

CCS

Circular

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Attain: Relevant departments of the Headquarters of CCS, the Society's surveyors, Plan Approval Centers, related shipowners, ship management companies, shipyards and designers.

Notice on list of IMO requirements which will enter into force from the first half of 2013 (1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013)

There are 10 IMO requirements which will enter into force from the first half of 2013 (1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013), which are mandatory requirements the amendments of SOLAS Convention、MARPOL Convention and other Convention and Code. Please see attached Table 1.

CCS had been authorized by governments of 31 countries or regions to perform statutory surveys for the ships flying their flags at present. CCS will implement the resolutions in Table 1 taking into account the requirements from 31 countries or regions.

The resolutions in Table 1 can be brown the English version according to the link.

Should you have any question during the implementation of the Circulars, please contact:
Technical Management Dept. of the Headquarters.

Table 1

No.	Resolution	title	valid from
1	MEPC.200(62)	AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973 (Special Area Provisions and the Designation of the Baltic Sea as a Special Area under MARPOL Annex IV)	2013-01-01
2	MEPC.201(62)	AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973 (Revised MARPOL Annex V)	2013-01-01
3	MEPC.202(62)	AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1997 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO	2013-01-01
4	MEPC.203(62)	AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1997 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO	2013-01-01
5	MSC.317(89)	ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, AS AMENDED	2013-01-01
6	MSC.318(89)	ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME SOLID BULK CARGOES (IMSBC) CODE	2013-01-01
7	MSC.320(89)	ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCE (LSA) CODE	2013-01-01
8	MSC.288(87)	PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS FOR CARGO OIL TANKS OF CRUDE OIL TANKERS	2013-01-01 (contract)
9	MEPC.212(63)	2012 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DESIGN INDEX (EEDI) FOR NEW SHIPS	2013-01-01

ANNEX 12

RESOLUTION MEPC.200(62)

Adopted on 15 July 2011

**AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO
THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF
POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973**

**(Special Area Provisions and the Designation of the Baltic Sea as a Special Area under
MARPOL Annex IV)**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

NOTING article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1973 Convention") and article VI of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1978 Protocol") which together specify the amendment procedure of the 1978 Protocol and confer upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 Protocol (MARPOL 73/78),

HAVING CONSIDERED draft amendments to Annex IV of MARPOL 73/78,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex IV of MARPOL 73/78, the text of which is set out at annex to the present resolution;
2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 unless, prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;
3. INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article 16(2)(e) of the 1973 Convention, to transmit to all Parties to MARPOL 73/78 certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex;
5. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General to transmit to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL 73/78 copies of the present resolution and its Annex.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO MARPOL ANNEX IV

- 1 *New paragraphs 5bis, 7bis, and 7ter are added to regulation 1:*

"5bis *Special area* means a sea area where for recognized technical reasons in relation to its oceanographical and ecological condition and to the particular character of its traffic the adoption of special mandatory methods for the prevention of sea pollution by sewage is required.

The special areas are:

- .1 the Baltic Sea area as defined in regulation 1.11.2 of Annex I; and
- .2 any other sea area designated by the Organization in accordance with criteria and procedures for designation of special areas with respect to prevention of pollution by sewage from ships¹.

7bis *A passenger* means every person other than:

- .1 the master and the members of the crew or other persons employed or engaged in any capacity on board a ship on the business of that ship; and
- .2 a child under one year of age.

7ter *A passenger ship* means a ship which carries more than twelve passengers.

For the application of regulation 11.3, a *new passenger ship* is a passenger ship:

- .1 for which the building contract is placed, or in the absence of a building contract, the keel of which is laid, or which is in a similar stage of construction, on or after 1 January 2016; or
- .2 the delivery of which is two years or more after 1 January 2016.

An existing passenger ship is a passenger ship which is not a new passenger ship."

- 2 *New paragraph 2 is added to regulation 9:*

"2 By derogation from paragraph 1, every passenger ship which, in accordance with regulation 2, is required to comply with the provisions of this Annex, and for which regulation 11.3 applies while in a special area, shall be equipped with one of the following sewage systems:

¹ Refer to Assembly resolution A.927(22), Guidelines for the designation of special areas under MARPOL 73/78 and guidelines for the identification and designation of particularly sensitive sea areas.

- .1 a sewage treatment plant which shall be of a type approved by the Administration, taking into account the standards and test methods developed by the Organization,² or
- .2 a holding tank of the capacity to the satisfaction of the Administration for the retention of all sewage, having regard to the operation of the ship, the number of persons on board and other relevant factors. The holding tank shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the Administration and shall have a means to indicate visually the amount of its contents."

3 *Regulation 11 is replaced by the following:*

Regulation 11

Discharge of sewage

"A *Discharge of sewage from ships other than passenger ships in all areas and discharge of sewage from passenger ships outside special areas*

1 Subject to the provisions of regulation 3 of this Annex, the discharge of sewage into the sea is prohibited, except when:

- .1 the ship is discharging comminuted and disinfected sewage using a system approved by the Administration in accordance with regulation 9.1.2 of this Annex at a distance of more than 3 nautical miles from the nearest land, or sewage which is not comminuted or disinfected at a distance of more than 12 nautical miles from the nearest land, provided that, in any case, the sewage that has been stored in holding tanks, or sewage originating from spaces containing living animals, shall not be discharged instantaneously but at a moderate rate when the ship is *en route* and proceeding at not less than 4 knots; the rate of discharge shall be approved by the Administration based upon standards developed by the Organization³; or
- .2 the ship has in operation an approved sewage treatment plant which has been certified by the Administration to meet the operational requirements referred to in regulation 9.1.1 of this Annex, and the effluent shall not produce visible floating solids nor cause discoloration of the surrounding water.

2 The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to ships operating in the waters under the jurisdiction of a State and visiting ships from other States while they are in these waters and are discharging sewage in accordance with such less stringent requirements as may be imposed by such State.

² Refer to the [draft 2012] Guidelines on Implementation of Effluent Standards and Performance Tests for Sewage Treatment Plants adopted by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the Organization by [resolution MEPC....].

³ Refer to the Recommendation on standards for the rate of discharge of untreated sewage from ships adopted by the Marine Environmental Protection Committee of the Organization by resolution MEPC.157(55).

B Discharge of sewage from passenger ships within a special area

3 Subject to the provisions of regulation 3 of this Annex, the discharge of sewage from a passenger ship within a special area shall be prohibited:

- a) for new passenger ships on, or after 1 January 2016, subject to regulation 12*bis*, subparagraph 2; and
- b) for existing passenger ships on, or after 1 January 2018, subject to regulation 12*bis*, subparagraph 2,

except when the following conditions are satisfied:

the ship has in operation an approved sewage treatment plant which has been certified by the Administration to meet the operational requirements referred to in regulation 9.2.1 of this Annex, and the effluent shall not produce visible floating solids nor cause discoloration of the surrounding water.

C General requirements

4 When the sewage is mixed with wastes or waste water covered by other Annexes of MARPOL, the requirements of those Annexes shall be complied with in addition to the requirements of this Annex."

4 *New regulation 12bis is added as follows:*

"12bis Reception facilities for passenger ships in Special Areas

.1 Each Party, the coastline of which borders a special area, undertakes to ensure that:

- .1 facilities for the reception of sewage are provided in ports and terminals which are in a special area and which are used by passenger ships;
- .2 the facilities are adequate to meet the needs of those passenger ships; and
- .3 the facilities are operated so as not to cause undue delay to those passenger ships.

.2 The Government of each Party concerned shall notify the Organization of the measures taken pursuant to subparagraph .1 of this regulation. Upon receipt of sufficient notifications in accordance with subparagraph .1 the Organization shall establish a date from which the requirements of regulation 11.3 in respect of the area in question shall take effect. The Organization shall notify all Parties of the date so established no less than twelve months in advance of that date. Until the date so established, ships while navigating in the special area shall comply with the requirements of regulation 11.1 of this Annex."

**AMENDMENTS TO THE
FORM OF INTERNATIONAL SEWAGE POLLUTION PREVENTION CERTIFICATE**

- 1 *The following text is added under the heading "Particulars of ship":*

Type of ship for the application of regulation 11.3:*

New/Existing passenger ship

Ship other than a passenger ship

- 2 *Amend paragraph *1.1. to read as follows:*

*1.1. Description of the sewage treatment plant:

Type of sewage treatment plant

Name of manufacturer

The sewage treatment plant is certified by the Administration to meet the effluent standards as provided for in resolution MEPC.2(VI).

The sewage treatment plant is certified by the Administration to meet the effluent standards as provided for in resolution MEPC.159(55).

The sewage treatment plant is certified by the Administration to meet the effluent standards as provided for in [resolution MEPC....].[§]

* Delete as appropriate.

§ The number of the MEPC resolution will be inserted when the standards have been adopted by the MEPC at a future session.

ANNEX 13

RESOLUTION MEPC.201(62)

Adopted on 15 July 2011

**AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING TO
THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF
POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973**

(Revised MARPOL Annex V)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

NOTING article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1973 Convention") and article VI of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1978 Protocol") which together specify the amendment procedure of the 1978 Protocol and confer upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 Protocol (MARPOL 73/78),

HAVING CONSIDERED draft amendments to Annex V of MARPOL 73/78,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex V of MARPOL 73/78, the text of which is set out at annex to the present resolution;
2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012 unless, prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;
3. INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article 16(2)(e) of the 1973 Convention, to transmit to all Parties to MARPOL 73/78 certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex;
5. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General to transmit to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL 73/78 copies of the present resolution and its Annex.

ANNEX

REVISED MARPOL ANNEX V

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION BY GARBAGE FROM SHIPS

Regulation 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Annex:

- 1 *Animal carcasses* means the bodies of any animals that are carried on board as cargo and that die or are euthanized during the voyage.
- 2 *Cargo residues* means the remnants of any cargo which are not covered by other Annexes to the present Convention and which remain on the deck or in holds following loading or unloading, including loading and unloading excess or spillage, whether in wet or dry condition or entrained in wash water but does not include cargo dust remaining on the deck after sweeping or dust on the external surfaces of the ship.
- 3 *Cooking oil* means any type of edible oil or animal fat used or intended to be used for the preparation or cooking of food, but does not include the food itself that is prepared using these oils.
- 4 *Domestic wastes* means all types of wastes not covered by other Annexes that are generated in the accommodation spaces on board the ship. Domestic wastes does not include grey water.
- 5 *En route* means that the ship is underway at sea on a course or courses, including deviation from the shortest direct route, which as far as practicable for navigational purposes, will cause any discharge to be spread over as great an area of the sea as is reasonable and practicable.
- 6 *Fishing gear* means any physical device or part thereof or combination of items that may be placed on or in the water or on the sea-bed with the intended purpose of capturing, or controlling for subsequent capture or harvesting, marine or fresh water organisms.
- 7 *Fixed or floating platforms* means fixed or floating structures located at sea which are engaged in the exploration, exploitation or associated offshore processing of sea-bed mineral resources.
- 8 *Food wastes* means any spoiled or unspoiled food substances and includes fruits, vegetables, dairy products, poultry, meat products and food scraps generated aboard ship.
- 9 *Garbage* means all kinds of food wastes, domestic wastes and operational wastes, all plastics, cargo residues, cooking oil, fishing gear, and animal carcasses generated during the normal operation of the ship and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically except those substances which are defined or listed in other Annexes to the present Convention. Garbage does not include fresh fish and parts thereof generated as a result of fishing activities undertaken during the voyage, or as a result of aquaculture activities which involve the transport of fish

including shellfish for placement in the aquaculture facility and the transport of harvested fish including shellfish from such facilities to shore for processing.

- 10 *Incinerator ashes* means ash and clinkers resulting from shipboard incinerators used for the incineration of garbage.
- 11 *Nearest land.* The term "from the nearest land" means from the baseline from which the territorial sea of the territory in question is established in accordance with international law, except that, for the purposes of the present Annex, "from the nearest land" off the north-eastern coast of Australia shall mean from a line drawn from a point on the coast of Australia in:
- latitude 11°00' S, longitude 142°08' E
to a point in latitude 10°35' S, longitude 141°55' E,
thence to a point latitude 10°00' S, longitude 142°00' E,
thence to a point latitude 09°10' S, longitude 143°52' E,
thence to a point latitude 09°00' S, longitude 144°30' E,
thence to a point latitude 10°41' S, longitude 145°00' E,
thence to a point latitude 13°00' S, longitude 145°00' E,
thence to a point latitude 15°00' S, longitude 146°00' E,
thence to a point latitude 17°30' S, longitude 147°00' E,
thence to a point latitude 21°00' S, longitude 152°55' E,
thence to a point latitude 24°30' S, longitude 154°00' E,
thence to a point on the coast of Australia in
latitude 24°42' S, longitude 153°15' E.
- 12 *Operational wastes* means all solid wastes (including slurries) not covered by other Annexes that are collected on board during normal maintenance or operations of a ship, or used for cargo stowage and handling. Operational wastes also includes cleaning agents and additives contained in cargo hold and external wash water. Operational wastes does not include grey water, bilge water, or other similar discharges essential to the operation of a ship, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.
- 13 *Plastic* means a solid material which contains as an essential ingredient one or more high molecular mass polymers and which is formed (shaped) during either manufacture of the polymer or the fabrication into a finished product by heat and/or pressure. Plastics have material properties ranging from hard and brittle to soft and elastic. For the purposes of this annex, "all plastics" means all garbage that consists of or includes plastic in any form, including synthetic ropes, synthetic fishing nets, plastic garbage bags and incinerator ashes from plastic products.
- 14 *Special area* means a sea area where for recognized technical reasons in relation to its oceanographic and ecological condition and to the particular character of its traffic the adoption of special mandatory methods for the prevention of sea pollution by garbage is required.

For the purposes of this Annex the special areas are the Mediterranean Sea area, the Baltic Sea area, the Black Sea area, the Red Sea area, the Gulfs area, the North Sea area, the Antarctic area and the Wider Caribbean Region, which are defined as follows:

- .1 The Mediterranean Sea area means the Mediterranean Sea proper including the gulfs and seas therein with the boundary between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea constituted by the 41° N parallel and bounded to the west by the Straits of Gibraltar at the meridian 5°36' W.

- .2 The Baltic Sea area means the Baltic Sea proper with the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland and the entrance to the Baltic Sea bounded by the parallel of the Skaw in the Skagerrak at 57° 44.8' N.
- .3 The Black Sea area means the Black Sea proper with the boundary between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea constituted by the parallel 41° N.
- .4 The Red Sea area means the Red Sea proper including the Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba bounded at the south by the rhumb line between Ras si Ane (12° 28.5' N, 43° 19.6' E) and Husn Murad (12° 40.4' N, 43° 30.2' E).
- .5 The Gulfs area means the sea area located north-west of the rhumb line between Ras al Hadd (22° 30' N, 59° 48' E) and Ras al Fasteh (25° 04' N, 61° 25' E).
- .6 The North Sea area means the North Sea proper including seas therein with the boundary between:
 - .1 the North Sea southwards of latitude 62° N and eastwards of longitude 4° W;
 - .2 the Skagerrak, the southern limit of which is determined east of the Skaw by latitude 57° 44.8' N; and
 - .3 the English Channel and its approaches eastwards of longitude 5° W and northwards of latitude 48° 30' N.
- .7 The Antarctic area means the sea area south of latitude 60° S.
- .8 The Wider Caribbean Region means the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea proper including the bays and seas therein and that portion of the Atlantic Ocean within the boundary constituted by the 30° N parallel from Florida eastward to 77°30' W meridian, thence a rhumb line to the intersection of 20° N parallel and 59° W meridian, thence a rhumb line to the intersection of 7°20' N parallel and 50° W meridian, thence a rhumb line drawn southwesterly to the eastern boundary of French Guiana.

Regulation 2

Application

Unless expressly provided otherwise, the provisions of this Annex shall apply to all ships.

Regulation 3

General prohibition on discharge of garbage into the sea

- 1 Discharge of all garbage into the sea is prohibited, except as provided otherwise in regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Annex.
- 2 Except as provided in regulation 7 of this Annex, discharge into the sea of all plastics, including but not limited to synthetic ropes, synthetic fishing nets, plastic garbage bags and incinerator ashes from plastic products is prohibited.
- 3 Except as provided in regulation 7 of this Annex, the discharge into the sea of cooking oil is prohibited.

Regulation 4

Discharge of garbage outside special areas

1 Subject to the provisions of regulations 5, 6, and 7 of this Annex, discharge of the following garbage into the sea outside special areas shall only be permitted while the ship is en route and as far as practicable from the nearest land, but in any case not less than:

- .1 3 nautical miles from the nearest land for food wastes which have been passed through a comminuter or grinder. Such comminuted or ground food wastes shall be capable of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25 mm.
- .2 12 nautical miles from the nearest land for food wastes that have not been treated in accordance with subparagraph .1 above.
- .3 12 nautical miles from the nearest land for cargo residues that cannot be recovered using commonly available methods for unloading. These cargo residues shall not contain any substances classified as harmful to the marine environment, taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization.
- .4 For animal carcasses, discharge shall occur as far from the nearest land as possible, taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.

2 Cleaning agents or additives contained in cargo hold, deck and external surfaces wash water may be discharged into the sea, but these substances must not be harmful to the marine environment, taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization.

3 When garbage is mixed with or contaminated by other substances prohibited from discharge or having different discharge requirements, the more stringent requirements shall apply.

Regulation 5

Special requirements for discharge of garbage from fixed or floating platforms

1 Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this regulation, the discharge into the sea of any garbage is prohibited from fixed or floating platforms and from all other ships when alongside or within 500 m of such platforms.

2 Food wastes may be discharged into the sea from fixed or floating platforms located more than 12 nautical miles from the nearest land and from all other ships when alongside or within 500 m of such platforms, but only when the wastes have been passed through a comminuter or grinder. Such comminuted or ground food wastes shall be capable of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25 mm.

Regulation 6

Discharge of garbage within special areas

1 Discharge of the following garbage into the sea within special areas shall only be permitted while the ship is en route and as follows:

- .1 Discharge into the sea of food wastes as far as practicable from the nearest land, but not less than 12 nautical miles from the nearest land or the nearest ice shelf. Food wastes shall be comminuted or ground and shall be capable

of passing through a screen with openings no greater than 25 mm. Food wastes shall not be contaminated by any other garbage type. Discharge of introduced avian products, including poultry and poultry parts, is not permitted in the Antarctic area unless it has been treated to be made sterile.

.2 Discharge of cargo residues that cannot be recovered using commonly available methods for unloading, where all the following conditions are satisfied:

- .1 Cargo residues, cleaning agents or additives, contained in hold washing water do not include any substances classified as harmful to the marine environment, taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization;
- .2 Both the port of departure and the next port of destination are within the special area and the ship will not transit outside the special area between those ports;
- .3 No adequate reception facilities are available at those ports taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization; and
- .4 Where the conditions of subparagraphs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 of this paragraph have been fulfilled, discharge of cargo hold washing water containing residues shall be made as far as practicable from the nearest land or the nearest ice shelf and not less than 12 nautical miles from the nearest land or the nearest ice shelf.

2 Cleaning agents or additives contained in deck and external surfaces wash water may be discharged into the sea, but only if these substances are not harmful to the marine environment, taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization.

3 The following rules (in addition to the rules in paragraph 1 of this regulation) apply with respect to the Antarctic area:

- .1 Each Party at whose ports ships depart en route to or arrive from the Antarctic area undertakes to ensure that as soon as practicable adequate facilities are provided for the reception of all garbage from all ships, without causing undue delay, and according to the needs of the ships using them.
- .2 Each Party shall ensure that all ships entitled to fly its flag, before entering the Antarctic area, have sufficient capacity on board for the retention of all garbage, while operating in the area and have concluded arrangements to discharge such garbage at a reception facility after leaving the area.

4 When garbage is mixed with or contaminated by other substances prohibited from discharge or having different discharge requirements, the more stringent requirements shall apply.

Regulation 7
Exceptions

- 1 Regulations 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Annex shall not apply to:
 - .1 The discharge of garbage from a ship necessary for the purpose of securing the safety of a ship and those on board or saving life at sea; or
 - .2 The accidental loss of garbage resulting from damage to a ship or its equipment, provided that all reasonable precautions have been taken before and after the occurrence of the damage, to prevent or minimize the accidental loss; or
 - .3 The accidental loss of fishing gear from a ship provided that all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent such loss; or
 - .4 The discharge of fishing gear from a ship for the protection of the marine environment or for the safety of that ship or its crew.
- 2 Exception of *en route*:
 - .1 The *en route* requirements of regulations 4 and 6 shall not apply to the discharge of food wastes where it is clear the retention on board of these food wastes presents an imminent health risk to the people on board.

Regulation 8
Reception facilities

- 1 Each Party undertakes to ensure the provision of adequate facilities at ports and terminals for the reception of garbage without causing undue delay to ships, and according to the needs of the ships using them.
- 2 Each Party shall notify the Organization for transmission to the Contracting Parties concerned of all cases where the facilities provided under this regulation are alleged to be inadequate.
- 3 Reception facilities within special areas
 - .1 Each Party, the coastline of which borders a special area, undertakes to ensure that as soon as possible, in all ports and terminals within the special area, adequate reception facilities are provided, taking into account the needs of ships operating in these areas.
 - .2 Each Party concerned shall notify the Organization of the measures taken pursuant to subparagraph 3.1 of this regulation. Upon receipt of sufficient notifications the Organization shall establish a date from which the requirements of regulation 6 of this Annex in respect of the area in question are to take effect. The Organization shall notify all Parties of the date so established no less than twelve months in advance of that date. Until the date so established, ships that are navigating in a special area shall comply with the requirements of regulation 4 of this Annex as regards discharges outside special areas.

Regulation 9

Port State control on operational requirements¹

1 A ship when in a port or an offshore terminal of another Party is subject to inspection by officers duly authorized by such Party concerning operational requirements under this Annex, where there are clear grounds for believing that the master or crew are not familiar with essential shipboard procedures relating to the prevention of pollution by garbage.

2 In the circumstances given in paragraph 1 of this regulation, the Party shall take such steps as will ensure that the ship shall not sail until the situation has been brought to order in accordance with the requirements of this Annex.

3 Procedures relating to the port State control prescribed in article 5 of the present Convention shall apply to this regulation.

4 Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to limit the rights and obligations of a Party carrying out control over operational requirements specifically provided for in the present Convention.

Regulation 10

Placards, garbage management plans² and garbage record-keeping

1 .1 Every ship of 12 m or more in length overall and fixed or floating platforms shall display placards which notify the crew and passengers of the discharge requirements of regulations 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this Annex, as applicable.

.2 The placards shall be written in the working language of the ship's crew and, for ships engaged in voyages to ports or offshore terminals under the jurisdiction of other Parties to the Convention, shall also be in English, French or Spanish.

2 Every ship of 100 gross tonnage and above, and every ship which is certified to carry 15 or more persons, and fixed or floating platforms shall carry a garbage management plan which the crew shall follow. This plan shall provide written procedures for minimizing, collecting, storing, processing and disposing of garbage, including the use of the equipment on board. It shall also designate the person or persons in charge of carrying out the plan. Such a plan shall be based on the guidelines developed by the Organization² and written in the working language of the crew.

3 Every ship of 400 gross tonnage and above and every ship which is certified to carry 15 or more persons engaged in voyages to ports or offshore terminals under the jurisdiction of another Party to the Convention and every fixed or floating platform shall be provided with a Garbage Record Book. The Garbage Record Book, whether as a part of the ship's official log-book or otherwise, shall be in the form specified in the appendix to this Annex:

¹ Refer to the Procedures for port State control adopted by the Organization by resolution A.787(19) and amended by A.882(21); see IMO sales publication IA650E.

² Refer to the Guidelines for the development of garbage management plans adopted by the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the Organization by resolution MEPC.71(38); see MEPC/Circ.317 and IMO sales publication IA656E.

- .1 Each discharge into the sea or to a reception facility, or a completed incineration, shall be promptly recorded in the Garbage Record Book and signed for on the date of the discharge or incineration by the officer in charge. Each completed page of the Garbage Record Book shall be signed by the master of the ship. The entries in the Garbage Record Book shall be at least in English, French or Spanish. Where the entries are also made in an official language of the State whose flag the ship is entitled to fly, the entries in that language shall prevail in case of a dispute or discrepancy;
 - .2 The entry for each discharge or incineration shall include date and time, position of the ship, category of the garbage and the estimated amount discharged or incinerated;
 - .3 The Garbage Record Book shall be kept on board the ship or the fixed or floating platform, and in such a place as to be readily available for inspection at all reasonable times. This document shall be preserved for a period of at least two years from the date of the last entry made in it;
 - .4 In the event of any discharge or accidental loss referred to in regulation 7 of this Annex an entry shall be made in the Garbage Record Book, or in the case of any ship of less than 400 gross tonnage, an entry shall be made in the ship's official log-book, of the location, circumstances of, and the reasons for the discharge or loss, details of the items discharged or lost, and the reasonable precautions taken to prevent or minimize such discharge or accidental loss.
- 4 The Administration may waive the requirements for Garbage Record Books for:
- .1 Any ship engaged on voyages of one (1) hour or less in duration which is certified to carry 15 or more persons; or
 - .2 Fixed or floating platforms.
- 5 The competent authority of the Government of a Party to the Convention may inspect the Garbage Record Books or ship's official log-book on board any ship to which this regulation applies while the ship is in its ports or offshore terminals and may make a copy of any entry in those books, and may require the master of the ship to certify that the copy is a true copy of such an entry. Any copy so made, which has been certified by the master of the ship as a true copy of an entry in the ship's Garbage Record Book or ship's official log-book, shall be admissible in any judicial proceedings as evidence of the facts stated in the entry. The inspection of a Garbage Record Book or ship's official log-book and the taking of a certified copy by the competent authority under this paragraph shall be performed as expeditiously as possible without causing the ship to be unduly delayed.
- 6 The accidental loss or discharge of fishing gear as provided for in regulations 7.1.3 and 7.1.3bis which poses a significant threat to the marine environment or navigation shall be reported to the State whose flag the ship is entitled to fly, and, where the loss or discharge occurs within waters subject to the jurisdiction of a coastal State, also to that coastal State.

APPENDIX
FORM OF GARBAGE RECORD BOOK

Name of ship: _____

Distinctive number or letters: _____

IMO No.: _____

Period: _____ From: _____ To: _____

1 Introduction

In accordance with regulation 10 of Annex V of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL), a record is to be kept of each discharge operation or completed incineration. This includes discharges into the sea, to reception facilities, or to other ships, as well as the accidental loss of garbage.

2 Garbage and garbage management

Garbage means all kinds of food wastes, domestic wastes and operational wastes, all plastics, cargo residues, cooking oil, fishing gear, and animal carcasses generated during the normal operation of the ship and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically except those substances which are defined or listed in other Annexes to the present Convention. Garbage does not include fresh fish and parts thereof generated as a result of fishing activities undertaken during the voyage, or as a result of aquaculture activities which involve the transport of fish including shellfish for placement in the aquaculture facility and the transport of harvested fish including shellfish from such facilities to shore for processing.

The Guidelines for the Implementation of Annex V of MARPOL³ should also be referred to for relevant information.

3 Description of the garbage

Garbage is to be grouped into categories for the purposes of the Garbage Record Book (or ship's official log-book) as follows:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| A | Plastics |
| B | Food wastes |
| C | Domestic Wastes |
| D | Cooking Oil |
| E | Incinerator ashes |
| F | Operational wastes |

³ Refer to the Guidelines for the Implementation of Annex V of MARPOL 73/78, as amended by resolutions.

- G Cargo residues
- H Animal Carcass(es)
- I Fishing Gear⁴

4 Entries in the Garbage Record Book

4.1 Entries in the Garbage Record Book shall be made on each of the following occasions:

4.1.1 When garbage is discharged to a reception facility⁵ ashore or to other ships:

- .1 Date and time of discharge
- .2 Port or facility, or name of ship
- .3 Categories of garbage discharged
- .4 Estimated amount discharged for each category in cubic metres
- .5 Signature of officer in charge of the operation.

4.1.2 When garbage is incinerated:

- .1 Date and time of start and stop of incineration
- .2 Position of the ship (latitude and longitude) at the start and stop of incineration
- .3 Categories of garbage incinerated
- .4 Estimated amount incinerated in cubic metres
- .5 Signature of the officer in charge of the operation.

4.1.3 When garbage is discharged into the sea in accordance with regulations 4, 5 or 6 of Annex V of MARPOL:

- .1 Date and time of discharge
- .2 Position of the ship (latitude and longitude). Note: for cargo residue discharges, include discharge start and stop positions.
- .3 Category of garbage discharged
- .4 Estimated amount discharged for each category in cubic metres
- .5 Signature of the officer in charge of the operation.

4.1.4 Accidental or other exceptional discharges or loss of garbage into the sea, including in accordance with regulation 7 of Annex V of MARPOL:

- .1 Date and time of occurrence
- .2 Port or position of the ship at time of occurrence (latitude, longitude and water depth if known)
- .3 Categories of garbage discharged or lost
- .4 Estimated amount for each category in cubic metres
- .5 The reason for the discharge or loss and general remarks.

⁴ Refer to Guidelines to be developed by the Organization.

⁵ Ship's masters should obtain from the operator of the reception facilities, which includes barges and trucks, a receipt or certificate specifying the estimated amount of garbage transferred. The receipts or certificates must be kept together with the Garbage Record Book.

4.2 Amount of garbage

The amount of garbage on board should be estimated in cubic metres, if possible separately according to category. The Garbage Record Book contains many references to estimated amount of garbage. It is recognized that the accuracy of estimating amounts of garbage is left to interpretation. Volume estimates will differ before and after processing. Some processing procedures may not allow for a usable estimate of volume, e.g., the continuous processing of food waste. Such factors should be taken into consideration when making and interpreting entries made in a record.

RECORD OF GARBAGE DISCHARGES

Ship's name: _____

Distinctive No., or letters: _____

IMO No.: _____

Garbage categories:

- A. Plastics
- B. Food wastes
- C. Domestic wastes (e.g., paper products, rags, glass, metal, bottles, crockery, etc.)
- D. Cooking oil
- E. Incinerator Ashes
- F. Operational wastes
- G. Cargo residues
- H. Animal Carcass(es)
- I. Fishing gear

NEW TABLE LAYOUT AS BELOW:

Date/ Time	Position of the Ship/Remarks (e.g., accidental loss)	Category	Estimated Amount Discharged or Incinerated	To Sea	To Reception Facility	Incineration	Certification/ Signature

Master's signature: _____ Date: _____

ANNEX 14

RESOLUTION MEPC.202(62)

Adopted on 15 July 2011

**AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1997 TO AMEND THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM
SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO**

**(Designation of the United States Caribbean Sea Emission Control Area and
exemption of certain ships operating in the North American Emission Control Area
and the United States Caribbean Sea Emission Control Area
under regulations 13 and 14 and Appendix VII of MARPOL Annex VI)**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

NOTING article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1973 Convention"), article VI of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1978 Protocol") and article 4 of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (hereinafter referred to as the "1997 Protocol"), which together specify the amendment procedure of the 1997 Protocol and confer upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols,

NOTING ALSO that, by the 1997 Protocol, Annex VI entitled Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships was added to the 1973 Convention (hereinafter referred to as "Annex VI"),

NOTING FURTHER that the revised Annex VI was adopted by resolution MEPC.176(58) and entered into force on 1 July 2010,

HAVING CONSIDERED draft amendments to the revised Annex VI,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex VI, the text of which is set out at annex to the present resolution;
2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012, unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;
3. INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article 16(2)(e) of the 1973 Convention, to transmit to all Parties to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols, certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex;

5. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General to transmit to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols, copies of the present resolution and its Annex.

ANNEX

**AMENDMENTS TO REGULATIONS 13 AND 14 AND APPENDIX VII
OF THE REVISED MARPOL ANNEX VI**

1 Paragraph 6 of regulation 13 is replaced by the following:

- "6 For the purpose of this regulation, emission control areas shall be:
- .1 the North American area, which means the area described by the coordinates provided in Appendix VII to this Annex;
 - .2 the United States Caribbean Sea area, which means the area described by the coordinates provided in Appendix VII to this Annex; and
 - .3 any other sea area, including any port area, designated by the Organization in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in Appendix III to this Annex."

2 Paragraph 7.3 of regulation 13 is amended to read as follows:

"7.3 With regard to a marine diesel engine with a power output of more than 5,000 kW and a per cylinder displacement at or above 90 litres installed on a ship constructed on or after 1 January 1990 but prior to 1 January 2000, the International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate shall, for a marine diesel engine to which paragraph 7.1 of this regulation applies, indicate that either an approved method has been applied pursuant to paragraph 7.1.1 of this regulation or the engine has been certified pursuant to paragraph 7.1.2 of this regulation or that an approved method does not yet exist or is not yet commercially available as described in paragraph 7.2 of this regulation."

3 Paragraph 3 of regulation 14 is replaced by the following:

- "3 For the purpose of this regulation, emission control areas shall include:
- .1 the Baltic Sea area as defined in regulation 1.11.2 of Annex I and the North Sea area as defined in regulation 1.12.6 of Annex V;
 - .2 the North American area as described by the coordinates provided in Appendix VII to this Annex;
 - .3 the United States Caribbean Sea area as described by the coordinates provided in Appendix VII to this Annex; and
 - .4 any other sea area, including any port area, designated by the Organization in accordance with the criteria and procedures set forth in Appendix III to this Annex."

- 4 A new subparagraph 4 is added to paragraph 4 of regulation 14 to read as follows:
- "4 Prior to 1 January 2020, the sulphur content of fuel oil referred to in paragraph 4 of this regulation shall not apply to ships operating in the North American area or the United States Caribbean Sea area defined in paragraph 3, built on or before 1 August 2011 that are powered by propulsion boilers that were not originally designed for continued operation on marine distillate fuel or natural gas."
- 5 Paragraph 7 of regulation 14 is replaced by the following:
- "7 During the first twelve months immediately following entry into force of an amendment designating a specific emission control area under paragraph 3 of this regulation, ships operating in that emission control area are exempt from the requirements in paragraphs 4 and 6 of this regulation and from the requirements of paragraph 5 of this regulation insofar as they relate to paragraph 4 of this regulation¹."

¹ The 12 month exemption provided by paragraph 7 will apply for the North American emission control area until 1 August 2012.

The 12 month exemption provided by paragraph 7 will apply for the United States Caribbean Sea emission control area until 1 January 2014.

6 Appendix VII is amended as follows:

**"Appendix VII
Emission Control Areas
(regulation 13.6 and regulation 14.3)**

- .1 The boundaries of emission control areas designated under regulations 13.6 and 14.3, other than the Baltic Sea and the North Sea areas, are set forth in this appendix.
- .2 (Existing text for the North American area)
- .3 The United States Caribbean Sea area includes:
 - .1 the sea area located off the Atlantic and Caribbean coasts of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, enclosed by geodesic lines connecting the following coordinates:

POINT	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE			
1	17° 18' 37" N.	67° 32' 14" W.	28	18° 22' 22" N.	64° 38' 23" W.
2	19° 11' 14" N.	67° 26' 45" W.	29	18° 21' 57" N.	64° 40' 60" W.
3	19° 30' 28" N.	65° 16' 48" W.	30	18° 21' 51" N.	64° 40' 15" W.
4	19° 12' 25" N.	65° 6' 8" W.	31	18° 21' 22" N.	64° 38' 16" W.
5	18° 45' 13" N.	65° 0' 22" W.	32	18° 20' 39" N.	64° 38' 33" W.
6	18° 41' 14" N.	64° 59' 33" W.	33	18° 19' 15" N.	64° 38' 14" W.
7	18° 29' 22" N.	64° 53' 51" W.	34	18° 19' 7" N.	64° 38' 16" W.
8	18° 27' 35" N.	64° 53' 22" W.	35	18° 17' 23" N.	64° 39' 38" W.
9	18° 25' 21" N.	64° 52' 39" W.	36	18° 16' 43" N.	64° 39' 41" W.
10	18° 24' 30" N.	64° 52' 19" W.	37	18° 11' 33" N.	64° 38' 58" W.
11	18° 23' 51" N.	64° 51' 50" W.	38	18° 3' 2" N.	64° 38' 3" W.
12	18° 23' 42" N.	64° 51' 23" W.	39	18° 2' 56" N.	64° 29' 35" W.
13	18° 23' 36" N.	64° 50' 17" W.	40	18° 2' 51" N.	64° 27' 2" W.
14	18° 23' 48" N.	64° 49' 41" W.	41	18° 2' 30" N.	64° 21' 8" W.
15	18° 24' 11" N.	64° 49' 0" W.	42	18° 2' 31" N.	64° 20' 8" W.
16	18° 24' 28" N.	64° 47' 57" W.	43	18° 2' 3" N.	64° 15' 57" W.
17	18° 24' 18" N.	64° 47' 1" W.	44	18° 0' 12" N.	64° 2' 29" W.
18	18° 23' 13" N.	64° 46' 37" W.	45	17° 59' 58" N.	64° 1' 4" W.
19	18° 22' 37" N.	64° 45' 20" W.	46	17° 58' 47" N.	63° 57' 1" W.
20	18° 22' 39" N.	64° 44' 42" W.	47	17° 57' 51" N.	63° 53' 54" W.
21	18° 22' 42" N.	64° 44' 36" W.	48	17° 56' 38" N.	63° 53' 21" W.
22	18° 22' 37" N.	64° 44' 24" W.	49	17° 39' 40" N.	63° 54' 53" W.
23	18° 22' 39" N.	64° 43' 42" W.	50	17° 37' 8" N.	63° 55' 10" W.
24	18° 22' 30" N.	64° 43' 36" W.	51	17° 30' 21" N.	63° 55' 56" W.
25	18° 22' 25" N.	64° 42' 58" W.	52	17° 11' 36" N.	63° 57' 57" W.
26	18° 22' 26" N.	64° 42' 28" W.	53	17° 4' 60" N.	63° 58' 41" W.
27	18° 22' 15" N.	64° 42' 3" W.	54	16° 59' 49" N.	63° 59' 18" W.
			55	17° 18' 37" N.	67° 32' 14" W.

"

ANNEX 19

RESOLUTION MEPC.203(62)

Adopted on 15 July 2011

**AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1997 TO AMEND THE
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM
SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO**

(Inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships in MARPOL Annex VI)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

NOTING article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1973 Convention"), article VI of the Protocol of 1978 relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as the "1978 Protocol") and article 4 of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (hereinafter referred to as the "1997 Protocol"), which together specify the amendment procedure of the 1997 Protocol and confer upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols,

NOTING ALSO that, by the 1997 Protocol, Annex VI entitled Regulations for the Prevention of Air Pollution from Ships was added to the 1973 Convention (hereinafter referred to as "Annex VI"),

NOTING FURTHER that the revised Annex VI was adopted by resolution MEPC.176(58) and entered into force on 1 July 2010,

RECOGNIZING that the amendments to Annex VI and inclusion of a new chapter 4 intend to improve energy efficiency for ships through a set of technical performance standards, which would result in reduction of emissions of any substances that originate from fuel oil and its combustion process, including those already controlled by Annex VI,

RECOGNIZING ALSO that adoption of the amendments to Annex VI in no way prejudices the negotiations held in other international fora, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), nor affect the positions of the countries that participate in such negotiation,

HAVING CONSIDERED draft amendments to the revised Annex VI for inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of the 1973 Convention, the amendments to Annex VI, the text of which is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of the 1973 Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012, unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;
3. INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of the 1973 Convention, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article 16(2)(e) of the 1973 Convention, to transmit to all Parties to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols, certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex;
5. REQUESTS FURTHER the Secretary-General to transmit to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to the 1973 Convention, as modified by the 1978 and 1997 Protocols, copies of the present resolution and its Annex; and
6. INVITES the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI to the attention of shipowners, ship operators, shipbuilders, ship designers, marine diesel engine and equipment manufacturers as well as any other interested groups.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO MARPOL ANNEX VI ON REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION FROM SHIPS BY INCLUSION OF NEW REGULATIONS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR SHIPS

CHAPTER 1

GENERAL

Regulation 1

Application

- 1 The regulation is amended as follows:

"The provisions of this Annex shall apply to all ships, except where expressly provided otherwise in regulations 3, 5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of this Annex."

Regulation 2

Definitions

- 2 Paragraph 21 is amended as follows:

"21 *Tanker* in relation to regulation 15 means an oil tanker as defined in regulation 1 of Annex I or a chemical tanker as defined in regulation 1 of Annex II of the present Convention."

- 3 The following is added at the end of regulation 2:

"For the purpose of chapter 4:

22 "Existing ship" means a ship which is not a new ship.

23 "New ship" means a ship:

- .1 for which the building contract is placed on or after 1 January 2013;
or
- .2 in the absence of a building contract, the keel of which is laid or
which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2013;
or
- .3 the delivery of which is on or after 1 July 2015.

- 24 "Major Conversion" means in relation to chapter 4 a conversion of a ship:
- .1 which substantially alters the dimensions, carrying capacity or engine power of the ship; or
 - .2 which changes the type of the ship; or
 - .3 the intent of which in the opinion of the Administration is substantially to prolong the life of the ship; or
 - .4 which otherwise so alters the ship that, if it were a new ship, it would become subject to relevant provisions of the present Convention not applicable to it as an existing ship; or
 - .5 which substantially alters the energy efficiency of the ship and includes any modifications that could cause the ship to exceed the applicable required EEDI as set out in regulation 21.
- 25 "Bulk carrier" means a ship which is intended primarily to carry dry cargo in bulk, including such types as ore carriers as defined in SOLAS chapter XII, regulation 1, but excluding combination carriers.
- 26 "Gas carrier" means a cargo ship constructed or adapted and used for the carriage in bulk of any liquefied gas.
- 27 "Tanker" in relation to chapter 4 means an oil tanker as defined in MARPOL Annex I, regulation 1 or a chemical tanker or an NLS tanker as defined in MARPOL Annex II, regulation 1.
- 28 "Container ship" means a ship designed exclusively for the carriage of containers in holds and on deck.
- 29 "General cargo ship" means a ship with a multi-deck or single deck hull designed primarily for the carriage of general cargo. This definition excludes specialized dry cargo ships, which are not included in the calculation of reference lines for general cargo ships, namely livestock carrier, barge carrier, heavy load carrier, yacht carrier, nuclear fuel carrier.
- 30 "Refrigerated cargo carrier" means a ship designed exclusively for the carriage of refrigerated cargoes in holds.
- 31 "Combination carrier" means a ship designed to load 100% deadweight with both liquid and dry cargo in bulk.
- 32 "Passenger ship" means a ship which carries more than 12 passengers.
- 33 "Ro-ro cargo ship (vehicle carrier)" means a multi deck roll-on-roll-off cargo ship designed for the carriage of empty cars and trucks.
- 34 "Ro-ro cargo ship" means a ship designed for the carriage of roll-on-roll-off cargo transportation units.
- 35 "Ro-ro passenger ship" means a passenger ship with roll-on-roll-off cargo spaces.

36 "Attained EEDI" is the EEDI value achieved by an individual ship in accordance with regulation 20 of chapter 4.

37 "Required EEDI" is the maximum value of attained EEDI that is allowed by regulation 21 of chapter 4 for the specific ship type and size."

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY, CERTIFICATION AND MEANS OF CONTROL

Regulation 5

Surveys

4 Paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

"1 Every ship of 400 gross tonnage and above and every fixed and floating drilling rig and other platforms shall to ensure compliance with chapter 3 be subject to the surveys specified below:

- .1 An initial survey before the ship is put into service or before the certificate required under regulation 6 of this Annex is issued for the first time. This survey shall be such as to ensure that the equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material fully comply with the applicable requirements of chapter 3;
- .2 A renewal survey at intervals specified by the Administration, but not exceeding five years, except where regulation 9.2, 9.5, 9.6 or 9.7 of this Annex is applicable. The renewal survey shall be such as to ensure that the equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material fully comply with applicable requirements of chapter 3;
- .3 An intermediate survey within three months before or after the second anniversary date or within three months before or after the third anniversary date of the certificate which shall take the place of one of the annual surveys specified in paragraph 1.4 of this regulation. The intermediate survey shall be such as to ensure that the equipment and arrangements fully comply with the applicable requirements of chapter 3 and are in good working order. Such intermediate surveys shall be endorsed on the IAPP Certificate issued under regulation 6 or 7 of this Annex;
- .4 An annual survey within three months before or after each anniversary date of the certificate, including a general inspection of the equipment, systems, fittings, arrangements and material referred to in paragraph 1.1 of this regulation to ensure that they have been maintained in accordance with paragraph 5 of this regulation and that they remain satisfactory for the service for which the ship is intended. Such annual surveys shall be endorsed on the IAPP Certificate issued under regulation 6 or 7 of this Annex; and

- .5 An additional survey either general or partial, according to the circumstances, shall be made whenever any important repairs or renewals are made as prescribed in paragraph 5 of this regulation or after a repair resulting from investigations prescribed in paragraph 6 of this regulation. The survey shall be such as to ensure that the necessary repairs or renewals have been effectively made, that the material and workmanship of such repairs or renewals are in all respects satisfactory and that the ship complies in all respects with the requirements of chapter 3."

5 Paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

"2 In the case of ships of less than 400 gross tonnage, the Administration may establish appropriate measures in order to ensure that the applicable provisions of chapter 3 are complied with."

6 A new paragraph 4 is added after existing paragraph 3 as follows:

"4 Ships to which chapter 4 applies shall also be subject to the surveys specified below, taking into account Guidelines adopted by the Organization¹:

- .1 An initial survey before a new ship is put in service and before the International Energy Efficiency Certificate is issued. The survey shall verify that the ship's attained EEDI is in accordance with the requirements in chapter 4, and that the SEEMP required by regulation 22 is on board;
- .2 A general or partial survey, according to the circumstances, after a major conversion of a ship to which this regulation applies. The survey shall ensure that the attained EEDI is recalculated as necessary and meets the requirement of regulation 21, with the reduction factor applicable to the ship type and size of the converted ship in the phase corresponding to the date of contract or keel laying or delivery determined for the original ship in accordance with regulation 2.23;
- .3 In cases where the major conversion of a new or existing ship is so extensive that the ship is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship, the Administration shall determine the necessity of an initial survey on attained EEDI. Such a survey, if determined necessary, shall ensure that the attained EEDI is calculated and meets the requirement of regulation 21, with the reduction factor applicable corresponding to the ship type and size of the converted ship at the date of the contract of the conversion, or in the absence of a contract, the commencement date of the conversion. The survey shall also verify that the SEEMP required by regulation 22 is on board; and
- .4 For existing ships, the verification of the requirement to have a SEEMP on board according to regulation 22 shall take place at the first intermediate or renewal survey identified in paragraph 1 of this regulation, whichever is the first, on or after 1 January 2013."

¹ Refer to Guidelines on Survey and Certification of the Energy Efficiency Design Index.

7 Paragraph 4 is renumbered paragraph 5.

8 Paragraph 5 is renumbered paragraph 6.

Regulation 6

Issue or endorsement of a Certificate

9 The heading is amended as follows:

"Issue or endorsement of Certificates"

10 The following sub-heading is added at the beginning of the regulation:

"International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate"

11 Paragraph 2 is amended as follows:

"2 A ship constructed before the date Annex VI enters into force for that particular ship's Administration, shall be issued with an International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate in accordance with paragraph 1 of this regulation no later than the first scheduled dry-docking after the date of such entry into force, but in no case later than three years after this date."

12 The following is added at the end of the regulation:

"International Energy Efficiency Certificate"

4 An International Energy Efficiency Certificate for the ship shall be issued after a survey in accordance with the provisions of regulation 5.4 to any ship of 400 gross tonnage and above before that ship may engage in voyages to ports or offshore terminals under the jurisdiction of other Parties.

5 The certificate shall be issued or endorsed either by the Administration or any organization duly authorized by it². In every case, the Administration assumes full responsibility for the certificate."

Regulation 7

Issue of a Certificate by another Party

13 Paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

"1 A Party may, at the request of the Administration, cause a ship to be surveyed and, if satisfied that the applicable provisions of this Annex are complied with, shall issue or authorize the issuance of an International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate or an International Energy Efficiency Certificate to the ship,

² Refer to the Guidelines for the authorization of organizations acting on behalf of the Administration, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.739(18), as may be amended by the Organization, and the Specifications on the survey and certification functions of recognized organizations acting on behalf of the Administration, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.789(19), as may be amended by the Organization.

and where appropriate, endorse or authorize the endorsement of such certificates on the ship, in accordance with this Annex."

- 14 Paragraph 4 is amended as follows:

"4 No International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate or International Energy Efficiency Certificate shall be issued to a ship which is entitled to fly the flag of a State which is not a Party."

Regulation 8

Form of Certificate

- 15 The heading is amended as follows:

"Form of Certificates"

- 16 The following subheading is added, and the existing regulation is renumbered as paragraph 1:

"International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate"

- 17 The following new paragraph 2 is added at the end of the regulation:

"International Energy Efficiency Certificate

2 The International Energy Efficiency Certificate shall be drawn up in a form corresponding to the model given in appendix VIII to this Annex and shall be at least in English, French or Spanish. If an official language of the issuing Party is also used, this shall prevail in case of a dispute or discrepancy."

Regulation 9

Duration and Validity of Certificate

- 18 The heading is amended as follows:

"Duration and Validity of Certificates"

- 19 The following subheading is added at the beginning of the regulation:

"International Air Pollution Prevention Certificate"

- 20 The following is added at the end of the regulation:

"International Energy Efficiency Certificate

10 The International Energy Efficiency Certificate shall be valid throughout the life of the ship subject to the provisions of paragraph 11 below.

11 An International Energy Efficiency Certificate issued under this Annex shall cease to be valid in any of the following cases:

- .1 if the ship is withdrawn from service or if a new certificate is issued following major conversion of the ship; or
- .2 upon transfer of the ship to the flag of another State. A new certificate shall only be issued when the Government issuing the new certificate is fully satisfied that the ship is in compliance with the requirements of chapter 4. In the case of a transfer between Parties, if requested within three months after the transfer has taken place, the Government of the Party whose flag the ship was formerly entitled to fly shall, as soon as possible, transmit to the Administration copies of the certificate carried by the ship before the transfer and, if available, copies of the relevant survey reports."

Regulation 10

Port State Control on Operational Requirements

21 A new paragraph 5 is added at the end of the regulation as follows:

"5 In relation to chapter 4, any port State inspection shall be limited to verifying, when appropriate, that there is a valid International Energy Efficiency Certificate on board, in accordance with article 5 of the Convention."

22 A new chapter 4 is added at the end of the Annex as follows:

"CHAPTER 4

REGULATIONS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR SHIPS

Regulation 19

Application

1 This chapter shall apply to all ships of 400 gross tonnage and above.

2 The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:

- .1 ships solely engaged in voyages within waters subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the State the flag of which the ship is entitled to fly. However, each Party should ensure, by the adoption of appropriate measures, that such ships are constructed and act in a manner consistent with chapter 4, so far as is reasonable and practicable.

3 Regulation 20 and regulation 21 shall not apply to ships which have diesel-electric propulsion, turbine propulsion or hybrid propulsion systems.

4 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this regulation, the Administration may waive the requirement for a ship of 400 gross tonnage and above from complying with regulation 20 and regulation 21.

5 The provision of paragraph 4 of this regulation shall not apply to ships of 400 gross tonnage and above:

- .1 for which the building contract is placed on or after 1 January 2017; or
- .2 in the absence of a building contract, the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 July 2017; or
- .3 the delivery of which is on or after 1 July 2019; or
- .4 in cases of a major conversion of a new or existing ship, as defined in regulation 2.24, on or after 1 January 2017, and in which regulation 5.4.2 and regulation 5.4.3 of chapter 2 apply.

6 The Administration of a Party to the present Convention which allows application of paragraph 4, or suspends, withdraws or declines the application of that paragraph, to a ship entitled to fly its flag shall forthwith communicate to the Organization for circulation to the Parties to the present Protocol particulars thereof, for their information.

Regulation 20

Attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (Attained EEDI)

1 The attained EEDI shall be calculated for:

- .1 each new ship;
- .2 each new ship which has undergone a major conversion; and
- .3 each new or existing ship which has undergone a major conversion, that is so extensive that the ship is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship

which falls into one or more of the categories in regulations 2.25 to 2.35. The attained EEDI shall be specific to each ship and shall indicate the estimated performance of the ship in terms of energy efficiency, and be accompanied by the EEDI technical file that contains the information necessary for the calculation of the attained EEDI and that shows the process of calculation. The attained EEDI shall be verified, based on the EEDI technical file, either by the Administration or by any organization³ duly authorized by it.

2 The attained EEDI shall be calculated taking into account guidelines⁴ developed by the Organization.

³ Refer to the Guidelines for the authorization of organizations acting on behalf of the Administration, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.739(18), as may be amended by the Organization, and the Specifications on the survey and certification functions of recognized organizations acting on behalf of the Administration, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.789(19), as may be amended by the Organization.

⁴ Guidelines on the method of calculation of the Energy Efficiency Design Index for new ships.

Regulation 21

Required EEDI

- 1 For each:
 - .1 new ship;
 - .2 new ship which has undergone a major conversion; and
 - .3 new or existing ship which has undergone a major conversion that is so extensive that the ship is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship

which falls into one of the categories defined in regulation 2.25 to 2.31 and to which this chapter is applicable, the attained EEDI shall be as follows:

$$\text{Attained EEDI} \leq \text{Required EEDI} = (1-X/100) \times \text{Reference line value}$$

where X is the reduction factor specified in Table 1 for the required EEDI compared to the EEDI Reference line.

- 2 For each new and existing ship that has undergone a major conversion which is so extensive that the ship is regarded by the Administration as a newly constructed ship, the attained EEDI shall be calculated and meet the requirement of paragraph 21.1 with the reduction factor applicable corresponding to the ship type and size of the converted ship at the date of the contract of the conversion, or in the absence of a contract, the commencement date of the conversion.

Table 1. Reduction factors (in percentage) for the EEDI relative to the EEDI Reference line

Ship Type	Size	Phase 0 1 Jan 2013 – 31 Dec 2014	Phase 1 1 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2019	Phase 2 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2024	Phase 3 1 Jan 2025 and onwards
Bulk carrier	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	10,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
Gas carrier	10,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	2,000 – 10,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
Tanker	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	4,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*
Container ship	15,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	10,000 – 15,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*

Ship Type	Size	Phase 0 1 Jan 2013 – 31 Dec 2014	Phase 1 1 Jan 2015 – 31 Dec 2019	Phase 2 1 Jan 2020 – 31 Dec 2024	Phase 3 1 Jan 2025 and onwards
General Cargo ships	15,000 DWT and above	0	10	15	30
	3,000 – 15,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-15*	0-30*
Refrigerated cargo carrier	5,000 DWT and above	0	10	15	30
	3,000 – 5,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-15*	0-30*
Combination carrier	20,000 DWT and above	0	10	20	30
	4,000 – 20,000 DWT	n/a	0-10*	0-20*	0-30*

* Reduction factor to be linearly interpolated between the two values dependent upon vessel size. The lower value of the reduction factor is to be applied to the smaller ship size.

n/a means that no required EEDI applies.

3 The Reference line values shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Reference line value} = a \times b^{-c}$$

where a, b and c are the parameters given in Table 2.

Table 2. Parameters for determination of reference values for the different ship types

Ship type defined in regulation 2	a	b	c
2.25 Bulk carrier	961.79	DWT of the ship	0.477
2.26 Gas carrier	1120.00	DWT of the ship	0.456
2.27 Tanker	1218.80	DWT of the ship	0.488
2.28 Container ship	174.22	DWT of the ship	0.201
2.29 General cargo ship	107.48	DWT of the ship	0.216
2.30 Refrigerated cargo carrier	227.01	DWT of the ship	0.244
2.31 Combination carrier	1219.00	DWT of the ship	0.488

4 If the design of a ship allows it to fall into more than one of the above ship type definitions, the required EEDI for the ship shall be the most stringent (the lowest) required EEDI.

5 For each ship to which this regulation applies, the installed propulsion power shall not be less than the propulsion power needed to maintain the manoeuvrability of the ship under adverse conditions as defined in the guidelines to be developed by the Organization.

6 At the beginning of Phase 1 and at the midpoint of Phase 2, the Organization shall review the status of technological developments and, if proven necessary, amend the time periods, the EEDI reference line parameters for relevant ship types and reduction rates set out in this regulation.

Regulation 22

Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP)

1 Each ship shall keep on board a ship specific Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP). This may form part of the ship's Safety Management System (SMS).

2 The SEEMP shall be developed taking into account guidelines adopted by the Organization.

Regulation 23

Promotion of technical co-operation and transfer of technology relating to the improvement of energy efficiency of ships

1 Administrations shall, in co-operation with the Organization and other international bodies, promote and provide, as appropriate, support directly or through the Organization to States, especially developing States, that request technical assistance.

2 The Administration of a Party shall co-operate actively with other Parties, subject to its national laws, regulations and policies, to promote the development and transfer of technology and exchange of information to States which request technical assistance, particularly developing States, in respect of the implementation of measures to fulfil the requirements of chapter 4 of this annex, in particular regulations 19.4 to 19.6."

23 A new appendix VIII is added at the end of the Annex as follows:

"APPENDIX VIII

Form of International Energy Efficiency (IEE) Certificate

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY CERTIFICATE

Issued under the provisions of the Protocol of 1997, as amended by resolution MEPC.203(62), to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 related thereto (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") under the authority of the Government of:

.....
(Full designation of the Party)

by
(Full designation of the competent person or organization
authorized under the provisions of the Convention)

Particulars of ship⁵

Name of ship

Distinctive number or letters

Port of registry

Gross tonnage

IMO Number⁶

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

- 1 That the ship has been surveyed in accordance with regulation 5.4 of Annex VI of the Convention; and
- 2 That the survey shows that the ship complies with the applicable requirements in regulation 20, regulation 21 and regulation 22.

Completion date of survey on which this Certificate is based: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Issued at
(Place of issue of certificate)

(dd/mm/yyyy):
(Date of issue) (Signature of duly authorized official
issuing the certificate)

(Seal or stamp of the authority, as appropriate)

⁵ Alternatively, the particulars of the ship may be placed horizontally in boxes.

⁶ In accordance with IMO ship identification number scheme, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.600(15).

**Supplement to the International Energy Efficiency Certificate
(IEE Certificate)**

RECORD OF CONSTRUCTION RELATING TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Notes:

- 1 This Record shall be permanently attached to the IEE Certificate. The IEE Certificate shall be available on board the ship at all times.
- 2 The Record shall be at least in English, French or Spanish. If an official language of the issuing Party is also used, this shall prevail in case of a dispute or discrepancy.
- 3 Entries in boxes shall be made by inserting either: a cross (x) for the answers "yes" and "applicable"; or a dash (-) for the answers "no" and "not applicable", as appropriate.
- 4 Unless otherwise stated, regulations mentioned in this Record refer to regulations in Annex VI of the Convention, and resolutions or circulars refer to those adopted by the International Maritime Organization.

1 Particulars of ship

- 1.1 Name of ship
- 1.2 IMO number
- 1.3 Date of building contract
- 1.4 Gross tonnage
- 1.5 Deadweight
- 1.6 Type of ship*

2 Propulsion system

- 2.1 Diesel propulsion ☐
- 2.2 Diesel-electric propulsion ☐
- 2.3 Turbine propulsion ☐
- 2.4 Hybrid propulsion ☐
- 2.5 Propulsion system other than any of the above ☐

* Insert ship type in accordance with definitions specified in regulation 2. Ships falling into more than one of the ship types defined in regulation 2 should be considered as being the ship type with the most stringent (the lowest) required EEDI. If ship does not fall into the ship types defined in regulation 2, insert "Ship other than any of the ship type defined in regulation 2".

3 Attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)

- 3.1 The Attained EEDI in accordance with regulation 20.1 is calculated based on the information contained in the EEDI technical file which also shows the process of calculating the Attained EEDI. ☐

The Attained EEDI is: grams-CO₂/tonne-mile

- 3.2 The Attained EEDI is not calculated as:

- 3.2.1 the ship is exempt under regulation 20.1 as it is not a new ship as defined in regulation 2.23 ☐
- 3.2.2 the type of propulsion system is exempt in accordance with regulation 19.3 ☐
- 3.2.3 the requirement of regulation 20 is waived by the ship's Administration in accordance with regulation 19.4 ☐
- 3.2.4 the type of ship is exempt in accordance with regulation 20.1 ☐

4 Required EEDI

- 4.1 Required EEDI is: grams-CO₂/tonne-mile

- 4.2 The required EEDI is not applicable as:

- 4.2.1 the ship is exempt under regulation 21.1 as it is not a new ship as defined in regulation 2.23 ☐
- 4.2.2 the type of propulsion system is exempt in accordance with regulation 19.3 ☐
- 4.2.3 the requirement of regulation 21 is waived by the ship's Administration in accordance with regulation 19.4 ☐
- 4.2.4 the type of ship is exempt in accordance with regulation 21.1 ☐
- 4.2.5 the ship's capacity is below the minimum capacity threshold in Table 1 of regulation 21.2 ☐

5 Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan

- 5.1 The ship is provided with a Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) in compliance with regulation 22 ☐

6 EEDI technical file

- 6.1 The IEE Certificate is accompanied by the EEDI technical file in compliance with regulation 20.1 ☐
- 6.2 The EEDI technical file identification/verification number
- 6.3 The EEDI technical file verification date

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that this Record is correct in all respects.

Issued at
(Place of issue of the Record)

(dd/mm/yyyy):
(Date of issue) (Signature of duly authorized official
issuing the Record)

(Seal or stamp of the authority, as appropriate)"

ANNEX 1

**RESOLUTION MSC.317(89)
(adopted on 20 May 2011)**

**ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR
THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, AS AMENDED**

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,

RECALLING FURTHER article VIII(b) of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), concerning the amendment procedure applicable to the Annex to the Convention, other than to the provisions of chapter I thereof,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its eighty-ninth session, amendments to the Convention, proposed and circulated in accordance with article VIII(b)(i) thereof,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the Convention, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;
2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the said amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012, unless, prior to that date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments;
3. INVITES SOLAS Contracting Governments to note that, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article VIII(b)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention;
5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to Members of the Organization which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention.

ANNEX

**AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, AS AMENDED**

**CHAPTER III
LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES AND ARRANGEMENTS**

Regulation 1 – Application

The following new paragraph 5 is added after the existing paragraph 4:

"5 Notwithstanding paragraph 4.2, for all ships, not later than the first scheduled dry-docking after 1 July 2014, but not later than 1 July 2019, lifeboat on-load release mechanisms not complying with paragraphs 4.4.7.6.4 to 4.4.7.6.6 of the Code shall be replaced with equipment that complies with the Code.*

* Refer to the Guidelines for evaluation and replacement of lifeboat release and retrieval systems (MSC.1/Circ.1392)."

ANNEX 2

**RESOLUTION MSC.318(89)
(adopted on 20 May 2011)**

**ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME
SOLID BULK CARGOES (IMSBC) CODE**

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,

NOTING resolution MSC.268(85) by which it adopted the International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code (hereinafter referred to as "the IMSBC Code"), which has become mandatory under chapters VI and VII of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"),

NOTING ALSO article VIII(b) and regulation VI/1-1.1 of the Convention concerning the amendment procedure for amending the IMSBC Code,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its eighty-ninth session, amendments to the IMSBC Code, proposed and circulated in accordance with article VIII(b)(i) of the Convention,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the IMSBC Code, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;
2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the said amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012, unless, prior to that date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments;
3. INVITES Contracting Governments to the Convention to note that, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
4. AGREES that Contracting Governments to the Convention may apply the aforementioned amendments in whole or in part on a voluntary basis as from 1 January 2012;
5. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article VIII(b)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention;
6. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to Members of the Organization which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention.

ANNEX

**AMENDMENT 01-11 TO THE INTERNATIONAL MARITIME
SOLID BULK CARGOES (IMSBC) CODE**

APPENDIX 1

INDIVIDUAL SCHEDULES OF SOLID BULK CARGOES

ALUMINIUM FERROSILICON POWDER, UN 1395

PRECAUTIONS

1 In the second sentence, the words "competent Authority" are replaced by the word "Administration".

ALUMINIUM NITRATE, UN 1438

PRECAUTIONS

2 At the end of the paragraph, the following sentence is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amounts of water may be necessary."

ALUMINIUM SILICON POWDER, UNCOATED UN 1398

PRECAUTIONS

3 In the second sentence, the words "competent Authority" are replaced by the word "Administration".

AMMONIUM NITRATE UN 1942

with not more than 0.2% total combustible substances including any organic substance calculated as carbon, to the exclusion of any other added substance

DESCRIPTION

4 The words "Supporter of combustion. Hygroscopic." are deleted.

5 A new note after Description is added, as follows:

"Note:

This schedule should only be used for substances that do not exhibit properties of class 1 when tested in accordance to Test Series 1 and 2 of class 1 (see UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, part 1)."

HAZARD

6 At the beginning of the first paragraph, the words "Oxidizer, supports combustion." are added.

7 In the existing first sentence, the words "these materials" are replaced by the words "this cargo".

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

8 In the first sentence, the word "should" is replaced by the word "shall".

LOADING

9 In the first sentence, the references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

During loading, the following provisions shall be complied with:

10 The first bullet related to smoking is deleted.

PRECAUTIONS

11 In the first paragraph, the existing third sentence is replaced by the following text:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-extinguishing installation will be ineffective on the fire involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

12 In the first paragraph, the last sentence is deleted.

CARRIAGE

13 A new second sentence is added, as follows:

"The temperature of this cargo shall be monitored and recorded daily during the voyage to detect decomposition, which may result in heating and oxygen depletion."

DISCHARGE

14 The second sentence is replaced by the following text:

"Bunkering of fuel oil shall not be allowed. Pumping of fuel oil in spaces adjacent to the cargo spaces for this cargo, other than the engine-room, shall not be allowed."

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

15 In the provisions regarding Fire in cargo space containing this material, the word "installation" is inserted after the words "Ship's fixed gas fire-extinguishing".

16 In the provisions regarding Fire in cargo space containing this material, the words "Use copious quantities of water" are replaced by the words "Use copious amount of water and isolate the source of heat, if any".

AMMONIUM NITRATE BASED FERTILIZER UN 2067

DESCRIPTION

17 In subparagraph .2, after the word "dolomite", the words "and/or mineral calcium sulphate" are inserted.

NOTES:

18 In note 3, the word "explosive" is deleted.

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

19 In the fourth sentence, the words "any tank or double bottom" are replaced by the words "any tank, double bottom or pipe".

LOADING

20 In the first sentence, the references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

PRECAUTIONS

21 After the first sentence, the following sentence is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-extinguishing installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

CARRIAGE

22 In the second sentence, the words "resulting in spontaneous" are replaced by the words "which may result in".

DISCHARGE

23 The first sentence is replaced by the following text:

"Bunkering of fuel oil shall not be allowed. Pumping of fuel oil in spaces adjacent to the cargo spaces for this cargo, other than the engine-room, shall not be allowed."

24 After the second new sentence, the following text is added:

"Ammonium nitrate based fertilizers are hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

25 In the provisions regarding Fire in cargo space containing this material, the words "Ship's fixed fire-fighting installation" are replaced by the words "Ship's fixed gas fire-extinguishing installation".

26 In the provisions regarding Fire in cargo space containing this material, in the third sentence, after the word "water", the words "and isolate the source of heat, if any" are inserted.

AMMONIUM NITRATE BASED FERTILIZER UN 2071

DESCRIPTION

27 In the second paragraph, a footnote associated with "(see UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, part III, subsection 38.2)" is inserted, as follows:

"* See also section 5 of Appendix 2 to this Code."

HAZARD

28 In the first paragraph, the word "mixtures" is replaced by the word "cargoes" in the first sentence, and in the last sentence the words "mixtures is subject to the" are replaced by the words "cargoes are subject to an".

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

29 In the last sentence, after the word "standard,", the words "this cargo shall be stowed" are inserted.

LOADING

30 In the first paragraph, first sentence, the references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

During loading, the following provisions shall be complied with:

31 A new bullet is added, as follows:

- "• As far as reasonably practicable, combustible securing and protecting materials shall not be used. When wooden dunnage is necessary, only a minimum amount shall be used."

PRECAUTIONS

32 After the first sentence, the following text is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

DISCHARGE

33 The first sentence is replaced by the following text:

"Bunkering of fuel oil shall not be allowed. Pumping of fuel oil in spaces adjacent to the cargo spaces for this cargo, other than the engine-room, shall not be allowed."

34 After the second new sentence, the following sentence is added:

"Ammonium nitrate based fertilizers are hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

35 In the provisions regarding Fire in cargo space containing this material, the words "Ship's fixed fire-fighting installation" are replaced by the words "Ship's fixed gas fire-extinguishing installation".

AMMONIUM NITRATE BASED FERTILIZER (non-hazardous)

DESCRIPTION

36 In subparagraph .2, after the word "dolomite", the words "and/or mineral calcium sulphate" are inserted.

37 In subparagraph .4, a footnote associated with "(see UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, part III, subsection 38.2)" is inserted, as follows:

"* See also section 5 of Appendix 2 to this Code."

HAZARD

38 The entire text under this heading is replaced by the following text:

"This cargo is non combustible or has a low fire risk. Even though this cargo is classified as non-hazardous, some of the properties of the ammonium nitrate based fertilizer classified in class 9 under UN 2071 are exhibited when heated strongly. When this cargo is heated strongly, it will decompose and give off toxic gases with the risk of toxic fumes in the cargo space, adjacent spaces and on deck. Monitoring of the cargo temperature may give an early indication of decomposition. Fertilizer dust might be irritating to skin and mucous membranes. It is hygroscopic cargo and will cake if wet."

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

39 In the third sentence, the words "any tank or double bottom" are replaced by the words "any tank, double bottom or pipe".

40 In the fourth sentence, after the words "this type", the word "should" is replaced by the word "shall".

41 In the fifth sentence, the word "barrier" is replaced by the word "arrangement".

42 In the last paragraph, the last sentence is replaced by the following text:

"This requirement need not apply if the bulkhead is class A-60 or to short international voyages."

LOADING

43 In the first paragraph, first sentence, the references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

PRECAUTIONS

44 After the first sentence, the following text is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

CARRIAGE

45 The second sentence is deleted.

DISCHARGE

46 The first sentence is replaced by the following text:

"Bunkering of fuel oil shall not be allowed. Pumping of fuel oil in spaces adjacent to the cargo spaces for this cargo, other than the engine-room, shall not be allowed. Ammonium nitrate based fertilizers are hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

47 In the provisions regarding Fire in cargo space containing this material, the words "Ship's fixed fire-fighting installation" are replaced by the words "Ship's fixed gas fire-extinguishing installation".

48 In the provisions regarding Fire in cargo space containing this material, in the third sentence, after the word "water", the words "and isolate the source of heat, if any" are inserted.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

HAZARD

49 At the end of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"This cargo is hygroscopic and will cake if wet."

LOADING

50 In the last sentence, the references " 4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

DISCHARGE

51 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Ammonium sulphate is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

BARIUM NITRATE, UN 1446

PRECAUTIONS

52 At the end of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

BORAX (PENTAHYDRATE CRUDE)

DISCHARGE

53 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Borax (pentahydrate crude) is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

BORAX, ANHYDROUS (crude or refined)

LOADING

54 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

DISCHARGE

55 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Borax anhydrous (crude or refined) is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

BROWN COAL BRIQUETTES

HAZARD

56 The text is replaced by the following text:

"This cargo is easily ignited, is liable to heat spontaneously, may ignite spontaneously and may deplete oxygen in the cargo space."

APPENDIX

57 In paragraph 1.1, in the section for Precautions, the words "and opening cargo space enclosures" are deleted.

CALCIUM NITRATE, UN 1454

PRECAUTIONS

58 At the end of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

DISCHARGE

59 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Calcium nitrate is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

CALCIUM NITRATE FERTILIZER

LOADING

60 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

CLAY

CLEAN-UP

61 The text is replaced by "After discharge of this cargo, particular attention shall be given to the bilge wells of the cargo spaces".

DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE (D.A.P.)

LOADING

62 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

DISCHARGE

63 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Diammonium phosphate is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES

64 After existing schedule on DIRECT REDUCED IRON (C), the new schedule on DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES is added, as follows:

"DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES

DESCRIPTION

A dried blend of coarse grains and condensed distillers solubles that remain after the fermentation of the starch fraction of corn with yeasts and enzymes to produce ethanol and carbon dioxide. Yellowish brown in colour with a cooked corn odour. Moisture content not more than 13% and oil content not more than 11%. This schedule is not applicable to wet distillers grain (WDG) and distillers dried grain (DDG), which are not transported in bulk.

CHARACTERISTICS

ANGLE OF REPOSE	BULK DENSITY (kg/m³)	STOWAGE FACTOR (m³/t)
Not applicable	450 to 520	1.92 to 2.22
SIZE	CLASS	GROUP
Not applicable	Not applicable	C

HAZARD

No special hazards.

This cargo is non-combustible or has a low fire risk.

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

No special requirements.

HOLD CLEANLINESS

Clean and dry as relevant to the hazards of the cargo.

WEATHER PRECAUTIONS

This cargo shall be kept as dry as practicable. This cargo shall not be handled during precipitation. During handling of this cargo all non-working hatches of the cargo spaces into which this cargo is loaded shall be closed.

LOADING

Load in open unconfined areas. Trim in accordance with the relevant provision required under sections 4 and 5 of the Code.

PRECAUTIONS

No special requirements.

VENTILATION

No special requirements.

CARRIAGE

Hatches of the cargo spaces carrying this cargo shall be weathertight to prevent the ingress of water.

DISCHARGE

If this cargo has hardened, it shall be trimmed to avoid the formation of overhanging faces, as necessary.

CLEAN-UP

No special requirements."

FERROPHOSPHORUS (including briquettes)

CARRIAGE

65 The text is replaced by the following text:

"For quantitative measurement of flammable and toxic gases such as Phosphine, which may be evolved from this cargo in accordance with the cargo information, suitable detectors for each gas or combination of gases shall be on board while this cargo is carried. The detectors shall be of certified safe type for use in explosive atmosphere. The concentrations of these gases in the cargo spaces carrying this cargo shall be measured regularly, during the voyage, and the results of the measurements shall be recorded and kept on board."

FERROSILICON UN 1408

APPENDIX – DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

66 In the first sentence, the words "competent Authority" are replaced by the word "Administration", in all cases.

FERROSILICON with 25% to 30% silicon, or 90% or more silicon

LOADING

67 The second sentence is replaced by the following text:

"As the density of the cargo is extremely high, the tanktop may be overstressed unless the cargo is evenly spread across the tanktop for homogenous weight distribution. Due consideration shall be paid to ensure that the tanktop is not overstressed during voyage and during loading by a pile of the cargo. Refer to the appendix to this schedule."

APPENDIX – DETAILED REQUIREMENTS

68 In the first and second sentences, the words "competent Authority" are replaced by the word "Administration".

FERROUS SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE

69 After existing schedule on FERROUS METAL BORINGS, SHAVINGS, TURNINGS or CUTTINGS UN 2793, a new schedule on FERROUS SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE is added, as follows:

"FERROUS SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE

DESCRIPTION

Pale green crystals. Highly soluble in water. Product commonly referred to as "Copperas".

CHARACTERISTICS

ANGLE OF REPOSE	BULK DENSITY (kg/m ³)	STOWAGE FACTOR (m ³ /t)
Not applicable	750 to 1250	0.8 to 1.3
SIZE	CLASS	GROUP
Crystals	Not applicable	C

HAZARD

Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation.

This cargo is non-combustible or has a low fire-risk.

Tends to caking when damp.

This cargo is highly soluble and will be acidic when wet.

Excessive levels spilt into water systems may result in oxygen depletion from the water.

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

"Separated from" Oxidizing substances.

HOLD CLEANLINESS

Clean and dry as relevant to the hazards of the cargo.

WEATHER PRECAUTIONS

This cargo shall be kept as dry as practicable. It shall not be handled during precipitation. During handling of this cargo all non-working hatches of the cargo spaces into which this cargo is loaded shall be closed.

LOADING

Trim in accordance with the relevant provision required under sections 4 and 5 of the Code.

PRECAUTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Persons who may be in contact with the product shall wear protective clothing, gloves and eye protection. Typically, this is a non-dusty product, however, in particularly dry conditions, if dust is generated a filter mask shall also be worn. Bilge wells shall be clean, dry and covered, as appropriate, to prevent ingress of the cargo.

VENTILATION

The cargo spaces carrying this cargo shall not be ventilated during voyage.

CARRIAGE

Hatches of the cargo spaces shall be weathertight to prevent water ingress.

DISCHARGE

If this cargo has hardened, it shall be trimmed to avoid the formation of overhangs, as necessary.

CLEAN-UP

After discharge of this cargo, the cargo spaces and the bilge wells shall be swept clean and then thoroughly washed out."

FERTILIZERS WITHOUT NITRATES (non-hazardous)

DISCHARGE

70 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Fertilizers without nitrates are hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

FLY ASH

71 In the title of the schedule of FLY ASH, the word ", DRY" is added.

FLY ASH, WET

72 After existing schedule on FLY ASH, a new schedule on FLY ASH, WET is added, as follows:

"FLY ASH, WET

DESCRIPTION

Greyish powder. This cargo is a mixture of the light, finely divided dusty fine powder residue from coal and oil fired power stations and water (not less than 10% of water). Ammonia odour.

CHARACTERISTICS

ANGLE OF REPOSE	BULK DENSITY (kg/m³)	STOWAGE FACTOR (m³/t)
Not applicable	900 to 1300	0.77 – 1.11
SIZE	CLASS	GROUP
Under 1 mm	Not applicable	A

HAZARD

Wet fly ash is liable to flow if it has sufficiently high moisture content.
It is non-combustible or has a low fire-risk.

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

"Separated from" foodstuffs.

HOLD CLEANLINESS

No special requirements.

WEATHER PRECAUTIONS

When a cargo is carried in a ship other than specially constructed or fitted cargo ship complying with the requirements in subsection 7.3.2 of this Code, the following provisions shall be complied with:

- .1 The moisture content of the cargo shall be kept less than its TML during voyage.
- .2 Unless expressly provided otherwise in this individual schedule, the cargo shall not be handled during precipitation.

- .3 Unless expressly provided otherwise in this individual schedule, during handling of the cargo, all non-working hatches of the cargo spaces into which the cargo is loaded or to be loaded shall be closed.
- .4 The cargo may be handled during precipitation provided that the actual moisture content of the cargo is sufficiently less than its TML so that the actual moisture content is not liable to be increased beyond the TML by the precipitation.
- .5 The cargo in a cargo space may be discharged during precipitation provided that the total amount of the cargo in the cargo space is to be discharged in the port.

LOADING

Trim in accordance with the relevant provisions required under sections 4 and 5 of the Code.

PRECAUTIONS

Bilge wells shall be clean, dry and covered as appropriate, to prevent ingress of the cargo.

VENTILATION

The cargo spaces carrying this cargo shall not be ventilated during voyage.

CARRIAGE

The appearance of the surface of this cargo shall be checked regularly during voyage. If free water above the cargo or fluid state of the cargo is observed during voyage, the master shall take appropriate actions to prevent cargo shifting and potential capsize of the ship, and give consideration to seeking emergency entry into a place of refuge.

DISCHARGE

No special requirements.

CLEAN-UP

After discharge of this cargo, the bilge wells and the scuppers of the cargo spaces shall be checked and any blockage in the bilge wells and the scuppers shall be removed."

GRANULAR FERROUS SULPHATE

73 After the new schedule on FLY ASH, WET, a new schedule on GRANULAR FERROUS SULPHATE is added, as follows:

"GRANULAR FERROUS SULPHATE

DESCRIPTION

Grey to brown granules. Absorbs moisture and is highly soluble in water.

CHARACTERISTICS

ANGLE OF REPOSE	BULK DENSITY (kg/m ³)	STOWAGE FACTOR (m ³ /t)
30° to 45°	1100 to 1600	0.63 – 0.9
SIZE	CLASS	GROUP
Up to 15 mm	Not applicable	C

HAZARD

Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation.
This cargo is non-combustible or has a low fire-risk.
Tends to caking when damp.
It is highly soluble and will be acidic when wet.
Excessive levels spilt into water systems may result in oxygen depletion from the water.

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

"Separated from" oxidizing substances.

HOLD AND CLEANLINESS

Clean and dry as relevant to the hazards of the cargo.

WEATHER PRECAUTIONS

This cargo shall be kept as dry as practicable. It shall not be handled during precipitation.
During handling of this cargo all non-working hatches of the cargo spaces into which this cargo is loaded shall be closed.

LOADING

Trim in accordance with the relevant provision required under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Code.

PRECAUTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Persons who may be in contact with the product shall wear protective clothing, gloves and eye protection. Minimize dust generation when loading. If dust is generated a filter mask shall also be worn.
Bilge wells shall be clean, dry and covered as appropriate, to prevent ingress of the cargo.

VENTILATION

The cargo spaces carrying this cargo shall not be ventilated during voyage.

CARRIAGE

Hatches of the cargo spaces shall be weathertight to prevent water ingress.

DISCHARGE

If this cargo has hardened, it shall be trimmed to avoid the formation of overhangs, as necessary.

CLEAN-UP

After discharge of this cargo, the cargo spaces and the bilge wells shall be swept clean and then thoroughly washed out."

GYPSUM

WEATHER PRECAUTIONS

74 In the second and third sentences, the words "handled" and "handling" are replaced by the words "loaded" and "loading", respectively.

LEAD NITRATE, UN 1469

PRECAUTIONS

75 At the end of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

MAGNESIUM NITRATE, UN 1474

PRECAUTIONS

76 The sentence is replaced by the following text:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

DISCHARGE

77 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Magnesium nitrate is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE FERTILIZERS

78 After existing schedule on MAGNESIUM NITRATE, UN 1474, a new schedule on MAGNESIUM SULPHATE FERTILIZERS is added, as follows:

"MAGNESIUM SULPHATE FERTILIZERS

DESCRIPTION

Powdered fertilizers or fertilizer components containing magnesium sulphate.
Grey to brown powder. Partially soluble in water and may be dusty.

CHARACTERISTICS

ANGLE OF REPOSE	BULK DENSITY (kg/m ³)	STOWAGE FACTOR (m ³ /t)
30° to 35°	850 to 1150	0.87 – 1.18
SIZE	CLASS	GROUP
Powder	Not applicable	C

HAZARD

May be harmful if swallowed. May cause skin or eye irritation.
This cargo is non-combustible or has a low fire-risk.
It is partially soluble.
Dusty but may cake if wetted.

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

No special requirements.

HOLD CLEANLINESS

Clean and dry as relevant to the hazards of the cargo.

WEATHER PRECAUTIONS

This cargo shall be kept as dry as practicable. It shall not be handled during precipitation. During handling of this cargo all non-working hatches of the cargo spaces into which this cargo is loaded shall be closed.

LOADING

Trim in accordance with the relevant provision required under sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Code.

PRECAUTIONS

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Minimize dust generation when loading. Persons who may be exposed to the dust of the cargo shall wear goggles or other equivalent dust eye protection and dust filter mask. Those persons shall wear protective clothing, as necessary. Bilge wells shall be clean, dry and covered as appropriate, to prevent ingress of the cargo.

VENTILATION

The cargo spaces carrying this cargo shall not be ventilated during voyage.

CARRIAGE

Hatches of the cargo spaces shall be weathertight to prevent water ingress.

DISCHARGE

If this cargo has hardened, it shall be trimmed to avoid the formation of overhangs, as necessary.

CLEAN-UP

After discharge of this cargo, the cargo spaces and the bilge wells shall be swept clean and then thoroughly washed out."

METAL SULPHIDE CONCENTRATES

LOADING

79 The text ", in particular on smaller ships, i.e. 100 m long or less." is deleted.

MINERAL CONCENTRATES

BULK CARGO SHIPPING NAMES

80 The sentence "All known Bulk Cargo Shipping Names (BCSN) of mineral concentrates are listed above but the list is not exhaustive" after the list of Bulk Cargo Shipping Names is deleted.

LOADING

81 The text ", in particular on smaller ships, i.e. 100 m long or less." is deleted.

MONOAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE (M.A.P.)

LOADING

82 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

DISCHARGE

83 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Monoammonium phosphate is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

PHOSPHATE ROCK (calcined)

DISCHARGE

84 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Phosphate rock (calcined) is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

POTASH

LOADING

85 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

DISCHARGE

86 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Potash is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE

LOADING

87 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

DISCHARGE

88 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Potassium chloride is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

POTASSIUM NITRATE UN 1486

LOADING

89 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

PRECAUTIONS

90 At the end of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

DISCHARGE

91 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Potassium nitrate is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

POTASSIUM SULPHATE

LOADING

92 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

PYRITES, CALCINED (Calcined Pyrites)

PRECAUTIONS

93 In the third sentence, the words "lime before loading" are replaced by the words "protective coating such as lime-wash before loading to avoid any potential corrosive reaction between the cargo, water and steel."

RASORITE (ANHYDROUS)

DISCHARGE

94 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following sentence is added:

"Rasorite (anhydrous) is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

SALT

WEATHER PRECAUTIONS

95 In the second and third sentences, the words "handled" and "handling" are replaced by the words "loaded" and "loading", respectively.

SEED CAKE, containing vegetable oil UN 1386 (b)

DESCRIPTION

96 In the last paragraph, after the first sentence, the following text is added:

"The provisions of this schedule should also not apply to mechanically expelled citrus pulp pellets containing not more than 2.5% oil and 14% oil and moisture combined."

PRECAUTIONS

97 In the fifth sentence the words "it becomes apparent that fire is not liable to take place in the cargo space, to avoid the possibility of ignition of solvent vapours" are replaced by the words "fire is apparent".

REMARKS

98 The first sentence is deleted.

SEED CAKE UN 2217

PRECAUTIONS

99 In the existing fourth sentence, the words "it becomes apparent that fire is not liable to take place in the cargo space, to avoid the possibility of ignition of solvent vapours" are replaced by the words "fire is apparent".

REMARKS

100 The first sentence is deleted.

SEED CAKE (non-hazardous)

DESCRIPTION

101 At the end of the first paragraph, the following sentence is added:

"The provisions of this schedule also apply to mechanically expelled citrus pulp pellets containing not more than 2.5% oil and 14% oil and moisture combined."

SODIUM NITRATE, UN 1498

PRECAUTIONS

102 At the end of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

DISCHARGE

103 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Sodium nitrate is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

SODIUM NITRATE AND POTASSIUM NITRATE MIXTURE UN 1499

LOADING

104 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

PRECAUTIONS

105 At the end of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"The master and officers are to note that the ship's fixed gas fire-fighting installation will be ineffective on fires involving this cargo and that applying copious amount of water may be necessary."

DISCHARGE

106 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Sodium nitrate and potassium nitrate mixture is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

SULPHUR (formed, solid)

PRECAUTIONS

107 The third sentence "Holds including trimming plates and tanktops shall be treated with effective, commercially available protective coating or lime-washed to avoid any potential corrosive reaction between sulphur, water and steel" is replaced by the sentence "Holds including trimming plates and tanktops shall be treated with protective coating such as lime-wash to avoid any potential corrosive reaction between sulphur, water and steel."

SUPERPHOSPHATE

LOADING

108 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

DISCHARGE

109 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Superphosphate is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

TAPIOCA

LOADING

110 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

UREA

LOADING

111 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

DISCHARGE

112 At the beginning of the paragraph, the following text is added:

"Urea is hygroscopic and may cake in overhangs, impairing safety during discharge."

WOOD PELLETS

LOADING

113 The references "4 and 5" are replaced by the references "4, 5 and 6".

WOOD PRODUCTS – GENERAL

114 After existing schedule on WOOD PELLETS, a new schedule on Wood products – General is added, as follows:

"Wood products – General

(See Bulk Cargo Shipping Names below)

LOGS **PULP WOOD**
TIMBER **ROUNDWOOD**
SAW LOGS

DESCRIPTION

This schedule only applies to wood products transported in bulk, i.e. loaded and discharged by such means as elevator or grab and which are not specifically referred to in a separate schedule.

CHARACTERISTICS

ANGLE OF REPOSE	BULK DENSITY (kg/m ³)	STOWAGE FACTOR (m ³ /t)
Not applicable	250 to 500	2 to 4
SIZE	CLASS	GROUP
-	MHB	B

HAZARD

These cargoes are liable to cause oxygen depletion and increase of carbon dioxide in the cargo space and adjacent spaces.

These cargoes are non-combustible or have a low fire-risk.

STOWAGE & SEGREGATION

No special requirements.

HOLD CLEANLINESS

No special requirements.

WEATHER PRECAUTIONS

No special requirements.

LOADING

Trim in accordance with the relevant provisions required under sections 4 and 5 of the Code.

PRECAUTIONS

Entry of personnel into cargo and adjacent confined spaces shall not be permitted until tests have been carried out and it has been established that the oxygen level is 21%. If this condition is not met, additional ventilation shall be applied to the cargo hold or adjacent enclosed spaces and remeasuring shall be conducted after a suitable interval.

An oxygen meter shall be worn and activated by all crew when entering cargo and adjacent enclosed spaces.

VENTILATION

Ventilation of enclosed spaces adjacent to a cargo hold before entry may be necessary even if these spaces are apparently sealed from the cargo hold.

CARRIAGE

No special requirements.

DISCHARGE

No special requirements.

CLEAN-UP

No special requirements.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

SPECIAL EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT TO BE CARRIED

Self-contained breathing apparatus and an oxygen meter should be available.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Nil

EMERGENCY ACTION IN THE EVENT OF FIRE

Batten down; use ship's fixed fire-fighting installation if fitted. Exclusion of air may be sufficient to control fire.

MEDICAL FIRST AID

Refer to Medical First Aid Guide (MFAG), as amended.

WOOD PULP PELLETS

- 115 The existing schedule on WOOD PULP PELLETS is deleted in its entirety.

APPENDIX 3

Properties of solid bulk cargoes

- 116 In subsection 1.1, the following bulk cargo shipping names are deleted:

CASTOR BEANS
SODIUM NITRATE

- 117 In subsection 1.1, the following bulk cargo shipping names are added:

GRANULAR FERROUS SULPHATE
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE FERTILIZERS
TAPIOCA
WOOD PELLETS

APPENDIX 4

Index

118 The BCSN "FLY ASH" is replaced by "FLY ASH, DRY".

119 The following rows are added in the table:

MATERIAL	GROUP	REFERENCES
DISTILLERS DRIED GRAINS WITH SOLUBLES	C	
FERROUS SULPHATE HEPTAHYDRATE	C	
FLY ASH, WET	A	
GRANULAR FERROUS SULPHATE	C	
LOGS	B	see Wood Products – General schedule
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE FERTILIZERS	C	
PULP WOOD	B	see Wood Products – General schedule
ROUNDWOOD	B	see Wood Products – General schedule
SAW LOGS	B	see Wood Products – General schedule
TIMBER	B	see Wood Products – General schedule
Wood Products – General	B	

120 The words "WOOD PULP PELLETS" and "Pellets, wood pulp" are deleted.

ANNEX 4

**RESOLUTION MSC.320(89)
(adopted on 20 May 2011)**

**ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE
INTERNATIONAL LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCE (LSA) CODE**

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,

NOTING resolution MSC.48(66), by which it adopted the International Life-Saving Appliance Code (hereinafter referred to as "the LSA Code"), which has become mandatory under chapter III of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"),

NOTING ALSO article VIII(b) and regulation III/3.10 of the Convention concerning the procedure for amending the LSA Code,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its eighty-ninth session, amendments to the LSA Code, proposed and circulated in accordance with article VIII(b)(i) of the Convention,

1. ADOPTS, in accordance with article VIII(b)(iv) of the Convention, amendments to the LSA Code, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;
2. DETERMINES, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vi)(2)(bb) of the Convention, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2012, unless prior to that date, more than one third of the Contracting Governments to the Convention or Contracting Governments the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have notified their objections to the amendments;
3. INVITES Contracting Governments to note that, in accordance with article VIII(b)(vii)(2) of the Convention, the amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General, in conformity with article VIII(b)(v) of the Convention, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention;
5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and its Annex to Members of the Organization which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention.

ANNEX

**AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE-SAVING
APPLIANCES (LSA) CODE**

**CHAPTER IV
SURVIVAL CRAFT**

1 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, the following new subparagraphs .2 to .6 are inserted after the existing subparagraph .1:

- "2 notwithstanding subparagraph .7.2 the mechanism shall only open when the release mechanism is operated with the boat fully waterborne or, if the boat is not waterborne, by multiple, deliberate and sustained action which shall include the removal or bypassing of safety interlocks designed to prevent premature or inadvertent release;
 - .2.1 the mechanism shall not be able to open due to wear, misalignment and unintended force within the hook assembly or operating mechanism, control rods or cables as may be connected to, or form part of the hook assembly and with trim of up to 10° and a list of up to 20° either way; and
 - .2.2 the functional criteria of 4.4.7.6.2 and 4.4.7.6.2.1 apply for the range of loads, representing 0% to 100% of the safe working load of the lifeboat release and retrieval system for which it may be approved;
- .3 unless a release mechanism is of the load over centre type, which is held fully closed by the weight of the lifeboat, the hook assembly shall be designed so that the moveable hook component is kept fully closed by the hook locking parts capable of holding its safe working load under any operational conditions until the hook locking part is deliberately caused to open by means of the operating mechanism. For designs utilizing the tail of the movable hook component and cam either directly or indirectly securing the tail of the movable hook component, the hook assembly shall continue to be closed and hold its safe working load through rotation of the cam of up to 45 degrees in either direction, or 45 degrees in one direction if restricted by design, from its locked position;
- .4 to provide hook stability, the release mechanism shall be designed so that, when it is fully reset in the closed position, the weight of the lifeboat does not cause any force to be transmitted to the operating mechanism;
- .5 locking devices shall be designed so that they can not turn to open due to forces from the hook load; and
- .6 if a hydrostatic interlock is provided, it shall automatically reset upon lifting the boat from the water."

2 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, the existing subparagraph .2 is replaced by the following:

"7 the mechanism shall have two release capabilities: normal (off-load) release capability and on-load release capability:

.7.1 normal (off-load) release capability shall release the lifeboat when it is waterborne or when there is no load on the hooks, and not require manual separation of the lifting ring or shackle from the jaw of the hook; and

.7.2 on-load release capability shall release the lifeboat with a load on the hooks. This release mechanism shall be provided with a hydrostatic interlock unless other means are provided to ensure that the boat is waterborne before the release mechanism can be activated. In case of failure or when the boat is not waterborne, there shall be a means to override the hydrostatic interlock or similar device to allow emergency release. This interlock override capability shall be adequately protected against accidental or premature use. Adequate protection shall include special mechanical protection not normally required for off-load release, in addition to a danger sign. The protection shall be deliberately destroyed by applying a suitable minimum force, for instance by breaking a protection glass or translucent cover. A label or thin wire seal is not considered sufficiently robust. To prevent a premature on-load release, on-load operation of the release mechanism shall require multiple, deliberate and sustained action or actions by the operator;"

3 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, the existing subparagraph .3 is renumbered as subparagraph .8 and the words "without excessive force" are replaced by the words ", and any indicators shall not indicate the release mechanism is reset".

4 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, the following new subparagraph .9 is inserted after the renumbered subparagraph 8:

"9 all components of the hook unit, release handle unit, control cables or mechanical operating links and the fixed structural connections in a lifeboat shall be of material corrosion resistant in the marine environment without the need for coatings or galvanizing. Design and manufacturing tolerances shall be such that anticipated wear throughout the service life of the mechanism shall not adversely affect its proper functioning. Mechanical operating links such as control cables shall be waterproof and shall have no exposed or unprotected areas;"

5 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, the existing subparagraphs .4 to .8 are renumbered as subparagraphs .10 to .14, respectively.

6 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, in the renumbered subparagraph .10, the word "clearly" is replaced by the word "unambiguously".

7 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, in the renumbered subparagraph .14, the words "the load-bearing components of the release mechanism and" are added at the beginning and the words "of the release mechanism" are deleted.

8 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, the following new subparagraphs .15 and .16 are inserted after the renumbered subparagraph .14:

- "15 a hydrostatic interlock shall be designed for a factor of safety of not less than 6 times maximum operating force based on the ultimate strength of the materials used;
- .16 the operating cables shall be designed for a factor of safety of not less than 2.5 times maximum operating force based on the ultimate strength of the materials used; and".

9 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, the existing subparagraph .9 is renumbered as subparagraph .17 and in the renumbered subparagraph .17, the references to paragraphs "4.4.7.6.2.2 and 4.4.7.6.3" are replaced by the references to paragraphs "4.4.7.6.7, 4.4.7.6.8 and 4.4.7.6.15".

10 In paragraph 4.4.7.6, the referenced subparagraph .9 is replaced by .17.

ANNEX 2

**RESOLUTION MSC.288(87)
(adopted on 14 May 2010)**

**PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS
FOR CARGO OIL TANKS OF CRUDE OIL TANKERS**

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 28(b) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Committee,

NOTING regulation II-1/3-11 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") adopted by resolution MSC.291(87), concerning protective coatings for cargo oil tanks of crude oil tankers,

NOTING ALSO that the aforementioned regulation II-1/3-11 provides that the protective coatings referred to therein shall comply with the requirements of the Performance standard for protective coatings for cargo oil tanks of crude oil tankers (hereinafter referred to as "the Performance standard for protective coatings"),

RECOGNIZING that the Performance standard for protective coatings referred to above is not intended to inhibit the development of new or novel technologies which provide for alternative systems,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its eighty-seventh session, the text of the proposed Performance standard for protective coatings,

1. ADOPTS the Performance standard for protective coatings for cargo oil tanks of crude oil tankers, the text of which is set out in the Annex to the present resolution;
2. INVITES Contracting Governments to the Convention to note that the Performance standard for protective coatings will take effect on 1 January 2012 upon entry into force of SOLAS regulation II-1/3-11;
3. NOTES that, under the provisions of SOLAS regulation II-1/3-11.3.1, amendments to the Performance standard for protective coatings shall be adopted, brought into force and take effect in accordance with the provisions of article VIII of that Convention concerning the amendment procedure applicable to the Annex to the Convention other than chapter I;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit certified copies of this resolution and the text of the Performance standard for protective coatings contained in the Annex to all Contracting Governments to the Convention;
5. FURTHER REQUESTS the Secretary-General to transmit copies of this resolution and the Annex to all Members of the Organization which are not Contracting Governments to the Convention;

6. INVITES Governments to encourage the development of novel technologies aimed at providing for alternative systems and to keep the Organization advised of any positive results;

7. RESOLVES to keep the Performance standard for protective coatings under review and amend them as necessary, in light of experience gained in its application.

ANNEX

PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS FOR CARGO OIL TANKS OF CRUDE OIL TANKERS

1 PURPOSE

This Standard provides technical requirements for the minimum standard for protective coatings to be applied in cargo oil tanks during the construction of new crude oil tankers.

2 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the following definitions apply:

- 2.1 *Crude oil tanker* is as defined in Annex I of MARPOL 73/78.
- 2.2 *Dew point* is the temperature at which air is saturated with moisture.
- 2.3 *DFT* is dry film thickness.
- 2.4 *Dust* is loose particulate matter present on a surface prepared for painting, arising from blast-cleaning or other surface preparation processes, or resulting from the action of the environment.
- 2.5 *Edge grinding* is the treatment of the edge before secondary surface preparation.
- 2.6 "*GOOD*" *condition* is the condition with minor spot rusting as defined in resolution A.744(18) for assessing the ballast tank coatings for tankers.
- 2.7 *Hard coating* is a coating that chemically converts during its curing process or a non-convertible air drying coating which may be used for maintenance purposes. This can be either inorganic or organic.
- 2.8 *NDFT* is the nominal dry film thickness. 90/10 practice means that 90% of all thickness measurements shall be greater than or equal to NDFT and none of the remaining 10% measurements shall be below 0.9 x NDFT.
- 2.9 *Primer coat* is the first coat of the coating system applied in the shipyard after shop primer application.
- 2.10 *Shop primer* is the prefabrication primer coating applied to steel plates, often in automatic plants (and before the first coat of a coating system).
- 2.11 *Stripe coating* is painting of edges, welds, hard to reach areas, etc., to ensure good paint adhesion and proper paint thickness in critical areas.
- 2.12 *Target useful life* is the target value, in years, of the durability for which the coating system is designed.
- 2.13 *Technical Data Sheet* is the paint manufacturer's Product Data Sheet which contains detailed technical instruction and information relevant to the coating and its application.

3 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

3.1 The ability of the coating system to reach its target useful life depends on the type of coating system, steel preparation, operating environment, application and coating inspection and maintenance. All these aspects contribute to the good performance of the coating system.

3.2 Inspection of surface preparation and coating processes shall be agreed upon between the shipowner, the shipyard and the coating manufacturer and presented to the Administration for review. Clear evidence of these inspections shall be reported and included in the Coating Technical File (CTF) (see subsection 3.4).

3.3 When considering the Standard provided in section 4, the following is to be taken into account:

- .1 it is essential that specifications, procedures and the various different steps in the coating application process (including, but not limited to, surface preparation) are strictly applied by the shipbuilder in order to prevent premature decay and/or deterioration of the coating system;
- .2 the coating performance can be improved by adopting measures at the ship design stage such as reducing scallops, using rolled profiles, avoiding complex geometric configurations and ensuring that the structural configuration permits easy access for tools and to facilitate cleaning, drainage and drying of the space to be coated; and
- .3 the coating performance standard provided in this document is based on experience from manufacturers, shipyards and ship operators; it is not intended to exclude suitable alternative coating systems, providing a performance at least equivalent to that specified in this Standard is demonstrated. Acceptance criteria for alternative systems are provided in section 8.

3.4 Coating Technical File (CTF)

3.4.1 Specification of the cargo oil tank coating system applied, record of the shipyard's and shipowner's coating work, detailed criteria for coating selection, job specifications, inspection, maintenance and repair shall be included in the Coating Technical File required by resolution MSC.215(82).

3.4.2 *New construction stage*

The Coating Technical File shall contain at least the following items relating to this Standard and shall be delivered by the shipyard at new ship construction stage:

- .1 copy of Statement of Compliance or Type Approval Certificate;
- .2 copy of Technical Data Sheet, including:
 - .2.1 product name and identification mark and/or number;
 - .2.2 materials, components and composition of the coating system, colours;

- .2.3 minimum and maximum dry film thickness;
- .2.4 application methods, tools and/or machines;
- .2.5 condition of surface to be coated (de-rusting grade, cleanness, profile, etc.); and
- .2.6 environmental limitations (temperature and humidity);
- .3 shipyard work records of coating application, including:
 - .3.1 applied actual areas (in square metres) of coating in each cargo oil tank;
 - .3.2 applied coating system;
 - .3.3 time of coating, thickness, number of layers, etc.;
 - .3.4 ambient conditions during coating; and
 - .3.5 details of surface preparation;
- .4 procedures for inspection and repair of coating system during ship construction;
- .5 coating log issued by the coating inspector – stating that the coating was applied in accordance with the specifications to the satisfaction of the coating supplier representative and specifying deviations from the specifications (see annex 2);
- .6 shipyard's verified inspection report, including:
 - .6.1 completion date of inspection;
 - .6.2 result of inspection;
 - .6.3 remarks (if given); and
 - .6.4 inspector signature; and
- .7 procedures for in-service maintenance and repair of coating systems.*

3.4.3 ***In-service maintenance and repair***

In-service maintenance and repair activities shall be recorded in the Coating Technical File in accordance with the relevant section of the Guidelines for coating maintenance and repair.

3.4.4 The Coating Technical File shall be kept on board and maintained throughout the life of the ship.

* Guidelines to be developed by the Organization.

3.5 Health and safety

The shipyard is responsible for implementation of national regulations to ensure the health and safety of individuals and to minimize the risk of fire and explosion.

4 COATING STANDARD

4.1 Performance standard

This Standard is based on specifications and requirements to provide a target useful coating life of 15 years, which is considered to be the time period, from initial application, over which the coating system is intended to remain in "GOOD" condition. The actual useful life will vary, depending on numerous variables including actual conditions encountered in service.

4.2 Standard application

Protective coatings for cargo oil tanks applied during the construction of new crude oil tankers shall at least comply with the requirements in this Standard.

4.3 Coating system

An epoxy-based system meeting test and physical properties (table 1.1.3) shall be documented, and a Type Approval Certificate or Statement of Compliance shall be provided.

4.4 Area of application

The following areas are the minimum areas that shall be protected according to this Standard:

- .1 Deckhead with complete internal structure, including brackets connecting to longitudinal and transverse bulkheads. In tanks with ring frame girder construction the underdeck transverse framing to be coated down to level of the first tripping bracket below the upper faceplate.
- .2 Longitudinal and transverse bulkheads to be coated to the uppermost means of access level. The uppermost means of access and its supporting brackets to be fully coated.
- .3 On cargo tank bulkheads without an uppermost means of access the coating to extend to 10% of the tanks height at centreline but need not extend more than 3 m down from the deck.
- .4 Flat inner bottom and all structure to height of 0.3 m above inner bottom to be coated.

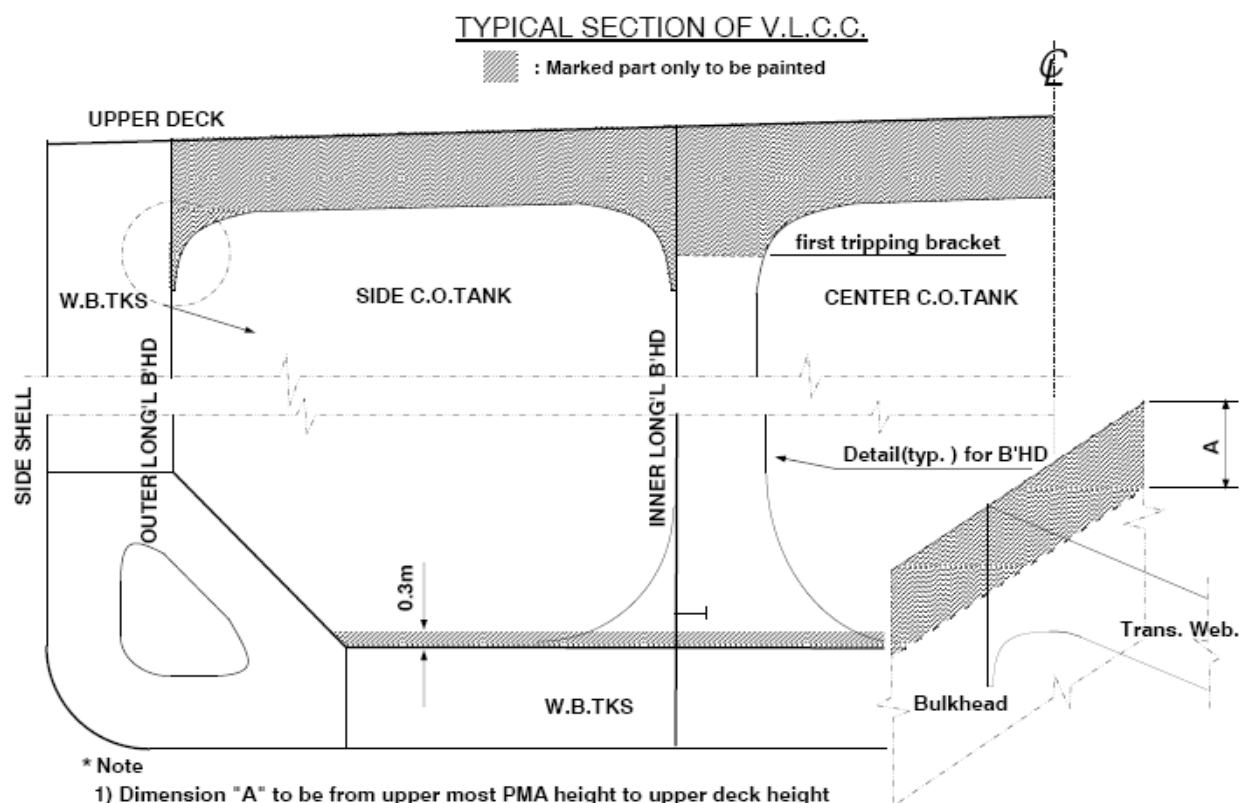


Figure 1

4.5 Special application

4.5.1 This Standard covers protective coating requirements for steel structure within cargo oil tanks. It is noted that there are other independent items that are fitted within the cargo oil tanks and to which coatings are applied to provide protection against corrosion.

4.5.2 It is recommended that this Standard is applied, to the extent practicable, to those portions of means of access provided for inspection within the areas specified in subsection 4.4 that are not integral to the ship structure, such as rails, independent platforms, ladders, etc. Other equivalent methods of providing corrosion protection for non-integral items may also be used, provided they do not impair the performance of the coatings of the surrounding structure. Access arrangements that are integral to the ship structure, such as stiffener depths for walkways, stringers, etc., are to fully comply with this Standard when located within the coated areas.

4.5.3 It is also recommended that supports for piping, measuring devices, etc., be coated as a minimum in accordance with the non-integral items indicated in paragraph 4.5.2.

4.6 Basic coating requirements

4.6.1 The requirements for protective coating systems to be applied at ship construction for the cargo oil tanks of crude oil tankers meeting the performance standard specified in paragraph 4.1 are listed in table 1.

4.6.2 Coating manufacturers shall provide a specification of the protective coating system to satisfy the requirements of table 1 and the operating environment.

4.6.3 The Administration shall verify the Technical Data Sheet and Statement of Compliance or Type Approval Certificate for the protective coating system.

4.6.4 The shipyard shall apply the protective coating in accordance with the verified Technical Data Sheet and its own verified application procedures.

4.7 The referenced standards listed in this Standard are acceptable to the Organization. Test equipment, test methods, preparation methods and/or test results shall conform to performance standards not inferior to those acceptable to the Organization.

Table 1 – Basic coating system requirements for cargo oil tanks of crude oil tankers

	Characteristic	Requirement
1	Design of coating system	
.1	Selection of the coating system	The selection of the coating system shall be considered by the parties involved with respect to the service conditions and planned maintenance. The following aspects, among other things shall be considered: .1 location of space relative to heated surfaces; .2 frequency of cargo operations; .3 required surface conditions; .4 required surface cleanliness and dryness; .5 supplementary cathodic protections, if any (where coating is supplemented by cathodic protection, the coating shall be compatible with the cathodic protection system); .6 permeability of the coating and resistance to inert gas and acids; and .7 appropriate mechanical properties (flexibility, impact resistance). The coating manufacturer shall supply products with documented satisfactory performance records and technical data sheets. The manufacturer shall also be capable of rendering adequate technical assistance. Performance records, technical data sheet and any manufacturer's technical assistance provided shall be recorded in the Coating Technical File. Coatings for application underneath sun-heated decks or on bulkheads forming boundaries of heated spaces shall be able to withstand repeated heating and/or cooling without becoming brittle.
.2	Coating type	Epoxy-based systems. Other coating systems with performance according to the test procedure in the annex. A multi-coat system with each coat of a contrasting colour is recommended. The top coat shall be of a light colour to facilitate in-service inspection. Consideration should be given to the use of enhanced coatings in way of suction bellmouths and heating coil downcomers. Consideration should be given to the use of supplementary cathodic protection where there may be galvanic issues.

	Characteristic	Requirement
.3	Coating test	Epoxy-based systems tested prior to the date of entry into force of this Standard in a laboratory by a method corresponding to the test procedure in annex 1 or equivalent, which as a minimum meets the requirements for rusting and blistering, or which have documented field exposure for 5 years with a final coating condition of not less than "GOOD", may be accepted. For epoxy-based systems approved on or after entry into force of this Standard, testing according to the procedure in annex 1, or equivalent, is required.
.4	Job specification	There shall be a minimum of two stripe coats and two spray coats, except that the second stripe coat, by way of welded seams only, may be reduced in scope where it is proven that the NDFT can be met by the coats applied in order to avoid unnecessary over thickness. Any reduction in scope of the second stripe coat shall be fully detailed in the CTF. Stripe coat shall be applied by brush or roller. Roller shall be used for scallops, ratholes, etc., only. Each main coating layer shall be appropriately cured before application of the next coat, in accordance with the coating manufacturer's recommendations. Job specifications shall include the dry-to-recoat times and walk-on time given by the manufacturer. Surface contaminants such as rust, grease, dust, salt, oil, etc., shall be removed prior to painting. The method to be according to the paint manufacturer's recommendations. Abrasive inclusions embedded in the coating shall be removed.
.5	NDFT (nominal total dry film thickness) ¹	NDFT 320 µm with 90/10 rule for epoxy-based systems; other systems to the coating manufacturer's specifications. Maximum total dry film thickness according to the manufacturer's detailed specifications. Care shall be taken to avoid increasing the DFT in an exaggerated way. Wet film thickness shall be regularly checked during application. Thinners shall be limited to those types and quantities recommended by the manufacturer.

¹ Type of gauge and calibration in accordance with SSPC-PA2:2004 Paint Application Specification No.2.

	Characteristic	Requirement
2 PSP (Primary surface preparation)		
.1	Blasting and profile ^{2,3}	Sa 2½; with profiles between 30-75 µm. Blasting shall not be carried out when: .1 the relative humidity is above 85%; or .2 the surface temperature of steel is less than 3°C above the dew point. Checking of the steel surface cleanliness and roughness profile shall be carried out at the end of the surface preparation and before the application of the primer, and in accordance with the coating manufacturer's recommendations.
.2	Water soluble salt limit equivalent to NaCl ⁴	≤ 50 mg/m ² of sodium chloride.
.3	Shop primer	Zinc containing inhibitor free zinc silicate based or equivalent. Compatibility with main coating system shall be confirmed by the coating manufacturer.
3 Secondary surface preparation		
.1	Steel condition ⁵	The steel surface to be coated shall be prepared so that the coating selected can achieve an even distribution at the required NDFT and have an adequate adhesion by removing sharp edges, grinding weld beads and removing weld spatter and any other surface contaminant to grade P2. Edges to be treated to a rounded radius of minimum 2 mm, or subjected to three pass grinding or at least equivalent process before painting.

² Refer to standard ISO 8501-1: 1988/Suppl: 1994. Preparation of steel substrate before application of paints and related products – Visual assessment of surface cleanliness.

³ Refer to standard ISO 8503-1/2: 1988. Preparation of steel substrate before application of paints and related products – Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates.

⁴ Conductivity measured in accordance with the following standard ISO 8502-9: 1998. Preparation of steel substrate before application of paints and related products – Test for the assessment of surface cleanliness.

⁵ Refer to standard ISO 8501-3: 2001. Preparation of steel substrate before application of paints and related products – Visual assessment of surface cleanliness.

	Characteristic	Requirement
.2	Surface treatment ⁶	Sa 2½ on damaged shop primer and welds. All surfaces to be coated shall be blasted to Sa 2, removing at least 70% of intact shop primer, which has not passed a pre-qualification certified by test procedures in table 1.3. If the complete coating system comprising epoxy-based main coating and shop primer has passed a pre-qualification certified by test procedures in table 1.3 intact shop primer may be retained provided the same epoxy-based system is used. Retained shop primer shall be cleaned by sweep blasting, high pressure water washing or equivalent method. If a zinc silicate shop primer has passed the pre-qualification test of table 1.3 as part of an epoxy coating system, it may be used in combination with other epoxy coatings certified under table 1.3, provided that the compatibility has been confirmed by the manufacturer by the test with reference to the immersion test of annex 1 or in accordance with the Performance standard for protective coatings for dedicated seawater ballast tanks in all types of ships and double-side skin spaces of bulk carriers (resolution MSC.215(82)).
.3	Surface treatment after erection	Erection joints St 3 or better or Sa 2½ where practicable. <i>For inner bottom:</i> - Damages up to 20% of the area to be coated to be treated to minimum St 3. - Contiguous damages over 25 m² or over 20% of the area to be coated, Sa 2½ shall be applied. <i>For underdeck:</i> - Damages up to 3% of area to be coated to be treated to minimum St 3. - Contiguous damages over 25 m² or over 3% of the area to be coated, Sa 2½ shall be applied. Coating in overlap to be feathered.
.4	Profile requirements ⁷	In case of full or partial blasting 30-75 µm, otherwise as recommended by the coating manufacturer.
.5	Dust ⁸	Dust quantity rating "1" for dust size class "3", "4" or "5". Lower dust size classes to be removed if visible on the surface to be coated without magnification.

⁶ Refer to standard ISO 8501-1: 1988/Supplement: 1994. Preparation of steel substrate before application of paints and related products – Visual assessment of surface cleanliness.

⁷ Refer to standard ISO 8503-1/2: 1988. Preparation of steel substrate before application of paints and related products – Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates.

⁸ Refer to standard ISO 8502-3:1993. Preparation of steel substrate before application of paints and related products – Test for the assessment of surface cleanliness.

	Characteristic	Requirement
.6	Water soluble salts limit equivalent to NaCl after blasting/grinding ⁹	≤ 50 mg/m ² of sodium chloride.
.7	Contamination	No oil contamination. Paint manufacturer's recommendations should be followed regarding any other contamination between coats.
4 Miscellaneous		
.1	Ventilation	Adequate ventilation is necessary for the proper drying and curing of coating. Ventilation should be maintained throughout the application process and for a period after application is completed, as recommended by the coating manufacturer.
.2	Environmental conditions	Coating shall be applied under controlled humidity and surface conditions, in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. In addition, coating shall not be applied when: .1 the relative humidity is above 85%; or .2 the surface temperature is less than 3°C above the dew point; or .3 any other requirements of the paint manufacturer are not being met.
.3	Testing of coating ¹⁰	Destructive testing should be avoided. Sample dry film thickness shall be measured after each coat for quality control purposes and the total dry film thickness shall be confirmed after completion of the final coat, using appropriate thickness gauges.
.4	Repair	Any defective areas, e.g., pinholes, bubbles, voids, etc., shall be marked up and appropriate repairs effected. All such repairs shall be re-checked and documented.

⁹ Conductivity measured in accordance with standard ISO 8502-9: 1998 – Preparation of steel substrate before application of paints and related products – Test for the assessment of surface cleanliness.

¹⁰ Type of gauge and calibration in accordance with standard SSPC-PA2: 2004 – Paint Application Specification No.2.

5 COATING SYSTEM APPROVAL

Results from prequalification tests (table 1, paragraph 1.3) of the coating system shall be documented, and a Statement of Compliance or Type Approval Certificate shall be issued if found satisfactory by a third party, independent of the coating manufacturer.

6 COATING INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 General

6.1.1 To ensure compliance with this Standard, the following shall be carried out by qualified coating inspectors certified to NACE Coating Inspector Level 2, FROSIO Inspector Level III or equivalent as verified by the Administration.

6.1.2 Coating inspectors shall inspect surface preparation and coating application during the coating process by carrying out, as a minimum, those inspection items identified in subsection 6.2 to ensure compliance with this Standard. Emphasis shall be placed on initiation of each stage of surface preparation and coatings application as improper work is extremely difficult to correct later in the coating progress. Representative structural members shall be non-destructively examined for coating thickness. The inspector shall verify that appropriate collective measures have been carried out.

6.1.3 Results from the inspection shall be recorded by the inspector and shall be included in the CTF (see annex 2).

6.2 Inspection items

Construction stage		Inspection items
Primary surface preparation	1	The surface temperature of steel, the relative humidity and the dew point shall be measured and recorded before the blasting process starts and at times of sudden changes in weather.
	2	The surface of steel plates shall be tested for soluble salt checked for oil, grease and other contamination.
	3	The cleanliness of the steel surface shall be monitored in the shop primer application process.
	4	The shop primer material shall be confirmed to meet the requirements of 2.3 of table 1. Verified by manufacturer.
Thickness		If compatibility with the main coating system has been declared, then the thickness and curing of the zinc silicate shop primer to be confirmed to conform to the specified values.
Block assembly	1	After completing construction of the block and before secondary surface preparation starts, a visual inspection for steel surface treatment including edge treatment shall be carried out. Any oil, grease or other visible contamination to be removed.

Construction stage		Inspection items
	2	After blasting/grinding/cleaning and prior to coating, a visual inspection of the prepared surface shall be carried out. On completion of blasting and cleaning and prior to the application of the first coat of the system, the steel surface shall be tested for levels of remaining soluble salts in at least one location per block.
	3	The surface temperature, the relative humidity and the dew point shall be monitored and recorded during the coating application and curing.
	4	Inspection to be performed of the steps in the coating application process mentioned in table 1.
	5	DFT measurements shall be taken to prove that the coating has been applied to the thickness as specified.
Erection	1	Visual inspection for steel surface condition, surface preparation and verification of conformance to other requirements in table 1, and the agreed specification to be performed.
	2	The surface temperature, the relative humidity and the dew point shall be measured and recorded before coating starts and regularly during the coating process.
	3	Inspection to be performed of the steps in the coating application process mentioned in table 1.

7 COATING VERIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The following shall be carried out by the Administration prior to reviewing the Coating Technical File for the ship subject to this Standard:

- .1 check that the Technical Data Sheet and Statement of Compliance or Type Approval Certificate comply with the Standard;
- .2 check that the coating identification on representative containers is consistent with the coating identified in the Technical Data Sheet and Statement of Compliance or Type Approval Certificate;
- .3 check that the inspector is qualified in accordance with the qualification standards in paragraph 6.1.1;
- .4 check that the inspector's reports of surface preparation and the coating's application indicate compliance with the manufacturer's Technical Data Sheet and Statement of Compliance or Type Approval Certificate; and
- .5 monitor implementation of the coating inspection requirements.

8 ALTERNATIVE COATING SYSTEMS

8.1 All systems that are not an epoxy-based system applied according to table 1 of this Standard are defined as an alternative system.

8.2 This Standard is based on recognized and commonly used coating systems. It is not meant to exclude other, alternative, systems with proven equivalent performance, for example non-epoxy-based systems.

8.3 Acceptance of alternative systems shall be subject to documented evidence that they ensure a corrosion prevention performance at least equivalent to that indicated in this Standard, by either:

- .1 testing according to this standard; or
- .2 five years' field exposure with documentary evidence of continuous trading with crude oil cargoes.¹¹ The coating condition is not less than "GOOD" after five years.

¹¹ For field exposure the ship should be trading in varied trade routes and carrying substantial varieties of crude oils to ensure a realistic sample: for example, three ships on three different trade areas with different varieties of crude cargoes.

ANNEX 1

TEST PROCEDURES FOR COATING QUALIFICATION FOR CARGO OIL TANKS OF CRUDE OIL TANKERS

1 Scope

This annex provides details of the test procedures for cargo tank coatings for crude oil carriers as referred to in paragraphs 4.6 and 8.3 of this Standard. Both the tank-top and deck-head should be applied with coating systems that have passed the full test protocol as described in this document.

2 Definitions

Coating specification means the specification of coating systems which include the type of coating system, steel preparation, surface preparation, surface cleanliness, environmental conditions, application procedure, inspection and acceptance criteria.

3 Background

It is acknowledged that a crude oil cargo tank on board a ship is exposed to two very different environmental conditions.

3.1 When the cargo tank is loaded there are three distinct vertical zones:

- .1 Lowest part, and horizontal parts on stringer decks, etc., exposed to water that can be acidic and sludge that can contain anaerobic bacteria.
- .2 Mid part where the oil cargo is in contact with all immersed steel.
- .3 Vapour space where the air is saturated with various vapours from the loaded cargo tank such as H₂S, CO₂, SO₂, water vapour and other gases and compounds from the inert gas system.

3.2 When the tank is in a ballast condition:

- .1 Lowest part and horizontal parts on stringer decks, etc., exposed to cargo residues and water that can be acidic and sludge that can contain anaerobic bacteria.
- .2 Tank space where the air contains various vapours from the crude oil residues such as H₂S, CO₂, SO₂, water vapour and other gases and compounds from the inert gas system.

4 Testing

The tests herein are designed to simulate, as far as practicable, the two main environmental conditions to which the crude oil cargo tank coating will be exposed. The coating shall be validated by the following tests: the test procedures shall comply with Appendix 1 (Gas-tight chamber simulating the vapour phase of the loaded tank) and Appendix 2 (Immersion test simulating the loaded condition of the crude oil tank¹²).

¹² Related test method is derived from, but not identical to, standard ISO 2812-1:2007 – Paints and varnishes – Determination of resistance to liquids – Part 1: Immersion in liquids other than water.

5 Test gas composition

The test gas is based on the composition of the vapour phase in crude oil tanks, except that the hydrocarbon components are not included as these have no detrimental effect on epoxy coatings such as those used in cargo oil tanks.

TEST GAS COMPOSITION

N ₂	83 ± 2 per cent by volume of dry gas
CO ₂	13 ± 2 per cent by volume of dry gas
O ₂	4 ± 1 per cent by volume of dry gas
SO ₂	300 ± 20 ppm
H ₂ S	200 ± 20 ppm

6 Test liquid

Crude oil is a complex chemical material which is not stable over time when stocked. Crude oils can also vary in composition over time. In addition the use of crude oil has proven to create practical and HSE barriers for the involved testing institutes. To overcome this, a model immersion liquid is used to simulate crude oil. The formulation of this crude oil model system is given below:

- .1 start with distillate Marine Fuel, DMA Grade¹³ density at 15°C: maximum 890 kg/m³, viscosity of maximum 6 mm²/s at 40°C;
- .2 add naphthenic acid up to an acid number¹⁴ of 2.5 ± 0.1 mg KOH/g;
- .3 add benzene/ toluene (1:1 ratio) up to a total of 8.0 ± 0.2% w/w of the DMA;
- .4 add artificial seawater¹⁵ up to a total of 5.0 ± 0.2% w/w to the mixture;
- .5 add H₂S dissolved in a liquid carrier (in order to get 5 ± 1 ppm w/w H₂S in the total test liquid);
- .6 thoroughly mix the above constituents immediately prior to use; and
- .7 once the mixture is completed, it should be tested to confirm the mixture is compliant with the test mixture concentrations.

Note: To prevent the risk of H₂S release into the test facility, it is recommended to use a stock solution for steps 1 to 4, then fill the test containers and complete the test solution with steps 5 and 6.

¹³ Refer to standard ISO 8217:2005 – Petroleum products – Fuels (class F) – Specifications of marine fuels.

¹⁴ Refer to standard ISO 6618:1997 – Petroleum products and lubricants – Determination of acid or base number – Colour-indicator titration method.

¹⁵ Refer to standard ASTM D1141 – 98(2008) – Standard Practice for the Preparation of Substitute Ocean Water.

APPENDIX 1

GAS-TIGHT CABINET TEST

1 Test condition

The vapour test shall be carried out in a gas-tight cabinet. The dimensions and design of the air tight gas cabinet are not critical, provided the requirements of subparagraphs .6 to .10 below are met. The test gas is designed to simulate the actual crude oil cargo tank environment in ballast condition as well as the vapour conditions of the loaded tank.

- .1 The exposure time is 90 days.
- .2 Testing shall be carried out using duplicate panels; a third panel shall be prepared and stored at ambient conditions to act as a reference panel during final evaluation of the test panels.
- .3 The size of each test panel is 150 mm x 100 mm x 3 mm.
- .4 The panels shall be treated according to the Performance standard table 1, 1.2 and the coating system applied according to table 1, 1.4 and 1.5.
- .5 The zinc silicate shop primer, when used, shall be weathered for at least 2 months and cleaned by low pressure fresh water washing. The exact method of shop primer preparation before being over coated shall be reported, and the judgement issued for that specific system. The reverse side and edges of the test piece shall be coated appropriately, in order not to influence the test results.
- .6 Inside the gas-tight cabinet a trough shall be present. This trough shall be filled with 2 ± 0.2 l of water. The water in the trough shall be drained and renewed prior to each time the test gas is refreshed.
- .7 The vapour spaces inside the gas-tight cabinet shall be filled with a mixture of test gas as per item 5 of the Standard. The cabinet atmosphere shall be maintained over the period of the test. When the gas is outside the scope of the test method, it shall be refreshed. The monitoring frequency and method, and the date and time for refreshing the test gas, shall be in the test report.
- .8 The atmosphere in the test cabinet shall at all times be $95 \pm 5\%$ relative humidity.
- .9 Temperature of the test atmosphere shall be $60 \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- .10 A stand for the test panels shall be made of a suitable inert material to hold the panels vertically spaced at least 20 mm between panels. The stand shall be positioned in the cabinet to ensure the lower edge of the panels is at least 200 mm above the height of the water and at least 100 mm from the walls of the cabinet. If two shelves are in the cabinet, care shall be taken to ensure solution does not drip on to the lower panels.

2 Test results

2.1 Prior to testing, the following measured data of each coating composing the coating system, including the zinc silicate shop primer when used under the coating system, shall be reported:

- .1 infrared (IR) identification of the base and hardener components of the coating;
- .2 specific gravity¹⁶ of the base and hardener components of the paint; and
- .3 mean dry film thickness (DFT) (by using a template).¹⁷

2.2 After completion of the test duration, the panels shall be removed from the cabinet and rinsed with warm tap water. The panels shall be dried by blotting with absorbent paper and, then, evaluated for rust and blistering within 24 h of the end of the test.

2.3 After testing, the following measured data shall be reported: blisters and rust.¹⁸

3 Acceptance criteria

3.1 The test results based on section 2 shall satisfy the following criteria, the poorest performing of the duplicate test panels shall be used in the report:

Item	Acceptance criteria for epoxy-based systems	Acceptance criteria for alternative systems
Blisters on panel	No blisters	No blisters
Rust on panel	Ri 0 (0%)	Ri 0 (0%)

3.2 When evaluating test panels, blistering or rusting within 5 mm of the panel edge shall be ignored.

4 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- .1 coating manufacturers' name and manufacturing site;¹⁹
- .2 dates of test;

¹⁶ Refer to standard ISO 2811-1/4:1997 – Paints and varnishes. Determination of density.

¹⁷ Six equally distributed measuring points are used on panels size 150 mm x 100 mm.

¹⁸ Refer to the following standards:

- .1 ISO 4628-1:2003 – Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings – Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance – Part 1: General introduction and designation system;
- .2 ISO 4628-2:2003 – Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings – Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance – Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering; and
- .3 ISO 4628:2003 – Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings – Designation of quantity and size of common types of defect – Part 3: Designation of degree of rusting.

¹⁹ It should be noted that the test is valid irrespective of production site, meaning that no individual testing of product from different production sites is required.

- .3 product name/identification of each coat and, where applicable, zinc silicate shop primer;
- .4 batch numbers of each component of each product;
- .5 details of surface preparation of steel panels, before shop primer application, and treatment of the shop primer before over coating where relevant and at a minimum including the following:
 - .5.1 surface treatment, or treatment of weathered shop primer, and any other important information on treatment influencing the performance; and
 - .5.2 water soluble salt level measured on the steel prior to application of the shop primer;²⁰
- .6 details of coating system, including the following:
 - .6.1 zinc silicate shop primer if relevant, its secondary surface pre-treatment and condition under which applied, weathering period;
 - .6.2 number of coats, including the shop primer, and thickness of each;
 - .6.3 mean dry film thickness (DFT) prior to testing;²¹
 - .6.4 thinner if used;²²
 - .6.5 humidity;²²
 - .6.6 air temperature;²² and
 - .6.7 steel temperature;²²
- .7 details of schedule for refreshing the test gas;
- .8 test results according to section 2; and
- .9 results according to section 3.

²⁰ Refer to the following standards:

- .1 ISO 8502-6:2006. Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products – Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness – Part 6: Extraction of soluble contaminants for analysis – The Bresle method; and
- .2 ISO 8502-9:1998. Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products – Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness – Part 9: Field method for the conductometric determination of water-soluble salts.

²¹ Both of actual specimen data and manufacturer's requirement/recommendation.

APPENDIX 2

IMMERSION TEST

1 Test condition

The immersion test²² is developed to simulate the conditions in a crude oil tank in loaded condition.

- .1 The exposure time is 180 days.
- .2 The test liquid should be made as per item 6 in the Standard.
- .3 The test liquid should be added to a container with an inside flat bottom until a column of the test liquid of height of 400 mm is reached, resulting in an aqueous phase of 20 mm. Any other alternative test set-up, using an identical test liquid, which will also result in the immersion of the test panel in 20 mm of the aqueous phase, is also accepted. This can be achieved by using, for instance, inert marbles.
- .4 The temperature of the test liquid should be $60 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and should be uniform and maintained constant with recognized methods such as water or oil bath or air circulation oven capable of keeping the immersion liquid within the required temperature range.
- .5 Test panels shall be positioned vertically and fully immersed during the test.
- .6 Testing shall be carried out using duplicate panels.
- .7 Inert spacers which do not cover the test area shall be used to separate test panels.
- .8 The size of each test panel is 150 mm x 100 mm x 3 mm.
- .9 The panels shall be treated according to the Performance Standard table 1, 1.2 and the coating system applied according to table 1, 1.4 and 1.5.
- .10 The zinc silicate shop primer, when used, shall be weathered for at least 2 months and cleaned by low pressure fresh water washing. The exact method of shop primer preparation before being over coated shall be reported, and the judgement issued for that specific system. The reverse side, and edges, of the test piece shall be coated appropriately, in order not to influence the test results.
- .11 After the full immersion test period is completed the panels shall be removed from the test liquid and wiped with dry clean cloth before evaluation of the panels.
- .12 Evaluation of the test panels shall be done within 24 h after completion of the test.

²² Related test method is derived from, but not identical to, standard ISO 2812-1:2007 – Paints and varnishes – Determination of resistance to liquids – Part 1: Immersion in liquids other than water.

2 Test results

2.1 Prior to testing, the following measured data of each coating composing the coating system, including the zinc silicate shop primer when used under the coating system, shall be reported:

- .1 infrared (IR) identification of the base and hardener components of the coating;
- .2 specific gravity of the base and hardener components of the paint;²³ and
- .3 mean dry film thickness (DFT) (by using a template).²⁴

2.2 After testing, the following measured data shall be reported: blisters and rust.²⁵

3 Acceptance criteria

3.1 The test results based on section 2 shall satisfy the following criteria, the poorest performing of the duplicate test panels shall be used in the report:

Item	Acceptance criteria for epoxy-based systems	Acceptance criteria for alternative systems
Blisters on panel	No blisters	No blisters
Rust on panel	Ri 0 (0%)	Ri 0 (0%)

3.2 When evaluating test panels, blistering or rusting within 5 mm of the panel edge should be ignored.

4 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- .1 coating manufacturers' name and manufacturing site;²⁶
- .2 dates of test;

²³ Refer to standard ISO 2811-1/4:1997 – Paints and varnishes. Determination of density.

²⁴ Six equally distributed measuring points are used on panels size 150 mm x 100 mm.

²⁵ Refer to the following standards:

- .1 ISO 4628-1:2003. Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings – Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance – Part 1: General introduction and designation system;
- .2 ISO 4628-2:2003. Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings – Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance – Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering; and
- .3 ISO 4628:2003. Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings – Designation of quantity and size of common types of defect – Part 3: Designation of degree of rusting.

²⁶ It should be noted that the test is valid irrespective of production site, meaning that no individual testing of product from different production sites is required.

- .3 product name/identification of each coat and, where applicable, zinc silicate shop primer;
- .4 batch numbers of each component of each product;
- .5 details of surface preparation of steel panels, before shop primer application, and treatment of the shop primer before over coating where relevant and at a minimum including the following:
 - .5.1 surface treatment, or treatment of weathered shop primer, and any other important information on treatment influencing the performance; and
 - .5.2 water soluble salt level measured on the steel prior to application of the shop primer;²⁷
- .6 details of coating system, including the following:
 - .6.1 zinc silicate shop primer if relevant, its secondary surface pre-treatment and condition under which applied, weathering period;
 - .6.2 number of coats, including the shop primer, and thickness of each;
 - .6.3 mean dry film thickness (DFT) prior to testing;²⁸
 - .6.4 thinner if used;²⁹
 - .6.5 humidity;²⁹
 - .6.6 air temperature;²⁹ and
 - .6.7 steel temperature;²⁹
- .7 test results according to section 2; and
- .8 results according to section 3.

²⁷ Refer to the following standards:

- .1 ISO 8502-6:2006. Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products – Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness – Part 6: Extraction of soluble contaminants for analysis – The Bresle method; and
- .2 ISO 8502-9:1998. Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products – Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness – Part 9: Field method for the conductometric determination of water-soluble salts.

²⁸ Both of actual specimen data and manufacturer's requirement/recommendation.

APPENDIX 3

PRECAUTIONS REGARDING THE USE OF DANGEROUS MATERIALS

1 The test methods involve the use of materials that may be hazardous to health as follows:

- .1 Sulphur Dioxide: Corrosive when wet, toxic if inhaled, causes burns, and is an irritant to the eyes and respiratory system.
- .2 Hydrogen Sulphide: Highly flammable (Flash point of -82°C), can form an explosive mixture with air, corrosive when wet, causes burns, has to be kept away from sources of ignition, irritant and asphyxiant, LTEL 5 ppm, STEL 10 ppm, higher concentrations can be fatal and have no odour. Repeated exposure to low concentrations can result in the sense of smell for the gas being diminished.
- .3 Benzene: Highly flammable (Flash point of -11°C), can form an explosive mixture with air, toxic, carcinogenic, acute health risk.
- .4 Toluene: Highly flammable (Flash point of 4°C), can form an explosive mixture with air, irritant, acute health risk, reprotoxin.

2 Special test apparatus and precautions may be required depending on the regulations in force in the country where the tests are carried out.

3 Although some countries have no specific requirements preventing either of the tests being carried out, it shall anyhow be required that:

- .1 a risk assessment of the working conditions is carried out;
- .2 during the test period, the system shall be enclosed; and
- .3 the environment shall be controlled, particularly at the start and end of the tests, suitable air exhaust shall be available and personal protective equipment shall be worn.

ANNEX 2

EXAMPLE OF DAILY LOG AND NON-CONFORMITY REPORT

DAILY LOG

Sheet No:

Ship:		Tank/Hold No:		Database:					
Part of structure:									
SURFACE PREPARATION									
Method:					Area (m²):				
Abrasive:					Grain size:				
Surface temperature:					Air temperature:				
Relative humidity (max):					Dew point:				
Standard achieved:									
Rounding of edges:									
Comments:									
Job No.:		Date:			Signature:				
COATING APPLICATION:									
Method:									
Coat No.	System	Batch No.	Date	Air temp.	Surf temp.	RH%	Dew point	DFT* Meas.	Specified
* Measured minimum and maximum DFT. DFT readings to be attached to daily log.									
Comments:									
Job No:		Date:			Signature:				

NON-CONFORMITY REPORT

Sheet No:

Ship:	Tank/Hold No:	Database:
Part of structure:		
DESCRIPTION OF THE INSPECTION FINDINGS TO BE CORRECTED		
Description of findings:		
Reference document (daily log):		
Action taken:		
Job No.:	Date:	Signature:

ANNEX 8

RESOLUTION MEPC.212(63)

Adopted on 2 March 2012

**2012 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF THE
ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DESIGN INDEX (EEDI) FOR NEW SHIPS**

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution,

RECALLING ALSO that, at its sixty-second session, the Committee adopted, by resolution MEPC.203(62), amendments to the annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships in MARPOL Annex VI),

NOTING the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI adopted at its sixty-second session by inclusion of a new chapter 4 for regulations on energy efficiency for ships, are expected to enter into force on 1 January 2013 upon their acceptance on 1 July 2012,

NOTING ALSO that regulation 20 (Attained EEDI) of MARPOL Annex VI, as amended, requires that the Energy Efficiency Design Index shall be calculated taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,

RECOGNIZING that the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI requires the adoption of relevant guidelines for smooth and uniform implementation of the regulations and to provide sufficient lead time for industry to prepare,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its sixty-third session, the draft 2012 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships,

1. ADOPTS the 2012 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships, as set out at annex to the present resolution;
2. INVITES Administrations to take the annexed Guidelines into account when developing and enacting national laws which give force to and implement provisions set forth in regulation 20 of MARPOL Annex VI, as amended;
3. REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the annexed Guidelines related to the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) to the attention of shipowners, ship operators, shipbuilders, ship designers and any other interested groups;
4. AGREES to keep these Guidelines under review in light of the experience gained; and
5. REVOKES the Interim Guidelines circulated by MEPC.1/Circ.681, as from this date.

ANNEX

2012 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DESIGN INDEX (EEDI) FOR NEW SHIPS

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1	Definitions
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2.1	C_F ; conversion factor between fuel consumption and CO ₂ emission
2.2	V_{ref} ; ship speed
2.3	<i>Capacity</i>
2.3.1	Bulk carriers, tankers, gas carriers, ro-ro cargo ships and general cargo ships
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2.4	<i>Deadweight</i>
2.5	P ; Power of main and auxiliary engines
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2.13	L_{pp} ; Length between perpendiculars
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APPENDIX 2	Guidelines for the development of electric power tables for EEDI (EPT-EEDI)

1 Definitions

MARPOL means the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto, as amended.

For the purpose of these Guidelines, the definitions in "REGULATIONS ON ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR SHIPS" (RESOLUTION MEPC. 203(62)) apply.

2 Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI)

The attained new ship Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) is a measure of ships energy efficiency (g/t*nm) and calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^n f_j \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)} \right) + (P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}^*) + \left(\left(\prod_{j=1}^n f_j \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AEeff(i)} \right) C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE} \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FME} \cdot SFC_{ME}^{**} \right)}{f_i \cdot f_c \cdot Capacity \cdot f_w \cdot V_{ref}}$$

* If part of the Normal Maximum Sea Load is provided by shaft generators, SFC_{ME} and C_{FME} may – for that part of the power – be used instead of SFC_{AE} and C_{FAE}

** In case of $P_{PTI(i)} > 0$, the average weighted value of $(SFC_{ME} \cdot C_{FME})$ and $(SFC_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE})$ to be used for calculation of P_{eff}

Note: This formula may not be able to apply to diesel-electric propulsion, turbine propulsion or hybrid propulsion system.

Where:

.1 C_F is a non-dimensional conversion factor between fuel consumption measured in g and CO₂ emission also measured in g based on carbon content. The subscripts MEi and AEi refer to the main and auxiliary engine(s) respectively. C_F corresponds to the fuel used when determining SFC listed in the applicable test report included in a Technical File as defined in paragraph 1.3.15 of NO_x Technical Code ("test report included in a NO_x technical file" hereafter). The value of C_F is as follows:

Type of fuel	Reference	Carbon content	C_F (t-CO ₂ /t-Fuel)
1 Diesel/Gas Oil	ISO 8217 Grades DMX through DMB	0.8744	3.206
2 Light Fuel Oil (LFO)	ISO 8217 Grades RMA through RMD	0.8594	3.151
3 Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO)	ISO 8217 Grades RME through RMK	0.8493	3.114
4 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Propane	0.8182	3.000
	Butane	0.8264	3.030
5 Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)		0.7500	2.750

- .2 V_{ref} is the ship speed, measured in nautical miles per hour (knot), on deep water in the condition corresponding to the *Capacity* as defined in paragraphs 2.3.1 and 2.3.3 (in case of passenger ships and ro-ro passenger ships, this condition should be summer load draught as provided in paragraph 2.4) at the shaft power of the engine(s) as defined in paragraph 2.5 and assuming the weather is calm with no wind and no waves.
- .3 *Capacity* is defined as follows:
 - .1 For bulk carriers, tankers, gas tankers, ro-ro cargo ships, general cargo ships, refrigerated cargo carrier and combination carriers, deadweight should be used as *Capacity*.
 - .2 For passenger ships and ro-ro passenger ships, gross tonnage in accordance with the International Convention of Tonnage Measurement of Ships 1969, Annex I, regulation 3 should be used as *Capacity*.
 - .3 For containerships, 70 per cent of the deadweight (DWT) should be used as *Capacity*. EEDI values for containerships are calculated as follows:
 - .1 attained EEDI is calculated in accordance with the EEDI formula using 70 per cent deadweight for *Capacity*.
 - .2 estimated index value in the Guidelines for calculation of the reference line is calculated using 70 per cent deadweight as:
$$Estimated\ Index\ Value = 3.1144 \cdot \frac{190 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{NME} P_{MEi} + 215 \cdot P_{AE}}{70\%DWT \cdot V_{ref}}$$
 - .3 parameters a and c for containerships in Table 2 of regulation 21 of MARPOL Annex VI are determined by plotting the estimated index value against 100 per cent deadweight i.e. a=174.22 and c=0.201 were determined.
 - .4 required EEDI for a new containership is calculated using 100 per cent deadweight as:
$$Required\ EEDI = (1-X/100) \cdot a \cdot 100\% \text{ deadweight}^{-c}$$
Where X is the reduction factor (in percentage) in accordance with Table 1 in regulation 21 of MARPOL Annex VI relating to the applicable phase and size of new containership.
- .4 *Deadweight* means the difference in tonnes between the displacement of a ship in water of relative density of 1,025 kg/m³ at the summer load draught and the lightweight of the ship. The summer load draught should be taken as the maximum summer draught as certified in the stability booklet approved by the Administration or an organization recognized by it.

- .5 P is the power of the main and auxiliary engines, measured in kW. The subscripts $_{ME}$ and $_{AE}$ refer to the main and auxiliary engine(s), respectively. The summation on i is for all engines with the number of engines (n_{ME}). (See diagram in appendix 1.)

- .1 $P_{ME(i)}$ is 75 per cent of the rated installed power (MCR^{*}) for each main engine (i).

The influence of additional shaft power take off or shaft power take in is defined in the following paragraphs.

.2 **Shaft generator**

In case where shaft generator(s) are installed, $P_{PTO(i)}$ is 75 per cent of the rated electrical output power of each shaft generator.

For calculation of the effect of shaft generators two options are available:

Option 1:

- .1 The maximum allowable deduction for the calculation of $P_{ME(i)}$ is to be no more than P_{AE} as defined in paragraph 2.5.6. For this case, $P_{ME(i)}$ is calculated as:

$$P_{ME(i)} = 0.75 \times (MCR_{ME(i)} - P_{PTO(i)})$$

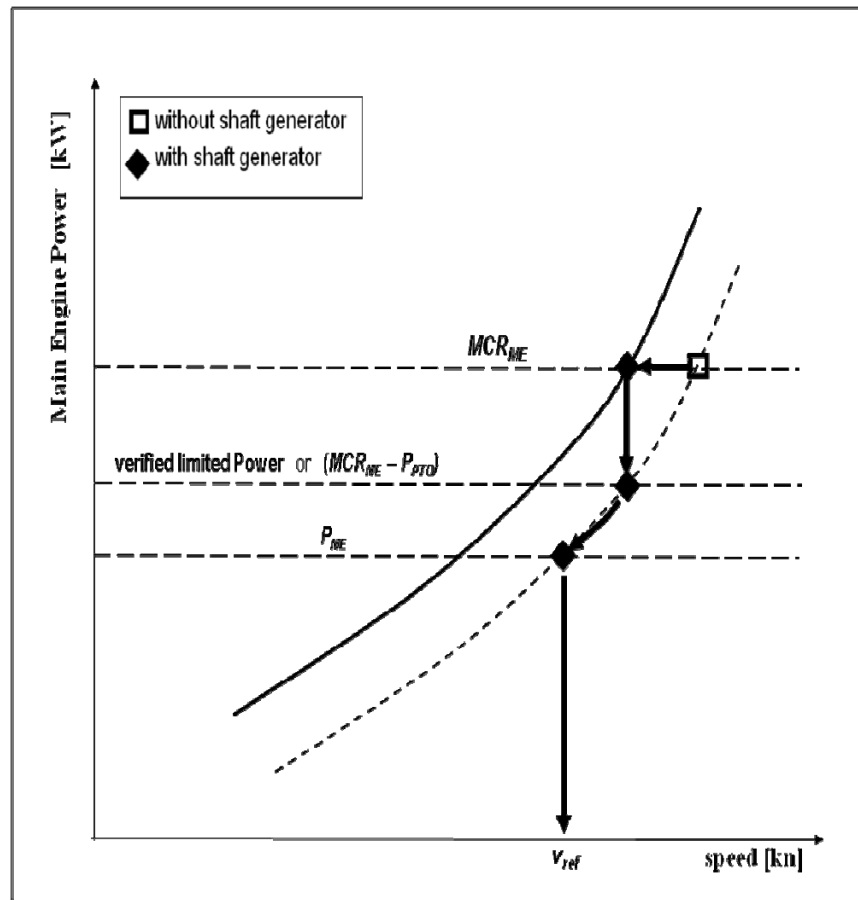
or

Option 2:

- .2 Where an engine is installed with a higher rated power output than that which the propulsion system is limited to by verified technical means, then the value of $P_{ME(i)}$ is 75 per cent of that limited power for determining the reference speed, V_{ref} and for EEDI calculation.

* The value of MCR specified on the EIAPP certificate should be used for calculation. If the main engines are not required to have an EIAPP certificate, the MCR on the nameplate should be used.

The following figure gives guidance for determination of $P_{ME(i)}$:



.3 Shaft motor

In case where shaft motor(s) are installed, $P_{PT(i)}$ is 75 per cent of the rated power consumption of each shaft motor divided by the weighted average efficiency of the generator(s).

The propulsion power at which V_{ref} is measured, is:

$$\sum P_{ME(i)} + \sum P_{PT(i),Shaft}$$

Where:

$$\sum P_{PT(i),Shaft} = \sum (P_{PT(i)} \cdot \eta_{PT(i)}) \cdot \eta_{Gen}$$

$\eta_{PT(i)}$ is the efficiency of each shaft motor installed

η_{Gen} is the weighted average efficiency of the generator(s)

Where the total propulsion power as defined above is higher than 75 per cent of the power the propulsion system is limited to by verified technical means, then 75 per cent of the limited power is to be used as the total propulsion power for determining the reference speed, V_{ref} and for EEDI calculation.

In case of combined PTI/PTO, the normal operational mode at sea will determine which of these to be used in the calculation.

Note: The shaft motor's chain efficiency may be taken into consideration to account for the energy losses in the equipment from the switchboard to the shaft motor, if the chain efficiency of the shaft motor is given in a verified document.

- .4 $P_{eff(i)}$ is the output of the innovative mechanical energy efficient technology for propulsion at 75 per cent main engine power.

Mechanical recovered waste energy directly coupled to shafts need not be measured, since the effect of the technology is directly reflected in the V_{ref} .

In case of a ship equipped dual-fuel engine or a number of engines, the C_{FME} and SFC_{ME} should be the power weighted average of all the main engines.

- .5 $P_{AEff(i)}$ is the auxiliary power reduction due to innovative electrical energy efficient technology measured at $P_{ME(i)}$.

- .6 P_{AE} is the required auxiliary engine power to supply normal maximum sea load including necessary power for propulsion machinery/systems and accommodation, e.g. main engine pumps, navigational systems and equipment and living on board, but excluding the power not for propulsion machinery/systems, e.g. thrusters, cargo pumps, cargo gear, ballast pumps, maintaining cargo, e.g. reefers and cargo hold fans, in the condition where the ship engaged in voyage at the speed (V_{ref}) under the condition as mentioned in paragraph 2.2.

- .1 For ships with a main engine power of 10,000 kW or above, P_{AE} is defined as:

$$P_{AE(MCRME \geq 10000KW)} = \left(0.025 \times \left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME} MCR_{MEi} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)}}{0.75} \right) \right) + 250$$

- .2 For ships with a main engine power below 10,000 kW, P_{AE} is defined as:

$$P_{AE(MCRME < 10000KW)} = \left(0.05 \times \left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME} MCR_{MEi} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)}}{0.75} \right) \right)$$

- .3 For ship where the P_{AE} value calculated by paragraph 2.5.6.1 or 2.5.6.2 is significantly different from the total power used at normal seagoing, e.g. in cases of passenger ships (see NOTE under the formula of EEDI), the P_{AE} value should be estimated by the consumed electric power (excluding propulsion) in conditions when the ship is engaged in a voyage at reference speed (V_{ref}) as given in the electric power table¹, divided by the average efficiency of the generator(s) weighted by power (see appendix 2).
- .6 V_{ref} , *Capacity* and *P* should be consistent with each other.
- .7 *SFC* is the certified specific fuel consumption, measured in g/kWh, of the engines. The subscripts $ME(i)$ and $AE(i)$ refer to the main and auxiliary engine(s), respectively. For engines certified to the E2 or E3 test cycles of the NO_x Technical Code 2008, the engine Specific Fuel Consumption ($SFC_{ME(i)}$) is that recorded in the test report included in a NO_x technical file for the engine(s) at 75 per cent of MCR power of its torque rating. For engines certified to the D2 or C1 test cycles of the NO_x Technical Code 2008, the engine Specific Fuel Consumption ($SFC_{AE(i)}$) is that recorded on the test report included in a NO_x technical file at the engine(s) 50 per cent of MCR power or torque rating.

The *SFC* should be corrected to the value corresponding to the ISO standard reference conditions using the standard lower calorific value of the fuel oil (42,700kJ/kg), referring to ISO 15550:2002 and ISO 3046-1:2002.

For ships where the P_{AE} value calculated by paragraphs 2.5.6.1 and 2.5.6.2 is significantly different from the total power used at normal seagoing, e.g. conventional passenger ships, the Specific Fuel Consumption (SFC_{AE}) of the auxiliary generators is that recorded in the test report included in a NO_x technical file for the engine(s) at 75 per cent of MCR power of its torque rating.

SFC_{AE} is the power-weighted average among $SFC_{AE(i)}$ of the respective engines *i*.

For those engines which do not have a test report included in a NO_x technical file because its power is below 130 kW, the *SFC* specified by the manufacturer and endorsed by a competent authority should be used.

At the design stage, in case of unavailability of test report in the NO_x file, the *SFC* specified by the manufacturer and endorsed by a competent authority should be used.

For LNG driven engines of which *SFC* is measured in kJ/kWh should be corrected to the *SFC* value of g/kWh using the standard lower calorific value of the LNG (48,000 kJ/kg), referring to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

¹ The electric power table should be examined and validated by the verifier. Where ambient conditions affect any electrical load in the power table the contractual ambient conditions leading to the maximum design electrical load of the installed system for the ship in general should apply.

.8 f_j is a correction factor to account for ship specific design elements:

- .1 The power correction factor, f_j , for ice-classed ships should be taken as the greater value of f_{j0} and $f_{j,min}$ as tabulated in Table 1 but not greater than $f_{j,max} = 1.0$.

For further information on approximate correspondence between ice classes, see HELCOM Recommendation 25/7².

Table 1: Correction factor for power f_j for ice-classed ships

Ship type	f_{j0}	$f_{j,min}$ depending on the ice class			
		IA Super	IA	IB	IC
Tanker	$\frac{0.308L_{PP}^{1.920}}{\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)}}$	$0.15L_{PP}^{0.30}$	$0.27L_{PP}^{0.21}$	$0.45L_{PP}^{0.13}$	$0.70L_{PP}^{0.06}$
Bulk carrier	$\frac{0.639L_{PP}^{1.754}}{\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)}}$	$0.47L_{PP}^{0.09}$	$0.58L_{PP}^{0.07}$	$0.73L_{PP}^{0.04}$	$0.87L_{PP}^{0.02}$
General cargo ship	$\frac{0.0227 \cdot L_{PP}^{2.483}}{\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)}}$	$0.31L_{PP}^{0.16}$	$0.43L_{PP}^{0.12}$	$0.56L_{PP}^{0.09}$	$0.67L_{PP}^{0.07}$

- .2 The factor f_j , for shuttle tankers with propulsion redundancy should be $f_j = 0.77$. This correction factors applies to shuttle tankers with propulsion redundancy between 80,000 and 160,000 deadweight. The Shuttle Tankers with Propulsion Redundancy are tankers used for loading of crude oil from offshore installations equipped with dual-engine and twin-propellers need to meet the requirements for dynamic positioning and redundancy propulsion class notation.

- .3 For other ship types, f_j should be taken as 1.0.

.9 f_w is a non-dimensional coefficient indicating the decrease of speed in representative sea conditions of wave height, wave frequency and wind speed (e.g. Beaufort Scale 6), and is determined as follows:

- .1 for attained EEDI calculated under regulations 20 and 21 of MARPOL Annex VI, f_w is 1.00;

- .2 when f_w is calculated according to the subparagraph .2.1 or .2.2 below, the value for attained EEDI calculated by the formula in paragraph 2 using the obtained f_w should be referred to as "*attained EEDI_{weather}*";

- .1 f_w can be determined by conducting the ship specific simulation on its performance at representative sea conditions. The simulation methodology should be based on the Guidelines developed by the Organization and the

² HELCOM Recommendation 25/7 may be found at <http://www.helcom.fi>.

method and outcome for an individual ship should be verified by the Administration or an organization recognized by the Administration; and

- .2 in cases where a simulation is not conducted, f_w should be taken from the "Standard f_w " table/curve. A "Standard f_w " table/curve is provided in the Guidelines³ for each ship type defined in paragraph 1, and expressed as a function of Capacity (e.g. deadweight). The "Standard f_w " table/curve is based on data of actual speed reduction of as many existing ships as possible under the representative sea condition.

f_w and attained $EEDI_{weather}$, if calculated, with the representative sea conditions under which those values are determined, should be indicated in the EEDI Technical File to make a distinction with the attained EEDI calculated under regulations 20 and 21 of MARPOL Annex VI.

- .10 $f_{eff(i)}$ is the availability factor of each innovative energy efficiency technology. $f_{eff(i)}$ for waste energy recovery system should be one (1.0)⁴.
- .11 f_i is the capacity factor for any technical/regulatory limitation on capacity, and should be assumed to be one (1.0) if no necessity of the factor is granted.
- .1 The capacity correction factor, f_i , for ice-classed ships should be taken as the lesser value of f_{i0} and $f_{i,max}$ as tabulated in Table 2, but not less than $f_{i,min} = 1.0$. For further information on approximate correspondence between ice classes, see HELCOM Recommendation 25/7⁵.

Table 2: Capacity correction factor f_i for ice-classed ships

Ship type	f_{i0}	$f_{i,max}$ depending on the ice class			
		IA Super	IA	IB	IC
Tanker	$\frac{0.00138 \cdot L_{PP}^{3.331}}{capacity}$	$2.10L_{PP}^{-0.11}$	$1.71L_{PP}^{-0.08}$	$1.47L_{PP}^{-0.06}$	$1.27L_{PP}^{-0.04}$
Bulk carrier	$\frac{0.00403 \cdot L_{PP}^{3.123}}{capacity}$	$2.10L_{PP}^{-0.11}$	$1.80L_{PP}^{-0.09}$	$1.54L_{PP}^{-0.07}$	$1.31L_{PP}^{-0.05}$
General cargo ship	$\frac{0.0377 \cdot L_{PP}^{2.625}}{capacity}$	$2.18L_{PP}^{-0.11}$	$1.77L_{PP}^{-0.08}$	$1.51L_{PP}^{-0.06}$	$1.28L_{PP}^{-0.04}$
Containership	$\frac{0.1033 \cdot L_{PP}^{2.329}}{capacity}$	$2.10L_{PP}^{-0.11}$	$1.71L_{PP}^{-0.08}$	$1.47L_{PP}^{-0.06}$	$1.27L_{PP}^{-0.04}$
Gas carrier	$\frac{0.0474 \cdot L_{PP}^{2.590}}{capacity}$	1.25	$2.10L_{PP}^{-0.12}$	$1.60L_{PP}^{-0.08}$	$1.25L_{PP}^{-0.04}$

Note: containership capacity is defined as 70% of the DWT.

³ Guidelines for the calculation of the coefficient f_w for the decrease of ship speed in respective sea conditions will be developed.

⁴ EEDI calculation should be based on the normal sea-going condition outside Emission Control Area designated under paragraph 6 of regulation 13 in MARPOL ANNEX VI.

⁵ HELCOM Recommendation 25/7 may be found at <http://www.helcom.fi>.

- .2 f_{iVSE} for ship specific voluntary structural enhancement is expressed by the following formula:

$$f_{iVSE} = \frac{DWT_{reference\ design}}{DWT_{enhanced\ design}}$$

Where:

$$DWT_{reference\ design} = \Delta_{ship} - lightweight_{reference\ design}$$

$$DWT_{enhanced\ design} = \Delta_{ship} - lightweight_{enhanced\ design}$$

For this calculation the same displacement (Δ) for reference and enhanced design should be taken.

DWT before enhancements ($DWT_{reference\ design}$) is the deadweight prior to application of the structural enhancements. DWT after enhancements ($DWT_{enhanced\ design}$) is the deadweight following the application of voluntary structural enhancement. A change of material (e.g. from aluminum alloy to steel) between reference design and enhanced design should not be allowed for the f_{iVSE} calculation. A change in grade of the same material (e.g. in steel type, grades, properties and condition) should also not be allowed.

In each case, two sets of structural plans of the ship should be submitted to the verifier for assessment. One set for the ship without voluntary structural enhancement; the other set for the same ship with voluntary structural enhancement. (Alternatively, one set of structural plans of the reference design with annotations of voluntary structural enhancement should also be acceptable.) Both sets of structural plans should comply with the applicable regulations for the ship type and intended trade.

- .3 for bulk carriers and oil tankers, built in accordance with Common Structural Rules (CSR) of the classification societies and assigned the class notation CSR, the following capacity correction factor f_{iCSR} should apply:

$$f_{iCSR} = 1 + (0.08 \cdot LWT_{CSR} / DWT_{CSR})$$

Where, DWT_{CSR} is the deadweight determined by paragraph 2.4 and LWT_{CSR} is the light weight of the ship.

- .4 for other ship types, f_i should be taken as 1.0.

- .12 f_c is the cubic capacity correction factor and should be assumed to be one (1.0) if no necessity of the factor is granted.

- .1 for chemical tankers, as defined in regulation 1.16.1 of MARPOL Annex II, the following cubic capacity correction factor f_c should apply:

$$f_c = R^{-0.7} - 0.014, \text{ where } R \text{ is less than } 0.98$$

or

$$f_c = 1.000, \text{ where } R \text{ is } 0.98 \text{ and above;}$$

where: R is the capacity ratio of the deadweight of the ship (tonnes) as determined by paragraph 2.4 divided by the total cubic capacity of the cargo tanks of the ship (m^3).

- .2 for gas carriers having direct diesel driven propulsion system constructed or adapted and used for the carriage in bulk of liquefied natural gas, the following cubic capacity correction factor f_{CLNG} should apply:

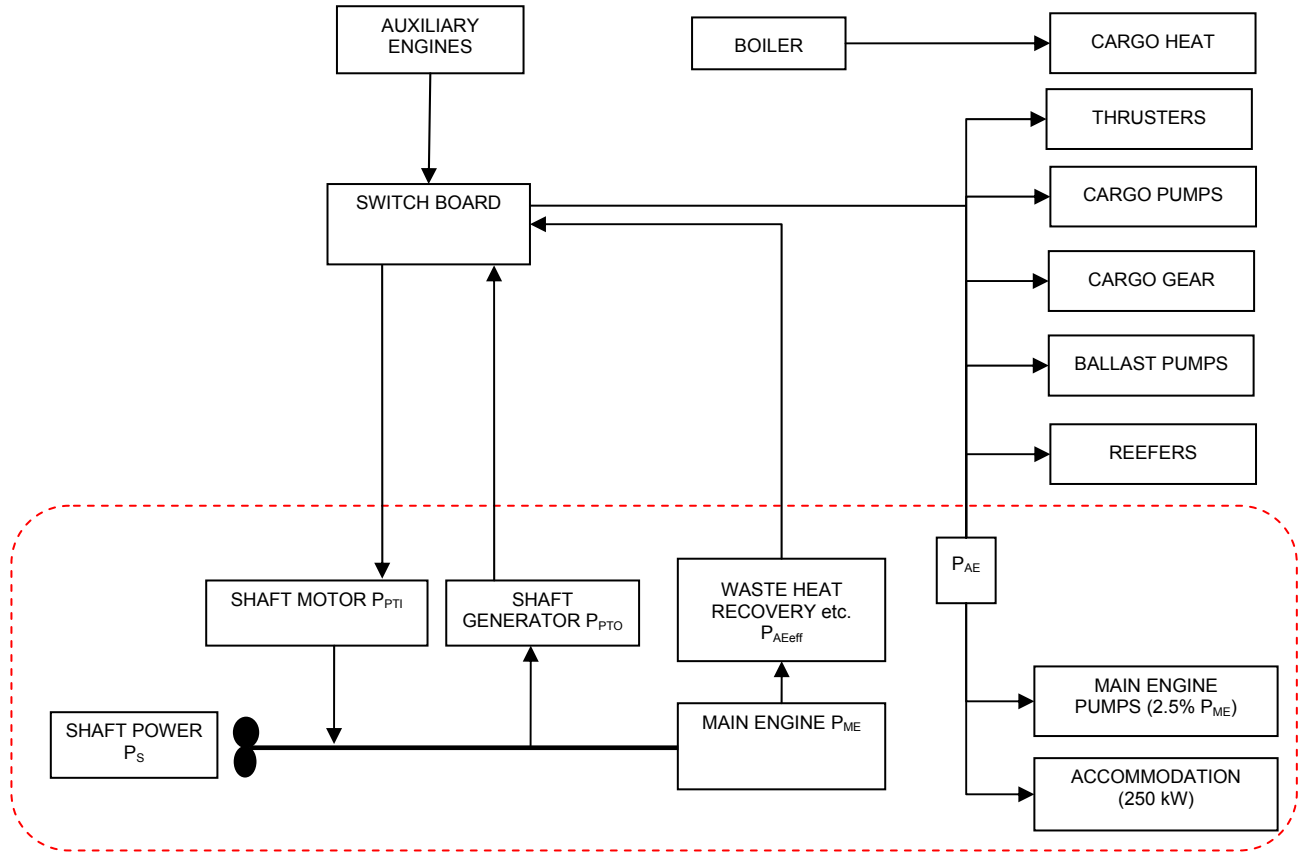
$$f_{CLNG} = R^{-0.56}$$

where, R is capacity ratio of deadweight of the ship (tonnes) as determined by paragraph 2.4 divided by the total cubic capacity of the cargo tanks of the ship (m^3).

- .13 *Length between perpendiculars*, L_{pp} means 96 per cent of the total length on a waterline at 85 per cent of the least moulded depth measured from the top of the keel, or the length from the foreside of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock on that waterline, if that were greater. In ships designed with a rake of keel the waterline on which this length is measured should be parallel to the designed waterline. The length between perpendiculars (L_{pp}) should be measured in metres.

APPENDIX 1

A GENERIC AND SIMPLIFIED MARINE POWER PLANT



Note 1: Mechanical recovered waste energy directly coupled to shafts need not be measured, since the effect of the technology is directly reflected in the V_{ref} .

Note 2: In case of combined PTI/PTO, the normal operational mode at sea will determine which of these to be used in the calculation.

APPENDIX 2

GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER TABLES FOR EEDI (EPT-EEDI)

1 Introduction to the document "Electric Power Table for EEDI"

1.1 This appendix contains a guideline for the document "Electric Power Table for EEDI" which is similar to the actual shipyards' load balance document, utilizing well defined criteria, providing standard format, clear loads definition and grouping, standard load factors, etc. A number of new definitions (in particular the "groups") are introduced, giving an apparent greater complexity to the calculation process. However, this intermediate step to the final calculation of P_{AE} stimulates all the parties to a deep investigation through the global figure of the auxiliary load, allowing comparisons between different ships and technologies and eventually identifying potential efficiencies improvements.

2 Auxiliary load power definition

2.2 P_{AE} is to be calculated as indicated in paragraph 2.5.6 of the Guidelines, together with the following additional three conditions:

- .1 no emergency situations (e.g. "no fire", "no flood", "no blackout", "no partial blackout");
- .2 evaluation time frame of 24 hours (to account loads with intermittent use); and
- .3 ship fully loaded of passenger and/or cargo and crew.

3 Definition of the data to be included in the Electric Power Table for EEDI

3.1 The Electric power table for EEDI calculation should contain the following data elements, as appropriate:

- .1 Load's group;
- .2 Load's description;
- .3 Load's identification tag;
- .4 Load's electric circuit Identification;
- .5 Load's mechanical rated power " P_m " [kW];
- .6 Load's electric motor rated output power [kW];
- .7 Load's electric motor efficiency " e " [/];
- .8 Load's Rated electric power " P_r " [kW];
- .9 Service factor of load " k_l " [/];
- .10 Service factor of duty " k_d " [/];
- .11 Service factor of time " k_t " [/];
- .12 Service total factor of use " k_u " [/], where $k_u = k_l \cdot k_d \cdot k_t$;
- .13 Load's necessary power " P_{load} " [kW], where $P_{load} = P_r \cdot k_u$;
- .14 Notes;
- .15 Group's necessary power [kW]; and
- .16 Auxiliaries load's power P_{AE} [kW].

4 Data to be included in the Electric Power Table for EEDI

Load groups

4.1 The Loads are put into defined groups, allowing a proper breakdown of the auxiliaries. This eases the verification process and makes it possible to identify those areas where load reductions might be possible. The groups are listed below:

- .1 A – Hull, Deck, Navigation and Safety services;
- .2 B – Propulsion service auxiliaries;
- .3 C – Auxiliary Engine and Main Engine Services;
- .4 D – Ship's General services;
- .5 E – Ventilation for Engine-rooms and Auxiliaries room;
- .6 F – Air Conditioning services;
- .7 G – Galleys, refrigeration and Laundries services;
- .8 H – Accommodation services;
- .9 I – Lighting and socket services;
- .10 L – Entertainment services;
- .11 N – Cargo loads; and
- .12 M – Miscellaneous.

All the ship's loads have to be delineated in the document, excluding only PA_{eff} , the shaft motors and shaft motors chain (while the propulsion services auxiliaries are partially included below in paragraph 4.1.2 B). Some loads (i.e. thrusters, cargo pumps, cargo gear, ballast pumps, maintaining cargo, reefers and cargo hold fans) still are included in the group for sake of transparency, however their service factor is zero in order to comply with rows 4 and 5 of paragraph 2.5.6 of the Guidelines, therefore making it easier to verify that all the loads have been considered in the document and there are no loads left out of the measurement.

4.1.1 A – Hull, Deck, Navigation and safety services

- .1 loads included in the Hull services typically are: ICCP systems, mooring equipment, various doors, ballasting systems, Bilge systems, Stabilizing equipment, etc. Ballasting systems are indicated with service factor equal to zero to comply with row 5 of paragraph 2.5.6 of the Guidelines;
- .2 loads included in the deck services typically are: deck and balcony washing systems, rescue systems, cranes, etc.;
- .3 loads included in the navigation services typically are: navigation systems, navigation's external and internal communication systems, steering systems, etc.; and
- .4 loads included in the safety services typically are: active and passive fire systems, emergency shutdown systems, public address systems, etc.

4.1.2 B – Propulsion service auxiliaries

This group typically includes: propulsion secondary cooling systems such as LT cooling pumps dedicated to shaft motors, LT cooling pumps dedicated to propulsion converters, propulsion UPSs, etc. Propulsion service Loads do not include shaft motors ($PTI(i)$) and the auxiliaries which are part of them (shaft motor own cooling fans and pump, etc.) and the shaft motor chain losses and auxiliaries which are part of them (i.e. shaft motor converters including relevant auxiliaries such as converter own cooling fans and pumps, shaft motor

transformers including relevant auxiliaries losses such as propulsion transformer own cooling fans and pumps, shaft motor Harmonic filter including relevant auxiliaries losses, shaft motor excitation system including the relevant auxiliaries consumed power, etc.). Propulsion service auxiliaries include manoeuvring propulsion equipments such as manoeuvring thrusters and their auxiliaries whose service factor is to be set to zero.

4.1.3 C – Auxiliary Engine and Main Engine Services

This group includes: cooling systems, i.e. pumps and fans for cooling circuits dedicated to alternators or propulsion shaft engines (seawater, technical water dedicated pumps, etc.), lubricating and fuel systems feeding, transfer, treatment and storage, ventilation system for combustion air supply, etc.

4.1.4 D – Ship's General services

This group includes Loads which provide general services which can be shared between shaft motor, auxiliary engines and main engine and accommodation support systems. Loads typically included in this group are: Cooling systems, i.e. pumping seawater, technical water main circuits, compressed air systems, fresh water generators, automation systems, etc.

4.1.5 E – Ventilation for Engine-rooms and Auxiliaries room

This group includes all fans providing ventilation for engine-rooms and auxiliary rooms that typically are: Engine-rooms cooling supply-exhaust fans, auxiliary rooms supply and exhaust fans. All the fans serving accommodation areas or supplying combustion air are not included in this group. This group does not include cargo hold fans, and garage supply and exhaust fans.

4.1.6 F – Air Conditioning services

All Loads that make up the air conditioning service that typically are: air conditioning chillers, air conditioning cooling and heating fluids transfer and treatment, air conditioning's air handling units ventilation, air conditioning re-heating systems with associated pumping, etc. The air conditioning chillers service factor of load, service factor of time and service factor of duty are to be set as 1 ($kl=1$, $kt=1$ and $kd=1$) in order to avoid the detailed validation of the heat load dissipation document (i.e. the chiller's electric motor rated power is to be used). However, kd is to represent the use of spare chillers (e.g. four chillers are installed and one out four is spare then $kd=0$ for the spare chiller and $kd=1$ for the remaining three chillers), but only when the number of spare chillers is clearly demonstrated via the heat load dissipation document.

4.1.7 G – Galleys, refrigeration and Laundries services

All Loads related to the galleys, pantries refrigeration and laundry services that typically are: Galleys various machines, cooking appliances, galleys' cleaning machines, galleys auxiliaries, refrigerated room systems including refrigeration compressors with auxiliaries, air coolers, etc.

4.1.8 H – Accommodation services

All Loads related to the accommodation services of passengers and crew that typically are: crew and passengers' transportation systems, i.e. lifts, escalators, etc., environmental services, i.e. black and grey water collecting, transfer, treatment, storage, discharge, waste systems including collecting, transfer, treatment, storage, etc., accommodation fluids transfers, i.e. sanitary hot and cold water pumping, etc., treatment units, pools systems, saunas, gym equipments, etc.

4.1.9 I – Lighting and socket services

All Loads related to the lighting, entertainment and socket services. As the quantity of lighting circuits and sockets within the ship may be significantly high, it is not practically feasible to list all the lighting circuits and points in the EPT for EEDI. Therefore circuits should be grouped into subgroups aimed to identify possible improvements of efficient use of power. The subgroups are:

- .1 Lighting for 1) cabins, 2) corridors, 3) technical rooms/stairs, 4) public spaces/stairs, 5) engine-rooms and auxiliaries' room, 6) external areas, 7) garages and 8) cargo spaces. All have to be divided by main vertical zone; and
- .2 Power sockets for 1) cabins, 2) corridors, 3) technical rooms/stairs, 4) public spaces/stairs, 5) engine-rooms and auxiliaries' room, 6) garages and 7) cargo spaces. All have to be divided by main vertical zone.

The calculation criteria for complex groups (e.g. cabin lighting and power sockets) subgroups are to be included via an explanatory note, indicating the load composition (e.g. lights of typical cabins, TV, hair dryer, fridge, etc., typical cabins).

4.1.10 L – Entertainment services

This group includes all Loads related to the entertainment services that typically are: public spaces audio and video equipments, theatre stage equipments, IT systems for offices, video games, etc.

4.1.11 N – Cargo Loads

This group will contain all cargo loads such as cargo pumps, cargo gear, maintaining cargo, cargo reefers loads, cargo hold fans and garage fans for sake of transparency. However, the service factor of this group is to be set to zero.

4.1.12 M – Miscellaneous

This group will contain all loads which have not been associated to the above-mentioned groups but still are contributing to the overall load calculation of the normal maximum sea load.

Loads description

4.2 This identifies the loads (for example "seawater pump").

Loads identification tag

4.3 This tag identifies the loads according to the shipyard's standards tagging system. For example, the "PTI1 fresh water pump" identification tag is "SYYIA/C" for an example ship and shipyard. This data provides a unique identifier for each load.

Loads electric circuit Identification

4.4 This is the tag of the electric circuit supplying the load. Such information allows the data validation process.

Loads mechanical rated power " P_m "

4.5 This data is to be indicated in the document only when the electric load is made by an electric motor driving a mechanical load (for example a fan, a pump, etc.). This is the rated power of the mechanical device driven by an electric motor.

Loads electric motor rated output power [kW]

4.6 The output power of the electric motor as per maker's name plate or technical specification. This data does not take part of the calculation but is useful to highlight potential over rating of the combination motor-mechanical load.

Loads electric motor efficiency " e " [/]

4.7 This data is to be entered in the document only when the electric load is made by an electric motor driving a mechanical load.

Loads rated electric power " P_r " [kW]

4.8 Typically the maximum electric power absorbed at the load electric terminals at which the load has been designed for its service, as indicated on the maker's name plate and/or maker's technical specification. When the electric load is made by an electric motor driving a mechanical load the load's rated electric power is: $P_r = P_m / e$ [kW].

Service factor of load " kl " [/]

4.9 Provides the reduction from the loads rated electric power to loads necessary electric power that is to be made when the load absorb less power than its rated power. For example, in case of electric motor driving a mechanical load, a fan could be designed with some power margin, leading to the fact that the fan rated mechanical power exceeds the power requested by the duct system it serves. Another example is when a pump rated power exceed the power needed for pumping in its delivery fluid circuit. Another example in case of electric self-regulating semi-conductors electric heating system is oversized and the rated power exceeds the power absorbed, according a factor kl .

Service factor of duty " kd " [/]

4.10 Factor of duty is to be used when a function is provided by more than one load. As all loads have to be included in the EPT for EEDI, this factor provides a correct summation of the loads. For example when two pumps serve the same circuit and they run in duty/stand-by their Kd factor will be $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$. When three compressors serves the same circuit and one runs in duty and two in stand-by, then kd is $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Service factor of time " kt " [/]

4.11 A factor of time based on the shipyard's evaluation about the load duty along 24 hours of ship's navigation as defined at paragraph 3. For example the Entertainment loads operate at their power for a limited period of time, 4 hours out 24 hours; as a consequence $kt = 4/24$. For example, the seawater cooling pumps operate at their power all the time during the navigation at V_{ref} . As a consequence $kt = 1$.

Service total factor of use "ku" [/]

4.12 The total factor of use that takes into consideration all the service factors:
 $ku=kl \cdot kd \cdot kt$.

Loads necessary power "Pload" [kW]

4.13 The individual user contribution to the auxiliary load power is $Pload=Pr \cdot ku$.

Notes

4.14 A note, as free text, could be included in the document to provide explanations to the verifier.

Groups necessary power [kW]

4.15 The summation of the "Loads necessary power" from group A to N. This is an intermediate step which is not strictly necessary for the calculation of *PAE*. However, it is useful to allow a quantitative analysis of the *PAE*, providing a standard breakdown for analysis and potential improvements of energy saving.

Auxiliaries load's power PAE [kW]

4.16 Auxiliaries load's power *PAE* is the summation of the "Load's necessary power" of all the loads divided by the average efficiency of the generator(s) weighted by power.

$$PAE = \sum Pload(i) / (\text{average efficiency of the generator(s) weighted by power})$$

Layout and organization of the data indicated in the "Electric power table for EEDI"

5 The document "Electric power table for EEDI" is to include general information (i.e. ship's name, project name, document references, etc.) and a table with:

- .1 one row containing column titles;
- .2 one Column for table row ID;
- .3 one Column for the groups identification ("A", "B", etc.) as indicated in paragraphs 4.1.1 to 4.1.12 of this guideline;
- .4 one Column for the group descriptions as indicated in paragraphs 4.1.1 to 4.1.12 of this guideline;
- .5 one column each for items in paragraphs 4.2 to 4.14 of this guideline (e.g. "load tag", etc.);
- .6 one row dedicated to each individual load;
- .7 the summation results (i.e. summation of powers) including data from paragraphs 4.15 to 4.16 of this guideline; and
- .8 explanatory notes.

An example of an Electric Power Table for EEDI for a cruise postal vessel which transports passenger and have a car garage and reefer holds for fish trade transportation is indicated below. The data indicated and the type of ship is for reference only.

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Annex 8, page 20

ELECTRIC POWER TABLE FOR EEDI			HULL "EXAMPLE"		PROJECT "EXAMPLE"							(NMSL=Normal Maximun Sea Load)		
id	Load group	Load description	Load identification tag	Load electric circuit Identification	Load mechanical rated power "Pm" [kW]	Load electric motor rated output power [kW]	Load electric motor efficiency "e" [%]	Load Rated electric power "Pr" [kW]	service factor of load "kl" [%]	service factor of duty "kd" [%]	service factor of time "kt" [%]	service total factor of use "ku" [%]	Load necessary power "Pload" [kW]	Note
1	A	Hull cathodic protection Fwd	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.2	1	1	1*	1	5.2	*in use 24hours/day
2	A	Hull cathodic protection mid	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	1	1	1*	1	7	*in use 24hours/day
3	A	Hull cathodic protection aft	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.8	1	1	1*	1	4.8	*in use 24hours/day
4	A	Ballast pump 3	xxx	yyy	30	36	0.92	32.6	0.9	0.5	1	0*	0	*not in use at NMSL see para 2.5.6 of Circ.681
5	A	Fwd Stb mooring winch motor n.1	xxx	yyy	90	150	0.92	97.8	0.8	1	0*	0*	0	*not in use at NMSL see para 2.5.6 of Circ.681
6	A	WTDs system main control panel	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	1	1	1*	1	0.5	*in use 24hours/day
7	A	WTD 1, deck D frame 150	xxx	yyy	1.2	3	0.91	1.3	0.7	1	0.104*	0.0728	0.096	*180 secs to open/close x 100 opening a day
8	A	WTD 5, deck D frame 210	xxx	yyy	1.2	3	0.91	1.3	0.7	1	0.156*	0.1092	0.14	*180 secs to open/close x 150 opening a day
9	A	Stabilisers control unit	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.7	1	1	1*	1	0.7	*in use 24hours/day
10	A	Stabilisers Hydraulic pack power pump 1	xxx	yyy	80	90	0.9	88.9	0.9	1	0*	0	0	*NMSL=> calm sea,=> stabiliser not in use
11	A	S-band Radar 1 controller	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	1	1	1*	1	0.4	*in use 24hours/day
12	A	S-band Radar 1 motor	xxx	yyy	0.8	1	0.92	0.9	1	1	1*	1	0.9	*in use 24hours/day
13	A	Fire detection system bridge main unit	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	1	1	1*	1	1.5	*in use 24hours/day
14	A	Fire detection system ECR unit	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.9	1	1	1*	1	0.9	*in use 24hours/day
15	A	High pressure water fog control unit	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2	1	1	1*	1	1.2	*in use 24hours/day
16	A	High pressure water fog engines rooms pump 1a	xxx	yyy	25	30	0.93	26.9	0.9	0.5	0*	0	0	*NMSL=> not emergency =>Load not in use
17	A	High pressure water fog engines rooms pump 1b	xxx	yyy	25	30	0.93	26.9	0.9	0.5	0*	0	0	* not emergency situations
18	B	PTI port fresh water pump 1	xxx	yyy	30	36	0.92	32.6	0.9	0.5*	1	0.45	14.7	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
19	B	PTI port fresh water pump 2	xxx	yyy	30	36	0.92	32.6	0.9	0.5*	1	0.45	14.7	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
20	B	Thrusters control system	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.5	1	1	1*	1	0.5	in use 24hours/day (even if thruster motor isn't)
21	B	Bow thruster 1	xxx	yyy	3000	3000	0.96	3125.0	1	1	0*	0	0	*NMSL=>thrusters motor are not in use
22	B	PEM port cooling fan 1	xxx	yyy	20	25	0.93	21.5	0.9	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.*	*this load is included in the propulsion chain data
23	C	HT circulation pump 1 DG 3	xxx	yyy	8	10	0.92	8.7	0.9	0.5*	1	0.45	3.9	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
24	C	HT circulation pump 2 DG 3	xxx	yyy	8	10	0.92	8.7	0.9	0.5*	1	0.45	3.9	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
25	C	DG3 combustion air fan	xxx	yyy	28	35	0.92	30.4	0.9	1	1*	0.9	27.4	*in use 24hours/day
26	C	DG3 exhaust gas boiler circulation pump	xxx	yyy	6	8	0.93	6.5	0.8	1	1*	0.8	5.2	*in use 24hours/day
27	C	Alternator 3 external cooling fan	xxx	yyy	3	5	0.93	3.2	0.8	1	1*	0.8	2.75	*in use 24hours/day
28	C	fuel feed fwd booster pump a	xxx	yyy	7	9	0.92	7.6	0.9	0.5*	1	0.45	3.4	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
29	C	fuel feed fwd booster pump b	xxx	yyy	7	9	0.92	7.6	0.9	0.5*	1	0.45	3.4	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
30	D	Fwd main LT cooling pump 1	xxx	yyy	120	150	0.95	126.3	0.9	0.5*	1	0.45	56.8	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
31	D	Fwd main LT cooling pump 2	xxx	yyy	120	150	0.95	126.3	0.9	0.5*	1	0.45	56.8	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
32	E	FWD engine room supply fan 1	xxx	yyy	87.8	110	0.93	94.4	0.95	1	1*	0.95	89.7	*in use 24hours/day
33	E	FWD engine room exhaust fan 1	xxx	yyy	75	86	0.93	80.6	0.96	1	1*	0.96	77.4	*in use 24hours/day
34	E	purifier room supply fan 1	xxx	yyy	60	70	0.93	64.5	0.96	0.5	1*	0.48	31.0	*in use 24hours/day
35	E	purifier room supply fan 2	xxx	yyy	60	70	0.93	64.5	0.96	0.5	1*	0.48	31.0	*in use 24hours/day
36	F	HVAC chiller a	xxx	yyy	1450	1600	0.95	1526.3	1	2/3*	1	0.66	1007.4	*1 Chiller is spare; see heat load dissipation doc.
37	F	HVAC chiller b	xxx	yyy	1450	1600	0.95	1526.3	1	2/3*	1	0.66	1007.4	*1 Chiller is spare; see heat load dissipation doc.
38	F	HVAC chiller C	xxx	yyy	1450	1600	0.95	1526.3	1	2/3*	1	0.66	1007.4	*1 Chiller is spare; see heat load dissipation doc.
39	F	A.H.U. Ac station 5.4 supply fan	xxx	yyy	50	60	0.93	53.8	0.9	1	1*	0.9	48.4	*in use 24hours/day
40	F	A.H.U. Ac station 5.4 exhaust fan	xxx	yyy	45	55	0.93	48.4	0.9	1	1*	0.9	43.5	*in use 24hours/day
41	F	Chilled water pump a	xxx	yyy	80	90	0.93	86.0	0.88	0.5*	1	0.44	37.8	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
42	F	Chilled water pump b	xxx	yyy	80	90	0.93	86.0	0.88	0.5*	1	0.44	37.8	* pump1,2 one is duty and one is stand-by
43	G	Italian's espresso coffee machine	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.0	0.9	1	0.2*	0.18	1.3	*in use 4.8hours/day
44	G	deep freezer machine	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20.0	0.8	1	0.16*	0.128	3.2	*in use 4hours/day
45	G	washing machine 1	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.0	0.8	1	0.33*	0.264	3.2	*in use 8hours/day
46	H	lift pax mid 4	xxx	yyy	30	40	0.93	32.3	0.5	1	0.175*	0.0875	0.9	*in use 4hours/day
47	H	vacuum collecting system 4 pump a	xxx	yyy	10	13	0.92	10.9	0.9	1	1*	0.9	8.7	*in use 24hours/day
48	H	sewage treatmet system 1 pump 1	xxx	yyy	15	17	0.93	16.1	0.9	1	1*	0.9	8.7	*in use 24hours/day
49	H	Gym running machine	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5	1	1	0.3*	0.3	0.8	*in use 7.2hours/day
50	I	Cabin's lighting MV23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	80*	1	1	1	1	80.0	* see explanatory note
51	I	corridors lighting MV23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10*	1	1	1	1	10.0	* see explanatory note
52	I	Cabin's sockets MV23	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5*	1	1	1	1	5.0	* see explanatory note
53	L	Main Theatre audio booster amplifier	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.0	1	1	0.3*	0.3	4.5	*in use 7.2hours/day
54	L	Video wall atrium	xxx	yyy	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	1	1	0.3*	0.3	0.6	*in use 7.2hours/day
55	M	Car Garage supply fan1	xxx	yyy	28	35	0.92	30.4	0.9	1	1*	0*	0	*not in use at NMSL see para 2.5.6 of Circ.681
56	M	Fish transportation refeed hold n.2	xxx	yyy	25	30	0.93	26.9	0.9	0.5	0*	0*	0	*not in use at NMSL see para 2.5.6 of Circ.681
57	N	Sliding glass roof	xxx	yyy	30	40	0.93	32.3	0.9	1	0.3*	0.27	0.2	*in use 7.2hours/day
ΣPload(i)=													3764	
PAE =3764/(weighted average efficiency of generator(s)) [kW]					Group's necessary power (group A=22.9kW, B=29.8kW,C=49.9kW, D=113.7kW, E=229kW , F=3189kW, G=7.6kW, H=19kW, I=95kW, L=5.1kW, M=0kW, N=0.22kW)									
