



Learning Event



LIFTING

HAZARD

Physical
(Object at height)

**Person in
Line of Fire**

CONSEQUENCES

Actual: No harm to persons
Potential: This could have caused a fatality

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO SAFELY CHANGE HOSE CONFIGURATIONS, CONNECTIONS OR SERVICE?

What Happened?

A 60 metre, 3 inch diameter bunkering hose was being uncoiled by lifting one end with a crane at an offshore processing facility. During this activity, the hose parted at the breakaway coupling in the middle of the hose. The upper half remained attached to the crane whip (auxiliary) line via the hose lifting saddle and 1 tonne soft sling. The lower half fell back down to the landing area. The dogman and spotter were standing to one side. After hearing a pop and seeing the hose end closest to the deck falling, they exited the lower landing area. There were no injuries associated with this event. The weight of dropped section was estimated to be 150 kg - 200 kg. The drop height of the lower end was approximately 10 metres. This could have been fatal (DROPS Calculator).

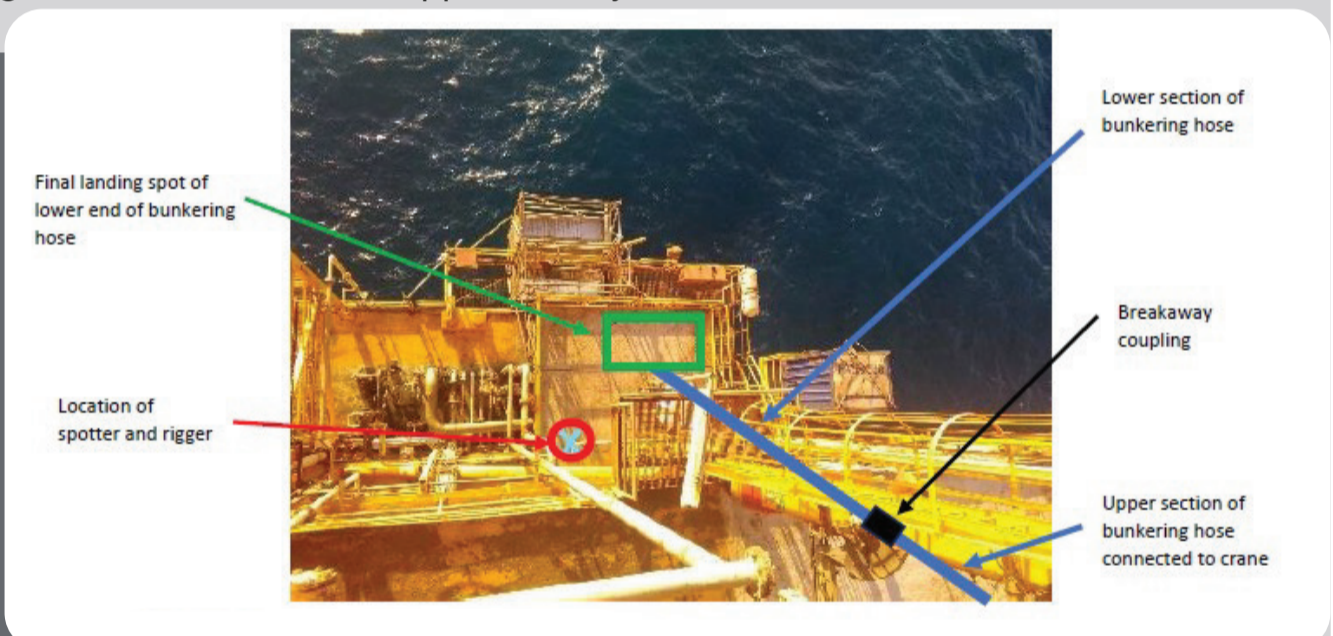
Why did it Happen?

During bunkering hose re-certification, a damaged coupling was changed out. The Management of Change process was not followed. The replacement was not like-for-like.

Marine breakaway couplings are designed to only release by inline pull and are to be used between two strings of hose.

The replacement was an industrial coupling, typically installed where at least one side of the coupling is attached to a fixed point. Angular tensile forces will activate the breakaway.

It's believed when lifting the hose string, the industrial coupling contacted a fixed point causing angular tension, releasing the coupling.



Example of breakaway coupling

IOGP Life-Saving Rules

- ✓ Understand and use safety critical equipment and procedures which apply to the task
- ✓ Establish and obey barriers and exclusion zones
- ✓ Never walk under a suspended load



What did they Learn?

- Reinforce requirements of Management of Change processes.
- The Lifting Procedure stated that standing below loads is to be 'minimised'. This is inconsistent with Industry best practice. Standing below a load should never be accepted. Procedures and controls should be revised to stipulate that 'no work activity shall be allowed under a suspended load'.

Ask yourself or your Crew:

- Do hose lifting operations occur at your worksite? Does this activity have safe lifting procedures? Do you follow them?
- Do you follow Management of Change processes when changing hose configurations, connections or service?
- Do you always avoid standing under a suspended load?

Further information:



SCAN ME

Safer Together
Line of Fire mini-portal



SCAN ME

Step Change in Safety
Lifting and Mechanical
Handling Guidelines

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