

Subject 2: Near Miss – Falling Objects,

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TRIGGERING EVENTS

The increased amount of falling object incidents has been observed within Technip Region A (see incidents). Due to the high potential consequences (people injury, material damage, schedule impact) of these incidents, the vigilance of all is required, either offshore, subsea, onshore as well as in our offices.

MAIN CAUSES TO BE CONSIDERED

The main causes have been categorized for awareness training purposes in:

UNSECURED / LOOSE EQUIPMENT, OPENINGS LEFT UNCOVERED, POOR HOUSEKEEPING, POOR WORK PRACTICE, EQUIPMENT IN BAD CONDITION, ENVIRONMENTAL & INDIVIDUAL CONDITION.

TYPICAL FALLING OBJECTS

The typical falling objects are:

- **HAND TOOLS** (e.g. Hammer, Spanner, Electrical Tools)
- **BOLTS / SCREWS**
- **SCAFFOLD ELEMENTS** (e.g. Tube / Plank / Toe Board)
- **CARGO (Full or Part) & LIFTING EQUIPMENT** (e.g. Shackle, Sling, Hook, Chain Block)

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

This case study has addressed the main recommendations for avoidance of such accidents too:

- TRAINING & AWARENESS (e.g. HSE Campaign, Signage, HSE Alert)
- SUPERVISION PRESENT & AWARE OF FALLING OBJECT RISK
- DAILY INSPECTION OF WORK AREAS & EQUIPMENT
- SECURING WORKSTATION (e.g. Toe Boards / Edge Protection / Opening Coverage In Place)
- OVERHEAD PROTECTION (e.g. Safety Nets)
- SECURED HAND TOOLS
- PROPER HOUSEKEEPING / PROPER STORAGE OF ITEMS
- SAFETY PERIMETER UNDEARNEATH AREAS WITH POTENTIAL FALLING OBJECTS
- ALWAYS WEAR YOUR HELMET

SAFETY MYTH	Which role played the Myths in this case
<i>All accidents have causes which can be found and fixed.</i>	The causes of the incidents described in these case study are clearly defined and could found and be avoided.
<i>Different types of adverse outcomes occur in characteristic ratios.</i>	Yes there is some evidence.
<i>Human error is the major contribution to accident and incidents.</i>	Yes, the major contribution of the listed incidents in this case is related to human error.
<i>Accident investigation is a rational search for root causes.</i>	A deep and comprehensive analysis is not really necessary.
<i>Systems will be safe if people comply with procedures / standards.</i>	Yes, in this case.
<i>Achieving world class safety performance conflicts other business objectives.</i>	Not at all, safety counts at the end of the day and increases the reputation of any company.
<i>There is only on solution for safety: doing it the client way.</i>	No, but Clients system and procedures shall be considered on projects and commonly agreed by both parties..
<i>World class performance requires rigid compliance and minimal variability.</i>	Yes, but there must be room for necessary variations to increase safety performance.
<i>The prevention of minor incidents will also prevent higher consequence incidents</i>	Yes, this is in the most cases true.
<i>All incidents should be investigated with the same thoroughness.</i>	No, this has to be decided case by case. In this particular case an deep investigation was not required
<i>Safety training of workers ensures that they will make safe decisions.</i>	Safety training increases always workers awareness. It is recommended to carry out a LMRA prior start of the Job and daily routine inspections of the work places.

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Contribution of Group 4

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Group 4 has also considered the reporting made by Technip of these incidents (not yet accidents) and recognizes some very positive points such as:

- Near Miss analyses have conducted Technip to produce an alert document to avoid accident with serious consequences.
- The document produced is simple, clear and with some pictograms easy to be understood by all workforces instead of producing a long procedure.
- The recommendations and list of actions to undergo give direction to the Site Management how to rectify the situation with HSE campaign, TBT, HSE Alert, etc... for various potential "falling object" when working at high and not just ending to blame the worker involved.