

Q. Re: Table 25, p. 61 Please provide NP's safety statistics from 1998 to the present and any benchmarking or other information that compares NP's safety statistics with those of other electrical utilities.

A. Newfoundland Power reports its accident statistics annually to the Canadian Electricity Association (CEA). The CEA publishes an annual report summarizing the accident statistics of all its members for comparison and benchmarking purposes. The report segregates the statistical information into three groups based on the relative size of the member utilities. The three groups are: Group 1 - utilities with more than 10,000 employees; Group 2 - utilities with 500 to 10,000 employees; and Group 3 - utilities with less than 500 employees. Newfoundland Power is included in Group 2.

Table 1 below provides safety statistics for Newfoundland Power for the period 1998 to 2002, together with comparative average statistics for CEA Group 2 and Group 3 utilities.

Table 1 Accident Statistics					
All Injury Frequency Rate ¹					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
NP	5.67	5.84	6.35	3.96	4.33
CEA II	4.90	5.20	4.69	4.60	-- ⁵
CEA III	5.74	5.97	6.50	5.34	-- ⁵
Injury Severity Rate ²					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
NP	66.84	81.73	35.28	897.58	49.42
CEA II	109.38	74.42	81.39	99.76	-- ⁵
CEA III	41.74	85.67	276.62	42.42	-- ⁵
Disabling Injury Frequency Rate ³					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
NP	2.39	2.10	2.47	1.61	1.73
CEA II	1.97	1.70	1.48	1.32	-- ⁵
CEA III	2.25	3.07	2.75	2.26	-- ⁵
Vehicle Accident Frequency Rate ⁴					
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
NP	3.10	2.90	2.88	2.51	2.10
CEA II	6.01	3.31	4.18	6.50	-- ⁵
CEA III	8.81	9.48	5.63	8.35	-- ⁵

¹ Number of injuries per 200,000 hours worked.

² Number of calendar days lost per 200,000 hours worked, adjusted for permanent impairment.

³ Number of lost-time injuries per 200,000 hours worked.

⁴ Vehicle accidents per 1,000,000 kilometres driven.

⁵ CEA safety statistics for 2002 have not yet been published.

1 The All Injury Frequency Rate statistics include “lost-time” injuries, which are injuries
2 resulting in absence from work for at least one full workday following the accident, and
3 “medical aid” injuries, which are injuries requiring treatment by a physician.
4

5 Adjustments for permanent impairment in the Injury Severity Rate statistics are based on
6 a scale that adds calendar days lost according to the severity of the injury, e.g. a fatality is
7 equivalent to the loss of 6,000 workdays.
8

9 The Disabling Injury Frequency Rate statistics include only “lost-time” injuries. These
10 statistics are derived from the same data as the Lost Time Accidents statistics provided in
11 Table 25 at page 61 of the *Operations & Customer Service Evidence*. Presenting the
12 information in the form of a rate facilitates comparison with other utilities.
13

14 The Vehicle Accident Frequency Rate statistics exclude vehicle accidents in which the
15 driver followed all recommended safe driving practices.