

SAFETY ALERT



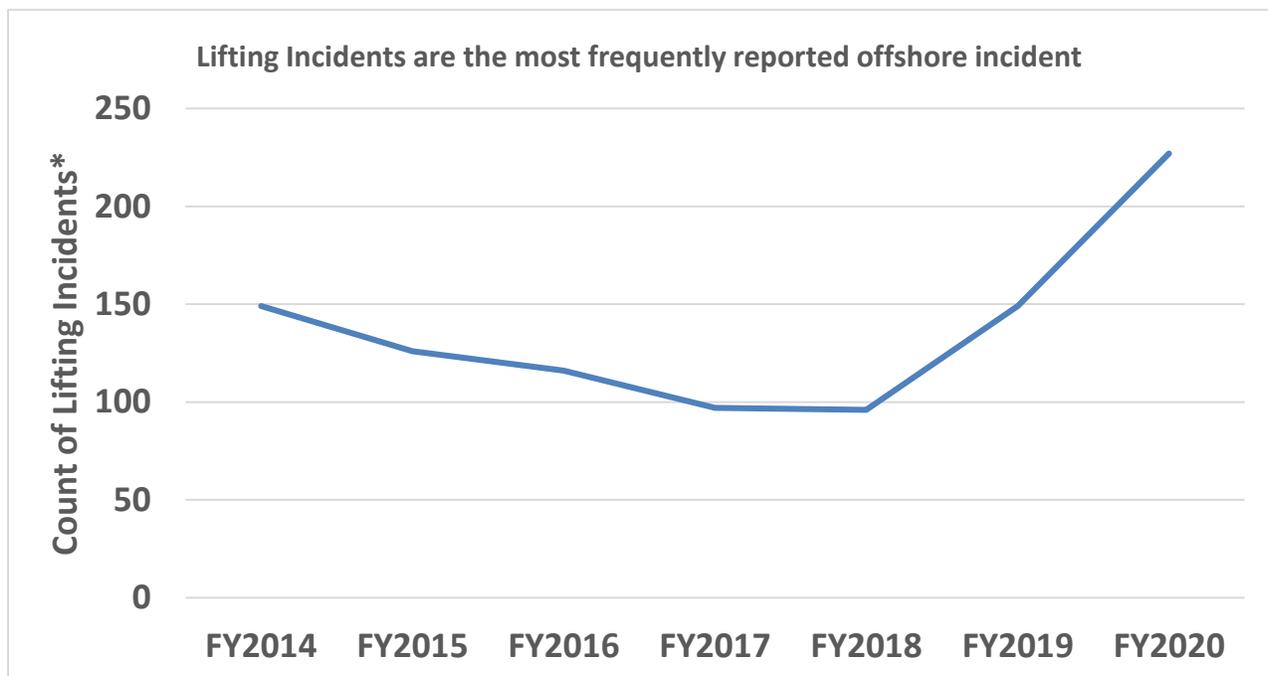
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BSEE Establishes Goal to Reduce Lifting Incidents by 50%

Lifting incidents are consistently the most frequently reported incident type (Figure 1) by Oil and Gas operators on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), with approximately 22% of the total number of reported incidents classified as crane/or lifting incidents.

Approximately 50% of all reported lifting incidents from 2014-2018 were comprised of a load strike, less than 10% resulted in personal injury, and approximately 86% of reported lifting injuries involved contractors. Since May 2020, every lifting incident reported to BSEE has involved a segment of the Operator's contracted workforce.



* reported lifting and crane incidents in TIMS database.

Figure 1. Count of Lifting Incidents Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 – 2020

All lifting incidents create the potential for injury and significant environmental and/or safety impact. Accordingly, in March 2020, BSEE Director Scott Angelle issued a challenge to a select group of engineers, inspectors, and supervisors within BSEE's district, regional, and HQ offices to identify potential immediate and longer-term actions that could be considered

by BSEE and industry as mitigation measures for reducing the occurrences and severity of future lifting incidents by the target goal of 50%.

This Safe Lifting Initiative Team has observed that most reported lifting incidents include a human component contributing to the event. This observation is supported by the findings from the ABS Crane Safety Assessment (2015), which reported that 60% to 80% of the mishaps involved human errors. Therefore, BSEE will seek to employ SEMS methodology to identify specific programs or standard operating procedures to drive improvements in lifting safety performance.

Therefore, BSEE recommends that operators and contractors consider the following:

- **Improving pre-work planning-** Pre-work planning may not reflect the dynamics of reality for the workplace and should be improved beyond completing a Job Safety Analysis (JSA). The majority (>80%) of the lifting incidents occurred during operations described as “routine” by the operator. **Primary SEMS Elements: Safe Work Practices, Hazard Analysis and Recognition.**
- **Obtaining better data on lifting incident causal factors-** Incident data must be collected with the goal of identifying the undesirable circumstances and behaviors to mitigate future occurrences. **Primary SEMS Elements: Investigation of Incidents, Safe Work Practices.**
- **Identifying/Creating Training Opportunities-** Rigger position training has been identified as critical to improving safe work practices. Since most lifting incidents involve a human element, training should include recognition of human factors and the ability to recognize and mitigate hazards. **Primary SEMS Elements: Training, Safe Work Practices, Hazards Analysis and Recognition.**

BSEE is asking for everyone working on the OCS to join this initiative and help us drive change and reduce lifting incidents by 50% in 2021. Count us in!

Learn more about #RLI50%B21: <https://www.bsee.gov/what-we-do/offshore-regulatory-programs/offshore-safety-improvement/inspection-programs/reducing-lifting-incidents-by-50>

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A **Safety Alert** is a tool used by BSEE to inform the offshore oil and gas industry of the circumstances surrounding a potential safety issue. It also contains recommendations that could assist avoiding potential incidents on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Categories: Cranes/Lifting; SEMS