Spicer, Roberta (NRCAN/RNCAN)

From: david .. <prok@hotmail.com>
Sent: 19-Mar-21 12:27 PM
To: Phillips, Kim (NRCan/RNCan)
Subject: Re: Draft OHS Regulations - Diving
Attachments: DP Comments final 05-Mar-21.docx

Morning Kim,

I have attached comments for your consideration. I have proposed an idea within the comments that may provide a method to ensure that offshore training standards could remain harmonized with international organizations.

Regards
David Prokipchuk

From: Phillips, Kim (NRCan/RNCan) <kim.phillips@canada.ca>
Sent: March 5, 2021 7:07 PM
To: Phillips, Kim (NRCan/RNCan) <kim.phillips@canada.ca>
Subject: Draft OHS Regulations - Diving

Hello again,

I wanted to follow-up specifically with diving stakeholders to let you know that the part on diving should not be read independently of the rest of the regulations. The entire regulation applies to diving program (to the extent it is applicable) and the vessel/installation it takes place from; in addition to Part 33, I would recommend reviewing Parts 2 -6 in particular, as well at the Part III.1 of the Act, which can be found here: https://laws.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-7.5/

Any questions at all during your review, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Thanks

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STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS ON DRAFT CANADA- NL OFFSHORE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS

Reviewer/Comments From: _____

David Prokipchuk Air DSS

#	Section of Draft OHS Regulation	Problem with Insufficient Protection Against the Hazard	Problem Created from Technical or Commercial Perspective	Proposed solution/changes
1.	**Prohibitions 164** **(b)** surface-supplied diving using a helium-oxygen breathing mixture.	Clarification on what is considered a helium -oxygen breathing mixture.	A trimix has 3 gases He, Nitrogen and Oxygen. This may not be considered a helium -oxygen mixture.	Change to consider: Replace a helium - oxygen breathing mixture with any surface-supplied breathing mixture that contains helium.
2.	**Dive safety specialists 166 (1)** **(a)** conforms to the competencies set out for dive safety specialists in CSA Group standard Z275.4, *Competency standard for diving, hyperbaric chamber and remotely operated vehicle operations*; and	The CSA certification scheme can be changed with proposals from the membership. The CSA is a conseus based approach to guidance however many CSA members would not be deemed competent providing guidance to the Offshore industry. Certainly not to the level of Diving Safety specialist.	CSA also have a category for Inshore DSS which can get confused with the Offshore DSS either Unrestricted Surface supply or Bell Diving DSS.	Change to consider: Adding the words Offshore DSS Bell Diving or Unrestricted Surface Supply and adding conditions for approval by the Chief Safety Officer. Perhaps establishing a diving component under the Offshore Training Standards Advisor Board requires consideration. This may provide the opportunity for offshore standards to remain respected and harmonized with international guidance. A component of this nature could also reduce the oversight burden due to CSA policy changes that could negatively affect the Offshore.
3.	**Emergency response plan 167** **(c)** set out procedures to be followed in the case of total loss of communication;	A dive should not continue with a single means of communication.	Losing either primary or secondary comms would seems to violate the intent of this clause and the termination of the dive should be the intended outcome.	Change to consider: change the word total to any loss of communication.

Reviewer/Comments From: _____

4.	**Dive project plan 9 (1)** **16 (iv)** the expected duration of the dive which must, in the case of a saturation dive, conform to the time limits for saturation set out in CSA Group standard Z275.2, *Occupational Safety Code for Diving Oper- ations*,	CSA may change the existing parameters by a consensus vote by members unfamiliar with the Offshore industry.	Unfortunately, the lock-out times established in CSA 275.2 may be amended without consultation and approval of either the federal or provincial governments having jurisdictional authority.	Change to consider: Establishing either the IMCA or HSE Bell run times. CSA provides no technical expertise on this subject only what exists internationally. The times can be changed without regulatory oversight by CSA members who have no offshore saturation diving experience or qualifications.
5.	**Dive contractor obligations 170 (1)** **(a)** the diving system used conforms to International Maritime Organization Resolution A.831(19) of 23 November 1995, *Code of Safety for Diving Systems, 1995*;	The industry standard for system build auditing is IMCA D023 & 24 and IMCA D014 sets out the International Code of Practise for Offshore Operations.	IMCA D023 & 24 provide industry standard guidance for auditing conditions and accountability and IMCA D014 sets out a code of practise.	Change to consider: Including system auditing to IMCA D023 & 24 by third party vendors and the Operator DSS also add the requirement for contractors to conform to IMCA D014.
6.	**(b)** each member of the dive team and the pilot of any remotely operated vehicle being deployed conforms to the applicable	Training facilities audited and under CSA guidance only certify to the Unrestricted Surface Supply diver level. Any training above that needs to be obtained overseas which complies with the IMCA certification scheme. CSA does not audit	Bell divers, Offshore AIR & Bell Supervisors, DMT, ALST & LST, Dive Techs, ETC receive training overseas or to IMCA complaint standards. Presently DCBC certifies these categories on an equivalency basis however the training is provided by overseas vendors with	Change to consider: Adding the IMCA competency standard and the condition CSA shall conform with the IMCA & IDRCF training scheme with certification being acceptable to the Chief Safety Officer and Offshore training advisory board if that becomes a viable control measure.

	competencies set out in CSA Group standard Z275.4, *Competency standard for diving, hyperbaric chamber and remotely operated vehicle operations*;	or provide guidance to overseas training facilities.	the exception of DMT's. There is no requirement for overseas training organizations to become CSA members or participants. However, IMCA does require IMCA certified DMT courses to conform to their outlined standards.	Diver training facilities require oversight & auditing to ensure the required competencies can be achieved for both national & internationally recognized certification. Unfortunately, CSA is withdrawing CSA275.5 the diver training facility requirements due to lack of funding. This will leave a gap for national diver training facility standards as well as a system auditing dilemma.
7.	**(k)** breathing mixtures are supplied to divers at a rate appropriate to the depth and circumstances of the dive but no less than 62.5 L per minute;	This clause is difficult to understand. 62.5 l/min is usually associated as an emergency diver breathing consumption rate for bail-out gas (Norwegian Regulations) and referenced in (CSA as the gas consumption rate for 20 min of onboard bell gas).	If this clause is to encompass all gases, we also need to establish a time for the finite gas supplies (Bell Onboard Gas and diver worn bail-out system). The finite gas volumes and pressures would be adjusted accordingly to achieve the require time required using a breathing consumption rate of 62.5 l/min.	Change to consider: change the wording from supplied to available for the surface supplied gas. However: Bail-out bottle requirements need a time requirement ex Bell Diving: 1 min for every 10 meters of umbilical excursion from the bell or a minimum time ex: 20 min of bail-out regardless of depth. Air diving ex; 1 min. for every 10 meters vertical excursion and 1 min. for every 10 meters horizonal. Onboard Bell Gas also needs a time established for the calculations to work ex: 20 or 30 min. of available gas.
8.	**Saturation diving (3)**	The Canadian offshore is relatively remote. The requirements for twin bell systems would provide for an increased safety margin and the ability for self-rescue.	Canadian offshore diving campaigns are generally singular in nature with no other DSV's in the reasonable vicinity to provide assistance.	Change to consider: Adding the requirement for twin bell dive systems. This will heighten the ability of self-rescue should it become necessary.