

Lift Risk Categorization Table

| Type of Lift | Description | Work Authorization Level | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|------------------|------------------|-----|-----|
| | | SSTL ² | JSA | LOP ² | SWP | HLI | SWT |
| Routine | Includes lifts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with known or evaluated weight, shape, and center of gravity, • performed under temperate environmental conditions, and • using standard rigging and lifting equipment | X | X | | | | |
| Critical ¹ | Includes lifts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over or within six feet horizontally of active or energized hydrocarbon-containing process equipment, • of personnel, or • that expose a synthetic sling to dynamic, shock, or snatch conditions. | | X | X | X ^{3,4} | | |
| Complex ¹ | Lifts where conditions require additional engineering input to properly access and address hazardous conditions, such as lifts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • involving expensive items, such as gas turbines, one of a kind articles, or major facility components whose loss would have serious impact on production operations, • near overhead electrical power lines as defined by OSHA 29CFR 1910.333, • with awkward shapes, unbalanced weight, unknown/difficult to estimate weight, or unknown center of gravity, • that are not standard or require special rigging or lifting equipment, • in tandem, • to upend, turn vertically 90 degrees an object with a crane, and • made during extreme environmental conditions. | | X | X | X | | X |
| Heavy ¹ (Offshore Pedestal Cranes Only) | Lifts in excess of 90% of the maximum rated capacity (static or dynamic) of an offshore pedestal crane. <i>Note: Heavy Lifts cannot proceed without obtaining from a Shell SCI written confirmation of the successful completion of a Heavy Lift Inspection.</i> | | X | X | X | X | X |

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Lift Risk Categorization Table, Continued

- 1: For Offshore Pedestal Cranes, QO shall be a Level 2 Qualified Operator
- 2: SEPCo's Local Work Instruction Standard (SSTLs and LOPs) only apply to production operations.
- 3: For personnel lifting involving Aerial Platforms, the SEPCo/Contractor Supervisor shall authorize, in writing, the use of the lifting appliance for each shift.
- 4: Does not apply to onshore single well locations where lifts are over or within six feet of the wellhead. Lifts made on multiple well locations or on locations covered by a Simultaneous Operations Plan (SimOps) require a SWP.

Acronyms used in this table:

SSTL - Site Specific Task List as per SEPCo's Standard HSE0176 Local Work Instructions

JSA - Job Safety Analysis as per SEPCo's Standard HSE0008 Safe Work Authorization

LOP - Local Operating Procedures as per SEPCo's Standard HSE0176 Local Work Instructions

SWP - Safe Work Permit per SEPCo's Standard HSE0008 Permit to Work

HLI - Heavy Lift Inspection as per this Standard OPS0055 Lifting & Hoisting

SWI - Supervision Walk Through jobsite (SEPCo/Contractor - shall be SEPCo Supervisor if on site)