

❖ General Pipe Handling

- Pipe spools are to be staged utilizing pipe stands, hardwood cribbing, or other project-approved devices for safe pipe handling and working.
- Pipe shall not be cribbed up with dunnage using a single stack; any pipe cribbed higher than 1 piece of dunnage must be pig panned
- Transporting spools with gantry or roust-a-bout lifts are not permitted – these devices are for hoisting only
- Pipe placed in a temporary configuration during installation that introduces the potential for the pipe to fall shall be lashed into place using appropriate lashing. Examples include:
 - Pipe placed in its final location without being welded out and adequately supported
 - During vessel dress out, where pipe is placed in its final location and welded out and supported, but the vessel is horizontal
- Secondary lashing on mechanical devices shall be used at the superintendent's discretion and must abide by the crane and rigging standard procedures

Refer to other side for proper pig penning/shoring guidelines.



❖ Pipe Stand Safety

- Used on flat, level, solid surfaces – sheets of ¾” plywood to be placed underneath stands over soil, gravel, or grating
- Damaged or dented pipe stands to be removed from service
- Always utilize load locking pin on the riser pipe sleeve
 - Raise the riser pipe to desired height and then insert the load locking pin.
 - The threaded stem on the V-head or pipe roller is then utilized for fine leveling adjustments
- Ensure the pipe stands have legible safe working load rating tags attached prior to use
- Load must be supported with center-of-gravity above the center of the pipe stand.
 - Do not hammer or force pipe stands into position
- Pipe stands are free standing support tools and lateral force is not to be applied to loads supported by pipe stands
- The safe working load of a pipe stand is affected by the load rating of the attachment being used in the pipe stand. When using an attachment with a load rating less than the pipe stand, the working load is that of the attachment.
- Modifying pipe stands or mix-matching parts are prohibited
- Ratchet straps are to be placed on at least two jack stands (one on each end) used to support all pipe 2.5” or larger (LB Pipe).



Pipe Stand Placing Requirements

Total Spool Length	Minimum Number of Stands Required
10' or less	3 Stands
11' to 20'	4 Stands
21' to 30'	5 Stands
Length of Single Run of Pipe	Minimum Number of Stands Required
15' or less	2 Stands
30' or less	4 Stands
45' or less	6 Stands

*Complex pipe spools to be evaluated by Superintendent for pipe stand placing requirements

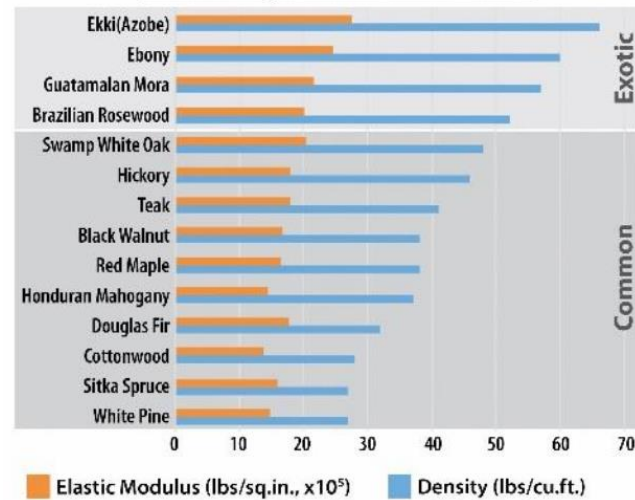
❖ General Cribbing Guidelines

- Pre-planning is vital to ensure proper load support, stability and distribution of weight
 - The higher elasticity, the greater the force is required to stretch or compress
- Cribbing Selection – Ensure blocks are reasonably clear of knots, not rotted, and unchecked
- Height of cribbing should not exceed 2 times the width (consult with KIE if deviating)
- In uneven terrain or surfaces, the use of a solid blocking base may be necessary
- Position dimensional blocking with the widest face on the top/bottom
- If necessary, install shims or wedges at the base and within the crib pile to maintain perpendicularity and to meet predetermined height requirements
- If planning to jack from the crib pile, ensure that a ‘column’ of blocking is below the jack
- If a load is being staged on soil or asphalt, the ground bearing pressure exerted by the load and blocking should be minimized whenever possible

$$\text{Share of Load (lbs)} \div \text{Cribbing Foot Print (sf)} = \text{Ground Bearing Pressure (psf)}$$

- Cribbing shall be pig panned, never single stacked
- Refer to the Corporate Rigging Manual for additional info

Material Properties of Selected Woods



Nominal Size	Common/Avg		Ekki	
	1ft	2ft	1ft	2ft
4" x 4"	2,500	1,400	4,500	2,600
6" x 6"	8,000	5,200	11,000	9,300
12" x 12"	35,000	35,000	49,000	49,000

