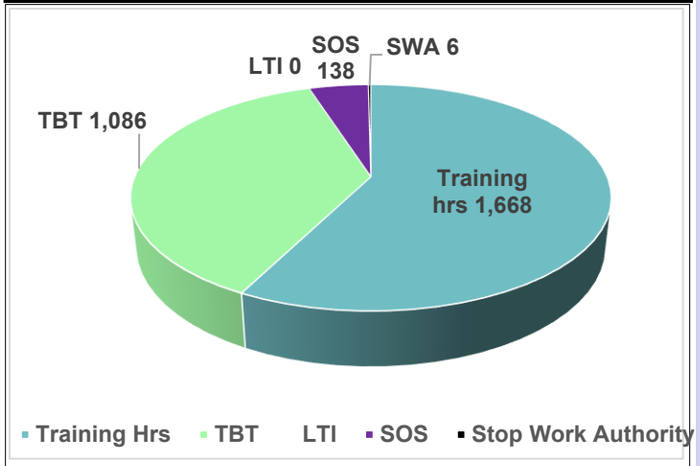
SPETCO

# October HSE Bulletin 2025

HSE

## HSE Statistics Report Sep 25




## SPETCO September 2025 Winners

| Awards | Name | Remarks |
|---|---|---|
| Best Drivers | Khaled Mahmoud-2198 | OFS-SLB |
| | Attallah Abdelmonsef-2567 | SRP |
| | Ahmed Fathi-3785 | WT |
| | Anto Lonappan-2974 | GSF |
| Best SWA | Ashraf Gabr-3496 | SRP |
| | Jahir Anwar-2930 | GSF |
| | Venkat Reddy-1762 | JPF-3 |
| Best SOS | Farooque-3362 | KGOC |
| Answer of the Month | Nasser Villanueva-3294 | KGOC |

Emergency Evacuation Drill at Ahmadi Office

## SAFE USE OF LIFTING SLINGS

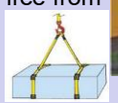
**Web Slings & Endless round slings: Web slings & Endless round slings are made by using different materials like Polyester, Nylon, Polypropylene. These slings were originally introduced to protect the painted or coated surfaces of the material lifted. Later it's been used for a wide range of applications due to its flexibility and light weight. Nowadays different types, sizes and SWL capacities are available for use.**

- All synthetic slings have a unique serial Number provided by manufacturer and it is attached on slings label. The label also gives the SWL capacities of sling in different sling configurations. Never use any sling without the label.
- Use synthetic slings at temperatures below 80°C or above 0°C. Never Expose web slings to direct heat or flames.

- Exposing to Sparks from welding, grinding or gas cutting jobs can damage the sling. Never use on steam or any high temperature surfaces.
- Never use synthetic slings against materials with any sharp edges or corners.
- Do not use to lift materials which can crush or break under the tensioning of sling. Any sharp edge resulting from such crush will cause sling failure. Do not use for wood with nails or any wooden pallets.
- Use sling protectors or softeners to enhance sling life. Use protection (to avoid cutting, friction etc.) and fittings which allow the sling to form smooth radii.
- While moving or swinging with the load ensure that no abrasion will take place with adjacent materials.
- **Synthetic slings made of**:
  - **Polyester:** is resistant to moderate acids but is damaged by alkalis
  - **Nylon:** is resistant to alkalis but is damaged by acids
  - **Polypropylene:** is little affected by acids or alkalis but is damaged by some solvents, tars and paints.
- Never Expose Synthetic slings to chemicals without consulting the manufacturer.
- **Storing and Handling of synthetic slings** Never return wet, damaged or contaminated slings to storage. They should be cleaned with clear water and dried naturally. Never force dry web slings and round slings.
- Never use damaged synthetic slings (e.g.,with edge cuts, broken stitches, etc.) If in doubt check with a competent person. Do not assume and reduce the rated capacity of the sling and continue to use the damaged sling.
- A significant contributor to synthetic sling damage is sling sliding which result into severe friction & heat generated between the load edge and web protector/enclosed web sling.
- **Load shall be balanced properly,** and the rigging arrangement shall be in such a way to minimize sling sliding and subsequent friction damages.

**Method of Rigging:** Generally, there are two basic rigging methods.

**The first method** involves slings rigged directly between the crane hook and load shackles at the load. The slings touch only selected rigging hardware. The hardware needs to be free from surfaces that can cause cutting of the synthetic slings.



**The second method** generally involves rigging the slings directly to the load via basket or choker hitches During the "direct contact" type applications we need to incorporate sling protection that will hold the sling away from edges or locations that can cause cutting damage, if any.

**Wire rope Slings:** These are often used in slings because of its strength, durability, abrasion resistance and ability to conform to the shape of the loads on which it is used.

Wire rope slings are made from various grades of wire rope, but the most common grades in use are **Extra Improved Plow Steel (EIPS)** and **Extra - Extra Improved Plow Steel (EEIPS)**. These wire ropes are manufactured and tested in accordance with ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) guidelines.

- All wire rope slings must have a valid test certificate issued by a third party.
- Never use wire rope slings to lift gas cylinders or oil drums or similar cylindrical shape short items.
- Never bent the wire rope slings near the splicing joint.

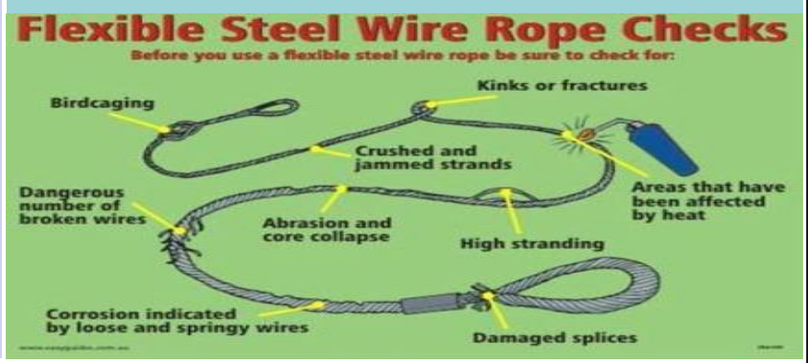

- Do not use hand spliced wire ropes or ropes with wire rope clipped eyes as lifting slings. Use only slings with standard spliced eyes.
- Never wrap the wire rope over objects with angled corners.
- It will cause permanent damage of sling (bent, crushing, kinking)


**A daily visual inspection**

The person handling the sling must do this each day and should check for major damage or deterioration that would weaken the sling and for signs such as broken wires, kinks, crushing, broken attachments and severe corrosion.

According HSE guidelines, you must remove a wire rope sling from service immediately if any of the following conditions exist:

- **Missing or illegible** (not readable) sling identification.
- **Broken wires**: 5 broken wires in one strand in one rope lay or 10 broken wires in all strands in one rope lay.
- **Metal loss:** Wear or scraping of one third the original diameter of the outside individual wires
- **Distortion:** Such as kinking, crushing or bird caging.
- Look closely for wires or strands that may have been pushed out of their original positions in the rope.
- **Damaged end attachments:** Cracked, bent or broken fittings. Also, any evidence that eye splices have slipped, or tucked strands have moved.
- **Metal corrosion:** Severe corrosion of the rope or end attachments that has caused pitting or binding of wires.




**For more information, please click the link:** CLICK HERE CLICK HERE

*SOS- Safety Observation System *SWA- Stop Work Authority *TBT- Tool Box Talk * LTI- Lost Time Injury