








SCAFFOLD WORKER HIT BY FALLING SCAFFOLD BOARD INCIDENT

20-JULY-2011



PEARL GTL: A MAJOR ENGINEERING FEAT

MATERIAL STATISTICS

MATERIAL	CONCRETE	STEEL	REACTOR TUBES	CABLES
				
Material offloading Facility: Imported >2 mln freight tonnes	720,000 m ³ ~8 Wembley Stadiums	Erected 2.5 Eiffel Towers/month in pipe & structural steel at peak	GTL synthesis reactor tubes end to end would stretch from Doha to Tokyo	~13,000 km of cables: Doha to Houston

PROCESS STATISTICS

EQUIPMENT	WATER FOR STEAM & COOLING	STEAM FOR POWERGEN	OXYGEN FOR GTL	CATALYSTS
				
1.2 GW of rotating equipment 3 x Brunei Power Consumption	45,000 m ³ /day cleaned Town of 140,000 people	Steam 8,000 tonnes/hr 3 Olympic size swimming	28,000 tonnes/day produced	Surface area equivalent to 18x surface area of Qatar

PEARL GTL



DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT

Location: GTL Phase-2 BB11 Pipe Rack between 35 & 36

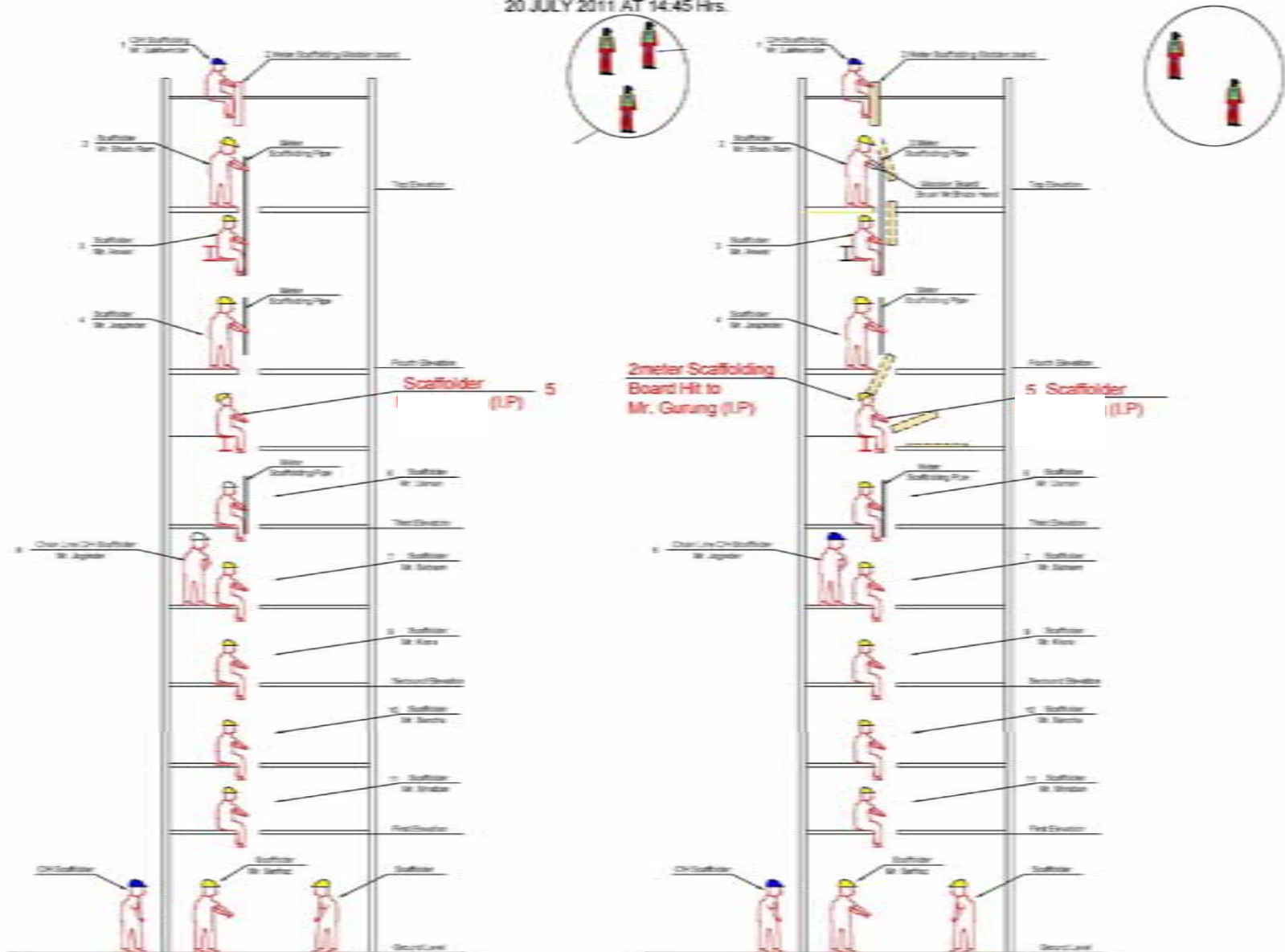
Date & Time: 20th of July 2011 @ 14:45

Description: On 20th July 2011 at around 1445 hrs. Scaffolder was assigned to pass scaffolding material, working in a Man Chain of 10 people and was hit on the helmet by a two meter wooden plank of scaffolding that dropped from 6 meter height. Due to the impact, the helmet was struck down against the IP's forehead causing a 4 cm laceration to his forehead and pain to his neck.

Scaffolder made full recovery and is back to his normal duties after spending the duration between the 21st of July (The day following the incident) till the 24th of July on restricted duty.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE MAN CHAIN

PHASE II - BB 11 SCAFFOLDING INJURY
20 JULY 2011 AT 14:45 Hrs.



SCAFFOLD DISMANTLING INCIDENT LOCATION

Position of Injured Scaffolder



FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Scaffolding Manual (CM –CSQM-014 Rev 0) issued by CCC/T, states in Page 15 Para 7.1.3.6.2.that ;

“operatives passing material from hand to hand must operate a clear system, understood by all team members, to confirm that the receiving man has taken control of the item that is being passed. This system can be verbal or involve a physical action, such as twisting the item; the important factor is that all the operatives understand the system and that it is practically implemented”.

Craft Training package (page 160) that was established in May 2008, states that;

“when it is too noisy to communicate verbally twisting of equipment when receiving or passing will indicate to the giver or the receiver that it has been received” .This was not observed at the time of the incident.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

- Refresher Training Package prepared and delivered to scaffolders via Battle Bus in January 2011 did not talk about the communication protocol mentioned.
- Method Statement and JHA were generic and did not address the method of communication.
- Fellow C/H rushed the lowering crew C/H to move material down more quickly leading to increasing the pace of lowering of material.
- A Re-enactment for the line-feeding was conducted in order to determine the pace of material lowering, the results show that the feeding of the line had been too fast compared to the rate of lowering, 4 Items were fed in around 17 seconds interval.

CHRONIC UNEASE

- Many of our tasks are repetitive and undertaken by experienced staff/contractors.
- There are procedures in place to enable activities to be undertaken while managing the risk.
- There is training, re-training.

SO WHAT

- We need to instill in the workforce that each task is a new task, even if it is similar to the last task.
- We need to make sure we do not forget what we have in place.
- We need to ensure the training reflects the procedures.

