



CHINA CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY

Rule Change Notice For:
RULES FOR CLASSIFICATION OF
MOBILE OFFSHORE UNITS

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PART ONE PROVISIONS OF CLASSIFICATION

CHAPTER 4 SURVEYS DURING CONSTRUCTION

Section 2 SURVEYS AND TESTS

4.2.2 Survey and test items

4.2.2.9 Survey and test of other special system and facilities (if applicable):

(1) Cable Transit Seal Systems

- ① A Cable Transit Seal Systems Register (Register) is to be provided by the shipbuilder for all watertight cable transits fitted to the MOU, is to be provided:
 - (a) Marking / identification system;
 - (b) Documentation referencing manufacturer manual(s) for each type of cable transit installed;
 - (c) The Type Approval certification for each type of transit system;
 - (d) Applicable installation drawings
 - (e) A recording of each installed transit documenting the as built condition after final inspection in the shipyard.
 - (f) It is to include sections to record any inspection, modification, repair and maintenance.
- ② The Register shall be reviewed by the attending Surveyor to confirm it contains a list of the watertight cable transits, applicable cable transit information and sections to maintain in-service maintenance and survey records.
- ③ For manned MOU the Register is to be held onboard of the MOU. For unmanned MOU, if a suitable storage location does not exist onboard, the Register may be held ashore. The Register is to be readily available for the attending surveyor.
- ④ At new construction and periodic surveys it is to be confirmed that:
 - (a) Cable transits have been installed, and where disrupted have been reinstated, in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and in accordance with the requirements of Type Approval.
 - (b) Where specified, appropriate specialized tools have been used.

CHAPTER 5 SURVEYS AFTER CONSTRUCTION

Section 3 MAIN STRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT SURVEY

5.3.2 Annual surveys

5.3.2.2 Extent of the survey for all units:

...

(9) Watertight cable transits

- ① The Register is to be reviewed to confirm it is being maintained and as far as practicable the transits are to be examined to confirm their satisfactory condition.
- ② Where there are records entered since the last annual survey of any disruption to the cable transits or installation of new cable transits, the satisfactory condition of those transits is to be confirmed by review of records and, if deemed necessary, by examination. The results are to be recorded in the Register against the specific cable transit.
- ③ Cable transits have been installed, and where disrupted have been reinstated, in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements and in accordance with the requirements of Type Approval.
- ④ Where specified, appropriate specialized tools have been used.

~~9~~ (10) Others (if applicable)

- ① structure connecting the flare tower with main structure;
- ② Crane pedestal.

5.3.4 Special surveys

5.3.4.2 Items of Special Survey No. 1 for all units

...

(14) All transits are to be examined to confirm their satisfactory condition, the following are to be carried out:

- ① The Register is to be reviewed to confirm it is being maintained. The Special Survey is to be recorded in the Register, in which a single record entry will be sufficient to record the survey of all transits.
- ② From review of the Register, where there are records entered since the last special survey of any disruption to the cable transits or installation of new cable transits (except which are reviewed and examined at previous annual surveys), the satisfactory condition of those transits is to be confirmed by the attending Surveyor by review of records and examination of the transits; the results are to be recorded in the Register against each of those cable transits.
- ③ In case the cable transits have been examined by an approved service supplier, the attending surveyor is to review the Register in order to ascertain that it has been properly maintained by the owner and correctly endorsed by the service supplier.

PART FOUR MACHINERY INSTALLATIONS AND SYSTEMS

CHAPTER 3 PUMPING SYSTEM

Section 5 TANK VENT SYSTEM

3.5.4 Arrangement

3.5.4.5 The location and arrangement of air pipes of fuel oil service, settling and lube oil tanks are such that, in the event of a broken vent pipe, the ingress of rainwater or seawater is to be avoided. [To the mobile offshore drilling units contracted for construction on and after 1 July 2022, the location and arrangement of vent pipes serving fuel oil tanks and lubrication tanks are to be done in a way providing protection against ingress of seawater or rain water in case of accidental vent pipes damage.](#)

PART SEVEN FIRE AND EXPLOSION SAFETY

CHAPTER 3 FIRE AND EXPLOSION SAFETY EQUIREMENTS FOR VENTILATION

Section 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1.2 Functional requirements

To achieve theobjectivesspecified inthis Chapter, the ventilation system is to have the functionsfor fire and explosion safety as follows:

...

(7) Where the ventilation duct passes through a hazardous area of a lower level, the ventilation duct is to have under pressure in relation to this area.

Section 3 VENTILATION OF ENCLOSED SPACES

3.3.2 Power ventilation ofenclosed hazardous spaces

3.3.2.1 Enclosed spaces ofhazardous Zones 1 and 2 are to be provided with adequatepower ventilation sufficient to give at least 12 air changes per hour. Hazardous enclosed mud processing spaces are to be ventilated at a minimum rate of 12 air changes per hour.

CHAPTER 7 CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS AREAS

Section 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

7.1.3 Categories of hazardous areas

As required for the selection of explosion-proof electrical installations and based on the possibility and duration of presence of explosive gas, the hazardous areas are classified as follows:

~~(1) Zone 0: a zone in which an explosive gas-air mixture is continuously present or present for long periods in normal operating conditions;=~~

~~(2) Zone 1: a zone in which an explosive gas-air mixture is likely to occur in normal operating conditions;=~~

~~(3) Zone 2: a zone in which an explosive gas-air mixture is not likely to occur, and if it occurs, it will exist only for a short time=~~

(1) Zone 0: an area in which ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapours are continuously present or present for long periods;

(2) Zone 1: an area in which ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapours are likely to occur in normal operation;

(3) Zone 2: an area in which ignitable concentrations of flammable gases or vapours are not likely to occur, or in which such a mixture, if it does occur, will only exist for a short time.

Section 2 CATEGORIES AND EXTENT OF HAZARDOUS AREAS

7.2.1 Hazardous Areas Zone 0

~~The spaces classified as hazardous areas Zone 0 are as follows:~~

~~(1) the internal spaces of the mud circulating system between the well and the final degassing discharge;=~~

~~(2) all internal spaces containing hydrocarbon in oil, gas and water processing systems between the christmas tree and processing terminals;=~~

~~(3) the internal spaces of crude oil storage vessels and outlet system;=~~

~~(4) all other internal spaces conveying, storing and processing explosive liquids.~~

The internal spaces of closed tanks and piping for containing active non-degassed drilling mud, oil that has a closed-cup flashpoint below 60 °C or flammable gas and vapour, as well as produced oil and gas in which an oil/gas/air mixture is continuously present or present for long periods.

7.2.2 Hazardous Areas Zone 1

The spaces classified as hazardous areas Zone 1 are as follows:

...

~~(3) outdoor locations below the drill floor and within a radius of 3 m from a possible source of=~~

~~release gas such as a drilling nipple;~~

(3) Outdoor locations below the drill floor and within a radius of 1.5 m from a possible source of release such as the top of a drilling nipple.

7.2.3 Hazardous areas Zone 2

The spaces classified as hazardous areas Zone 2 are as follows:

...

(13) Outdoor locations below the drill floor , within a radius of 1.5 m area beyond the zone 1 area.

Section 3 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCESSES BETWEEN AREAS

7.3.1 Openings, access and ventilation conditions affecting the extent of hazardous areas

7.3.1.2 Any enclosed space having a direct access to any Zone 1 location or Zone 2 location

becomes the same Zone as the location except that:

...

(3) an enclosed space with direct access to any Zone 1 location is not considered hazardous if:

- ① The access is fitted with an air lock space complying with (4) of this paragraph
- ② The space has ventilation overpressure of not less than 25 Pa in relation to the hazardous space;
and
- ③ Loss of ventilation overpressure is alarmed at a manned station.

Where ventilation arrangements of the intended enclosed non-hazardous space are considered sufficient by the Surveyor to prevent any ingress of gas from the Zone 1 location, the two self-closing doors forming an air lock may be replaced by a single self-closing gastight door which opens into the non-hazardous location and has no hold-back device, provided that loss of ventilation overpressure is alarmed at a manned station.

Hold-back devices are not to be used on self-closing gastight doors forming hazardous area boundaries.