

AIMU AND MICA Education Seminar

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“THE WORLD OF DREDGES AND DREDGING” LOSSES AND LOSS PREVENTION

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WHEN YOU NEED TO BE SURE



LOSSES BY CATEGORY

- Operations during Heavy Weather
- Suicides, Self-Inflicted Damages
- Mechanical Failures
- Spoil Line Tows
- Fires
- Cranes
- Hazards To Navigation
- General Liabilities
- Personal Injury

OPERATIONS DURING HEAVY WEATHER



- Continues operations while danger is eminent
- Lack of preparation for heavy weather operations
- Lack of a heavy weather protocol for operations
- Failure to follow proper procedures
- Loss Prevention:
 - Advance monitoring of weather conditions with a three day window for operations
 - Maintain vessels in a seaworthy condition
 - Must have a written hurricane or storm action plan
 - Proper and continuous crew training

WHILE IN TOW OR IN TRANSIT



- Lack of monitoring weather forecasts
- Tows too far off shore
- Tow caught in storm while at sea
- Tow not properly assembled
- Tow not prepared for sea
- Gear not properly secured
- Loss Prevention:
 - Sufficient weather window
 - Monitoring of the route
 - Properly prepare the vessels and cargo for the sea voyage
 - Require a trip and tow survey by an underwriter approved surveyor

SUICIDES OR SELF-INFLICTED DAMAGE



- Holing with cutter head or excavation bucket
- Holing atop spoils line
- Improper docking procedure
- Improper loading of the spoil barge
- Loss Prevention:
 - Proper training of crew
 - Limit switched on excavator
 - Have the repairs closely monitored by a qualified surveyor, on time and material repairs

MECHANICAL FAILURE



- Not Believing Alarms
- Lack of Maintenance
- Lack of Machinery Logs
- Repairer Errors
- Loss Prevention:
 - Proper training of crew
 - Preventive maintenance program

SPOIL LINE TOWS

- How Not Effect A Proper Tow
- How To Assemble a Proper Tow
- Loss prevention:
 - Tow pipe with one end on barge, well secured
 - Cut pipe into smaller sections for carriage on barge
 - Set strict towing procedures
 - Survey

Spoil Line Tows



FIRES

- Fire hazards are allowed to develop. Oil saturated rags and paper products not removed to a safe receptacle
- Drip pans not cleaned
- Lack of a sufficient number of hand held fire extinguishers
- Fire extinguishers not properly maintained
- Crew not properly trained in fire prevention skills
- Events beyond the dredge operator's control
- Loss Prevention:
 - Keep vessel clean and free of flammable debris
 - Keep bilges, decks, & drip pans free of oils and fuels
 - Maintain proper firefighting system
 - Proper training of crew and periodic drills

CRANES

- Overloading due to inexperienced operator
- Intentional overloading
- Towing with the crane boom in the up position
- Loss Prevention:
 - Use only trained and experienced operators
 - Diligent oversight in following the manufacturer's load and radius guidelines for the cranes
 - Proper securing of the cranes for voyages between work sites
 - Arrange for a lashing and securing survey prior to the commencement of the repositioning to the new site

HAZARDS TO NAVIGATION

- Spoil lines
- Positioning anchor lines
- Operations in channels
- Loss Prevention:
 - Properly mark spoil lines for daytime and night time navigation
 - Monitor marine traffic closely
 - Communicate with approaching vessels

GENERAL LIABILITIES

- Damages to:
 - Bridges
 - Docks
 - Pipelines
 - Submerged Cables
 - Spoil Lines
 - Environment

PERSONAL INJURY

- Slip and Falls
- Tripping Hazards
- Rigging Errors
- Mechanical Failures
- Loss Prevention:
 - Keep work area policed
 - Paint steps, coamings, and raised surfaces with yellow danger markings
 - Teach proper rigging procedures
 - Prepare , issue and comply with a safety manual
 - Have frequent safety meetings
 - Indoctrinate new hires

PHOTO GALLERY

