

Table 5 - Categorise: Lift Categorisation Document

Lifting Categorisation Document			
Start at the top of the Document, working down the list. The first question that is answered 'YES' provides the categorisation of the lift in the righthand column, there is no requirement to proceed further.			
	YES	NO	Category
Is the approach/removal slew path for the lift obstructed?			3
Does the lift involve a mobile crane with a crane utilisation $\geq 75\%$ (including the weight contingency factor)?			
The lift involves lifting of personnel			
The load has a CoG above the lifting point, or a high CoG with the potential to become unstable			
The lift has limited boom clearance (i.e. < 1 m or 3.3 ft.)			
The load will be lifted directly over live plant with a crane utilization $\geq 70\%$.			
The lift is affected by proximity hazards (e.g. public road, overhead power cables, etc.).			
The lift occurs at a location where the load bearing capacity of the foundation material is unknown and cannot be measured.			
The lift exceeds the Entity maximum allowable lift ground bearing capacity (GBC).			
Tandem/multiple crane lift in which at least one crane cannot take the weight of the full load.			
The load is extremely valuable or irreplaceable (see Section 3 Definitions).			
The load contains hazardous material.			
The lift involves jacking tank walls / roofs or any load that is not self-supporting.			
The load is a non-rigid object (e.g. tank shell).			
The lift is non-returnable.			
The lift requires a heavy lift crane to be onsite.			
The lift involves Concrete Tilt Panel erection.			
The lift is made while a diver is in the water.			
The boom or boom extension has a combined length > 99 feet.			2
The lift is blind or conducted within a confined space, trench, or excavation.			
The load is unevenly distributed / eccentric whereby the suspension point is not directly above the load CoG.			
The load has an offset CoG without special slings to compensate, is an awkward shape, or has a large sail area.			
The load is fragile, its integrity is uncertain, or is difficult to sling (see Section 3 Definitions).			
The lift requires slings to be used at an angle $< 60^\circ$ from horizontal.			
The lift involves jacking tank walls / roofs or any self-supporting load.			
The lifting points used are NOT certified.			
Lift is a tailing operation (horizontal to vertical) and both cranes can individually take the full load.			
An excavator, forklift, or telehandler will be used with temporary installed attachments to lift the slung load.			
The lift $> 25,000$ lbs.			1
None of the above apply to this lift i.e. the load is pre-slung or very easily slung, with no external factors that complicate the operation?			
Is the lift routine in nature (i.e. occur at least once per month during maintenance, or are repeated over longer periods during TAR)?			
Is the site team experienced, and performed a similar lift recently?			

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