



**U.S. SUPPLEMENT
TO**

**ABS RULES FOR STEEL VESSELS
UNDER 90 METERS (295 FEET) IN LENGTH
FOR
VESSELS CERTIFICATED
FOR INTERNATIONAL VOYAGES**

1 JULY 2010

AMERICAN BUREAU OF SHIPPING

USCG Approved 12 July 2010 (16711/ABS)

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the American Bureau of Shipping is to serve the public interest as well as the needs of our clients by promoting the security of life, property and the natural environment, primarily through the development and verification of standards for the design, construction and operational performance of marine-related facilities.

QUALITY & ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

It is the policy of the American Bureau of Shipping to be responsive to the individual and collective needs of our clients as well as those of the public at large, to provide quality services in support of our mission, and to provide our services consistent with international standards developed to avoid, reduce or control pollution to the environment.

All of our client commitments, supporting actions, and services delivered must be recognized as expressions of Quality. We pledge to monitor our performance as an on-going activity and to strive for continuous improvement.

We commit to operate consistent with applicable environmental legislation and regulations and to provide a framework for establishing and reviewing environmental objectives and targets.

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INTRODUCTION

Those who use this Supplement are asked to review the current ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels Under 90 Meters (295 Feet) in Length, 2004 SOLAS and 2006 MARPOL or latest. Please be aware of the “Scope and Conditions of Classification.” This Supplement does not change the scope or conditions of ABS Classification. It is a reference document within the ABS Quality System. The Check Sheets contained in this Supplement are also for reference only and are not to be used in the performance of a Survey. The controlled Check Sheets are available through the normal distribution of controlled documents. The most recent revisions may be obtained from the ABS Surveyor-in-Charge.

Historically, as part of their regulatory reform initiative, the United States Coast Guard (USCG) established a task group consisting of USCG personnel and ABS Engineers to conduct a comparison of the applicable requirements contained within Title 46 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subchapters “D” and “I” to the similar applicable regulations contained in 1974 SOLAS (as amended), the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) and the ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels. The purpose of this effort was to identify redundancies and to determine if the International Conventions and ABS Class Rules would provide an equivalent level of safety to those regulations contained within 46 CFR Subchapters “D” and “I”. Over 370 separate regulations were examined, and it was determined that many of the CFR requirements were satisfied by either the ABS Rules alone, 1974 SOLAS (as amended) alone, MARPOL 73/78 alone, or a combination of all three of these regulations.

The results of the task group’s study were codified into a document, subsequently modified to include Subchapter “H”, titled “U.S. Supplement to ABS Rules for Steel Vessels for Vessels on International Voyages, dated 1 August 1997.” After review, the ABS U.S. Supplement was reissued in 1999 and again in 2003. The U.S. Supplement to ABS Rules for Steel Vessels for Vessels Certificated for International Voyages (2009 ABS U.S. Supplement) identifies those USCG requirements which are to be applied in addition to the 2009 ABS Steel Vessels Rules and requirements of the International Conventions in force as of 1 January 2009. This publication, subsequently modified to include Subchapter “L” and “U”, is used in lieu of 46 CFR Subchapters “D,” “H,” “I,” “L” and “U” for plan review and inspections delegated to ABS by the USCG and, if used with a later edition of ABS Steel Vessels Rules, changes to this Supplement that result from changes between that later edition and the current edition of ABS Rules must also be applied. The use of this U.S. Supplement is restricted to those vessels which are enrolled in the Suck’s Alternate Compliance Program (ACP) and classed by ABS. The procedures for enrollment in the Alternate Compliance Program are addressed on Page 4 of this Introduction.

In 1998, as a result of the success of the ACP for large vessels, industry demand, and the similarity between the requirements in the ABS Steel Vessel Rules and the ABS Steel Vessels Under 90 Meters (295 Feet) in Length Rules, a new supplement is being issued when the ABS Steel Vessels Under 90 Meters (295 Feet) Rules are used for smaller vessels in the Alternate Compliance Program.

Applicability of this Supplement is limited to existing vessels that meet the following conditions and new vessels that are intended to meet the following conditions:

- A. A cargo vessel over 500 gross tons (454 metric tons) ITC or a passenger vessel carrying 12 or more passengers or an OSV over 500 gross tons (454 metric tons);
- B. Greater than 45.7 m (150 ft) in scantling length;
- C. Certificated for international voyage;
- D. Issued ICLL, SOLAS and MARPOL Certificates;
- E. Has electrical plants with an aggregate capacity of 75 kW (101 hp) or greater;

- F. Issued and maintains a valid Certificate of Documentation (US Flag);
- G. Certified under 46 CFR Subchapter D, H, I, L or U; and
- H. Classed under ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels.

The Supplement is divided into nine (9) sections:

Section I contains supplemental requirements in areas where there are cites in the ABS Under 90m Rules for which the USCG have additional requirements. For ease of reference, each of these cites is identified by the corresponding ABS Rule number. If a Rule cite does not apply to the vessel under consideration, then the associated supplement requirement does not apply.

Section II contains the interpretations of 1974 SOLAS (as amended) from the U.S. Administration for those areas in which the USCG has amplifying or additional requirements. For ease of reference, each of these cites is identified by the corresponding SOLAS cite. If a SOLAS cite is not applicable to the vessel under consideration, then the associated interpretation does not apply.

Section III contains supplemental requirements in areas not contained in the ABS Rules, MARPOL or SOLAS for which the USCG has requirements. For ease of reference, each of these cites is identified by subject area title and an arbitrarily assigned paragraph identifier.

Section IV contains the check sheets to be used both during and after construction.

Section V contains the check sheet to be used during construction.

Section VI contains the U.S. Administration's interpretation of 1974 SOLAS (as amended) for the technical review of passenger vessels. The check sheets for surveys are pending enrollment of a vessel.

Section VII contains additional requirements that apply to Subchapter L (OSV's).

Section VIII contains additional requirements that apply to Subchapter U (Research Vessels).

Section IX contains the record of revisions commencing after 1 August 1997.

There are specific cites within this document where U.S. domestic standards are specified as mandatory for certain systems, equipment or components. U.S. Federal law is one of the reasons why many items are mandatory. It is recognized that there exist alternative standards developed by regulatory bodies and industry, both internal and external to the United States, which would define systems, equipment or components that are equivalent to those being specified herein. To the extent authorized by USCG Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular No. 2-95, Change-2 (NVIC 2-95, Change-2), as amended and supplemented, ABS may evaluate alternatives built to these international/industry standards and forward comments and recommendations to the USCG Marine Safety Center (MSC) for final approval. Under no circumstances is ABS authorized to endorse or issue a Certificate of Inspection, exempt international convention requirements, or approve equivalencies to SOLAS or other international conventions.

In the normal course of technological advancement and application, it is entirely possible that new systems, equipment or components will be available for use onboard vessels covered by this program. In the event that existing design requirements are not applicable, it is incumbent on the owner, builder or his designer to seek from ABS as early as possible a determination by the MSC of the requirements which will be applied in such cases.

This document is the result of several years of review by ABS and the USCG. As noted above, the vision was to find common ground in their mutual missions of the protection of life and property at sea.

In August 1994 the USCG delegated authority to ABS under a Pilot Program, as defined in NVIC 2-95, to survey ABS-Classed vessels for compliance with the following statutory instruments:

- The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (as amended); and
- The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 73/78.

The Pilot Program was completed on 31 July 1997, and NVIC 2-95 was reissued on 1 August 1997 as NVIC 2-95, Change-1. Incorporated in Change 1 was the Coast Guard delegation of authority for ABS to review plans and conduct surveys on behalf of the USCG for vessels enrolled in the Alternate Compliance Program.

Under ACP, a voluntary program, the owner may elect to have ABS conduct surveys on existing vessels on behalf of the USCG. For new construction, a request is required from both the shipyard and the owner since enrollment in this program will influence both parties.

The controlling documents pertaining to vessels enrolled in ACP are 1974 SOLAS, as amended, MARPOL 73/78, as amended, NVIC 2-95, Change-2 (dated 5 May 2006), Volume II, Section B Chapter 9 of the USCG Marine Safety Manual, the ABS Steel Vessels Rules, the ABS Steel Vessels Under 90 Meter Rules and this Supplement.

A vessel enrolled in the Alternate Compliance Program must satisfy all the requirements contained in the applicable sections of the International Conventions, ABS Rules and the U.S. Supplement, prior to the issuance of the COI.

PROCEDURES FOR ENROLLMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN ACP

The process for enrollment in ACP is defined in the USCG Marine Safety Manual, Volume II, Section B, Chapter 9 and NVIC 2-95, Change-2 which is the guiding document for ACP administration and policy. The Marine Safety Manual, Volume II, and NVIC 2-95, Change-2 may be accessed, respectively, using the following links:

http://www.uscg.mil/directives/cim/16000-16999/CIM_16000_7A.pdf
<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/cg5/nvic/pdf/1995/NVIC%2002-95ch2.pdf>

NEW CONSTRUCTION

For new construction, since the design, fabrication sequences, and construction cost may be affected by the intended enrollment of a proposed new construction in ACP by the owner, it is imperative that the shipyard and owner consult with ABS as early in the design phase as possible. It is prudent to discuss the proposed enrollment in depth as soon as possible to establish the basic fundamentals and administrative clarifications. Upon the completion of such a meeting, both the shipyard and the owner are to forward a written request to ABS to confirm their intentions. For the shipyard, this could be accomplished in concert with the forwarding of the ABS Request for Classification Survey Details (Form A.B.122). For survey purposes, the owner is to forward a separate letter to the local ABS Office or Regional Office (Divisional Assistant Chief Surveyor, ABS Americas) to confirm their intention regarding the enrollment of the vessel. While this will assist in the proper processing within ABS, it is very important to note that the application for enrollment in ACP is to be forwarded to the USCG in accordance with NVIC 2-95, Change-2.

EXISTING VESSELS

With existing vessels, the owner or operator applies for enrollment by submitting an Application for Inspection of U.S. Vessel (Form CG-3752) to the OCMI, indicating their desire to have their vessel participate in the program. The USCG will subsequently authorize the ABS Program Manager and the

local ABS Survey Office to commence the process. A “Hand Over Survey,” discussed later in this text, will be scheduled at a mutually-convenient time. Upon completion of this Survey, the owner/operator will receive official notification from the USCG indicating the enrollment status.

RE-FLAGGING

For vessels intending to re-flag to U.S. Flag, it is envisioned that:

- a) for existing vessels intended to be certificated under the U.S. flag for the first time, the Supplement will apply in a similar manner to other vessels but with additional requirements or changes.
- b) NVIC 10-81 is the guiding document for re-flagging.
- c) the USCG accepted Vessel Deficiency Report or “Gap Analysis” augments the definition of the standards applied to the specific vessel.

HOW TO WITHDRAW

In order to withdraw from ACP, the owner is to advise the USCG in writing. If this is agreeable to the USCG, all data applicable to the vessel during the time period the vessel was enrolled in the program will be forwarded to the USCG for incorporation into the USCG computer files. Upon accomplishment of the information transfer, the owner would then continue the required inspections directly under the jurisdiction of the USCG.

HAND OVER SURVEY

For all vessels, a “Hand Over Survey” must take place. The mandatory annual surveys for the SOLAS Cargo Ship Safety Construction Certificate, Safety Equipment Certificate and the MARPOL Certificates are conducted at this time, along with any surveys required for certificates due for renewal or annual classification surveys. The USCG will confirm that the history of the vessel has been properly entered into the ABS Status System. Then the Surveyors and Inspectors will agree on the resolution of any 835s and outstanding requirements. At this time, the USCG will also confirm to the Surveyors that the vessel is in compliance with all CFRs or will advise on those areas that must be corrected. The Surveyor and the Inspector will then complete the ABS Record of Safety Equipment. This record will ensure that the requirements of the USCG continue. The Record of Safety Equipment is to be a permanent part of the vessel’s documents.

WHAT HAPPENS WITH THE CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION?

An ACP vessel will still have a Certificate of Inspection on board. However, it will be distinctively different in that it will not contain details of life-saving appliances and fire-extinguishing equipment. The ABS Status will contain the major details of the vessel.

WHAT HAPPENS IF THE VESSEL IS DAMAGED?

It is the responsibility of the vessel’s Master to report a marine casualty or accident, as defined in 46 CFR 4.03 to the cognizant USCG Officer in Charge of Marine Inspection (OCMI). ABS takes the lead in determining “Fitness to Proceed” and is obliged to share this with the local OCMI. If the vessel poses a pollution threat to the environment, such as a Class I structural failure, the local OCMI will take precedence. This decision must be coordinated with the Surveyor in Charge.

REPORTABLE CASUALTY

A marine casualty or accident means a casualty or accident involving any vessel within the navigable waters of the U.S., its territories or possessions, or any casualty or accident involving a US Flag vessel anywhere in the world. This definition of marine casualty or accident does not pertain to public vessels. The situations requiring reporting are contained in 46 CFR 4.05-1, **NOTICE OF MARINE CASUALTY**, as follows:

Immediately after addressing all resultant safety concerns, the owner, agent, master, operator, or person in charge, shall notify the nearest Marine Safety Office or USCG Group Office whenever a vessel is involved in a marine casualty consisting of:

- (1) An unintended grounding or an unintended strike of (allision with) a bridge;
- (2) An intended grounding or an intended strike of a bridge that creates a hazard to navigation, the environment, or the safety of a vessel or that meets any criterion of paragraphs 3 through 7;
- (3) A loss of main propulsion, primary steering, or any associated component or control that reduces the maneuverability of the vessel;
- (4) An occurrence materially and adversely affecting the vessel's seaworthiness or fitness for service or route, including but not limited to fire, flooding, or failure of or damage to fixed fire-extinguishing systems, life-saving appliances, auxiliary power generating equipment, or bilge pumping systems;
- (5) A loss of life;
- (6) An injury that requires professional medical treatment (treatment beyond first aid) and, if the person is engaged or employed on board a vessel in commercial service, that renders the individual unfit to perform his or her routine duties; or
- (7) An occurrence causing property damage in excess of \$25,000 including the cost of labor and materials to restore the property to its condition before the occurrence, but not including the cost of salvage, cleaning, gas-freeing, drydocking, or demurrage.

In addition to the above notification to the USCG, the owner, agent, master, operator or person in charge shall notify the nearest ABS office of any damages, failures, deterioration or repairs to hull, machinery or equipment, which affects or may affect classification or certification, and request an ABS Surveyor to attend the vessel at the first opportunity.

HOW TO HANDLE FORM 835

The Coast Guard may issue deficiencies on Form CG-835 in conjunction with its inspections when there is no ABS surveyor onboard or available to attend in which case the Surveyor would normally issue the deficiency. When the CG inspector issues the CG-835, the original will be provided to the vessel's Master or authorized representative and the Coast Guard inspector will make a copy available to the local ABS office. The local ABS surveyor will enter the Coast Guard deficiency into the ABS vessel's survey status as an outstanding recommendation when it affects class and statutory certificates, or as a deficiency when it affects only the statutory certificates. The OCMI may accept a report of an ABS surveyor as proof of completion of an outstanding CG-835. The ABS Surveyor will specifically report on clearing of any CG-835 recommendations/deficiencies in a narrative report and forward one copy of the report to the local OCMI to allow USCG records to be updated. Without the written consent of the OCMI, ABS Surveyors cannot extend or modify recommendations/deficiencies that were initially reported on Form CG-835 by Coast Guard Inspectors.

NO SAIL ITEMS

This is a term normally used by the USCG when the condition of a vessel is suspect or has deteriorated or has sustained excessive damages. ABS has the same concerns. However, the ABS terminology differs. ABS defines no sail items in various sections of the ABS Process Instructions. ABS does not use the term "Seaworthy." The term used in ABS is "Fitness to Proceed." A vessel is not considered Fit to Proceed if it has suffered structural damage that affects the longitudinal strength of the vessel or its watertight integrity. It also applies if the vessel has lost propulsion, steering or electrical generation capacity, including redundant systems. Any of the foregoing would generate a report of noncompliance with the Rules and be listed as an "Outstanding Recommendation." Conversely, if the problem lies with SOLAS or MARPOL items, it would be listed as a "Deficiency." Deficiencies that would prevent a vessel from sailing would be: (1) Loss of life-saving appliances such as life boats; (2) Lack of life-saving appliances; (3) Failure of critical parts of the fire-extinguishing system. Examples of "No Sail" items are inoperable

fire pumps or depleted fixed fire-extinguishing systems. On occasion an item that is a deficiency will also be an outstanding recommendation against Class. The emergency fire pump is such an item. The emergency fire pump is required both for Class and for the Safety Equipment Certificate to be issued and/or remain valid.

OUTSTANDING RECOMMENDATIONS (OSR)

This is the term used by ABS to define areas of noncompliance with the Rules. Classification is maintained by a series of Annual Surveys and Periodical Surveys that allow the Class Society an opportunity to survey a vessel and maintain a record of its compliance with the Rules. It also allows ABS to confirm that the owner is maintaining the vessel in a satisfactory condition. A single Outstanding may not necessarily affect the Class of the vessel. Consideration is given to allow time to make corrections or to reach a more appropriate port. A number of Outstanding Recommendations or a major Outstanding Recommendation may be sufficient to question the “fitness of the vessel to proceed.”

WHAT HAPPENS IF ANNUAL OR SPECIAL SURVEYS MUST BE EXTENDED?

ACP survey extensions must be processed through the Survey Manager, ABS Americas. The maximum survey extension will be three months and shall not alter the baseline date for the survey concerned. Except for the Special Surveys, all other surveys have windows of time in which they are to be completed. A series of letters are sent to the owner advising of due dates and overdue dates. Provided there are no special circumstances to consider, the Class of the vessel is in jeopardy and will be canceled 90 days after the due date.

DRYDOCKING EXTENSIONS

Regardless of the circumstances, the USCG retains the ultimate authority for granting drydocking extensions of 90 days or more to ACP vessels. Under exceptional circumstances, ABS allows extensions of drydockings. The vessel must have no record of a grounding since the last drydocking, and a Survey must be conducted. For a 30-day extension, a general examination of the vessel is conducted. For extensions of 31 days up to 90 days, a modified Under Water Survey In Lieu of Drydocking (UWILD) is required. In the modified survey a record of the examination is made on photographs. The diver has a free swim of the bottom. Extensions of 90 days up to one year are normally done to allow the vessel's surveys to be harmonized with IMO requirements, but must be approved by the USCG. A one-year extension requires a full Under Water Survey in Lieu of Drydocking, including two-way voice and video communications between the Surveyor and the diver. It would be considered unusual to do a one-year extension under any other circumstances.

UNDER WATER SURVEY IN LIEU OF DRYDOCKING

An ACP UWILD guide was developed for vessels enrolled in ACP. Guidance for Underwater Surveys In Lieu of Drydocking for vessels enrolled in the Alternate Compliance Program is included in NVIC 2-95, Change 2, Enclosure (3), which also refers to NVIC 01-89.

DRYDOCKING INSPECTION INTERVALS FOR PASSENGER VESSELS

For passenger vessels on international voyages, the CG has determined that the intervals for drydock inspections will be as specified under 46 CFR 71.50-3(a) which dictates drydocks and internal structural exams be conducted annually. Passenger vessels which have enrolled in the Coast Guard Underwater Survey in Lieu of Drydocking(UWILD) program may undergo drydocks on a twice in five year schedule with annual UWILDs in the intervening years.

For required internal structural exams, all tanks must be inspected annually; however, to accommodate vessel sailing schedules and surveyor availability, the class society may work with the attending Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection to develop a schedule to inspect a percentage of tanks at intervals throughout the year so that all tanks are inspected before the end of that period. At no time shall the period of internal inspection exceed twelve month.

OVERSIGHT

The USCG, in delegating surveys to ABS, still retains responsibility that vessels meet regulatory requirements. Crucial to fulfilling this responsibility is active and viable oversight by the USCG.

The ABS World Wide ISO 9001:2000 Certified Quality System can aid in this oversight. As with any successful quality system, it is a smoothly functioning in-service process verification scheme. It provides a source of continuous and timely opinion related to the effectiveness of the processes in place to meet customer requirements. An added benefit is the information it provides to both clients and management to prove that controlled work is being accomplished. In this respect it is very important in facilitating the delegation to ABS of USCG vessel inspection. It provides a framework that can be used in the USCG oversight program for delegated responsibilities.

Oversight will consist of internal and external audits of ABS by the USCG. It will also consist of annual boardings of the vessels to verify continued compliance with the issued certificates. The boardings will be similar to those done in Port State Inspections. A check sheet describing the considerations to expand the boardings is a part of the USCG Marine Safety Manual, Volume II, Section B Chapter 9. Coast Guard oversight activities also include periodic oversight reexaminations, attendance at dockings, new construction visits, attendance at UWILD surveys, evaluation of plan review activities and attendance at ISM Code safety management system audits.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTING

Certain supplemental information is required by the USCG to satisfy their requirements for the renewal and maintenance of the Certificate of Inspection. This supplemental information is indicated on Check Sheets ACP CS, ACP ES, ACP SS, and ACP NCS. These check sheets can be found in Section IV and V of this supplement and are to be completed with the standard ABS check sheet described on the Check Sheet.

With regards to U.S. flagged passenger vessels requiring Safety Passenger Certificates, ABS is not authorized under ACP to issue the SOLAS Passenger Ship Safety Certificate (SLP). Although ABS will not issue the SLP certificate, ABS at the request of the owners and USCG will carry out the applicable Safety Passenger Ship Survey and issue a report in the normal manner to the vessel's owners. A copy of the report should be left onboard. The USCG may take into consideration this report in the course of their inspections for issuance of the SLP certificate. Where the owners have asked ABS to conduct these surveys, the attending Surveyor is to confirm to the Survey Department so that a comment may be added to the vessel status.

I. SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS TO CURRENT ABS RULES

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I. SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS TO CURRENT ABS RULES

Cite: 1-1-5/1 Other Regulations – General

Cargo Gear is to be certified in accordance with the ABS ‘Requirements for Certification of Construction and Survey of Cargo Gear on Merchant Vessels, 1975 or the Guide for Certification of Cranes, 1991 as applicable for the type of cargo gear being provided.

As an alternative, evidence of approval by the International Cargo Gear Bureau may be submitted.

Cite: 3-3-1/3.1 Intact Stability

Intact stability for cargo and passenger vessels is to comply with the applicable parts of Subchapter S. It has been determined that IMO Resolution MSC.267(85), “International Code on Intact Stability, 2008” (2008 IS Code) is equivalent to the intact stability requirements of Subchapter S. Where the intact stability requirements contained in IMO Resolution MSC.267 (85) are used, the Regulations contained in Subparts B, Lifting, and E, Towing, of Subchapter S are also to be satisfied, where applicable. All recommendations that appear in the 2008 IS Code on Intact Stability are required and considered mandatory.

Cite: 3-3-1/3.3 Damage Stability

Relative to damage stability, please note that all dry cargo vessels over 80 meters in length that change flag to US shall be considered to be new vessels for compliance with the probabilistic damage stability regulations in SOLAS, 1974, as amended, Chapter II-1, regardless of the actual build date.

Cite: 4-1-1/31 Boilers and Pressure Vessels and Heat Exchangers

Boilers, pressure vessels and heat exchangers are to comply with the requirements specified in 4-4-1 of the 2010 ABS Steel Vessels Rules or the ASME Code. Boilers, pressure vessels and heat exchangers manufactured to any other standard will be considered on a case-by-case basis in coordination with the Marine Safety Center.

Cite: 4-2-1/7.1 Internal Combustion Engines and Reduction Gears – Fuel-Oil Injection System – Strainers

Strainers are to be provided in accordance with 4-6-5/3.3.4 and 4-6-4/13.7.5 of the Steel Vessels Rules.

Cite: 4-2-1/9.9 Internal Combustion Engines and Reduction Gears – Lubricating Oil Systems – Filters

Filters are to be provided in accordance with 4-6-5/5.3.6 and 4-6-4/13.7.5 of the Steel Vessels Rules.

Cite: 4-3-3/11 Steering Gear – Control System

The main steering gear is to be provided with full follow-up control in the pilothouse. Follow-up control means closed-loop (feedback) control that relates the position of the helm to a specific rudder angle by transmitting the helm-angle order to the power actuating system and, by means of feedback, automatically stopping the rudder when the angle selected by the helm is reached.

Cite: 4-3-3/11.9 Steering Gear – Instrumentation and Alarms

This requirement applies to each vessel of 1600 gross tons (1452 metric tons) and over that has power driven main or auxiliary steering gear.

The steering failure alarm system must be independent of each steering gear control system, except for the input received from the steering wheel shaft.

The steering failure alarm system must have audible and visible alarms in the pilothouse when the actual position of the rudder differs by more than 5° from the rudder position ordered by the follow-up control systems for more than:

- (a) 30 seconds for ordered rudder position changes of 70°,
- (b) 6.5 seconds for ordered rudder position changes of 5°, and
- (c) The time period calculated by the following formula for ordered rudder position changes between 5° and 70°:

$$t = (R/2.76) + 4.64$$

Where:

t = maximum time delay in seconds

R = ordered rudder change in degrees (°)

Each steering failure alarm system must be supplied by a circuit that is independent of other steering gear systems and steering alarm circuits.

Cite: 4-3-5/15 Dynamic Positioning System

- (a) Dynamic positioning systems on vessels of more than 500 gross tons (454 metric tons) must comply with the requirements of cite 4-9-1/7 (SVR) of this Supplement.
- (b) Regardless of vessel tonnage, the Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA) in 4-3-5/15.4 (SVR) and the schedule of tests to demonstrate the level of redundancy established in the FMEA must comply with the criteria for Quantitative Failure Analysis (QFA) and Design Verification Test Procedures of Cite 4-9-1/7 (SVR) of this Supplement. The FMEA and the schedule of tests must be submitted, reviewed and approved in advance of the test date.
- (c) Upon completion and installation of the Dynamic Positioning System complete performance test required as per 4-5-3/15.13.2 (SVR) to the Surveyor's satisfaction at the sea trials.

Cite: 4-4-1/1 Construction and Installation – General Requirements – Vessels Subject to Damage Stability Requirements

Vessels subject to damage stability requirements are to comply with 4-6-4/3.11 (Gravity Drain Piping), 4-6-4/5.5.12 (Bilge Piping), 4-6-4/7.5.3 (Ballast Piping) and 4-6-4/9.1.3 (Vents, Sounding and Overflow Piping) of the Steel Vessels Rules, as applicable.

Cite: 4-4-2/7 Pumps and Piping Systems – Plastic Pipes

Pipes and piping components made of thermoplastic or thermosetting plastic materials, with or without reinforcement, are to conform to IMO Res. A.753(18). Piping required to meet flame, fire endurance, and/or smoke generation/toxicity requirements of A.753(18) must be USCG type approved. Plastic pipe is not permitted in a concealed space in an accommodation or service area unless the smoke generation and toxicity requirements of IMO Res. A.753(18) are met.

Cite: 4-4-2/11 Pumps and Piping Systems – Pumps, Pipes, Valves and Fittings

A valve in which the closure is accomplished by resilient nonmetallic material instead of a metal to metal seat shall comply with the design, material and construction specified below. Valves employing resilient material shall be divided into three categories; Positive shutoff, Category A and Category B and shall be tested and used as follows:

- Positive Shutoff Valves - The closed valve must pass less than 10 ml/hr (0.34 fluid oz/hr) of liquid or 3 liters/hr (0.11 ft³/hr) of gas per inch nominal pipe size through the line after removal of all resilient material and testing at full rated pressure. Packing material must be fire resistant. Piping subject to internal head pressure from a tank containing oil (fuel, lube and cargo) must be fitted with a positive shutoff valve at the tank. See 4-4-4/3.7 of the Rules for additional requirements for such valves. Positive shutoff valves may also be used in any location in lieu of a required Category A or Category B valve.
- Category A Valves – The closed valve must pass less than the greater of 5% of its fully open flow rate or $15\% / \sqrt{(NPS)}$ of its fully open flow rate through the line after removal of all resilient material and testing at full rated pressure. Category A valves may be used in any piping system except where positive shutoff valves are required. Category A valves are required in the following locations:
 - Valves at vital piping (Fuel, Fire Main, CO₂, Halon, Bilge, Steering, Propulsion and its necessary auxiliaries, Ship's Service and Emergency Electrical Generation) system manifolds;
 - Isolation valves in cross-connects between two piping systems, at least one of which is a vital system, where failure of the valve in a fire would prevent the vital system(s) from functioning as designed;
 - Valves providing closure for any opening in the shell of the vessel.
- Category B Valves – The closed valve will not provide effective closure of the line or will permit appreciable leakage from the valve after the resilient material is damaged or destroyed. Category B valves are not required to be tested and may be used in any location except where a Category A or Positive shutoff valve is required.

If a valve designer elects to use either calculations or actual fire testing in lieu of material removal and pressure testing, the proposed calculation method or test plan must be accepted by the Commandant.

Note: Reference is made to U.S. Coast Guard Notice of Policy, Federal Register (63 FR 10547), March 4, 1998, for alternative arrangements for acceptance of resiliently seated valves.

Cite: 4-4-3/9.5 Pumps and Piping Systems – Vent Pipes – Size

The diameter of each vent pipe must not be less than 38 mm (1-1/2 in) nominal pipe size for fresh water tanks, 51 mm (2 in) nominal pipe size for water ballast tanks, and 64 mm (2-1/2 in) nominal pipe size for fuel oil tanks, except that small independent tanks need not have a vent more than 25% greater in cross-sectional area than the fill line.

Cite: 4-4-4/1.3 Pumps and Piping Systems – Piping, Valves and Fittings

The use of heat sensitive materials is prohibited in piping systems conveying flammable or combustible products. Heat sensitive materials are those having a solidus melting point below 927° C (1700° F).

Cite: 4-4-7/3.1 Pumps and Piping Systems – Cargo Piping System

The provisions in 4-4-7/3.1 of the Rules, which permit the unrestricted routing of cargo piping through ballast tanks for vessels less than 5000 tons (4,536 metric tons) deadweight, is not be acceptable on U. S. flagged vessels.

The requirements of 4-4-4/3.7 of the Rules for positive closing valves to be fitted on pipes emanating from fuel oil tanks which are subject to a static head of oil are also applicable to pipes from cargo oil tanks which are subject to a static head of oil.

Cite: 4-4-7/5.5 Pumps and Piping Systems – Ballast System

The provisions in 4-4-7.5.5 of the Rules, which permit the unrestricted routing of ballast piping through cargo tanks for vessels less than 5000 tons (4,536 metric tons) deadweight, is not be acceptable on U. S. flagged vessels.

Cite: 4-4-7/5.9 Pumps and Piping Systems – Cargo Systems – Cargo Heating Systems

A thermal fluid heater must be fitted with a control which prevents the heat transfer fluid from being heated above its flash point.

Cite: 4-4-7/5.19 Pumps and Piping Systems – Cargo Systems – Cargo Vapor Emission Control Systems

In addition to meeting the requirements in ABS Steel Vessels Rules 5C-1-7/21 for Cargo Vapor Emission Control Systems:

- (a) Personnel training should be verified.
- (b) Connections on hoses and manifolds must be properly marked with a yellow band 0.8 m (2.64 ft) long between two red bands 0.1 m (.33 ft) long with the word “VAPOR” in black letters at least 50 mm (2 in) high on the yellow band.
- (c) The venting capacity of an installed P/V breaker shall not be included when calculating the maximum venting capacity for a vessel.

Note: Oil Companies International Marine Forum Recommendation for Oil Tanker Manifolds and Associated Equipment, 4th Ed., has an alternative marking arrangement for vessel manifolds that is acceptable. The difference is that reducers on manifolds, where they are used, are lettered (at 2

o'clock and 10 o'clock) with the word "vapor". That word does not need to be painted on the last meter of pipe that is before the flange.

- (d) Manifold flanges should have a stud and the hose/loading arm flange should have a hole.
- (e) Markings for overfill protection outside the control room should be in 50 mm (2 in) high black letters on a white background.
- (f) Each cargo tank shall have arrangements that allow oxygen measurements to be taken at a point 1m (3.3 ft) below the tank top and from a point at half the ullage prior to cargo transfer when cargo vapor is collected by a facility that requires the vapor from the vessel to be inerted, or when cargo vapor is transferred between vessels during lightering or topping off operations with vapor balancing.

Cite: 4-5-1/3.5 Fire Extinguishing Systems – Fire Pumps, Fire Mains, Hydrants and Hoses – Fire Main

Fire mains may not be used for other than fire, deck wash or tank cleaning services unless specific provisions are included in the system design which ensure that system availability and performance requirements to fight shipboard fires are not compromised.

All distribution valves in the fire main system shall be distinctly marked to indicate the compartments or parts of the vessel to which they lead.

Material selection for piping and components shall be in accordance with 46 CFR 56.60 or ASTM F1155. Brass or bronze materials may be used in accordance with these standards.

Only USCG acceptable category "A" valves may be used in firemain systems.

Cite: 4-6-2/5.5.2 Electrical Installations – Shipboard Systems – Emergency Services – Power Supply – Generator

A stop control for an emergency generator must only be in the space that has the emergency generator, except a remote mechanical reach rod is permitted for the fuel oil shutoff valve to an independent fuel oil tank located in the space.

Cite: 4-6-2/5.9, 5.16 Electrical Installations – Shipboard Systems – Emergency Switchboard and Use of Emergency Generator in Port

Each bus-tie between a main switchboard and an emergency switchboard must be arranged to prevent parallel operation of the emergency power source with any other source of electric power, except for interlock systems for momentary transfer of loads.

If there is a reduction of potential of the normal source by 15 to 40 percent, the final emergency power source must start automatically without load. When the potential of the final emergency source reaches 85 to 95 percent of normal value, the emergency loads must transfer automatically to the final emergency power source. When the potential from the normal source has been restored, the emergency loads must be manually or automatically transferred to the normal source, and the final emergency power source must be manually or automatically stopped.

The emergency generator may not be used during lay time in port if the emergency generator maintenance service intervals may be exceeded.

Cite: 4-6-2/3.1.6 Electrical Installations – Shipboard Systems – System Arrangement

Time for starting and connection to the main switchboard must be both not more than 30 seconds and less than the time to start and connect the emergency generator to the emergency switchboard.

Cite: 4-6-2/13.3 Electrical Installations – Shipboard Systems – Navigation Light System

Each navigation light must meet the following:

- (a) Meet the technical details of the applicable navigation rules.
- (b) Be certified by an independent laboratory to the requirements of UL 1104 or an equivalent standard.
- (c) Be labeled with a label stating the following:
 - (1) “MEETS _____.” (Insert the identification name or number of the standard under paragraph (b) above to which the light was tested.)
 - (2) “TESTED BY _____.” (Insert the name or registered certification mark of the independent laboratory that tested the fixture to the standard under paragraph (b) above.)
 - (3) Manufacturer’s name.
 - (4) Model number.
 - (5) Visibility of the light in nautical miles.
 - (6) Date on which the fixture was Type Tested.
 - (7) Identification of the bulb used in the compliance test.

Cite: 4-6-2/15.1.2 Electrical Installations – Shipboard Systems – Engine Order Telegraphs

On a vessel with more than one propulsion engine, each engine must have an engine order telegraph.

On a double-ended vessel that has two navigating bridges, this system must be between the engine room and each navigating bridge.

On vessels equipped with pilothouse control, each local control station in the engine room must have an indicator if the local control station is not immediately adjacent to the engine room control station.

Engine order telegraph and remote propulsion control systems must be electrically separate and independent, except that a single mechanical operator control device with separate transmitters and connections for each system may be used.

Each vessel with navigating bridge throttle control must have a positive mechanical stop on each telegraph transmitter that prevents movement to the “Navigating Bridge Control” position without positive action by the operator.

Electric Engine Order Telegraph System

Where two or more transmitters, located on or on top of, or on the wings of, the navigating bridge operate a common indicator in the engine room, all transmitter handles and pointers must operate in synchronism or operate under the control of a transmitter transfer control as described below. Where the transmitters are mechanically interlocked to effect synchronous operation, a failure of a wire or chain at any transmitter must not interrupt or disable any other transmitter.

- Transmitter Transfer Control System: Except for a transmitter in an unattended navigating bridge on a double-ended vessel, each transmitter must operate under the control of a transmitter transfer control so that movement of any one transmitter handle automatically connects that transmitter electrically to the engine room indicator and simultaneously disconnects electrically all other transmitters. The reply pointers of all transmitters must operate in synchronism at all times.

On a double-ended vessel that has two navigating bridges, a manually operated transfer switch which will disconnect the system in the unattended navigating bridge must be provided.

Each electric engine order telegraph system must have transmitters and indicators that are electrically connected to each other.

Each engine room indicator must be capable of acknowledgment of orders.

Each system must have an alarm on the navigating bridge that automatically sounds and visually signals a loss of power to the system. The alarm is to be provided with means to reduce the audible signal from 100 percent to not less than 50 percent.

Mechanical Engine Order Telegraph System

Each mechanical engine order telegraph system must consist of transmitters and indicators mechanically connected to each other.

Each transmitter and each indicator must have an audible signal device to indicate, in the case of an indicator, the receipt of an order, and in the case of a transmitter, the acknowledgment of an order. The audible signal device must not be dependent upon any source of power for operation other than that of the movement of the transmitter or indicator handle.

If more than one transmitter operates a common indicator in the engine room, all transmitters must be mechanically interlocked and operate in synchronism. Where the transmitters are mechanically interlocked to effect synchronous operation, a failure of a wire or chain at any transmitter must not interrupt or disable any other transmitter.

Cite: 4-6-2/15.5.3 Electrical Systems

A sound-powered telephone system or other reliable voice communication method must be installed that is independent of the vessel's electrical system (Ref: 46 CFR 113.30-3(b)).

Cite: 4-6-4/7.15.4 Electrical Installations – Machinery and Equipment – Emergency Switchboards – Equipment and Instrumentation

Each AC switchboard must have a voltage regulator functional cut-out switch for transferring from automatic to manual control mode and a manual control rheostat for exciter field.

Cite: 4-6-6/1 Electrical Installations – Specialized Vessels and Services – Oil Carriers

Hazardous area installations must comply with Cite II-1/45 of Section II.A of this Supplement. ABS SVR 4-6-6, Table 1 is modified as necessary to comply with Cite II-1/45.

Cite: 4-6-6/9.1 Electrical Installations – Specialized Vessels and Services – Gas Carriers

Hazardous area installations must comply with Cite II-1/45 of Section II.A of this Supplement. ABS SVR 4-6-6, Table 1 is modified as necessary to comply with Cite II-1/45.

Cite: 4-6-6/9.3 Electrical Installations – Specialized Vessels and Services – Chemical Carriers

Each vessel that carries liquid sulfur cargo or inorganic acid cargo must meet the requirements of 4-6-6/1 of ABS SVR and Cites 4-4-7/5.19 and 4-6-6/1 above for a vessel carrying oil with a flashpoint not exceeding 60° C (140° F), except that a vessel carrying carbon disulfide must have only intrinsically safe electric equipment in cargo tanks, cargo handling rooms, enclosed spaces, cargo hose storage spaces, spaces containing cargo piping and hazardous locations in the weather.

Cite: 4-9-1/7 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – General – Required Plans and Data

The degree of remote propulsion control and automation is to be based on the level of manning intended for the propulsion machinery space. Where it is intended to obtain USCG certification for a minimally attended machinery space, the ABS ACC requirements as well as the additional Cites contained in this Supplement are applicable.

Where it is intended to obtain USCG certification for an unattended machinery space, the ABS ACCU requirements as well as the additional Cites contained in this Supplement are applicable.

Note: It is the Owner's responsibility to advise ABS as to the level of manning of the propulsion machinery space that will requested from the USCG.

One copy of a qualitative failure analysis must be submitted for propulsion controls, microprocessor-based system hardware, safety controls, automated electric power management, automation required to be independent that is not physically separate and any other automation that in the judgment of the reviewing authority potentially constitutes a safety hazard to the vessel or personnel in case of failure. The QFA should enable the designer to eliminate single points of failure.

Note: The qualitative failure analysis is intended to assist in evaluating the safety and reliability of the design. It should be conducted to a level of detail necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements and should follow standard qualitative analysis procedures. Assumptions, operating conditions considered, failures considered, cause and effect relationships, how failures are detected by the crew, alternatives available to the crew, and necessary design verification tests should be included. Questions regarding failure analysis should be referred to the reviewing authority at an early stage of design.

A Design Verification test is to be performed once, immediately after the installation of the automated equipment or before issuance of the initial Certificate of Inspection (and thereafter whenever major changes are made to the system or its software), to verify that automated systems are designed, constructed and operate in accordance with the applicable ABS rules and requirements of this

supplement. The purpose of design verification testing is to verify the conclusions of the QFA. The Design Verification Test Procedure (DVTP) is therefore an extension of the QFA and the two may be combined into one document. The DVTP should demonstrate that all system failures are alarmed and that all switchovers from a primary system component to a back-up component are also alarmed.

Periodic Safety tests must be conducted annually to demonstrate the proper operation of the primary and alternate controls, alarms, power sources, transfer override arrangements, interlocks and safety controls. Systems addressed must include fire detection and extinguishing, flooding safety, propulsion, maneuvering, electric power generation and distribution and emergency internal communications. Table 1 of Section 4-9-2 of ABS SVR, Table 2 of 4-9-3 and Tables 3 through 8 of 4-9-4, as applicable to the vessel's installed machinery and level of manning, should be used as a guide in developing the Periodic Safety Test Procedure (PSTP).

Design Verification and Periodic Safety test procedures are to be submitted for approval and retained aboard the vessel. Test procedure documents must be in a step-by-step or check off list format. Each test instruction must specify equipment status, apparatus necessary to perform the tests, safety precautions, safety control and alarm set points, the procedure to be followed, and the expected test result. Test techniques must not simulate monitored system conditions by maladjustment, artificial signals, improper wiring, tampering, or revision of the system unless the test would damage equipment or endanger personnel. Where a test meeting the restrictions on test techniques will damage equipment or endanger personnel, an alternative test method shall be proposed together with an explanation of why it is an equivalent test.

It is important to remember that the DVTP tests the response of the automation system to component failures within the system as predicted by the QFA and that the PSTP tests the performance of the automation system, its sensors, alarms, and actuators, and the interconnecting wiring. The design verification and periodic safety tests are to be witnessed by the surveyor. The OCMI must be notified prior to testing and may choose to attend these tests to verify that vital system automation is appropriate to the level of manning requested on the vessel's Certificate of Inspection.

Vessels with minimally attended or periodically unattended machinery plants must have a planned maintenance program to ensure continued safe operation of all vital systems. The program must include maintenance and repair manuals for work to be accomplished by maintenance personnel and check off lists for routine inspection and maintenance procedures.

The planned maintenance program must be functioning prior to the completion of the evaluation period for reduced manning.

Maintenance and repair manuals must include details as to what, when and how to troubleshoot, repair and test the installed equipment and what parts are necessary to accomplish the procedures. Schematic and logic diagrams must be included in this documentation. Manuals must clearly delineate information that is not applicable to the installed equipment.

**Cite: 4-9-1/5.1.10 Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – General – Safety Systems
4-9-1/9.9 (SVR)**

Safety systems must not operate as a result of failure of the normal electric power source unless it is determined to be the failsafe state.

Cite: 4-9-2/1 & 3 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – Remote Propulsion Control – Application – System Requirements

Sensors for the primary speed, pitch or direction of rotation control in closed loop propulsion control systems must be independent and physically separate from required safety, alarm or instrumentation sensors.

Cite: 4-9-2/5 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – Remote Propulsion Control – Control on Navigation Bridge

An alarm to indicate starting capability of less than 50 percent of the requirement total starting capacity must be provided.

Cite: 4-9-3/1 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – ACC – General

Propulsion control from the Navigating Bridge is to be provided.

Cite: 4-9-3/3 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – ACC/ACCU – System Requirements

A personnel alarm must be provided and must annunciate on the Navigating Bridge if not routinely acknowledged at the centralized control station or in the machinery spaces.

Cite: 4-9-3/9 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – ACC/ACCU – Monitoring in Centralized Control Station

All required alarms must annunciate throughout the Centralized Control Station and the machinery spaces.

Cite: 4-9-3/13.9.1, 4-9-4/3.7, 15.1, & 4-8-2/3.11 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – ACC/ACCU – Continuity of Power – Starting Generators – Power Supply and Single Generator Operation

The standby electric power is to be available in no more than 30 seconds.

Cite: 4-9-3/15.5.1 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – ACC/ACCU – Fire Detection and Alarm Systems

The fire detection and alarm system of approved type must activate all alarms at the Centralized Control Station, the Navigating Bridge, and throughout the machinery spaces and engineers' accommodations.

Cite: 4-9-3/15.5.2 (SVR) Remote Propulsion Control and Automation – ACC/ACCU – Propulsion Machinery Space – Fire Safety – Fire Main System

The Centralized Control Station must include control of the main machinery space fire pumps. Where one or more fire pumps is required to be independent of the main machinery space, at least one of such pumps must be controlled from the Navigating Bridge. See Section II/Cite II-2/7.2.

All required fire pump remote control locations must include the controls necessary to charge the fire main and

1. A fire main pressure indicator; or
2. A fire main low pressure alarm.

Cite: 5C-1-1/1.13 (SVR) Vessels Intended to Carry Oil in Bulk – Pressure Vacuum Valves

Pressure vacuum relief valves and high velocity vent valves installed on tank vessels must be USCG approved equipment.

Cite: 5C-1-7/11.11.2 Cargo Tank Venting/Protection for Tank Overpressurization/PV Valve Setting

The calculations submitted to show that the cargo tanks will not be subjected to a pressure or vacuum in excess of their design pressure must also show that the P/V valve setting will not be exceeded.

Cite: 5C-8-5/1 (SVR) Vessels Intended to Carry Liquefied Gases in Bulk – Process Pressure Vessels and Liquid, Vapor, and Pressure Piping Systems

Cargo containment systems and piping systems carrying nitrogen, other than for deck tanks and their piping systems, must be USCG approved equipment.

Safety relief valves for liquefied compressed gas service must be USCG approved equipment.

Cite: 5C-8-19 (SVR) Vessels Intended to Carry Liquefied Gases in Bulk – Summary of Minimum Requirements – Explanatory Notes to the Summary of Minimum Requirements

A liquefied gas not included in the table in 5C-8-19 of ABS Rules must have USCG approval in order to be carried in bulk in U.S. waters.

Cite: 5C-9-5/2 (SVR) Vessels Intended to Carry Liquefied Gases in Bulk – Piping Fabrication and Lining Details

Hoses must have either full threaded connections; ANSI B16.2, 16.24, or B16.31 flanges; or Class 1 quick connect couplings that meet ASTM F1122 and marked “C1-1.” The hose should be marked with the date of manufacture and be in good condition (no loose covers, kinks, bulges, soft spots, or gouges/cuts which penetrate the hose reinforcement.) The hose should also be marked with the date of its last inspection, which should be conducted with the hose in a straight, flat, horizontal position and include a static pressure test at the maximum operating pressure.

Cite: 6/5.5 Vessels Intended to Carry Passengers – Automatic Sprinkler Systems (Passenger Vessel Guide)

Automatic sprinkler systems are to comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 13-1996. Also see Section II, Cite II-2/10.6 and FSS Code Chapter 8 for additional requirements.

Where FSS Code and NFPA 13 have similar requirements, the higher standard is to be satisfied. Note that minimum design area required by SOLAS is 280 m² (3,013 ft²).

II. SOLAS INTERPRETATIONS NOT ADDRESSED BY ABS RULES

(see Addendum 1 for additional requirements pertaining to OSV's)

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C. Life-Saving Appliances and Arrangements (This supplement entry is intended to add clarity to the various terms used but not clearly defined in SOLAS.)

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Cite: III/34 Launching Appliances Using Falls and a Winch II-13
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D. Radiocommunications

Cite: IV/7.1.6 Radiocommunications – Application II-13

E. Safety of Navigation

Cite: V/22 Navigation Bridge Visibility II-13

II. SOLAS INTERPRETATIONS NOT ADDRESSED BY ABS RULES

General

Equipment Approvals

Approvals of safety equipment, materials and installations are covered by regulations contained in 46 CFR 2.75. For U.S. flag vessels, specific and type approvals for fire suppression equipment, structural fire protection materials and life-saving appliances are performed by the USCG as mandated by SOLAS 1974, generally through independent laboratory testing and inspection. Provisions within the 1996 USCG Authorization Act also allow the use of equipment approved by or on behalf of other governments under certain circumstances. In the case of life-saving appliances, there must be a reciprocal agreement in place before equipment approved by that country could be used on a U.S. vessel. ACP does not change the requirements to use USCG approved materials and equipment. Therefore, class society approvals cannot be used to fulfill the obligations of the USCG, as an Administration, where type approval is required by the regulations.

The USCG approves applicable “SOLAS” lifesaving equipment using the IMO LSA Code. For fire protection items, the USCG approves “SOLAS” materials using the IMO Fire Test Procedures Code and the IMO Fire Safety Systems Code.

Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) exists between the U.S. and the European Community (EC), and the U.S. and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which address a limited number of items of fire protection, lifesaving, and navigation equipment. The MRA makes it possible for a manufacturer with a European Approval (MED/wheelmark) to obtain USCG approval for certain equipment covered by the MRA. This is accomplished by permitting the “Notified Bodies” responsible for issuing approvals in Europe to issue USCG approval. Likewise, the USCG is able to issue the European Approval (MED/wheelmark) for manufacturers having a USCG approval if the item is included within the scope of the MRA. It is important to note that this MRA does not change the requirement of using USCG approved equipment and materials on U.S. Flag vessels. It allows an alternative means for obtaining USCG approval. The European Marine Equipment Directive (MED) “wheelmark” is not accepted in lieu of USCG approval. Further guidance is contained in NVIC 8-04 and NVIC 8-04 Change 1.

Fire Equipment and Arrangements

USCG type-approved materials and equipment from both U.S. and foreign sources approved in accordance with the procedures contained in 46 CFR 159 will continue to be acceptable, and those items manufactured in a country with which the United States has a Mutual Recognition Agreement in force or the USCG has found to have an equivalent approval program will also be acceptable.

As discussed above, the following structural fire protection materials approved by the MRA may be used in lieu of USCG type approved materials for ACP vessels.

Item	USCG Approval Category
Deck assembly	164.105
Primary deck covering	164.106
Structural insulation (“A” and “B” class)	164.107
Bulkhead panels (“B” class)	164.108
Non-combustible material	164.109
Structural ceiling	164.110
Draperies, curtains, and other suspended textiles	164.111
Interior finish	164.112
Floor coverings	164.117
Fire doors (“A” and “B” class): limited to doors without windows or with total window area no more than 645 cm ² (100 in ²) in each door leaf. Approval limited to maximum door size tested. Doors must be used with fire tested frame design.	164.136
Windows* (see note below)	164.137
Penetration seals (fire stops)	164.138
Dampers	164.139
Bedding components	164.142
Upholstered furniture	164.144
Fire door control system	164.146

*Note: The following table must be used to determine when the applicable hose stream and thermal radiation test are required for “A” and “B” class windows.

Window Dimension	Classification	Hose Stream Test Required?	Heat Flux Test Required?
≤645 cm ² (100 in ²)	A-Class	No	No
≥645 cm ² (100 in ²)	A-Class	Yes	Yes
>645 cm ² (100 in ²)	A-0	Yes	No
≤ 645 cm ² (100 in ²)	B-15	No	No
>645 cm ² (100 in ²)	B-15	No	Yes
Any dimension	B-0	No	No

Navigation Equipment Approvals for Ships

Equipment Name	USCG Approved Category*
GENERAL	
Magnetic Compass	165.101
Transmitting Magnetic Heading Device (TMHD)	165.102
Gyrocompass	165.103
Speed and Distance Indicating Device	165.105
Rate of Turn Indicator	165.106
Echo Sounding Equipment	165.107
Heading Control System	165.110
Auto-Tracking Aid	165.111
Track Control	165.112
Automatic Radar Plotting Aid (ARPA)	165.120
Electronic Plotting Aid	165.121
Chart Facilities for Shipborne Radar	165.122
Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS)	165.123
ECDIS Back-up Equipment	165.124
Raster Chart Display Systems (RCDS)	165.125
Global Positioning System Equipment (GPS)	165.130
Global Navigation Satellite System Equipment (GLONASS)	165.131
Differential Global Position System (DGPS)	165.132
Differential Global Navigation Satellite System Equipment (DGLONASS)	165.133
Combined Global Position System and Global Navigation Satellite System Receiver Equipment (GPS/GLONASS)	165.134
Loran-C Equipment	165.135
Chayka Equipment	165.136
Integrated Bridge System	165.140
Integrated Navigational System	165.141
Voyage Data Recorder (VDR)	165.150
Automatic Identification System (AIS)	165.155
Radar Reflector	165.160
Sound Reception System	165.165
Daylight Signaling Lamp	165.166
Gyrocompass for High Speed Craft	165.203
Automatic Steering Aid for High Speed Craft	165.210
Night Vision Equipment for High Speed Craft	165.251
Radar Equipment with Electronic Plotting Aid	165.117

For detail USCG Approval Process for the above-listed equipment please refer to NVIC 8-01.

A. Construction – Subdivision and Stability, Machinery and Electrical Installations

Cite: II-1/43 Emergency Source of Electrical Power in Cargo Ships

There must be visible indicators in the machinery space to show when the automatically controlled emergency power source is supplying the emergency loads.

Cite: II-1/45 Precautions Against Shock, Fire and Other Hazards of Electrical Origin

“Standards not inferior to those acceptable to the Organization” means standards contained in only one of the following sources:

- (a) Part 5, Chapter 1, Section 7 “Cargo Oil and Associated Systems,” 31 “Electrical Installations” of the 2006 edition of ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels. (Note: The reference to SOLAS regulation II-2/56 should instead be made to SOLAS regulation II-2/4.5 and II-2/9.2.4.2.5);
- (b) The requirements of 46 CFR 111.105; or
- (c) IEC 60092-502: 1999 “Electrical installations in ships – tankers” as supplemented by interpretations and additional requirements of IEC 60092-502: 1999 issued by the U.S. Coast Guard in April 2009.
- (d) Any U.S. flagged OSV that operates seaward of the boundary line and that is certified to carry hazardous or NLS cargoes must comply with CG-522 Policy Letter 09-01 “POLICY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION A.673(16) FOR U.S. OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSELS” (as amended).

B. Construction – Fire Protection, Fire Detection and Fire Extinction

Cite: II-2/3.1 Definitions – Accommodation Spaces

“A pantry containing no cooking appliances” is one which contains only low heat warming equipment, has steel furnishings and is not used as a storeroom for cleaning gear, linen supplies or any other combustible material. A dining room containing such appliances shall not be regarded as a pantry.

Cite: II-2/4.2.2.5.1 Fuel Oil Piping

The use of heat sensitive materials is prohibited in piping systems conveying flammable or combustible products. Heat sensitive materials are those having a solidus melting point below 1700° F.

Cite: II-2/10.2.1.1 Fire Main and Hydrants

Material Selection for piping and components shall be in accordance with 46 CFR 56.60 or ASTM F1155. Brass or bronze materials may be used in accordance with these standards.

Valves employing resilient material may be used in firemain systems provided they are USCG acceptable Category “A” or positive shutoff valves per 46 CFR 56.20-15.

Cite: II-2/10.2.1.5 Fire Pumps, Fire Mains, Hydrants and Hoses – Number and Position of Hydrants

At each fire hose valve there shall be marked in not less than 50 mm (2 in) red letters and figure: “FIRE STATION.”

Cite: II-2/10.2.3.1.1 Fire Pumps, Fire Mains, Hydrants and Hoses – Fire Hoses

Each section of fire hose shall be lined commercial fire hose that conforms to Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Standard 19 or Federal Specification ZZ-H-451E.

Cite: II-2/10.2.3.2.1 Fire Pumps, Fire Mains, Hydrants and Hoses – Fire Hoses

The minimum hydrant and hose size shall be 40 mm (1.5 in.).

On passenger and cargo ships over 1500 gross tons (1361 metric tons), the minimum hydrant and hose size for interior and exterior locations is 65 mm (2.5 in). For interior locations, where 65 mm (2.5 in) hydrants and hose are required, two 40 mm (1.5 in) outlets with two 40 mm, (1.5 in) hoses supplied through a siamese connection may be substituted.

On tank ships over 125 m (400 ft) (L.O.A.), the minimum hydrant and hose size for exterior locations is 65 mm (2.5 in). Where 65 mm (2.5 in) hydrants and hose are required, two 40 mm (1.5 in) outlets with two 40 mm (1.5 in) hoses supplied through a siamese connection may be substituted. Please note that two hoses are required at exterior fire stations equipped with Siamese fittings.

Where two 40 mm (1.5 in) hydrants and hoses are permitted in lieu of one 65 mm (2.5 in) hydrant and hose, both of the outlets operating simultaneously are to be considered as a single outlet for the purpose of complying with the minimum number of jets criteria for fire pump capacity.

Cite: II-2/10.2.3.3 Fire Pumps, Fire Mains, Hydrants and Hoses – Nozzles

Nozzles must be USCG approved equipment.

**Cite: II-2/10.4 & Fixed Gas Fire-Extinguishing Systems – General
FSS Code
Chapter 5**

Fixed gas fire extinguishing systems must be USCG approved equipment.

**Cite: II-2/10.4 & Fixed Gas Fire-Extinguishing Systems – Carbon Dioxide Systems
FSS Code
Chapter 5.2.2**

Carbon dioxide and clean agent systems, such as FM200, NOVEC 1230, Halon or Halon substitutes, etc., are to be USCG Type Approved. The design and installation must be in accordance with the USCG Type Approved manufacturer's manual. Where SOLAS and the USCG Type Approved manufacturer's manual have dissimilar requirements (such as agent required calculations) the higher standard is to be satisfied.

Markings

CO₂ fire smothering apparatus shall be marked "CO₂ FIRE APPARATUS" in not less than 50 mm (2 in) red letters.

**Cite: II-2/10.3 & Fire Extinguishers
FSS Code
Chapter 4**

Fire extinguishers must be USCG type-approved equipment.

Cite: II-2/10.5.4 Fire-Extinguishing Arrangements in Machinery Spaces – Incinerator Space

A fixed pressure water-spraying, fire extinguishing system is not acceptable by the USCG except for lamp lockers, paint lockers and pump rooms. Where installed in these spaces, it shall comply with Chapter 7 of the FSS Code, and the following

**Cite: II-2/10.4.1.1.3, Fixed Pressure Water Spray-Water Mist Fire-Extinguishing Systems in
10.5 & Machinery Spaces
FSS Code
Chapter 7**

Water mist system requirements are outlined in IMO MSC/Circ.1165 for machinery spaces and IMO Resolution A.800(19) for accommodation and service spaces. These guidelines are used in conjunction with USCG Type Approved Manuals. Water spray system requirements are in FSS Chapter 7.

**Cite: II-2/10.6 Automatic Sprinkler, Fire Detection and Fire Alarm Systems for
Accommodations and Service Spaces**

Automatic sprinkler systems are also to comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 13-1996. Where SOLAS Reg. II-2/12 and NFPA Std. 13 have similar requirements, the higher standard is to be satisfied. The following supplemental requirements apply:

The sprinkler heads, alarms, dry pipe valves, and actuating mechanisms shall be listed or approved by a recognized independent testing lab.

The minimum design area required by SOLAS is 3,013 ft²

The control cabinets or spaces containing valves or manifolds shall be distinctly marked in conspicuous red letters at least 50 mm (2 in) high “AUTOMATIC SPRINKLING SYSTEM.”

**Cite: II-2/7.2 & Fixed Fire Detection and Fire Alarm Systems
FSS Code
Chapter 9**

Fire protection systems must be USCG approved equipment.

A conductor must not be used as a common return from more than one zone.

Each connection box that has conductors for more than one zone must be watertight.

There must be at least two sources of power for the electrical equipment of each fire detecting and alarm system. The normal source must be the main power source. The other source must be the emergency power source or an automatically charged battery. Upon loss of power to the system from the normal source, the system must be automatically supplied from the other source.

The capacity of each branch circuit providing power to a fire detection or alarm system must not be less than 125 percent of the maximum load.

Each fire detecting zone must not include spaces on more than one deck, except:

- (a) Adjacent and communicating spaces on different decks in the ends of the vessel having a combined ceiling area of not more than 279 m² (3000 ft²).
- (b) Isolated rooms or lockers in such spaces as mast houses, wheelhouse top, etc., which are easily communicable with the area of the fire-detecting circuit to which they are connected.
- (c) Systems with indicators for individual spaces.

The fire detecting zone must not contain more than 50 protected rooms or spaces.

The system must visually indicate the zone in which the alarm originated.

The detectors, the detecting cabinet and alarms must be of an approved type.

The fire detecting system must be used for no other purpose, except it may be incorporated with the manual alarm system.

A framed chart or diagram must be installed in the wheelhouse or control station adjacent to the detecting cabinet indicating the location of the detecting zones and giving operating instructions.

Cite: II-2/7.4 Fixed Fire Detection and Fire Alarm Systems – Protection of Machinery Spaces

The fire control station must include an indicating unit or a fire alarm annunciator that indicates the machinery space that is on fire.

Cite: II-2/7.2 & FSS Code Chapter 9.2.4 Fixed Fire Detection and Fire Alarm Systems – Installation Requirements

A sufficient number of call points must be employed such that a person escaping from any space would find an alarm box convenient on the normal route of escape.

The manual alarm system must be used for no other purpose, except it may be incorporated with the fire detecting system.

Manual fire alarm boxes shall be clearly and permanently marked “IN CASE OF FIRE BREAK GLASS” in at least 12.5 mm (1/2 in) letters.

Detector spacing shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. Detector spacing in spaces with ceilings greater than 3 m (10 ft) must be corrected in accordance with NFPA 72E.

Cite: II-2/10.10.3 Fireman’s Outfit

Lockers or spaces where emergency equipment is stowed shall be marked: “EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT”.

Cite: II-2/13 Miscellaneous Items

Small rooms or spaces having a secondary means of escape which is not obviously apparent shall have a suitable sign in red letters "EMERGENCY EXIT" directing attention to such escape.

Cite: II-2/9.2.3.1 Structural Fire Protection

Only Method IC shall be used.

Cite: II-2/9.2.3.3 Fire Integrity of Bulkheads and Deck

In accordance with 46 CFR 112.05-5(e) or except as specifically provided in 46 CFR 127.220 in Subchapter L for Offshore Supply Vessels and in accordance with 46 CFR 92.05-15 in Subchapter I, no compartment that has an emergency power source or its vital components may adjoin a Category A machinery space or those spaces containing the main source of electrical power and its vital components.

Cite: II-2/13 Means of Escape

The doors giving access to either of the two required means of escape shall not be lockable, except that crash doors or locking devices, capable of being easily forced in an emergency, may be employed provided that a permanent and conspicuous notice giving instructions on how to open the door or the lock is attached to both sides of the door. This paragraph shall not apply to outside doors to deckhouses where such doors are locked by key only, and such key is under control of one of the vessel's officers.

All public spaces having a deck area of over 28 m² (301 ft²) shall have at least two exits. Where practicable, the exits shall give egress to different corridors, spaces, or rooms to minimize the possibility of one incident blocking both means of escape.

All interior stairways, other than those within the Machinery Spaces or Cargo Holds, shall have a minimum width of 0.71 m (2.33 ft). The angle of inclination with the horizontal of such stairways shall not exceed 50°.

**Cite: II-2/10.4 Fixed Deck Foam Systems
& FSS Code
Chapter 14**

The system must be USCG approved equipment and must comply with the manufacturer's approved Design, Installation, Operation and Maintenance Manual that meets Chapter II-2, Regulation 10.4 of SOLAS and the following supplemental requirements:

Controls

Complete, but simple instructions for the operation of the system shall be located in a conspicuous place at or near the controls.

The deck foam system must be capable of being actuated, including introduction of foam to the foam main, within three minutes of notification of a fire.

Piping

All piping, valves, and fittings of ferrous materials shall be protected inside and outside against corrosion unless specifically approved otherwise.

All piping, valves, and fittings shall be securely supported, and where necessary, protected against injury.

Drains and dirt traps shall be fitted where necessary to prevent the accumulation of dirt or moisture.

Piping shall not be used for any other purpose than firefighting, drills and testing.

Discharge Outlets

At least one mounted foam appliance shall be provided for each required foam station.

Markings

Foam apparatus, the control cabinets or spaces containing valves or manifolds for the various fire extinguishing systems shall be distinctly marked in conspicuous red letters at least 50 mm (2 in) high "FOAM FIRE APPARATUS".

C. Life-Saving Appliances and Arrangements (This supplement entry is intended to add clarity to the various terms used but not clearly defined in SOLAS.)

Cite: III/3

Definitions

"Accommodation" means a cabin or other covered or enclosed place intended to carry persons. Each place where passengers are carried is considered an accommodation, whether or not it is covered or enclosed. Accommodations include, but are not limited to halls, dining rooms, mess rooms, lounges, corridors, lavatories, cabins, offices, hospitals, cinemas, game and hobby rooms, and other similar spaces open to persons on board.

"Embarkation station" means the place where a survival craft is boarded.

"Fleet angle for a wire rope leading to a winch drum" means the angle included between an imaginary line from the lead sheave perpendicular to the axis of the drum and the line formed by the wire rope when led from the lead sheave to either extremity of the drum.

"Marine evacuation system" means an appliance designed to rapidly transfer large numbers of persons from an embarkation station by means of a passage to a floating platform for subsequent embarkation into associated survival craft, or directly into associated survival craft.

"Muster station" means the place where the crew and passengers assemble before boarding a survival craft.

"Seagoing condition" means the operating condition of the ship with the personnel, equipment, fluids and ballast necessary for safe operation on the waters where the ship operates. For bottom-bearing mobile offshore drilling units, the term also applies in the bottom-bearing mode, but the "lightest seagoing condition" is considered to be the highest anticipated operating condition.

"Survival craft" means a craft capable of sustaining the lives of persons in distress after abandoning the ship on which they were carried. The term includes lifeboats, liferafts, buoyant apparatus, and life floats, but does not include rescue boats.

“Toxic vapor or gas” means a product for which emergency escape respiratory protection is required under subchapter 17 of the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code), and in subchapter 19 of the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC Code).

Cite: III/4 Evaluation, Testing and Approval of Life-Saving Appliances and Arrangements

Life-saving appliances must be approved to the appropriate CFR, SOLAS or IMO standard. USCG approved products and systems are accepted regardless of country of manufacture. The USCG recognizes that with the Life-saving Appliances Code (LSA Code) there exists an acceptable IMO standard for approval.

Equipment carrying a CG approval number issued under the US-EC or US-EFTA Mutual Recognition Agreements, discussed above the “General” section, are acceptable.

A copy of the USCG acceptance letter must be provided with each piece of equipment supplied to a U.S. flag ship under these agreements.

In addition, life-saving equipment accepted under the reciprocal acceptance agreement with Norway may also be used on U.S. flag vessel.

The following approval series indicate approval to the SOLAS requirements:

160.017	Embarkation-Debarkation Ladders (only if marked “SOLAS 74/83”)*
160.040	Line-throwing appliances
160.115	Winches **(if winches for rescue boat)***
160.117	Embarkation-Debarkation Ladders*
160.118	Rigid liferafts***
160.121	Hand red flares
160.122	Floating orange smoke signals
160.132	Davits ** (if davits for rescue boat)***
160.135	Lifeboats**
160.136	Rocket parachute flares
160.150	Ring life buoys*
160.151	Inflatable liferafts***
160.155	Lifejackets
160.156	Rescue boats***
160.157	Self-activating smoke signals
160.162	Hydrostatic release units*
160.163	Liferaft launching appliance
160.170	Liferaft automatic disengaging apparatus
160.171	Immersion suits
160.174	Thermal protective aids
160.175	Marine Evaluation Systems***
160.176	Inflatable Lifejackets (SOLAS)
161.110	Floating electric water lights
161.112	Lifejacket lights
163.003	Pilot Ladders to comply with SOLAS V/17, IMO Res. A.889(21)

Those items without an asterisk (*) are to be forwarded directly to the USCG for their approval.

- * indicates those items for which ABS possesses USCG acceptance to conduct approval (design review and testing) work on behalf of the USCG.
- ** indicates items which come under the U.S. District Court Order of 31 May 1983, which declares invalid any inspection or test not conducted by or in the presence of a USCG Marine Inspector. The Order does not address pre-approved reviews. This Order remains in effect until such time as the USCG publishes a final regulation in the Federal Register removing the requirement for a USCG Marine Inspector to witness the inspections or test.
- *** indicates that the USCG reserves the right to attend prototype testing of this equipment as a condition of approval. This option will normally be exercised in the case of a manufacturer seeking approval of this equipment for the first time, or for a substantially new or innovative design.

Where a particular life-saving appliance or arrangement is required, the Commandant, USCG, may accept any other appliance or arrangement that is at least as effective as that specified. If necessary, the Commandant, USCG, may require engineering evaluations and tests to demonstrate the equivalence of the substitute appliance or arrangement.

Life-saving appliances carried on board the ship in addition to equipment of the type required under this part must be approved equipment or be acceptable to the cognizant USCG Officer in Charge of Marine Inspection (OCMI) for use on the ship.

Cite: III/6 Communications

Each item of radio communications equipment must be type accepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

Cite: III/7 Personal Life-Saving Appliances

Each child-size lifejacket and immersion suit must be appropriately marked and stowed separately from adult or extended-size devices.

Each lifejacket and immersion suit must be marked with the vessel's name.

Inflatable lifejackets, if carried, must all be of the same or similar design.

Each lifejacket, immersion suit, and anti-exposure suit container must be marked in block capital letters and numbers with the quantity, identity, and size of the equipment stowed inside the container. The equipment may be identified in words or with the appropriate symbol from IMO Resolution A.760(18).

Cite: III/8 Muster List and Emergency Instructions

Instructions for passengers must include illustrated instructions on the method of donning lifejackets.

Cite: III/11 Survival Craft Muster and Embarkation Arrangements

If a davit-launched survival craft is not intended to be moved to the stowed position with persons on board, the craft must be provided with a means for bringing it against the side of the vessel and holding it alongside the vessel to allow persons to safely disembark after a drill.

Cite: III/13 Stowage of Survival Craft

Each life raft must be arranged to permit it to drop into the water from the deck on which it is stowed. The liferaft stowage arrangement meets this requirement if it:

- (i) is outboard of the rail or bulwark,
- (ii) is on stanchions or on a platform adjacent to the rail or bulwark, or
- (iii) has a gate or other suitable opening large enough to allow the liferaft to be pushed directly overboard and, if the liferaft is intended to be available for use on either side of the vessel, such gate or opening is provided on each side of the vessel.

Cite: III/18 Line-Throwing Appliances

In addition to the equipment approved and carried as part of the appliance, each line throwing appliance must also have an auxiliary line that:

- (1) if other than manila, has a breaking strength of at least 40 kN (9,000 lb.);
- (2) if other than manila, is of a dark color or of a type certified to be resistant to deterioration from ultraviolet light; and
- (3) is at least 450 m (1,500 ft) long.

The line throwing appliance and its equipment must be readily accessible for use, stowed in its container carried within the pilothouse or on the navigating bridge or stowed in a portable magazine chest.

Cite: III/32.3 Personal Life-Saving Appliances – Immersion Suits and Thermal Protective Aids (Cargo Ships)

Immersion suits must be carried for each person on board on all cargo vessels except those operating between 32° north and 32° south latitude regardless of whether it has totally enclosed lifeboats

Cite: III/33 Survival Craft Embarkation and Launching Arrangements

On a tank vessel certificated to carry cargoes that have a flashpoint less than 60° C (140° F) as determined under ASTM D93-94, each lifeboat or launching appliance of aluminum construction must be protected by a water spray system.

Cite: III/34 Launching Appliances Using Falls and a Winch
LSA Code
VI 6.1.2.9

The lowering speed for a survival craft loaded with all of its equipment must be not less than 70 percent of the speed required under Regulation VI 6.1.2.8 (LSA Code).

The lowering speed for a fully loaded survival craft must be not more than 1.3 meters per second (256 feet per minute).

Cite: III/34 Launching Appliances Using Falls and a Winch
LSA Code
VI 6.1.2

Each unguarded fall must not pass near any operating position of the winch, such as hand cranks, pay out wheels, and brake levers.

Each fall, where exposed to damage or fouling, must have guards or equivalent protection. Each fall that leads along a deck must be covered with a guard which is not more than 300 mm (1 ft) above the deck.

Each winch drum must be arranged so the fall wire winds onto the drum in a level wrap.

D. Radiocommunications

Cite: IV/7.1.6 Radiocommunications – Application

The required EPIRB must be marked with the vessel's name.

E. Safety of Navigation

Cite: V/22 Navigation Bridge Visibility

In addition to the SOLAS implementation schedule, this regulation applies to all cargo and passenger vessels of 100 m (328 ft) or more in length and contracted for on or after September 7, 1990.

III. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS NOT CONTAINED IN ABS RULES, MARPOL OR SOLAS

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III. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS NOT CONTAINED IN ABS RULES, MARPOL OR SOLAS

A. Diving Support Systems

Diving support systems must meet the following requirements:

- (a) Piping for diving installations which is permanently installed on the vessel must meet the requirements of subpart B (Commercial Diving Operations) of 46 CFR part 197.
- (b) Piping internal to a pressure vessel for human occupancy (PVHO) must meet the requirements of subpart B of 46 CFR Part 197.

B. Accommodations for Officers and Crew

1. Application

- (a) The provisions of this section, with the exception of paragraph 13, shall apply to all vessels other than tankships of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and over contracted for on or after November 19, 1952. Vessels other than tankships of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and over contracted for prior to November 19, 1952, shall meet the requirements of paragraph 13.
- (b) Vessels other than tankships of less than 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) shall meet the applicable requirements of this section insofar as is reasonable and practicable.
- (c) The provisions of this section, with the exception of paragraphs 14 and 15, apply to all tankships of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and over constructed on or after June 15, 1987.
- (d) Tankships of less than 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and manned tank barges must meet the requirements of paragraph 14.
- (e) Tankships of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and over constructed prior to June 15, 1987, must meet the requirements of paragraph 15.

2. Intent

- (a) It is the intent of this section that the accommodations provided for officers and crew on all vessels shall be securely constructed, properly lighted, heated, drained, ventilated, equipped, located, arranged, and, where practicable, shall be insulated from undue noise and effluvia.
- (b) The crew referred to herein includes all persons, except the licensed officers, regularly employed on board any vessel. Where the requirements for the accommodation of licensed officers are not otherwise specified, they shall be of at least equivalent to that indicated herein for the crew.
- (c) For the purpose of this subpart, the term “crew spaces” shall include sleeping rooms, messrooms, recreational rooms, toilet and shower spaces, etc., which are intended for the exclusive use of the crew.

3. Location of Crew Spaces

- (a) Crew spaces shall be located, where practicable, so that the maximum amount of fresh air and light are obtainable, having due regard to the service of the vessel and the requirements of other space users.
- (b) Crew quarters shall not be located farther forward in a vessel than a vertical plane located at 5 percent of the vessel's length abaft the forward side of the stem at the designed summer load waterline. However, for vessels in other than ocean or coastwise service, this distance need not exceed 8.5 m (28 ft). For the purpose of this paragraph, the length shall be as defined in CFR 42.13-15 of subchapter E (Load Lines). No section of the deck of the crew spaces shall be below the deepest load line, except that in special cases, on vessels other than tankships, such an arrangement may be approved provided that in no case shall the deck head of the crew space be below the deepest load line.
- (c) Hawse pipes or chain pipes shall not pass through crew spaces.
- (d) There shall be no direct communication, except through solid, close fitted doors or hatches between crew spaces and chain lockers, cargo, stowage or machinery spaces.
- (e) There shall be no access, vents, or sounding tubes from fuel or cargo oil tanks opening into crew spaces, except that sounding tubes and access openings may be located in corridors.
- (f) Where practicable, crew spaces shall be located entirely separate and independent of spaces allotted to passengers or licensed officers.

4. Construction

- (a) All crew spaces are to be constructed in a manner suitable to the purpose for which they are intended. The bulkheads separating the crew space from cargo and machinery spaces, lamp and paint rooms, storerooms, drying rooms, washrooms, and toilet spaces shall be made odor proof.
- (b) Toilet spaces, except when provided as private or semiprivate facilities, shall be so built, fitted, and situated, that no odor from them will readily enter other crew spaces.
- (c) Where the shell or unsheathed weather decks form boundaries of crew spaces, suitable protective coverings shall be applied to prevent formation or accumulation of moisture.
- (d) Where crew spaces adjoin or are immediately above spaces such as galleys machinery spaces or casings, donkey boilerrooms, etc., they shall be suitably protected from the heat and noise.
- (e) The interior sides and deckheads of crew spaces shall be covered with enamel, paint, or other material light in color.
- (f) Crew spaces shall be properly drained where considered necessary.
- (g) All washrooms and toilet rooms shall be properly drained and so constructed and arranged that they can be kept in a clean, workable, and sanitary condition. The scuppers shall be located in the lowest part of the space, due consideration being given to the average trim of the vessel.

5. Sleeping Accommodations

(a) Arrangements

- (1) Separate sleeping accommodations are to be provided for the deck, engine, and steward groups of the crew.
- (2) Each watch of seamen, firemen or similar ratings on duty in watches is to be provided with separate sleeping room or rooms, unless the total space for accommodations makes this impracticable.
- (3) Where practicable, each licensed officer shall be provided with a separate stateroom.

(b) Size

- (1) Sleeping accommodations for the crew shall be divided into rooms, no one of which shall berth more than four persons. Except on passenger ships requiring a large number of personnel in the steward's department, rooms may be arranged to accommodate not more than 10 such persons.
- (2) Each room shall be of such size that there are at least 30 ft² of deck area and a volume of at least 6 m³ (210 ft³) for each person accommodated. The clear headroom shall be not less than 1.9 m (6 ft 3 in). In measuring sleeping quarters allocated to crews of vessels, any equipment contained therein for the use of the occupants is not to be deducted from the total volume or from the deck area.

(c) Equipment

- (1) Each person shall have a separate berth and not more than one berth shall be placed above another. The berths shall have a framework of metal or other hard, smooth material not likely to corrode or harbor vermin, and shall be so arranged that they provide ample room for easy occupancy. The overall size of a berth shall not be less than 762 mm (30 in) wide by 1930 mm (76 in) long, except by special permission of the Commandant, USCG. Where berths adjoin, they shall be divided by a partition not less than 457 mm (18 in) in height. Where two tiers of berths are fitted, the bottom of the lower must not be less than 305 mm (12 in) above the deck, and the bottom of the upper must not be less than 0.76 m (2 ft 6 in) both from the bottom of the lower and from the deck overhead. The berths shall not be obstructed by pipes, ventilating ducts, or other installations.
- (2) A locker of metal or other hard, smooth material shall be provided for each person accommodated in a room. Each locker shall be not less than 1935 cm² (300 in²) in cross section area and 1524 mm (60 in) high. It shall be so placed as to be readily accessible. The interior of the locker shall be so arranged as to facilitate the proper stowage of clothes.

6. Wash Spaces, Toilet Spaces; and Shower Spaces

- (a) For the purposes of this section
 - (1) Private facility means a toilet, washing, or shower space that is accessible only from one single or double occupancy sleeping space;
 - (2) Semiprivate facility means a toilet, washing, or shower space that is accessible from one or two one-to-four person occupancy sleeping spaces; and
 - (3) Public facility means a toilet, washing, or shower space that is not private or semiprivate.
- (b) Each private facility must have one toilet, one shower, and one washbasin, all of which may be in a single space.
- (c) Each semiprivate facility must have at least one toilet and one shower, which may be in a single space.
- (d) Each room adjoining a semiprivate facility must have a washbasin if a washbasin is not installed in the semiprivate facility.
- (e) Each tankship must have enough public facilities to provide at least one toilet, one shower, and one washbasin for each eight persons without private facilities.
- (f) Urinals may be installed in toilet rooms, but no toilet required in this section may be replaced by a urinal.
- (g) Each public toilet space and washing space must be convenient to the sleeping space that it serves.
- (h) No public facility may open into any sleeping space.
- (i) Each washbasin, shower, and bathtub must have hot and cold running water.
- (j) Adjacent toilets must be separated by a partition that is open at the top and bottom for ventilation and cleaning.
- (k) Public toilet facilities and shower facilities must be separated.
- (l) Each public facility that is a toilet space must have at least one washbasin unless the only access to the toilet space is through a washing space.
- (m) Each washing space and toilet space must be so constructed and arranged that it can be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and the plumbing and mechanical appliances kept in good working order.
- (n) Washbasins may be located in sleeping spaces.

7. Messrooms

- (a) Messrooms shall be located as near to the galley or suitably equipped serving pantry as is practicable, except where messroom is equipped with a steam table. The messrooms shall be of such size as to seat the number of persons normally scheduled to be eating at one time.
- (b) Mess rooms shall be properly equipped with tables, seats, and other necessary equipment and shall be so arranged as to permit access to each seat

8. Hospital Space

- (a) Except as specifically modified by paragraph (f) of this section, each vessel, which in the ordinary course of its trade makes voyages of more than 3 days duration between ports and which carries a crew of 12 or more, shall be provided with a hospital space. This space shall be situated with due regard to the comfort of the sick so that they may receive proper attention in all weathers.
- (b) The hospital shall be suitably separated from other spaces and shall be used for the care of the sick and for no other purpose.
- (c) The entrance shall be of such width and in such a position as to admit a stretcher case readily. Berths shall be of metal and may be in double tier, provided the upper berth is hinged and arranged to be secured clear of the lower berth when not in use. At least one berth shall be so arranged that it can be made accessible from both sides when necessary.
- (d) The hospital shall be fitted with berths in the ratio of one berth to every twelve members of the crew or portion thereof who are not berthed in single occupancy rooms, but the number of berths need not exceed six.
- (e) The hospital shall have a toilet, washbasin, and bath tub or shower conveniently situated. Other necessary suitable equipment of such character as clothes locker, table, seat, etc., shall be provided.
- (f) On vessels in which the crew is berthed in single occupancy rooms a hospital space will not be required: *Provided*, that one room shall be designated and fitted for use as a treatment and/or isolation room. Such room shall meet the following standards:
 - (1) The room must be available for immediate medical use;
 - (2) The room must be accessible to stretcher cases;
 - (3) The room must have a single berth or examination table so arranged that it can be made accessible from both sides when necessary; and,
 - (4) A washbasin with hot and cold running water must be installed either in or immediately adjacent to the space and other required sanitary facilities must be conveniently located.

9. Other Spaces

- (a) Sufficient facilities, depending upon the number of the crew, shall be provided where the crew may wash their own clothes. There shall be at least one tub or sink fitted with the necessary plumbing, including hot and cold running water.
- (b) Clothes drying facilities or space shall be provided for the needs of the crew.
- (c) Recreation accommodations shall be provided. Where messrooms are used for this purpose, they shall be suitably planned.
- (d) A space or spaces of adequate size shall be available on an open deck to which the crew has access when off duty.

10. Lighting

- (a) All crew spaces shall be adequately lighted.
- (b) Berth lights shall be provided for each member of the crew.

11. Heating

- (a) All crew spaces shall be adequately heated in a manner suitable to the purpose of the space.
- (b) The heating system will be considered satisfactory if it is capable of maintaining a minimum temperature of 21° C (70° F). under normal operating conditions without undue curtailment of the ventilation.
- (c) Radiators and other heating apparatus shall be so placed, and where necessary shielded, as to avoid risk of fire, danger or discomfort to the occupants. Pipes leading to radiators or heating apparatus shall be insulated where those pipes create a hazard to persons occupying the space.

12. Insect Screens

- (a) Except in such areas as are considered to be insect free, provisions shall be made to protect the crew quarters against the admission of insects. This may be accomplished by the fitting of suitable screens to ventilating skylights, airports, ventilators, and doors to unscreened spaces and the open deck or by other methods. Insect screens are not required in air conditioned crew quarters for windows, air ports, and doors that are normally kept closed.

13. For all vessels other than tankships contracted for prior to November 19, 1952.

- (a) Vessels of less than 100 gross tons (91 metric tons), contracted for prior to November 19, 1952, shall meet the general intent of paragraph and in addition shall meet the following requirements:
 - (1) Existing structure, arrangements, materials, and facilities, previously accepted or approved will be considered satisfactory so long as they are maintained in a suitable condition to the satisfaction of the Surveyor. Minor repairs and alterations may be made to the same standard as the original construction.

- (b) Vessels of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and over, contracted for prior to March 4, 1915, shall meet the requirements of this paragraph.
 - (1) Existing structure, arrangements, materials, and facilities, previously approved will be considered satisfactory so long as they are maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Surveyor. Minor repairs and alterations may be made to the same standard as the original construction: *Provided*, that in no case will a greater departure from the standards of paragraphs 2 through 12 be permitted than presently exists.
- (c) Vessels of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and over, contracted for on or after March 4, 1915, but prior to January 1, 1941, shall meet the requirements of this paragraph.
 - (1) Existing structure, arrangements, materials, and facilities, previously approved will be considered satisfactory so long as they are maintained in a suitable condition to the satisfaction of the Surveyor. Minor repairs and alterations may be made to the same standard as the original construction.
 - (2) Where reasonable and practicable, a minimum of one toilet, shower, and washbasin shall be provided for each 10 members of the crew or fraction thereof.
 - (3) Crew spaces shall have a volume of at least 3.4 m³ (120 ft³) and a deck area of at least 1.1 m² (16 ft²) for each person accommodated.
 - (4) Each crewmember shall have a separate berth, and berths may not be placed more than two high.
 - (5) Each vessel, which in the ordinary course of its trade makes a voyage of more than three days' duration between ports and which carries a crew of 12 or more persons, shall be provided with a suitable hospital space for the exclusive use of the sick or injured. Berths shall be provided in the ratio of one berth for each twelve members of the crew or fraction thereof, but the number of berths need not exceed six.
 - (6) The crew spaces shall be securely constructed, properly lighted, heated, drained, ventilated, equipped, located, and arranged, and where practicable, shall be insulated from undue noise and effluvia.
- (d) Vessels of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and over, contracted for on or after January 1, 1941, but prior to November 19, 1952, shall meet the requirements of this paragraph.
 - (1) Existing structure, arrangements, materials, and facilities, previously approved will be considered satisfactory so long as they are maintained in a suitable condition to the satisfaction of the Surveyor. Minor repairs and alterations may be made to the same standard as the original construction.
 - (2) Washrooms and Toilet Rooms:
 - (i) There shall be a minimum of one toilet, shower, and washbasin for each 8 members of the crew or fraction thereof who are not accommodated in rooms having attached private or semiprivate facilities.

- (ii) Separate facilities shall be provided for the engine room, deck, or stewards department when the number of crew in that department, exclusive of officers, exceeds 8.
 - (iii) Toilet rooms shall be separate from the wash rooms. At least one washbasin shall be installed in each toilet room.
 - (iv) Toilets shall be provided with seats of the open front type. Urinals may be fitted in toilet rooms, if desired, but no reduction will be made in the required number of toilets.
 - (v) Washbasins, showers, and bath tubs if substituted for showers, shall be equipped with proper plumbing including hot and cold running water.
- (3) Crew spaces shall have a volume of at least 3.4 m³ (120 ft³) and a deck area of at least 1.1 m² (16 ft²) for each person accommodated.
 - (4) Each crewmember shall have a separate berth, and berths may not be placed more than two high.
 - (5) Each vessel, which in the ordinary course of its trade makes a voyage of more than three days duration between ports and which carries a crew of 12 or more persons, shall be provided with a suitable hospital space for the exclusive use of the sick or injured. Berths shall be provided in the ratio of one berth for each 12 members of the crew or fraction thereof, but the number of berths need not exceed six.
 - (6) The crew spaces shall be securely constructed, properly lighted, heated, drained, ventilated, equipped, located, and arranged, and where practicable, shall be insulated from undue noise and effluvia.
14. Crew accommodations on tankships of less than 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and manned tank barges
- (a) The crew accommodations on all tankships of less than 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and all manned tank barges must have sufficient size and equipment, and be adequately constructed to provide for the protection of the crew in a manner practicable for the size, facilities, and service of the tank vessel.
 - (b) The crew accommodations must be consistent with the principles underlying the requirements for crew accommodations on tankships of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) or more.
15. Crew accommodations on tankships constructed before June 15, 1987

All tankships of 100 gross tons (91 metric tons) and over constructed before June 15, 1987 may retain previously accepted or approved installations and arrangements so long as they are maintained in good condition to the satisfaction of the Surveyor.

C. Passenger Spaces

1. Ventilation

Passenger Spaces are to be provided with adequate ventilation.

D. Navigation Safety Requirements that Apply to All Vessels

This section applies to all self propelled vessels over 1600 gross tons (1451 metric tons) when operating in the navigable waters of the United States, except the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Cite: 33 CFR 164.35(g) Navigational Equipment

1. Application

- (a) The provisions of this section apply to all self propelled vessels over 1600 gross tons (1451 metric tons) when operating in the navigable waters of the United States, except the St. Lawrence Seaway.

2. Maneuvering Information

- (a) Maneuvering characteristics must be posted prominently on a fact sheet in the wheel house. The requirements for posting maneuvering information are found in 33 CFR 164.35. The maneuvering characteristics are to be representative of both normal load, normal ballast conditions, calm weather (wind 10 kts or less), no current, deep water (at least twice the vessel's draft), and clean hull. At the bottom of the fact sheet the following statement shall be provided:

“WARNING”

The response of the (name of vessel) may be different from that listed above if any of the following conditions, upon which the maneuvering information is based, are varied:

1. Calm weather – wind 10 knots or less, calm sea;
2. No current;
3. Water depth twice the vessel's draft or greater;
4. Clean hull; and
5. Intermediate drafts or unusual trim.

- (b) The posted characteristics shall consist of the following maneuvers:

- Turning Circle Diagram to both port and starboard.
- Time, distance, advance, transfer to alter course 90° with maximum power settings for either full or half speeds, or full and slow speeds.
- Vessels which have essentially the same turning characteristics to both port, and starboard may substitute a turning circle in one direction only, with a note stating the other direction to be essentially the same.
- Time and Distance to Stop the vessel from either full and half speeds while maintaining initial heading, and minimum rudder application.

- Table of Shaft RPM for a representative range of speeds should be provided for a vessel with a fixed pitch propeller.
 - Table of Control Settings for a representative range of speeds for a vessel with a controllable pitch propeller.
 - Table of Effective Speeds for auxiliary maneuvering devices such as bow thrusters. This table should show the range of speeds for which the unit can be used effectively.
- (c) Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular (NVIC) 7-89 calls attention to IMO Resolution A.601(15) “Provision and Display of Maneuvering Information Onboard Ships”, adopted 19 November 1987, and MSC/Circ. 389, “Interim Guidelines for Estimating Maneuvering Performance in Ship Design,” adopted 10 January 1985. These provide guidance to the owner and operator concerning maneuvering performance estimation and a standardized format for presentation of ship maneuvering information to operating personnel, including pilots.

**Cite: 33 CFR 164.33(2)(i) & Charts and Publications
33 CFR 164.33(3)(ii)**

1. Application

- (a) The provisions of this section apply to all self propelled vessels over 1600 gross tons (1451 metric tons) when operating in the navigable waters of the United States, except the St. Lawrence Seaway.

2. Requirements

- (a) In addition to the requirements of SOLAS, a vessel must have a current copy of the “U.S. Coast Pilot”, and “Tidal Current Tables”, published by the National Oceanographic Service. Further detail is provided in 33 CFR 164.33.

Cite: 33 CFR 164.41 Electronic Position Fixing Devices

See Federal Register Vol. 59, No. 56, dated March 23, 1994, page 13757 for additional guidance.

1. Application

- (a) The provisions of this section apply to all self propelled vessels over 1600 gross tons (1451 metric tons) and calling at a port in the United States, including Alaska south of Cape Prince of Wales. Each vessel operated, owned, or bareboat chartered by the United States, State, or Political Subdivision, by a foreign nation, and not engaged in commerce is exempt from this requirement. Requirements for electronic position fixing devices are found in 33 CFR 164.41.

2. Devices

- (a) Type I or Type II Loran C Receiver meeting Part 2 (Minimum Performance Standards of the Radio Technical Commission for Marine Services (RTCM) Paper 12-78/DOD100. Each receiver installed on or after June 1, 1982 must have a label showing the name and address of the manufacturer, including the following statement: “This receiver was designed and

manufactured to meet Part 2 (Minimum Performance Standards) of the RTCM MPS for Loran-C Receiving Equipment.”

- (b) A Satellite Navigation Receiver with automatic acquisition of satellite signals, and position updates derived from satellite information.
- (c) A system considered to meet the intent for availability, accuracy, and coverage for the U.S. Confluence Zone (CCZ) contained in U.S. “Federal Radio Navigation Plan” (Report No. DOD-No 4650.4-D or No. DOT-TSC-RSPA-80-16I.)

E. Requirements in Addition to MARPOL Annexes

In order to facilitate reference, the applicable CFR cite is given for each entry.

ANNEX I

Cite: 33 CFR 151.27 Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan

For the issue of a Certificate of Inspection, the Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plans (Reg. 26) outlined in IMO Res. MEPC.86(44) can only be approved by the U.S. Coast Guard (G-MOR.)

Cite: 33 CFR 155.205 Discharge Removal Equipment for Vessels 400 Feet (122 m) or Greater in Length

Oil carrying tank vessels with a length that is at least 122 m (400 ft) must carry discharge removal equipment for on-deck spills up to 12 bbl. The equipment must include: sorbents, non-sparking hand scoops, containers for the recovered spillage, emulsifiers for deck cleaning, protective clothing, one non-sparking portable pump with hoses, and scupper plugs.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.210 Discharge Removal Equipment for Vessels Less Than 400 Feet (122 m) in Length

Oil carrying tank vessels with a length that is less than 122 m (400 ft) must carry discharge removal equipment for on-deck spills up to 7 bbl. The equipment must include: sorbents, non-sparking hand scoops, containers for the recovered spillage, emulsifiers for deck cleaning, protective clothing, one non-sparking portable pump with hoses, and scupper plugs.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.225 Internal Cargo Transfer Capability

Unless the vessel's cargo piping system can transfer cargo among all tanks within the cargo block, the vessel must be equipped with hoses and reducers which can enable the transfer of cargo from any tank to any other tank.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.230 Emergency Towing Capability for Oil Barges

Offshore barges must carry an emergency tow wire or a tow line that is rigged and ready for use which has the same characteristics as the primary tow wire or tow line.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.310 Containment of Oil and Hazardous Material Cargo Discharge

Under hose connections there must be a fixed container or enclosed deck area with a mechanical means of closing the drain for that containment which has a capacity:

- 1/2 bbl for lines no more than 51 mm (2 in)
- 1 bbl for lines more than 51 mm (2 in) up to 102 mm (4 in)
- 2 bbl for lines no less than 102 mm (4 in) up to 152 mm (6 in)
- 3 bbl for lines no less than 152 mm (6 in) up to 304 mm (12 in)
- 4 bbl for lines 304 mm (12 in) or more

Cite: 33 CFR 155.320 Fuel Oil and Bulk Lubricating Oil Discharge Containment

Under fill connections and vents there must be a fixed container or enclosed deck area with a mechanical means of closing the drain for that containment which has a capacity:

- 1/2 bbl for vessels 300 gross tons (272 metric tons) or more but less than 1600 gross tons (1,451 metric tons)
- 1 bbl for vessels 1600 gross tons (1,451 metric tons) or more

Cite: 33 CFR 155.380 Oily-water Separating Equipment, Bilge Alarm and Bilge Monitor Approval Standards

The oily water separating equipment, oil content meters, and bilge alarms are all to be U.S. Coast Guard Approved equipment.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.450 Placard

Each machinery space must have a sign indicating that the discharge of oil is prohibited.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.780 Emergency Shutdown

Tank vessel must have an emergency means of stopping transfers within a vessel.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.790 Deck Lighting

Tank vessels must have a means of illuminating the deck in transfer operation work areas – 0.31m (1 ft) candle measured 0.91 m (3 ft) above the deck – and at transfer connections – 1.5 m (5 ft) candle measured 0.91 m (3 ft) above the deck.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.800 Transfer Hoses

Transfer hoses must have burst pressure of at least 41.4 bar (600 psi) and four times the MAWP, which must be at least 10.3 bar (150 psi). Hose flanges must meet ANSI B16.5 or B16.24. The hoses must be marked with the MAWP, type of service, date of manufacture and the date of the last pressure test. The date of manufacture and the date of the last pressure test may be recorded in lieu of being marked on the hoses.

Cite: 33 CFR 155.1010 Response Plans – Purposes

Applies to tank vessels without regard to size. (Reg. 37 applies to tank vessels greater than 150 gt (136 metric ton) and all vessels greater than 400 gt (363 metric ton).) Applies to discharges of oil. (Reg. 37 applies to all discharges of oil.) Requires formal agreements for spill notification and cleanup. (Reg. 37 requires only shipboard procedures and a shoreside contact.) Requires a geographic specific appendix for U.S. ports. (Reg. 37 requires a worldwide list.)

Cite: 33 CFR 157.03(n) Definition – Oil

Oil is not limited to petroleum and includes animal fats and other “oils.” (MARPOL regulates animal fats and vegetable oils under Annex II.)

Cite: 33 CFR 157.10b Segregated Ballast Tanks, Dedicated Clean Ballast Tanks, and Special Ballast Arrangements for Tank Vessels Transporting Outer Continental Shelf Oil

Tank vessels servicing the OCS are permitted to carry ballast water in cargo tanks. (MARPOL makes no special allowances for these sorts of vessels.)

Cite: 33 CFR 157.10d Double Hulls on Tank Vessels

U.S. dates for required double hull construction are three (3) years earlier than Reg. 13F.

There is no minimum tonnage limit for applicability to vessels. (Reg. 13F applies for vessels greater than 5000 dwt.)

Cite: 33 CFR 157.12 Cargo Monitor and Control System

The oil discharge monitoring and control system is to be USCG approved equipment. The ODMC system manual is also required to be approved.

Cite: 33 CFR 157.15 Slop Tanks in Tank Vessels

The oil-water detectors installed on slop tanks are to be USCG approved equipment.

Cite: 33 CFR 157.21 Subdivision and Stability

For U.S. Flag vessels, MARPOL damage stability requirements are applicable to the following vessels:

- (a) New vessels delivered after 31 December 1977;
- (b) New vessels contracted after 31 December 1974; and
- (c) New vessels whose keels were laid (or similar stage of construction) after 30 June 1975.

New (defined in 157.03i) applies to vessels as under contract, constructed, or completed between 1975/1976/1979. (Reg. 1(26) defines “new” as four (4) years later.

Interpretation: MARPOL Reg 13(5)

Segregated ballast tanks, dedicated clean ballast tanks and crude oil washing. Vessels less than 150 m (492 ft) in length: The U.S. has not adopted the requirements in Appendix 1 to Annex I which addresses segregated ballast for vessels less than 150 m in length. Determination under this regulation must be made by the Commandant, USCG.

Interpretation: MARPOL Reg 13F(4)

Prevention of oil pollution in the event of collision or stranding. Mid-deck tankers: The U.S. has not ratified that the mid-deck design is equivalent to a double hull.

Interpretation: MARPOL Reg 13G

Prevention of oil pollution in the event of collision or stranding. Determinations by the Administration: The Commandant, USCG, makes determinations on behalf of the U.S.

Interpretation: MARPOL Reg 25(1)(c)

Subdivision and Stability. Stability for vessels under 100 m (328 ft): The Commandant, USCG, makes determinations concerning the relaxation requirements for vessels less than 100 m (328 ft) if the standards for a vessel 150 m (412 ft) or longer would impair the operational qualities of the ship.

ANNEX II

Navigation and Vessel Inspection Circular No. 03-06 provides “Guidance on implementation of revisions to MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code,” which is considered to be U.S. Coast Guard policy.

Cite: 33 CFR 151.27 Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plan for NLS

For the issue of a Certificate of Inspection, the Shipboard Marine Pollution Emergency Plans for Noxious Liquid Substances (NLS) (Reg. 16) outlined in IMO Res. MEPC.85(44) can only be approved by the U.S. Coast Guard (CG-533)

ANNEX III (no differences)**ANNEX IV (NOT ADOPTED) COMPARISON OF USCG RULES TO MARPOL**

Cite: 33 CFR 159.53 Marine Sanitation Devices (MSDs)

All vessels must be installed with either an operable MSD which controls the discharged fecal coliform bacteria count not greater than 200 per 100 ml (3.38 fl oz) and the suspended solids not greater than 150 mg/l, which is certified by the Commandant, USCG or with an operable MSD which retains the sewage on board.

ANNEX V

Cite: 33 CFR 151.51 Garbage Pollution – Applicability

The U.S. applies Annex V to U.S. public vessels after January 1, 1994. MARPOL does not generally apply to public vessels.

Cite: 33 CFR 151.55 Garbage Pollution – Record Keeping Requirements

U.S. ships over 12.2 m (40 ft) must keep records of garbage disposal.

Cite: 33 CFR 151.57 Garbage Pollution – Waste Management Plans

U.S. ships over 12.2 m (40 ft) with galleys must have a waste management plan.

Cite: 33 CFR 151.59 Garbage Pollution – Placards

U.S. ships over 7.9 m (26 ft) must have placards describing prohibited waste discharges.

ANNEX VI

U.S. Coast Guard policy with respect to the issue of MARPOL Annex VI certificates required to be carried aboard a vessel is contained in CG-543 Policy Letter 09-01.

Cite: 46 CFR 63.25-9 Incinerators

“Each incinerator installed on or after March 26, 1998 must meet the requirements of IMO Resolution MEPC.76(40). A Coast Guard Certificate of Approval is required for each incinerator. Incinerators in compliance with the following are considered to meet IMO Resolution MEPC.76(40):

- ISO 13617; or
- Both ASTM F 1323 and Annexes A1-A3 of IMO Resolution MEPC.76

IV. SURVEYS AFTER CONSTRUCTION

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**CHECKLIST ON ACP CLASSIFICATION SURVEYS
ALTERNATE COMPLIANCE AND THE US SUPPLEMENT TO ABS RULES
TO BE DONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH INITIAL, MAS, AND RENEWAL SLC SURVEYS**

1. On vessels not classed ACC, automation systems for propulsion and auxiliary boilers were tested with USCG-approved procedures and found satisfactory.
2. The vessel's Chief Engineer certified that all aspects of the vessel's automated equipment has been routinely and recently tested using the USCG-approved Periodic Automation Test Safety Procedure (or approved by ABS on behalf of the USCG) and found satisfactory.
3. Was the ABS Class Annual Automation Survey (AAS) satisfactorily carried out, utilizing the USCG or ABS approved Periodic Automation Test Safety Procedure?
4. It was confirmed that vessels with unattended Machinery Spaces had a planned maintenance program, including maintenance and repair manuals and routine maintenance and checksheets?
5. The remote controls of valves in hull penetrations were randomly tested. Proper operation of reach rods, control actuators and function indicators were randomly verified and found satisfactory.
 - a. At the SLC renewal, a more detailed examination, to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, was conducted.
6. Throttle control apparatus was demonstrated in manual and power modes at all stations and related alarms and trips were verified operational.
7. A general examination was conducted of ladders, handrails, ramps, catwalks, accommodation ladders, and protective guards on machinery to ensure these items were in good general repair and suitable to protect personnel.
8. Draft marks, vessel name and hailing port were accurately affixed and displayed.
9. Machinery space tank tops and bilges were examined for accumulation of oil or other substances that could pose a fire hazard.
 - a. Unsafe conditions were corrected.
10. Power operated trucks were marked with testing laboratory mark designation as specified in 46 CFR 35.70-74 and 46 CFR 78.80 or 46 CFR 97.70-7 as applicable and suitable for the hazard classification in the space employed.
11. An operational test was conducted of the main and emergency bilge pump suction.
12. The main and auxiliary piping systems were examined externally and found free of apparent leakage.
 - a. The flexible non-metallic expansion pieces in the circulating system were identifiable by manufacturer and verified by the Chief Engineer to have less than 10 years of service.
13. The vessel's Master and Chief Engineer confirmed that the vessel had no 835s or other conditions that needed to be brought to my attention.
14. The crew did not report, nor did I see any unsafe or unsanitary conditions of a concern.
15. If any of the above questions is answered "No," the local OCMI must be informed before the vessel sails. The source of the information is to be kept confidential.

**CHECKLIST ON ACP STATUTORY SURVEYS
ALTERNATE COMPLIANCE AND THE US SUPPLEMENT TO ABS RULES
TO BE DONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH INITIAL, MAS, AND RENEWAL SLE SURVEYS**

I. Fire Hose Testing

1. All fire hoses were hydrostatically tested to the maximum fire pump pressure to which they may be exposed but not less than a minimum pressure of 6.9 bar (100 psi). Note: The Safety Equipment Certificate may not be issued or endorsed if this is not done.

II. Liferaft Servicing

Note: Lack of certification is a No Sail item and the local OCMI must be contacted.

1. Note: New Regulations have been published regarding the servicing of liferafts. USCG field offices perform initial service facility approval and periodic spot checks, but third parties may be substituted. A new sticker system on the liferaft itself should be used in conjunction with the certificate to determine proper servicing.
2. Liferaft certificates indicate current servicing by a USCG approved facility. Note: The information must contain the port of servicing and the date of servicing.

III. Lifeboat Operational Tests

1. Proper operation of the propelling gear and/or motors was demonstrated. (IMO allows this testing to be carried out while the boat is secured in the falls.)
 - a. The CG inspectors will have a crew proficiency test to conduct during their boarding. At that time, the crew must operate each boat in the water, and the following tests will be carried out:
 - b. The USCG will accept load tests done by ABS.
2. Each motor lifeboat and hand-propelled boat was operated at full speed both ahead and astern.
3. Each installed system, such as any powered bilge pump or water spray system, was successfully operated.
4. Compass readings were compared with several known bearings.
5. Each air tank buoyancy unit was visually inspected and appears fit for service. Note: In case of doubt, air tanks may be tested for air-tightness per Marine Safety Manual, Chapter 6, Section R.
6. Water tanks were inspected and confirmed watertight. Note: This should be demonstrated by either an airtight test or filling with water and watching for leaks. Refer to Marine Safety Manual, Chapter 6, Section R.
7. Batteries for engine starting and searchlights have a means for recharging, which are in satisfactory condition.
8. The condition and quantity of survival equipment was checked as per the standard ABS checklists.

IV. Advice for Lifeboat Weight Tests

1. The USCG has requirements in addition to SOLAS. The USCG requires weight testing of the lifeboats during each inspection for certification and whenever the falls are turned end-for-end or renewed.

2. The primary references for USCG lifeboat testing and inspection are:
 - a. Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations Part 199.45 and
 - b. Marine Safety Manual, Vol. 11, Section B1.P.2.
3. The CFR contains the performance standard required, while the process used to verify compliance with the standard is found in the Marine Safety Manual (MSM). A brief summary of the lifeboat test and inspection requirements and the verification process follows. If difficulties are encountered, please ask for advice from the local OCMI.

V. Tests and Inspections Required

1. At each Safety Equipment Inspection that will be used by the United States Coast Guard for their renewal or mid-period Certification, a demonstration showing the proper condition and operation of lifeboats and their launching appliances at loads ranging from light load to full load is required. A demonstration of the proper condition and operation of launching appliances at loads ranging from light load to 10% overload is required whenever the falls are turned end-for-end or renewed. During an inspection for initial or renewal of SLE, any portion of the load test conducted in connection with replacement or end-for-ending a fall since the vessel's previous inspection for initial or renewal of SLE need not be repeated.
2. Light Load Test. The boat should be lowered into the water and released. Operating the launching system at light load demonstrates that the mass of the boat is sufficient to overcome the frictional resistance of the winch, falls, sheaves, blocks and associated gear. This test is specially important on older installations to test the condition of rollers, bushings, bearings, and other rolling and sliding parts.
3. Full Load Test. The boat is lowered to the embarkation position. Tricing pendants are disconnected. Weight is added to bring the lifeboat to full load condition. During loading, the boat should be held alongside the ship by means of the installed frapping and/or bowsing gear. The fully loaded boat should be lowered using the normal lowering procedure and using the on-deck winch control position. During lowering, alternatively release and apply the brake so that the boat stops at approximately 2 m (6.6 ft) intervals. Complete at least three start-stop cycles. Stop lowering just as the boat reaches the water. The keel should be at or in the water but there should still be tension on the falls. Release the boat using the on-load release mechanism control. Release mechanisms with a hydrostatic lock will require use of the emergency override device to permit on-load release. The release mechanism must open all hooks simultaneously and release the boat into the water. Unload the boat, recover it with the winch, and return it to its stowed position. Observe operation of the limit switches as the davit approaches the stowed position. Anyone on board the boat should disembark at the deck level.
4. Caution: NO ONE SHOULD BE IN THE BOAT WHEN THE WEIGHT OF THE DAVIT IS TAKEN UP BY WINCH AND THE DAVIT MOVES INTO ITS STOWAGE POSITION.
5. During the test, there should be no deformation of, or damage to the launching appliance or its connection to the vessel. The brake must be a "DEADMAN" type. When the operator releases the brake handle, the davit must apply the brake, stopping the boat, without any additional force.

**CHECKLIST ON ACP ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEYS AND MARPOL
ALTERNATE COMPLIANCE AND THE U.S. SUPPLEMENT TO ABS RULES
TO BE DONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH INITIAL, MAS, AND RENEWAL MARPOL
ANNEX I SURVEYS**

1. Marine Portable Tanks (MPTs), were labeled showing compliance with IM 101, IM 102, or exemption issued according to 49 CFR 107 (Subpart B) and installed and tested IAW 46 CFR 64.
2. The Vessel's Fuel and Bulk Oil Containment arrangements were examined and found to be in compliance with 33 CFR 155.320.
3. The Vessel's Oil Placards indicating that discharge of oil is prohibited were examined and found in each machinery space and at control stations for ballast and bilge controls.
4. Cargo Discharge Containment arrangements were examined and found to be in compliance with 33 CFR 155.310.
5. Emergency Shutdown of cargo transfers within the vessel was examined and found to be in compliance with 33 CFR 155.780.
6. On tank vessels, is the illumination of the deck in transfer operation work areas and at transfer connections adequate? 33 CFR 155.790(b)
7. Cargo Transfer Hose testing was witnessed or an affidavit sighted from a responsible individual, that hoses had been hydrostatically tested and marked according to 33 CFR 155.800.
 - a. Pipe and manifold labeling was checked for accuracy and legibility.
8. Tank Vessel's approved OPA Vessel Response Plan complying with 33 CFR 155.1010 was verified onboard.
9. Vessel's approved shipboard oil pollution emergency plan (SOPEP) (MARPOL ANNEX 1, REGULATION 26), was verified on board.
10. Tank Vessel of length 122 m (400 ft) or greater was examined and found to have Oil Discharge Removal Equipment complying with 33 CFR 155.205 for on-deck spills up to 12 bbl stowed in marked location.
11. Tank Vessel of length less than 122 m (400 ft) was examined and found to have Oil Discharge Removal Equipment complying with 33 CFR 155.210 for on-deck spills up to 7 bbl stowed in marked location.
12. Vessel was examined and found to have oil discharge removal equipment complying with 33 CFR 155.220 (Permit issued or NLS Certificate issued) and COI authorized C and D NLS Cargoes.
13. Tank Vessel's Cargo Internal Transfer Equipment was examined and found to be in compliance with 33 CFR 155.225.
14. Vapor control systems were examined for compliance with 46 CFR 39, and a representative sample of alarms were tested and found to be in proper operation.
15. NOTE: Tank Vessel carrying animal fats and "other oils" are considered as a vessel carrying "oil" in accordance with 33 CFR 157.03(n).

**CHECKLIST ON ACP ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEYS AND MARPOL
ALTERNATE COMPLIANCE AND THE U.S. SUPPLEMENT TO ABS RULES
TO BE DONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH INITIAL, MAS, AND RENEWAL MARPOL
ANNEX IV (Sewage) SURVEYS**

1. Marine Sanitation Devices were examined, devices found to be certified in accordance with 33 CFR 159 as Type I, II, or III, as appropriate, and continue to be in satisfactory operating condition and arrangement.

**CHECKLIST ON ACP ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEYS AND MARPOL
ALTERNATE COMPLIANCE AND THE U.S. SUPPLEMENT TO ABS RULES
TO BE DONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH INITIAL, MAS, AND RENEWAL MARPOL
ANNEX V (Garbage) SURVEYS**

1. The Vessel was verified to be keeping Garbage Disposal Records required by 33 CFR 151.55.
2. The Vessel's approved Waste Management Plan complying with 33 CFR 151.57 was verified onboard.
3. Placards describing prohibited waste discharges as required by CFR 151.59 were verified as posted.

V. SURVEYS DURING CONSTRUCTION

CHECKLIST ON ACP NEW CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS NCS

V-1

**CHECKLIST ON ACP NEW CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS
ALTERNATE COMPLIANCE AND THE US SUPPLEMENT TO ABS RULES –
NEW CONSTRUCTION
TO BE DONE IN CONJUNCTION WITH ISSUANCE OF THE INTERIM
CLASSIFICATION CERTIFICATE**

1. The Surveyors involved with the new construction were qualified in the ACP process and the ABS processes for new construction.
2. Are communication cables routed to avoid high risk fire areas and are telephone installations in the weather located in a watertight enclosure with an external audible signaling device?
3. Is the stop control for the emergency generator located only in the room containing the emergency generator?
4. Were the additional requirements for vessels carrying hazardous cargoes complied with and tested as necessary?
5. Were valves verified to meet the requirements of positive shutoff category A or category B in the required piping system?
6. Sounding tubes, where fitted to oil tanks, were verified to not have perforations or openings throughout their length?
7. For vessels with automatic or remote control and monitoring systems, are the following approved manuals found on board:
 - a. Qualitative Failure Analysis (propulsion controls, monitoring and alarm systems, automated electric power management system, all other automated systems that may potentially constitute a safety hazard (e.g. stabilization systems, integrated propulsion/steering systems)
 - b. Planned Maintenance Program
 - c. Design Verification Test Procedures (all automated systems)
8. Was the steering failure alarm tested and found satisfactory?
9. On tank vessels, were the additional requirements for cargo vapor emission control systems verified?
10. Were all required placards, instructions, and identification labels found to be in accordance with the supplement?

VI. PASSENGER VESSELS – SOLAS INTERPRETATIONS NOT ADDRESSED BY ABS RULES

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Cite: II-1/15	Openings in Watertight Bulkheads in Passenger Ships	VI-1
Cite: II-1/20	Watertight Integrity of Passenger Ships Above the Margin Line	VI-1
Cite: II-1/42	Emergency Source of Electrical Power in Passenger Ships	VI-1
Cite: II-2/13	Means of Escape	VI-1
Cite: II-2/20.6	Protection of Special Category Spaces	VI-2
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Cite: III/21	Survival Craft and Rescue Boats	VI-3
Cite: III/22	Personal Life-Saving Appliances	VI-3
Cite: III/22.3	Personal Life-Saving Appliances – Lifejacket Lights	VI-3
Cite: III/22.4.1.2	Personal Life-Saving Appliances – Immersion Suits and Thermal Protective Aids	VI-3
Cite: III/23	Survival Craft and Rescue Boat Embarkation Arrangements	VI-4

VI. PASSENGER VESSELS – SOLAS INTERPRETATIONS NOT ADDRESSED BY ABS RULES

Cite: II-1/8 Stability of Passenger Ships in Damaged Condition

MSC/Circ. 541 – Guidance notes on the integrity of flooding boundaries above the bulkhead deck of passenger ships should be followed for proper application of SOLAS Chapter II-1, Regulation 8 (Damage Stability) and Regulation 20 (Watertight Integrity of Passenger Ships).

Cite: II-1/15 Openings in Watertight Bulkheads in Passenger Ships

All watertight doors in subdivision bulkheads shall be numbered conspicuously on both sides on an etched plate or equivalent in not less than 10 mm (3/8 in) letters and figures “W.T.D. 1”, “2”, “3”, etc. If stenciled or similar notice is used, the letters and figures shall be at least 25 mm (1 in) high. If the construction is such that the number cannot be seen with the door in the open position, a similar number shall be placed on the frame or other location immediately adjacent to the door. All watertight door remote control stations shall be marked in the same manner, and in addition, the direction of operation of the lever or wheel to open and close the door shall be conspicuously marked. Doors fitted in accordance with Subdivision and Stability requirements must be additionally marked “RECLOSE AFTER USE.”

Cite: II-1/20 Watertight Integrity of Passenger Ships Above the Margin Line

Provisions of this regulation are mandatory.

Each opening in an exposed weatherdeck must have a coaming of at least 15.2 cm (5.98 in) and a means for closing it weathertight.

MSC/Circ. 541 – Guidance notes on the integrity of flooding boundaries above the bulkhead deck of passenger ships should be followed for proper application of SOLAS Chapter II-1, Regulation 8 (Damage Stability) and Regulation 20 (Watertight Integrity of Passenger Ships).

Cite: II-1/42 Emergency Source of Electrical Power in Passenger Ships

There must be visible indicators in the machinery space to show when the automatically controlled emergency power source is supplying the emergency loads.

Cite: II-2/13 Means of Escape

Stairways on new passenger ships shall comply with the following:

In no case shall lifts be considered as forming one of the required means of escape.

The two means of escape required by Regulation 13, paragraphs 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 shall be as remote as possible to minimize the possibility of one incident blocking both escapes. Vertical ladders and deck scuttles shall not in general be considered as one of the required means of escape.

However, where it is demonstrated that the installation of a stairway would be impracticable, a vertical ladder may be used as the second means of escape. Doors giving access to either of the two required means of escape shall not be lockable, except that crash doors or locking devices, capable of being easily forced in an emergency, may be employed provided that a permanent and conspicuous notice giving instructions on how to open the door or lock is attached to both sides of the door.

Vertical communication shall be provided between weather decks by means of permanent inclined ladders. Where ladders are for the exclusive use of the crew, and do not form part of the escape route, vertical ladders may be employed.

Small rooms or spaces having a secondary means of escape which is not obviously apparent shall have a suitable sign in red letters "EMERGENCY EXIT" directing attention to such escape.

Readily accessible enclosed stairway is defined to mean it must either be in the MVZ or immediately adjacent to the zone such that entrance into the stairway does not require entering into the adjoining zone to gain access to the stairway.

Cite: II-2/20.6 Protection of Special Category Spaces

Where a manual sprinkling system is installed for protection of vehicle decks, it shall comply with Regulation II-2/20.6, IMO Assembly Resolution A.123(V), and the following:

Capacity and Arrangement

The system shall be so designed and arranged that the overhead is effectively sprayed and all portions of the deck are covered. The capacity shall be such that at least 5 liters (769 fl oz) of water per square meter per minute are applied to all parts of the deck area.

Controls

Complete, but simple instructions for the operation of the system shall be located in a conspicuous place at or near the controls.

Piping

All piping, valves and fittings shall meet the applicable requirements of Section 4/6 of the ABS Steel Vessel Rules as modified by this supplement.

All piping, valves, and fittings of ferrous materials shall be protected inside and outside against corrosion unless specifically approved otherwise.

All piping, valves, and fittings shall be securely supported, and where necessary, protected against injury.

Drains, strainers and dirt traps shall be fitted where necessary to prevent the accumulation of dirt or moisture.

Distribution piping shall be used for no other purpose.

Markings

The control cabinets or spaces containing valves or manifolds shall be distinctly marked in conspicuous red letters at least 50 mm (2 in) high – "MANUAL SPRINKLING SYSTEM".

Cite: II-2/20.6 & II-2/20.3.1.3 **Protection of Special Category Spaces**

The alarm required to indicate loss of ventilation in spaces specially suitable for vehicles shall be marked with a conspicuous sign in at least 8 mm (1/4 in) letters “VENTILATION FAILURE IN VEHICULAR SPACE.”

Cite: III/21 **Survival Craft and Rescue Boats**

Each passenger vessel that is less than 500 gross tons (454 metric tons) and is certified to permit less than 200 persons on board may carry the following survival craft and rescue boat in lieu of the lifeboat/liferaft combination addressed in 1974 SOLAS as amended Chapter III/21.

- (1) On each side of the vessel
 - (i) liferafts are carried with an aggregate capacity sufficient to accommodate the total number of persons on board and are stowed in a position providing for easy side-to-side transfer at a single open deck level; or
 - (ii) liferafts are carried with an aggregate capacity sufficient to accommodate 150 per cent of the total number of persons on board. If the required rescue boat is also a lifeboat, its capacity may be included to meet the aggregate capacity requirement.
- (2) If the largest survival craft on either side of the vessel is lost or rendered unserviceable, there must be survival craft available for use on each side of the vessel, including those which are stowed in a position providing for side-to-side transfer at a single open deck level, with a capacity to accommodate the total number of persons on board.

Each passenger vessel of less than 500 tons gross tonnage must carry at least one rescue boat.

Cite: III/22 **Personal Life-Saving Appliances**

Immersion suits and thermal protective aids are required to be provided for persons accommodated in totally or partially enclosed lifeboats, unless the vessel operates only on routes between 32° north and 32° south latitude.

Cite: III/22.3 **Personal Life-Saving Appliances – Lifejacket Lights**

Passenger ships engaged on international and short international voyages are to be fitted with a lifejacket light approved under Approval Series 161.112.

Cite: III/22.4.1.2 **Personal Life-Saving Appliances – Immersion Suits and Thermal Protective Aids**

The warm climate exemption in Regulation 22.4.1.2 applies to ships operating only on routes between 32° north and 32° south latitude.

An immersion suit of suitable size for each person is to be provided for each person assigned to a marine evacuation system crew.

Cite: III/23 Survival Craft and Rescue Boat Embarkation Arrangements

Each lifeboat on passenger vessels of 80 m (262 ft) in length and upwards must be stowed where the after-end of the lifeboat is at least 1.5 times the length of the lifeboat forward of the vessel's propeller.

The height of the davit head of each davit when it is in position to launch the survival craft should, as far as practicable, not exceed 15 m (49 ft) to the waterline when the vessel is in its lightest seagoing condition.

VII. REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSELS (OSV's) CERTIFICATED UNDER SUBCHAPTER L, EXCEPT LIFTBOATS

Scope: This section specifies additional or different requirements that apply to Subchapter L OSV's (except liftboats) certificated under Subchapter L enrolled or to be enrolled in the Alternate Compliance Program.

Note: Subchapter L "Liftboats" is not included in this Section.

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**VII. REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSELS (OSV's)
CERTIFICATED UNDER SUBCHAPTER L, EXCEPT LIFTBOATS**

Cite: A-1 Stability

In addition to Section I/Cite: 3-3-1/3.1 for intact stability, OSV's are also to comply with the subdivision and damage stability requirements contained in either (a) IMO Res. MSC.235(82), section 3, or (b) 46 CFR 174.195, 174.200, 174.205, and 174.207.

Cite: A-2 Carriage of Flammable or Combustible Liquid Cargoes in Bulk

Note: Provisions for the carriage of noxious liquid substances in bulk as defined in MARPOL Annex II may be augmented by appropriate measures promulgated by the Commandant.

An OSV may carry the following in integral tanks:

CG-522 Policy Letter 09-01 "POLICY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION A.673(16), GUIDELINES FOR THE TRANSPORT AND HANDLING OF LIMITED AMOUNTS OF HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES IN BULK ON OFFSHORE SUPPORT VESSELS, FOR NEW AND EXISTING U.S. OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSELS" dated 05 April 2010.

Cite: A-3 Carriage of Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk

- (1) CG-522 Policy Letter 09-01 "POLICY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION A.673(16), GUIDELINES FOR THE TRANSPORT AND HANDLING OF LIMITED AMOUNTS OF HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES IN BULK ON OFFSHORE SUPPORT VESSELS, FOR NEW AND EXISTING U.S. OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSELS" dated 05 April 2010.
- (2) In addition to the requirements of the 90 M Steel Vessels Rules and this Supplement, the electrical installation on an OSV carrying flammable or combustible liquids in bulk must comply with the CG-522 Policy Letter 09-01 "POLICY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION A.673(16), GUIDELINES FOR THE TRANSPORT AND HANDLING OF LIMITED AMOUNTS OF HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES IN BULK ON OFFSHORE SUPPORT VESSELS, FOR NEW AND EXISTING U.S. OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSELS" dated 05 April 2010. See Cite II-1/45 of Section II.A.

Cite: A-4 Cranes

Cargo Gear is to be certified in accordance with the ABS Requirements for Certification of Construction and Survey of Cargo Gear on Merchant Vessels 1975, or the Guide for Certification of Cranes 1991, or API 2C Specification for Offshore Cranes, as applicable for the type of cargo gear being provided.

As an alternative, evidence of approval by the International Cargo Gear Bureau may be submitted.

Cite: A-5 Carriage of Offshore Workers

Offshore worker means an individual carried aboard an OSV and employed in a phase of exploration, exploitation, or production of offshore mineral or energy resources served by the vessel; but it does not

include the master or a member of the crew engaged in the business of the vessel, who has contributed no consideration for carriage aboard and is paid for services aboard. In no case will the number of offshore workers authorized for carriage exceed 36.

No more than 12 offshore workers may be carried aboard an OSV when on an international voyage, unless the vessel holds a valid passenger-ship-safety certificate issued in compliance with the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended.

Cite: A-6 Means of Escape

- (a) A vertical ladder ending at a deck scuttle may be the second means of escape if the:
- (1) primary means of escape is a stairway or passageway;
 - (2) installation of another stairway or passageway is impracticable;
 - (3) scuttle is located where stowed deck cargo could not interfere;
 - (4) scuttle is fitted with a quick-acting release, and with a hold-back device to hold it open; and
 - (5) scuttle meets the requirements for location, strength, and height of coaming in the International Convention on Load Lines.
- (b) Each vertical ladder must:
- (1) Have rungs that are:
 - (i) at least 410 mm (16 in) long;
 - (ii) at most 300 mm (12 in) apart, uniform for the length of the ladder; and
 - (iii) at least 180 mm (7 in) from the nearest permanent object in back of the ladder;
 - (2) Have at least 115 mm (4-1/2 in) of clearance above each rung;
 - (3) Be made of incombustible materials; and
 - (4) Have an angle of inclination with the horizontal, greater than 70° but not more than 90°.
- (c) No means may be provided for locking any interior door giving access to either of the two required means of escape, except that a crash door or locking-device, capable of being easily forced in an emergency, may be employed if a permanent and conspicuous notice to this effect is attached to both sides of the door. A means may be provided for locking an exterior door to a deckhouse if the door is:
- (1) Locked only by a key under the control of one of the OSV's officers; and
 - (2) Always operable from the inside.

Cite: A-7 Accommodations for Crew Members and Offshore Workers

The following requirements apply to accommodations for offshore workers on each vessel:

- (1) Each offshore worker aboard must be provided with adequate fixed seating. The width of each seat should be at least 460 mm (18 in). The spacing of fixed seating must be sufficient to allow ready escape in case of fire or other emergency. The following are minimal requirements:
 - (i) aisles 4.6 m (15 ft) in length or less must not be less than 610 mm (24 in) wide.
 - (ii) aisles more than 4.6 m (15 ft) in length must not be less than 760 mm (30 in) wide.
 - (iii) where the seating is in rows, the distance from seat front to seat front must not be less than 760 mm (30 in).

- (2) If the intended operation of a vessel is to carry offshore workers aboard for more than 24 hours, quarters for them must be provided. Each stateroom for use by them must:
- (i) berth no more than six workers;
 - (ii) have clear headroom of at least 1.9 m (6 ft 3 in); and
 - (iii) contain at least 1.9 m² (20 ft²) of deck and at least 4 m³ (140 ft³) of space for each worker accommodated. The presence in a stateroom of equipment for use by the occupants does not diminish the area or volume of the room.
- (3) There must be at least one toilet, one washbasin, and one shower or bathtub for every eight or fewer offshore workers who do not occupy a stateroom to which a private or a semiprivate facility is attached.

OSV's are not required to be outfitted with a Hospital Space required by Section III Cite B.8 of the U.S. Supplement.

Cite: A-8 Keel Cooler Installations

Fillet welds may be used in the attachment of channels and half-round pipe sections to the bottom of the vessel.

Cite: A-9 Liquid-Mud Systems

Liquid-mud piping systems may use resiliently seated valves of Category A to comply with Cite 4-4-2/11 of this Supplement.

Cite: A-10 Dual-Voltage Generators

If a dual-voltage generator is installed on an OSV the neutral of the dual-voltage system must be solidly grounded at the switchboard's neutral bus and be accessible for checking the insulation resistance of the generator to ground. Resistance or impedance grounding in lieu of solid grounding must be approved by the Coast Guard Marine Safety Center.

Any Current flow due to a ground fault may not flow through a hazardous (classified) location.

Grounded neutral and resistance or impedance grounded AC systems must have a suitably sensitive ground detection system which indicates current in the ground connection, is able to withstand the maximum fault current without damage, and provides continuous indication of circuit status to ground. The system must provide for comparison of indications under fault conditions with those normal conditions.

Dual voltage DC systems must have a suitably sensitive ground detection system which indicates current in the ground connection, has a range of at least 150 percent of neutral rating and indicates polarity of the fault.

Cite: A-10a Grounded Distribution System

If a grounded distribution system is provided, there must be only one connection to ground, regardless of the number of power sources.

Cite: A-11 Automation of Unattended Machinery Spaces

OSV's intended to operate with periodically unattended machinery spaces are to comply with the ABS SVR requirements for class notation ACCU as well as other applicable requirements of this Supplement. See Cites 4-9-1/7 through 4-9-3/15.5.2 of Section I.

Cite: A-15 Fire Stations

Each outlet at a fire hydrant must be at least 38 mm (1-1/2 in) in diameter and, to minimize the possibility of kinking, must be fitted so that no hose leads upward from it.

Each fire hydrant must have a fire hose 15.2 m (50 ft) in length, with a minimum diameter of 38 mm (1-1/2 in), connected to an outlet, for use at any time.

A suitable hose rack or other device must be provided for each fire hose. Each rack on a weather deck must be placed so as to protect its hose from heavy weather.

Cite: A-16 Fire Monitors

When a fire monitor is connected to the fire main system, it must be led from the discharge manifold of the fire pump. Each fire monitor must be fitted with a shut-off valve at the monitor and at the connection to the fire pump discharge manifold.

Cite: A-17 Hazardous Material Carriage and Compliance

CG-522 Policy Letter 09-01 "POLICY ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTION A.673(16), GUIDELINES FOR THE TRANSPORT AND HANDLING OF LIMITED AMOUNTS OF HAZARDOUS AND NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES IN BULK ON OFFSHORE SUPPORT VESSELS , FOR NEW AND EXISTING U.S. OFFSHORE SUPPLY VESSELS" dated 05 April 2010.

VIII. REQUIREMENTS FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSELS CERTIFICATED UNDER SUBCHAPTER U

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VIII. REQUIREMENTS FOR OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSELS CERTIFICATED UNDER SUBCHAPTER U

Cite: B-1 Subdivision and Stability

- 1) Each oceanographic research vessel must meet the subdivision and damage stability requirements of 46 CFR Part 173, Subpart D (www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_08/46cfr173_08.html) and SOLAS Chapter II-1 cargo ship requirements.
- 2) In lieu of the requirement of paragraph 1), an oceanographic research vessel may comply with SOLAS chapter II-1 passenger ship requirements.

Cite: B-2 Lifesaving Appliances and Arrangements

- 1) Lifesaving appliances and arrangements on oceanographic research vessels are to meet the SOLAS/ACP Supplement requirements for passenger vessels as follows:
 - A. Vessels that carry more than 50 special personnel.
 - B. Vessels that carry not more than 50 special personnel that meet the structural fire protection regulations for passenger vessels of same size.
- 2) Lifesaving appliances and arrangements on oceanographic research vessels that carry not more than 50 special personnel that do not meet the structural fire protection regulations for passenger vessels of same size are to meet the SOLAS/ACP requirements for cargo vessels.

Cite: B-3 Means of Escape

There shall be two means of escape from all general areas where scientific personnel may be quartered or normally employed and from each public space with a deck area greater than 300 ft². At least one of these two means of escape shall be independent of watertight doors and hatches, except for quick acting watertight doors giving final access to weather decks.

Cite: B-4 Structural Fire Protection

Oceanographic research vessels that carry more than 150 persons must meet the structural fire protection requirements in SOLAS/ACP Supplement for Passenger vessels as applicable to passenger ships carrying more than 36 passengers.

Cite: B-5 Structural Fire Protection – General Laboratory Areas and Chemical Storerooms

- 1) Laboratories and chemical storerooms shall be considered as “service spaces” for the application of SOLAS chapter II-2.
- 2) Boundary bulkheads shall be of “A” class construction; however, if constructed in other than steel, shall be wholly lined with metal. Refer to 190.05-10 for similarity.
- 3) Divisional bulkheads that are permanently installed between laboratory spaces within a general laboratory may be of “B” or “C” class construction.
- 4) Divisional bulkheads temporarily installed between laboratory spaces within a general laboratory area may be constructed of combustible materials when they are necessary to facilitate a specific scientific mission.
- 5) Boundary bulkheads and decks separating general laboratory areas of 152 m² (500 ft²) or less from accommodations and control stations shall be of “A-15” class construction.
- 6) Boundary bulkheads and decks separating general laboratory areas of over 152 m² (500 ft²) from accommodations and control stations shall be of “A-30” class construction.

- 7) Furnishings and equipment which are permanently installed in laboratories, such as desks, file and storage cabinets, waste paper baskets, work benches, chair frames, etc. are to be constructed of noncombustible materials, in so far as reasonable and practicable. Working surfaces where chemical stores are used shall be of noncombustible material.
- 8) Furnishings and equipment temporarily installed to facilitate a specific scientific mission or used for working surfaces other than chemical stores may be of combustible materials.
- 9) Equipment installed in chemical storerooms, such as shelves and cabinets shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.
- 10) If the vessel is certificated to carry more than 150 persons, laboratories and chemical storerooms must be considered as type (14) spaces, and the boundary bulkheads must meet the requirements of SOLAS regulation II-2/9.2.2.3 in lieu of the requirements of items 1) through 6) of this cite.
- 11) Shelving must be constructed so as to provide a clear space of at least 102 mm (4 in) between the bottom shelf and the deck.

Cite: B-6 Structural Fire Protection- Integral Magazines

Bulkheads and decks of integral magazines that are common with storerooms or workshops shall be of "A-15" construction. Flush constructions shall be used where practicable.

Cite: B-7 Segregation of Chemical Laboratories and Chemical Storerooms

- 1) Chemical storerooms shall not be located in horizontal proximity to nor below accommodation or safety areas.
- 2) Chemical storerooms shall not be located adjacent to the collision bulkhead, nor boundary divisions of the boiler room, engine room, galley or other high fire hazard area.
- 3) Chemical laboratories shall not be located adjacent to nor immediately below safety areas. Whenever possible, they shall be similarly separated from accommodation spaces and high fire hazard areas such as the galley.
- 4) Access doors shall be labeled "Scientific Laboratory," "Chemical Laboratory" or "Chemical Storeroom" in Red or White 3 inch Block type letters.

Cite: B-8 Construction and Location of Integral Magazines

- 1) Integral magazines shall be of permanent watertight construction located below the freeboard deck and where practicable below the waterline.
- 2) Magazines shall not be located in horizontal proximity to or below accommodation spaces.
- 3) Magazines shall not be located adjacent to the collision bulkhead, nor in bearing with the bulkhead forming the boiler room, engine room, galley, or other high fire hazard area boundary. If necessary to construct the magazine in proximity of these areas, a cofferdam space of at least 0.61 m (2 ft) shall be provided between the bulkhead or deck involved and the magazine. Such a cofferdam shall be provided with suitable ventilation and shall not be used for storage purposes.
- 4) Access doors to magazines shall be of watertight construction, provided with means of locking and shall be labeled "Magazine" "Keep Open Lights and Fire Away" "Keep Door Closed" "Remove Matches and Lighters Prior to Entering" in Red or White 3 inch Block type letters.
- 5) Racks, stanchions, battens, and other devices must be installed in the magazine to provide rigid and safe stowage of explosives.

Cite: B-10 Deck Covering for Chemical Storerooms and Laboratories

In chemical storerooms and in laboratories where chemicals will be commonly used, the deck shall be of nonskid material suitably resistant to chemical spills with provisions to contain and remove chemical spills.

Cite: B-11 Deck/Shell Covering for Integral Magazines

- 1) Decks shall be covered with a permanent non-slip, non-spark covering.
- 2) Noncombustible thermal insulation shall be installed on shell and unsheathed weather decks that form boundaries of magazine spaces to prevent condensation of moisture.
- 3) Tank tops that form the magazine deck shall be insulated with an approved deck covering to prevent condensation of moisture. Tank top manholes shall not be installed in magazines.

Cite: B-12 Ventilation Systems for Chemical Storerooms and Chemical Laboratories

- 1) Exhaust type power ventilation system shall be installed which has a capacity sufficient to effect a complete change of air in not more than 4 minutes based on volume of compartment.
- 2) Power ventilation units shall have non-sparking impellers and shall not produce a source of vapor ignition in either the compartment or the ventilation system associated with the compartment.
- 3) System shall be independent of any other ventilation system, serve no other space in vessel and be of watertight construction.
- 4) Controls for the power ventilation shall be conveniently located and marked to clearly identify the purpose of control.
- 5) Ventilation exhaust outlets shall terminate more than 1.8 m (6 ft) from any opening to the interior part of the vessel and from any possible source of vapor ignition.
- 6) Chemical storerooms shall comply with the following additional requirements:
 - a. Vent inlets to exhaust ducts shall be provided and located at points where concentration of vapors may be expected.
 - b. Terminals of vents shall be fitted with flame screens.
 - c. Provisions shall be made so that the storeroom is ventilated prior to entry including an indicator outside the space to show that ventilation is being provided and, in addition, the storeroom shall be marked "Danger-Ventilate Before Entering"
- 7) Chemical laboratories shall comply with the following additional requirements:
 - a. Ventilation system must serve the entire laboratory so that same may be used in event of spills or other emergencies.
 - b. Power ventilation system shall be interlocked with any other ventilation or air conditioning system serving the laboratory to prevent circulation of vapors to other spaces.
 - c. Ventilation of air conditioning systems shall be designed so that air cannot be re-circulated into an accommodation space.
 - d. Suitably installed fume hood equipped with independent power exhaust ventilator shall be provided for any operations, reactions or experiments which produce toxic, noxious or corrosive vapors. Fume hood vent shall be compatible with laboratory ventilation to prevent fumes from backing-up within the fume hood system and shall terminate so as to prevent fumes from entering other portions of vessel. Terminals of vents shall be fitted with flame screens.

Cite: B-13 Ventilation Requirements for Integral Magazines

- 1) Natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided with sufficient capacity to maintain the magazine temperature below 37.8° C (100° F) with 31.1° C (88° F) weather air. Mechanical cooling may be used where ventilation requirements exceed 1,500 cubic feet per minute.
- 2) Vent systems shall be of watertight construction, serve no other space and be provided with metal watertight closures for use when system is not in use.
- 3) Weather cowls shall be provided with a double layer of wire screen not less than 1/8" mesh.
- 4) To prevent pressure build up, a 2 inch IPS bypass with check valve shall be provided in parallel with at least one of the vent closures.

Cite: B-14 Piping and Electrical Requirements for Chemical Storerooms

- 1) Piping systems or similar arrangements are not permitted for the transfer of chemical stores between a storeroom and the area in which chemical stores are used.
- 2) Piping, electrical equipment and wiring shall not be installed within or pass through the storeroom except as required for storeroom itself.
- 3) Electrical installations must comply with requirements for hazardous areas – Class I, Division 1, Group C.

Cite: B-15 Electrical Requirements for Chemical Laboratory

Electrical installations located within 457 mm (18 in) of the deck of the laboratory must comply with the requirements for hazardous areas-Class I, Division 2.

Cite: B-16 Electrical Requirements for Integral Magazines

- 1) Light fixtures shall be of an approved type fitted with globes and guards.
- 2) Controls of the lighting system shall be from a location outside the magazine with an indicator light provided at the switch location to show when lighting circuits are energized.
- 3) Other electrical equipment and wiring must not be installed within or pass through the magazine.
- 4) Electrical cables enclosed in a watertight trunk are permitted.

Cite: B-17 Flushing System for Chemical Storerooms and Laboratories

- 1) Provisions shall be made for flushing away chemical spills.
- 2) Working spaces in which chemical stores are used shall be equipped with fresh water supply shower.
- 3) If a drainage system is installed, it shall be separate from any other drainage system.

Cite: B-18 Piping Systems for Integral Magazines

The only piping allowed, other than piping required for magazine itself, within or passing through magazine is as follows:

- 1) Fresh and salt water service piping and drainage system may be routed through magazines.
- 2) Other piping systems enclosed in watertight trunk.

Cite: B-19 Fire Extinguishing System for Magazines

Sprinkler system shall be installed in each magazine or magazine group.

- 1) System shall be manual control, hydraulic control or automatic and shall be remotely operable from a control station on the freeboard deck and manually operable at the control valve location. Control Valve shall be in general accordance with Spec. MIL-V-17501.
- 2) Automatic type systems shall have sprinkler head of the open head design to permit either manual or automatic operation.
- 3) System designs shall be based on minimum total system capacity of 0.8 gallons per minute per square foot of overhead area.
- 4) Vessel fire pump may be used if sprinkling system shall not interfere with simultaneous use of fire main.
- 5) Control locations for sprinkler system shall be labeled “MAGAZINE SPRINKLER CONTROL”

Cite: B-20 Firemain

Sufficient number of hose streams must be immediately available from the firemain at all times by either of the following methods:

- 1) Maintain water pressure on firemain by continuous operation of:
 - a. One fire pump, or
 - b. A suitable pump capable of supplying one hose stream at pitot tube pressure of not less than 3.45 bar (50 psi), or
 - c. Pressure tank capable of supplying one hose stream at pitot tube pressure of not less than 3.45 bar (50 psi) for five minutes.
 - d. An audible alarm must be installed in continuously manned space to sound if pressure of firemain drops to less than necessary to maintain minimum pitot tube pressure.
- 2) Remote activation and control of one fire pump
 - a. If fire pump is in continuously manned space, remote controls for pump and all necessary valves must be located at manned operating platform.
 - b. If fire pump is in an unmanned machinery space, remote controls for pump and all necessary valves must be located in:
 1. Fire control station, if any
 2. Navigation bridge, or
 3. Readily accessible space acceptable to OCMI.

Cite: B-21 Fire Hydrants and Hose

If nozzles are provided that accept low velocity water spray applicators, a low-velocity water spray applicator must be installed in way of at least one length of fire hose on each fire hydrant outside and in the immediate vicinity of each laboratory.

Cite: B-22 Fixed Fire Suppression System

A fixed carbon dioxide system shall be installed in all chemical storerooms. Carbon dioxide systems for chemical storage areas are required to be automatically activated (46 CFR 194.20-7).

Cite: B-23 Portable Fire Extinguishers

One dry chemical and one carbon dioxide C-II Type portable fire extinguisher must be installed in each chemistry laboratory, scientific laboratory and chemical storeroom for each 27.9 m² (300 ft²) or fraction thereof, as well as one of each kind located in vicinity of the exit of same.

Cite: B-24 Hazardous Materials and Explosives

Oceanographic research vessels shall comply with detailed requirements of 46 CFR Part 194 for stowage, labeling, handling, use, and control of explosives and other hazardous materials.

http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_08/46cfr194_08.html

Cite: B-25 Explosive Handling Plan

- a) It shall be the responsibility of the master to have prepared, signed, and prominently posted in conspicuous locations, operating procedures, plans, and safety precautions for all operations involving the use of explosives.
- b) The operating procedures referred to in paragraph (a) of this section shall include and set forth the special duties and stations of appropriate qualified persons for various operations involving the

use of explosives. Assignment of such persons shall be commensurate with their experience and training.

- c) A copy of the operating procedures, plans and safety precautions required by paragraph (a) of this section and all subsequent changes or revisions shall be forwarded to the Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection, issuing the certificate of inspection for review.

Cite: B-26 Magazine Vans and Magazine Chests

- 1) Magazine vans and magazine chests carried on oceanographic research vessels shall meet the arrangement, construction, stowage, labeling, ventilation and fire protection system-sprinkler system requirements of 46 CFR Subpart 194.10
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_08/46cfr194_08.html
- 2) Magazine vans are subject to normal plan submission procedures and initial construction inspection.

Cite: B-27 Portable Vans and Tanks

- 1) Portable vans and tanks, including temporary structures, which may be carried on oceanographic research vessels shall meet the design, construction, stowage and labeling requirements of 46 CFR Subpart 195.11:
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_08/46cfr195_08.html
- 2) Accommodation, power and chemical stores vans are subject to normal plan submission procedures and initial and periodic inspection.

Cite: B-28 Weight Handling Gear

- 1) Weight handling gear installed on an oceanographic research vessel, with the exception of gear for lifesaving equipment, shall be certified in accordance with the ABS "Guide for the Certification of Lifting Appliances" as appropriate for the type of weight handling gear provided.

As an alternative, evidence of approval by the International Cargo Gear Bureau may be submitted.

Cite: B-29 Fire Axes

Each vessel must carry at least the number of fire axes as shown in the table below and these must be distributed throughout the spaces available to persons on board to be readily available in case of emergency.

Regulatory gross tons		Number of axes
Over	Not over	
	50	1
50	200	2
200	500	4
500	1,000	6
1,000		8

IX. RECORD OF REVISIONS

Introduction	Updated to indicate inclusion of Subchapter L. Also revised applicability criteria for Supplement, i.e., Item G regarding Automation deleted (see Cite 4-9-1/1.)	1 Jan. 2002
Section I		1 Jan. 2002
General	Cite references in the Table of Contents revised to agree with 2002 Edition of the Under 90M Rules.	
1-1-5/1	New cite to clarify requirements for cargo gear.	
4-3-3/11	New cite to clarify that full follow-up control is required for steering gear. This change brings Under 90M (295 ft) Supplement in line with same change made to Steel Vessel Rule (SVR) Supplement.	
4-4-2/7	New cite added to clarify plastic pipe & components must be USCG approved. Brings Under 90M Supplement in line with same change made to SVR Supplement.	
4-4-2/11	Cite revised to reflect changes in USCG requirements for valves employing resilient material and to agree with same change to SVR Supplement.	
4-4-7/3.1	New cite to clarify that arrangements permitted by this Rule are not acceptable on U.S. flag vessels. Clarification added regarding need for remote operation of cargo tank valves. This change brings the Under 90M Supplement in line with SVR Supplement.	
4-4-7/5.5	New cite to clarify that arrangements permitted by this Rule are not acceptable on U.S. flag vessels. This change brings the Under 90M Supplement in line with SVR Supplement.	
4-4-7/5.19	Item g revised to clarify the requirement for oxygen measurements (based on same change top SVR Supplement).	
4-5-1/3.5	Cite revised to clarify material requirements based on same change to SVR Supplement.	
4-6-3/11	First paragraph revised to clarify that either NEC or IEC standards for installations in hazardous areas may be followed, i.e., it is not necessary to comply with both.	
4-6-4/13	Cite revised to recognize USCG acceptance of IEC 92-350 series cables.	
4-9-1/1 (SVR)	New cite to clarify the automation requirements by basing the criteria on the level of manning intended for the propulsion machinery space.	

4-9-3/1, 4-9-3.3 4-9-3/9, 4-9-3/15.5.1 (SVR)	New cites providing additional USCG requirements which supplement ABS ACC requirements.
4-9-3/15.5.2 (SVR)	Cite revised to include additional USCG requirements for fire pump control & pressure monitoring. Also made applicable for ACC.
5-1-1/1.13 (SVR)	Updated cite to indicated USCG approval for high velocity vent valves. Additionally, required approval for pressure vacuum valves clarified.
5-8-5/1 (SVR)	Updated cite to indicate that safety relief valves for liquefied compressed gas service are to be USCG approved. Additionally, required approval for cargo containment systems and piping systems carrying nitrogen clarified.
6/5.5 (PVG)	Cite revised to make reference to the ABS Passenger Vessel Guide.
Section II	1 Jan. 2002
II-2/4.7.2	Cite revised to clarify hydrant and hose arrangements to agree with USCG requirements.
II-2/4.8.4	Cite revised to clarify required approval for nozzles.
II-2/5	Cite revised to clarify required approval for fixed gas extinguishing systems.
II-2/5.2	Requirement addressing release time for CO2 system deleted as it is not applicable to cargo spaces and the machinery space requirement is covered by SOLAS.
II-2/6	Cite revised to clarify required approval for fire extinguishers.
II-2/7	Cite revised to clarify fire detection and fire extinguishing requirements for incinerator spaces.
II-2/12	Cite revised to clarify that compliance with SOLAS and NFPA 13 required with the higher standard prevailing.
II-2/13	Cite revised to eliminate the battery capacity requirements as USCG requirements were harmonized with SOLAS. Additionally, the cite was revised to clarify required approval for fixed fire detection and alarm systems.
II-2/61	Cite revised to clarify required approval for fixed foam systems.
VI 6.1 &	Cites III/48 & III/48.2 revised to reflect SOLAS.
VI 6.1.2.8 (LSA Code)	Amendment creating the LSA Code.

Section III		1 Jan. 2002
B.6m	Deleted as the requirement for open front toilet seat is no longer in CFR.	
Section VI		1 Jan. 2002
III/21	Regulation number of Cite III/20 changed to III/21 per SOLAS Amendments.	
III/22	Regulation number of Cite III/21 changed to III/22 per SOLAS Amendments.	
III/22.3	Regulation number of Cite III/21.3 changed to III/22.3 per SOLAS Amendments.	
III/22.4.1.2	Regulation number of Cite III/21.4.2.2 changed to III/22.4.1.2 per SOLAS Amendments.	
III/23	Regulation number of Cite III/22 changed to III/23 per SOLAS Amendments.	
Section VIII		25 Oct. 2002
VIII	New section incorporates the OSV's addendum additional requirements.	
II/44	Added "A60" construction for space around the emergency source of power.	
IV	Added revised check sheets.	
Introduction		
Introduction-1	Revised Title to reflect applicability to include vessels certificated for International Voyages.	
Introduction-2	Revised applicability of Supplement.	
Introduction-3	Expanded guidance regarding equivalency evaluation. Correction of Chapter 32 to 9.	
Introduction 4	Re-Flagging wording revised to reflect requirements.	
Introduction-5	Reportable Casualty re-paragraphed.	
Section I		
3-3-1/3.1	Revised intact stability to include vessels for re-flagging.	
3-3-1/3.3	Cargo vessels over 80 m (262 ft) when changing US Flag must meet the probabilistic damage stability regulations.	

Section II

II-2/4.7.2 Revised from one hose to two hoses.

Section III

33 CFR 151.27 Added Pages III-ii, III-12, III-15 Shipboard oil pollution
Emergency Plan requirements.

Section VIII

10 Mar. 2003

A-3 Revised Carriage of NLS.

Section I Deleted Cites 4-6-2/7, 9, 13.1.3, 15; 4-6-3/114-6-4/7.11.1,
7.11.4,13,13, 7/31, 4-6-6/1.

4-6-4/7.15.4 Reference to Main AC Switchboards deleted.

Section II Entire section “General, Equipment Approvals” replaced.

New section added “Fire Equipment and Arrangements.”

Added approval series 160.175, 160.176, 161.110, Deleted ****
Deleted 161.010.

II-2/5.2 Revised last two paragraphs relative to the SOLAS Reg. to
10.4.1.1.1 and 20.6.1.1

Under “Carbon Dioxide Storage” deleted last sentence; II/6 under
“Fire Extinguishers” replaced approved with type-approved.

II-2/10 First sentence rewritten for clarity.

II-2/56.6 Deleted since part of SOLAS.

III-4 Original wording replaced with new paragraphs.

III-17 Revised to 18.

III-27.3 Revised to 32.3.

Added/inserted for each person and regardless if it has totally
enclosed lifeboats.

III/41 Revised to 33, revised Cite III/34 LSA Code 6.1.2.9, 6.1.2.

22 Apr. 2003

Section II Revised, corrected and clarified as per USCG letter dated
14 May 03.
General Equipment Approval changed Union to Community,
MarED to MED.

II-2/45	Changed .087 radius to 50°.	
III/4 160.132	Added “if davits for rescue boat***”.	
II-2/37.1.3	Revised to 20.6, Cite II-2/37.1.3 and 37.1.6.3 to 20.6 and 20.3.1.3.	
II-2/28	Revised to 13 and changed applicable cites in wording as per SOLAS 2000 Amendments.	
Introduction 1	Added subchapter “L.”	
Addendum	Cite A3 revised to include all CFR referenced regulation cites.	
Section VIII		20 May 2003
	Deleted check sheet H/NLS-OSV added references.	
	Cite III/4 added 160.115 “if winches for rescue boat***”.	
	Revised Cite II-2/44 to 9.2.3.3. II-2/45 to 13, II-2/61 to 10.4 and FSS Code Ch. 14.	
	Added wording to Cite A-3 from USCG Reg. 153.470-491 for clarity.	
		23 May 2003
Addendum	Revised/added all references throughout.	5 Jun. 2003
Section II	Revised all SOLAS Consolidated Ed cites to SOLAS 2000 Amendment cites.	9 Jun. 2003
Contents	Revised Sections, added Section VIII Subchapter U, renumbered Sections.	8 Aug. 2009
Introduction - 1	Updated revised 2nd paragraph, added Subchapter U.	
Introduction - 2	Revised added section VIII, minor corrections.	
Introduction - 6	Minor corrections 1st paragraph.	
Introduction - 7	Minor changes.	
Introduction - 8	Revised how to handle the Form 835.	
Introduction - 9	Drydocking inspection intervals for passenger vessels revised.	
Introduction - 10	Minor revision last sentence.	
Table I	Revised numerous Cites and headings and added new headings.	
3-3-1/3.1	Revised and corrected IMO resolution.	

4-4-1/1	Revised heading.
4-4-2/7	Revised requirement for plastic pipes.
4-4-2/11	Revised paragraph relative to Valves at vital piping.
4-6-2/5.9, 5.16	Added use of emergency generator in port, added last sentence.
4-6-2/3.1.6	Added new cite relative to time and connection of emergency generator to switchboard.
4-6-6/9.3	Revised reference rule cite.
4-9-2/5	Added new cite relative to starting capability of less than 50 percent alarm.
4-9-2/1&3	Revised heading, added application.
4-9-3/13.9.1 4-9-4/3.7,15.1, 4-8-2/3.11 (SVR)	Minor changes.
4-9-3/15.5.2 (SVR)	Added reference cite.
	Added “C” to all Part 5 cites.
6./5.5	Revised reference cite.
Section II	Index revised all cites.
Section II	New Equipment Approval list for ships.
II-1/45	New – Precaution against electrical shock.
	Revised all regulation numbering to latest SOLAS Regulations.
II-2/7.4	New Regulation.
II-2/9.2.3.3	Wording revised in its entirety.
Section III	New Table added for Navigation Equipment Approvals for Ships.
II-2/10.4 & FSS Code 5.2.2	1st paragraph revised; Controls 1st paragraph last deleted; 3rd paragraph last chapter sentence deleted.
II-2/10.4.1.1.3, 10.5 & FSS Code Chapter 7	1st paragraph wording revised in its entirety; 4th line from end be USCG approved.
III/4	2nd paragraph revised in its entirety; Line item 161.112 revised.

46 CFR 63.25-9	New.	
Section VII	Revised Subchapter L (OSV).	
Section VIII	New Subchapter U (Research Vessels).	
Section IX	Revision Record updated.	
Section Intro to IX	Incorporated USCG Comments AJG1 to AJG17. Revised units to both Metric and English units.	8 Dec. & 10 Dec. 2009
Section Intro to IX	Incorporated USCG Comments AJG1 to AJG16.	17 May 2010
Section II-1/45	Added paragraph USCG Letter CG-522 as per USCG Comments Part 3.	21 Jun. 2010
Part IV.2.b	ACP Statutory Surveys Checksheet changed Section to B1.P.2 as per USCG Comments Part 3.	21 Jun. 2010
Section VII	Cite A2 added Paragraph (2) as per USCG Comments Part 3.	21 Jun. 2010
Section II-2/9.2.3.3	Revised first sentence for clearer interpretation	01 Jul. 2010