

# The Role of The OGP Diving Operations Sub Committee

Chairman: Nigel Lusby, Shell

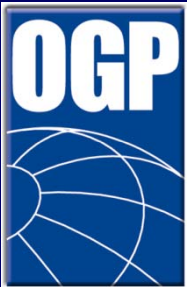
Vice Chairman: Cato Hordnes StatoilHydro



International Association of Oil and Gas Producers

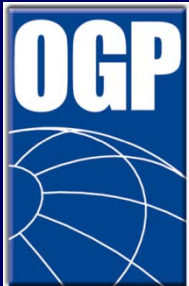
# Agenda

- Who Is the OGP?
- What Is the Diving Operations Sub committee ?
- Why Form Group?
- How does it function?
- Current focus and work load



## Who is OGP?

The International Association of Oil & Gas Producers encompasses the world's leading private and state-owned oil & gas companies, their national and regional associations, and major upstream contractors and suppliers



<http://www.ogp.org.uk/>

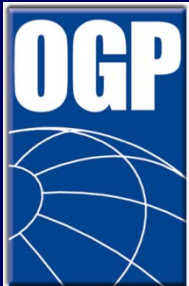
# What is OGP Diving Operations Sub Committee ( DOSC)?

Diving Discipline Members of  
Oil & Gas Producers.

Currently -

BP, Chevron, CNOOC,  
ConocoPhillips, ENI, ExxonMobil,  
Maersk Oil, Petronas, Shell,  
StatoilHydro, Talisman & Total.

DOSC – Reports to the OGP Safety  
Committee



# Why Form Group

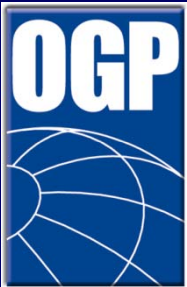
- Improve Diver Safety
- Remove Client fragmentation through organisation
- Agree on baseline requirements for diving
- Give a unified approach to external bodies
- Use group to drive improvements in safety
- Why the OGP? Has the influence and structure to effectively represent our views .



## DOSC/ Industry Liaison Group



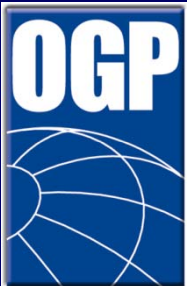
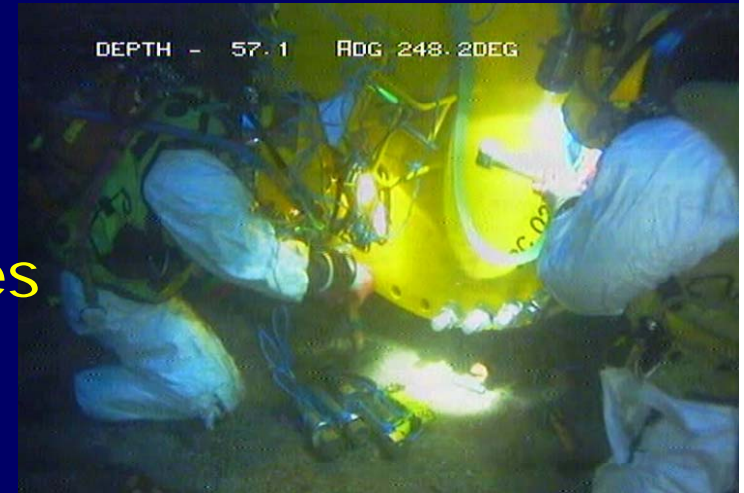
- DOSC meets twice a year – First day with OGP members
- DOSC / Industry Liaison group meets the next day with industry groups – IMCA- IDRF- ADCI- IACS and others on distribution - HSE, USCG



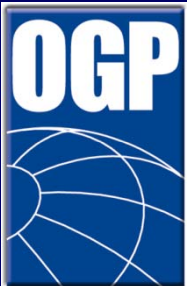
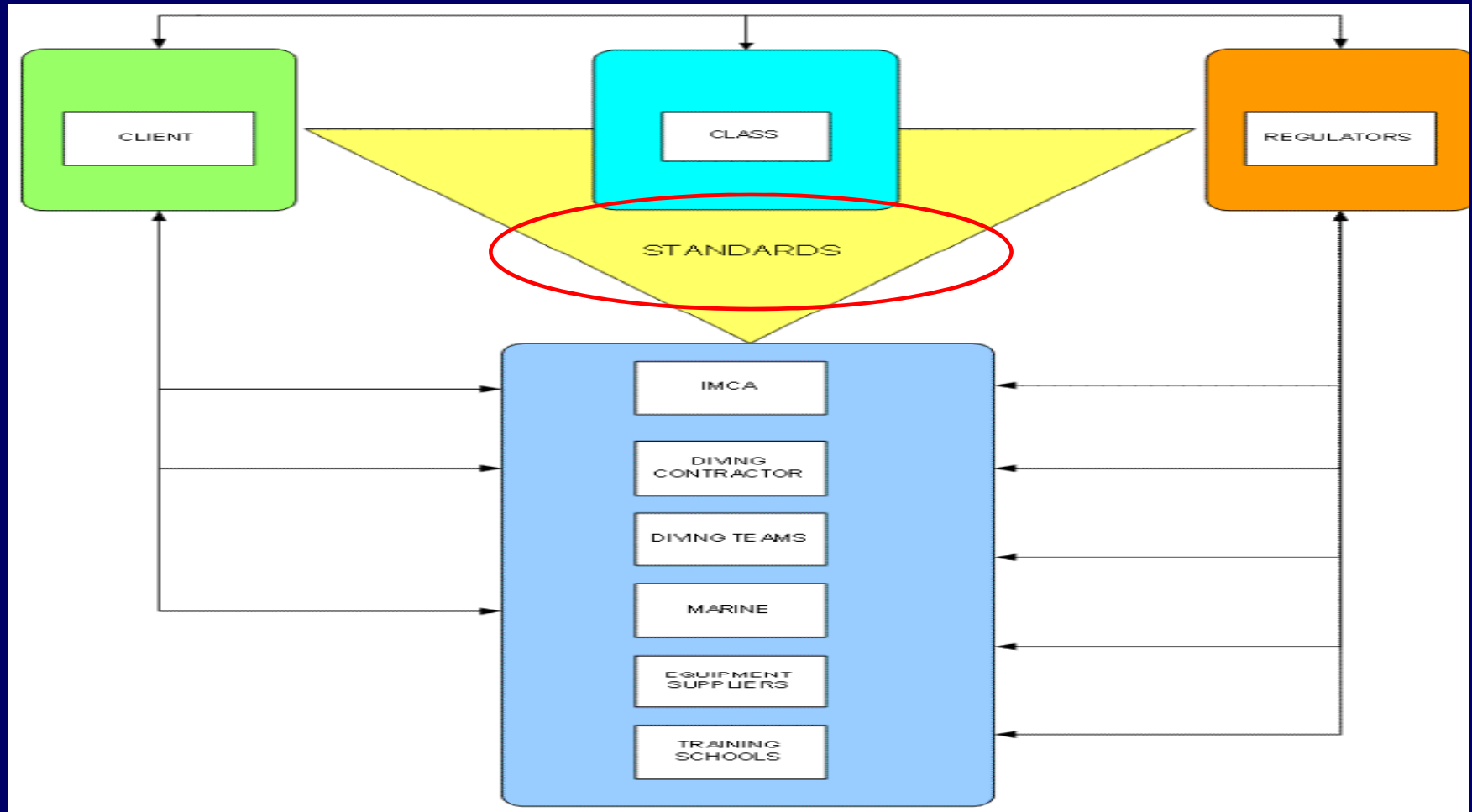
## DOSC – TOR's

### Tasks:

- DOSC will achieve its objectives through the following ongoing activities:
- Produce common industry Recommended Practices;
- Collate and Communicate best practices and incident learning;
- Monitor industry activities and developments;
- Liaise with both legislative bodies and Industry groups to encourage the unilateral adoption of best practice.

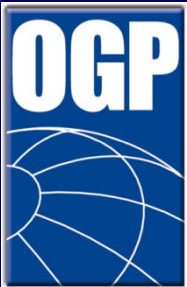


# Industry \ relationship hart –



# Diving Recommended Practice OGP Report 411

- Produce an OGP standardised recommendation for Diving
- Contains the full spectrum of diving techniques used on our sites – Offshore – Inshore – Scientific.
- Contains management processes and specified compliance areas
- Is it the finished article?



# Diving Recommended Practice OGP Report 411

## Appendix 3 Inshore/inland diving

Title	Inshore/Inland Diving
Definition	Inside territorial waters (normally within 12 miles or 19.25 kilometres from shore), including docks, harbours, canals, culverts, rivers, estuaries, lakes, reservoirs, dams, flooded tunnels and tanks.
Scope	The preferred method of diving on Inshore/Inland Diving Operations is using Surface Supplied Air or NITrox. The diving technique to be used should be defined through risk assessment.
Minimum team size and competences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum of 5 (Diving Supervisor, working diver, stand-by diver, tender for working diver, tender for stand-by diver)</li> <li>Tenders are subject to formal risk assessment. There must be sufficient number of competent and, where appropriate, qualified personnel to operate all the diving plant and to provide support functions to the dive team. This may require additional support personnel and other management or associated technical support personnel, for example project engineers or maintenance technicians. The Diving Supervisor shall be competent for the task and be in possession of a letter of appointment from the diving contractor.</li> </ul>
Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diving contractor must be satisfied that sufficient plant, suitable for the use to which it will be put, is provided for the diving project and that sufficient plant is available, whenever needed, which is suitable to carry out safely any action which may need to be taken in a reasonably foreseeable emergency. Equipment should conform to IMCA D018 and the appropriate sections of IMCA DESIGN 023 or IMCA D040.</li> <li>Proximity to a Recompression Chamber based on Table 1. The Chamber should conform to the standards contained in IMCA DESIGN D023.</li> </ul>
Operational factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compliance with local port, harbour and other local regulations</li> <li>Local environmental conditions eg current, tides, restricted surface visibility, surface conditions, sun, temperature (hot &amp; cold), wind-chill</li> <li>SIMOPS eg surface craft movements, managing general public, neighbouring operations</li> <li>Diving at altitudes requires compliance with special diving tables</li> <li>Diver Safe Access and Egress</li> <li>Maximum Bottom Times based on Table 2</li> </ul>
Emergency & contingency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remoteness of worksite and access to emergency services may require a higher degree of medical competence and equipment to be immediately available at site</li> <li>Recovering an injured/unconscious diver from working depth to safe place for treatment, and consequential treatment, including possible recompression requires a detailed site specific plan</li> </ul>

Table 1 – Proximity to a Recompression Chamber

The diving contractor has responsibility to ensure the provision of facilities so that a diver can be recompressed in an emergency, should this be necessary. Treatment of a DCC in a compression chamber should commence as soon as possible and the safest option is to have a Recompression Chamber located as near as practicable to the diving site.

Decompression penalties	Depth		Chamber requirement	Travelling distance from the dive site
	Feet	Metres		
No planned in-water decompression	0 – 33	0 – 10	Diving contractor should identify the nearest suitable operational two-person, two-compartment chamber. Under no circumstances, should this be more than –	2hrs
All diving	33 – 165	10 – 50	A suitable, operational, two-person, two-compartment chamber should be provided for immediate use at the site of the diving project. Additional DCC's may be required where treating a DCC incident may stop diving operations if only one DCC is available	Immediately available on site

# OGP

Diving Recommended Practice

Report No. 411

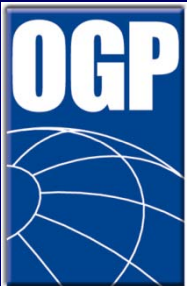
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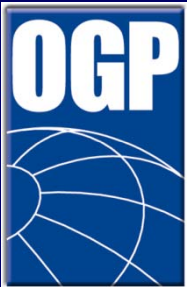
## Next steps

- Implementation of RP amongst OGP Members
- Increase visibility and uptake of RP with external bodies
- Review OGP for effectiveness
- Continue process of improvement from review



## Current areas of focus

- Competency – Reps first – Diving teams next
- Diving Statistics – Develop OGP Diving reporting parameters
- Diving Equipment Assurance
- Coldwater Diving
- Review Control elements of OGP RP – Surface Mixed Gas and provide published report to Industry



**THANKYOU**

Questions?

