

Lifting

Lifting Operations - Readiness gate

BA-LFT-001

Purpose: Completed before lifting operations commence, to verify that the cranes, the gear, the people and the planning arrangements are in place for the lifts the campaign requires.

Frequency: Once per campaign, before lifting operations start | **Applies to:** Lifting | **Response set:** Yes / Partial / No / N/A, with a note and evidence against each item

Basis: publicly available industry guidance, principally IMCA and IOGP. This framework does not replace the diving contractor's safety management system, the client's own risk assessment, or applicable national legislation. | **Complete online at** barrierassurance.com

#	Question	Guidance and reference	Y / P / N / NA
1	Is the lifting management arrangement documented, with a named person accountable for lifting on site?	One name, known to the crane operators and the deck. Diffuse accountability is the root of most lifting findings. Ref: IMCA M187 (guidelines for lifting operations); ISO 45001	
2	Are all cranes and lifting appliances certified, thoroughly examined and within their period?	Check the certificate against the appliance as configured, including any jib or fly extension in use. Ref: IMCA M187; LOLER 1998 or the equivalent national regime; class requirements	
3	Is the load chart for each crane available, current and matched to the configuration in use?	The chart in the cab must be the chart for the rigging actually fitted. Ref: IMCA M171 (crane specification document); IMCA M187	
4	Is there a lifting gear register, and does it reconcile with the gear physically on board?	Spot-check five items both ways: register to deck, and deck to register. Unregistered gear is common. Ref: IMCA M187; IMCA M194	
5	Are crane operators, riggers and banksmen competent and certificated for the equipment in use?	Offshore crane operation is a distinct competence from onshore. Confirm the certification covers this crane type. Ref: IMCA C001 (competence assurance); IMCA M187	
6	Have the campaign's lifts been categorised, with engineered and non-routine lifts identified in advance?	The categorisation should exist before the lift is required, not be decided on the day. Ref: IMCA M187; DNV-ST-N001 (marine operations and marine warranty)	
7	Are dynamic amplification and splash zone effects accounted for in the lift planning for overside work?	For subsea lifts the splash zone case usually governs. Confirm it has been calculated, not assumed. Ref: DNV-ST-N001; IMCA M187	
8	Are the operating limits for lifting defined - sea state, wind and vessel motion?	Different limits for different lift classes. Confirm the numbers and who monitors them. Ref: IMCA M187; IMCA M220	
9	Have the dropped object hazards been surveyed, with securing arrangements in place at height?	Including lighting, ventilation covers and stored items, not only the loads being lifted. Ref: IMCA M187; IOGP 459 (Life-Saving Rules)	
10	Are simultaneous operations involving lifting assessed, particularly over diving or ROV work?	A load over a diver is the classic failure. Name the controlling authority and the stand-down trigger. Ref: IMCA M203; IMCA D060; IMCA R020	