

0930-09.50	Welcome, Safety Brief & Introductions DROPS Global Update	Allen Smith DROPS
09.50-10.05	DOF	John Cameron DOF
10.05-10.20	Maintenance to Operations Handover Certificate	Kevin Pope KCAD
10.20-10.40	StepChange Joined-Up Thinking Packs	Steve Murphy TAQA
10.40-10.55	COFFEE BREAK	All Attendees
10.55-11.15	DROPS Gap Analysis	Nick Adams and Andy Flisher OES
11.15-11.35	Helideck Inspections – Dynamic Dropped Objects	Kirsty Walker Schlumberger / IOGP
11.35-11.50	DROPS Online Survey Results AOB and Close	Brodie Smith DROPS
12.30 – 14.00	Festive Lunch generously supported by OES	Registered Diners





Forum Proceedings to conclude around noon with coffee break mid-point



Pre-lunch short recess / networking



Festive lunch with kind financial assistance from







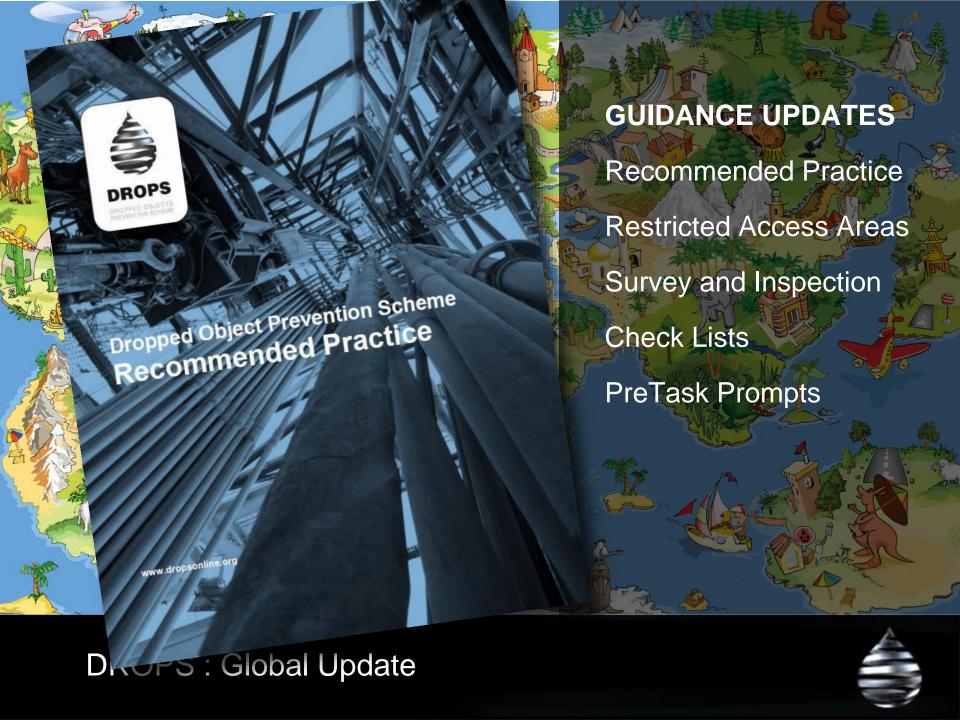






DROPS: Global Update





Regular **UK** TTT Sessions, 2020 update to align with revised Guidelines. Tailored events in Ghana, Denmark and Kazakhstan. Online help and guidance from DROPS Training. eLearning program in development (NA Chapter). VR program concepts.



Task Planning and Risk Assessment

Effective task planning and risk assessment will ensure appropriate resources and personnel are assigned for the task to eliminate or reduce the likelihood of a dropped object.

When the potential for a dropped object has been identified, the primary focus should be to implement preventive controls to eliminate or minimize the likelihood of the dropped object occurring. However, robust mitigating controls should also be implemented to reduce the consequence of a dropped object should the preventive controls fail.

Tools, equipment, structures, lights, suspended loads, temporary or portable appliances and any pre-existing loose items will always be a threat. **Effective task planning and risk assessment will reduce the consequences and eliminate exposure to personnel**.

Task Planning and Risk Assessment should include but not be limited to:

- Pre and Post Inspections of Worksite (remember loose items may have been there for years)
- Load Inspections prior to transportation or lifting (certification, equipment, loose items)
- Working conditions, equipment and operative's competence (consider behavioural influences too)
- Understanding each phase of the task, piece of equipment being employed and the associated hazards and challenges (Operators actions are likely to create scenarios where

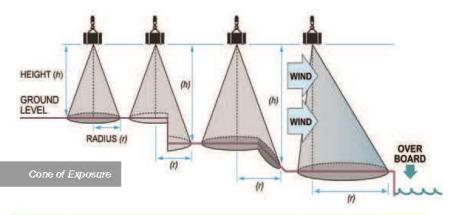
- dropped objects can occur)
- Realistic risk-based identification of dropped object hazards to ensure correct application of controls and resources (as opposed to identification of dropped object hazards in general)
- Potential path of travel should the identified item drop (cone of exposure)
- Effective control of service partner and/or temporary equipment (be ready to help, not everyone will be familiar with every element of dropped object prevention best practice).

Wherever possible, eliminate unnecessary dropped object hazards at source. For those items that remain, carefully assess the likelihood of static or dynamic failure (based on common causes, experience and site-specific alerts) and determine the potential severity should it fall (using the DROPS Calculator).

Remember that controls may already be in place (such as procedures, checklists, safety wires etc), so be prepared to identify these and ensure they are adequate. Where new physical controls are recommended, always consider the potential for new dropped object hazards. Mats, covers and nets can fall too. Additional controls will be subject to Management of Change processes.

Consideration should be given to the potential path that a dropped object may take during the Task Planning and Risk Assessment phase.

Considerations should include but not be limited to the potential deflection points, environmental factors, dynamic factors and the potential dropped object's shape as they will affect the shape of the cone. If the object falls overboard, consider if there are subsea assets or critical infrastructure that may be affected. Additional information relating to Subsea dropped objects can be found on the DROPS website.



ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS:



Gravity is an inherent hazard in every workplace. When combined with constant exposure, sea motion and severe weather conditions, the risk of dropped objects increases significantly. During all tasks, particularly transport, lifting and working at height, take special care to identify and mitigate dropped object incidents that can be caused by environmental factors.

- Temperature (cold hands, sweaty hands, materials perishing)
- Winds and Helicopter Downdrafts (box lids, doors, signage, meteorological equipment, stacked items)
- Sea Motion (stacked items, shelving, loose items, suspended items)

- Load Movement (forces exerted on loads during transportation and lifting, eg. road conditions, turning, braking etc)
- loe and Snow (cicles, ice build-up, hard packed snow – can also obscure loose items)
- Rain (accumulations in buckets and vessels can add significant weight)
- Mud and Sand (can add weight but also obscures loose items, particularly on cargo units)

Fog, poor light, sun light, darkness can also become contributing factors when vision is critical to safe operations.

WHAT CAN DROP?

Hand tool, sheave, light fixing, guardrail, hatch, pin, bolt, stanchion, basket, tubular, block, cap, waste, flange, cover, bracket, die, spacer, shackle, top drive, latch, board...

WHY WOULD IT DROP?

(Common Causes) Poor fastening, vibration, corrosion, collision, snagging, weather, human interaction, human factors, shock load, incorrect installation, blown over, loss of preload, over tension, overloading, incorrect use of tool or equipment, home made equipment...

WHEN IS IT MOST LIKELY TO DROP?

(Static and Dynamic) During unfastening, during lifting or manhandling, during excessive vibration and shock loading, during rotations or side movements...

WHERE COULD IT DROP?

(Height/Distance) Directly to deck below, over the side, through open hatches, into moonpool, into critical equipment areas, deflect/bounce beyond barricade...

HOW CAN IT BE STOPPED?

Hierarchy of Control! Eliminate, Substitute, Engineered controls (reliable securing), Planning, JSA, TBT, Procedure, collision checks and checklists, preuse inspection, DROPS inspections, tools and equipment inventories and logs...

HOW CAN RISK BE MITIGATED?

Drops/Red Zones, Barriers, Barricading, ToeBoards, Lanyards, Nets, Safety Securing Devices...



SAFETY SECURING: RESPONSE TO THE RISK



- Static Drop Potential?
- Dynamic Drop Potential?
- Human Error?
- Moving / Hinged Parts?
- Snagging? Vibration?
- Corrosion?
- CONSEQUENCE?
- Primary Securing?
- Secondary Retention?
- Safety Securing?
- Shock Load?
- WHO INSPECTS IT?
- WHAT DO THEY INSPECT?
- ANY PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE?



Question the Robustness of Fixtures and Fittings

RED ZONE / DROPS ZONE RESTRICTED ACCESS AREA POLICY

- Strictly controlled access, approval required from Area Authority (permit alone does not authorise access);
- Only personnel required for the task;
- Appropriate plan in place for ALL activities;
- All personnel aware of all moving machinery and other hazards;
- Identify CONE OF EXPOSURE;
- Minimise exposure, identify step back areas;
- TBT after every shift break, TBT when new personnel join the task.



NEVER ASSUME THE OTHER FELLOW WILL NOT DO SOMETHING YOU **WOULDN'T DO**

DONALD RUMSFELD



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WellsInMind

Working Group establishing standardised approach to Human Factors in O&G, modelled on DROPS structure.



Festive lunch with kind financial assistance from



Wishing you all continued safe and successful operations and thank you for your support!





DROPPED OBJECTS STILL HARMING STILL KILLING



DROPS
DROPPED OBJECTS PREVENTION SCHEME

NEXT UK FORUM: Thursday 26th March Marcliffe Hotel, Aberdeen

www.dropsonline.org