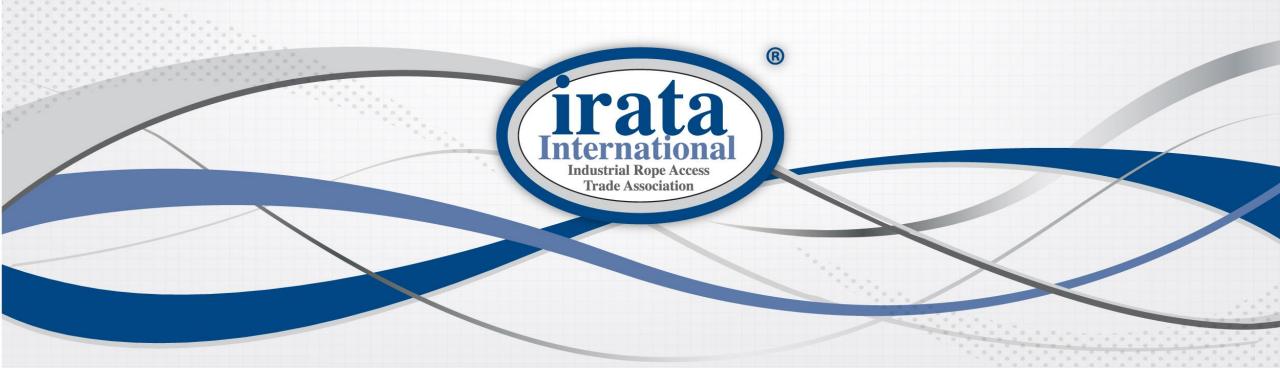
DROPS Forum - Aberdeen

Don't blame gravity ... striving to improve 27 April 2017

David Thomas, CEng, FICE, CFIOSH

Health, Safety and Technical Advisor



Agenda

- IRATA International
- Work and Safety Analysis
- Dropped or falling objects
- Conclusions and "What next?"



A brief history



1986

The Industrial Rope Access Trade Association is formed by six companies, who provide Rope Access services to the North Sea Oil & Gas industry



1988

The instigation of the independently audited IRATA member, work and safety statistical data (WASA Report)



2010

The longstanding 'IRATA Guidelines' document is replaced by the globally recognised "International Code of Practice" (ICOP)

The latest revision was released in August 2014 and is continually reviewed



2014

IRATA International published the revised Training Assessment and Certification Scheme (TACS)

The latest revision was released in October 2015 and is continually reviewed



2016

IRATA company membership grows to over 400 organisations, ranging from small family run businesses to large multinationals

Structure and key personnel



COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN



IRATA International Chairman
IRATA International Vice-Chairman
Training Committee
Health & Safety Committee
Equipment & Standards Committee

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE





RACS CHAIRMEN REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

- Australia *
 Middle East *
 Benelux *
- North Sea
- Mediterranean
- * North America
- * South East Asia
- * South Africa
- * D-A-CH
- * Brazil
- * Scandinavia



Association objectives

Continuous pursuit of the highest safety standards for its technicians

Continuous improvement of the training scheme

To lead and encourage innovation within the field of rope access

To maintain quality whilst growing internationally

To promote the benefits of rope access to wider industry

To support a global membership



Member companies

•	Total IRATA Member Companies (April 2017)	433
•	Associate Member Companies	29
•	Operator/Trainer Member Companies	148
•	Trainer Member Companies	69
•	Operator Member Companies	187



Member companies by continent

1 North America 27

4 Africa 21

2 South America 24

5) Asia 94

3 Europe **23**1

6 Oceania 36





Technician data (June 2016)

•	Level	1	35,943
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Total active IRATA Technicians... 52,473

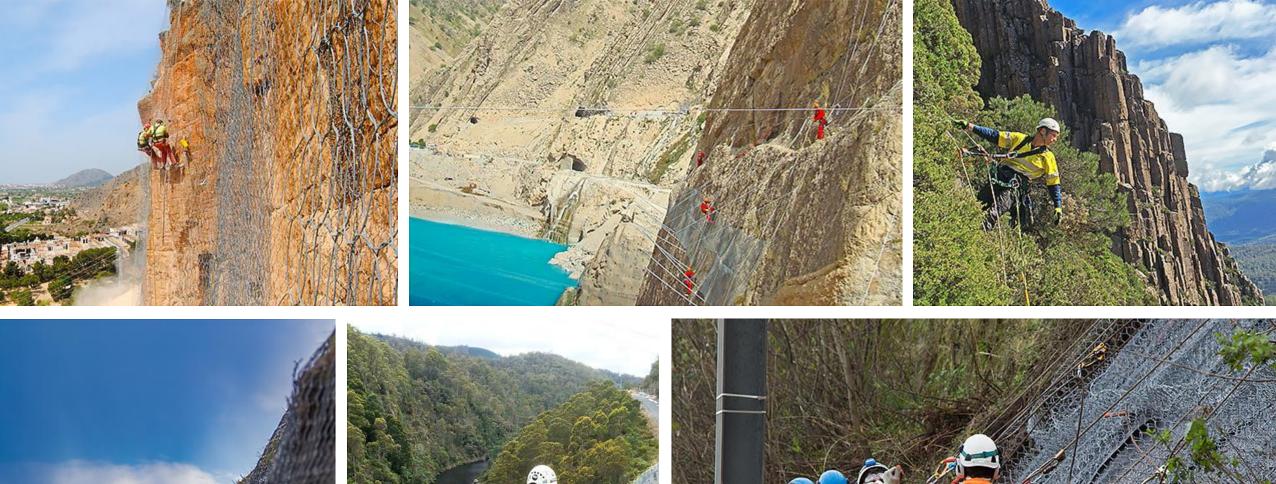






















Work & Safety Analysis (WASA) 2016



Work & Safety Analysis (WASA)

- Started in 1989; independent review of data; annual report
- Members are required to submit incident data quarterly
 - Date and time;
 - Operative level(s), e.g. L1, 2, 3;
 - Place;
 - Part(s) of body hurt;
 - Primary cause, e.g. fall, slip, dropped object, etc.;
 - Days lost;
 - Consequences, e.g. major, over 7-day, dangerous occurrence, etc.;
 - External environmental factors, e.g. wind, rain, etc.;
 - Brief description of incident;
 - Remedial action.



WASA 2016

(for the year 2015)

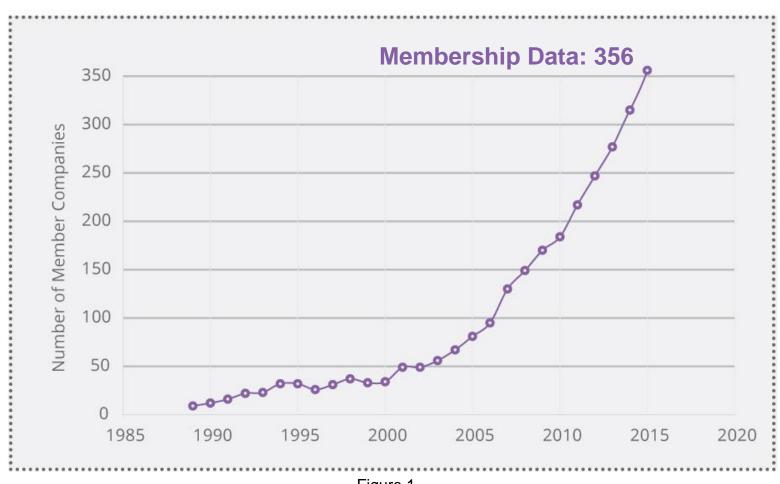


Figure 1

Accident Rate

0.28

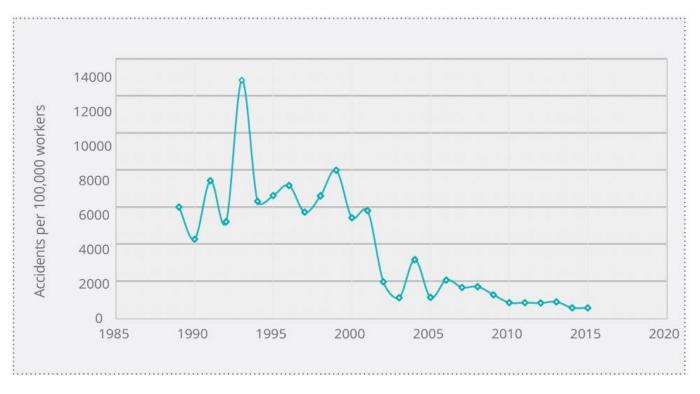
All injuries per 100,000 hours

560

All injuries per 100,000 workers

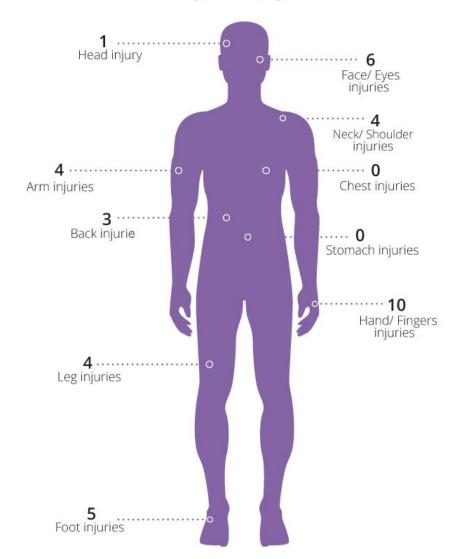
60

Reportable on-rope per 100,000 workers



Work & Safety Analysis 2016

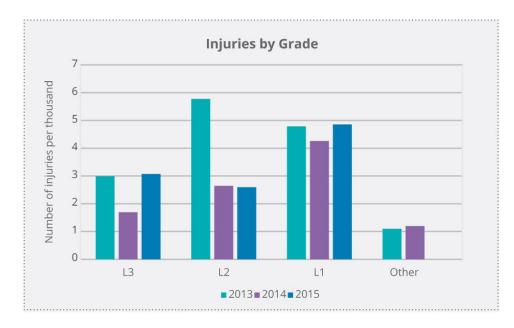
Body Part Injuries



Industry	Fatalities	Major Injury*	Serious**	Total including fatal
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	8	208	322	539
Mining & Quarrying	0.8	62	197	260
Manufacturing	0.6	106	381	488
Construction	1.9	142	277	421
Service Industries	0.2	58	196	255
All Industries	0.4	70	223	293
IRATA International	8	17	17	42

All figures are rounded per 100,000 Technicians

^{**}Over 7 Day injuries



^{*} Equivalent to RIDDOR Specified Injuries

Employment Levels within IRATA Member Companies

Managers	603
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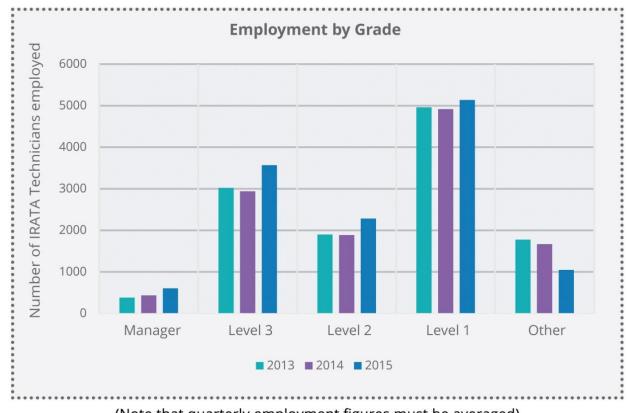
Level 3 3,569

Level 2 2,282

Level 1 5,137

Other 1,032

TOTAL 13,223



(Note that quarterly employment figures must be averaged)

Summary of Hours Worked

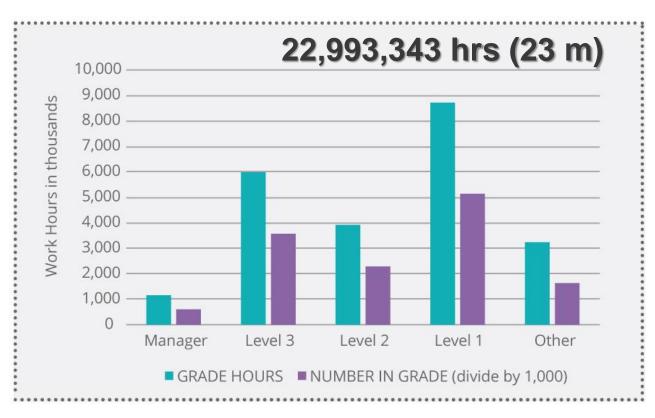
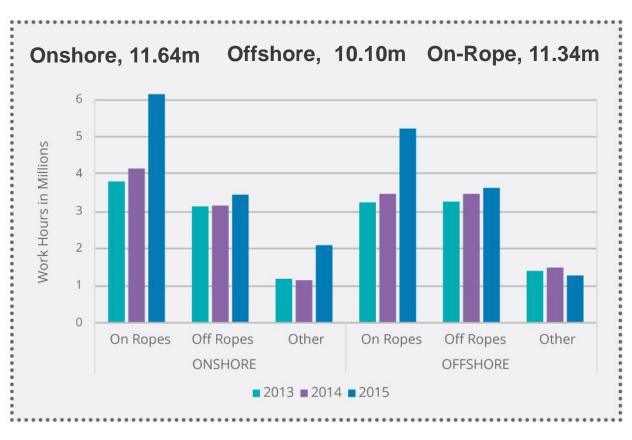


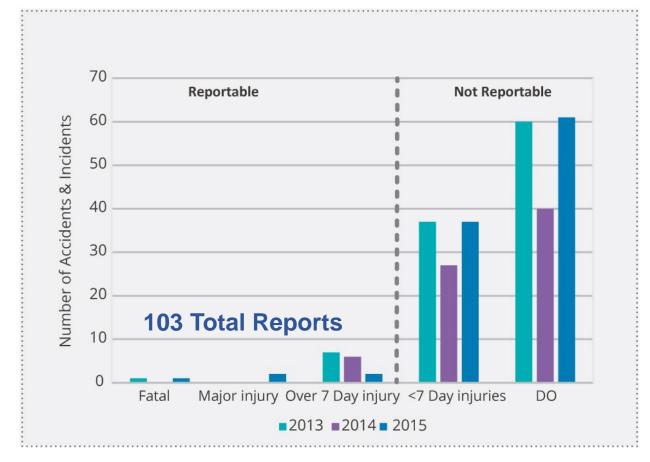
Figure 3

Distribution of Work Hours



Number of Accidents & Incidents Reported

Fatality 1
Major 2
Over 7-day 2
Less than 7-day 37
DOs 61



Location of all Accidents and Incidents

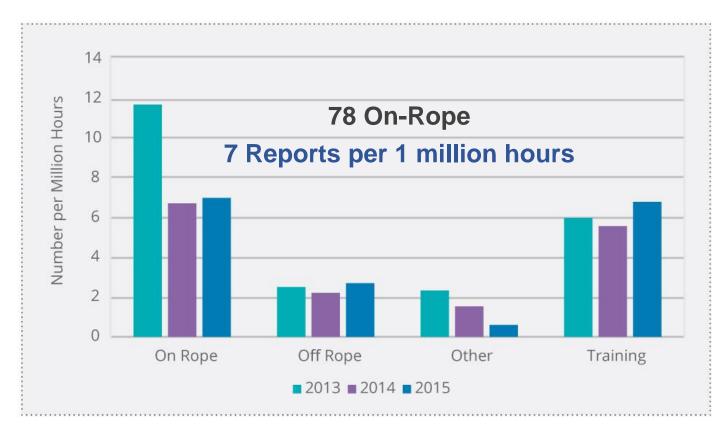


Figure 28

Number of Injuries by Grade

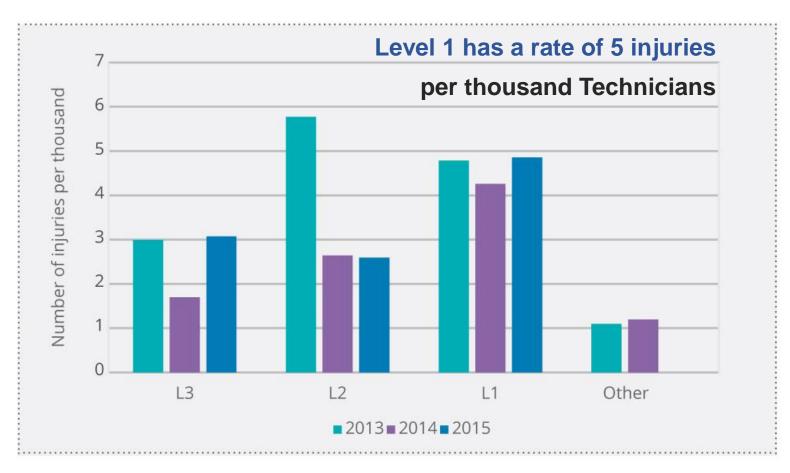
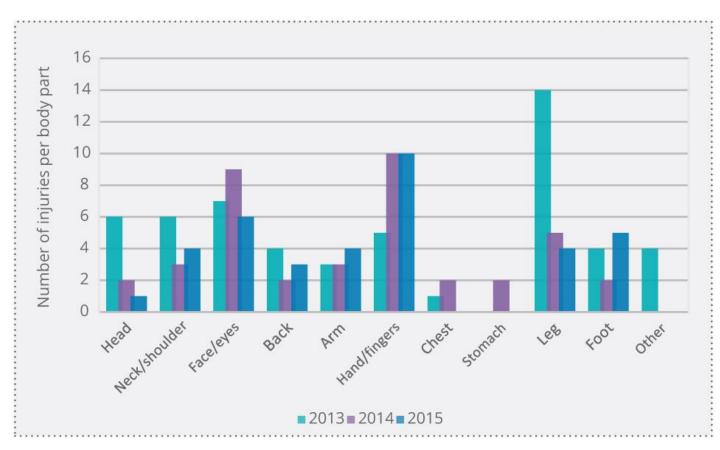


Figure 29

Body Parts Injured

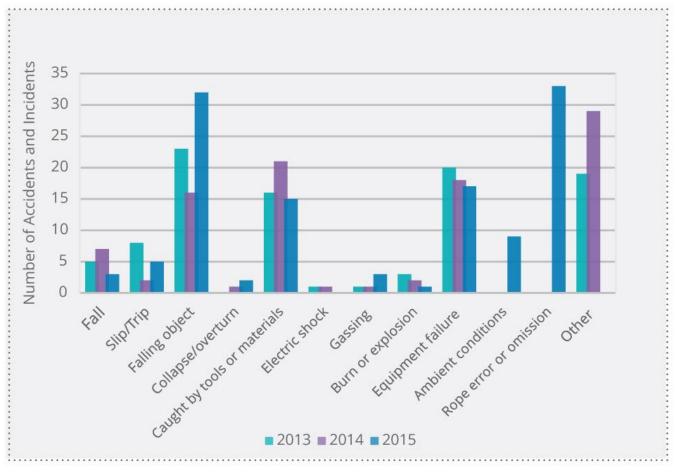
Hands/Fingers	10
 Handling Tools 	2
Training	3
Face/Eyes	6
Foot	5
Arm	4
Leg	4



Causes of Accidents and Incidents

Consistently significant areas of concern:

- dropped objects
- handling tools/equipment
- failure or mal-operation of plant and equipment





Dropped and Falling Objects

- What goes wrong?
- Analysis of incidents (2014 and 2015), 49

Technician dropped an (unclipped) object during inspection works

 Whilst cutting sealant a scissor blade (22g) broke off and fell 9m into exclusion zone

- Whilst removing lights from a building the lightshade broke off and fell to the ground
- A small concrete block (refractory) came loose from circa 100 feet and struck the technician in the face; suffering a small cut below the eye under their safety glasses



Dropped and Falling Objects

 While tensioning bolts, the technician was transferring the tensioning head to another bolt and dropped it into the sea

• A technician let a karabiner to fall to the ground; no injuries

 A 2.1 metre section of pipe fell approximately 3 metres (No injury or damage occurred). The technicians thought that section was supported by a welded stool

 L1 heard his L3 shouting "below" – he looked up and was hit by an M10 screw nut (broken nose)

Escape mask clip broke and fell into a tank



Dropped and Falling Objects

While aid climbing a technician dropped a beam clamp into the sea

 A full battery slipped out of a technician's hand, and fell to the ground (and with an exclusion zone), whist he was replacing a flat one. The battery fell to the ground

Technician tried to place their backup device on the rope, when it slipped out of their hand and fell to the ground

 Technician clipped a multi meter to his harness. However, the ring on the multi meter broken resulting in the meter being dropped

 The weld on a 'home made' tool failed, resulting in the head being dropped



Dropped and Falling Objects

 A scaffold clip was dislodging, falling 9m and just missing another technician by approximately 1 foot

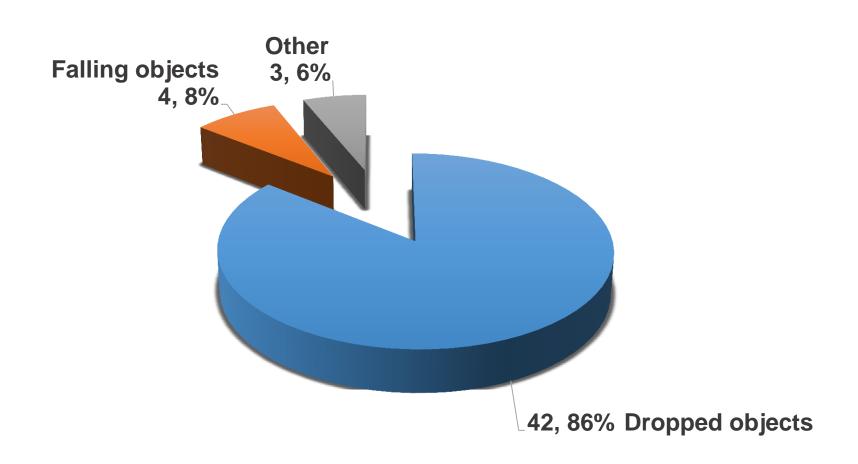
 Technician struck by a small rock that was dislodged by either mesh or his ropes during his ascent

 A face shield fell from a half dome climbing helmet. It did not fit securely to the helmet without being cable tied

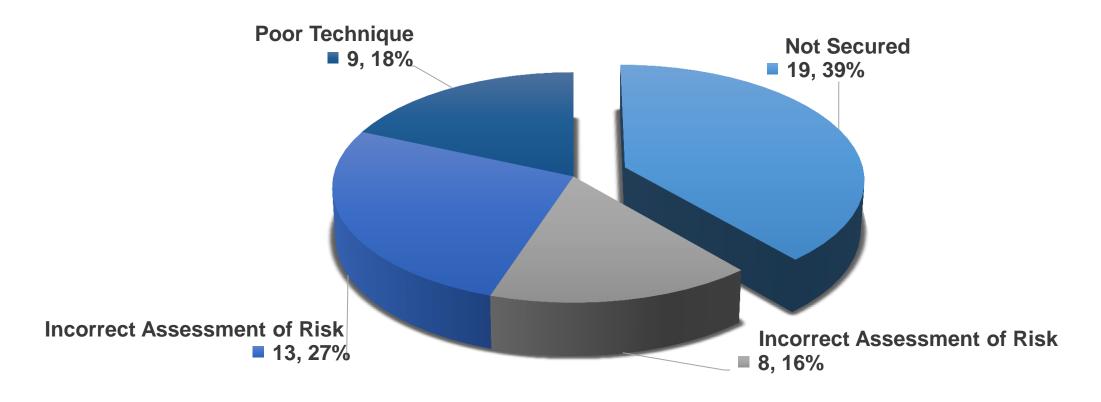
 A falling rock passed through aperture in a protective mesh, striking a technician on lower edge of helmet and face causing significant fracture injuries and an eye injury (The risk of a rock fall had been highlighted in the task risk assessment)



The Result of an Incident



The Cause of an Incident



Conclusions ...

- Actual dropped injuries are small
- The potential is great
- The year-on-year trend is persistent
- Low probability; high consequence
- The objective is a safe working environment
- There is a recognition that more should be done
- There is a willingness to 'learn from failure'
- How can we draw upon the experience of others ...



What next?

Look to:

- DROPS 'Recommended Guidelines for the Safe Use of Tools and Equipment and Height'
 - Pre-planning (e.g. surveys, etc.)
 - Procurement of equipment
 - Inspection of equipment
 - Tethering of equipment
 - Storage
- Training and awareness
 - Global
- Campaign
 - o Pitfalls?
- Sharing with others
 - Meetings
 - Alerts, etc. (veracity)





Thank you for listening

