



REVIEW OF CURRENT SATURATION DECOMPRESSION PROCEDURES IN THE OFFSHORE INDUSTRY

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October 1970,
BP discovered oil in the UK sector, in 120 msw



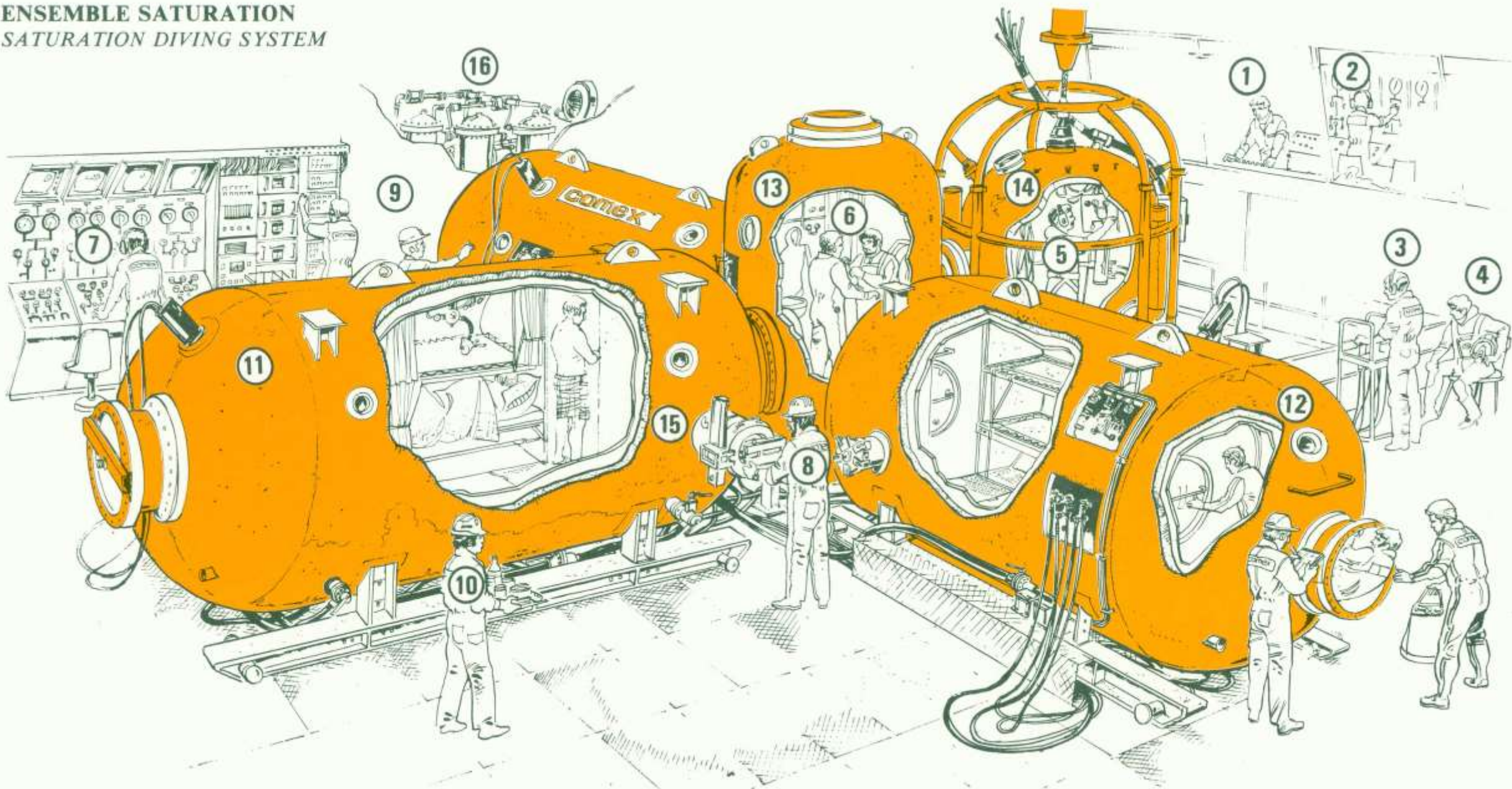
1973

First oil crisis

Important effort of
research



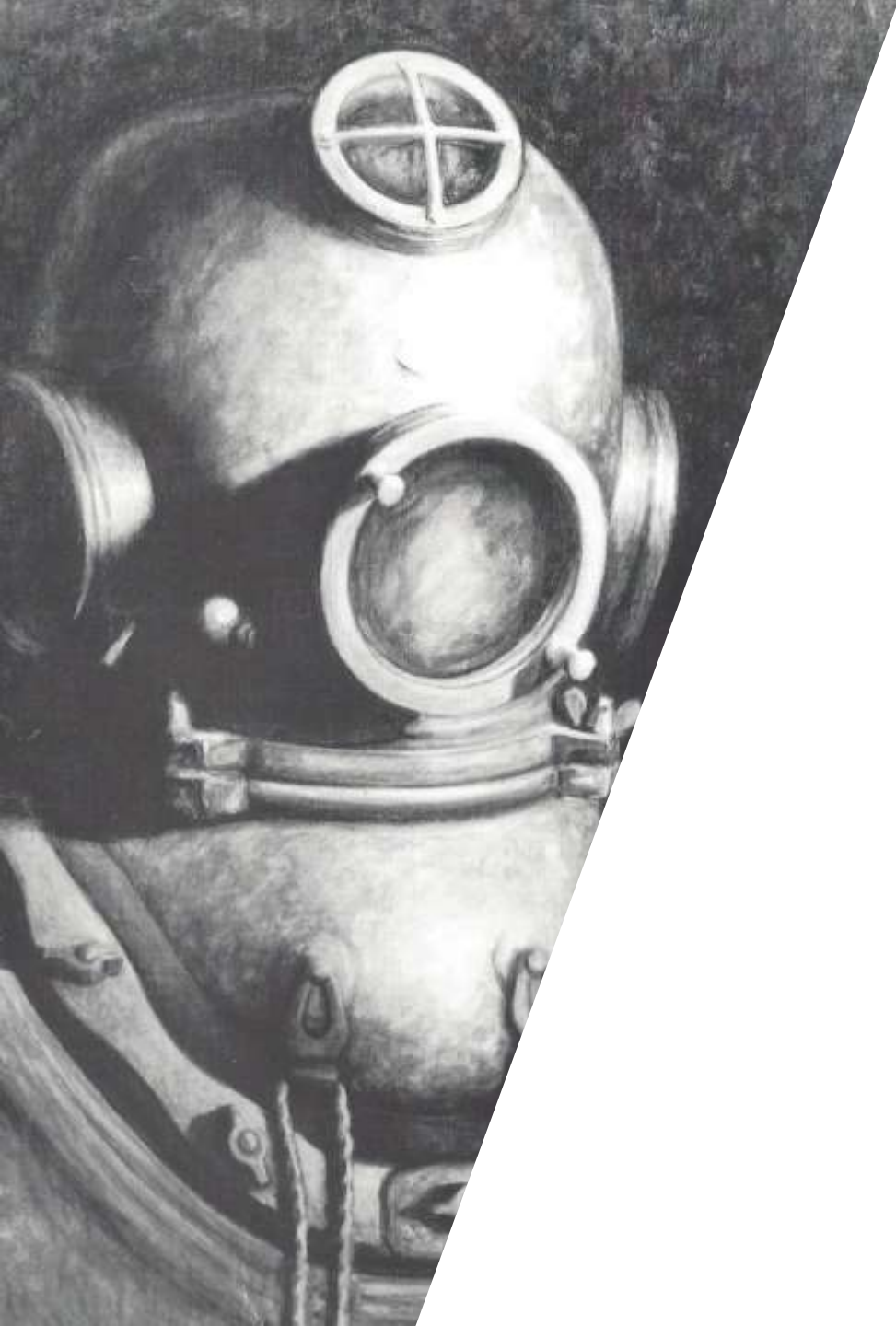
ENSEMBLE SATURATION
SATURATION DIVING SYSTEM



AODC, IMCA
DMAC
UKOOA, IOGP

The « North Sea
Standards »

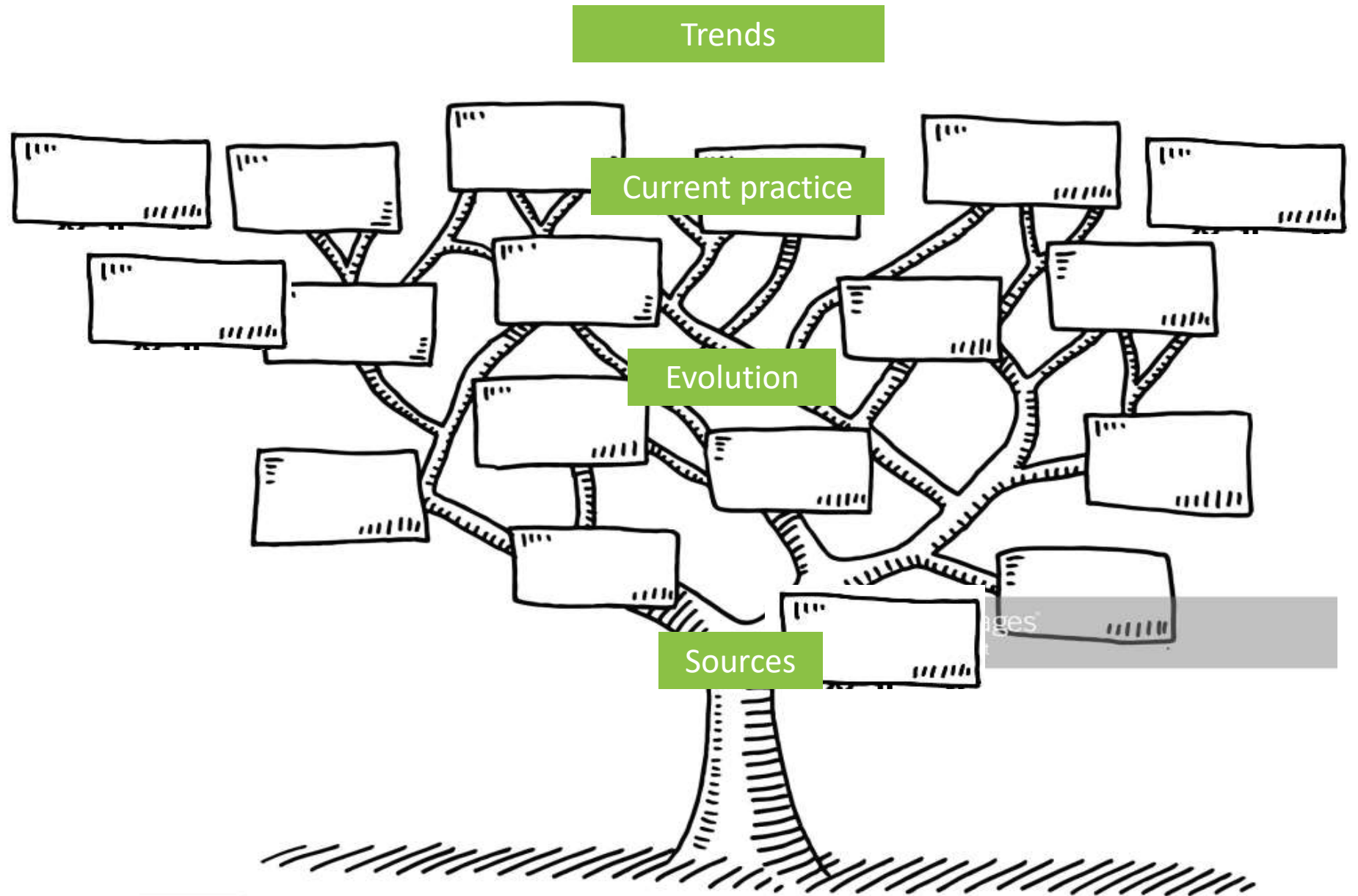




The project: Where do we stand 50 years later

(with focus on saturation decompression)

Objectives



Method

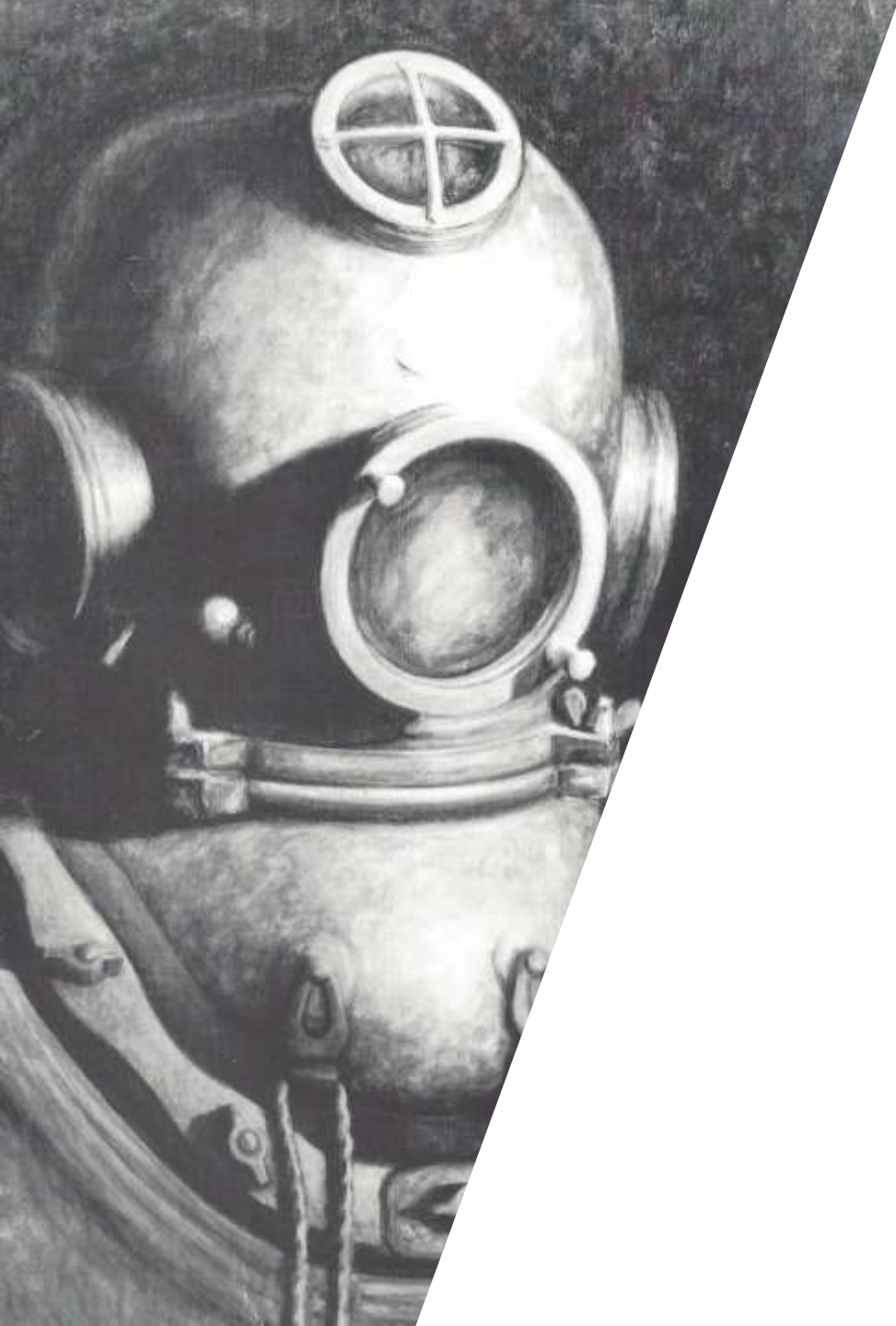
50 Diving companies registered in IMCA classified for “unrestricted diving”

30 Diving companies when eliminating multiple registrations

10 Diving companies accepted to participate to the survey

1. Boskalis, Aberdeen, UK
2. DOF Subsea, Perth, WA
3. Fugro, Singapore
4. Helix Wellops, Aberdeen, UK
5. Kreuz, Singapore
6. McDermott, Houston, Texas, USA
7. Mermaid Subsea Services, Bangkok, Thailand
8. Rever Offshore, Aberdeen, UK
9. Shelf Subsea, Perth, WA
10. TechnipFMC, Aberdeen, UK

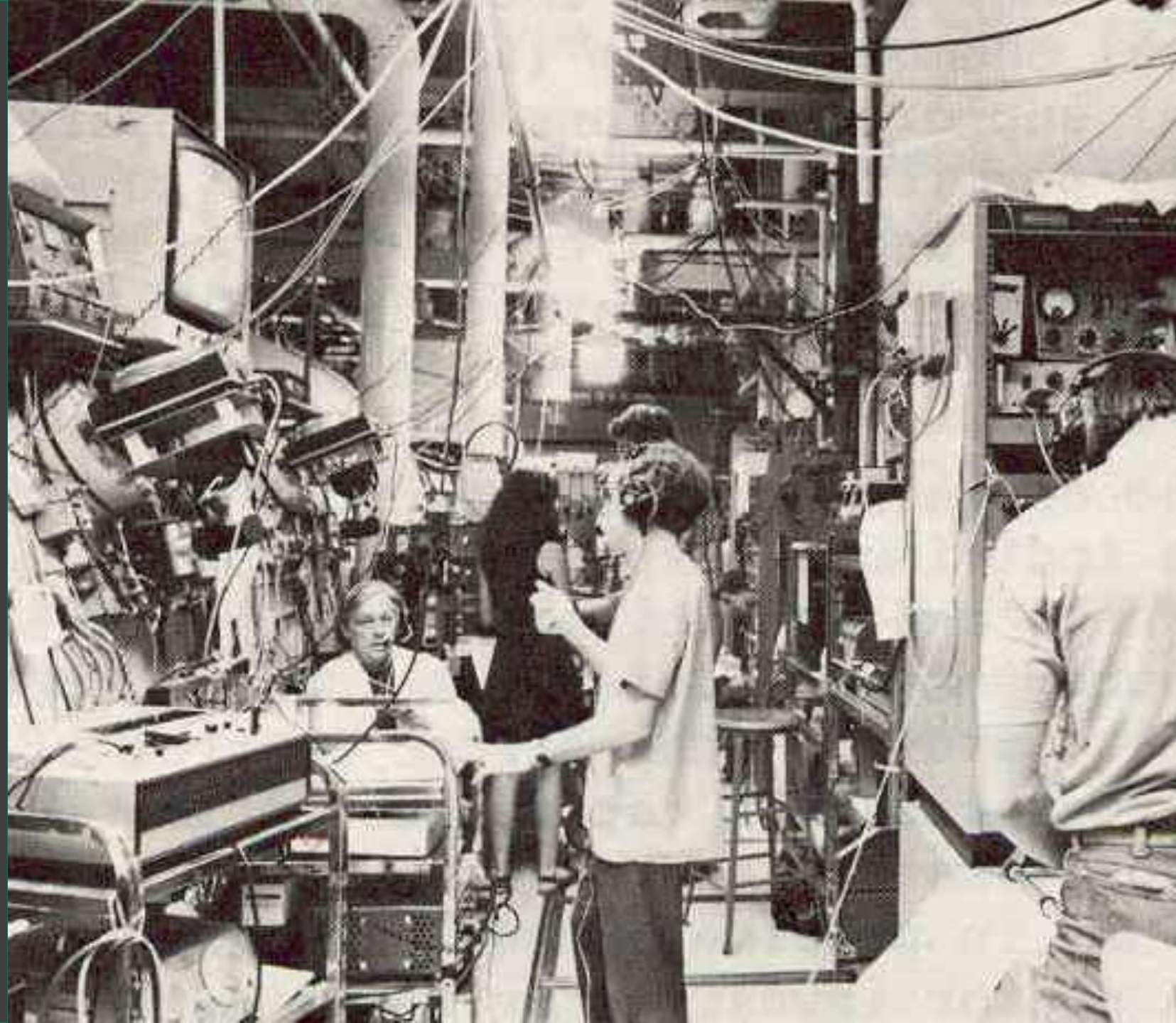
Anonymized randomly into company A, B, C ...



Identify the sources

Laboratories

IFEM
DUKE
RNPL



The US Navy Diving Manual
1977
Free
Exhaustive
Highly respected

Rev 7 2016
Increased chamber PO₂
440-480 mbar



Diving companies

Comex

Oceaneering

Taylor Diving



1984-1990

Norway

NUTEC

Bergen

Norske Shell

Statoil 3DP

Norsk Hydro Oseberg

Deep diving projects



The 3DP Contract

300 m Onarhein Fjord demonstration dive

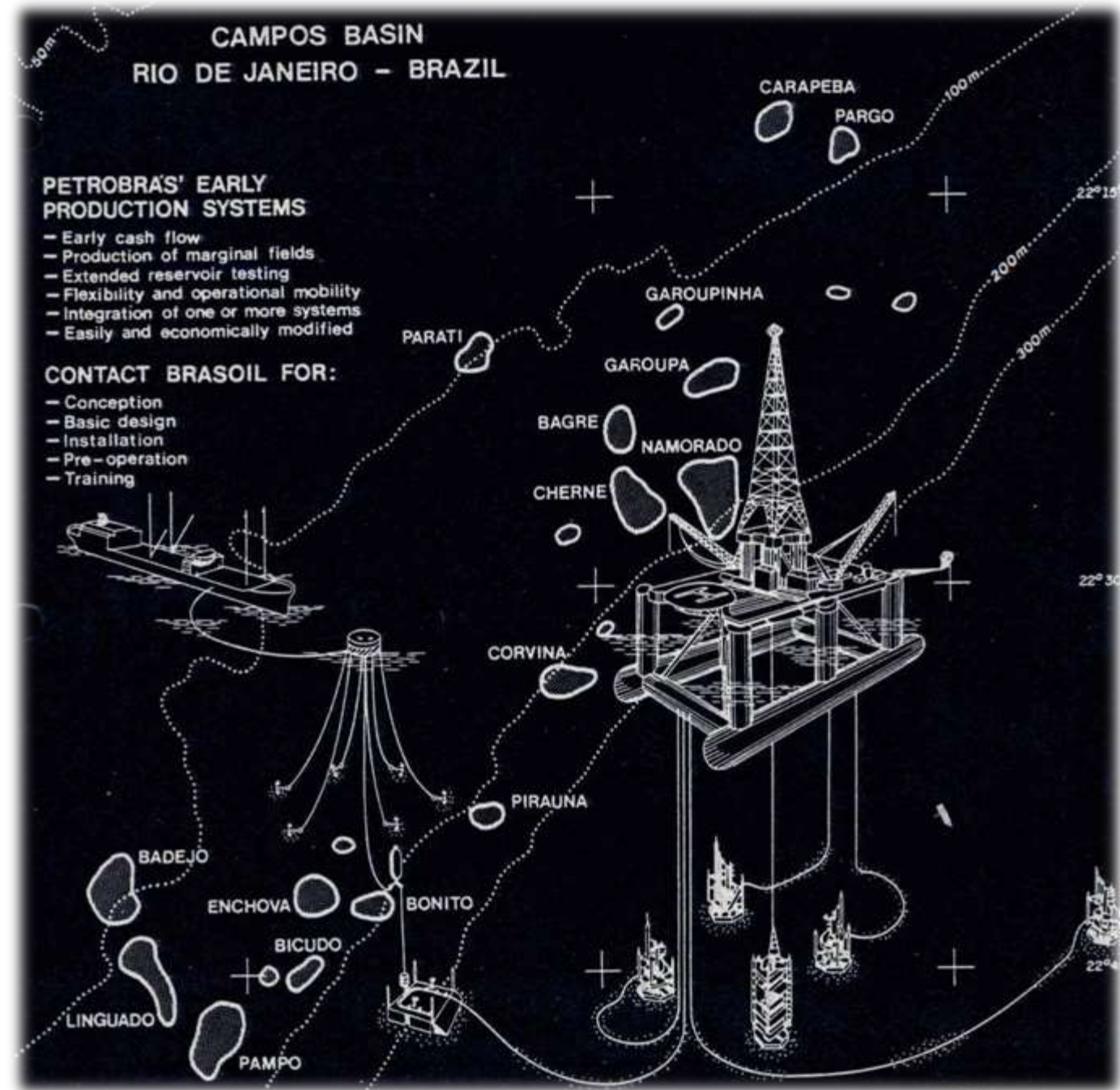




1984 NPD initiative for
standardisation de saturation
procedures

1999 publication of the
NORSOK U100 standards

Deep diving in Brazil 1990



Two
companies
Comex
Marsat

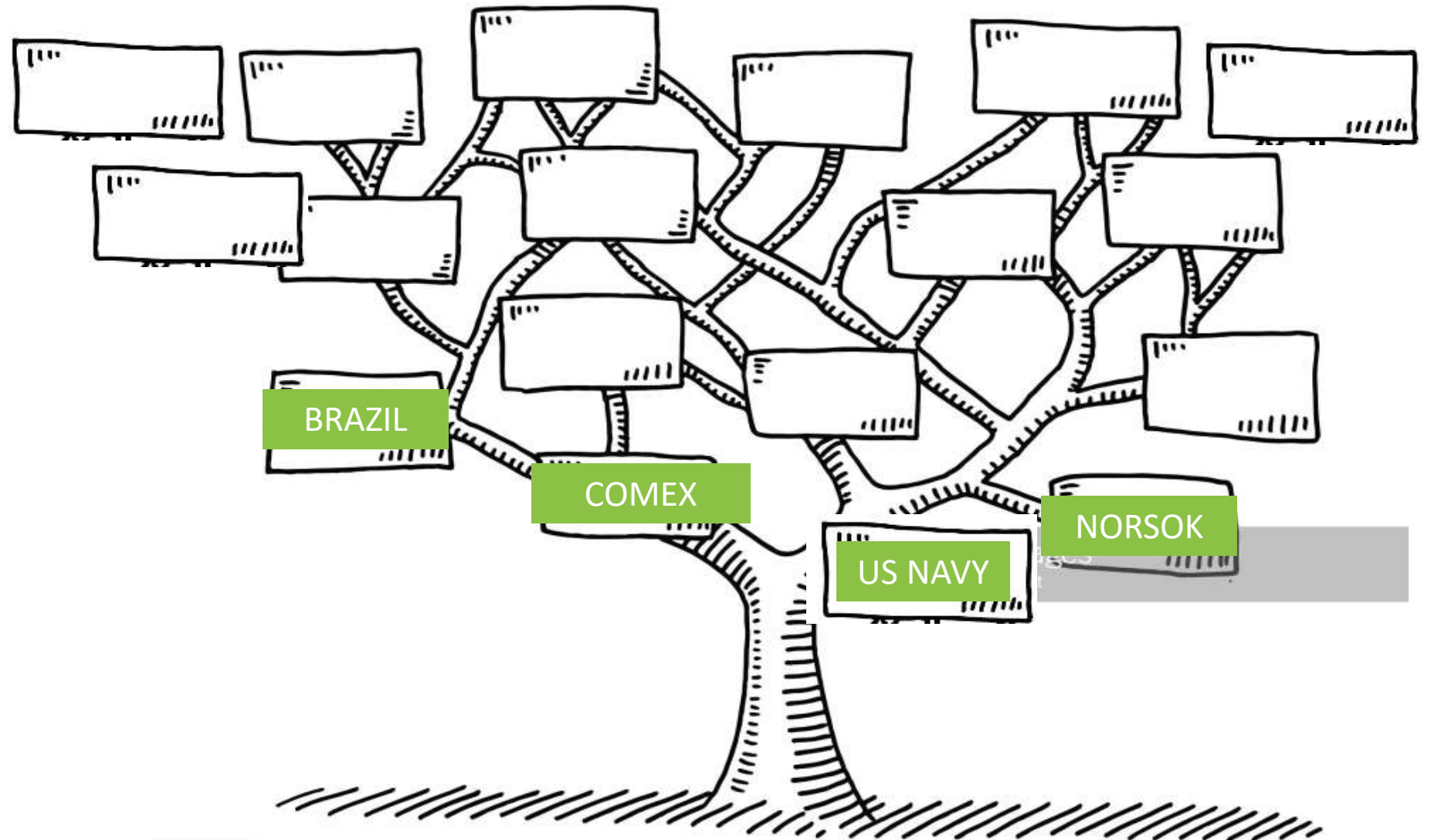
Comex Flex Services I
3 to 4 saturations to
240 – 280 msw
per year

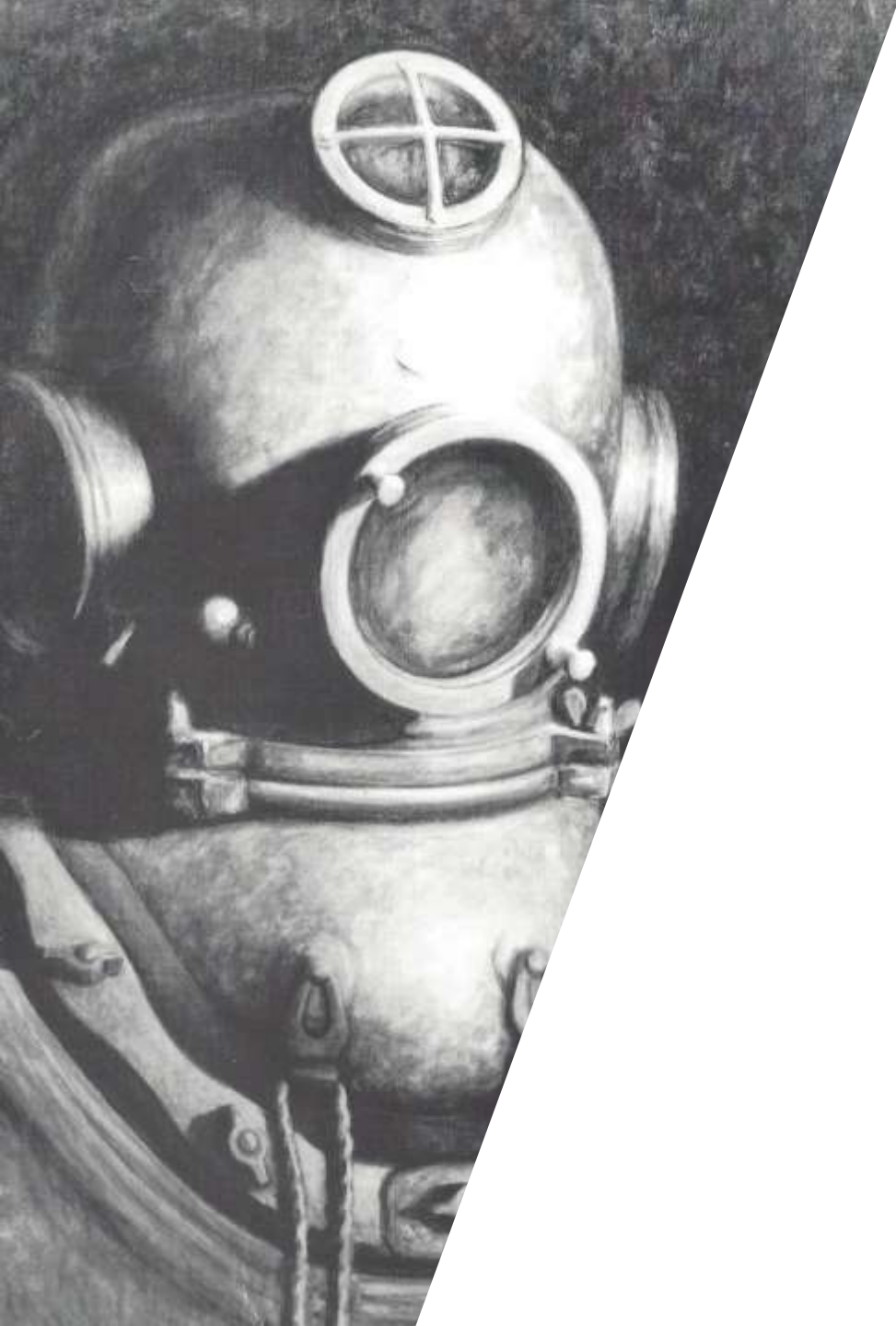




Brazil
1996 publication of the
NORMAM 15
Saturation procedures

Sources





Track the evolution

Keep the
Lessons
learnt



History was lost most of the time
Only two companies were maintaining justification documents

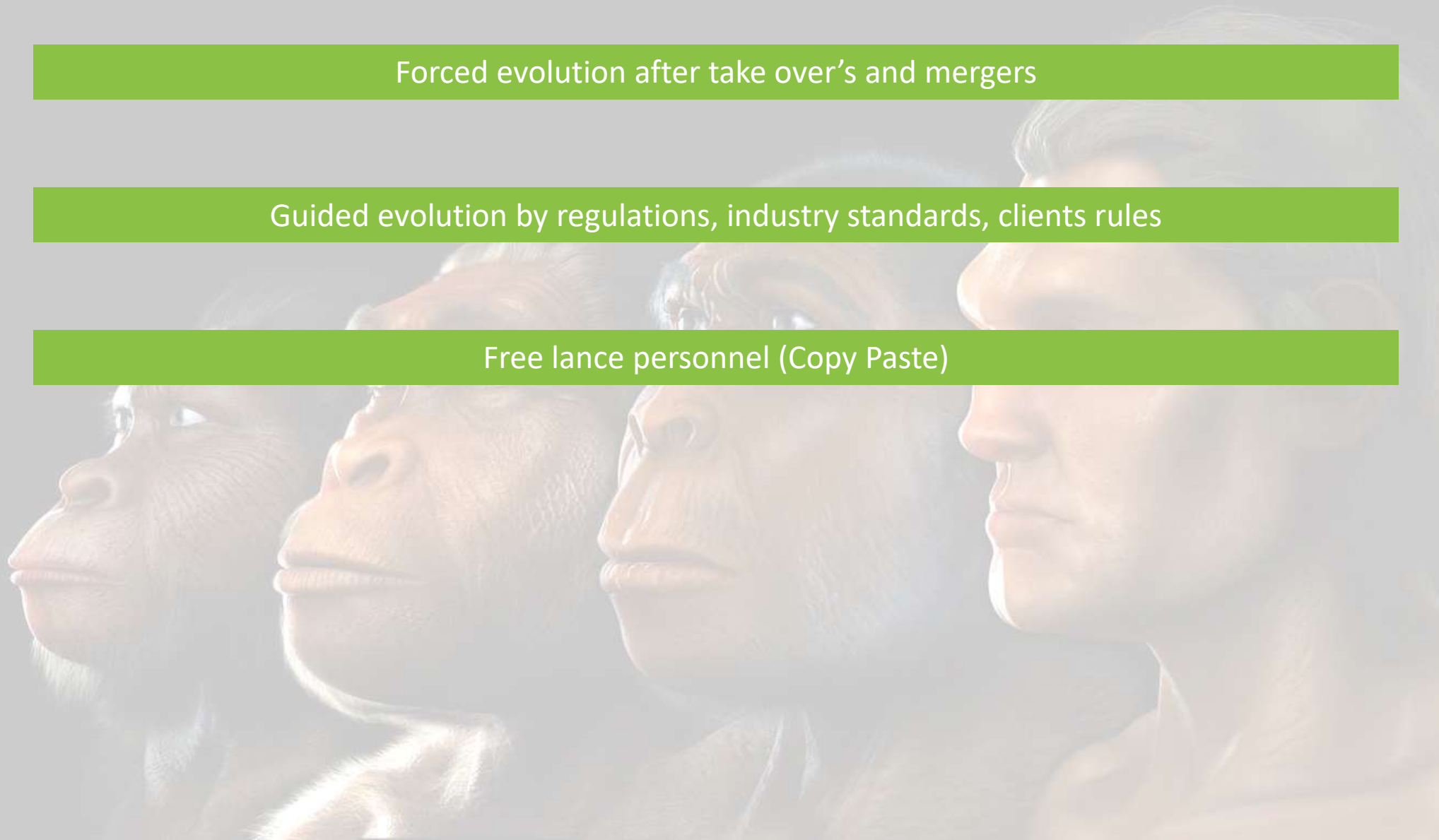
Survey results

No large scale research since the 90's
Evolution based on empirical adjustments

Forced evolution after take over's and mergers

Guided evolution by regulations, industry standards, clients rules

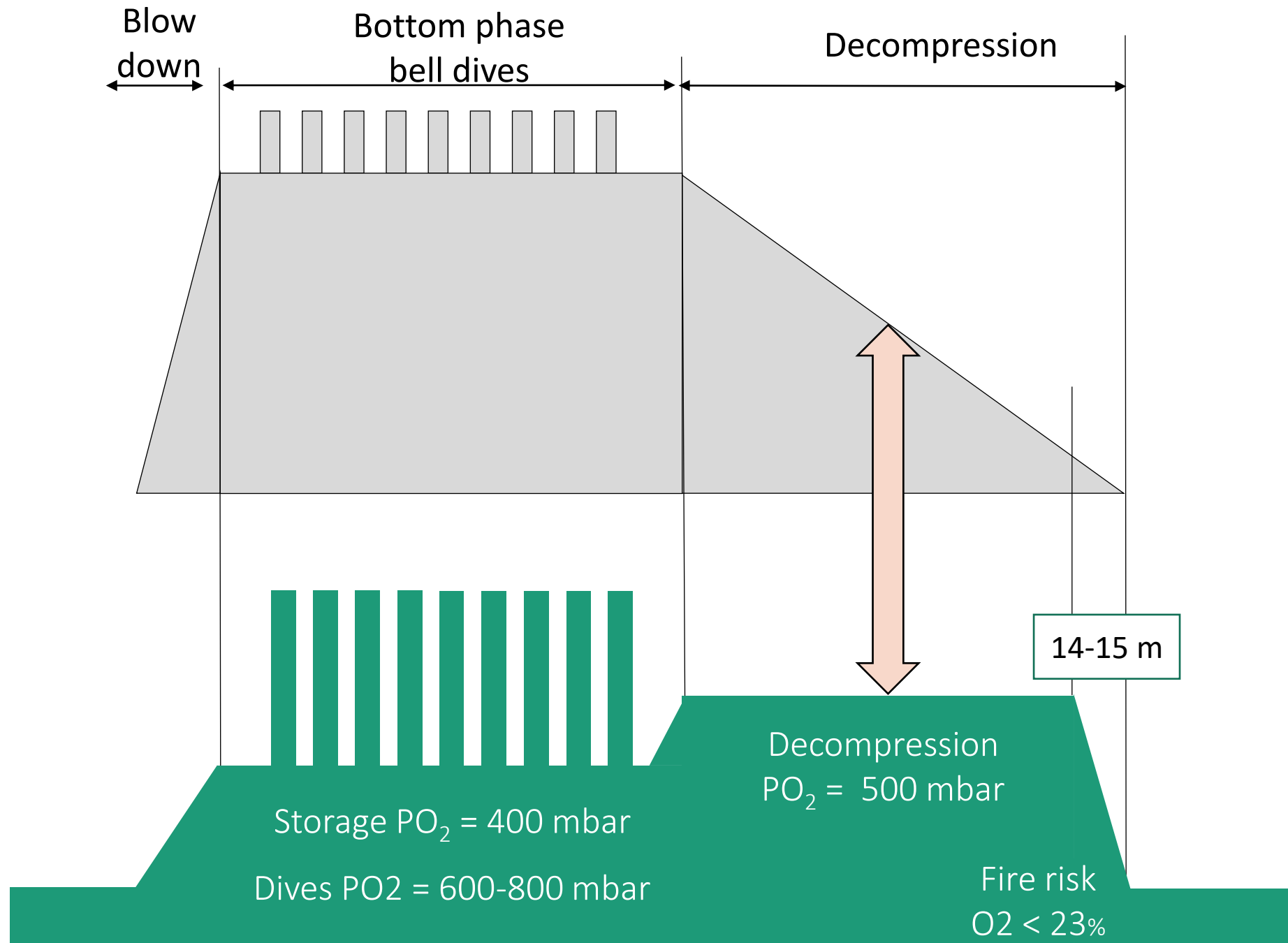
Free lance personnel (Copy Paste)





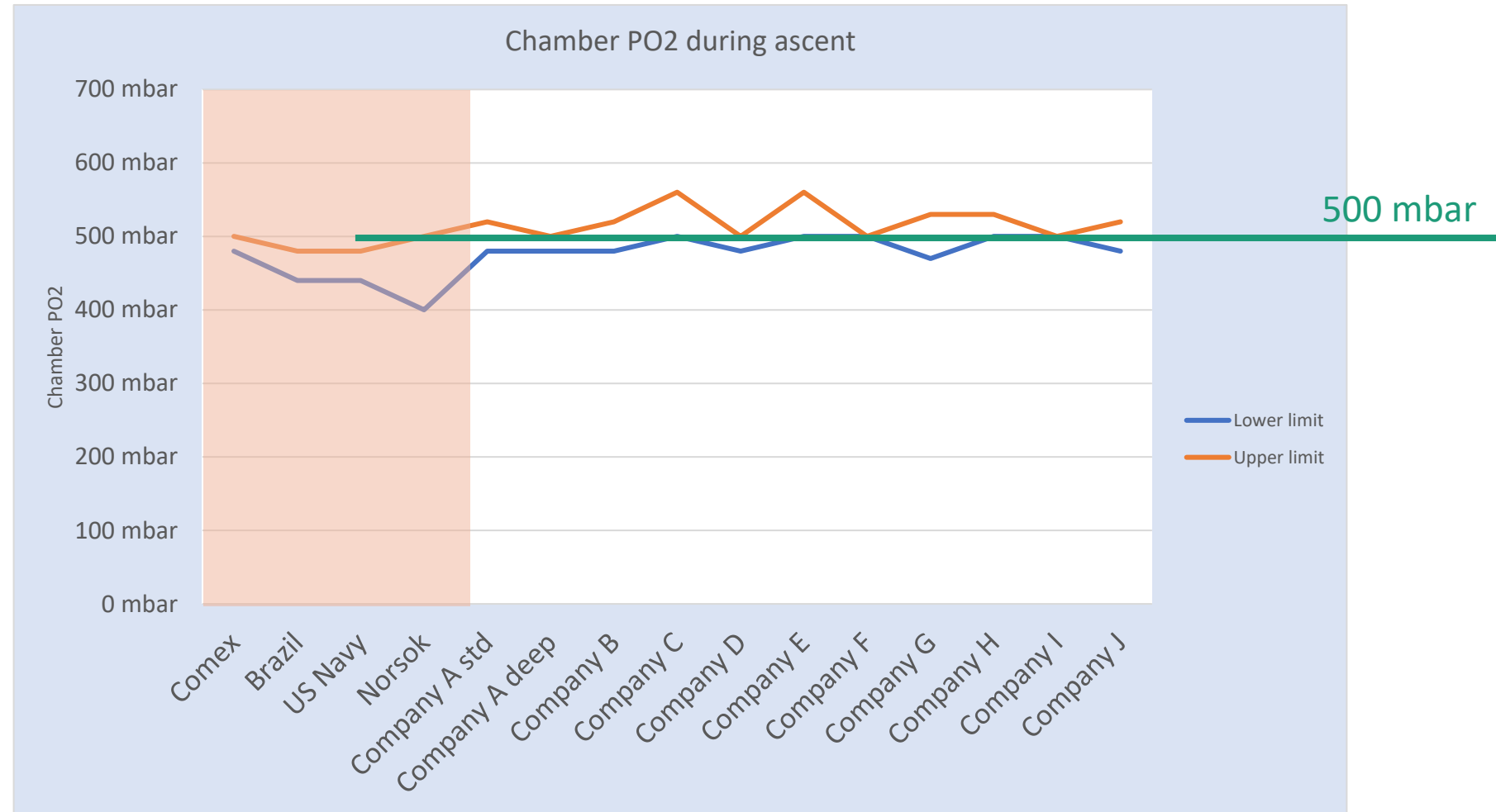
Define
the current practice

Saturation profile and PO₂ profile



Survey

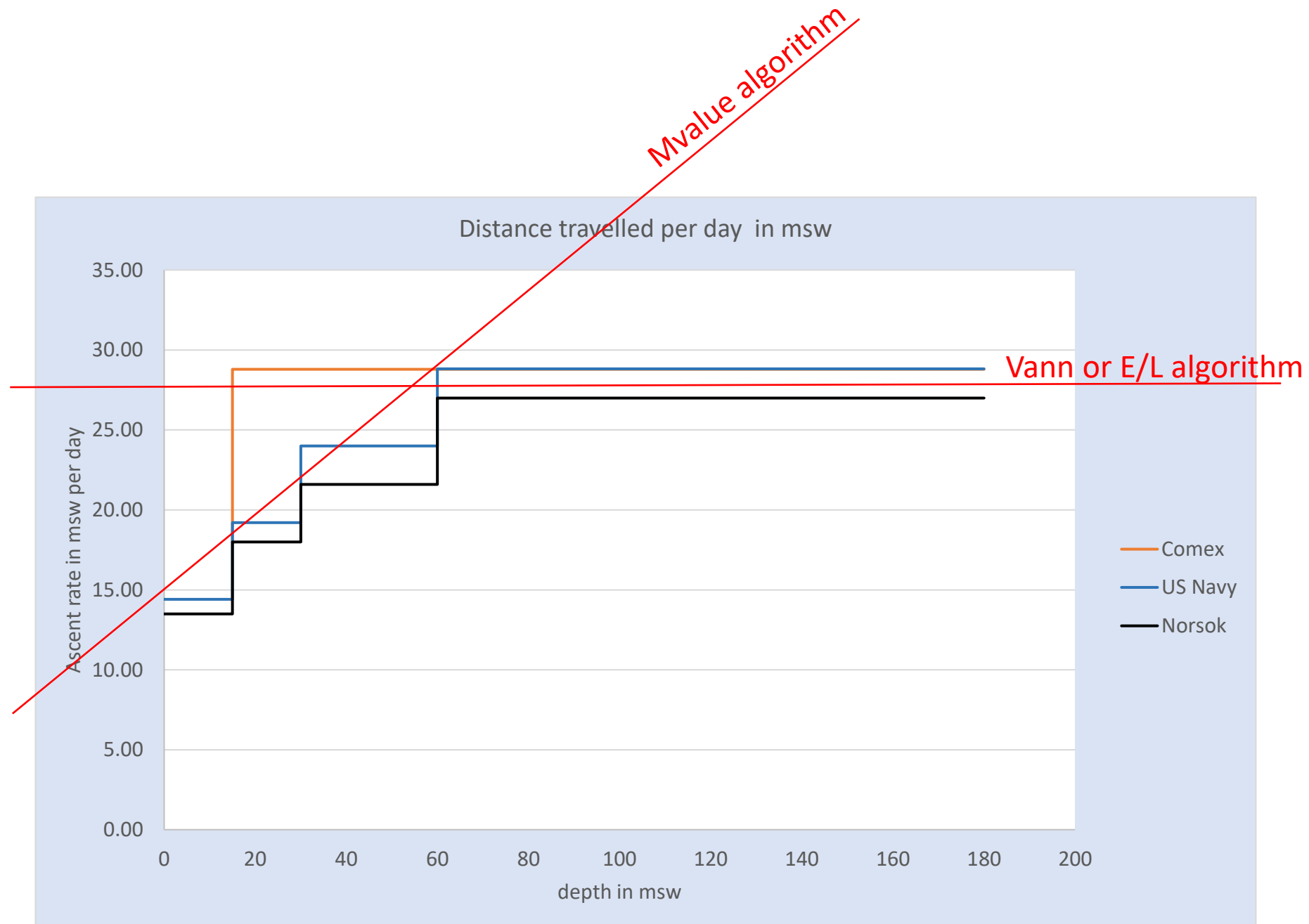
Chamber PO2
during ascent
> 15 msw



Survey

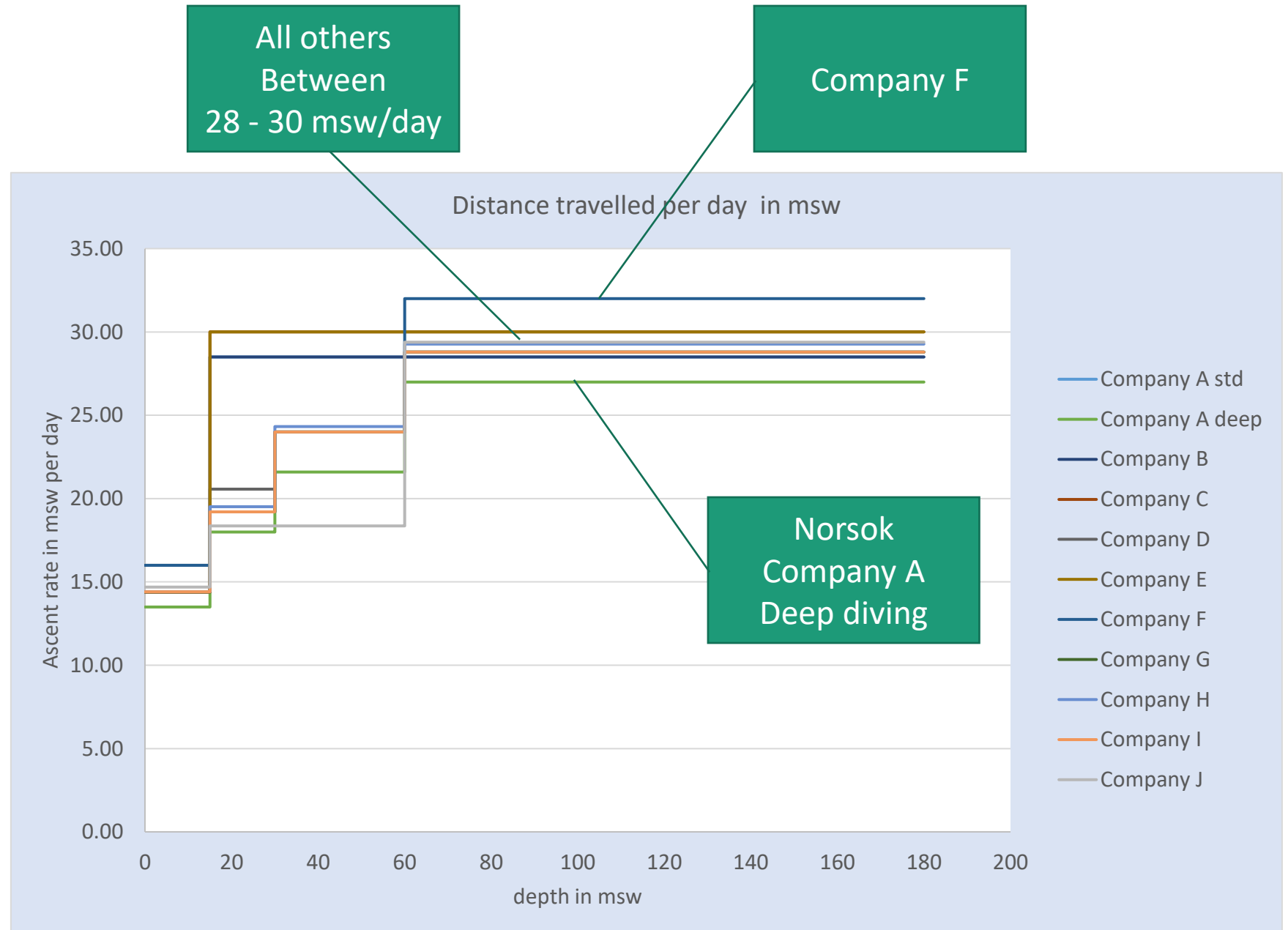
Ascent rates

(expressed in
distance
travelled
per day)



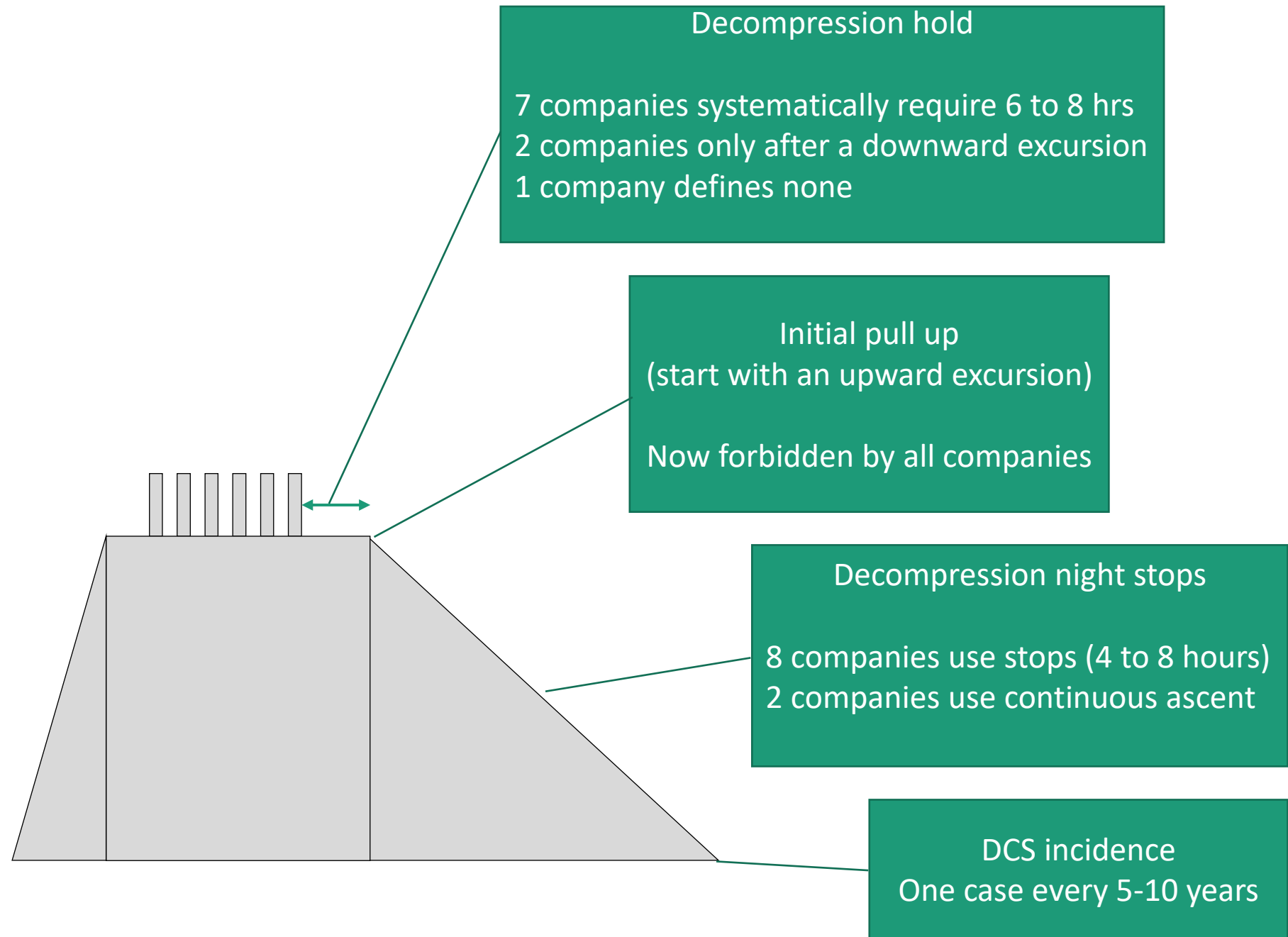
Survey

Ascent rates
In
distance
travelled
per day



Survey

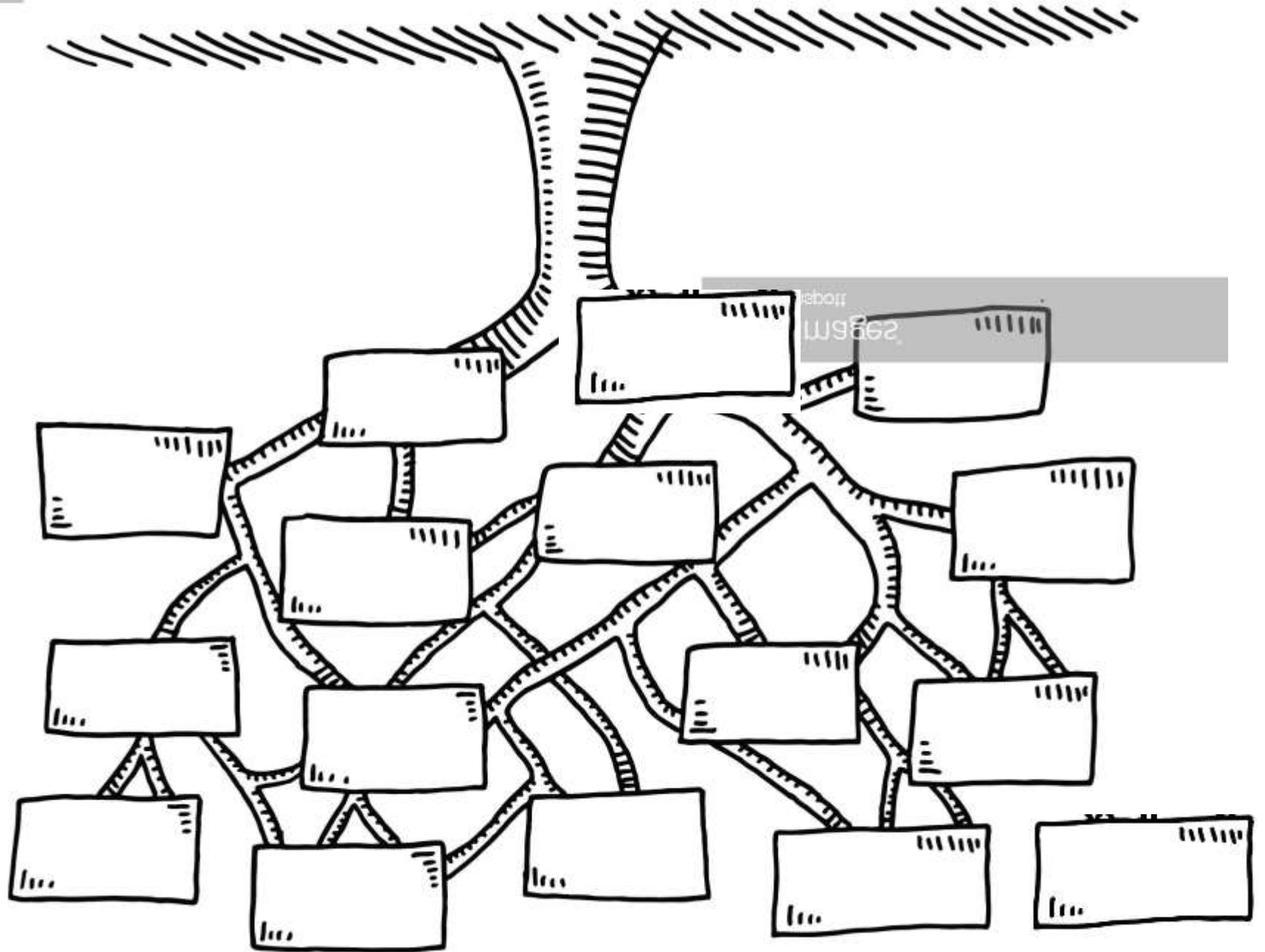
Other
decompression
issues

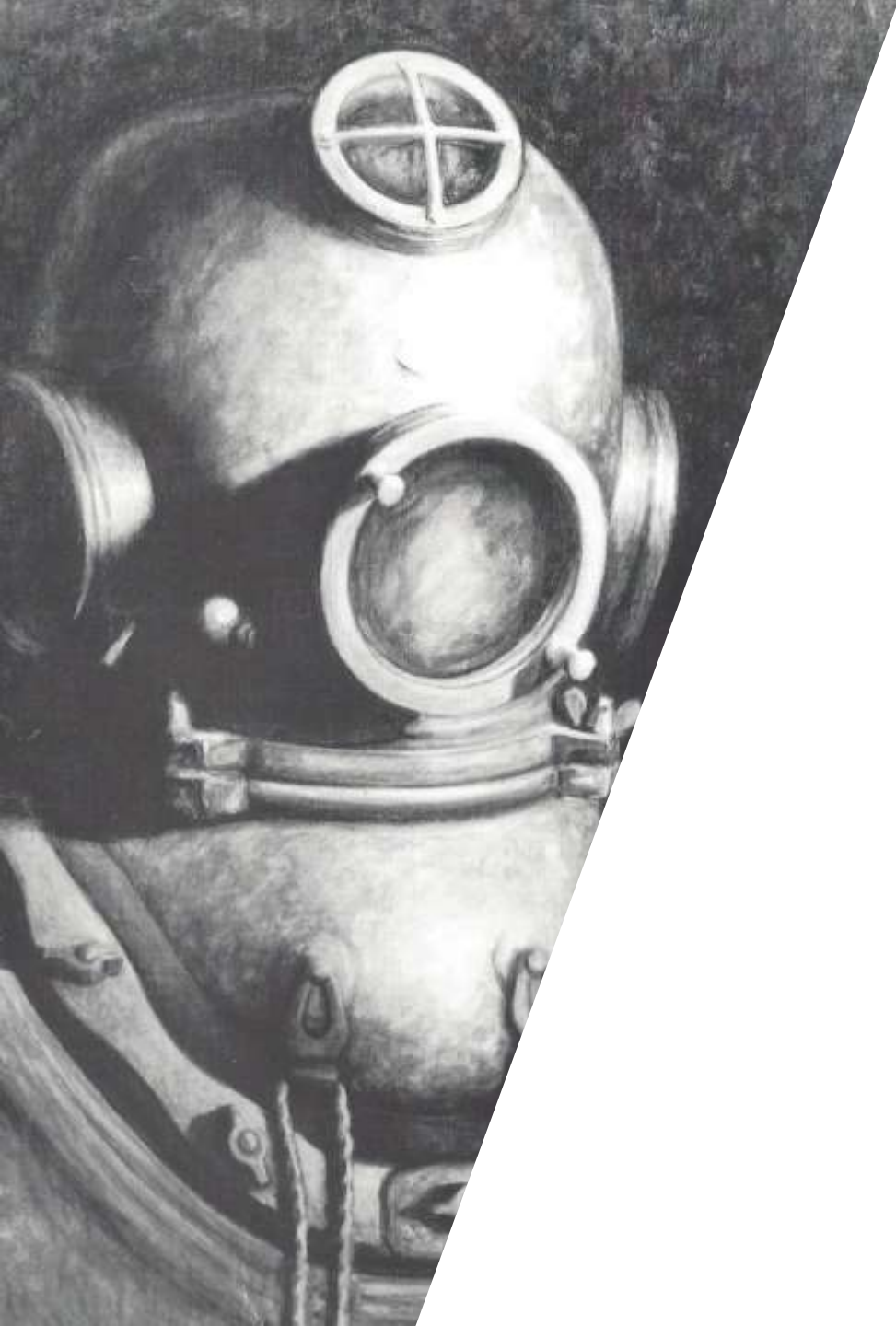


Observed
continuous
harmonization of
procedures

Because of
the international
dimension of the
market

the influence of
industry
guidelines





Identify the
trends

Managing a
modern DSV:

Crew changes and
surface intervals
for 80 divers

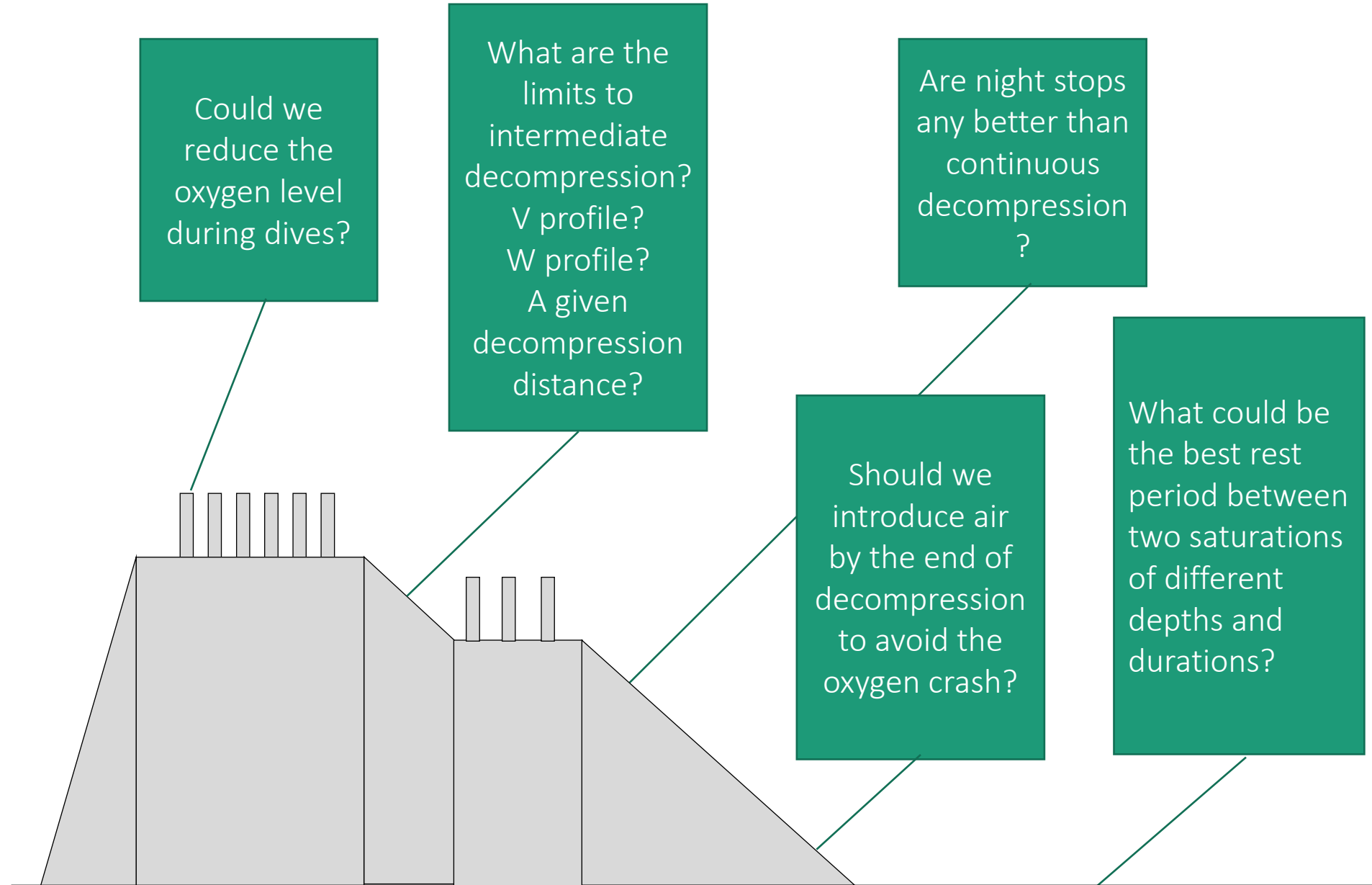
Multi project
missions with
multiple storage
depths

At a daily rate
of 200k€



Flexibility

Pending Questions



Moving shallow

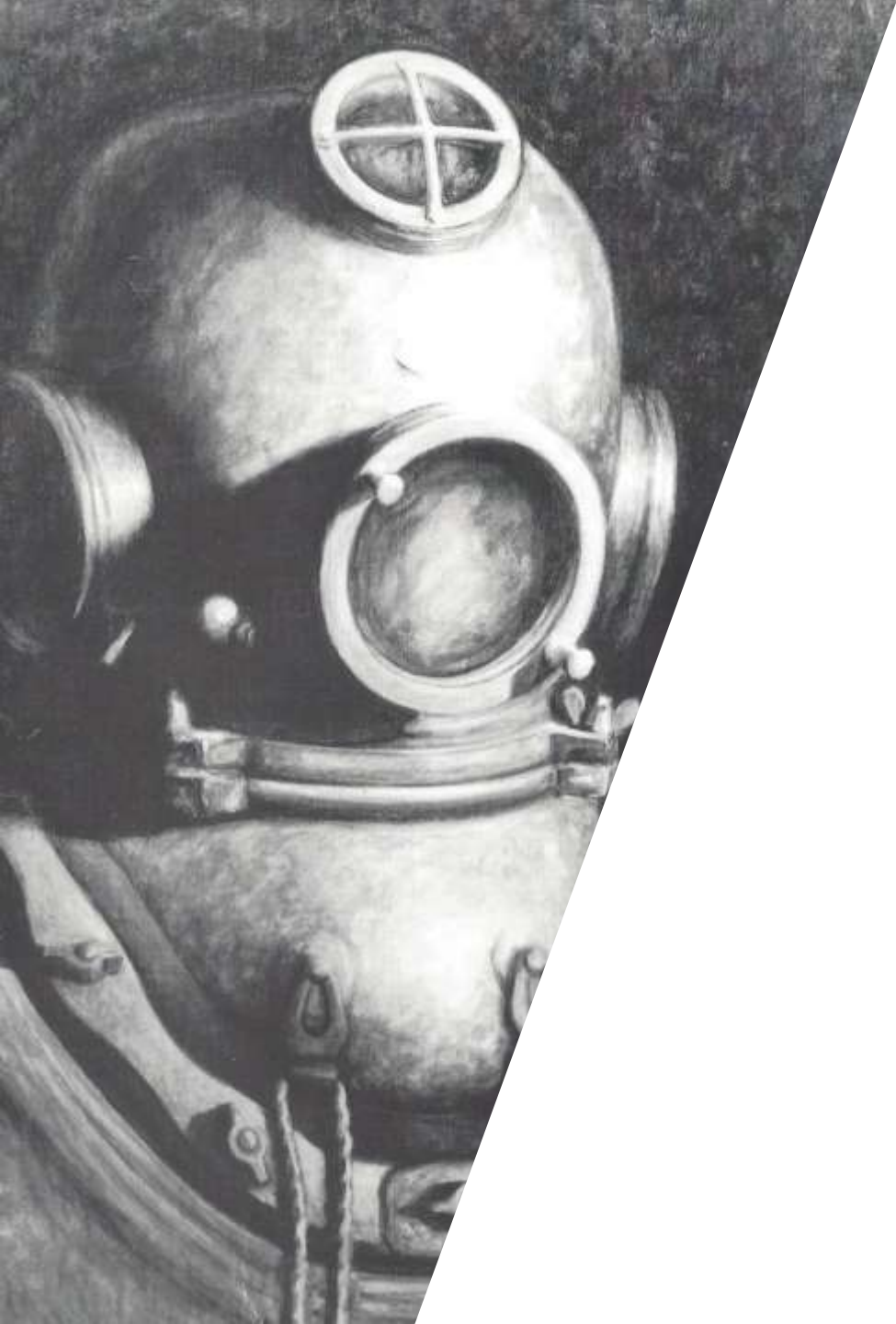


- What should be the interval after a saturation before an air dive ?
- Could we extend sat instructions to 10 msw working depth?
- Could we use 600 mbar chamber PO₂ for shallow saturation decompression?

Pending Questions

- Is this a good idea?



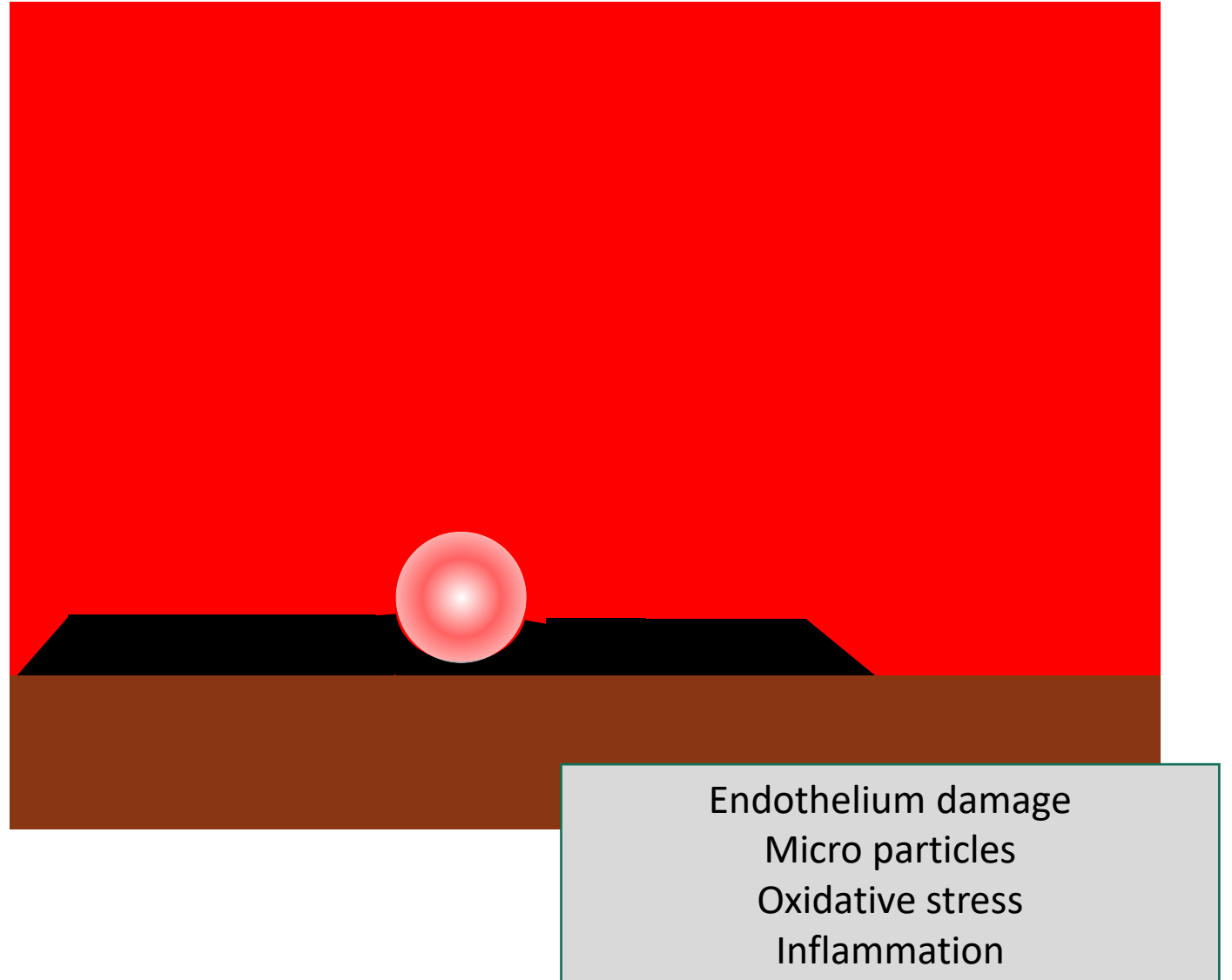


Organizing our knowledge

2017

Dr Ran Arieli:

“A venous bubble, on detachment from the endothelium, tears off part of the membrane”



Dr Ran Arieli: October 2021

Arieli R (2021) Endothelial Injury
in Diving: Atomic Force-,
Electronic-,
and Light-Microscopy Study of
the
Ovine Decompressed Blood
Vessels.
Front. Physiol. 12:767435.
doi: 10.3389/fphys.2021.767435

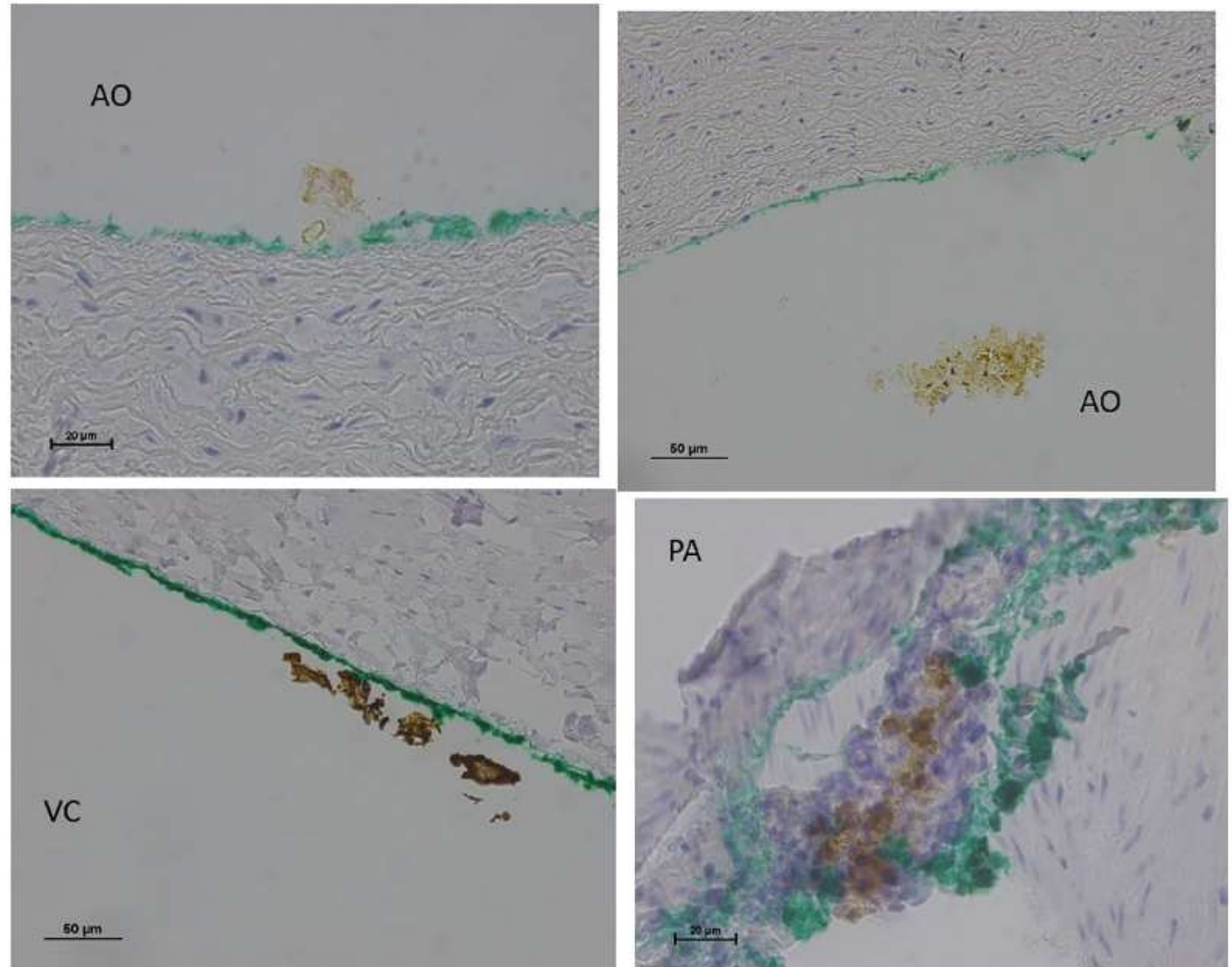
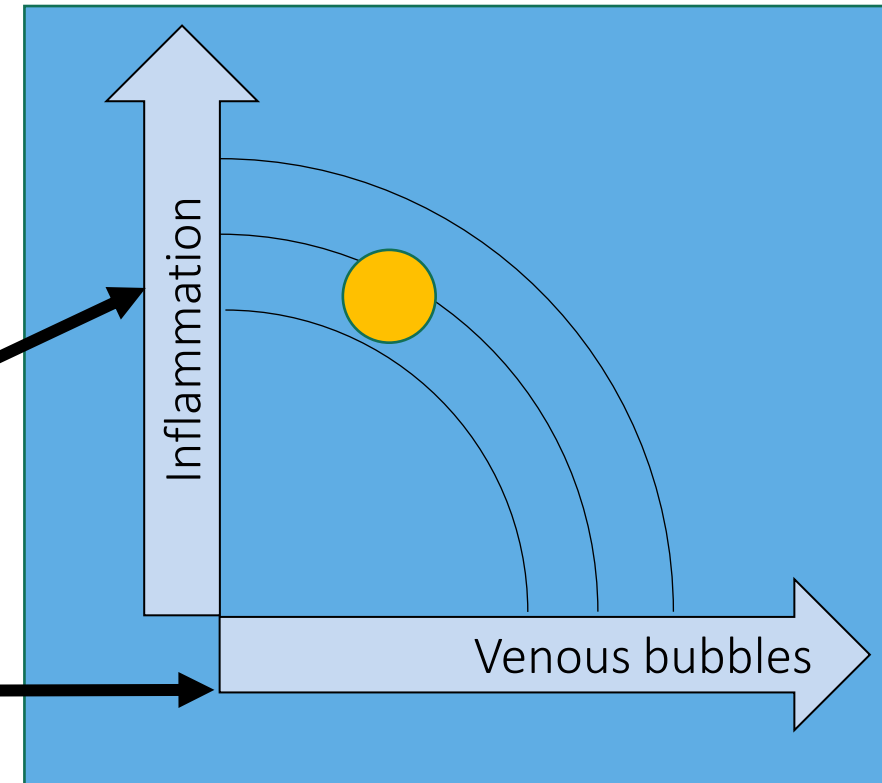
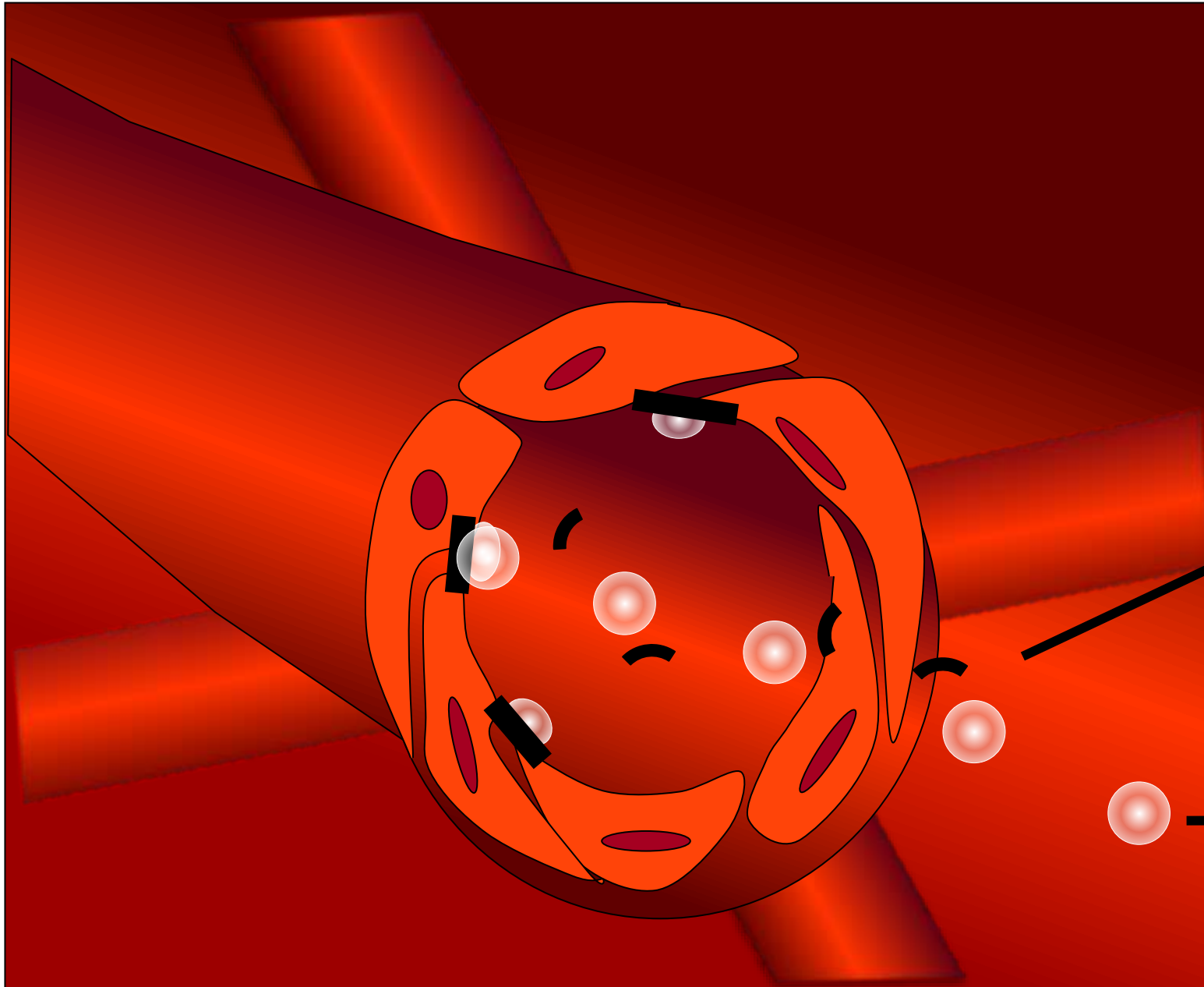


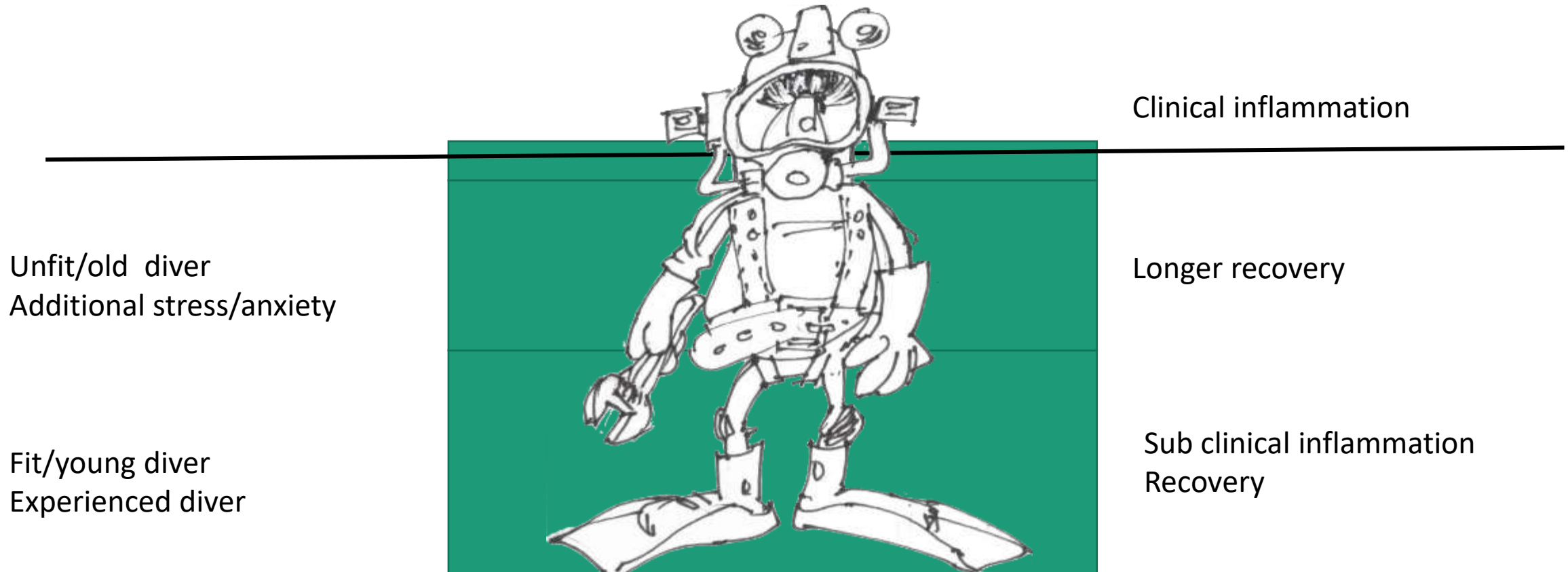
FIGURE 5 | Light microscopy view of the luminal aspect of the blood vessels: aorta-AO, superior vena cava-VC, and pulmonary artery-PA at the AHS. Green line denotes the luminal aspect. There is debris or detached cluster of the endothelial cells (brown color).

The two dimensions of the decompression stress



Our current understanding

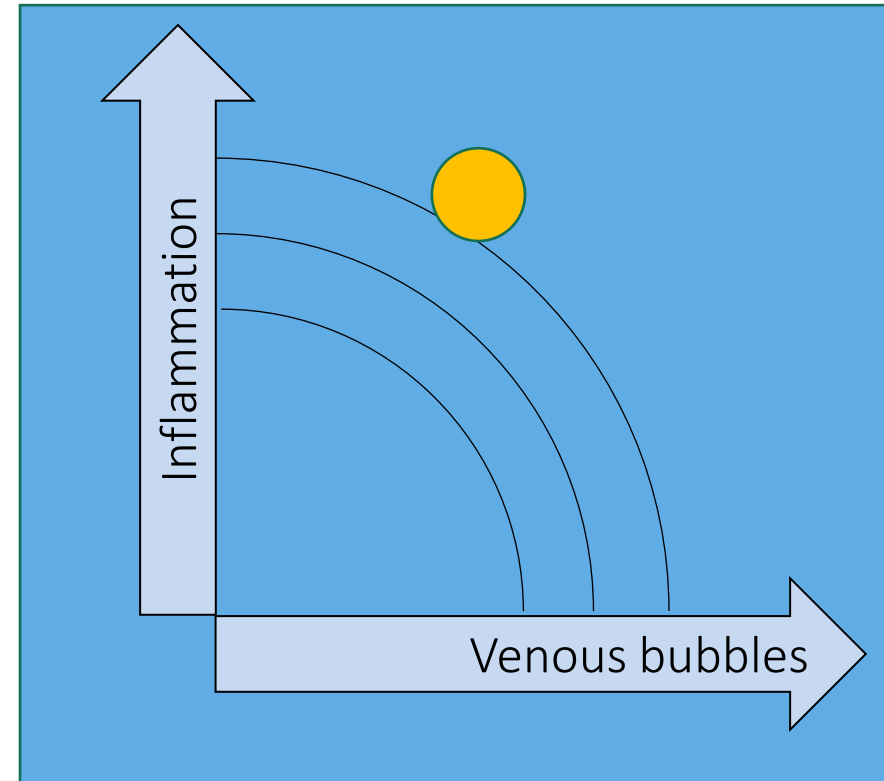
A cumulative effect of sat diving and stress

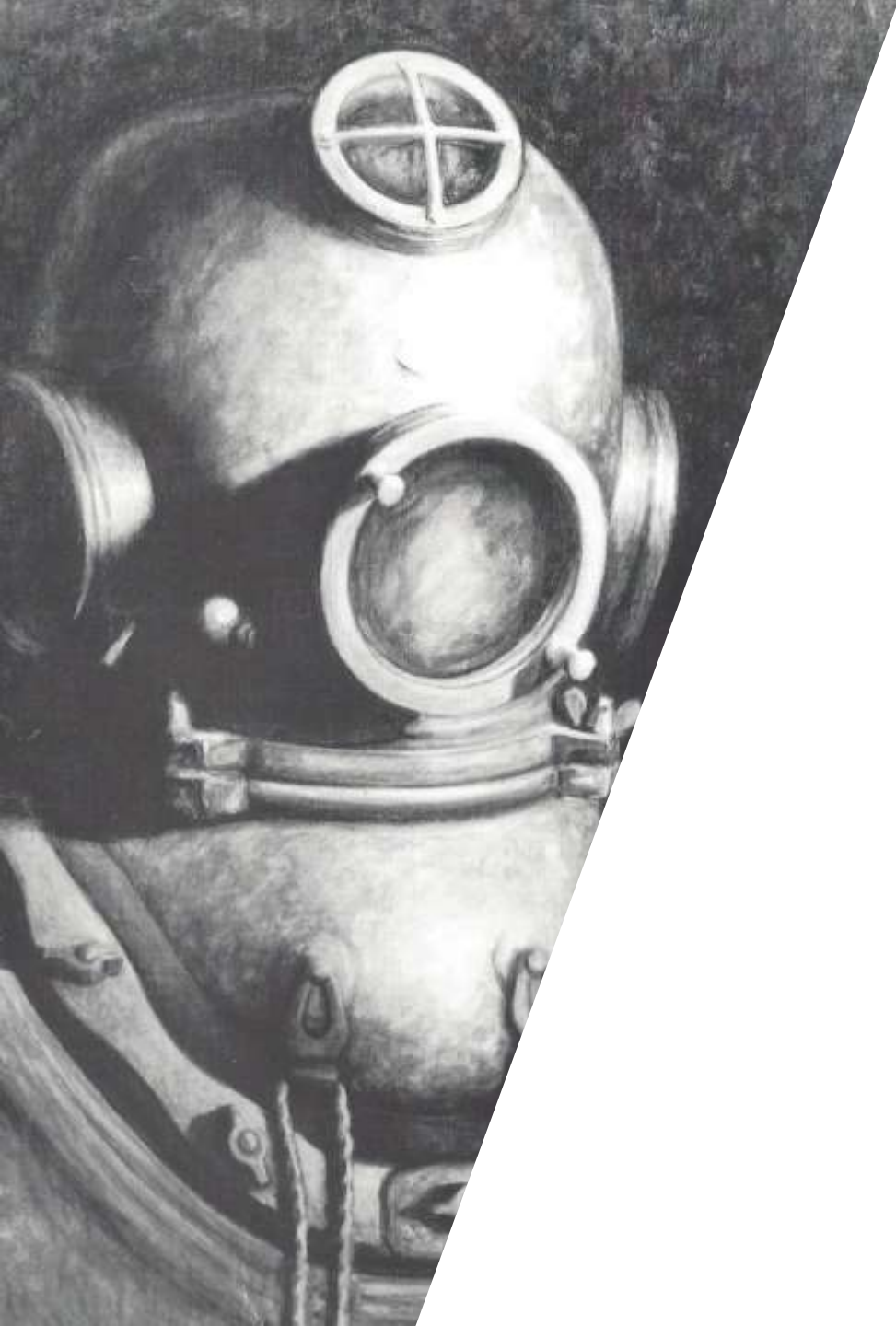


Strategy

Minimize
the
decompression
stresses

Switch from measuring
DCS incidence rates
to
Decompression stress





Measuring the decompression stress

2017
DSV Arctic

Oxidative
stress
monitoring
by FMD
(Flow
Mediated
Dilatation)



56 divers
monitored
during
North Sea
saturation

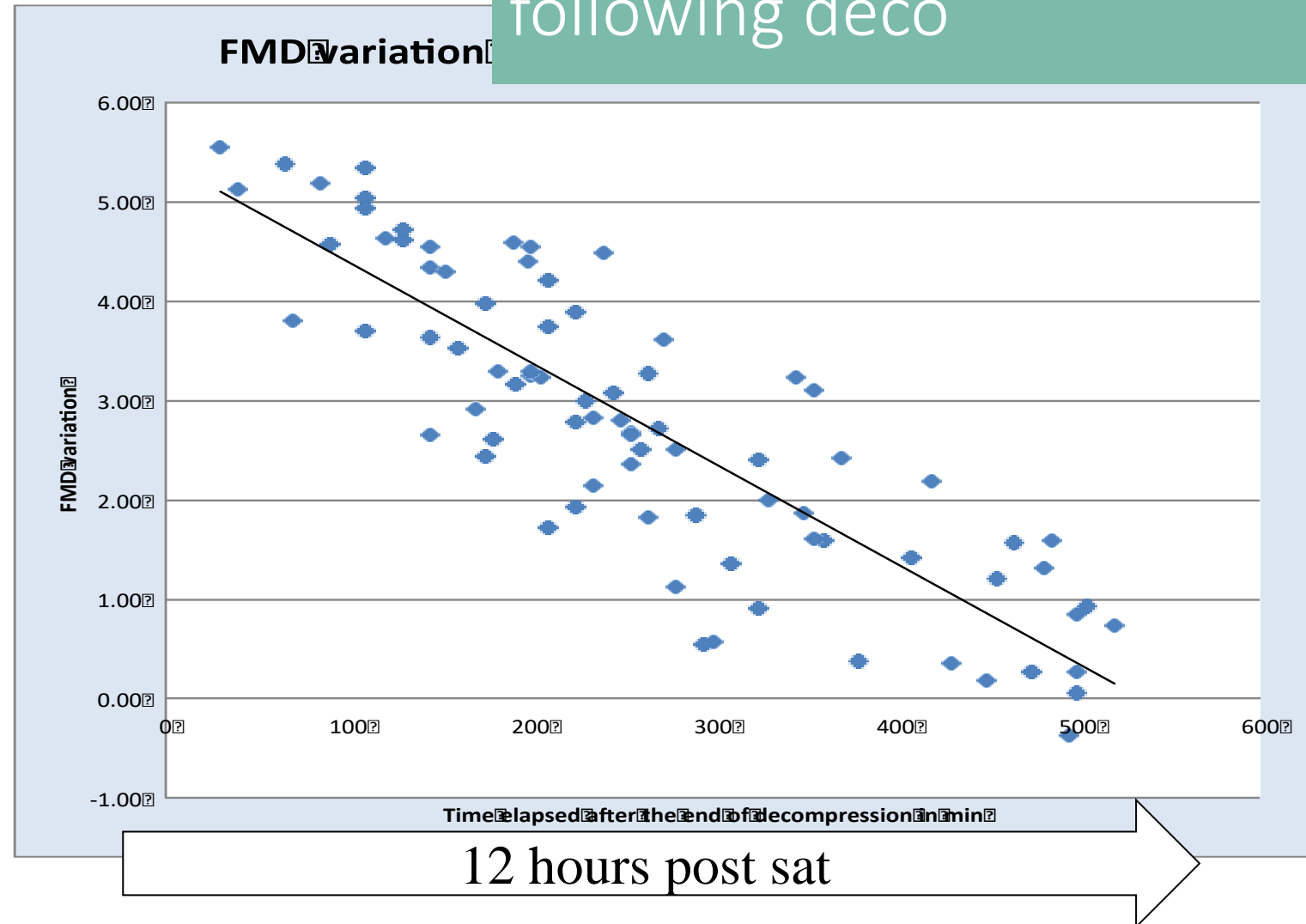
UK and
Norwegian
sector

Measuring the oxidative stress



Post deco monitoring

Oxidative stress measured during the next 12 hours following deco



Making
monitoring
simpler

Bio
impedance
4 electrodes
multi
frequencies



Photo Aminogram

2021
New
divers
monitoring
package

Mental and
physical fatigue



PhysioPad tablet
+ Flicker test

Oxidative stress



Bubble stress





2021
Gombessa 6 Project

3 weeks sat
at
120 msw
on
rebreather

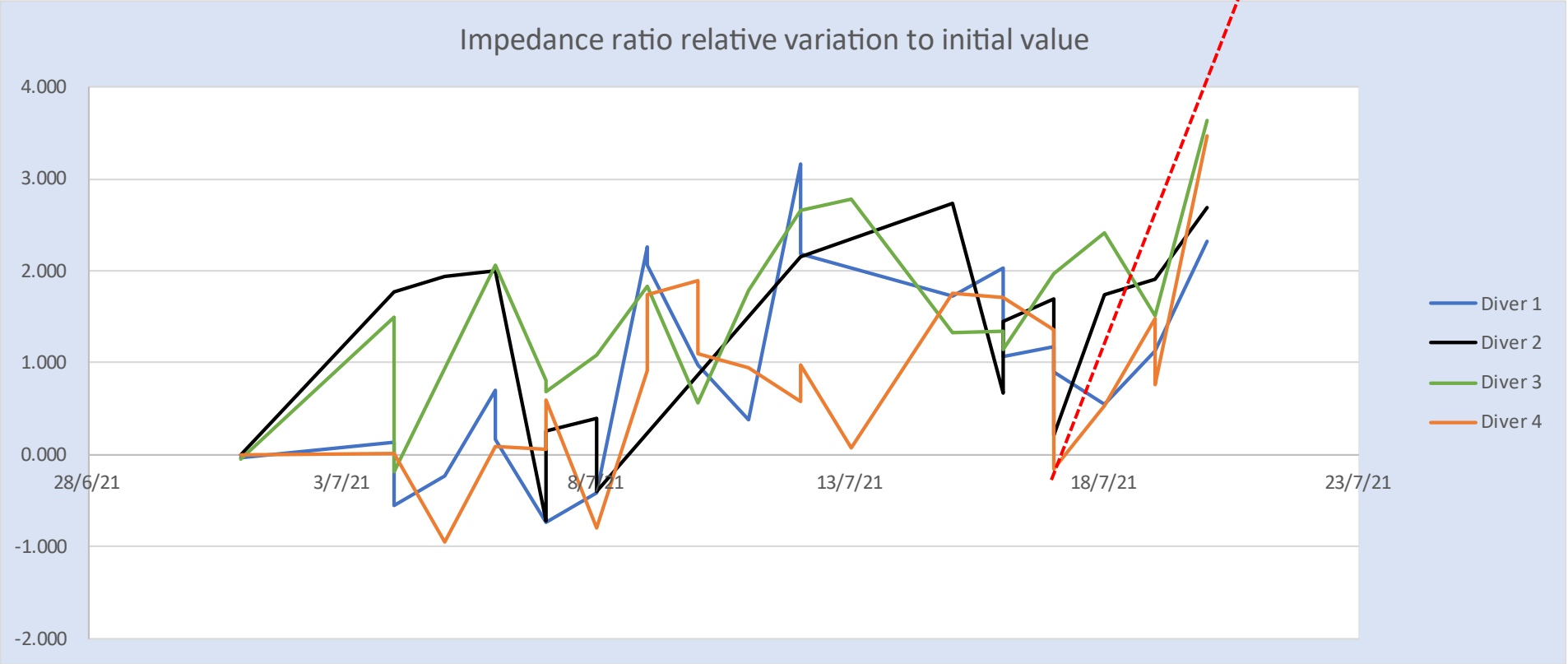


Photo Laurent Ballesta

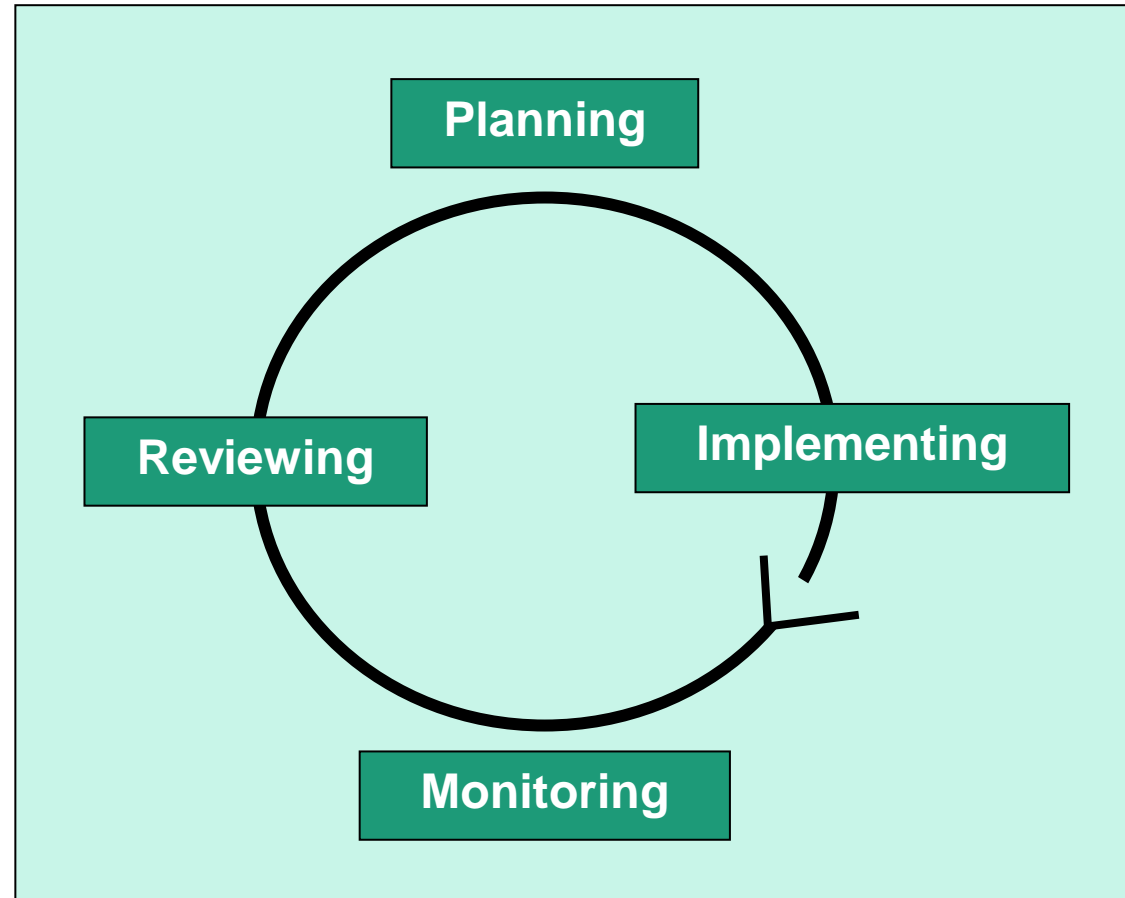


Photo Laurent Ballesta

Gombessa 6
Measurement
of the oxidative
stress



At a company scale
a simple scientific
project
can be based on
management of
changes

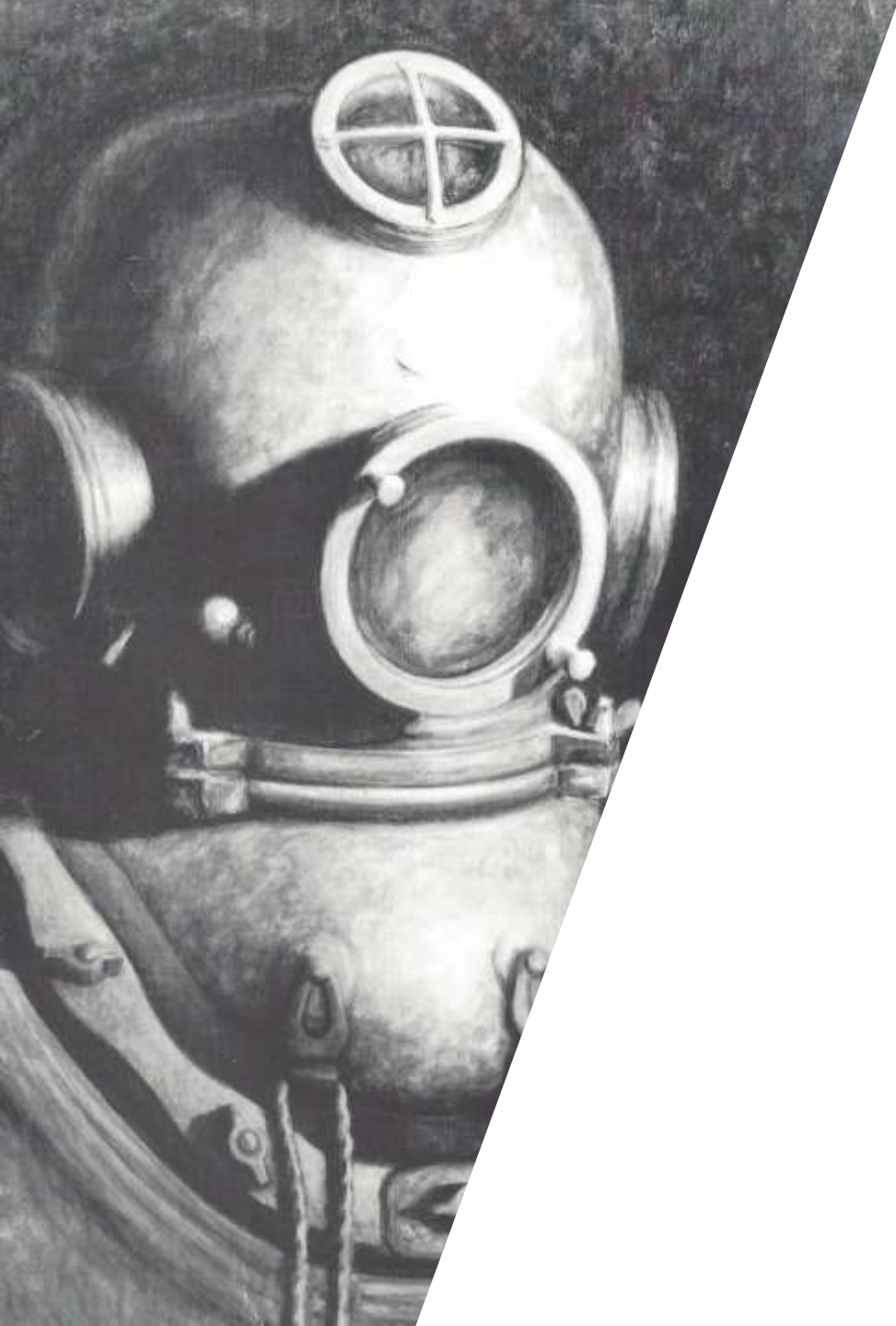


At a company scale

Monitoring is
non invasive

It is not research
It is just
health monitoring





Conclusions

The diving industry
has developed
reasonable
procedures

and

it is slowly moving
towards
harmonisation



Standardization
of procedures
by regulations
would be a
mistake



Saturation
procedures should
not be cast in
concrete

The companies
need
more flexibility
for their operations
and
want

A lesser deco stress
for their divers



Sciences provides
answers

Companies should
get acquainted with
scientific teams



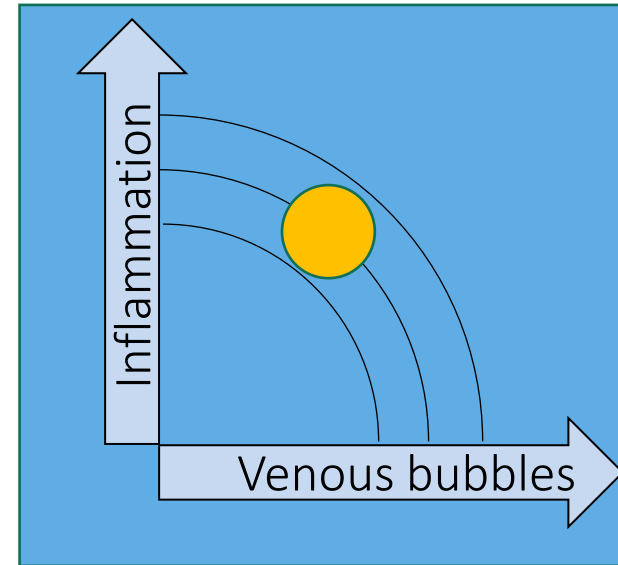
Data

Information

Knowledge

Decision

We have a new
vision to structure
the problem



We have a way
to quantify it



+



+

