LIFT YOUR AWARENESS

A LIFTING PLAYBOOK
WHILE exploring ways to raise worker awareness during offshore lifting activities, BSEE identified an opportunity to enhance existing procedures. Using the Job Safety Analysis (JSA) during pre-lift planning is standard practice. However, the current format, typically a pre-printed checklist, may miss an opportunity to raise awareness about the next lift.

Many lifting incident investigations have identified that a JSA was only conducted at the beginning of the day or shift, even though multiple lifts were planned. But every lift is unique. A single, pre-printed JSA may not capture the lift-specific risks that evolve throughout the day and may miss an opportunity for workers to spend a few more minutes talking about what needs to be done.

BSEE is providing this new tool to help strengthen awareness around “the next lift.” Building on the concept of a sports playbook, the BSEE Lifting Playbook can be used as an outline for your company’s lifting playbook.

Think about playing football when a team huddles to coordinate their next play. This brief discussion communicates each person’s assignment for where they need to be and what they need to do based on their objective and situation.

When everyone on the team fully understands their role in the next task and recognizes the obstacles they face, the whole team can succeed.
Remember it is YOU, not BSEE, who determines the scope of the discussion, length, and the suggestions considered relevant for the next lift. However, THE PLAYBOOK AND PLAYSHEETS SHOULD NOT BE CHECKLISTS. The playbook should be the focus of your pre-lift planning and safety discussions immediately before you start your next lift. Like the purpose behind a sports team’s playbook, these lifting playsheets can:

• Promote teamwork and collaboration toward a common goal (e.g., lifting a load safely from point A to B).
• Help personnel visualize the next lift and the obstacles they may encounter before, during, and after the lift.
• Build on established best practices and training to identify the most appropriate actions and procedures for successfully accomplishing the next play (e.g., lift).
• Help to focus the pre-lift safety discussions on the specific issues and challenges at the time of the next lift. A playbook discussion may provide someone with one more opportunity to ask a question or voice a concern.
• Focus final discussions on two critical lift components: the path of the lift and the load configuration. Add additional critical components reflecting your facility-specific experience.
• Remind everyone to keep discussions brief and to the point.

"Risk" is the combination of hazards and the likelihood of an incident, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. The more team members review their task, the more likely they will recognize the immediate dangers, and the less likely an incident will occur.

BEFORE HUDDLE = PLAN

AFTER HUDDLE = SUCCESS
The playbook does not replace JSA discussions or ongoing safety or toolbox talks. However, the brief step of creating and discussing the relevant playsheets before every lift may help focus attention on the critical issues.

Based on BSEE’s review of lifting incident data and numerous discussions with the industry, BSEE recommends, at a minimum, that teams recognize and manage the following two lift components to accomplish a safe and successful lift:

1. **THE LIFT PATH.**
   For instance, what are the potential obstacles, deck space management challenges, and personnel placement concerns?

2. **THE LOAD CONFIGURATION.**
   Are there snag points? Are attachment points correct? Is the center of gravity accurate?

BSEE suggests teams begin playbooks as another resource to help promote safe lifting activities. The playbook merely sets the expectations for the various “plays,” which may be created right before mobilizing for any lift.

Examples included in the playbook playbook talk.

Often, the lighter weighing loads are called “routine” and fall into the trap of risk normalization.

Risk normalization is the gradual process where risky/dangerous practices or conditions become acceptable over time.

Take a moment to identify load characteristics. Quickly discuss unique issues. For example, loads like dive equipment and wireline equipment have shifting centers of gravity with protruding items, or items that hang loose.

Select a tool the lift team can use to quickly identify hazards, or to outline the steps required to attach rigging and tag lines.

**NOTE:** A PLAYBOOK IS A TOOL TO HELP REMIND EVERYONE TO PAY ATTENTION TO THE JOB YOU ARE DOING.
The lifting playbook provides a template to frame a pre-lift discussion with lifting teams immediately before executing a lift. It does not provide the procedures to follow when conducting the lift, nor does it replace the regular JSA or toolbox talks already in place.

Like this example, each lifting playbook may contain multiple playsheets for lifting teams to sketch their next lifting “play.”

We encourage operators to add other safety-critical procedural components to their facility lifting playbook as they are identified. There are no requirements for what information to discuss or sketch on the playsheet. The goal is to make the playbook specific for each operator.

The example playsheets here are designed to help guide organizations or facilities in developing their own playsheets. They are meant to help drive that final discussion of the next lift before a team moves to execute their next “play.”

HOW DO WE USE THE LIFTING PLAYBOOK?
LIFTING PLAY: ______________________

Date: ___/___/_____    Conducted by: ______________________    Slings Inspected by: ______________________

“WHAT IFs...”

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CONSIDER

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LIFTING PLAY: LIFT PATH

Date: ______/_____/______  Conducted by: ______________________  Slings Inspected by: ______________________

“WHAT IFs...”

EXAMPLE

CONSIDER

[Diagram showing lifting equipment and paths]
LIFTING PLAY: LIFT PATH

Date: 3/11/28    Conducted by: J. Johnson    Slings Inspected by: John Q.

“WHAT IFs…”
- Loss of radio contact
- Bad weather
- Load shift
- ...
- ...

CONSIDER
- Swing path
- Obstructions
- Bad weather
- Blind lift
- Body position
- Load shift
- Controlled access area
- Red zones
- Sea state
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

EXAMPLE COMPLETED: LIFT PLAYSHEET
LIFTING PLAY: LOAD CONFIGURATION

Date: ___/___/______  Conducted by: ______________________  Slings Inspected by: ______________________

“WHAT IFs...”

EXAMPLE

CONSIDER

X - center of gravity

X - center of gravity
“WHAT IFs...”

- Pick #2 starts to spin
- Pick #3 snags hand rail
- Lose radio - stand still w/ clear hand signals

**CONSIDER**

- Pick #1
  - Side bucket must face inboard
- Pick #2
  - Could spin w/ gravity off center
- Pick #3
  - Keep those spools away from handrails
- Wind is picking up today!

**COMPLETED EXAMPLE**

- Pick #1
- Pick #2
- Pick #3

X - center of gravity
LIFTING PLAY: WORKING IN TIGHT SPACES

Date: ____/____/_____    Conducted by: ______________________    Slings Inspected by: ______________________

“WHAT IFs...”

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CONSIDER

• Potential snag or contact points.
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