

ICS 13.100
CCS U 09



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 44171-2024

**Safety management requirements for important load lifting
operation in shipbuilding**

船舶制造重大件吊装作业安全管理要求

Issued on: June 25, 2024

Implemented on: January 1, 2025

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 3 Terms and definitions
- 4 General requirements
- 4.2 General safety requirements

1 Scope

GB 44171-2024 is the Chinese national standard on safety management requirements for important load lifting operation in shipbuilding, in the field of environment and health protection, safety. It carries no /T suffix, which in the Chinese system means compliance is mandatory: a product or a practice within its scope has to meet it to be lawfully made, sold or carried out in China. It was issued on 25 June 2024 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 January 2025. Classification: ICS 13.100, CCS U 09. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This document stipulates the general requirements, management responsibilities, and requirements of personnel in heavy-duty lifting operations in shipbuilding enterprises. Requirements, safety requirements for heavy-duty lifting operations and emergency management requirements. This document applies to the safety management of heavy-unit lifting operations in shipbuilding enterprises.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Hull rings A metal structural ring installed on a ship's hull section or other component to connect the lifting slings during lifting operations.

3.2 Joint lifting The two cranes are connected in an appropriate manner, with one crane controlling both cranes to perform joint lifting. The way.

3.3 Multi crane lifting A method in which two or more cranes are controlled and operated separately to lift the same object.

4 General requirements

4.1 Scope of major items Heavy items should be hoisted objects that meet any of the following conditions. The lifting load of a single lifting equipment exceeds 90% of the rated lifting capacity;

- a) Valuable equipment with an economic value of RMB 10 million or more, or key equipment that directly affects the completion of the task;
- b) Use cranes to lift together or two cranes, and the load borne by one crane is equal to or exceeds its rated lifting capacity. 70%;
- c) Objects that are oversized, irregular in shape, or have a shifted center of gravity that may collide with the crane during lifting operations. d)

Note. On this basis, shipbuilding enterprises determine the scope of major parts according to their production and operation characteristics and the conditions of their lifting equipment.

4.2 General safety requirements

4.2.1 Lifting operators should obtain a special equipment operator certificate before taking up their posts, hold the certificate and undergo regular review.

4.2.2 Lifting operators should wear personal protective equipment as required and comply with safety regulations and operating procedures.

4.2.3 Crane operators should be familiar with the structure, performance and lifting command signals of the crane. If any abnormality is found in the crane, the crane operator should stop the crane immediately.