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First edition
2018-05

Offshore containers and associated lifting sets —

Part 3: Periodic inspection, examination and testing

*Containeurs offshore et dispositifs de levage associés —
Partie 3: Inspection périodique, examen et test*



Reference number
ISO 10855-3:2018(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#).

A list of all the parts of ISO 10855 can be found on the ISO website.

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Introduction

ISO 10855 (all parts) meets the requirements of IMO MSC/Circular 860^[1] for the design, construction, inspection, testing and in-service examination of offshore containers and associated lifting sets which are handled in open seas.

This document does not specify certification requirements for offshore containers which are covered by the IMO Circular 860 and SOLAS. IMO MSC/Circ.860 requires certification of offshore containers “by national administrations or organizations duly authorized by the Administration”, which should take account of both the calculations and the testing, “taking into account the dynamic lifting and impact forces that can occur when handling such equipment in open seas”. Further information about certification can be found in informative [Annex A](#) of this document.

ISO 10855 (all parts) does not cover operational use or maintenance, for which there are a number of industry guidelines which can be referred to. Some are listed in the Bibliography.

Under conditions in which offshore containers are often transported and handled, the 'normal' rate of wear and tear is high, and damage necessitating repair will occur. However, containers designed and manufactured according to ISO 10855 (all parts) will have sufficient strength to withstand the normal forces encountered in offshore operations, and will not suffer complete failure even if subject to more extreme loads.