When individual employees, teams and companies view everyday processes and situations through a continuous lens of safety, they can each contribute to making all aspects of operational processes, whether on water or land, safer. For the 2023 Safety Awards, IADC’s Safety Committee received nine submissions. Each one is assessed on five different categories: sustainability; level of impact on the industry; simplicity in use; effectiveness; and level of innovation.

Affirming the importance of safety
Dredging activities can be risky operations with hidden dangers among heavy machinery. In response, the dredging industry proactively maintains a high level of safety standards. A representative of contractors in the dredging industry, IADC encourages its own members, as well as non-members participating in the global dredging industry, to establish common standards and a high level of conduct in their worldwide operations.

IADC’s members are committed to safeguarding their employees, continuously improving to guarantee a safe and healthy work environment and reducing the number of industry accidents and incidents to zero.

Recognising advancers of safety
IADC conceived its Safety Award to encourage the development of safety skills on the job and reward individuals and companies demonstrating diligence in safety awareness in the performance of their profession. The award is a recognition of the exceptional safety performance demonstrated by a particular project, product, ship, team or employee(s).

In total, nine submissions were received. Each one aims to improve routine processes and situations encountered in the dredging industry. The winner will be announced during IADC’s Annual General Meeting in Barcelona, 13-15 September 2023.
Dredging contractor safety award submissions

SAFETY BAR ON HYDRAULICALLY OPERATED WATERTIGHT SLIDING DOORS BY JAN DE NUL

In accordance with Safety Of Life At Sea (SOLAS) vessels are equipped with hydraulically operated watertight sliding doors (WTSDs). To prevent persons being crushed between a moving watertight sliding door and the doorframe, Jan De Nul is installing a safety bar on the doorframe of its hydraulically operated WTSDs. The safety bar is activated by pressure and upon activation the door reopens. The system is also equipped with an alarm so the bridge is alerted when the safety bar has been activated.

The first vessel equipped with this safety feature is the Trailingsuction Hopper Dredger Sanderus, Jan de Nul’s fourth Ultra-Low Emission vessel (ULEv). By installing the safety bar, Jan de Nul is going beyond the standards set by the International Marine Organization (IMO), in that an additional safety layer is provided to protect personnel on board. The feature can be implemented on all dredging vessels with similar doors facing similar hazards.

Due to the nature of its design, the system makes the watertight door intrinsically safe without having to rely on human factors. The basic design makes it easy to install, maintain, use and prevent misuse (for example, using the safety bar to open the door instead of using the door handle).

During vessel familiarisation, crew are informed about the specific function of the safety bar and the consequences when it is activated. Additional specific familiarisation for bridge officers to deal with an alarm upon activation of the safety bar is also provided. In addition, posters and signs that include the safety bar are to be placed at every doorframe. The maintenance programme of the watertight sliding door is to be amended to include the monthly testing of the safety bar.

The installation of the safety bar also implies a deviation from the standard operating modes described in SOLAS, namely “local control” and “central close”. A third operating mode is introduced, “central close with safety bar activated”. Approval of relevant Classification Societies and Flag State is required.

PEEPHOLE INSPECTION ON CSD DREDGE PUMP BY DEME

While performing dredging works on the parts of the Ok Tedi River in Papua New Guinea, DEME faced a problem: the dredge pump and booster of its Cutter Suction Dredger (CSD) kept constantly getting clogged up with large amounts of timber, tree roots and other materials. As a consequence, the pump inspection hatch had to be opened and closed up to 22 times per day, as there was no other way to check if the pump was blocked. To avoid this inconvenience, DEME team came up with a simple but efficient solution: installation of a peephole that allows effortless inspection of the pump. With this design, the crew are able to carry out an inspection of the pump with the advantages of literally being able to see “through” the pump.

Installation was pretty straightforward. The pipe was fitted with a 2-inch ball valve with an end plug or cam coupling with endcap. The peephole was placed on the inspection pipe during a maintenance day. A spare inspection pipe was equipped with the peephole too. It is important to mention that an inspection tool (a small mirror or camera) is needed for proper use of the installation. A freshwater hose must also be accessible when opening the ball valve in case some sand is present and needs to be flushed away.

The installation of the peephole has greatly improved safety working conditions for DEME’s crew. Opening the inspection hatch requires significant physical effort and heavy hammering above shoulder height, which can lead to various injuries. Those potential risks have now been reduced due to less hammering on the wingnut when opening and closing the inspection hatch and less risk of pinch points occurring while closing it. This solution has also helped minimise general physical exhaustion caused by the job and produced the knock-on effect of improved morale.

After a couple of times performing the inspection this way, the crew grew confident in the efficiency of the new approach. As a result, the peephole is now used as a standard method to inspect the pump for blockages.
**SAFETY**

### BARGE MOORING SYSTEM BY VAN OORD

Barge mooring has several high-risk moments in general, including vessel-to-vessel transfer and connecting lines. For the execution of a turbine installation project located off the coast of New York, Van Oord had to design a barge mooring system in order to supply the turbine components to the Wind Turbine Installation Vessel (WTIV) “Aeolus”. The approach for Van Oord was to incorporate some safety-sensitive topics into the development of this design. For instance, access to the barge and the connecting and disconnecting of lines are new activities that are to be kept to a minimum but also need to be operated safely.

Van Oord opted for a method in which the feeder barge with the components moors against a patched up WTIV. To do so, the system requires compensation for tidal waves and barge loading conditions in order to make sure the barge remains securely moored against the Aeolus during the complete unloading of the barge in offshore conditions.

This method of fixed mooring the vessel eliminates a number of safety concerns. During the entire operation a lot of crew have to transfer to and from the barge. Due to the decision of mooring the vessel fixed to the Aeolus, this transfer can be done using a fixed gangway, eliminating the issue of boat-to-boat transfer. The gangway consists of a spotlight tower with a conventional gangway in order to enter the barge, the gangway takes over accounts for the barge motions by a simple mechanical connection.

The fully enclosed by a safety net and can therefore be considered as any normal flight of stairs. This both eliminates the need for training and improves the use of the system even for people with little offshore experience. With a stair tower and conventional gangway from the deck up to the barge, the risk of incidents is therefore reduced.

Moor the barges is done by centralised and remotely operated winches. The mooring lines are only brought under tension when there is no personnel in the area. These winches are operated by a system master who has full control and overview of the operation due to its elevated vantage point onboard the Aeolus. In order to connect the lines, the barge remains stationary a safe distance when the master crew at and securing the Aeolus to the barge once connected the winches take over the control of the barge and bring her alongside after which the tug is disconnected.

To disconnect the barge from the Aeolus, an remote system has been designed in order to reduce the interaction between mooring lines and crew. This disconnection system uses hooks normally operated by tugs. These hooks have a “remote controlled quick release” dropping the hook in order to release lines. The automatic hook release system has been designed to release the hook once the operation is completed without interference of people to disconnect the wire. Therefore not only increasing safety and reducing the likelihood of accidents but also reducing the operational lead time.

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**SAFETY OBSERVER ROLE ON BOARD BY BOSKALIS**

Boskalis has developed a learning-by-doing programme to develop safety leadership on board its trailing suction hopper dredger Oranje. Named the NINA “No Injuries, No Accidents, No Incidents”. The programme aims to raise the level of safety by each month giving the role of “safety observer” to a different crew member.

The role of the safety observer is to directly report unsafe situations, tools or equipment to the Dredge Master and/or the 2nd Mate. This idea is that they discuss the situation directly to find a solution. Other crew members can also form the safety observer about unsafe situations and incidents. The Dredge Master and/or 2nd Mate will report any action in the monthly work order under Nina Expedition.

In addition, every week the safety observer will choose a safety toolbox from the NINA (No Injuries, No Accidents) safety toolbox and act as the trainer, discuss the topic with the other crew members.

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**USING MOBILE DAVIT TO TAKE SOIL SAMPLES FROM A HOPPER BY DEME**

According to legal regulations, while performing dredging operations, soil samples from a hopper have to be taken on a regular basis. This task certainly comes with a number of safety risks as it is carried out during the filling of the hopper. Personnel performing sample collection experience additional pressure on arms and shoulders and face the risk of falling into the hopper, especially during the filling of the hopper.

DEME has decided to eliminate potential risks by designing a mobile davit, which can be positioned in five different locations around the hopper. This lightweight davit of just 30 kg has a working load of 125 kg and an integrated winch. This simple appliance brings considerable benefits of performing the job efficiently, but without running risks of physical strain.

The davit is very easy to use due to being lightweight, it can even be stored in a handy travel bag. Not only is it compact, but also it is low maintenance and relatively corrosion free since it can be stored inside the vessel when not in use. The davit can be ATEX certified for Zone 2 and Zone 22.

The only installation necessary is the placement of small pedestals, which are welded onto the deck in the locations where the davit is to be used. This definitely an easy solution that reduces the potential threat of dangerous situations, near misses and possible injuries.
FÉCAMP PROJECT VR BY BOSKALIS

With a complex project involving a short offshore installation period and numerous modifications taking place on different vessels, Boskalis’ project team turned to VR technology. Early on in the project they decided to have operational models created in virtual reality (VR) of the new equipment and various locations involved. This way, safety critical operations were tested and discussed upfront during design reviews, HADDs and familiarisations, without the need to access personnel on site, such as working at height or possible delays to the project incurred during acceptance tests. The models were able to apply different weather states including daylight or actual current and location data into a total of five different safety critical environments.

The models (PC game or VR) integrated vessel, equipment, weather, current and location data into a different scenarios at minimal cost and no operational risk. The models were able to apply different weather states including daylight or actual current and location data into a total of five different safety critical environments.

Stakeholders were able to immerse themselves into the same environment they will need to work in and feel what the actual situation will be like, e.g. the installation of new equipment at a height of 22-50 metres. Traffic management and operational setup were adapted based on the observations gained while using the site model. In addition, design improvements were applied to new equipment based on user experience and line of sight simulated.

Identifying safety critical operations early on and deciding which new or complex environments might benefit from the creation of a VR model helps stakeholders to acknowledge the risks involved. Shared experiences help common understanding and promotes a proactive and inclusive review of operations. In case of incidents, existing models could be used to replicate the actual scenario and support investigations.

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The setup of a vessel specific LNG system training is meant to provide a good knowledge base for the (future) crew to operate the system and reduce the risk of safety incidents due to improper handling, unfamiliarity and/or other errors. The training is also intended to alleviate any doubt and scepticism that the crew might have towards the safety of the gas system.

For each group of new crew members joining the three vessels, the LNG training is given prior to actual operations. Training is refined to include new details and insights into practical operation of the gas system. With the LNG training already in use on all three vessels, LNG system project engineers or experienced ship crew can provide the training for new crew members. The classroom based training is followed by a walkthrough of the system along with a practical session in operating the system. In addition, the training slides are always available onboard for quick reference by the crew.

After each training, the crew highlights that they feel more comfortable and confident in operating the gas system safely. After more than one year of gas operations on the three vessels there has not been any near misses or accidents.

LNG TRAINING BY VAN OORD

Van Oord’s newbuild trailing suction hopper dredgers Vox Ariane, Vox Apolonia and Vox Alexia are all powered by LNG. For Van Oord and for the dredging industry, LNG as a fuel is still relatively new. It was and still is important to educate the crew and the organisation of the overall design and in particular on the safety aspects and safe operations of the gas system.

Since the gas system consists of several different suppliers, no single supplier can provide a training that will cover the entire system. Therefore, a vessel specific LNG training was setup in house to provide a comprehensive overview of the gas system combining aspects from different system suppliers into one. The goal is to better prepare the crew with the system specific knowledge for safe operations of the LNG fuel supply and to conduct safe LNG bunkering operations.

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IMPROVED SAFETY DESIGN OF WATER BOX BY BOSKALIS

Boskalis has introduced new water boxes for sand fill areas, greatly improving the safety for its sand fill workers. The water boxes have been designed, calculated and constructed in such a way that the risk of implosion due to soil pressure is eliminated.

Using an adjustable platform on the outside of the water box, it is possible to remove or add planks to regulate the water level within the sand fill area. A feature that is highly appreciated by the workers as this way of working eliminates the risk of drowning and suffocation.

Durable construction can be used on different sand fill heights just by easily adding or disconnecting box sections to the bottom section. The design is basically a “plug and play” setup and can easily be transported to a work site where workers can receive instruction on how to handle the water box safely. Used in many projects around the world, this type of water box is currently being used on the Manila International Airport project.

MOORING ROPES WITH STRETCH AND SNAP BACK ARRESTOR (SBA) BY DEME

Statistics published by the European Harbour Masters committee indicates that 95% of personal injuries are caused by ropes and wires, and 60% of them happen during mooring operations.

Performing works on board dredging vessels involves regular usage of mooring ropes, which under tension always create the risk of snap back effect. Making personnel aware of the possible risks and designating snap back zones is a standard practice, but it does not take away the risk of snap back occurrences and consequently possible injuries. While eliminating the snap back effect reduces the threat of injuries completely.

DEME has conducted market research of various available mooring ropes and considered the pros and cons of each type. As a result, it has been concluded that although mooring rope with Dyneema fibres poses no snap back risk, it has disadvantage of not having sufficient working stretch. By contrast, standard mooring rope provides acceptable stretch, but produces snap back effect when it breaks.

With the appearance of a rope, held within the heart of a 12-strand mooring line, if the outer, load-bearing construction breaks, the SBA absorbs the snap-back forces, transforming them from a potentially deadly snap to a much safer slump.

The innovative design of this mooring line combines all the desired characteristics DEME was seeking: sufficient stretch and most importantly, no risk of snap back. In addition, this type of high modulus polyethylene (HMPE) mooring line weighs 60% less than a traditional mooring rope and has lower dimensions meaning that it can not only be handled by one person, but it also requires less storage space on deck and on the winch.

The mooring rope, which has been lab tested and certified by DNV GL, not only offers major safety benefits by removing the risk of snap back effect, but also provides financial advantages. It reduces costs due to its prolonged lifespan (compared to the alternatives), which removes the need for frequent renewal.