Floating Derrick Safety Stats and Facts



FACTS

- 1. Floating derricks they may include barges, semi-submersibles, or specialized vessels designed to accommodate the crane or derrick equipment.
- 2. Floating derricks are equipped with cranes or derricks that have lifting capacity can range from several tons to hundreds of tons.
- 3. Offshore Operations: Floating derricks are used in oil and gas exploration and production, offshore wind energy, marine construction, and maintenance of offshore structures.
- 4. Floating derricks provide accommodations for personnel living quarters, dining facilities, recreational areas, and support services to sustain the workforce.
- 5. Many modern floating derricks are equipped with dynamic positioning systems. To maintain the vessel's position without the need for anchors.
- 6. Floating derricks must adhere to environmental regulations and guidelines to minimize their impact on the surrounding ecosystem.
- 7. Workers on floating derricks often engage in crew transfer operations to and from the vessel using helicopters, crew boats, or other means of transportation.
- 8. Floating derricks are often deployed in remote offshore locations, far from shore or land-based infrastructure.
- 9. Floating derricks may be supported by other vessels such as supply ships, anchor handling vessels, or tugboats.

STATS

- Bureau of Labor Statistics' Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. In contrast, most construction fatalities involving derricks are caused by contact with objects and equipment (e.g., struck by a falling crane). Contact with objects and equipment accounted for 71% of crane-related deaths of workers in the construction industry.
- The U.S. oil and gas extraction industry (onshore and offshore, combined) had a collective fatality rate seven times higher than for all U.S. workers (27.1 versus 3.8 deaths per 100,000 workers). The 11 lives lost in the Deepwater Horizon explosion provide a reminder of the hazards involved in offshore drilling.
- 128 fatalities in activities related to offshore oil and gas operations occurred during this period. Transportation events were the leading cause (65 [51%]); the majority of these involved aircraft (49 [75%]). Nearly one fourth (31 [24%]) of the fatalities occurred among workers whose occupations were classified as "transportation and material moving."