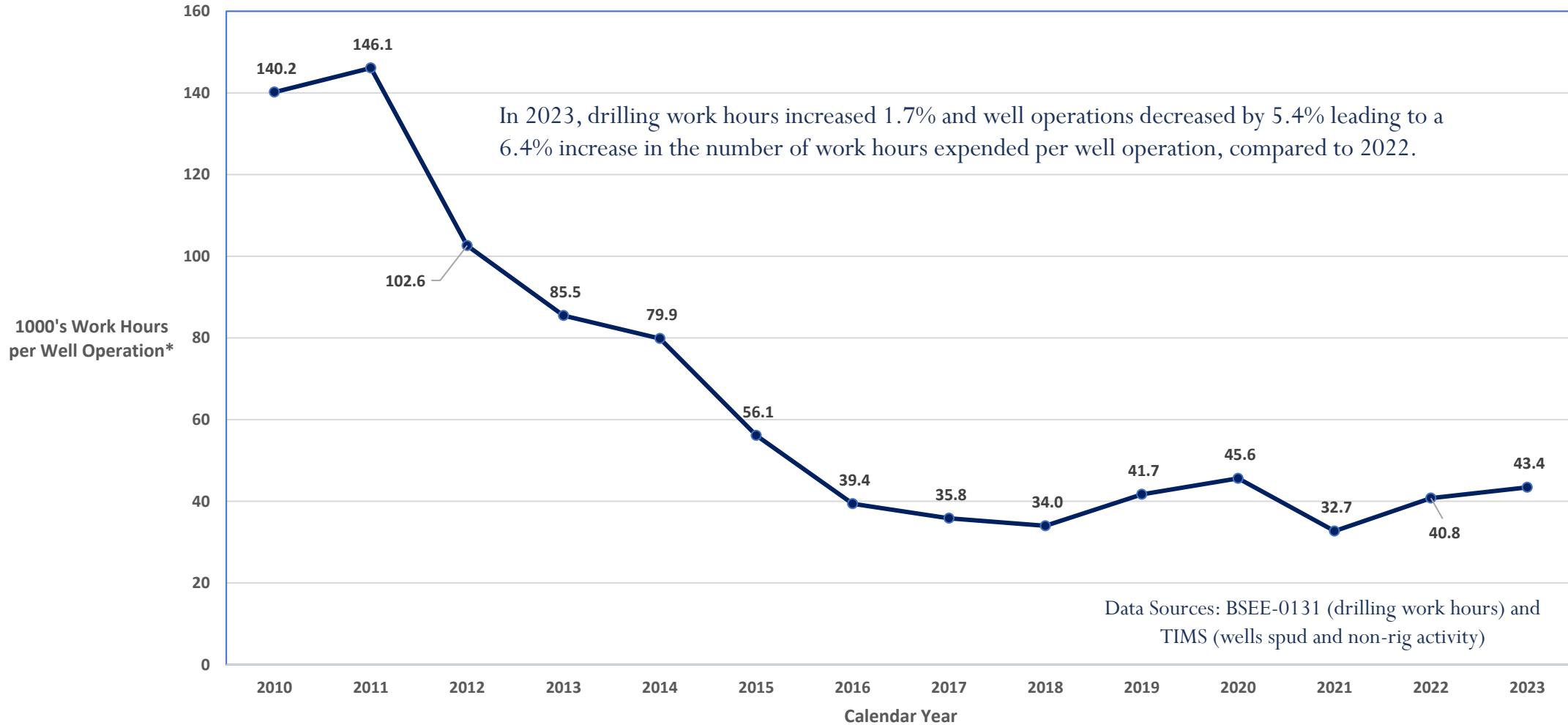


# BOE PRODUCTION PER PRODUCTION WORK HOUR



In 2023, the **Barrels of Oil Equivalent** (BOE) produced per production work-hour increased by 9.8% compared to 2022.

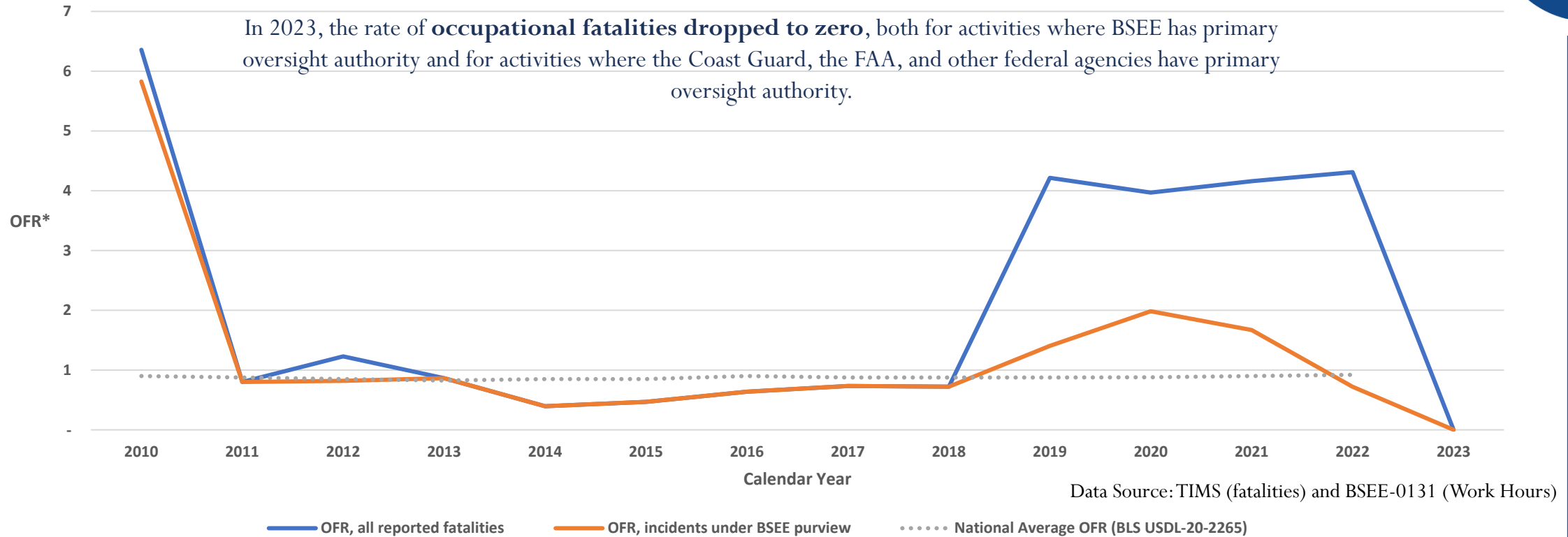
# WORK HOURS PER WELL OPERATION\*



\* Work Hours reported for drilling and related well activities, divided by (# Participant Wells Spud + # Non-rig activities)



# OCCUPATIONAL FATALITY RATE (OFR)\*\*,\*\*



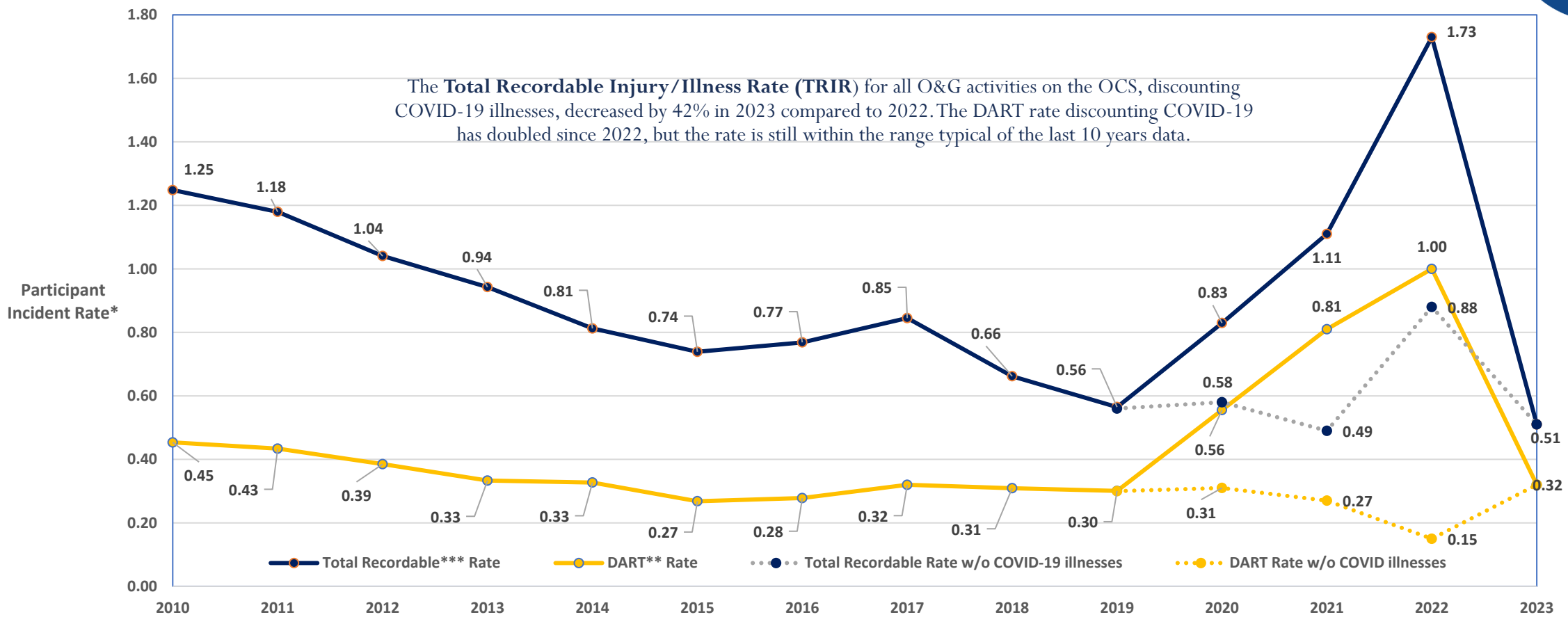
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Operational Fatalities under BSEE purview:	11	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	0
Additional Occupational Fatalities in OCS operations:	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0

\*Reported Occupational Fatalities per 25,000 FTE workers (or 50,000,000 work hours).

\*\* All occupational fatalities that are reported to BSEE are reflected in the "All Reported Fatalities" line. Fatalities associated with diving, helicopter, and lifeboat incidents are investigated by other federal agencies and therefore excluded from "incidents under BSEE purview," as are the three fatalities in 2021 associated with COVID 19 exposures. This chart excludes non occupational fatalities reported to BSEE, such as from activities conducted during non-work shift times or from chronic, preexisting conditions.



# COMBINED OCS OPERATIONS: TOTAL AND DART RECORDABLE INCIDENT RATES



\* Number of injury/illness incidents per 200,000 man-hours worked for operators that submitted BSEE-0131 forms.

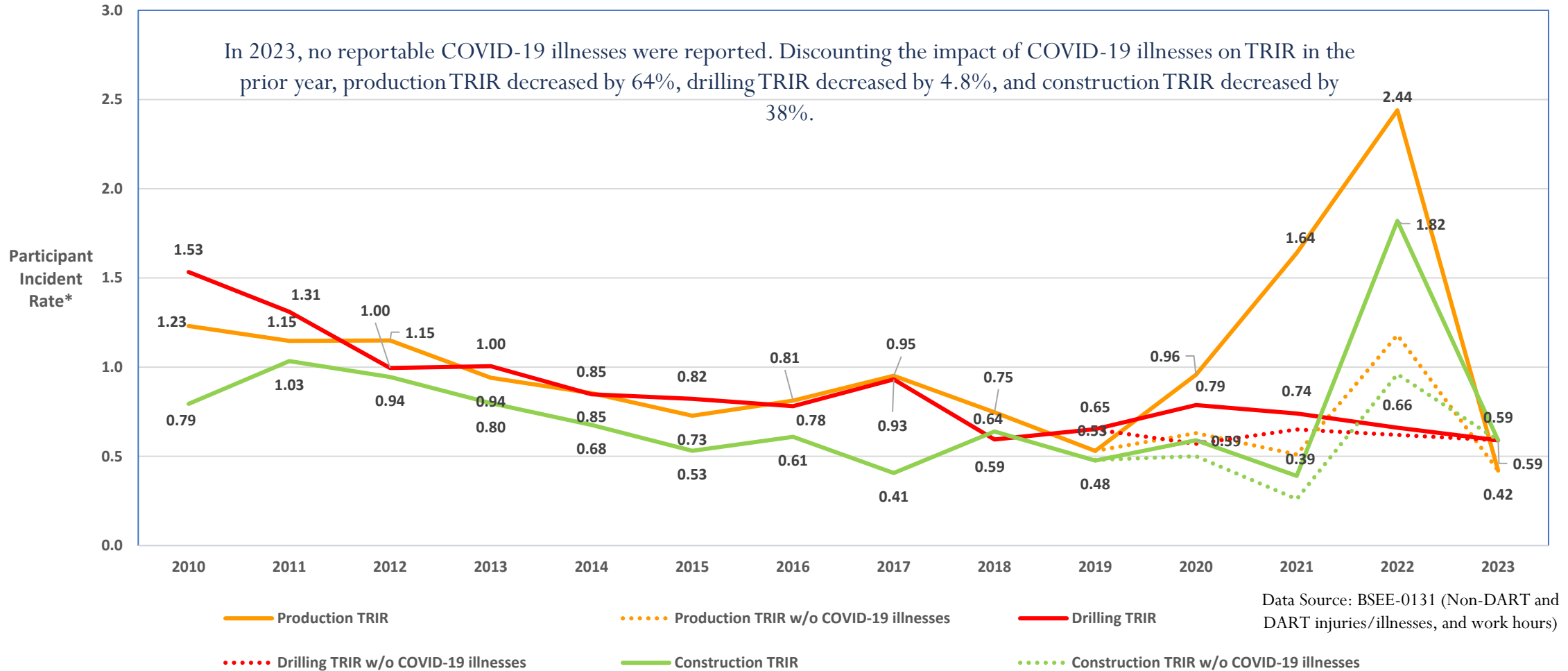
\*\* DART = injury or illness leading to Days Away, Restricted duty or job Transfer

\*\*\* Total Recordable Incidents = the sum of DART and non-DART recordable injuries/illnesses. Beginning 2018 and finalized with a revised form in 2019, BSEE clarified that non-DART recordable injuries should be reported separately from DART recordable injuries. In the past some operators interpreted the "Recordables" line on BSEE-0131 as a request for "Total Recordables" and some interpreted it as a request for "Non-DART Recordables" since there was already a separate line for DART Recordable data (the form never specified which to enter).

Data Source: BSEE-0131 (Non-DART and DART injuries/illnesses, and work hours)

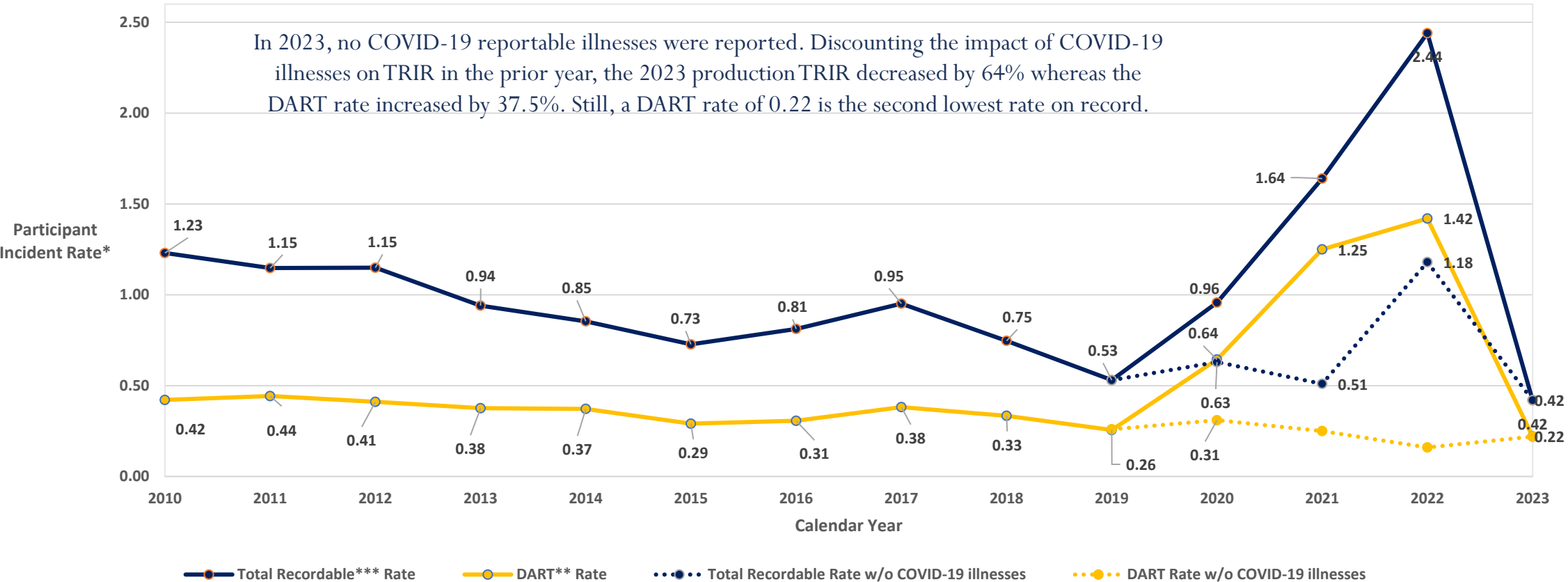


# TOTAL RECORDABLE INCIDENT RATES (TRIRS) BY OCS OPERATION



\* Number of injury/illness incidents per 200,000 man-hours worked for operators that submitted BSEE-0131 forms.

# PRODUCTION OPERATIONS: TOTAL AND DART RECORDABLE INCIDENT RATES



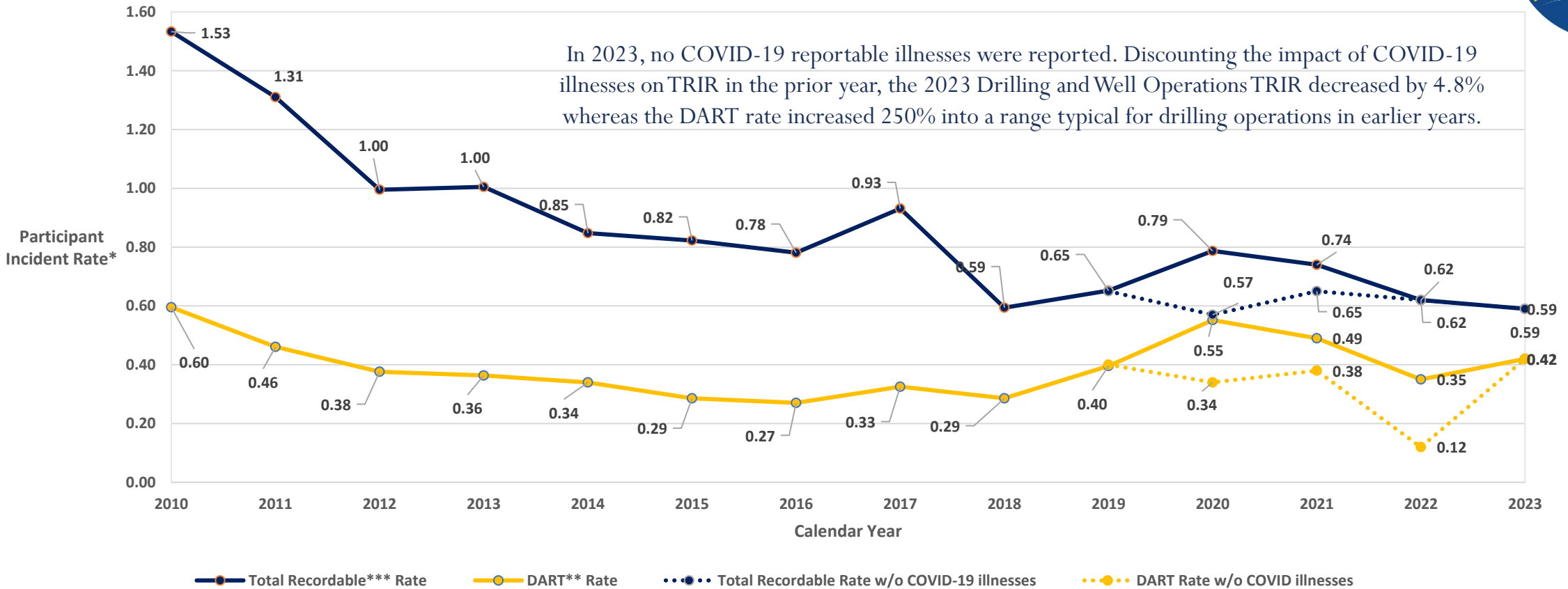
\* Number of injury/illness incidents per 200,000 man-hours worked for operators that submitted BSEE-0131 forms.

\*\* DART = injury or illness leading to Days Away, Restricted duty or job Transfer

\*\*\* Total Recordable Incidents = the sum of DART and non-DART recordable injuries/illnesses. Beginning 2018 and finalized with a revised form in 2019, BSEE clarified that non-DART recordable injuries should be reported separately from DART recordable injuries. In the past some operators interpreted the "Recordables" line on BSEE-0131 as a request for "Total Recordables" and some interpreted it as a request for "Non-DART Recordables" since there was already a separate line for DART Recordable data (the form never specified which to enter).

Data Source: BSEE-0131 (Production non-DART and DART injuries/illnesses, and production work hours)

# DRILLING AND WELL OPERATIONS: TOTAL AND DART RECORDABLE INCIDENT RATES



\* Number of injury/illness incidents per 200,000 man-hours worked for operators that submitted BSEE-0131 forms.

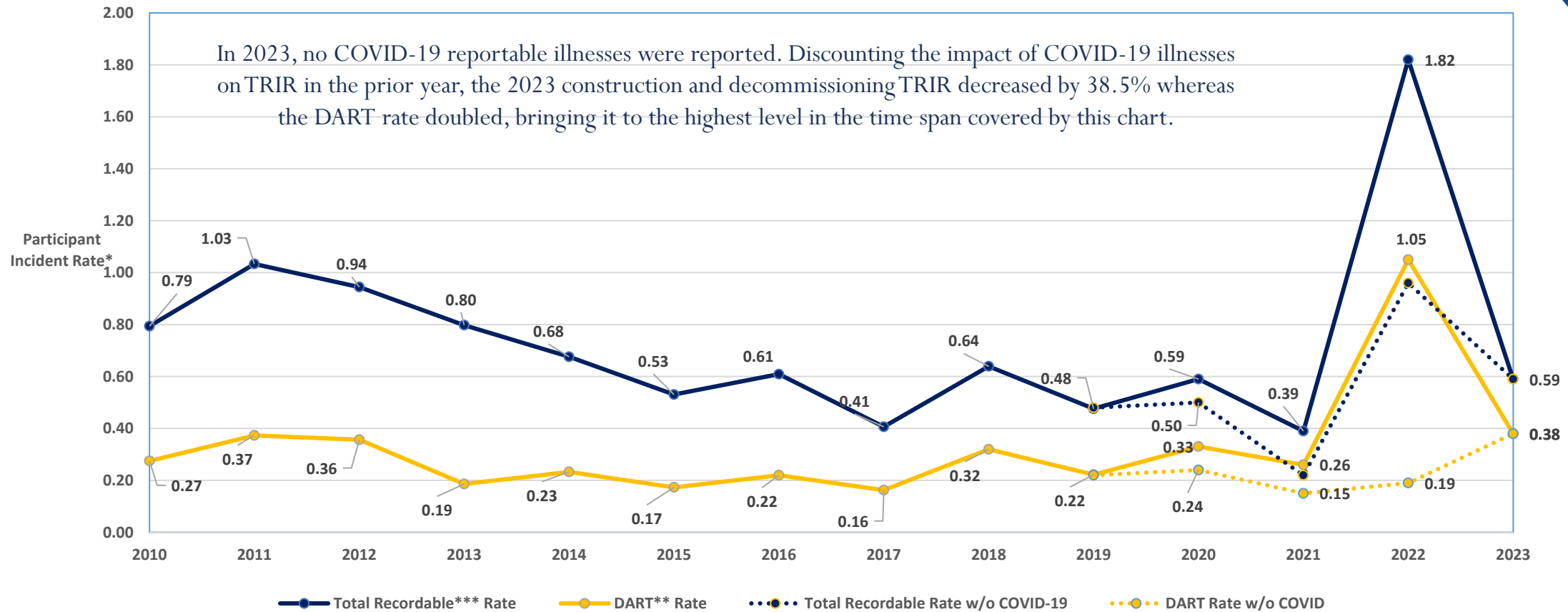
\*\* DART = injury or illness leading to Days Away, Restricted duty or job Transfer

\*\*\* Total Recordable Incidents = the sum of DART and non-DART recordable injuries/illnesses. Beginning 2018 and finalized with a revised form in 2019, BSEE clarified that non-DART recordable injuries should be reported separately from DART recordable injuries. In the past some operators interpreted the "Recordables" line on BSEE-0131 as a request for "Total Recordables" and some interpreted it as a request for "Non-DART Recordables" since there was already a separate line for DART Recordable data (the form never specified which to enter).

Data Source: BSEE-0131 (Drilling non-DART and DART injuries/illnesses, and drilling work hours)



# CONSTRUCTION AND DECOMMISSIONING OPERATIONS: TOTAL AND DART RECORDABLE INCIDENT RATES



Data Source: BSEE-0131 (Construction non-DART and DART injuries/illnesses, and construction work hours)

\* Number of injury/illness incidents per 200,000 man-hours worked for operators that submitted BSEE-0131 forms.

\*\* DART = injury or illness leading to Days Away, Restricted duty or job Transfer

\*\*\* Total Recordable Incidents = the sum of DART and non-DART recordable injuries/illnesses. Beginning 2018 and finalized with a revised form in 2019, BSEE clarified that non-DART recordable injuries should be reported separately from DART recordable injuries. In the past some operators interpreted the "Recordables" line on BSEE-0131 as a request for "Total Recordables" and some interpreted it as a request for "Non-DART Recordables" since there was already a separate line for DART Recordable data (the form never specified which to enter).

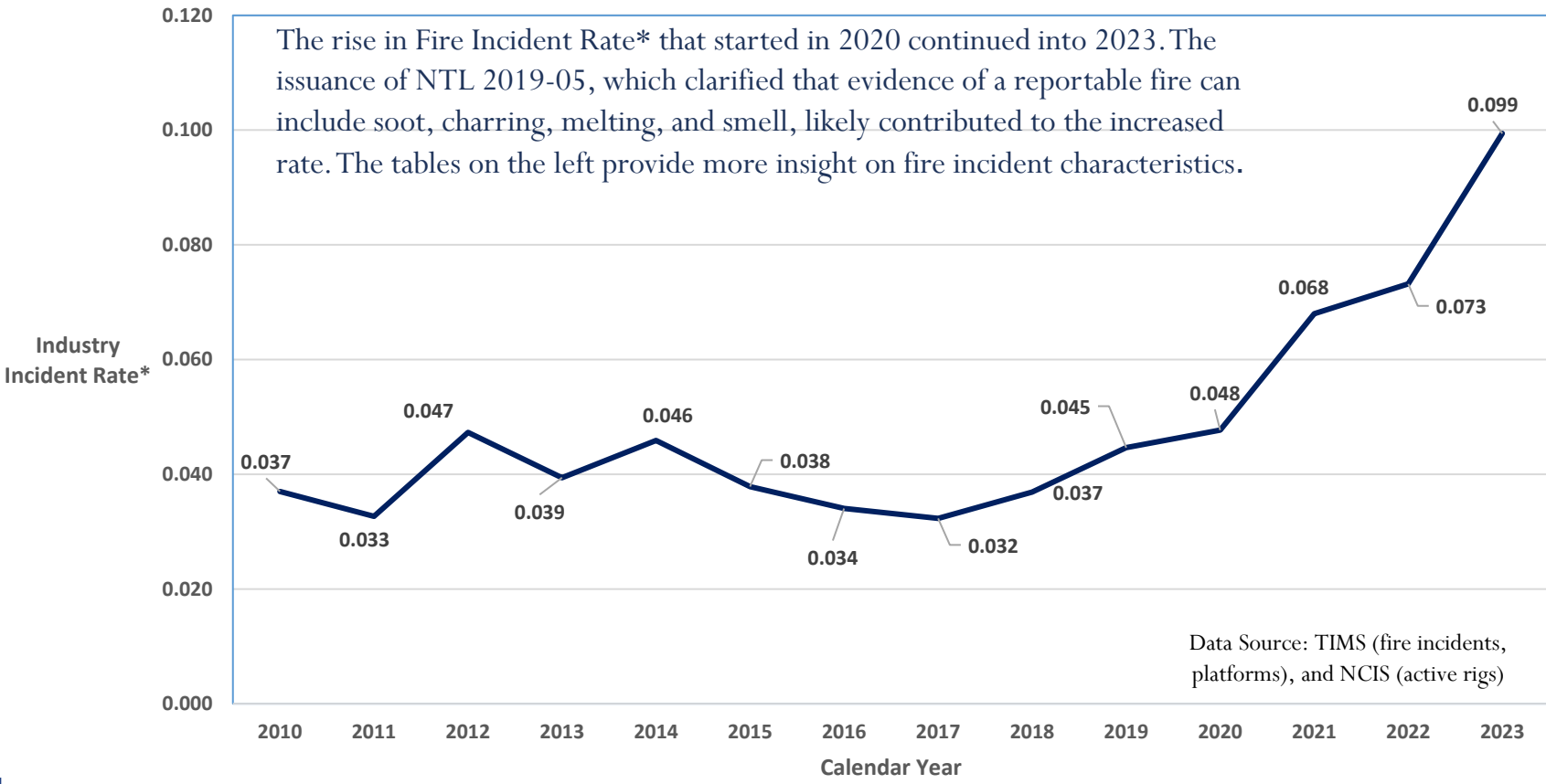
# FIRE INCIDENT RATE



Percentage of Reported Fires on drill ships and well operation vessels	
2019 Fires	11%
2020 Fires	20%
2021 Fires	7%
2022 Fires	7%
2023 Fires	16%

Percentage of Reported Fires with no obvious flame or arc flash	
2019 Fires	43%
2020 Fires	48%
2021 Fires	17%
2022 Fires	14%
2023 Fires	20%

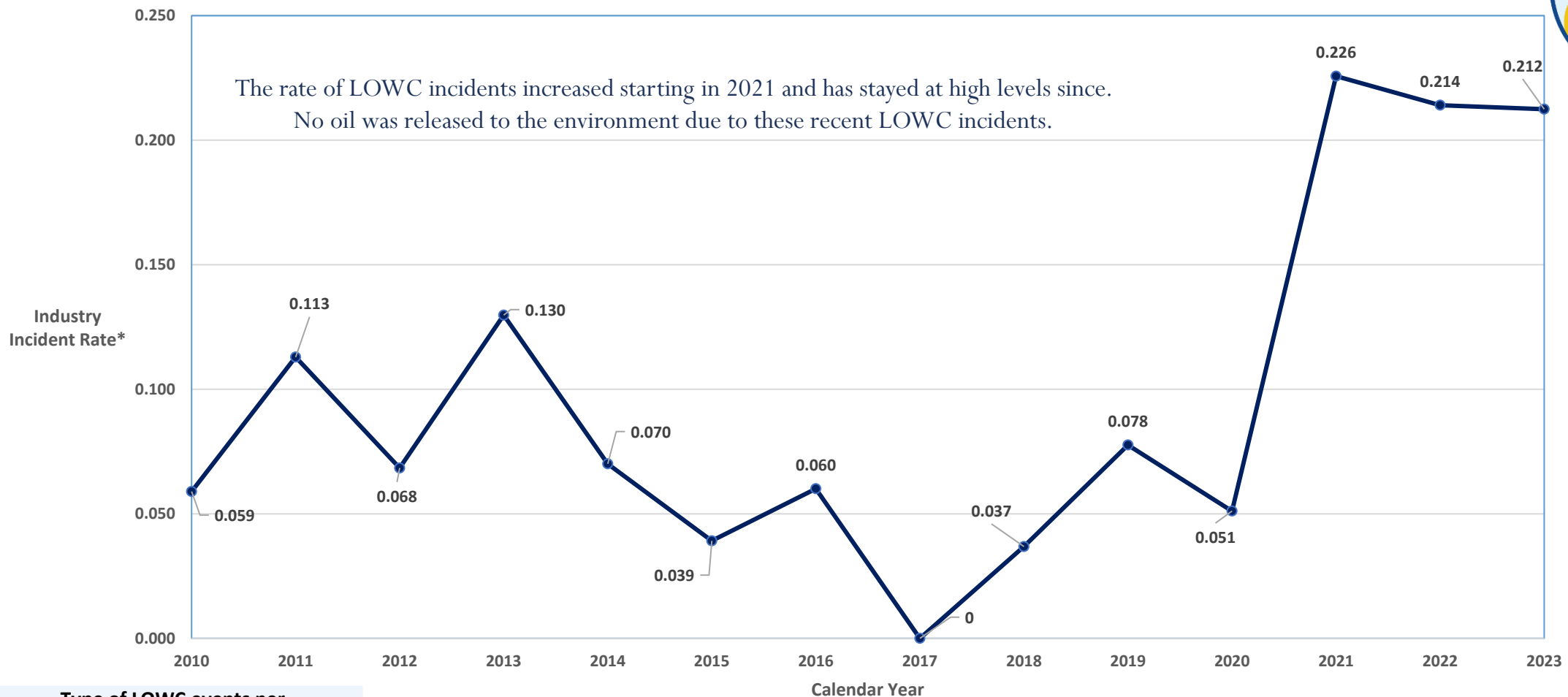
Severity Level	2022	2023
1	45%	51%
2	32%	41%
3	14%	5%
4	9%	3%



In 2023, 3% of the reported fires qualified as Severity Level 4 (large fire or one with a potential to be uncontrolled), a 6% decrease from 2022.

**\*Ratio of fires to number of platforms and active drill rigs for entire OCS. All fire incidents are counted independent of their impacts.**  
**\*\* Severity of 1 is described as no flame but evidence of a fire as listed above. Severity level 2- small flame immediately extinguished. Severity level 3 = medium potential fire but was witness and extinguished easily. Severity level 4 = large fire, or in an area without people in the area, or had potential to be uncontrolled.**

# LOSS OF WELL CONTROL (LOWC) INCIDENT RATE



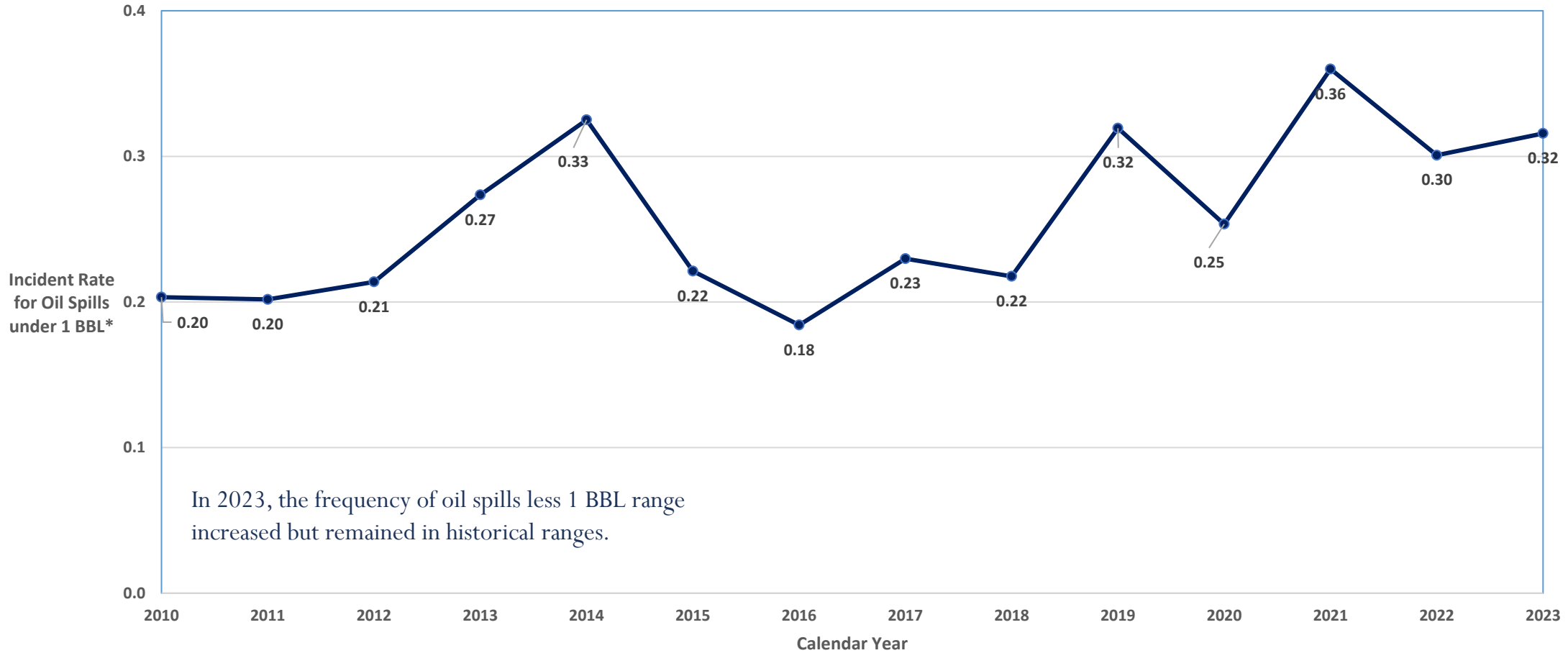
Type of LOWC events per 30 CFR 250.188			
	2021	2022	2023
Underground	3	1	1
Surface	1	3	2
Equipment	0	1	2
Diverter	0	0	0

Data Sources: TIMS (LOWC) and BSEE-0131 (drilling work hours)

\*Number of LOWC incidents per million work hours recorded for Drilling and Well Operations for entire OCS. The above data reflects all reported losses of well control; this was formerly called “Blowout Rate”.



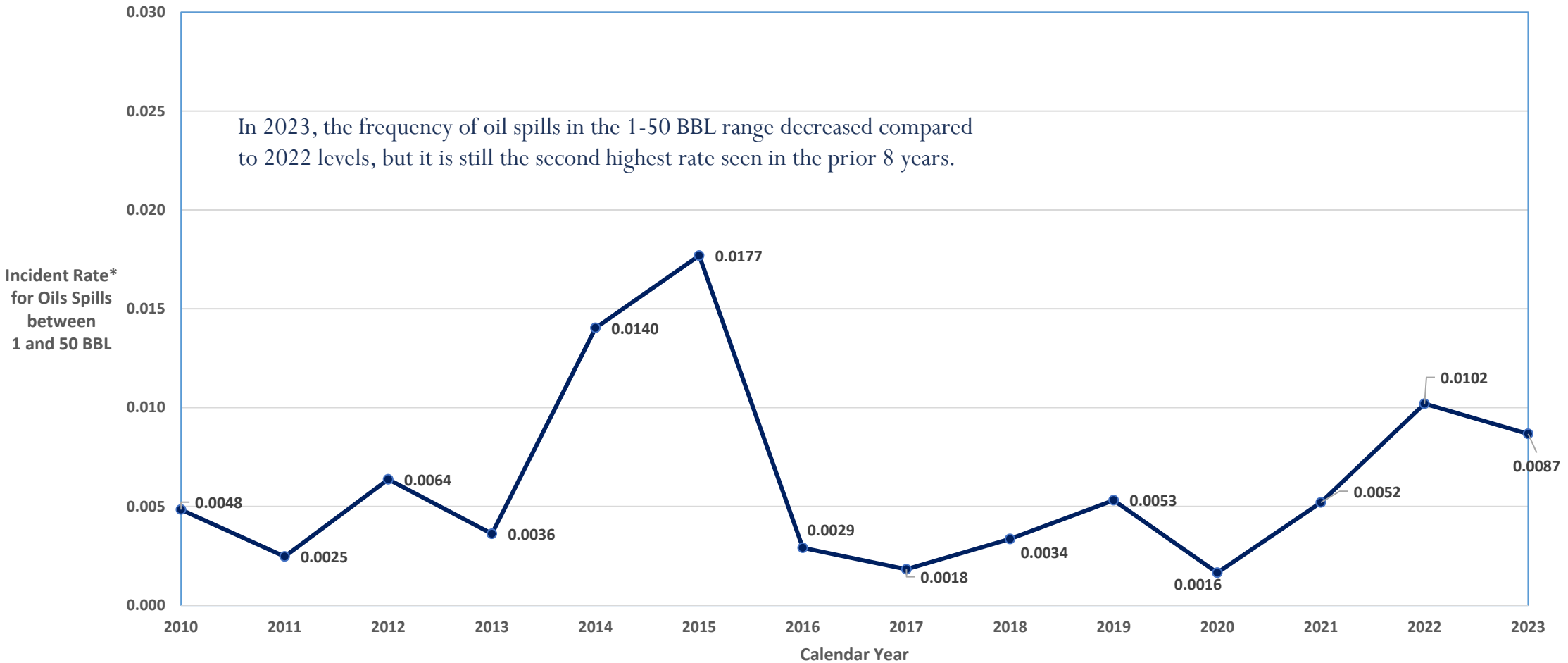
# INCIDENT RATE FOR OIL SPILLS < 1 BBL



Data Sources: BSEE-0131 (Oil Spills under 1 BBL), TIMS (platforms), and NCIS (active rigs)

\*Ratio of number of spills < 1 BBL to number of platforms for operators that submitted BSEE-0131 forms plus the number of active drill rigs. Data does not distinguish between the types of operations from which the oil was spilled.

# INCIDENT RATE FOR OIL SPILLS ≥ 1 BBL AND < 50 BBL

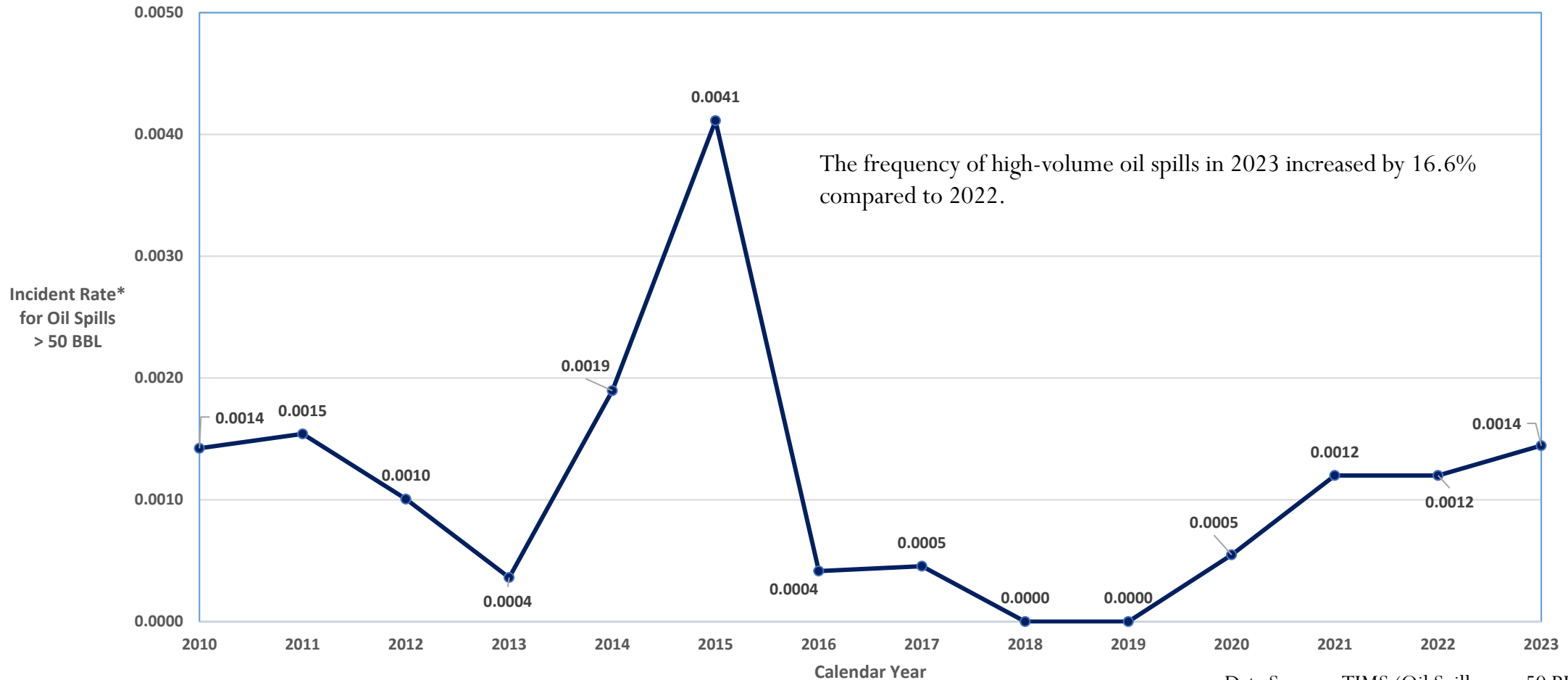


Data Sources: TIMS (Oil Spills over 1 BBL, platforms) and NCIS (active rigs)

\*Ratio of number of spills between 1 and 49.99 BBL to number of platforms and active drill rigs for entire OCS. Data does not distinguish between the types of operations from which the oil was spilled.



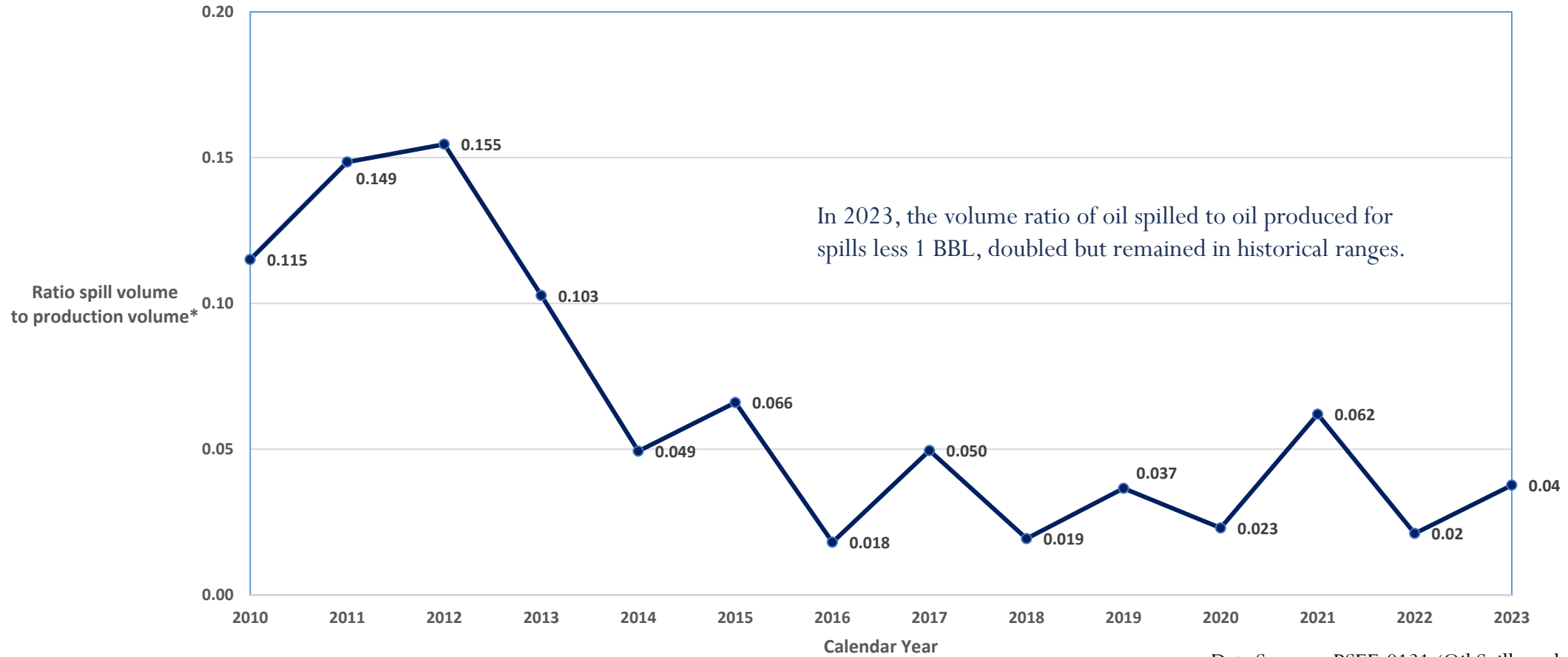
# INCIDENT RATE FOR OIL SPILLS $\geq$ 50 BBL



Data Sources: TIMS (Oil Spills over 50 BBL, platforms) and NCIS (active rigs)

\*Ratio of number of spills of 50 BBL or more to number of platforms and active drill rigs for entire OCS. Data does not distinguish between the types of operations from which the oil was spilled. The reason for a separate chart for oil spills > 50 BBL is that per 30 CFR 254.46, they have additional reporting requirements

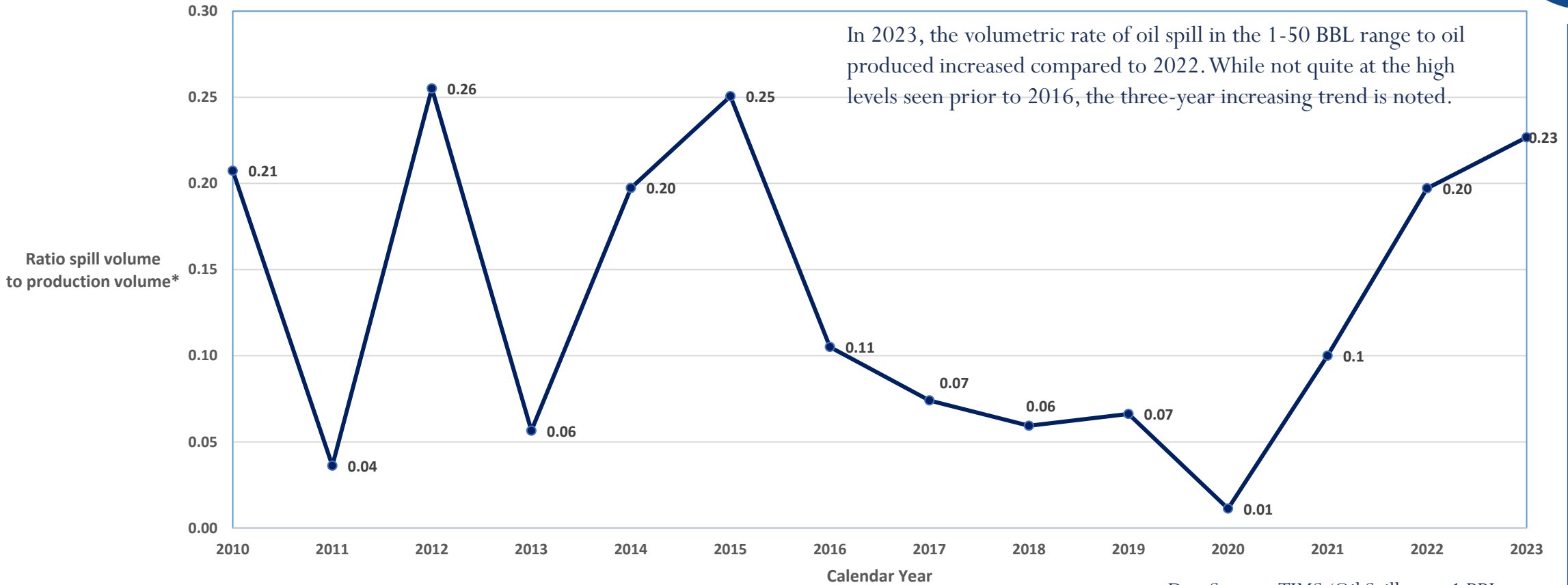
# RATIO OF OIL SPILL VOLUMES TO PRODUCTION VOLUMES FOR OIL SPILLS <1 BBL



Data Sources: BSEE-0131 (Oil Spills under 1 BBL) and TIMS (oil and condensate production)

\*BBL spilled per 1,000,000 BBL of oil and condensate produced for operators that submitted BSEE-0131 forms. Data does not distinguish between the types of operations from which the oil was spilled.

# RATIO OF OIL SPILL VOLUMES TO PRODUCTION VOLUMES FOR OIL SPILLS $\geq 1$ BBL AND $< 50$ BBL

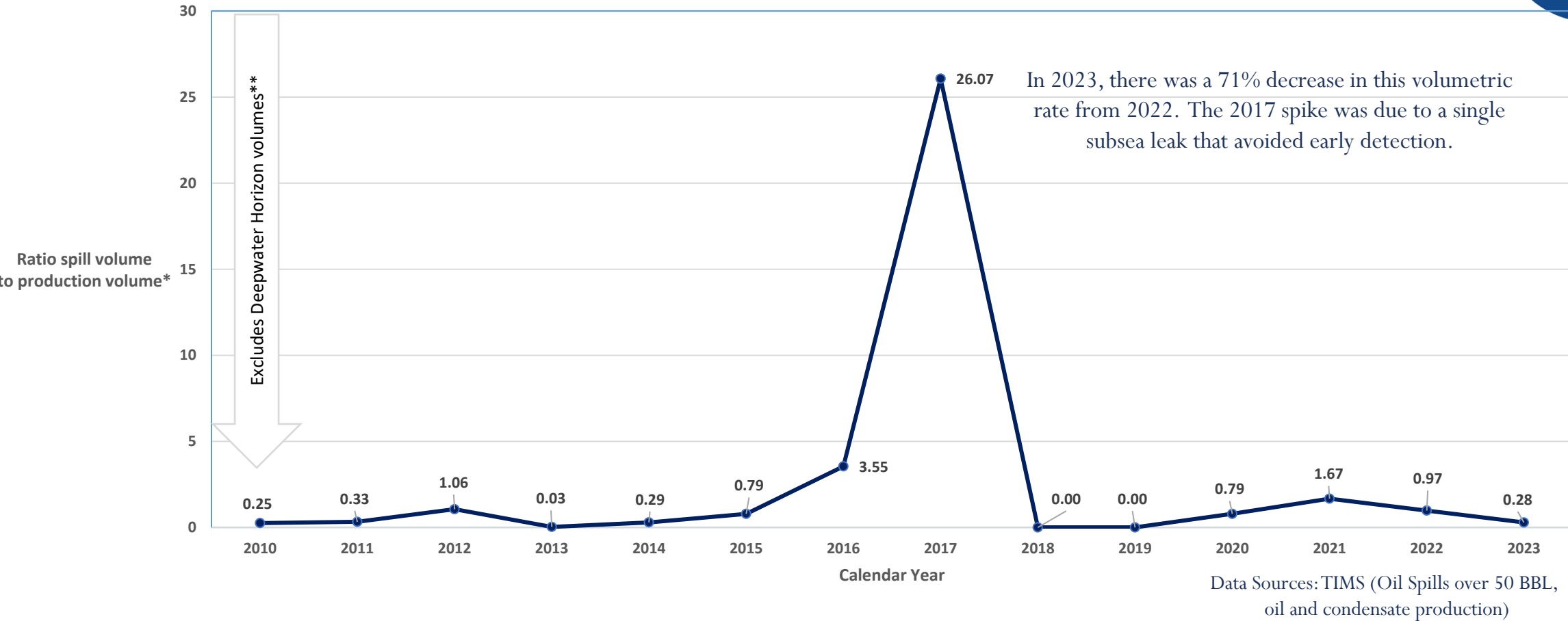


Data Sources: TIMS (Oil Spills over 1 BBL, oil and condensate production)

\*BBL spilled per 1,000,000 BBL of oil and condensate produced for entire OCS.  
Data does not distinguish between the types of operations from which the oil was spilled.

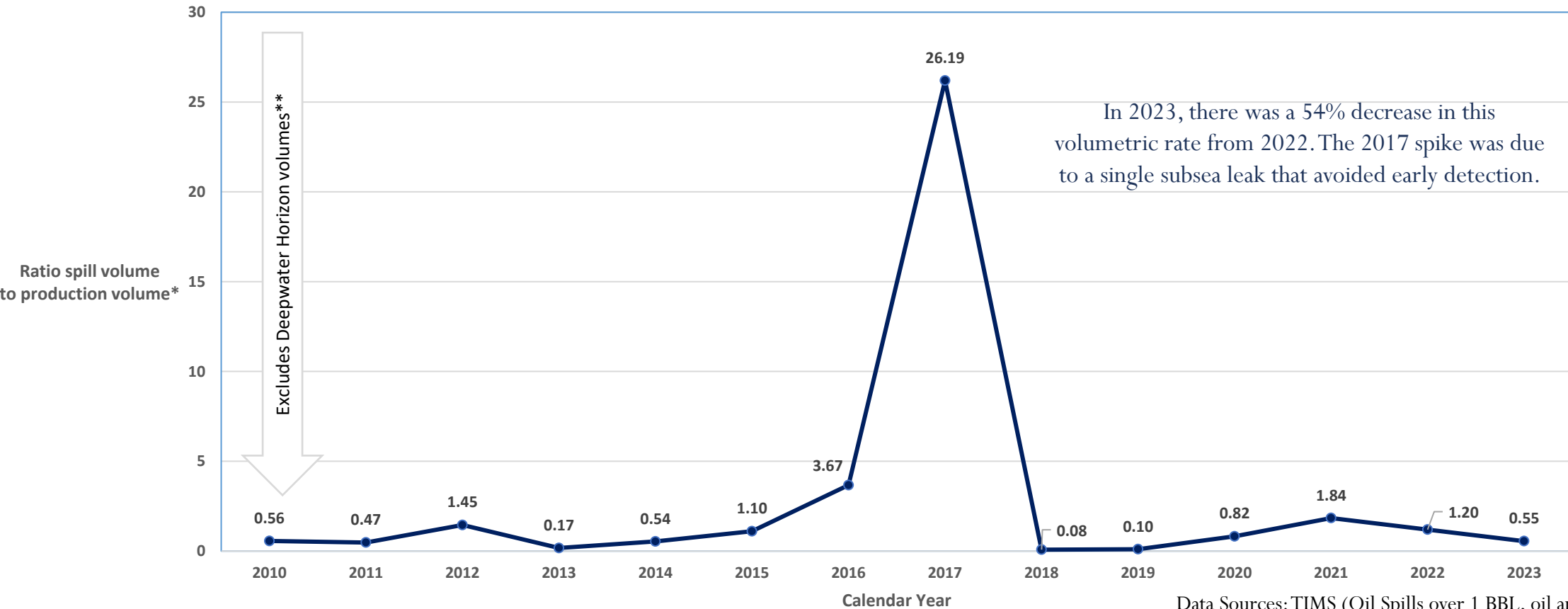


# RATIO OF OIL SPILL VOLUMES TO PRODUCTION VOLUMES FOR OIL SPILLS $\geq 50$ BBL



\*BBL spilled per 1,000,000 BBL of oil and condensate produced for entire OCS. Data does not distinguish between the types of operations from which the oil was spilled.  
 \*\*The CY 2010 oil spill rate excludes the volume released from the Deepwater Horizon incident, estimated by the U.S Coast Guard in an Incident-Specific Preparedness Review at 4,928,100 BBL. If it were included, this would increase the high-volume oil spill rate for CY 2010 to 8,358 BBL spilled per 1,000,000 BBL oil produced.

# RATIO OF OIL SPILL VOLUMES TO OIL PRODUCTION VOLUMES FOR ALL OIL SPILLS INDEPENDENT OF THEIR VOLUME

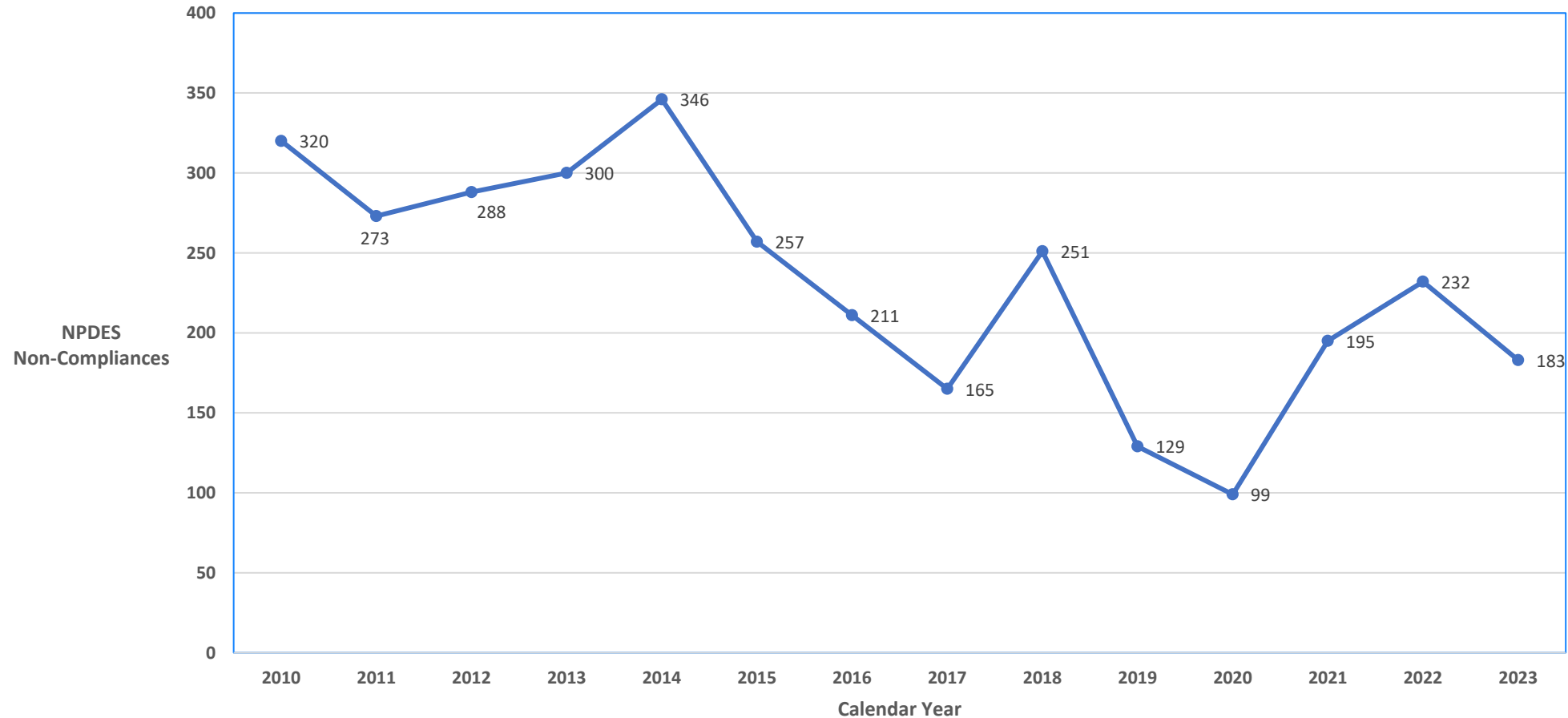


Data Sources: TIMS (Oil Spills over 1 BBL, oil and condensate production) and BSEE-0131 (Oil Spills under 1 BBL)

\*BBL spilled per 1,000,000 BBL of oil and condensate produced. Less than one barrel category data derives from operators who submitted BSEE-0131 forms, whereas the 1 to 50 and over 50-barrel categories derive from other incident reports (entire OCS). Data does not distinguish between the types of operations from which the oil was spilled.

\*\*The CY 2010 oil spill rate excludes the volume released from the Deepwater Horizon incident, estimated by the U.S Coast Guard in an Incident-Specific Preparedness Review at 4,928,100 BBL. If it were included, this would increase the total oil spill rate for CY 2010 to 8,359 BBL spilled per 1,000,000 BBL oil produced.

# NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) NON-COMPLIANCE INCIDENT RATE



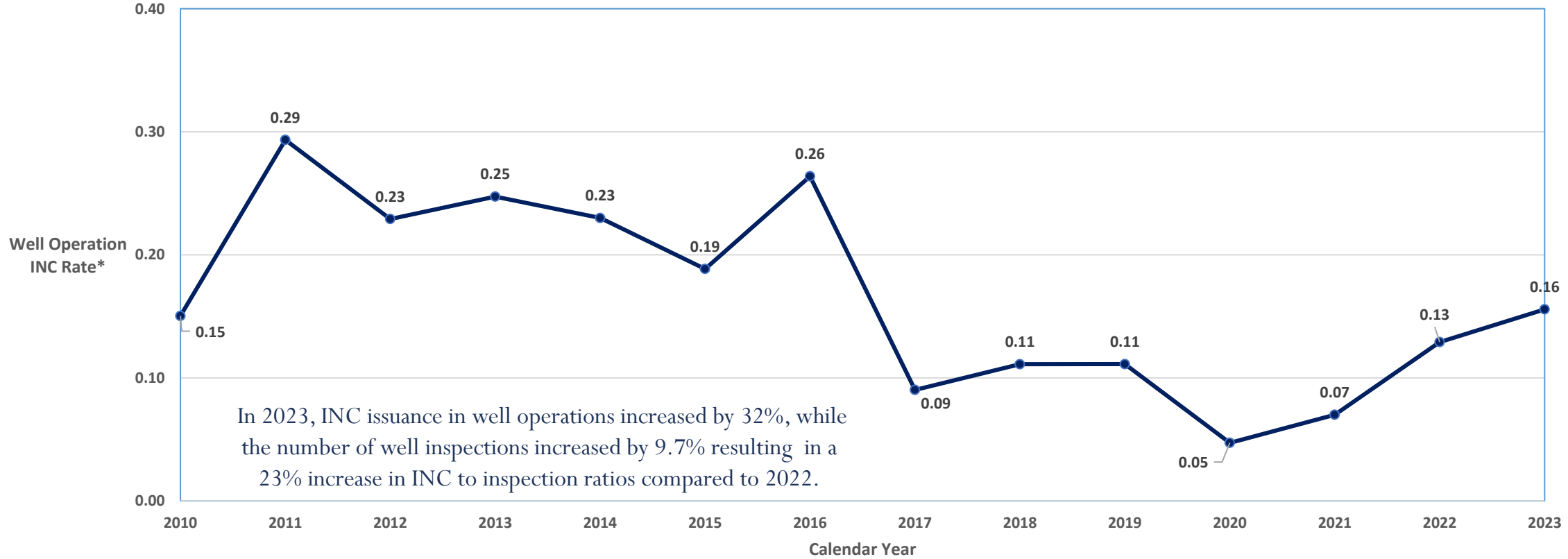
Data Source: BSEE-0131 (NPDES Non-compliance),  
TIMS (production platform) and NCIS (active rigs)

NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

Starting CY 2019, EPA NPDES Non-compliance were obtained from the EPA ECHO database and entered by BSEE into the BSEE 0131 form.



# WELL OPERATIONS INCIDENT OF NONCOMPLIANCE (INC) RATE (BASED ON INSPECTION VISITS)

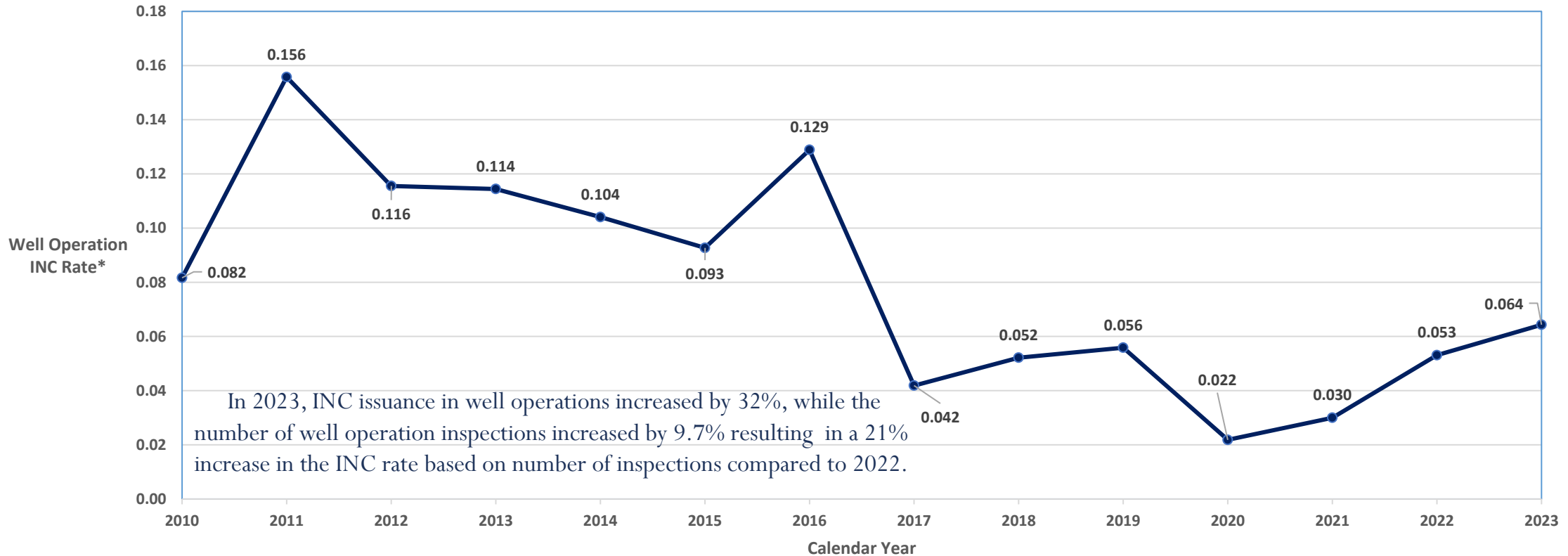


Data Source: TIMS (INCs and Inspection Visits)

\*Ratio of well operation INCs written to the number of drilling rig and non-rig inspection visits conducted for entire OCS.  
\*\*Towards the end of 2021, COVID-19 travel restrictions were eased, inspectors to visit more facilities, which returned the ratios to historical ranges especially in 2022.



# WELL OPERATIONS INCIDENT OF NONCOMPLIANCE (INC) RATE (BASED ON INSPECTIONS PERFORMED)

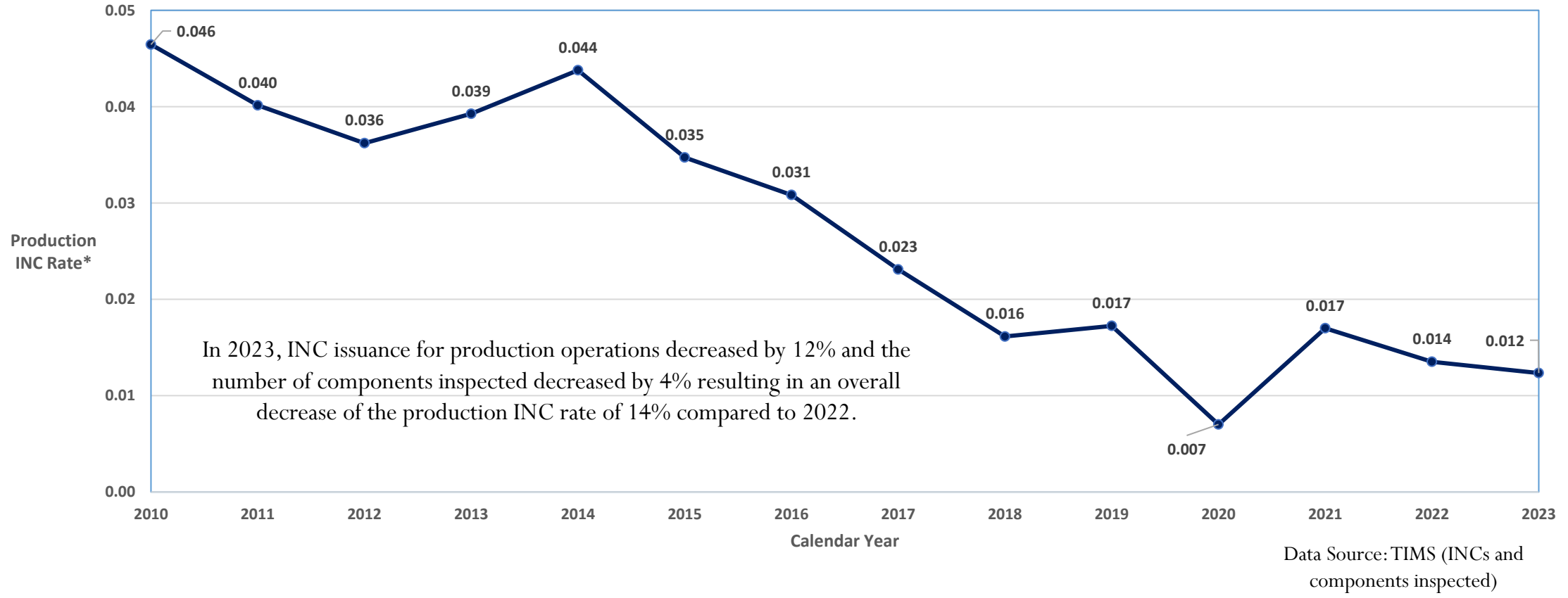


Data Source: TIMS (INCs and types of Inspections performed)

\*Ratio of well operation INCs written to the number of drilling rig and non-rig inspection types performed on the entire OCS. Each inspection visit may incorporate multiple inspection types, e.g., a wireline and a BOP inspection.  
\*\* Towards the end of 2021, COVID-19 travel restrictions were eased, inspectors to visit more facilities, which returned the ratios to historical ranges especially in 2022.



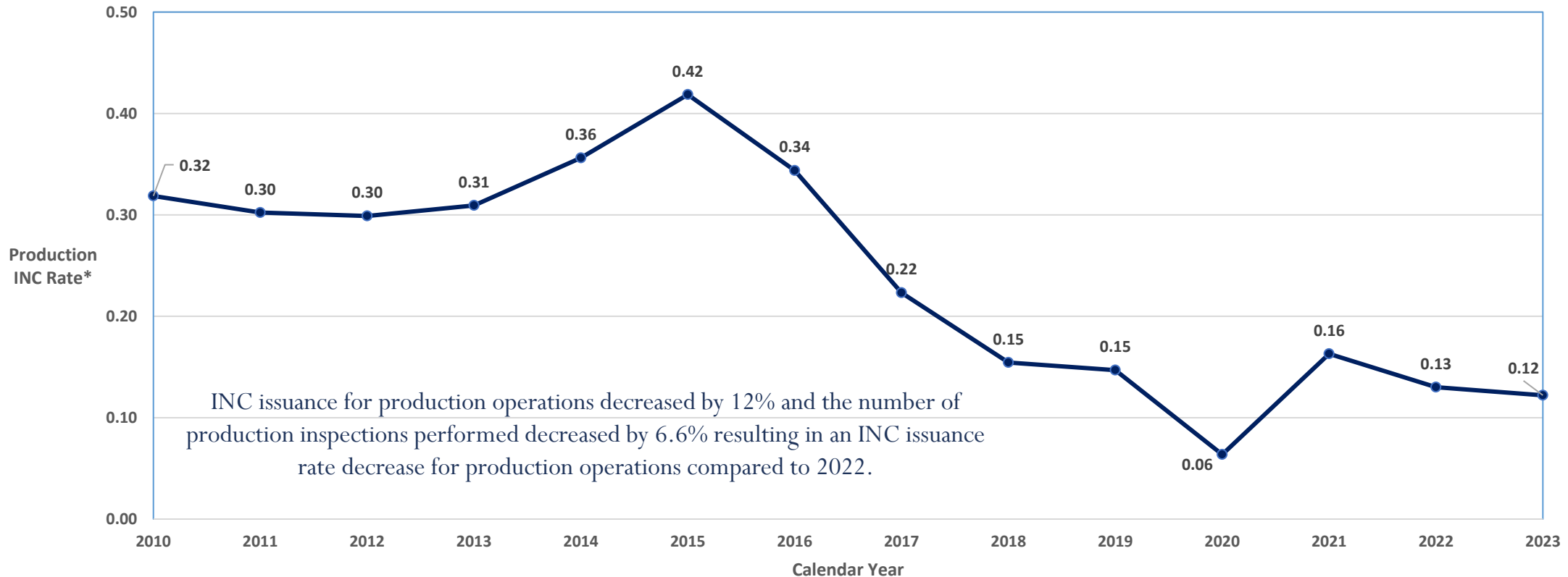
# PRODUCTION INCIDENT OF NONCOMPLIANCE (INC) RATE (BASED ON COMPONENTS INSPECTED)



\*Ratio of production INCs written to number of components inspected for entire OCS. The method used to count components changed starting 2018; complex equipment began to be counted not as one component but as the sum of several components. Pressure monitors, temperature monitors, and high-level alarm or shutoff switches, are examples of safety system components.

\*\* Towards the end of 2021, COVID-19 travel restrictions were eased, inspectors to visit more facilities, which returned the ratios to historical ranges especially in 2022.

# PRODUCTION INCIDENT OF NONCOMPLIANCE (INC) RATE (BASED ON INSPECTIONS PERFORMED)



Data Source: TIMS (INCs and types of Inspections performed)

\*Ratio of production INCs written to the total count of types of production inspections performed for entire OCS. Each inspection visit may involve multiple inspection types, e.g., a Production Complete and an Environmental inspection.

\*\* Towards the end of 2021, COVID-19 travel restrictions were eased, inspectors to visit more facilities, which returned the ratios to historical ranges especially in 2022.



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