



IMCA Update

Bergen International Diving Seminar

Bryan McGlinchy and Peter Sieniewicz

08 November 2023

IMCA Work Highlights – Completed & Upcoming

1. IMCA CPD Apps & IMCA Verification Portal improvements.
2. Launch of IMCA Accredited Diving System Inspector (ADSI) training scheme.
3. Safety update, and proposal to introduce an additional means for IMCA to measure safety performance.
4. IMCA T1 Membership initiative.
5. Underwater ship husbandry.
6. IMCA key documents update.

New Leadership




Iain Grainger appointed as new IMCA CEO



1 May 2023

IMCA CPD Apps

CPD App from IMCA



IMCA

APP UPDATE

Module four launches – field arrival trials, SIMOPS & laser position references.

Meet your new CPD requirements with the **IMCA Key Personnel DP App**.

#DPisourDNA www.imca-int.com/DPisourDNA

The sensor, on the vessel, picks up reflections from approved responders which are placed on the installation. The responders introduce a unique code into the reflection to allow unambiguous identification and robust tracking.

- **IMCA Key Personnel DP App** – One means of ensuring that DPOs can meet their new CPD requirements simply and cost-effectively
- An NI accredited scheme
- Links directly to users' profiles in the NI's Alexis platform, providing ongoing proof of CPD
- Now a necessity ahead of certificate renewal

Module four launched on IMCA Key Personnel DP App

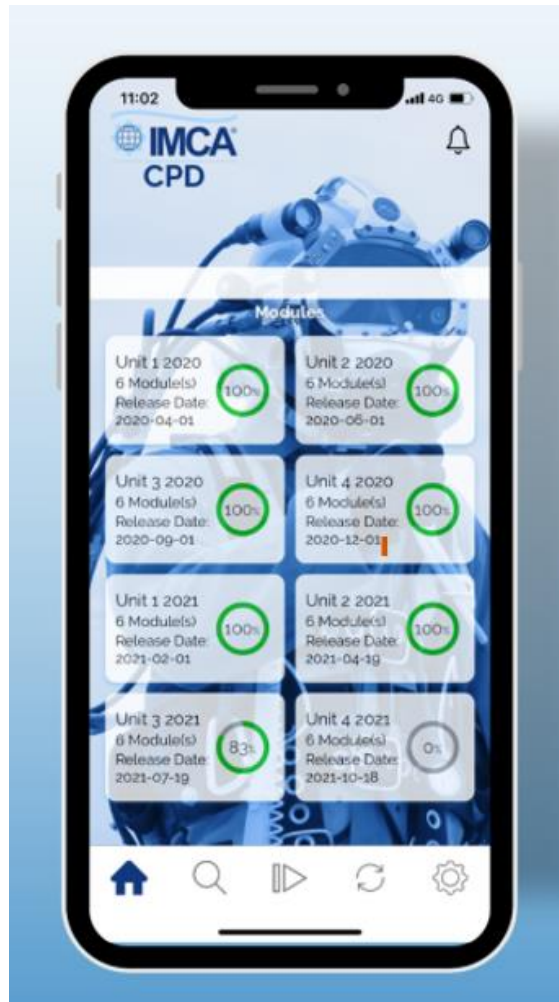


12 June 2023

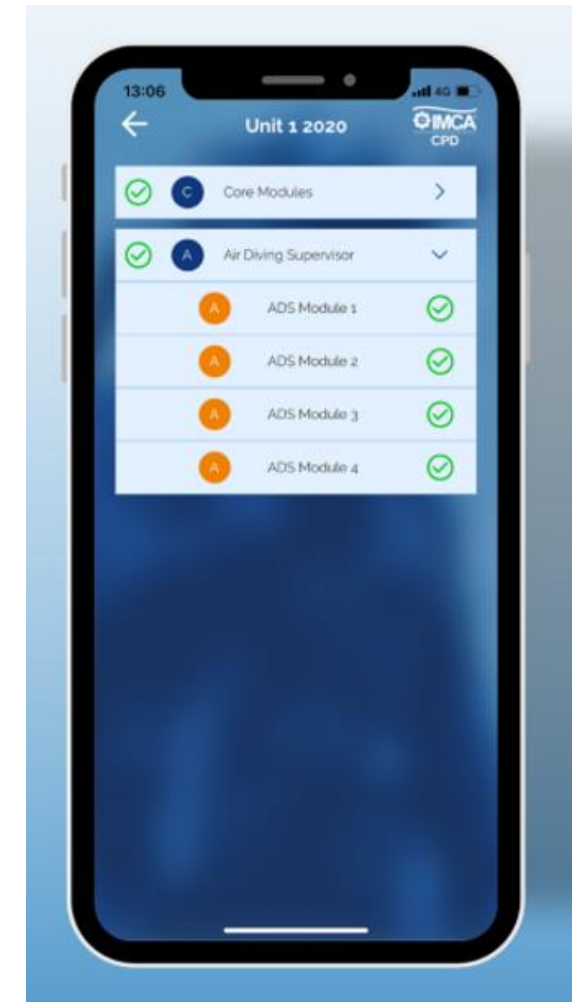


CPD App

Extension of Diving Supervisor CPD Scheme to Trainees



- IMCA has made the necessary amendments to allow CPD registration for trainee diving supervisors.
- New trainees will be provided with six months access for free, to encourage their participation.
- Diving CPD has also been made available to Diver Training Instructors. See IMCA IN 1647 for details.




IMCA Verification Portal



Forged Certificates

Are your diving certificates genuine?



1 Do any logos look misaligned or a bit strange?

2 Is the validity correct for the type of certificate?

3 Does the photograph appear tampered with?

4 Does the hologram seem copied?

Diving certificate forgeries discovered



6 September 2023

- During a routine review of recent diving contractor Membership applications, IMCA uncovered forgeries of:
 - UK HSE offshore diving certificates
 - IMCA DMT certificates
 - CSWIP 3.1U certificates
- Be vigilant with certificates. Our website has more on what to look out for

Forged UK HSE diving certificates, IMCA DMT certificates, and CSWIP 3.1U certificates discovered



Improvements to the IMCA Verification Portal



IMCA Certificate **Approved Training Course Certificates**

Verify an Approved Training Course Certificate

IMCA has established a scheme for approval of selected training courses for safety-critical roles offshore, as set out in IMCA G 010 – IMCA Course Approval.

Approved courses issue certificates to those successfully completing their courses. This facility enables certificates presented by certificate holders against that submitted to IMCA by those training providers.

Independent issuer of the certificate and is required to undertake verification of the holder's identity and to assess prior to issuance of a certificate. IMCA shall have no liability in respect of any certificates issued by training providers on behalf of the certificate holders (whether issued by IMCA or by any training provider) in any operations or in the

Do not indicate that a certificate is not genuine. Reasons might include data not yet being submitted to IMCA, the data or a typographical error. In such cases, please contact the relevant training provider for direct verification.

IMCA Certificates Approved Training Course Certificates

Verify an IMCA Certificate

To check the authenticity and status of an IMCA diving or DP certificate, please complete all details requested below:

Certificate type: Accredited Diving Systems Inspector

Holder first name(s): Accredited Diving Systems Inspector

Holder last name: Air Diving Supervisor, Bell Diving Supervisor, DP Practitioner, Life Support Technician

Certificate number: [Input field]

I confirm that I am requesting verification of the details provided above for legitimate business reasons and consent to my search being recorded.

SUBMIT

Please select a course type ...

Please select a course type ...

- Assistant Life Support Technician
- Diver Medic
- ROV Introductory Training
- Trainee Air Diving Supervisor
- Trainee Bell Diving Supervisor

Holder last name: [Input field]

Certificate number: [Input field]

I confirm that I am requesting verification of the details provided above for legitimate business reasons and consent to my search being recorded.

SUBMIT

CSWIP Certificate Verification Portal



VERIFICATION

Continuing to deliver on our assurance of 'Compliance through Competence,' TWI Certification Ltd is pleased to inform all CSWIP and BGAS-CSWIP certificate holders, as well as current and prospective employers, of our online verification service. This service is designed to provide a guarantee of authenticity for your certification, while also protecting the personal data of our 60,000 CSWIP certificate holders.

Launch of IMCA Accredited Diving System Inspector (ADSI) Training Scheme



Approved Diving System Inspector scheme



14 September 2023



IMCA D 080
IMCA D 081

- IMCA D 080 *Requirements for IMCA-Approved Trainee Dive System Inspector Training Courses*
- IMCA D 081 *IMCA Accredited Diving System Inspector Scheme*
- The scheme is intended to become the industry-recognised professional accreditation for diving system inspectors
- It aims to improve the quality, professionalism, credibility and transferability between clients of DESIGN diving system inspections

Accredited Dive System Inspector Scheme

- The trainee ADSI scheme is now open. Trainee Diving System Inspector Courses have been approved for two IMCA training provider Members.
- Links below:
 - [KBA Training](#)
 - [Namaka Subsea](#)



IMCA Safety Update

Safety Flashes in 2023

- From 105 incidents in 22 Safety Flashes, from within the IMCA membership



Finger/hand injuries – 22%



DROPS – 8%



Slips, trips and falls – 11%



16 LTIs



Equipment damage or failure – 20%



Line of Fire – 42%



Fires or fire alarm issues – 6%



Bypassing safety controls – 32%

*For information and illustration only; these data should not be used to draw statistical conclusions about the safety of IMCA members

Safety Stats: Lost time for Occupational Illness

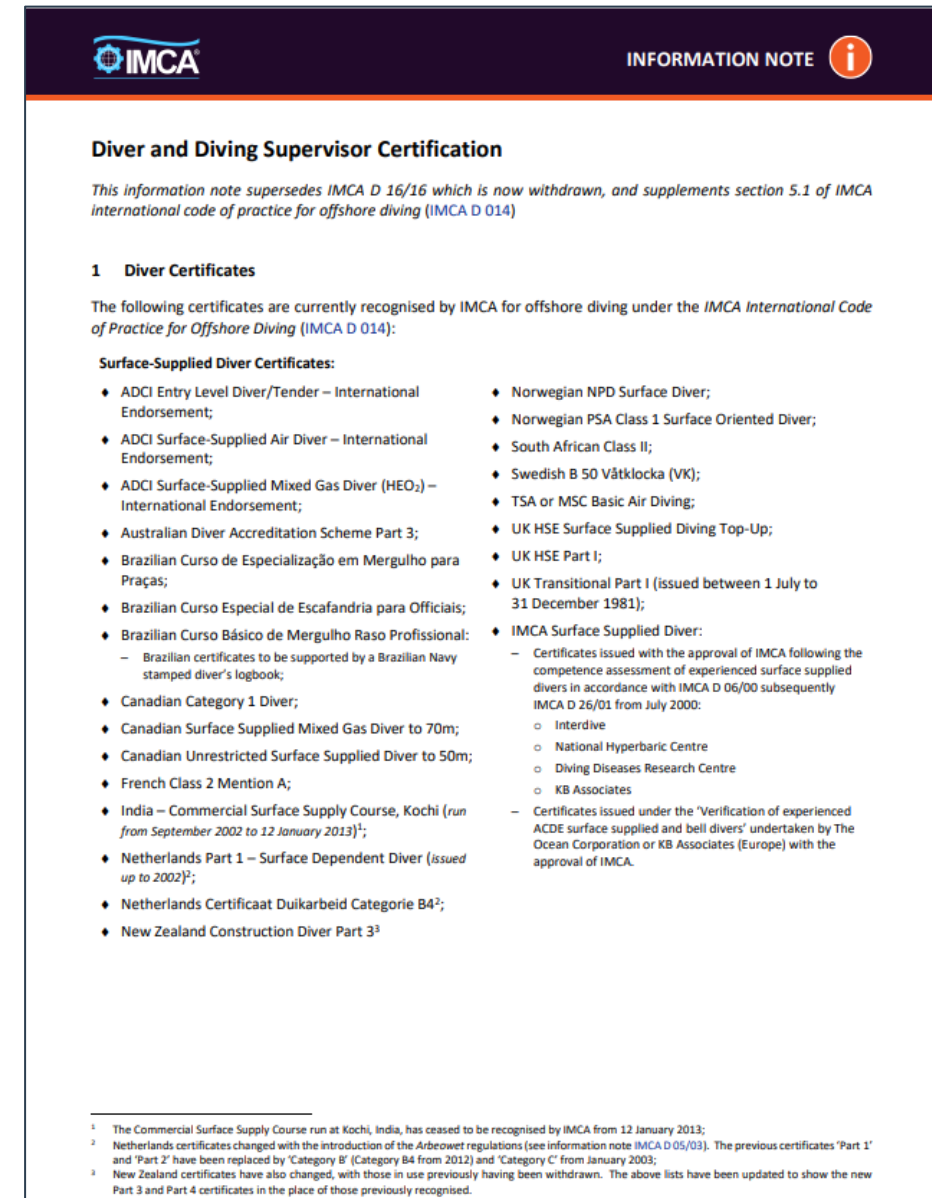



- In IMCA Safety Stats, we use the standard OSHA Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR)
- This takes no account of occupational illness, only physical injury
- A new category will be added: **Lost Time for Occupational Illness**
 - Lost Time arising from an abnormal condition or disorder caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment, including both acute and chronic illness or disease, or disorder resulting from a non-instantaneous event or exposure in the work environment.*
 - Examples being Heat stress/heat related illness, diver decompression illness, attacks on divers by venomous wildlife etc.

IMCA T1 Membership Initiative

The Basic Competence of Diving Personnel

- For basic/initial diver training IMCA only recognises the certificates listed in [IMCA Information Note 1394 Diver and diving supervisor certification](#).
- IMCA's offshore diving contractor Members depend on the Association's list of recognised offshore diving certificates to crew each and every one of its diving projects.
- Where does the vast majority of that list of qualifications come from?
- How does IMCA decide which qualifications should be recognised?



IMCA INFORMATION NOTE 

Diver and Diving Supervisor Certification

This information note supersedes IMCA D 16/16 which is now withdrawn, and supplements section 5.1 of IMCA international code of practice for offshore diving (IMCA D 014)

1 Diver Certificates

The following certificates are currently recognised by IMCA for offshore diving under the *IMCA International Code of Practice for Offshore Diving (IMCA D 014)*:

Surface-Supplied Diver Certificates:

- ADCI Entry Level Diver/Tender – International Endorsement;
- ADCI Surface-Supplied Air Diver – International Endorsement;
- ADCI Surface-Supplied Mixed Gas Diver (HEO₂) – International Endorsement;
- Australian Diver Accreditation Scheme Part 3;
- Brazilian Curso de Especialização em Mergulho para Praças;
- Brazilian Curso Especial de Escafandria para Oficiais;
- Brazilian Curso Básico de Mergulho Raso Profissional:
 - Brazilian certificates to be supported by a Brazilian Navy stamped diver's logbook;
- Canadian Category 1 Diver;
- Canadian Surface Supplied Mixed Gas Diver to 70m;
- Canadian Unrestricted Surface Supplied Diver to 50m;
- French Class 2 Mention A;
- India – Commercial Surface Supply Course, Kochi (*run from September 2002 to 12 January 2013*)¹;
- Netherlands Part 1 – Surface Dependent Diver (*issued up to 2002*)²;
- Netherlands Certificaat Duikarbeid Categorie B4²;
- New Zealand Construction Diver Part 3³;
- Norwegian NPD Surface Diver;
- Norwegian PSA Class 1 Surface Oriented Diver;
- South African Class II;
- Swedish B 50 Våtklocka (VK);
- TSA or MSC Basic Air Diving;
- UK HSE Surface Supplied Diving Top-Up;
- UK HSE Part I;
- UK Transitional Part I (*issued between 1 July to 31 December 1981*);
- IMCA Surface Supplied Diver:
 - Certificates issued with the approval of IMCA following the competence assessment of experienced surface supplied divers in accordance with IMCA D 06/00 subsequently IMCA D 26/01 from July 2000:
 - Interdive
 - National Hyperbaric Centre
 - Diving Diseases Research Centre
 - KB Associates
 - Certificates issued under the 'Verification of experienced ACDE surface supplied and bell divers' undertaken by The Ocean Corporation or KB Associates (Europe) with the approval of IMCA.

¹ The Commercial Surface Supply Course run at Kochi, India, has ceased to be recognised by IMCA from 12 January 2013;
² Netherlands certificates changed with the introduction of the Arbeowet regulations (see information note IMCA D 05/03). The previous certificates 'Part 1' and 'Part 2' have been replaced by 'Category B' (Category B4 from 2012) and 'Category C' from January 2003;
³ New Zealand certificates have also changed, with those in use previously having been withdrawn. The above lists have been updated to show the new Part 3 and Part 4 certificates in the place of those previously recognised.



Information Note

No. 1385 – March 2023

Diver Training Certificates – IMCA Acceptance Criteria

IMCA recognises that professional divers are trained for a wide variety of purposes. IMCA will only accept training that is open to all and is directed towards the development of divers for offshore operations. IMCA will not recognise diver qualifications developed for other purposes e.g., military diver training.

The acceptance criteria for diver training certificates to be recognised by the International Marine Contractors Association (IMCA) for offshore diving under IMCA D 014 – *IMCA International Code of Practice for Offshore Diving* are as follows:

- 1 An independent national health and safety regulator must oversee and inspect the health and safety regime operating within the diver training school.
- 2 There must be credible independent government or government appointed oversight of the training regime for the qualification with a single point of contact. In some cases, this may be the independent national health and safety regulator if it possesses the necessary competence.
- 3 The independent government or government appointed bodies must undertake regular inspections/audits of all diver training schools delivering recognised offshore diver training. Competent inspectors/auditors must be satisfied that:
 - Course syllabuses for offshore diver training are appropriate, followed, and delivered in full;
 - Training staff are qualified and competent to teach and assess the offshore diver training courses run by the schools safely, correctly, and to the required standard;
 - Suitable safe systems of work are followed during the course of training activities;
 - The training sites, facilities, and equipment provided by the diver training schools are fit for purpose and safe to use. All diving equipment used for the training of offshore divers should meet the requirements contained within relevant IMCA Diving Equipment Systems Inspection Guidance Note (DESIGN) documents;
 - The diver training schools have suitable arrangements and sufficient trained staff in place to respond effectively to foreseeable diving and non-diving emergencies (emergency response plans).
- 4 The diver training certificates must be issued by the national government or government appointed agency (the certifying organisation), not the training facility and be verifiable.
- 5 For surface supplied diver training, the training must cover the minimum training requirements as set out by IMCA (see Information Note No. 1384 – *IMCA Minimum Criteria for Surface Supplied Diver Training*).
 - Note: IMCA's minimum criteria for surface supplied diver training can be met by observance of the current International Diving Schools Association (IDSA) Surface Supplied Offshore Air Diver (IDSA Level 3) training standard.
- 6 For saturation diver training, the training must cover the minimum course requirements contained in the current International Diving Regulators and Certifiers Forum (IDRCF) document entitled *Closed bell diver training*.
- 7 The certifying organisation must either:
 - Be a member of the IDRCF; or
 - Be a member of another international commercial diver training standards organisation recognised by IMCA; or
 - Be recognised by IMCA itself.

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Information Note

No. 1384 – March 2023

IMCA Minimum Criteria for Offshore Surface Supplied Diver Training

Offshore Surface Supplied Diver Training

Divers undertaking an offshore surface supplied diver training programme must undertake dives in a range of depths to the maximum depth of the qualification. Upon completion of the programme, they must be competent to operate safely as a surface supplied diver in an offshore environment. It is also expected that during training divers will undertake a variety of simple work tasks. The primary focus throughout the training programme, however, should be to ensure that the candidates can operate safely in a number of roles within a dive team including; tender, diver, standby diver and deck crew. In addition, they must be competent to undertake routine diving related rigging, both on the surface and underwater, by the end of their training.

As a minimum, any recognised programme that leads to an IMCA recognised offshore surface supplied diver qualification must include the following theoretical and open water practical training:

- 1 **Surface Supplied Diving Equipment (SSDE)**
 - Theoretical instruction to ensure an understanding of the essential physics, physiology, practices and technology to be able to operate and dive safely in an offshore environment;
 - Dives in a range of depths, both as a diver and standby diver, to a maximum depth of 50 metres and from a range of dive stations. The training must include operations from both a cage (dive stage) and wet bell.
 - Note: A diving basket fitted with a dome is not a wet bell. A wet bell requires a dome and main supply umbilical from the surface providing (as a minimum) air to a manifold inside the wet bell and diver excursion umbilicals terminated at the wet bell;
 - Decompression dives utilising both in-water and surface decompression techniques;
 - Safe preparation, operation and simple maintenance of a twin-lock decompression chamber;
 - Safe operation and maintenance of equipment used to support offshore diving operations;
 - Operate effectively as part of a diving crew on the surface during routine and emergency situations;
 - Perform simple underwater tasks during diving operations. These tasks should include; rigging, survey and the use of simple power tools;
 - As a minimum, complete first aid training to a recognised standard.
- 2 **Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (commercial SCUBA)**

The minimum equipment configuration for commercial SCUBA is as follows: full-face mask, bail-out cylinder, switching block, lifeline and voice communications.

The following theoretical and practical training:

- Whilst working as part of a dive team, undertake familiarisation training in the use of commercial SCUBA including, pre-and post-dive procedures;
- Develop a solid understanding of the application, including practical experience, so that candidates understand the limits of SCUBA as a working technique in a range of depths to a maximum of 30 metres;
- Actions in the event of an underwater emergency when using SCUBA;
- An understanding of the limitations of SCUBA when used as a bailout on SSDE.

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The Basic Competence of Diving Personnel

- The vast majority of the qualifications listed in [IMCA Information Note 1394 Diver and diving supervisor certification](#) are those issued by members of the International Diving Regulators & Certifiers Forum (IDRCF).
- This is because the IDRCF diver qualifications are able to meet the criteria set out in IMCA Information Notes 1384 and 1385.
- IMCA and the global offshore diving industry is heavily reliant on the diver training qualifications issued by IDRCF Members.



The Importance of the IDRCF



- The IDRCF is vitally important to IMCA and the global diving industry.
- IDRCF Members are currently almost the only certifying bodies whose basic offshore diver training certificates are recognised by IMCA and its Members. This is because we believe they are:
 - the only government or government appointed certifying bodies providing credible oversight of the training regimes for the qualifications they issue;
 - the only bodies undertaking reliable regular inspections/audits of all training sites and facilities delivering recognised basic diver training.

Can IMCA and the industry rely on the IDRDCF?



- IMCA relies on the IDRDCF to assure the quality and safety of offshore diving training school programmes leading to the issuance of an IDRDCF diver training certificate.
- Without the IDRDCF, IMCA would have to audit the quality and safety standards of the diver training schools itself, an immense task for a single organisation.
- Unfortunately, the deaths of students attending diver training courses in IDRDCF audited schools has become a grave concern, especially in the last few years. There have been several fatal incidents at IDRDCF schools in South Africa and the USA.
- IMCA's faith in IDRDCF Members' ability to assure the quality and safety of offshore diving training school programmes has been severely dented by these events.

DT1 and T1 Membership of IMCA



- Until this year IMCA allowed diver training schools teaching offshore commercial diver training courses to become IMCA DT1 Members.
- The sole qualifying criterion for DT1 Membership was that the school had to teach an in-water basic diver training course leading to the award of an IMCA recognised diver training certificate i.e. a certificate listed in [IMCA Information Note 1394 Diver and diving supervisor certification](#)).
- IMCA's attitude was, and always had been, that the Association was not directly involved in basic diver training.
- If asked, we stated that the Association has no responsibility for the quality of product or safety standards found at schools teaching in-water basic diver training courses. That is the responsibility of the regulatory and certifying authorities whose certificates we recognise.
- Fundamentally, IMCA relied on the IDRCF to assure the quality and safety of offshore diving training school programmes.

Change of Attitude & T1 Membership Development



- Late last year IMCA asked itself, "Can we continue to rely on IDRCF members to assure the quality and safety of the offshore diving training school programmes run by IMCA Members? If not, what can we do?"
- After much debate, IMCA decided that any offshore diver training school wishing to become an IMCA Member must complete an IMCA assessment, including a desktop review of documentation and an on-site audit.
- DT1 Membership was therefore scrapped, and IMCA T1 Membership was introduced instead.
- It is early days for T1 Membership. We will see how it develops. Our aim is for T1 Members to be recognised as quality diver training schools, where student commercial divers are well-trained to a high standard in a safe and professional environment.

Underwater Ship Husbandry

IMCA D 0XX Guidance on Diving Operations in Support of UWSH

HOME | KERALA | CRIME

Malayali diving expert goes missing while cleaning ship in Fujairah

Tuesday 08 August 2023 10:51 PM IST

Diver Fatality

- A diver, working for a local contractor on the fallpipe vessel Se... cleaning of the seawater ensure full operational c...

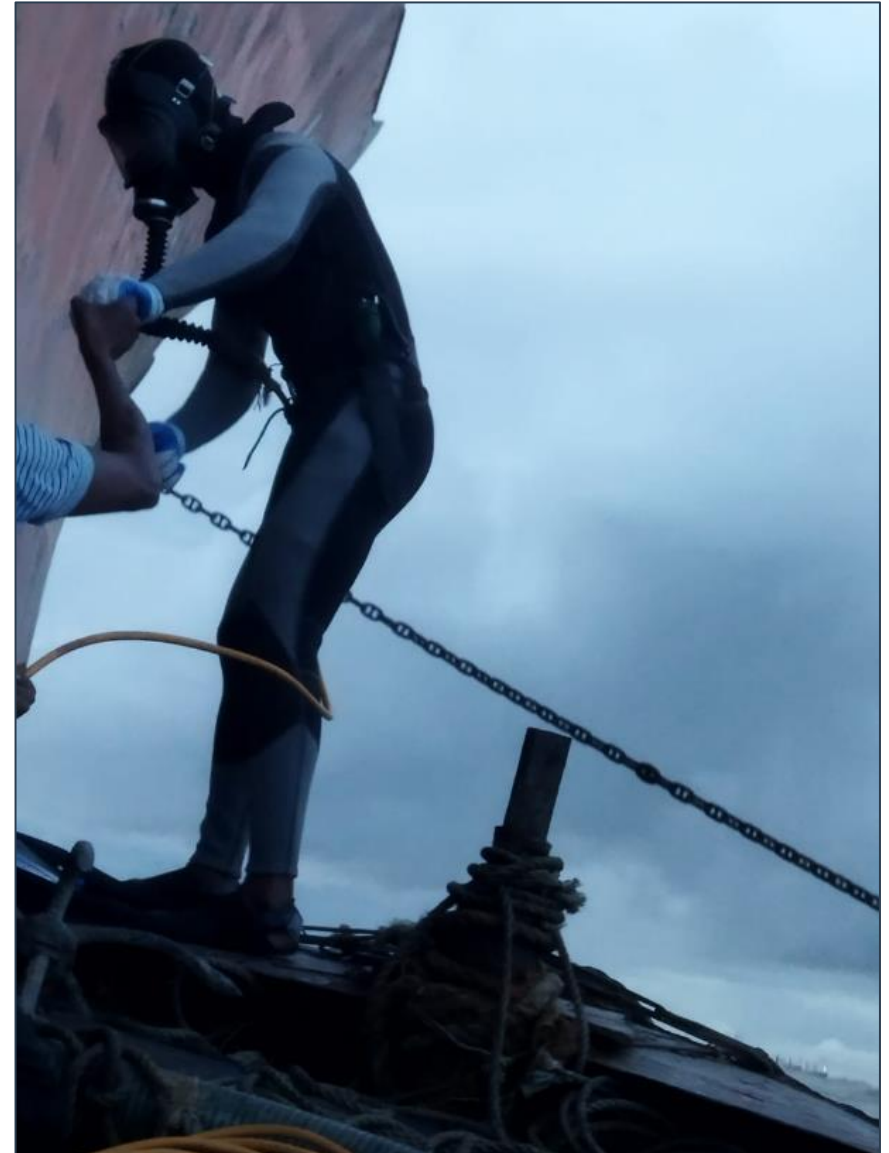


aning works especially is in order to sels.)

THRISSUR: A Malayali diver went missing while cleaning the bottom of a ship anchored in the Fujairah Sea. Thrissur native Anil Sebastian(32) is a veteran diver having more than 10 years of experience in the field and is ranked one of the best in India. On Sunday, Anil entered the hull of Aeris Marine, owned by a Malayali businessman, to clean the bottom of the ship.

IDIF Underwater Ship Husbandry Initiative

- Just prior to the COVID pandemic, the IDIF discussed the shocking number of serious and fatal injuries to commercial divers during UWSH activities.
- ADCI was asked to produce practical guidance on the subject. Mainly seen as an inshore diving issue.
- IMCA also assisted with IDIF initiative to try to help improve the situation.



IMCA Information Note 1506

- Briefly explains the problem.
- Explains industry's concerns.
- Describes the IDIF initiative.
- It seeks Members' assistance in following and promoting the ADCI guidance.
- Recommends further reading.
- The ADCI document is appended to the Info Note.



Preventing Underwater Ship Husbandry Diving Fatalities

The number of fatalities and serious injuries suffered by divers conducting ship inspections and other underwater ship husbandry work is of real concern to the commercial diving industry. Such incidents continue to happen, often due to a lack of awareness of the risks involved and the absence of suitable management control processes. Although IMCA's focus is on offshore diving, IMCA member companies and their staff do have occasional involvement in ship husbandry activities.

Unless suitable measures are put in place to safeguard divers engaged in underwater ship husbandry activities, very serious accidents will inevitably occur. Across the world a steady stream of commercial divers continue to suffer severe or fatal injuries when they come into contact with live underwater fittings on vessels (for example, sea chests, rotating shafts, propellers etc.) or when they encounter strong differential pressure suction forces associated with vessel hull leaks. The truth is, this dreadful toll is completely unnecessary and entirely preventable.

IMCA is part of an industry coalition called the [International Diving Industry Forum \(IDIF\)](#). This forum comprises the energy diving industry's leading trade associations – the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP), representing oil companies; the Association of Diving Contractors International (ADCI), representing inshore diving contractors; and IMCA, representing offshore diving contractors. IDIF members are jointly campaigning to raise awareness of the practical dangers of shallow water diving on ships in ports, harbours, and anchorages. In view of this, with assistance from other IDIF members, the ADCI has developed a very practical guidance document entitled, "Underwater Ship Husbandry (UWSH) for Ocean-Going Ships", which is attached as Appendix 1. The guidance seeks to promote best practice in the management of ship husbandry diving operations to help save lives.

The IDIF and its members, including IMCA, consider it essential that shipboard management everywhere is made aware of the ADCI UWSH guidance document and are able to access it easily. The aim is for the risk control measures described in the guidance to be implemented whenever and wherever underwater ship husbandry diving operations take place. IMCA works closely with ADCI through the International Diving Industry Forum and is pleased to promote awareness and adoption of this guidance.

Your assistance in promoting the document within the stakeholder community of your organisation would be much appreciated.

Additional Reading

The following material is essential reading/watching for anyone involved with underwater ship husbandry diving work:

- 1 *Guidance for the selection of diving contractors to undertake underwater ship husbandry* (IMCA M 210), International Marine Contractors Association – Contains valuable guidance on how to engage competent diving contractors for ship husbandry work.
- 2 *Diving From, On or in Close Proximity to Merchant Vessels - Protocol for Isolating Machinery Systems*, Association of Diving Contractors (ADC) Guidance Procedure ADC-GP-001. The most useful industry guidance available on vessel isolation for ship diving operations.
- 3 *Differential pressure hazards in diving* HSE Diving Information Sheet No 13.
- 4 *Differential pressure hazards in diving* HSE Research Report 761.
- 5 *The Hazards of Working in "Delta P" Work Environments* (video), Association of Diving Contractors International (ADCI). <http://videos.adc-int.org/dangers-of-delta-p>

For more information, please contact Bryan.McGlinchy@imca-int.com

UWSH Letter to Key Marine Industry Stakeholders



International Marine Contractors Association
Improving performance in the marine contracting industry
52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0AU, United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7824 5520 | imca@imca-int.com | www.imca-int.com

Date

Address

For attention of *Name*
Copied by e-mail to name@organisation.com

Dear *Name*,

Ship Husbandry Diving Fatalities

We would like to bring to your attention that the number of fatalities and serious injuries suffered by divers conducting ship inspections and other underwater ship husbandry work is of real concern. We respectfully ask for your cooperation in promoting best practice in the management of ship husbandry diving operations to help save lives.

The focus of the International Marine Contractors Association (IMCA) is that of offshore diving rather than ship husbandry diving. However, we are part of an industry coalition called the International Diving Industry Forum (IDIF), comprising the International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (IOGP), representing oil companies; the Association of Diving Contractors International (ADCI), representing inshore diving contractors; and IMCA, representing offshore diving contractors. The IDIF members are jointly campaigning to raise awareness of the practical dangers of shallow water diving on ships in ports, harbours, and anchorages. Sadly, fatalities continue to happen, often due to a lack of awareness of the risks involved and the lack of suitable management control processes.

The ADCI has developed a very practical guidance document which is attached. Our goal is to ensure that shipboard management is made aware of the document and that it can be easily referenced when diving operations take place. Such operations are often conducted at short notice and without the benefit of appropriate planning and risk mitigation. The guidance document will help in managing these risks and conducting safe diving operations.

Your assistance in promoting the document within the stakeholder community of your organisation would be much appreciated.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,

Allen Leatt
CEO

IMCA Holdings Ltd

Company Registered in England and Wales No: 10397036 | VAT Registration No: GB 362 7054 07
Registered address: Third Floor, 24 Chiswell Street, London, EC1Y 4YX, United Kingdom

Letter and ADCI Guidance sent to:

- OCIMF
- Nautical Institute
- International Institute of Marine Surveying (IIMS)
- Intertanko
- Intercargo
- Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA)
- P&I Clubs International Group
- International Association of Ports & Harbours
- International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF)



UWSH Letter to Key IMO Flag States



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Your assistance in promoting the document within the stakeholder community of your organisation would be much appreciated.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Allen Leatt".

Allen Leatt
CEO

Letter and ADCI Guidance sent to:

- Australia
- The Bahamas
- Canada
- China
- Marshall Islands
- Norway
- United States
- UK
- Vanuatu
- Many other Flag States



UWSH Letter to Key Diving Industry Stakeholders



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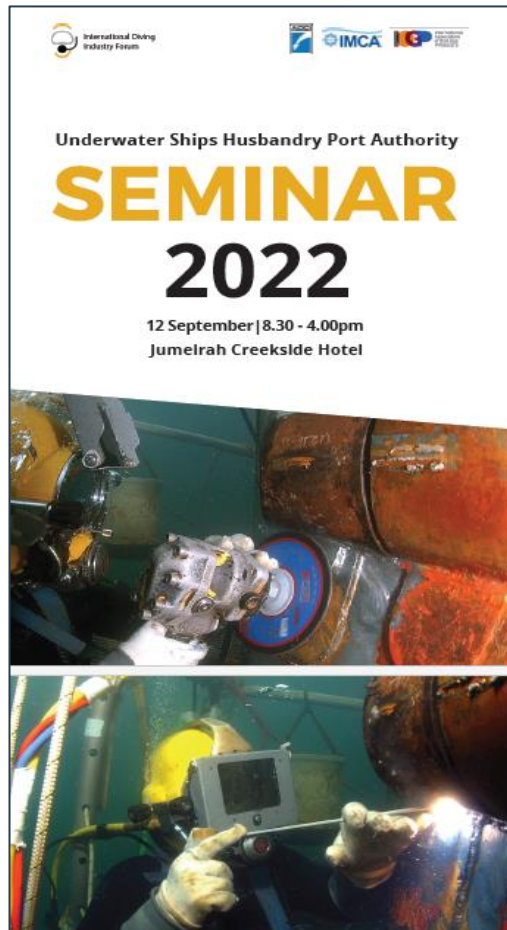
Letter and ADCI Guidance sent to:

- The UK Maritime & Coastguard Agency
- UK HSE
- NOPSEMA
- The Petroleum Safety Authority Norway
- South African Dept of Employment & Labour
- Diver Certification Board of Canada
- Australian Diver Accreditation Scheme
- Petrobras
- Brazilian Navy
- Singapore Ministry of Manpower



IDIF Underwater Ship Husbandry Initiative

- Then in September 2022 IOGP, ADCI, and IMCA held a one-day seminar on the subject in Dubai.



Known UWSH Toll So Far in 2023

Despite all these efforts, the problem persists. This year has been as bad a year as any.

- Panama. Hull cleaning in SCUBA 'Somebody turned on the sea intake'. Fatality.
- New Zealand. Ferry hull survey. Diver had left the water when props were activated. His umbilical was still under the hull. Diver suffered severe injuries including 'multiple cuts and bruises' and five broken ribs.
- Greece. Diver 'sucked onto the cooling water intake'. Fatality.
- Mauritius. Hull cleaning, umbilical entangled in brush cart, band mask off. Fatality.
- Taiwan. Cleaning sea chests. Fatality.
- Fujairah, UAE. Hull cleaning on SCUBA. Body not recovered. Fatality

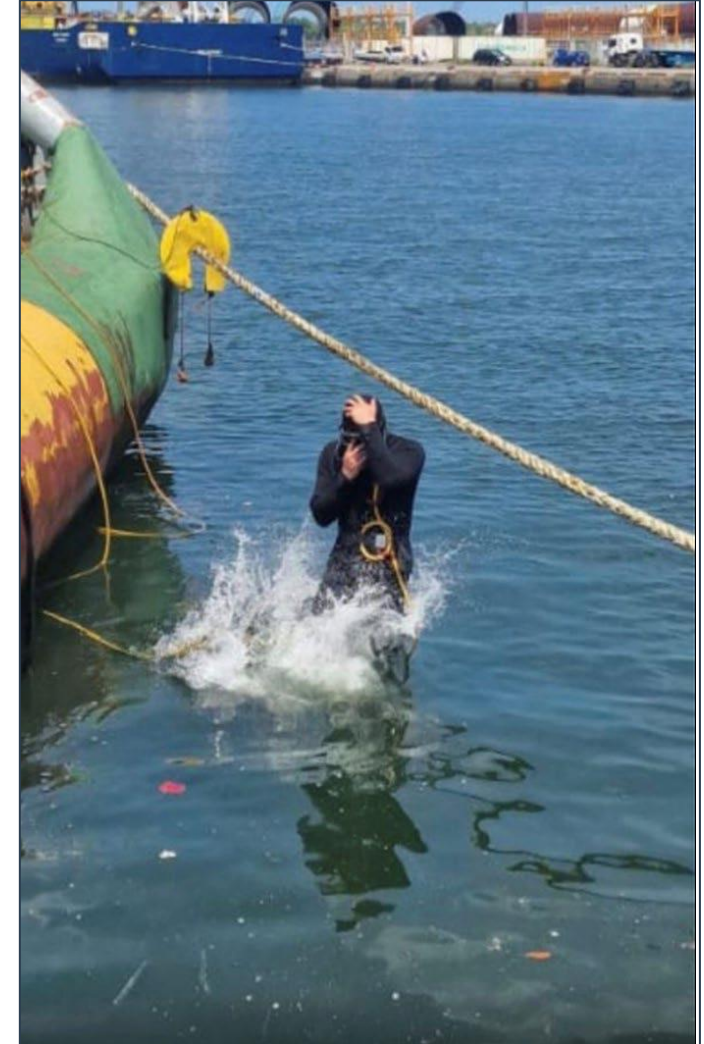


Development of IMCA Guidance on UWSH

Not core IMCA diving contractor Member business. However, IMCA is currently preparing detailed guidance on conducting UWSH diving operations safely.

IMCA is doing this because:

- the incredibly high number of diving fatalities in this particular sector persists;
- some of our Marine Members contract in the services of UWSH diving contractors;
- IMCA's global influence on commercial diving as a whole may prove beneficial;
- some of our diving contractor Members do have invaluable specialist expertise in UWSH that they can share.



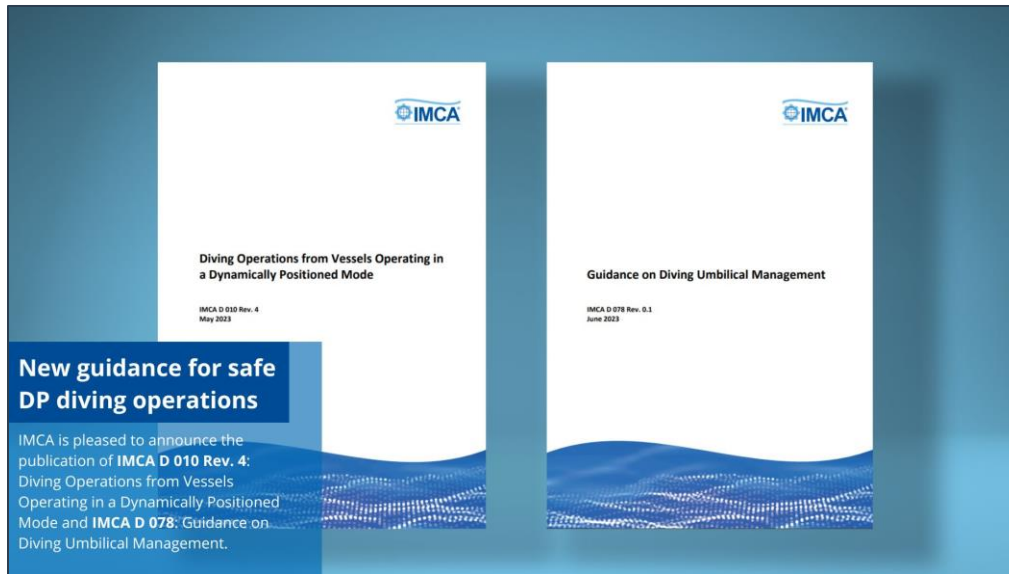
Targeting the Message

- Anticipated that IMCA's UWSH guidance will be published before Christmas.
- ADCI and IMCA planning a second UWSH seminar for late February in Singapore.
- We must also develop a strategy to target the message at all relevant duty holders.



IMCA Key Documents Update

DP Diving Operations



New guidelines for DP diving and umbilical management



3 July 2023



IMCA D 010

IMCA D 078

- IMCA D 010 Rev. 4 *Diving Operations from Vessels Operating in a Dynamically Positioned Mode*
- IMCA D 078 *Guidance on Diving Umbilical Management*
- The two documents are closely related.
- To conduct DP diving operations safely, it is essential to follow the guidance contained in both publications

- Calculation of excursion umbilical length restrictions – contains the most thorough and accurate guidance ever produced on the subject.
- Series of new formulae used to accurately model the full 3D nature of the challenge for the first time.
- Step-by-step worked examples of distance calculations in Appendix 1

True Distance Calculation

We now have 2 sides of the triangle and using Pythagoras we can calculate the true distance between the deployment device and the hazard:

$$C_{\text{true}} = \sqrt{(B_{\text{plan}})^2 + (A)^2}$$

$$C_{\text{true}} = \sqrt{(+27.065)^2 + (-22.25)^2}$$

$$C_{\text{true}} = \sqrt{(732.514) + (495.063)}$$

$$C_{\text{true}} = \sqrt{1227.572}$$

$$C_{\text{true}} = 35.037 \text{ m}$$

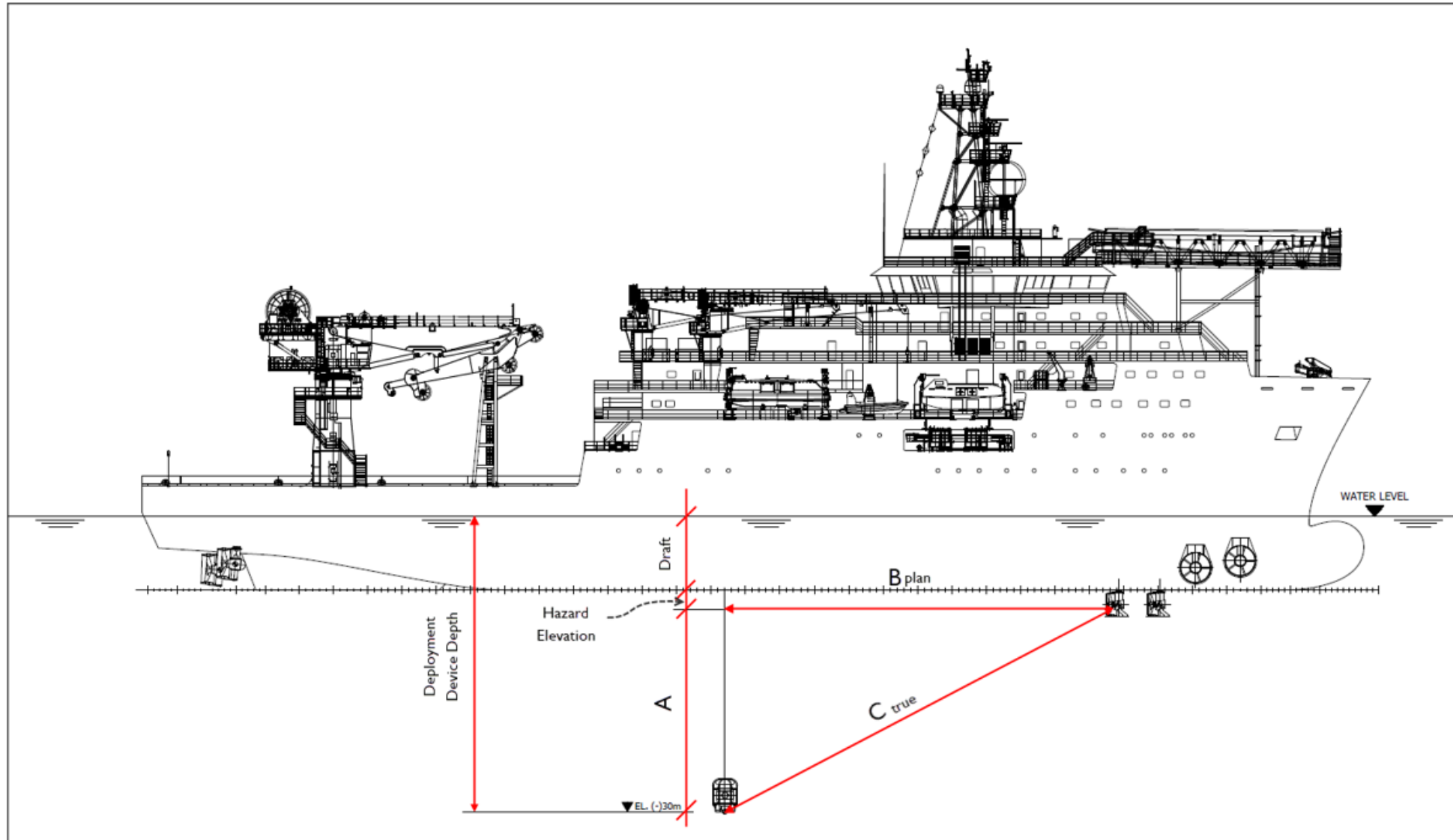


Figure 21 - True Distance Diagram

IMCA D 078 Guidance on Diving Umbilical Management

- There is a section on swim line installation example methodology and an appendix containing example swim line setup storyboards.

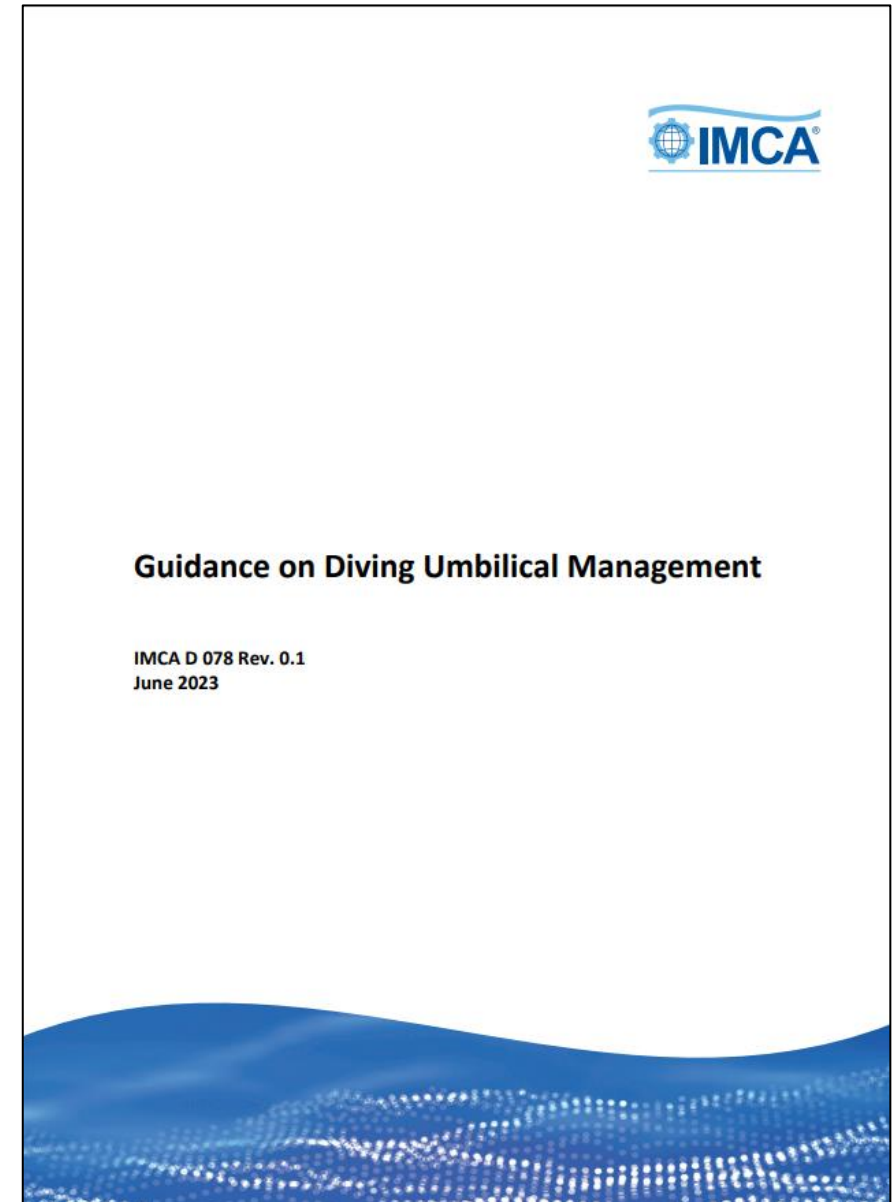


Diver 1 can now unclip his 3 m karabiner and proceed to the worksite taking the swim line, whilst being tended by Diver 2.

IMCA D 078 Guidance on Diving Umbilical Management



- D 078 is a step-change in the quality of the guidance available to industry on diving umbilical management.
- D 078 will enable offshore engineering and diving specialists to work confidently together to calculate correct safe umbilical lengths for all planned DP diving ops.





- New guidance from IMCA has been published to support the increase in diving work related to offshore renewable energy projects and subsea power cables

Diving & marine guidance on subsea power cables



6 September 2023



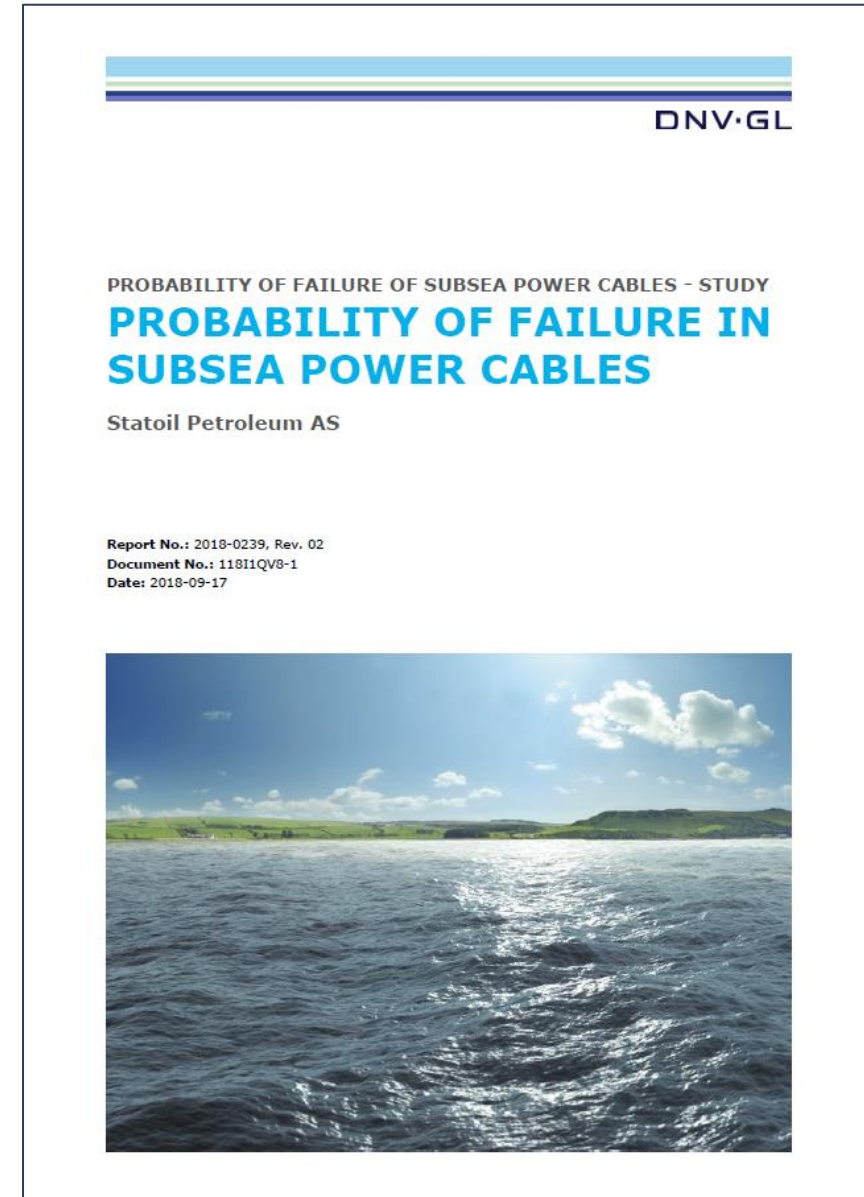
IMCA D 079

IMCA D 045

IMCA M 264

Subsea Power Cables

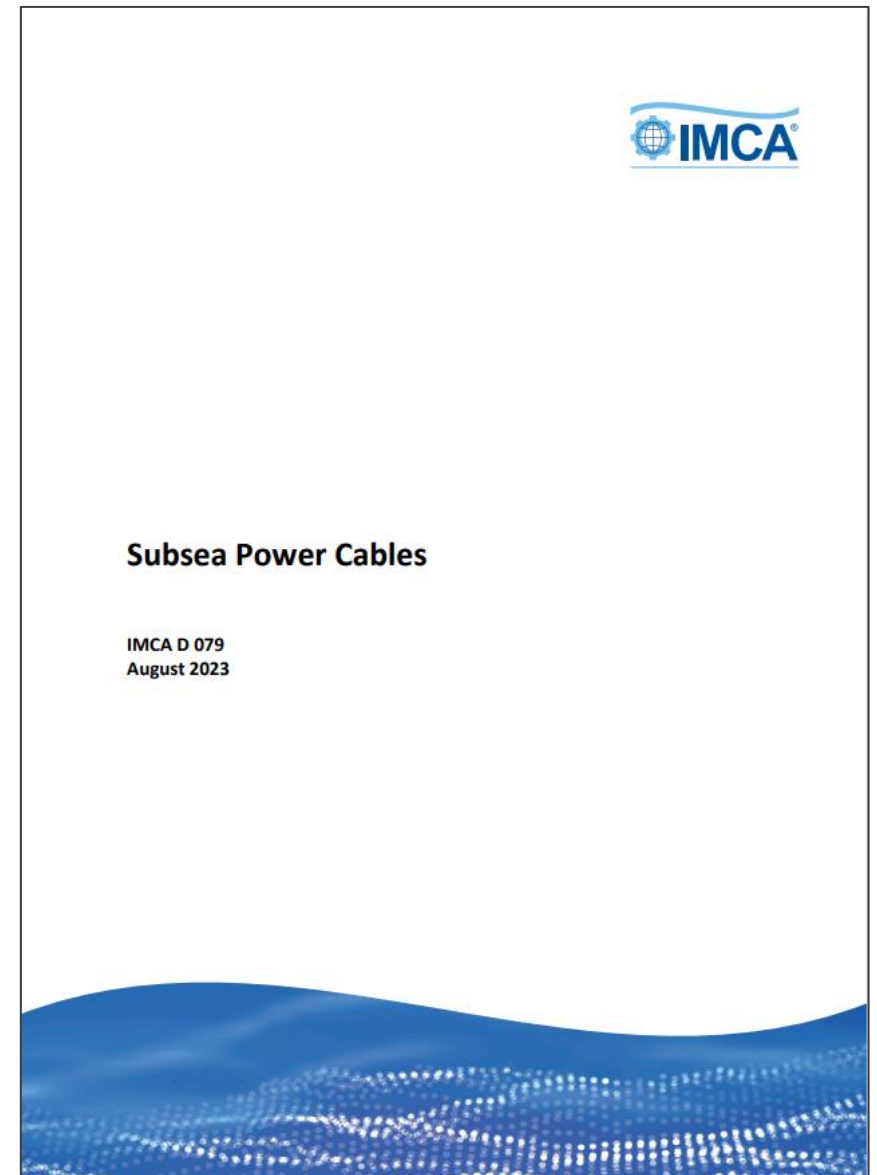
- IMCA D 045 *Code of Practice for The Safe Use of Electricity Under Water* has been revised to include guidance on diving on, or in close proximity to, subsea high-power cables.
- New section *Diving on High Power Cables* gives advice on when diving can be permitted in close proximity to live subsea high power cables, referencing DNV GL report 2018-0239.
- Also includes guidance on evaluating the condition of subsea power cables greater than 30 years old, and advice on what to consider when planning diving on or close to the dynamic sections of subsea power cables.



Subsea Power Cables



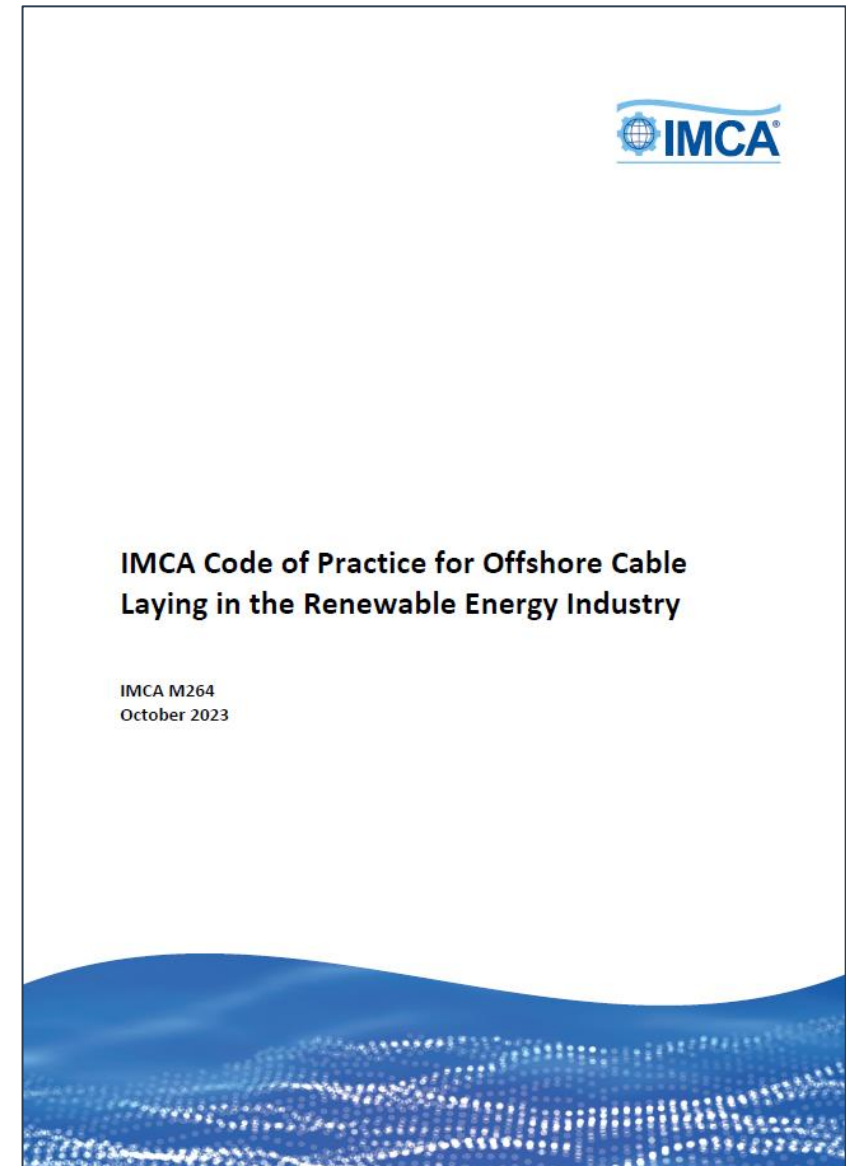
- IMCA D 079 *Subsea Power Cables* is intended to assist IMCA Members in the identification and mitigation of potential risks when planning their diving projects on, or in connection with, subsea power cables.
- It provides useful background information on subsea power cables, identifies the main components on different types of cables, and describes the factors which should be considered when planning, managing, and conducting diving operations on, or close to, high voltage subsea power cables.



New IMCA Cable Laying Guidance



- Cost of subsea cable failures for Offshore Wind:
 - £500 million in 2020
 - Average insurance claim > £3 million
 - 90% of insurance claims for power cables due to damage caused during installation.
- IMCA M 264 *IMCA COP for Offshore Cable Laying in the Renewable Energy Industry* has just been published.
- Document aims to addresses issues for the safe laying and terminating of offshore power cables to prevent damage.





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