

Specialized Equipment Scheduling Worksheet

Specialized marine equipment often falls into the gaps between standard forms. The place it breaks most is where equipment crosses operating environments. List each piece of specialized equipment below, mark every environment it works in, then use the reference key to see where coverage needs a closer look before you bind.

STEP 1 • MAP THE EQUIPMENT

For each piece of specialized equipment on the account, check every environment it operates in, even occasionally. Equipment that touches more than one environment is where standard forms most often leave a gap.

EQUIPMENT (WHAT IT IS)	REPLACEMENT VALUE	LAND	DOCKSIDE	AFLOAT	OVER WATER	UNDERWATER	CURRENT FORM
1		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
2		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
3		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
4		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
5		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
6		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
7		☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

Land: yard, shop, storage, land transit **Dockside:** on docks, piers, wharves **Afloat:** on or from a vessel, barge, or platform **Over water:** operating above water **Underwater:** submerged operation

STEP 2 • READ THE GAPS

Match what you checked above against the triggers below. Each one points to where a standard form commonly fails to respond.

Where coverage commonly breaks — check any that match your rows above	
Checked both a land column (Land / Dockside) and a water column (Afloat / Over water / Underwater)	The most common gap. An inland marine floater may exclude the waterborne exposure.
Checked Underwater	Many equipment floaters exclude submerged operation entirely. Hull forms typically will not schedule equipment that is not permanently installed on a vessel, so submerged tools fall between the two.
Checked Over water	Confirm the form responds while the equipment is over water, not only while it sits on a fixed surface. Over-water exclusions can apply the moment the equipment crosses the waterline.
Checked Afloat	Check whether coverage requires the equipment to be permanently installed on, or scheduled to, a specific vessel. Portable equipment moved between vessels is often not covered under a vessel-scheduled form.
Replacement value at or above \$100,000	Electronic-equipment sublimits on standard floaters frequently cover only a fraction of sophisticated systems. Confirm the scheduled limit reflects full replacement value, not a default sublimit.
Any water environment checked	Confirm third-party liability from operating the equipment is addressed. Standard GL forms were often not written for unmanned or remotely operated systems working near infrastructure or third-party vessels.

This worksheet is a placement aid, not a statement of coverage. Coverage terms are determined by the policy forms actually issued. When in doubt about how a form responds to a specific piece of equipment, bring the account to a marine specialist before binding.

How to Work the Account

The worksheet on the reverse maps where the gaps are. These four steps turn that map into a clean submission and a coverage structure that follows each piece of equipment across every environment it works in.

1. Inventory the equipment and what it does

Capture more than make, model, and value. Note where each piece operates, how it is used, and what happens when it fails or is damaged. Equipment that operates in multiple environments needs coverage that follows it across those environments.

2. Identify the current form and read its exclusions

For each piece, find the form covering it today and read what it excludes. Sublimits, environmental exclusions, and use-based restrictions are common. A piece of equipment that appears to be covered often isn't, once the exclusions are read carefully.

We would recommend reading the policy from back to front. Read the exclusions first to realize how much coverage you are missing.

3. Check for third-party liability exposure

ROVs, drones, and other systems operating in shared environments, near infrastructure, or on third-party vessels can create liability scenarios that standard GL forms were not written to handle. Confirm that exposure is addressed, not assumed.

4. Bring the account to a marine specialist before binding

Standard market carriers will often write what they are comfortable with and exclude the rest. A commercial marine MGA can evaluate the full equipment profile and structure coverage that does not leave gaps at the edges of what standard forms will write.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT THAT COMMONLY CREATES PLACEMENT PROBLEMS

- Remotely operated vehicles (ROVs)
- Unmanned aerial systems (drones)
- Autonomous / semi-autonomous surface vessels
- Subsea tooling systems
- Integrated sensor & monitoring platforms

BEFORE YOU BIND

A piece of equipment that looks covered often isn't, once the exclusions are read carefully. Any item you flagged on the worksheet is worth confirming with a marine specialist before you place or renew the account. LIG can evaluate the full equipment profile and structure coverage that follows each piece across every environment it works in.