



ASSEMBLY - 16th session
Agenda item 10

IMO

RESOLUTION A.649(16)

adopted on 19 October 1989

CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF MOBILE
OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS, 1989

THE ASSEMBLY,

RECALLING Article 15(j) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Assembly in relation to regulations and guidelines concerning maritime safety,

NOTING that mobile offshore drilling units continue to be moved and operated internationally,

RECOGNIZING that the design criteria for such units are often quite different from those of conventional ships and that, by virtue of this, the application of international conventions, such as the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended, is inappropriate in respect of mobile offshore drilling units,

RECALLING that when the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Offshore Drilling Units (MODU Code) was adopted in 1979 by resolution A.414(XI) it was recognized that the design technology of mobile offshore drilling units was rapidly evolving and that new features of mobile offshore drilling units would be introduced to improve technical and safety standards,

RECALLING ALSO that the Maritime Safety Committee was authorized to amend the Code as necessary after due consultations with the relevant organizations, as the Committee deemed necessary,

NOTING that since the 1979 edition of the MODU Code was adopted there have been a number of tragic MODU casualties which have emphasized the need for a review of the international safety standards developed by the Organization,

HAVING CONSIDERED the recommendation made by the Maritime Safety Committee at its fifty-seventh session,

W/3225e

1. ADOPTS the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 1989 (1989 MODU Code), the text of which is set out in the Annex to this resolution, which supersedes the existing MODU Code adopted by Assembly resolution A.414(XI) for mobile offshore drilling units whose keels are laid or which are at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 May 1991;
2. INVITES all Governments concerned:
 - (a) to take appropriate steps to give effect to the Code;
 - (b) to consider the Code as an equivalent, for purposes of application to mobile offshore drilling units, to the technical requirements of the above-mentioned Conventions;
 - (c) to inform IMO of measures taken in this respect;
3. AUTHORIZES the Maritime Safety Committee to amend the 1989 MODU Code, when appropriate, taking into consideration the developing design and safety features after due consultation with appropriate organizations.

ANNEX

CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF
MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS, 1989

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PREAMBLE

1 This Code has been developed to provide an international standard for mobile offshore drilling units of new construction which will facilitate the international movement and operation of these units and ensure a level of safety for such units, and for personnel on board, equivalent to that required by the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended, and the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, for conventional ships engaged on international voyages.

2 Throughout the development of the Code, it was recognized that it must be based upon sound design and engineering principles and experience gained from operating such units; it was further recognized that design technology of mobile offshore drilling units is not only a complex technology but is rapidly evolving and that the Code should not remain static but be re-evaluated and revised as necessary. To this end the Organization will periodically review the Code, taking into account both experience and future development.

3 Any existing unit which complies with the provisions of this Code should be considered eligible for issuance of a certificate in accordance with this Code.

4 The Code is not intended to prohibit the use of an existing unit simply because its design, construction and equipment do not conform to the requirements of this Code. Many existing mobile offshore drilling units have operated successfully and safely for extended periods of time and their operating history should be considered in evaluating their suitability to conduct international operations.

5 The coastal State may permit any unit designed to a lower standard than that of the Code to engage in operations having taken account of the local environmental conditions. Any such unit should, however, comply with safety requirements which in the opinion of the coastal State are adequate for the intended operation and ensure the overall safety of the unit and the personnel on board.

6 The Code does not include requirements for the drilling of subsea wells or the procedures for their control. Such drilling operations are subject to control by the coastal State.

CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF
MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS, 1989

CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 1989, hereinafter referred to as the Code, is to recommend design criteria, construction standards and other safety measures for mobile offshore drilling units so as to minimize the risk to such units, to the personnel on board and to the environment.

1.2 Application

1.2.1 The Code applies to mobile offshore drilling units as defined in 1.3.1 to 1.3.4, the keels of which are laid or which are at a similar stage of construction on or after 1 May 1991.

1.2.2 The coastal State may impose additional requirements regarding the operation of industrial systems not dealt with by the Code.

1.3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Code, unless expressly provided otherwise, the terms used therein have the meanings defined in the following paragraphs.

1.3.1 Mobile offshore drilling unit or unit is a vessel capable of engaging in drilling operations for the exploration for or exploitation of resources beneath the sea-bed such as liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons, sulphur or salt.

1.3.2 Surface unit is a unit with a ship- or barge-type displacement hull of single or multiple hull construction intended for operation in the floating condition.

1.3.3 Self-elevating unit is a unit with movable legs capable of raising its hull above the surface of the sea.

1.3.4 Column-stabilized unit is a unit with the main deck connected to the underwater hull or footings by columns or caissons.

1.3.5 Administration means the Government of the State whose flag the unit is entitled to fly.

1.3.6 Coastal State means the Government of the State exercising administrative control over the drilling operations of the unit.

1.3.7 Organization means the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

1.3.8 Certificate means Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit Safety Certificate.

1.3.9 1974 SOLAS Convention means the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended.

1.3.10 1966 Load Line Convention means the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966.

1.3.11 Mode of operation means a condition or manner in which a unit may operate or function while on location or in transit. The modes of operation of a unit include the following:

- .1 Operating conditions - conditions wherein a unit is on location for the purpose of conducting drilling operations, and combined environmental and operational loadings are within the appropriate design limits established for such operations. The unit may be either afloat or supported on the sea-bed, as applicable.
- .2 Severe storm conditions - conditions wherein a unit may be subjected to the most severe environmental loading for which the unit is designed. Drilling operations are assumed to have been discontinued due to the severity of the environmental loading. The unit may be either afloat or supported on the sea-bed, as applicable.
- .3 Transit conditions - conditions wherein a unit is moving from one geographical location to another.

1.3.12 Freeboard is the distance measured vertically downwards amidships from the upper edge of the deck line to the upper edge of the related load line.

1.3.13 Length (L) means 96% of the total length on a waterline at 85% of the least moulded depth (D) measured from the top of the keel, or the length from the foreside of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock on that waterline, if that be greater. In units designed with a rake of keel the waterline on which this length is measured should be parallel to the designed waterline.

1.3.14 Weathertight means that in any sea conditions water will not penetrate into the unit.

1.3.15 Watertight means the capability of preventing the passage of water through the structure in any direction under a head of water for which the surrounding structure is designed.

1.3.16 Downflooding means any flooding of the interior of any part of the buoyant structure of a unit through openings which cannot be closed watertight or weathertight, as appropriate, in order to meet the intact or damage stability criteria, or which are required for operational reasons to be left open.

1.3.17 Normal operational and habitable conditions means:

- .1 conditions under which the unit as a whole, its machinery, services, means and aids ensuring safe navigation when under way, safety when in the industrial mode, fire and flooding safety, internal and external communications and signals, means of escape and winches for rescue boats, as well as the means of ensuring the minimum comfortable conditions of habitability, are in working order and functioning normally; and
- .2 drilling operations.

1.3.18 Gas-tight door is a solid, close-fitting door designed to resist the passage of gas under normal atmospheric conditions.

1.3.19 Main source of electrical power is a source intended to supply electrical power for all services necessary for maintaining the unit in normal operational and habitable conditions.

1.3.20 Dead ship condition is the condition under which the main propulsion plant, boilers and auxiliaries are not in operation due to the absence of power.

1.3.21 Main switchboard is a switchboard directly supplied by the main source of electrical power and intended to distribute electrical energy to the unit's services.

1.3.22 Emergency switchboard is a switchboard which, in the event of failure of the main system of electrical power supply, is directly supplied by the emergency source of electrical power and/or the transitional source of emergency power and is intended to distribute electrical energy to the emergency services.

1.3.23 Emergency source of electrical power is a source of electrical power intended to supply the necessary services in the event of failure of the main source of electrical power.

1.3.24 Main steering gear is the machinery, the steering gear power units, if any, and ancillary equipment and the means of applying torque to the rudder stock, e.g. tiller or quadrant, necessary for effecting movement of the rudder for the purpose of steering the unit under normal service conditions.

1.3.25 Auxiliary steering gear is the equipment which is provided for effecting movement of the rudder for the purpose of steering the unit in the event of failure of the main steering gear.

1.3.26 Steering gear power unit means, in the case of:

- .1 electric steering gear, an electric motor and its associated electrical equipment;
- .2 electrohydraulic steering gear, an electric motor and its associated electrical equipment and connected pump;
- .3 other hydraulic gear, a driving engine and connected pump.

1.3.27 Maximum ahead service speed is the greatest speed which the unit is designed to maintain in service at sea at its deepest sea-going draught.

1.3.28 Maximum astern speed is the speed which it is estimated the unit can attain at the designed maximum astern power at its deepest sea-going draught.

1.3.29 Machinery spaces of category A are all spaces which contain internal combustion-type machinery used either:

- .1 for main propulsion; or
- .2 for other purposes where such machinery has in the aggregate a total power of not less than 375 kW;

or which contain any oil-fired boiler or oil fuel unit; and trunks to such spaces.

1.3.30 Machinery spaces are all machinery spaces of category A and all other spaces containing propelling machinery, boilers and other fired processes, oil fuel units, steam and internal combustion engines, generators and major electrical machinery, oil filling stations, refrigerating, stabilizing, ventilation and air-conditioning machinery and similar spaces; and trunks to such spaces.

1.3.31 Control stations are those spaces in which the unit's radio or main navigating equipment or the emergency source of power is located or where the fire recording or fire control equipment or the dynamical positioning control system is centralized or where a fire-extinguishing system serving various locations is situated. In the case of column-stabilized units a centralized ballast control station is a "control station". However, for purposes of the application of chapter 9, the space where the emergency source of power is located is not considered as being a control station.

1.3.32 Hazardous areas are all those areas where, due to the possible presence of a flammable atmosphere arising from the drilling operations, the use without proper consideration of machinery or electrical equipment may lead to fire hazard or explosion.

1.3.33 Enclosed spaces are spaces delineated by floors, bulkheads and/or decks which may have doors or windows.

1.3.34 Semi-enclosed locations are locations where natural conditions of ventilation are notably different from those on open decks due to the presence of structures such as roofs, windbreaks and bulkheads and which are so arranged that dispersion of gas may not occur.

1.3.35 Industrial machinery and components are the machinery and components which are used in connection with the drilling operation.

1.3.36 Non-combustible material* means a material which neither burns nor gives off flammable vapours in sufficient quantity for self-ignition when heated to approximately 750°C, this being determined to the satisfaction of the Administration by an established test procedure**. Any other material is a combustible material.

1.3.37 A standard fire test is a test as defined in regulation II-2/3.2 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

1.3.38 "A" class divisions are those divisions as defined in regulation II-2/3.3 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

* If a material passes the test as specified in resolution A.270(VIII) it should be considered as "non-combustible" even if it consists of a mixture of inorganic and organic substances. (Interpretation approved by the MSC at its forty-sixth session, SLS.14/Circ.17.)

** Reference is made to the Improved recommendation on test method for qualifying marine construction materials as non-combustible, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.472(XII).

1.3.39 "B" class divisions are those divisions as defined in regulation II-2/3.4 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

1.3.40 "C" class divisions are divisions constructed of approved non-combustible materials. They need meet neither requirements relative to the passage of smoke and flame nor limitations relative to the temperature rise.

1.3.41 Steel or equivalent material. Where the words "steel or equivalent material" occur, "equivalent material" means any non-combustible material which, by itself or due to insulation provided, has structural and integrity properties equivalent to steel at the end of the applicable standard fire test (e.g. aluminium alloy with appropriate insulation).

1.3.42 Low flame spread means that the surface thus described will adequately restrict the spread of flame, this being determined to the satisfaction of the Administration by an established test procedure.

1.3.43 Continuous "B" class ceilings or linings are those "B" class ceilings or linings which terminate only at an "A" or "B" class division.

1.3.44 Working spaces are those open or enclosed spaces containing equipment and processes, associated with drilling operations, which are not included in 1.3.30 or 1.3.32.

1.3.45 Accommodation spaces are those used for public spaces, corridors, lavatories, cabins, offices, hospitals, cinemas, games and hobbies rooms, pantries containing no cooking appliances and similar spaces. Public spaces are those portions of the accommodation which are used for halls, dining rooms, lounges and similar permanently enclosed spaces.

1.3.46 Service spaces are those used for galleys, pantries containing cooking appliances, lockers and store-rooms, workshops other than those forming part of the machinery spaces, and similar spaces and trunks to such spaces.

1.3.47 Fuel oil unit is the equipment used for the preparation of oil fuel for delivery to an oil-fired boiler, or equipment used for the preparation for delivery of heated oil to an internal combustion engine, and includes any oil pressure pumps, filters and heaters dealing with oil at a pressure more than 0.18 N/mm².

1.3.48 Survival craft are craft capable of removing persons from a unit to be abandoned and capable of sustaining persons until retrieval is completed.

1.3.49 Rescue boat is an easily manoeuvred power boat capable of rapid launching and adequate for quick recovery of a man overboard and towing a liferaft away from immediate danger.

1.3.50 Diving system is the plant and equipment necessary for the safe conduct of diving operations from a mobile offshore drilling unit.

1.4 Exemptions

An Administration may exempt any unit which embodies features of a novel kind from any of the provisions of the Code the application of which might impede research into the development of such features. Any such unit should, however, comply with safety requirements which, in the opinion of that

Administration, are adequate for the service intended and are such as to ensure the overall safety of the unit. The Administration which allows any such exemption should list such exemptions on the Certificate and communicate to the Organization the particulars, together with the reasons therefor, so that the Organization may circulate the same to other Governments for the information of their officers.

1.5 Equivalents

1.5.1 Where the Code requires that a particular fitting, material, appliance, apparatus, item of equipment or type thereof should be fitted or carried in a unit, or that any particular provision should be made, or any procedure or arrangement should be complied with, the Administration may allow any other fitting, material, appliance, apparatus, item of equipment or type thereof to be fitted or carried, or any other provision, procedure or arrangement to be made in that unit, if it is satisfied by trial thereof or otherwise that such fitting, material, appliance, apparatus, item of equipment or type thereof or that any particular provision, procedure or arrangement is at least as effective as that required by the Code.

1.5.2 When an Administration so allows any fitting, material, appliance, apparatus, item of equipment or type thereof, or provision, procedure, arrangement, novel design or application to be substituted, it should communicate to the Organization the particulars thereof, together with a report on the evidence submitted, so that the Organization may circulate the same to other Governments for the information of their officers.

1.6 Surveys and certification

1.6.1 Each unit should be subject to the surveys specified below:

- .1 An initial survey before the unit is put into service or before the Certificate required under this section of the Code is issued for the first time, which should include a complete survey of its structure, safety equipment and other equipment, fittings, arrangements and material in so far as the unit is covered by the Code. This survey should be such as to ensure that the structure, equipment, fittings, arrangements and material fully comply with the applicable provisions of the Code.
- .2 Periodical surveys at intervals specified by the Administration, but not exceeding 5 years, which should be such as to ensure that the structure, safety equipment and other equipment, fittings, arrangements and material fully comply with the applicable provisions of the Code. The periodical survey may be carried out while the unit is dry-docked or as otherwise indicated in 1.6.1.5. When the periodical survey is completed within 3 months before the expiration date of the existing Certificate, the new Certificate should be valid for a period of 5 years starting from the date of expiration of the existing Certificate.
- .3 Annual surveys carried out within 3 months before or after each anniversary date of the initial survey. The annual survey should be such as to ensure that the structure, fittings, arrangements, safety equipment and other equipment have been maintained in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Code and are in good working order. The annual surveys should be endorsed on the Certificate issued under the provisions of this section.

- .4 Intermediate surveys be carried out within 3 months before or after the second or third anniversary date of the initial periodic survey, which may take the place of one of the annual surveys, or more frequently as may be specified by the Administration. The intermediate survey should be such as to ensure that the structure, fittings, arrangements, safety equipment and other equipment fully comply with the applicable provisions of the Code and are in good working order. That portion, or portions, of the intermediate survey addressing structure may be carried out during the dry-dock survey. Such intermediate surveys should be endorsed on the Certificate issued under the provisions of this section.
- .5 Dry-dock surveys for the purpose of determining the condition of the outside of the underwater portion of the unit, and those portions of a unit not readily accessible except in dry-dock, carried out twice within any 5-year period. However, the interval between any two dry-dock surveys should not exceed 36 months. An Administration may allow underwater inspections in lieu of dry-docking provided it is satisfied that such inspections are equivalent to a dry-dock survey. Dry-dock surveys or equivalent underwater inspections should be endorsed on the Certificate issued under the provisions of this section.
- .6 As an alternative to the periodical and intermediate surveys addressed in 1.6.1.2 and 1.6.1.4, respectively, the Administration may, at the owner's request, approve a continuous survey programme provided the extent and frequency of such surveys are the same as those of the surveys required by 1.6.1.2 and 1.6.1.4. A copy of the approved continuous survey programme, together with the record of the surveys, should be retained on board the unit and the Certificate issued in accordance with 1.6.4 should be annotated accordingly.
- .7 Radio stations surveys in accordance with 11.10.
- .8 A survey, either general or partial according to the circumstances, should be made every time a defect is discovered or an accident occurs which affects the safety of the unit or whenever any significant repairs or alterations are made. The survey should be such as to ensure that the repairs or alterations have been effectively made, are in all respects satisfactory and fully comply with the applicable provisions of the Code.

1.6.2 These surveys should be carried out by officers of the Administration. The Administration may, however, entrust the surveys either to surveyors nominated for the purpose or to organizations recognized by it. In every case the Administration concerned should fully guarantee the completeness and efficiency of the surveys.

1.6.3 After any survey under this section has been completed no significant change should be made in the structure, equipment, fittings, arrangements or materials covered by the survey, without the sanction of the Administration, except the direct replacement of such equipment and fittings for the purpose of repair or maintenance.

1.6.4 A Certificate may be issued, after survey in accordance with this section, either by officers of the Administration or by any person or organization duly authorized by it. In every case the Administration assumes full responsibility for the Certificate.

1.6.5 The Certificate should be drawn up in the official language of the issuing country in the form corresponding to the model given in the appendix to the Code. If the language used is neither English nor French, the text should include a translation into one of these languages.

1.6.6 Any exemptions granted under 1.4 should be clearly noted on the Certificate.

1.6.7 A Certificate should be issued for a period specified by the Administration but not exceeding 5 years from the date of issue.

1.6.8 No extension of the 5-year period of validity of the Certificate should be permitted.

1.6.9 A Certificate should cease to be valid if significant alterations have been made in the construction, equipment, fittings, arrangements or material specified by the Code without the sanction of the Administration, except the direct replacement of such equipment or fittings for the purpose of repair or maintenance, or if surveys as specified by the Administration under the provisions of 1.6.1 are not carried out.

1.6.10 A Certificate issued to a unit should cease to be valid upon transfer of such a unit to the flag of another country.

1.6.11 The privileges of the Code may not be claimed in favour of any unit unless it holds a valid Certificate.

1.7 Control

1.7.1 Every unit holding a Certificate issued under 1.6 is subject, while under the jurisdiction of other Governments, to control by officers duly authorized by such Governments in so far as this control is directed towards verifying that there is on board a valid Certificate. Such Certificate should be accepted unless there are clear grounds for believing that the condition of the unit or its equipment does not correspond substantially with the particulars of that Certificate and the operating manual. In that case, the officer carrying out the control may take such steps as will allow the unit to operate on a temporary basis without undue risk to the unit and the personnel on board. In the event of this control giving rise to intervention of any kind, the officer carrying out the control should inform the Administration or the Consul of the country in which the unit is registered in writing forthwith of all the circumstances in which intervention was deemed to be necessary, and the facts should be reported to the Organization.

1.7.2 Notwithstanding 1.7.1, the provisions of 1.6 are without prejudice to any rights of the coastal State under international law to impose its own requirements relating to the regulation, surveying and inspection of units engaged, or intending to engage, in the exploration for or exploitation of the natural resources of those parts of the sea-bed and subsoil over which that State is entitled to exercise sovereign rights.

1.8 Casualties

Each Administration should supply the Organization with pertinent information concerning the findings of investigations of any casualty occurring to any of its units subject to the provisions of the Code. No reports or recommendations of the Organization based upon such information should disclose the identity or nationality of the units concerned or in any manner fix or imply responsibility upon any unit or person.

1.9 Review of the Code

1.9.1 The Code will be reviewed by the Organization as necessary to consider the revision of existing provisions and the formulation of provisions for new developments in design, equipment or technology.

1.9.2 Where a new development in design, equipment or technology has been found acceptable to an Administration, that Administration may submit particulars of such development to the Organization for consideration of its incorporation into the Code.

CHAPTER 2 - CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTH AND MATERIALS

2.1 General

2.1.1 Administrations should take appropriate action to ensure uniformity in the implementation and application of the provisions of this chapter.

2.1.2 The review and approval of the design of each unit should be carried out by officers of the Administration. However, the Administration may entrust this function to certifying authorities nominated for this purpose or to organizations recognized by it. In every case the Administration concerned should fully guarantee the completeness and efficiency of the design evaluation.

2.2 Design loads

2.2.1 The modes of operation for each unit are to be investigated using realistic loading conditions including gravity loading with relevant environmental loading. The following environmental considerations should be included where applicable: wind, wave, current, ice, sea-bed conditions, temperature, fouling, and earthquake.

2.2.2 Where possible, the above design environmental conditions should be based upon significant data with a period of recurrence of at least 50 years for the most severe anticipated environment.

2.2.3 Results from relevant model tests may be used to substantiate or amplify calculations.

2.2.4 Limiting design data for each mode of operation should be stated in the operating manual.

Wind loading

2.2.5 Sustained and gust wind velocities, as relevant, should be considered when determining wind loading. Pressures and resultant forces should be calculated by the method referred to in 3.2 or by some other method to the satisfaction of the Administration.

Wave loading

2.2.6 Design wave criteria should be described by design wave energy spectra or deterministic design waves having appropriate shape and size. Consideration should be given to waves of lesser height, where, due to their period, the effects on structural elements may be greater.

2.2.7 The wave forces utilized in the design analysis should include the effects of immersion, heeling and accelerations due to motion. Theories used for the calculation of wave forces and the selection of coefficients should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

Current loading

2.2.8 Consideration should be given to the interaction of current and waves. Where necessary, the two should be superimposed by adding the current velocity vectorially to the wave particle velocity. The resultant velocity should be used in calculating the structural loading due to current and waves.

Loading due to vortex shedding

2.2.9 Consideration should be given to loading induced in structural members due to vortex shedding.

Deck loading

2.2.10 A loading plan should be prepared to the satisfaction of the Administration showing the maximum design uniform and concentrated deck loading for each area for each mode of operation.

Other loadings

2.2.11 Other relevant loadings should be determined in a manner to the satisfaction of the Administration.

2.3 Structural analysis

2.3.1 Sufficient loading conditions for all modes of operation should be analysed to enable the critical design cases for all principal structural components to be evaluated. This design analysis should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

2.3.2 The scantlings should be determined on the basis of criteria which combine, in a rational manner, the individual stress components in each structural element. The allowable stresses should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

2.3.3 Local stresses, including stresses caused by circumferential loading on tubular members, should be added to primary stresses in evaluating combined stress levels.

2.3.4 The buckling strength of structural members should be evaluated where appropriate.

2.3.5 Where deemed necessary by the Administration, a fatigue analysis based on intended operating areas or environments should be provided.

2.3.6 The effect of notches, local stress concentrations and other stress raisers should be allowed for in the design of primary structural elements.

2.3.7 Where possible, structural joints should not be designed to transmit primary tensile stresses through the thickness of plates integral with the joint. Where such joints are unavoidable, the plate material properties and inspection procedures selected to prevent lamellar tearing should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

2.4 Special considerations for surface units

2.4.1 The required strength of the unit should be maintained in way of the drilling well, and particular attention should be given to the transition between fore-and-aft members. The plating of the well should also be suitably stiffened to prevent damage when the unit is in transit.

2.4.2 Consideration should be given to the scantlings necessary to maintain strength in way of large hatches.

2.4.3 The structure in way of components of the position mooring system such as fairleads and winches should be designed to withstand the stresses imposed when a mooring line is loaded to its breaking strength.

2.5 Special considerations for self-elevating units

2.5.1 The hull strength should be evaluated in the elevated position for the specified environmental conditions with maximum gravity loads aboard and with the unit supported by all legs. The distribution of these loads in the hull structure should be determined by a method of rational analysis. Scantlings should be calculated on the basis of this analysis, but should not be less than those required for other modes of operation.

2.5.2 The unit should be so designed as to enable the hull to clear the highest design wave including the combined effects of astronomical and storm tides. The minimum clearance may be the lesser of either 1.2 m or 10% of the combined storm tide, astronomical tide and height of the design wave above the mean low water level.

2.5.3 Legs should be designed to withstand the dynamic loads which may be encountered by their unsupported length while being lowered to the bottom, and also to withstand the shock of bottom contact due to wave action on the hull. The maximum design motions, sea state and bottom conditions for operations to raise or lower the hull should be clearly stated in the operating manual.

2.5.4 When evaluating leg stresses with the unit in the elevated position, the maximum overturning moment on the unit due to the most adverse combination of applicable environmental and gravity loadings should be considered.

2.5.5 Legs should be designed for the most severe environmental transit conditions anticipated including wind moments, gravity moments and accelerations resulting from unit motions. The Administration should be provided with calculations, an analysis based on model tests, or a combination of both. Acceptable transit conditions should be included in the operating manual. For some transit conditions, it may be necessary to reinforce or support the legs, or to remove sections to ensure their structural integrity.

2.5.6 Structural members which transmit loads between the legs and the hull should be designed for the maximum loads transmitted and so arranged as to diffuse the loads into the hull structure.

2.5.7 When a mat is utilized to transmit the bottom bearing loads, attention should be given to the attachment of the legs so that the loads are diffused into the mat.

2.5.8 Where tanks in the mat are not open to the sea, the scantlings should be based on a design head using the maximum water depth and tidal effects.

2.5.9 Mats should be designed to withstand the loads encountered during lowering including the shock of bottom contact due to wave action on the hull.

2.5.10 The effect of possible scouring action (loss of bottom support) should be considered. The effect of skirt plates, where provided, should be given special consideration.

2.5.11 Except for those units utilizing a bottom mat, the capability should be provided to pre-load each leg to the maximum applicable combined load after initial positioning at a site. The pre-loading procedures should be included in the operating manual.

2.5.12 Deckhouses located near the side shell of a unit may be required to have scantlings similar to those of an unprotected house front. Other deckhouses should have scantlings suitable for their size, function and location.

2.6 Special considerations for column-stabilized units

2.6.1 Unless deck structures are designed for wave impact, a clearance acceptable to the Administration should be maintained between passing wave crests and the deck structure. The Administration should be provided with model test data, reports on past operating experience with similar configurations or calculations showing that adequate provision is made to maintain this clearance.

2.6.2 For units operating while supported by the sea-bed the clearance required in 2.5.2 should be maintained.

2.6.3 The structural arrangement of the upper hull is to be considered with regard to the structural integrity of the unit after the assumed failure of any primary girder. The Administration may require a structural analysis showing satisfactory protection against overall collapse of the unit after such an assumed failure when exposed to environmental loading corresponding to a one-year return period for the intended area of operation.

2.6.4 The scantlings of the upper structure should not be less than those required for the loading shown in the deck loading plan.

2.6.5 When an approved mode of operation or damage condition in accordance with the stability requirements allows the upper structure to become waterborne, special consideration should be given to the resulting structural loading.

2.6.6 The scantlings of columns, lower hulls and footings should be based on the evaluation of hydrostatic pressure loading and combined loading including wave and current considerations.

2.6.7 Where a column, lower hull or footing is a part of the overall structural frame of a unit, consideration should also be given to stresses resulting from deflections due to the applicable combined loading.

2.6.8 Particular consideration should be given to structural arrangements and details in areas subject to high local loading resulting from, for example, external damage, wave impact, partially filled tanks or bottom bearing operations.

2.6.9 When a unit is designed for operations while supported by the sea-bed, the footings should be designed to withstand the shock of bottom contact due to wave action on the hull. Such units should also be evaluated for the effects of possible scouring action (loss of bottom support). The effect of skirt plates, where provided, should be given special consideration.

2.6.10 The structure in way of components of the position mooring system such as fairleads and winches should be designed to withstand the stresses imposed when a mooring line is loaded to its breaking strength.

2.6.11 Bracing members should be designed to make the structure effective against applicable combined loading and, when the unit is supported by the sea-bed, against the possibility of uneven bottom bearing loading. Bracing

members should also be investigated, where applicable, for combined stresses including local bending stresses due to buoyancy, wave forces and current forces.

2.6.12 The unit's structure should be able to withstand the loss of any slender bracing member without causing overall collapse when exposed to environmental loading corresponding to a one-year return period for the intended area of operation.

2.6.13 Where applicable, consideration should be given to local stresses caused by wave impact.

2.6.14 Where bracings are watertight they should be designed to prevent collapse from hydrostatic pressure. Underwater bracing should normally be made watertight and have a leak detection system to make it possible to detect fatigue cracks at an early stage.

2.6.15 Consideration should be given to the need for ring frames to maintain stiffness and shape in tubular bracing members.

2.7 Fatigue analysis

2.7.1 The possibility of fatigue damage due to cyclic loading should be considered in the design of self-elevating and column-stabilized units.

2.7.2 The fatigue analysis should be based on the intended mode and area of operations to be considered in the unit's design.

2.7.3 The fatigue analysis should take into account the intended design life and the accessibility of individual structural members for inspection.

2.8 Materials

Units should be constructed from steel or other suitable material having properties acceptable to the Administration.

2.9 Construction portfolio

A construction portfolio should be prepared and a copy placed on board the unit. It should include plans showing the location and extent of application of different grades and strengths of materials, together with a description of the materials and welding procedures employed, and any other relevant construction information. Restrictions or prohibitions regarding repairs or modifications should be included.

2.10 Welding

The welding procedures employed during construction should be to the satisfaction of the Administration. Welders should be qualified in the welding processes and procedures utilized. The selection of welds for testing and the methods utilized should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

2.11 Testing

Upon completion, boundaries of tanks should be tested to the satisfaction of the Administration.

CHAPTER 3 - SUBDIVISION, STABILITY AND FREEBOARD

3.1 Inclining test

3.1.1 An inclining test should be required for the first unit of a design, when the unit is as near to completion as possible, to determine accurately the light ship data (weight and position of centre of gravity).

3.1.2 For successive units which are identical by design, the light ship data of the first unit of the series may be accepted by the Administration in lieu of an inclining test, provided the difference in light ship displacement or position of centre of gravity due to weight changes for minor differences in machinery, outfitting or equipment, confirmed by the results of a deadweight survey, are less than 1% of the values of the light ship displacement and principal horizontal dimensions as determined for the first of the series. Extra care should be given to the detailed weight calculation and comparison with the original unit of a series of column-stabilized, semisubmersible types as these, even though identical by design, are recognized as being unlikely to attain an acceptable similarity of weight or centre of gravity to warrant a waiver of the inclining test.

3.1.3 The results of the inclining test, or deadweight survey and inclining experiment adjusted for weight differences, should be indicated in the operating manual.

3.1.4 A record of all changes to machinery, structure, outfitting and equipment that affect the light ship data, should be maintained in the operating manual or in a light ship data alterations log and be taken into account in daily operations.

3.1.5 For column-stabilized units, a deadweight survey should be conducted at intervals not exceeding 5 years. Where the deadweight survey indicates a change from the calculated light ship displacement in excess of 1% of the operating displacement, an inclining test should be conducted.

3.1.6 The inclining test or deadweight survey should be carried out in the presence of an officer of the Administration, or a duly authorized person or representative of an approved organization.

3.2 Righting moment and heeling moment curves

3.2.1 Curves of righting moments and of wind heeling moments similar to figure 3-1 with supporting calculations should be prepared covering the full range of operating draughts, including those in transit conditions, taking into account the maximum deck cargo and equipment in the most unfavourable position applicable. The righting moment curves and wind heeling moment curves should be related to the most critical axes. Account should be taken of the free surface of liquids in tanks.

3.2.2 Where equipment is of such a nature that it can be lowered and stowed, additional wind heeling moment curves may be required and such data should clearly indicate the position of such equipment.

3.2.3 The curves of wind heeling moments should be drawn for wind forces calculated by the following formula:

$$F = 0.5C_s C_H P V^2 A$$

where:

- F = the wind force (newtons)
- C_s = the shape coefficient depending on the shape of the structural member exposed to the wind (see table 3-1)
- C_H = the height coefficient depending on the height above sea level of the structural member exposed to wind (see table 3-2)
- P = the air mass density (1.222 kg/m³)
- V = the wind velocity (metres per second)
- A = the projected area of all exposed surfaces in either the upright or the heeled condition (square metres)

3.2.4 Wind forces should be considered from any direction relative to the unit and the value of the wind velocity should be as follows:

- .1 In general a minimum wind velocity of 36 m/s (70 knots) for offshore service should be used for normal operating conditions and a minimum wind velocity of 51.5 m/s (100 knots) should be used for the severe storm conditions.
- .2 Where a unit is to be limited in operation to sheltered locations (protected inland waters such as lakes, bays, swamps, rivers, etc.) consideration should be given to a reduced wind velocity of not less than 25.8 m/s (50 knots) for normal operating conditions.

3.2.5 In calculating the projected areas to the vertical plane, the area of surfaces exposed to wind due to heel or trim, such as under-deck surfaces, etc., should be included using the appropriate shape factor. Open truss work may be approximated by taking 30% of the projected block area of both the front and back section, i.e. 60% of the projected area of one side.

3.2.6 In calculating the wind heeling moments, the lever of the wind overturning force should be taken vertically from the centre of pressure of all surfaces exposed to the wind to the centre of lateral resistance of the underwater body of the unit. The unit is to be assumed floating free of mooring restraint.

3.2.7 The wind heeling moment curve should be calculated for a sufficient number of heel angles to define the curve. For ship-shaped hulls the curve may be assumed to vary as the cosine function of vessel heel.

3.2.8 Wind heeling moments derived from wind tunnel tests on a representative model of the unit may be considered as alternatives to the method given in 3.2.3 to 3.2.7. Such heeling moment determination should include lift and drag effects at various applicable heel angles.

TABLE 3-1. VALUES OF THE COEFFICIENT C_S

Shape	C_S
Spherical	0.4
Cylindrical	0.5
Large flat surface (hull, deckhouse, smooth under-deck areas)	1.0
Drilling derrick	1.25
Wires	1.2
Exposed beams and girders under deck	1.3
Small parts	1.4
Isolated shapes (crane, beam, etc.)	1.5
Clustered deck-houses or similar structures	1.1

TABLE 3-2. VALUES OF THE COEFFICIENT C_H

Height above sea level (metres)	C_H
0 - 15.3	1.00
15.3 - 30.5	1.10
30.5 - 46.0	1.20
46.0 - 61.0	1.30
61.0 - 76.0	1.37
76.0 - 91.5	1.43
91.5 - 106.5	1.48
106.5 - 122.0	1.52
122.0 - 137.0	1.56
137.0 - 152.5	1.60
152.5 - 167.5	1.63
167.5 - 183.0	1.67
183.0 - 198.0	1.70
198.0 - 213.5	1.72
213.5 - 228.5	1.75
228.5 - 244.0	1.77
244.0 - 256.0	1.79
above 256	1.80

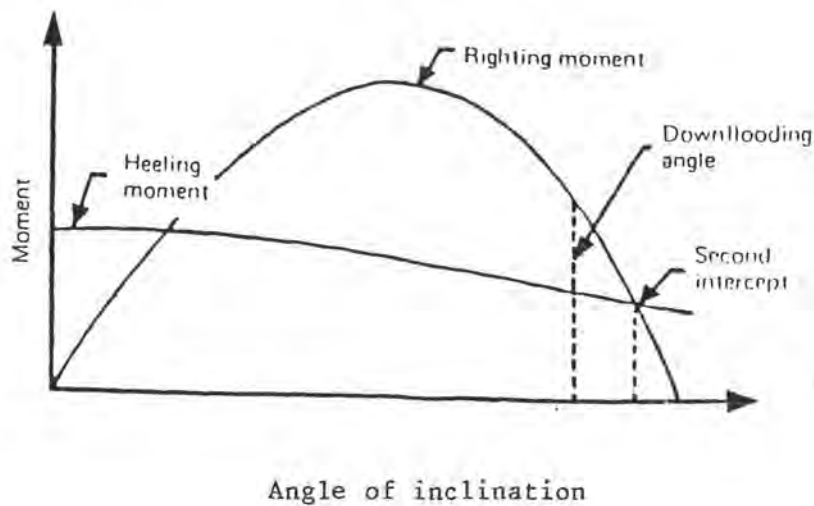


Figure 3-1 - Righting moment and heeling moment curves

3.3 Intact stability criteria

3.3.1 The stability of a unit in each mode of operation should meet the following criteria (see also figure 3-1):

- .1 For surface and self-elevating units the area under the righting moment curve to the second intercept or downflooding angle, whichever is less, should be not less than 40% in excess of the area under the wind heeling moment curve to the same limiting angle.
- .2 For column-stabilized units the area under the righting moment curve to the angle of downflooding should be not less than 30% in excess of the area under the wind heeling moment curve to the same limiting angle.
- .3 The righting moment curve should be positive over the entire range of angles from upright to the second intercept.

3.3.2 Each unit should be capable of attaining a severe storm condition in a period of time consistent with the meteorological conditions. The procedures recommended and the approximate length of time required, considering both operating conditions and transit conditions, should be contained in the operating manual. It should be possible to achieve the severe storm condition without the removal or relocation of solid consumables or other variable load. However, the Administration may permit loading a unit past the point at which solid consumables would have to be removed or relocated to go to severe storm condition under the following conditions, provided the allowable KG requirement is not exceeded:

- .1 in a geographic location where weather conditions annually or seasonally do not become sufficiently severe to require a unit to go to severe storm condition, or

- .2 where a unit is required to support extra deckload for a short period of time that falls well within a period for which the weather forecast is favourable.

The geographic locations, weather conditions and loading conditions in which this is permitted should be identified in the operating manual.

3.3.3 Alternative stability criteria may be considered by the Administration provided an equivalent level of safety is maintained and if they are demonstrated to afford adequate positive initial stability. In determining the acceptability of such criteria, the Administration should consider at least the following and take into account as appropriate:

- .1 environmental conditions representing realistic winds (including gusts) and waves appropriate for world-wide service in various modes of operation;
- .2 dynamic response of a unit. Analysis should include the results of wind tunnel tests, wave tank model tests, and non-linear simulation, where appropriate. Any wind and wave spectra used should cover sufficient frequency ranges to ensure that critical motion responses are obtained;
- .3 potential for flooding taking into account dynamic responses in a seaway;
- .4 susceptibility to capsizing considering the unit's restoration energy and the static inclination due to the mean wind speed and the maximum dynamic response;
- .5 an adequate safety margin to account for uncertainties.

3.4 Subdivision and damage stability

Surface and self-elevating units

3.4.1 The unit should have sufficient freeboard and be subdivided by means of watertight decks and bulkheads to provide sufficient buoyancy and stability to withstand in general the flooding of any one compartment in any operating or transit condition consistent with the damage assumptions set out in 3.5.

3.4.2 The unit should have sufficient reserve stability in a damaged condition to withstand the wind heeling moment based on a wind velocity of 25.8 m/s (50 knots) superimposed from any direction. In this condition the final waterline, after flooding, should be below the lower edge of any downflooding opening.

Column-stabilized units

3.4.3 The unit should have sufficient freeboard and be subdivided by means of watertight decks and bulkheads to provide sufficient buoyancy and stability to withstand a wind heeling moment induced by a wind velocity of 25.8 m/s (50 knots) superimposed from any direction in any operating or transit condition, taking the following considerations into account:

- .1 the angle of inclination after the damage set out in 3.5.10.2 should not be greater than 17°;

- .2 any opening below the final waterline should be made watertight, and openings within 4 m above the final waterline should be made weathertight;
- .3 the righting moment curve, after the damage set out above, should have, from the first intercept to the lesser of the extent of weathertight integrity required by 3.4.3.2 and the second intercept, a range of at least 7°. Within this range, the righting moment curve should reach a value of at least twice the wind heeling moment curve, both being measured at the same angle. See figure 3-2 below.

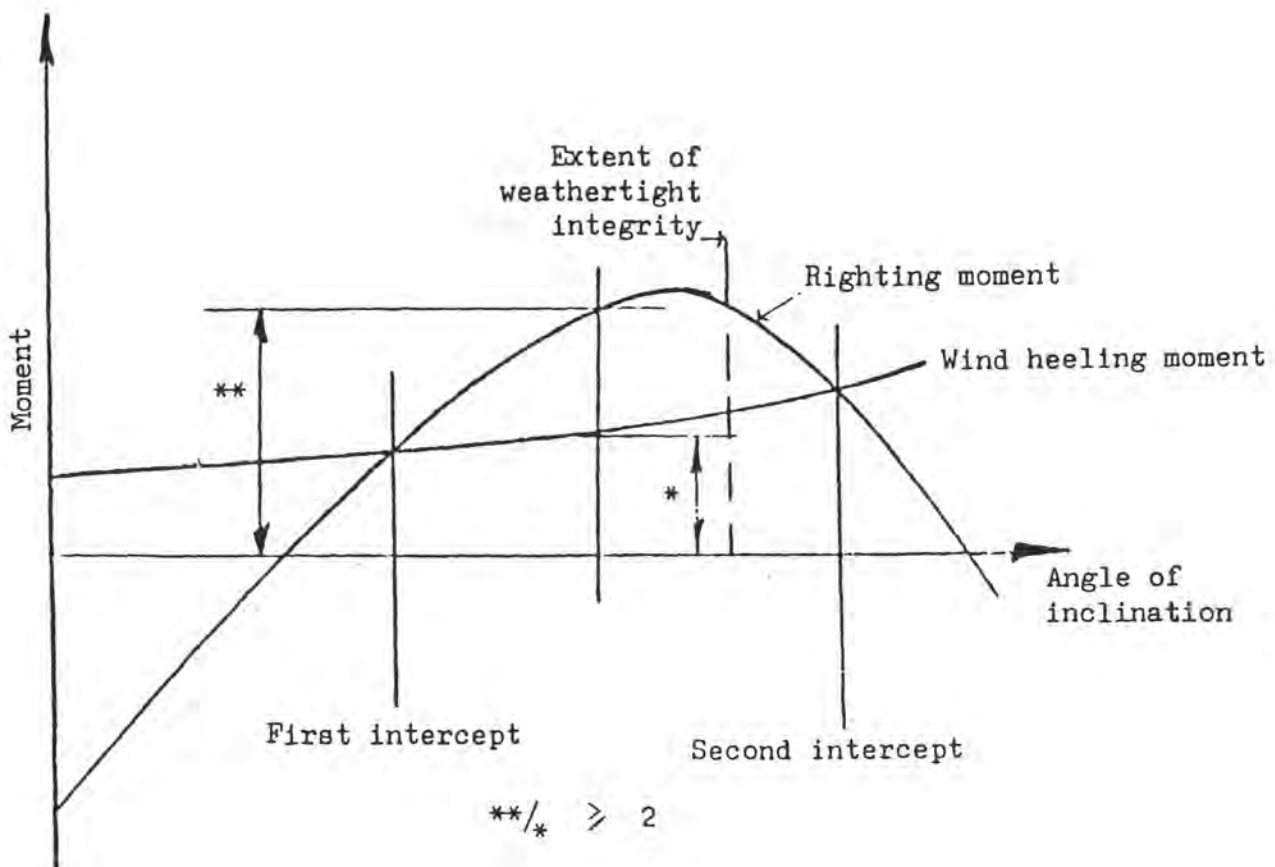


Figure 3-2 - Righting moment and wind heeling moment curves

3.4.4 The unit should provide sufficient buoyancy and stability in any operating or transit condition to withstand the flooding of any watertight compartment wholly or partially below the waterline in question, which is a pump-room, a room containing machinery with a salt water cooling system or a compartment adjacent to the sea, taking the following considerations into account:

- .1 the angle of inclination after flooding should not be greater than 25° ;
- .2 any opening below the final waterline should be made watertight;
- .3 a range of positive stability should be provided, beyond the calculated angle of inclination in these conditions, of at least 7° .

All types of units

3.4.5 Compliance with the requirements of 3.4.1 to 3.4.4 should be determined by calculations which take into consideration the proportions and design characteristics of the unit and the arrangements and configuration of the damaged compartments. In making these calculations, it should be assumed that the unit is in the worst anticipated service condition as regards stability and is floating free of mooring restraints.

3.4.6 The ability to reduce angles of inclination by pumping out or ballasting compartments or application of mooring forces, etc., should not be considered as justifying any relaxation of the requirements.

3.4.7 Alternative subdivision and damage stability criteria may be considered for approval by the Administration provided an equivalent level of safety is maintained. In determining the acceptability of such criteria, the Administration should consider at least the following and take into account:

- .1 extent of damage as set out in 3.5;
- .2 on column-stabilized units, the flooding of any one compartment as set out in 3.4.4;
- .3 the provision of an adequate margin against capsizing.

3.5 Extent of damage

Surface units

3.5.1 In assessing the damage stability of surface units, the following extent of damage should be assumed to occur between effective watertight bulkheads:

- .1 horizontal penetration: 1.5 m; and
- .2 vertical extent: from the base line upwards without limit.

3.5.2 The distance between effective watertight bulkheads or their nearest stepped portions which are positioned within the assumed extent of horizontal penetration should be not less than 3.0 m; where there is a lesser distance, one or more of the adjacent bulkheads should be disregarded.

3.5.3 Where damage of a lesser extent than in 3.5.1 results in a more severe condition, such lesser extent should be assumed.

3.5.4 All piping, ventilation systems, trunks, etc., within the extent of damage referred to in 3.5.1 should be assumed to be damaged. Positive means of closure should be provided at watertight boundaries to preclude the progressive flooding of other spaces which are intended to be intact.

Self-elevating units

3.5.5 In assessing the damage stability of self-elevating units, the following extent of damage should be assumed to occur between effective watertight bulkheads:

- .1 horizontal penetration: 1.5 m; and
- .2 vertical extent: from the base line upwards without limit.

3.5.6 The distance between effective watertight bulkheads or their nearest stepped portions which are positioned within the assumed extent of horizontal penetration should be not less than 3.0 m; where there is a lesser distance, one or more of the adjacent bulkheads should be disregarded.

3.5.7 Where damage of a lesser extent than in 3.5.5 results in a more severe condition, such lesser extent should be assumed.

3.5.8 Where a mat is fitted, the above extent of damage should be applied to both the platform and the mat but not simultaneously, unless deemed necessary by the Administration due to their close proximity to each other.

3.5.9 All piping, ventilation systems, trunks, etc. within the extent of damage referred to in 3.5.5 should be assumed to be damaged. Positive means of closure should be provided at watertight boundaries to preclude the progressive flooding of other spaces which are intended to be intact.

Column-stabilized units

3.5.10 In assessing the damage stability of column-stabilized units, the following extent of damage should be assumed:

- .1 Only those columns, underwater hulls and braces on the periphery of the unit should be assumed to be damaged and the damage should be assumed in the exposed portions of the columns, underwater hulls and braces.
- .2 Columns and braces should be assumed to be flooded by damage having a vertical extent of 3.0 m occurring at any level between 5.0 m above and 3.0 m below the draughts specified in the operating manual. Where a watertight flat is located within this region, the damage should be assumed to have occurred in both compartments above and below the watertight flat in question. Lesser distances above or below the draughts may be applied to the satisfaction of the Administration, taking into account the actual operating conditions. However, the required damage region should extend at least 1.5 m above and below the draught specified in the operating manual.

- .3 No vertical bulkhead should be assumed to be damaged, except where bulkheads are spaced closer than a distance of one eighth of the column perimeter at the draught under consideration, measured at the periphery, in which case one or more of the bulkheads should be disregarded.
- .4 Horizontal penetration of damage should be assumed to be 1.5 m.
- .5 Underwater hull or footings should be assumed to be damaged when operating in a transit condition in the same manner as indicated in 3.5.10.1, 3.5.10.2, 3.5.10.4 and either 3.5.10.3 or 3.5.6, having regard to their shape.
- .6 All piping, ventilation systems, trunks, etc., within the extent of damage should be assumed to be damaged. Positive means of closure should be provided at watertight boundaries to preclude the progressive flooding of other spaces which are intended to be intact.

3.6 Watertight integrity

3.6.1 The number of openings in watertight subdivisions should be kept to a minimum compatible with the design and proper working of the unit. Where penetrations of watertight decks and bulkheads are necessary for access, piping, ventilation, electrical cables, etc., arrangements should be made to maintain the watertight integrity of the enclosed compartments.

3.6.2 Where valves are provided at watertight boundaries to maintain watertight integrity, these valves should be capable of being operated from a pump-room or other normally manned space, a weather deck, or a deck which is above the final waterline after flooding. In the case of a column-stabilized unit this would be the central ballast control station. Valve position indicators should be provided at the remote control station.

3.6.3 For self-elevating units the ventilation system valves required to maintain watertight integrity should be kept closed when the unit is afloat. Necessary ventilation in this case should be arranged by alternative approved methods.

Internal openings

3.6.4 The means to ensure the watertight integrity of internal openings should comply with the following:

- .1 Doors and hatch covers which are used during the operation of the unit while afloat should be remotely controlled from the central ballast control station and should also be operable locally from each side. Open/shut indicators should be provided at the control station.
- .2 Doors or hatch covers which are normally closed while the unit is afloat should be provided with an alarm system (e.g. light signals) showing personnel both locally and at the central ballast control station whether the doors or hatch covers in question are open or closed. A notice should be affixed to each such door or hatch cover stating that it is not to be left open while the unit is afloat.

3.6.5 The means to ensure the watertight integrity of internal openings which are kept permanently closed during the operation of the unit, while afloat, should comply with the following:

- .1 A notice should be affixed to each such closing appliance stating that it is to be kept closed while the unit is afloat; however, manholes fitted with close bolted covers need not be so marked.
- .2 On self-elevating units, an entry should be made in the official log book or tour report, as applicable, stating that all such openings have been witnessed closed before the unit becomes waterborne.

External openings

3.6.6 All downflooding openings the lower edge of which is submerged when the unit is inclined to the first intercept between the righting moment and wind heeling moment curves in any intact or damaged condition should be fitted with a suitable watertight closing appliance, such as closely spaced bolted covers.

3.6.7 Where flooding of chain lockers or other buoyant volumes may occur, the openings to these spaces should be considered as downflooding points.

3.7 Freeboard

General

3.7.1 The requirements of the 1966 Load Line Convention, including those relating to certification, should apply to all units and certificates should be issued as appropriate. The minimum freeboard of units which cannot be computed by the normal methods laid down by that Convention should be determined on the basis of meeting the applicable intact stability, damage stability and structural requirements for transit conditions and drilling operations while afloat. The freeboard should not be less than that computed from the Convention where applicable.

3.7.2 The requirements of the 1966 Load Line Convention with respect to weathertightness and watertightness of decks, superstructures, deck-houses, doors, hatchway covers, other openings, ventilators, air pipes, scuppers, inlets and discharges, etc., should be taken as a basis for all units in the afloat condition.

3.7.3 In general, heights of hatch and ventilator coamings, air pipes, door sills, etc., in exposed positions and their means of closing should be determined by consideration of both intact and damage stability requirements.

3.7.4 All downflooding openings which may become submerged before the angle of inclination at which the required area under the intact righting arm curve is achieved should be fitted with weathertight closing appliances.

3.7.5 With regard to damage stability, the requirements in 3.4.3.2, 3.4.4 and 3.6.6 should apply.

3.7.6 Administrations should give special consideration to the position of openings which cannot be closed in emergencies, such as air intakes for emergency generators, having regard to the intact righting arm curves and the final waterline after assumed damage.

Surface units

3.7.7 Load lines should be assigned to surface units as calculated under the terms of the 1966 Load Line Convention and should be subject to all the conditions of assignment of that Convention.

3.7.8 Where it is necessary to assign a greater than minimum freeboard to meet intact or damage stability requirements or on account of any other restriction imposed by the Administration, regulation 6(6) of the 1966 Load Line Convention should apply. When such a freeboard is assigned, seasonal marks above the centre of the ring should not be marked and any seasonal marks below the centre of the ring should be marked. If a unit is assigned a greater than minimum freeboard at the request of the owner, regulation 6(6) need not apply.

3.7.9 Where moonpools are arranged within the hull in open communication with the sea, the volume of the moonpool should not be included in the calculation of any hydrostatic properties. If the moonpool has a larger cross-sectional area above the waterline at 0.85D than below, an addition should be made to the geometric freeboard corresponding to the lost buoyancy. This addition for the excess portion above the waterline at 0.85D should be made as prescribed below for wells or recesses. If an enclosed superstructure contains part of the moonpool, deduction should be made for the effective length of the superstructure. Where open wells or recesses are arranged in the freeboard deck, a correction equal to the volume of the well or recess to the freeboard deck divided by the waterplane area at 0.85D should be made to the freeboard obtained after all other corrections, except bow height correction, have been made. Free surface effects of the flooded well or recess should be taken into account in stability calculations.

3.7.10 The procedure described in 3.7.9 should also apply in cases of small notches or relatively narrow cut-outs at the stern of the unit.

3.7.11 Narrow wing extensions at the stern of the unit should be considered as appendages and excluded for the determination of length (L) and for the calculation of freeboards. The Administration should determine the effect of such wing extensions with regard to the requirements for the strength of unit based upon length (L).

Self-elevating units

3.7.12 Load lines should be assigned to self-elevating units as calculated under the terms of the 1966 Load Line Convention. When floating or when in transit from one operational area to another units should be subject to all the conditions of assignment of that Convention unless specifically excepted. However, these units should not be subject to the terms of that Convention while they are supported by the sea-bed or are in the process of lowering or raising their legs.

3.7.13 The minimum freeboard of units which due to their configuration cannot be computed by the normal methods laid down by the 1966 Load Line Convention should be determined on the basis of meeting applicable intact stability, damage stability and structural requirements in the afloat condition.

3.7.14 Where it is necessary to assign a greater than minimum freeboard to meet intact or damage stability requirements or on account of any other restriction imposed by the Administration, regulation 6(6) of the 1966 Load Line Convention should apply. When such a freeboard is assigned, seasonal marks above the centre of the ring should not be marked and any seasonal marks below the centre of the ring should be marked. If a unit is assigned a greater than minimum freeboard at the request of the owner, regulation 6(6) need not apply.

3.7.15 Where moonpools are arranged within the hull in open communication with the sea, the volume of the moonpool should not be included in the calculation of any hydrostatic properties. If the moonpool has a larger cross-sectional area above the waterline at 0.85D than below, an addition should be made to the geometric freeboard corresponding to the lost buoyancy. This addition for the excess portion above the waterline at 0.85D should be made as prescribed below for wells or recesses. If an enclosed superstructure contains part of the moonpool, deduction should be made for the effective length of the superstructure. Where open wells or recesses are arranged in the freeboard deck, a correction equal to the volume of the well or recess to the freeboard deck divided by the waterplane area at 0.85D should be made to the freeboard obtained after all other corrections, except bow height correction have been made. Free surface effects of the flooded well or recess should be taken into account in stability calculations.

3.7.16 The procedure described in 3.7.15 should apply in cases of small notches or relatively narrow cut-outs at the stern of the unit.

3.7.17 Narrow wing extensions at the stern of the unit should be considered as appendages and excluded for the determination of length (L) and for the calculation of freeboards. The Administration should determine the effect of such wing extensions with regard to the requirements for the strength of unit based upon length (L).

3.7.18 Self-elevating units may be manned when under tow. In such cases a unit would be subject to a bow height requirement which may not always be possible to achieve. In such circumstances, the Administration should consider the extent of application of regulation 39(3) of the 1966 Load Line Convention to such units, having regard to the occasional nature of such voyages on predetermined routes and to prevailing weather conditions.

3.7.19 Some self-elevating units utilize a large mat or similar supporting structure which contributes to the buoyancy when the unit is floating. In such cases the mat or similar supporting structure should be ignored in the calculation of freeboard. The mat or similar supporting structure should, however, always be taken into account in the evaluation of the stability of the unit when floating since its vertical position relative to the upper hull may be critical.

Column-stabilized units

3.7.20 The hull form of this type of unit makes the calculation of geometric freeboard in accordance with the provisions of chapter III of the 1966 Load Line Convention impracticable. Therefore the minimum freeboard of each column-stabilized unit should be determined by meeting the applicable requirements for:

- .1 the strength of the unit's structure;
- .2 the minimum clearance between passing wave crests and deck structure (see 2.6.1 to 2.6.3); and
- .3 intact and damage stability requirements.

3.7.21 The minimum freeboard should be marked in appropriate locations on the structure.

3.7.22 The enclosed deck structure of each column-stabilized unit should be made weathertight.

3.7.23 Windows, sidescuttles and porthlights, including those of the non-opening type, or other similar openings should not be located below the deck structure of column-stabilized units.

3.7.24 Administrations should give special consideration to the position of openings which cannot be closed in emergencies, such as air intakes for emergency generators, having regard to the intact righting arm curves and the final waterline after assumed damage.

CHAPTER 4 - MACHINERY INSTALLATIONS FOR ALL TYPES OF UNITS

4.1 General

4.1.1 The machinery and electrical requirements contained in chapters 4 to 8 provide an acceptable degree of protection for personnel from fire, electric shock or other physical injuries. The requirements apply to both marine and industrial equipment.

4.1.2 Codes and standards of practice which have been proven to be effective by actual application by the offshore drilling industry which are not in conflict with this Code, and which are acceptable to the Administration, may be applied in addition to these requirements.

4.1.3 All machinery, electrical equipment, boilers and other pressure vessels, associated piping systems, fittings and wiring should be of a design and construction adequate for the service for which they are intended and should be so installed and protected as to reduce to a minimum any danger to persons on board, due regard being paid to moving parts, hot surfaces and other hazards. The design should have regard to materials used in construction, and to the marine and industrial purposes for which the equipment is intended, the working conditions and the environmental conditions to which it will be subjected. Consideration should be given to the consequences of the failure of systems and equipment essential to the safety of the unit.

4.1.4 All machinery, components and systems essential to the safe operation of a unit should be designed to operate under the following static conditions of inclination:

- .1 when column-stabilized units are upright and inclined to an angle up to 15° in any direction;
- .2 when self-elevating units are upright and inclined to an angle up to 10° in any direction;
- .3 when surface units are upright and in level trim and when inclined to an angle of list up to 15° either way and simultaneously trimmed to an angle up to 5° by the bow or stern.

The Administration may permit or require deviations from these angles, taking into consideration the type, size and service conditions of the unit.

4.1.5 Jacking mechanisms for self-elevating units are in general to be arranged with redundancy so that a single failure of any component does not cause an uncontrolled descent of the unit.

4.2 Machinery requirements

4.2.1 All boilers, all parts of machinery, all steam, hydraulic, pneumatic and other systems and their associated fittings which are under internal pressure should be subjected to appropriate tests including a pressure test before being put into service for the first time.

4.2.2 Adequate provisions should be made to facilitate cleaning, inspection and maintenance of machinery including boilers and pressure vessels.

4.2.3 Where risk from overspeeding of machinery exists, means should be provided to ensure that the safe speed is not exceeded.

4.2.4 Where machinery including pressure vessels or any parts of such machinery are subject to internal pressure and may be subject to dangerous overpressure, means should, where applicable, be provided which will protect against such excessive pressure.

4.2.5 All gearing and every shaft and coupling used for transmission of power to machinery essential for the safety of the unit or persons on board should be designed and constructed so that they will withstand the maximum working stresses to which they may be subjected in all service conditions, taking into account the type of engines by which they are driven or of which they form part.

4.2.6 Internal combustion engines of a cylinder diameter of 200 mm or a crankcase volume of 0.6 m³ and above should be provided with crankcase explosion relief valves of an approved type with sufficient relief area. The relief valves should be arranged or provided with means to ensure that discharge from them is directed so as to minimize the possibility of injury to personnel.

4.2.7 Machinery, where applicable, should be provided with automatic shutoff arrangements or alarms in the case of failures, such as lubricating oil supply failure, which could lead rapidly to complete breakdown, damage or explosion. The Administration may permit provisions for overriding automatic shutoff devices.

4.2.8 Means should be provided whereby normal operation of vital systems, such as ballast systems in semisubmersible units, jacking systems in self-elevating units or control of blow-out preventers, can be sustained or restored even though one of the essential auxiliaries becomes inoperable.

4.2.9 Means should be provided to ensure that machinery can be brought into operation from the "dead ship" condition without external aid.

4.3 Steam boilers and boiler feed systems

4.3.1 Every steam boiler and every unfired steam generator should be provided with not less than two safety valves of adequate capacity. However, the Administration may, having regard to the output or any other features of any boiler or unfired steam generator, permit only one safety valve to be fitted if it is satisfied that adequate protection against overpressure is provided.

4.3.2 Every oil-fired boiler which is intended to operate without manual supervision should have safety arrangements which shut off the fuel supply and give an alarm at an attended location in the case of low water level, air supply failure or flame failure.

4.3.3 Every steam generating system which could be rendered dangerous by the failure of its feedwater supply, should be provided with not less than two separate feedwater systems from and including the feed pumps, noting that a single penetration of the steam drum is acceptable. For those services not essential for the safety of the unit, only one feedwater system is required if automatic shutdown of the steam generating system upon loss of the feedwater supply is provided. Means should be provided which will prevent overpressure in any part of the feedwater system.

4.3.4 Boilers should be provided with means to supervise and control the quality of the feedwater. As far as practicable, means should be provided to preclude the entry of oil or other contaminants which may adversely affect the boiler.

4.3.5 Every boiler essential for the safety of the unit and which is designed to have a water level should be provided with at least two means for indicating its water level, at least one of which should be a direct reading gauge glass.

4.4 Steam pipe systems

4.4.1 Every steam pipe and every fitting connected thereto through which steam may pass should be so designed, constructed and installed as to withstand the maximum working stresses to which it may be subjected.

4.4.2 Efficient means should be provided for draining every steam pipe where dangerous water hammer action might otherwise occur.

4.4.3 If a steam pipe or fitting may receive steam from any source at a higher pressure than that for which it is designed, a suitable reducing valve, relief valve and pressure gauge should be fitted.

4.5 Machinery controls

4.5.1 Machinery essential for the safety of the unit should be provided with effective means for its operation and control.

4.5.2 Automatic starting, operational and control systems for machinery essential for the safety of the unit should, in general, include provisions for manually overriding the automatic controls. Failure of any part of the automatic and remote control system should not prevent the use of the manual override. Visual indication should be provided to show whether or not the override has been actuated.

4.6 Air pressure systems

4.6.1 In every unit means should be provided to prevent excess pressure in any part of compressed air systems and where water jackets or casings of air compressors and coolers might be subjected to dangerous excess pressure due to leakage into them from air pressure parts. Suitable pressure relief arrangements should be provided for all systems.

4.6.2 The starting air arrangements for internal combustion engines, should be adequately protected against the effects of backfiring and internal explosions in the starting air pipes.

4.6.3 Starting air pipes from the air receivers to internal combustion engines should be entirely separate from the compressor discharge pipe system.

4.6.4 Provision should be made to reduce to a minimum the entry of oil into the starting air pressure systems and to drain these systems.

4.7 Arrangements for oil fuel, lubricating oil and other flammable oils

4.7.1 Arrangements for the storage, distribution and utilization of oil fuel should be such as to ensure the safety of the unit and persons on board.

4.7.2 Arrangements for the storage, distribution and utilization of oil used in pressure lubrication systems should be such as to ensure the safety of the unit and persons on board.

4.7.3 Arrangements for the storage, distribution and utilization of other flammable oils employed under pressure in power transmission systems, control and activating systems and heat transfer systems should be such as to ensure the safety of the unit and persons on board.

4.7.4 In machinery spaces pipes, fittings and valves carrying flammable oils should be of a material approved by the Administration, having regard to the risk of fire.

4.8 Bilge pumping arrangements

4.8.1 An efficient bilge pumping system should be provided, capable of pumping from and draining watertight compartments other than spaces permanently appropriated for the carriage of fresh water, water ballast, oil fuel or liquid cargo and for which other efficient means of pumping are provided, under all practical conditions whether the unit is upright or inclined, as specified in 4.1.4. Additional suctions should be provided in large compartments or compartments of unusual form, as deemed necessary by the Administration. Arrangements should be made whereby water in the compartment may find its way to the suction pipes. Compartments not provided with a bilge suction may be drained to other spaces provided with bilge pumping capability. Means should be provided to detect the presence of water in such compartments which are adjacent to the sea or adjacent to tanks containing liquids and in void compartments through which pipes conveying liquids pass. If the Administration is satisfied that the safety of the unit is not impaired, the bilge pumping arrangements and the means to detect the presence of water may be dispensed with in particular compartments.

4.8.2 At least two self-priming power pumps connected to each bilge main should be provided. Sanitary, ballast and general service pumps may be accepted as independent power bilge pumps if fitted with the necessary connections to the bilge pumping system.

4.8.3 All bilge pipes should be of steel or other suitable material having properties acceptable to the Administration. Special consideration should be given to the design of bilge lines passing through ballast tanks taking into account effects of corrosion or other deterioration.

4.8.4 The arrangement of the bilge pumping system should be such as to prevent the possibility of water passing from the sea into dry spaces, or inadvertently from one compartment to another.

4.8.5 All distribution boxes and manually operated valves in connection with the bilge pumping arrangements should be in positions which are accessible under ordinary circumstances. Where such valves are located in normally unmanned spaces below the assigned load line and not provided with high bilge water level alarms, they should be operable from outside the space.

4.8.6 A means to indicate whether a valve is open or closed should be provided at each location from which the valve can be controlled. The indicator should rely on movement of the valve spindle.

4.8.7 Drainage of hazardous areas should be given special consideration having regard to the risk of explosion (see 6.3.2).

4.8.8 The following additional requirements are applicable to column-stabilized units:

- .1 Chain lockers which, if flooded, could substantially affect the unit's stability should be provided with a remote means to detect flooding and a permanently installed means of dewatering. Remote indication of flooding should be provided at the central ballast control station.
- .2 At least one of the pumps referred to in 4.8.2 and pump-room bilge suction valves should be capable of both remote and local operation.
- .3 Propulsion rooms and pump-rooms in lower hulls should be provided with two independent systems for high bilge water level detection providing an audible and visual alarm at the central ballast control station.

4.9 Ballast pumping arrangements on column-stabilized units

Ballast pumps and piping

4.9.1 Units should be provided with an efficient pumping system capable of ballasting and deballasting any ballast tank under normal operating and transit conditions. Alternatively, Administrations may permit controlled gravity ballasting.

4.9.2 The ballast system should provide the capability to bring the unit, while in an intact condition, from the maximum normal operating draught to a severe storm draught, or to a greater distance, as may be specified by the Administration, within 3 hours.

4.9.3 The ballast system should be arranged to provide at least two independent pumps so that the system remains operational in the event of failure of any one such pump. The pumps provided need not be dedicated ballast pumps, but should be readily available for such use at all times.

4.9.4 The ballast system should be capable of operating after the damage specified in 3.5.10 and have the capability of restoring the unit to a level trim and safe draught condition without taking on additional ballast, with any one pump inoperable. The Administration may permit counter-flooding as an operational procedure.

4.9.5 The ballast system should be arranged and operated so as to prevent inadvertent transfer of ballast water from one tank or hull to another, which could result in moment shifts leading to excessive angles of heel or trim.

4.9.6 It should be possible to supply each ballast pump required by 4.9.3 from the emergency source of power. The arrangements should be such that the system is capable of restoring the unit from an inclination specified in 4.1.4.1 to a level trim and safe draught condition after loss of any single component in the power supply system.

4.9.7 All ballast pipes should be of steel or other suitable material having properties acceptable to the Administration. Special consideration should be given to the design of ballast lines passing through ballast tanks, taking into account effects of corrosion or other deterioration.

4.9.8 All valves and operating controls should be clearly marked to identify the function they serve. Means should be provided locally to indicate whether a valve is open or closed.

4.9.9 Air pipes should be provided on each ballast tank sufficient in number and cross-sectional area to permit the efficient operation of the ballast pumping system under the conditions referred to in 4.9.1 to 4.9.9. In order to allow deballasting of the ballast tanks intended to be used to bring the unit back to normal draught and to ensure no inclination after damage, air pipe openings for these tanks should be above the worst damage waterline specified in chapter 3. Such air pipes should be positioned outside the extent of damage, as defined in chapter 3.

Control and indicating systems

4.9.10 A central ballast control station should be provided. It should be located above the worst damage waterline and in a space not within the assumed extent of damage referred to in chapter 3 and adequately protected from weather. It should be provided with the following control and indicating systems where applicable:

- .1 ballast pump control system;
- .2 ballast pump status-indicating system;
- .3 ballast valve control system;
- .4 ballast valve position-indicating system;
- .5 tank level indicating system;
- .6 draught indicating system;
- .7 heel and trim indicators;
- .8 power availability indicating system (main and emergency);
- .9 ballast system hydraulic/pneumatic pressure-indicating system.

4.9.11 In addition to remote control of the ballast pumps and valves from the central ballast control station, all ballast pumps and valves should be fitted with independent local control operable in the event of remote control failure. The independent local control of each ballast pump and of its associated ballast tank valves should be in the same location.

4.9.12 The control and indicating systems listed in 4.9.10 should function independently of one another, or have sufficient redundancy, such that a failure in one system does not jeopardize the operation of any of the other systems.

4.9.13 Each power-actuated ballast valve should fail to the closed position upon loss of control power. Upon reactivation of control power, each such valve should remain closed until the ballast control operator assumes control of the reactivated system. The Administration may accept ballast valve arrangements that do not fail to the closed position upon loss of power provided the Administration is satisfied that the safety of the unit is not impaired.

4.9.14 The tank level indicating system required by 4.9.10.5 should provide means to:

- .1 indicate liquid levels in all ballast tanks. A secondary means of determining levels in ballast tanks, which may be a sounding pipe should be provided. Tank level sensors should not be situated in the tank suction lines;
- .2 indicate liquid levels in other tanks, such as fuel oil, fresh water, drilling water or liquid storage tanks, the filling or emptying of which, in the view of the Administration, could affect the stability of the unit. Tank level sensors should not be situated in the tank suction lines.

4.9.15 The draught indicating system should indicate the draught at each corner of the unit or at representative positions as required by the Administration.

4.9.16 Enclosures housing ballast system electrical components the failure of which would cause unsafe operation of the ballast system upon liquid entry into the enclosure should comply with 5.5.21.

4.9.17 A means to indicate whether a valve is open or closed should be provided at each location from which the valve can be controlled. The indicators should rely on movement of the valve spindle.

4.9.18 Means should be provided at the central ballast control station to isolate or disconnect the ballast pump control and ballast valve control systems from their sources of electrical, pneumatic or hydraulic power.

Internal communication

4.9.19 A permanently installed means of communication, independent of the unit's main source of electrical power, should be provided between the central ballast control station and spaces that contain ballast pumps or valves, or other spaces that may contain equipment necessary for the operation of the ballast system.

4.10 Protection against flooding

4.10.1 Each seawater inlet and discharge in spaces below the assigned load line should be provided with a valve operable from an accessible position outside the space on:

- .1 all column-stabilized units;
- .2 all other units where the space containing the valve is normally unattended and is not provided with high bilge water level detection.

4.10.2 The control systems and indicators provided in 3.6.4.1 should be operable in both normal conditions and in the event of main power failure. Where stored energy is provided for this purpose, its capacity should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

4.11 Anchoring arrangements for surface and column-stabilized units

4.11.1 Anchoring arrangements, where fitted as the sole means for position keeping, should be provided with adequate factors of safety and be designed to maintain the unit on station in all design conditions. The arrangements should be such that a failure of any single component should not cause progressive failure of the remaining anchoring arrangements.

4.11.2 The anchors, cables, shackles and other associated connecting equipment should be designed, manufactured and tested in accordance with a recognized standard. Evidence, to the satisfaction of the Administration, that the equipment has been so tested and approved should be readily available. Provisions should be made on board for the recording of changes to and inspection of the equipment.

4.11.3 Anchor cables may be of wire, rope, chain or any combination thereof.

4.11.4 Means should be provided to enable the anchor cable to be released from the unit after loss of main power.

4.11.5 Fairleads and sheaves should be designed to prevent excessive bending and wear of the anchor cable. The attachments to the hull or structure should be such as to adequately withstand the stresses imposed when an anchor cable is loaded to its breaking strength.

4.11.6 Suitable anchor stowage arrangements should be provided to prevent movement of the anchors in a seaway.

4.11.7 Each windlass should be provided with two independent power-operated brakes. Each brake should be capable of holding against a static load in the anchor cable of at least 50% of its breaking strength. Where the Administration so allows, one of the brakes may be replaced by a manually operated brake.

4.11.8 The design of the windlass should provide for adequate dynamic braking capacity to control normal combinations of loads from the anchor, anchor cable and anchor handling vessel during the deployment of the anchors at the maximum design payout speed of the windlass.

4.11.9 On loss of power to the windlasses, the power-operated braking system should be automatically applied and be capable of holding against 50% of the total static braking capacity of the windlass.

4.11.10 Each windlass should be capable of being controlled from a position which provides a good view of the operation.

4.11.11 Means should be provided at the windlass control position to monitor cable tension and windlass power load and to indicate the amount of cable paid out.

4.11.12 A manned control station should be provided with means to indicate cable tensions and speed and direction of wind.

4.11.13 Reliable means should be provided to communicate between locations critical to the anchoring operation.

4.11.14 Special consideration should be given to arrangements where the anchoring systems provided are used in conjunction with thrusters to maintain the unit on station.

4.12 Dynamic positioning systems

Dynamic positioning systems used as a sole means of position keeping should provide a level of safety equivalent to that provided for anchoring arrangements, to the satisfaction of the Administration.

CHAPTER 5 - ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS FOR ALL TYPES OF UNITS

5.1 General electrical requirements

5.1.1 Electrical installations should be such that:

- .1 all electrical services necessary for maintaining the unit in normal operational habitable conditions will be assured without recourse to the emergency source of power;
- .2 electrical services essential for safety will be assured in case of failure of the main source of electrical power; and
- .3 the safety of personnel and unit from electrical hazards will be assured.

5.1.2 Administrations should take appropriate steps to ensure uniformity in the implementation and application of the provisions of these requirements in respect of electrical installations*.

5.2 Main source of electrical power

5.2.1 Every unit should be provided with a main source of electrical power which should include at least two generating sets.

5.2.2 The power of these sets should be such that it is still possible to ensure the functioning of the services referred to in 5.1.1.1, except for services referred to in 1.3.17.2, in the event of any one of these generating sets being stopped.

5.2.3 Where transformers or converters constitute an essential part of the supply system, the system should be so arranged as to ensure the same continuity of the supply as stated in 5.2.2.

5.2.4 A main electrical lighting system which should provide illumination throughout those parts of the unit normally accessible to and used by personnel should be supplied from the main source of power.

5.2.5 The arrangement of the main lighting system should be such that a fire or other casualty in the space or spaces containing the main source of power, including transformers or converters, if any, will not render the emergency lighting system required by 5.3 inoperative.

5.2.6 The arrangement of the emergency lighting system should be such that a fire or other casualty in the space or spaces containing the emergency source of power, including transformers or converters, if any, will not render the main lighting system required by this paragraph inoperative.

* Reference is made to the recommendations published by the International Electrotechnical Commission.

5.3 Emergency source of electrical power

5.3.1 Every unit should be provided with a self-contained emergency source of electrical power.

5.3.2 The emergency source of power, the transitional source of emergency power and the emergency switchboard should be located above the worst damage waterline and in a space not within the assumed extent of damage referred to in chapter 3, and be readily accessible. They should not be forward of the collision bulkhead, if any.

5.3.3 The location of the emergency source of power, the transitional source of emergency power and emergency switchboard in relation to the main source of electrical power should be such as to ensure to the satisfaction of the Administration that a fire or other casualty in the space containing the main source of electrical power or in any machinery space of category A will not interfere with the supply or distribution of emergency power. As far as practical, the space containing the emergency source of power, the transitional source of emergency power and the emergency switchboard should not be contiguous to boundaries of machinery spaces of category A or of those spaces containing the main source of electrical power. Where the emergency source of power, the transitional source of emergency power, and the emergency switchboard are contiguous to the boundaries of machinery spaces of category A or to those spaces containing the main source of electrical power, or to spaces of zone 1 or zone 2, the contiguous boundaries should be in compliance with 9.1.

5.3.4 Provided that suitable measures are taken for safeguarding independent emergency operation under all circumstances, the emergency switchboard may be used to supply non-emergency circuits, and the emergency generator may be used exceptionally and for short periods to supply non-emergency circuits.

5.3.5 For units where the main source of electrical power is located in two or more spaces which have their own systems, including power distribution and control systems, completely independent of the systems in the other spaces and such that a fire or other casualty in any one of the spaces will not affect the power distribution from the others, or to the services required by 5.3.6, the requirements of 5.3.1 may be considered satisfied without an additional emergency source of electrical power, provided that the Administration is satisfied that:

- .1 there are at least two generating sets, meeting the requirements of 5.3.15 and each of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of 5.3.6, in each of at least two spaces;
- .2 the arrangements required by 5.3.5.1 in each such space are equivalent to those required by 5.3.8, 5.3.11 to 5.3.14 and 5.4 so that a source of electrical power is available at all times to the services required by 5.3.6;
- .3 the location of each of the spaces referred to in 5.3.5.1 is in compliance with 5.3.2 and the boundaries meet the requirements of 5.3.3 except that contiguous boundaries should consist of an "A-60" bulkhead and a cofferdam, or a steel bulkhead insulated to class "A-60" on both sides.

5.3.6 The power available should be sufficient to supply all those services that are essential for safety in an emergency, due regard being paid to such services as may have to be operated simultaneously. The emergency source of power should be capable, having regard to starting currents and the transitory nature of certain loads, of supplying simultaneously at least the following services for the periods specified hereinafter, if they depend upon an electrical source for their operation:

- .1 For a period of 18 hours, emergency lighting:
 - .1.1 at every embarkation station on deck and over sides;
 - .1.2 in all service and accommodation alleyways, stairways and exits, personnel lift cars, and personnel lift trunks;
 - .1.3 in the machinery spaces and main generating stations including their control positions;
 - .1.4 in all control stations and in all machinery control rooms;
 - .1.5 in all spaces from which control of the drilling process is performed and where controls of machinery essential for the performance of this process, or devices for emergency switching-off of the power plant are located;
 - .1.6 at the stowage position or positions for firemen's outfits;
 - .1.7 at the sprinkler pump, if any, at the fire pump referred to in 5.3.6.5, at the emergency bilge pump, if any, and at their starting positions;
 - .1.8 on helicopter landing decks;
- .2 For a period of 18 hours, the navigation lights, other lights and sound signals, required by the International Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, in force;
- .3 For a period of 4 days any signalling lights or sound signals which may be required for marking of offshore structures;
- .4 For a period of 18 hours:
 - .4.1 all internal communication equipment that is required in an emergency;
 - .4.2 fire and gas detection and their alarm systems;
 - .4.3 intermittent operation of the manual fire alarms and all internal signals that are required in an emergency; and
 - .4.4 the capability of closing the blow-out preventer and of disconnecting the unit from the well head arrangement, if electrically controlled;

unless they have an independent supply from an accumulator battery suitably located for use in an emergency and sufficient for the period of 18 hours;

- .5 For a period of 18 hours, one of the fire pumps, if dependent upon the emergency generator for its source of power;
- .6 For a period of at least 18 hours, permanently installed diving equipment, if dependent upon the unit's electrical power;
- .7 On column-stabilized units, for a period of 18 hours:
 - .7.1 ballast control and indicating systems required by 4.9.10; and
 - .7.2 any of the ballast pumps required by 4.9.3; only one of the connected pumps need be considered to be in operation at any time;
- .8 For a period of half an hour:
 - .8.1 power to operate the watertight doors as provided by 3.6.4.1, but not necessarily all of them simultaneously, unless an independent temporary source of stored energy is provided;
 - .8.2 power to operate the controls and indicators required by 3.6.4.1.

5.3.7 The emergency source of power may be either a generator or an accumulator battery.

5.3.8 Where the emergency source of power is a generator it should be:

- .1 driven by a suitable prime mover with an independent supply of fuel, having a flashpoint of not less than 43°C;
- .2 started automatically upon failure of the normal electrical supply unless a transitional source of emergency power in accordance with 5.3.8.3 is provided; where the emergency generator is automatically started, it should be automatically connected to the emergency switchboard; those services referred to in 5.3.10 should then be connected automatically to the emergency generator; and unless a second independent means of starting the emergency generator is provided, the single source of stored energy should be protected to preclude its complete depletion by the automatic starting system; and
- .3 provided with a transitional source of emergency power, as specified in 5.3.10, unless the emergency generator is capable of supplying the services mentioned in 5.3.10 and of being automatically started and supplying the required load as quickly as is safe and practicable but in not more than 45 seconds.

5.3.9 Where the emergency source of power is an accumulator battery it should be capable of:

- .1 carrying the emergency load without recharging while maintaining the voltage of the battery throughout the discharge period within plus or minus 12% of its nominal voltage;
- .2 automatically connecting to the emergency switchboard in the event of failure of the main power supply; and
- .3 immediately supplying at least those services specified in 5.3.10.

5.3.10 The transitional source or sources of emergency power, where required by 5.3.8.3, should consist of an accumulator battery suitably located for use in an emergency, which should operate without recharging whilst maintaining the voltage of the battery throughout the discharge period within plus or minus 12% of its nominal voltage, and be of sufficient capacity and so arranged as to supply automatically, in the event of failure of either the main or the emergency source of power, the following services for half an hour at least if they depend upon an electrical source for their operation:

- .1 the lighting required by 5.3.6.1 and 5.3.6.2. For this transitional phase, the required emergency lighting, in respect of the machinery space and accommodation and service areas, may be provided by permanently fixed, individual accumulator lamps which are automatically charged and operated;
- .2 all essential internal communication equipment required by 5.3.6.4.1 and 5.3.6.4.2; and
- .3 intermittent operation of the services referred to in 5.3.6.4.3 and 5.3.6.4.4,

unless, in the case of 5.3.10.2 and 5.3.10.3, they have an independent supply from an accumulator battery suitably located for use in an emergency and sufficient for the period specified.

5.3.11 The emergency switchboard should be installed as near as is practicable to the emergency source of power and, where the emergency source of power is a generator, the emergency switchboard should preferably be located in the same space.

5.3.12 No accumulator battery fitted in accordance with this requirement for emergency or transitional power supply should be installed in the same space as the emergency switchboard, unless appropriate measures to the satisfaction of the Administration are taken to extract the gases discharged from the said batteries. An indicator should be mounted in a suitable place on the main switchboard or in the machinery control room to indicate when the batteries constituting either the emergency source of power or the transitional source of power, referred to in 5.3.9 or 5.3.10, are being discharged.

5.3.13 The emergency switchboard should be supplied in normal operation from the main switchboard by an interconnector feeder which should be adequately protected at the main switchboard against overload and short circuit. The arrangement at the emergency switchboard should be such that the interconnector feeder is disconnected automatically at the emergency switchboard upon failure of the main power supply. Where the system is arranged for feedback operation, the interconnector feeder should also be protected at the emergency switchboard at least against short circuit.

5.3.14 In order to ensure ready availability of emergency supplies, arrangements should be made where necessary to disconnect non-emergency circuits automatically from the emergency switchboard to ensure that power is available automatically to the emergency circuits.

5.3.15 The emergency generator and its prime mover and any emergency accumulator battery should be designed to function at full rated power when upright and when inclined up to the maximum angle of heel in the intact and damaged condition, as determined in accordance with chapter 3. In no case need the equipment be designed to operate when inclined more than:

- .1 25° in any direction on a column-stabilized unit;
- .2 15° in any direction on a self-elevating unit; and
- .3 22.5° about the longitudinal axis and/or when inclined 10° about the transverse axis on a surface unit.

5.3.16 Provision should be made for the periodic testing of the complete emergency system. This should include the testing of automatic starting arrangements.

5.4 Starting arrangements for emergency generators

5.4.1 Emergency generators should be capable of being readily started in their cold condition down to a temperature of 0°C. If this is impracticable, or if lower temperatures are likely to be encountered, consideration should be given to the provision and maintenance of heating arrangements, acceptable to the Administration, so that ready starting will be assured.

5.4.2 Each emergency generator which is arranged to be automatically started should be equipped with starting arrangements acceptable to the Administration with a storage energy capability of at least three consecutive starts. A second source of energy should be provided for an additional three starts within 30 minutes unless hand (manual) starting can be demonstrated to be effective.

5.4.3 Provision should be made to maintain the stored energy at all times.

5.4.4 Electrical and hydraulic starting systems should be maintained from the emergency switchboard.

5.4.5 Compressed air starting systems may be maintained by the main or auxiliary compressed air receivers, through a suitable non-return valve or by an emergency air compressor energized by the emergency switchboard.

5.4.6 All of these starting, charging and energy storing devices should be located in the emergency generator room, these devices should not be used for any purpose other than the operation of the emergency generator set. This does not preclude the supply to the air receiver of the emergency generator set from the main or auxiliary compressed air system through a non-return valve fitted in the emergency generator room.

5.4.7 When automatic starting is not required by these requirements and where it can be demonstrated as being effective, hand (manual) starting is permissible, such as manual cranking, inertia starters, manual hydraulic accumulators, or powder cartridges.

5.4.8 When hand (manual) starting is not practicable, the provisions in 5.4.2 and 5.4.3 to 5.4.6 should be complied with, except that starting may be manually initiated.

5.5 Precautions against shock, fire and other hazards of electrical origin

5.5.1 Exposed metal parts of electrical machines or equipment which are not intended to be live but which are liable under fault conditions to become live should be earthed (grounded) unless the machines or equipment are:

- .1 supplied at a voltage not exceeding 55 V direct current or 55 V, root mean square between conductors; auto-transformers should not be used for the purpose of achieving this voltage; or
- .2 supplied at a voltage not exceeding 250 V by safety isolating transformers supplying only one consuming device; or
- .3 constructed in accordance with the principle of double insulation.

5.5.2 The Administration may require additional precautions for portable electrical equipment for use in confined or exceptionally damp spaces where particular risks due to conductivity may exist.

5.5.3 All electrical apparatus should be so constructed and so installed that it does not cause injury when handled or touched in the normal manner.

5.5.4 Where not obtained through normal construction, arrangements should be provided to effectively earth (ground) all permanently installed machinery, metal structures of derricks, masts and helicopter decks.

5.5.5 Switchboards should be so arranged as to give easy access, where needed, to apparatus and equipment, in order to minimize danger to personnel. The sides and backs and, where necessary, the fronts of switchboards, should be suitably guarded. Exposed live parts having voltages to earth (ground) exceeding a voltage to be specified by the Administration should not be installed on the front of such switchboards. There should be non-conducting mats or gratings at the front and rear, where necessary.

5.5.6 Distribution systems with hull return should not be installed, but this does not preclude, under conditions approved by the Administration, the installation of:

- .1 impressed current cathodic protective systems;
- .2 limited and locally earthed systems (e.g. engine starting systems);
- .3 limited and locally earthed welding systems; where the Administration is satisfied that the equipotential of the structure is assured in a satisfactory manner, welding systems with hull return may be installed without this restriction; and
- .4 insulation level monitoring devices provided the circulation current does not exceed 30 mA under the most unfavourable conditions.

5.5.7 When a distribution system, whether primary or secondary, for power, heating or lighting, with no connection to earth is used, a device capable of continuously monitoring the insulation level to earth and of giving an audible or visual indication of abnormally low insulation values should be provided.

5.5.8 Except as permitted by the Administration in exceptional circumstances, all metal sheaths and armour of cables should be electrically continuous and should be earthed (grounded).

5.5.9 All electric cables and wiring external to equipment should be at least of a flame-retardant type and should be so installed as not to impair their original flame-retarding properties*. Where necessary for particular applications, the Administration may permit the use of special types of cables such as radio frequency cables, which do not comply with the foregoing.

5.5.10 Cables and wiring serving essential or emergency power, lighting, internal communications or signals should, so far as practicable, be routed clear of galleys, machinery spaces of category A and their casings and other high fire risk areas. Cables connecting fire pumps to the emergency switchboard should be of a fire-resistant type where they pass through high fire risk areas. Where practicable all such cables should be run in such a manner as to preclude their being rendered unserviceable by heating of the bulkheads that may be caused by a fire in an adjacent space*.

5.5.11 Cables and wiring should be installed and supported in such a manner as to avoid chafing or other damage.

5.5.12 Terminations and joints in all conductors should be so made that they retain the original electrical, mechanical, flame-retarding and, where necessary, fire-resisting properties of the cable.

5.5.13 Each separate circuit should be protected against short circuit and against overload, except as permitted in 7.6, or where the Administration may exceptionally otherwise permit.

5.5.14 The rating or appropriate setting of the overload protection device for each circuit should be permanently indicated at the location of the protection device.

5.5.15 Lighting fittings should be so arranged as to prevent temperature rises which could damage the cables and wiring, and to prevent surrounding material from becoming excessively hot.

5.5.16 Accumulator batteries should be suitably housed, and compartments used primarily for their accommodation should be properly constructed and efficiently ventilated.

5.5.17 Electrical or other equipment which may constitute a source of ignition of flammable vapours should not be permitted in these compartments except as permitted in 5.5.19.

5.5.18 Accumulator batteries, except for batteries of self-contained battery operated lights, should not be located in sleeping quarters. Administrations may permit relaxations from this requirement where hermetically sealed batteries are installed.

* Reference is made to the recommendations published by the International Electrotechnical Commission and, in particular, publication 92 - Electrical installations in ships, concerning flame-retarding properties of bunched cables and characteristics of cables of a fire-resistant type.

5.5.19 In paint lockers, acetylene stores, and similar spaces where flammable mixtures are liable to collect as well as any compartment assigned principally to accumulator batteries, no electrical equipment should be installed unless the Administration is satisfied that such equipment is:

- .1 essential for operational purposes;
- .2 of a type which will not ignite the mixture concerned;
- .3 appropriate to the space concerned; and
- .4 appropriately certified for safe usage in the vapours or gases likely to be encountered.

5.5.20 Electrical apparatus and cables should, where practicable, be excluded from any compartment in which explosives are stored. Where lighting is required, the light should come from outside, through the boundaries of the compartment. If electrical equipment cannot be excluded from such a compartment it should be so designed and used as to minimize the risk of fire or explosion.

5.5.21 Where spilling or impingement of liquids could occur upon any electrical control or alarm console, or similar electrical enclosure essential to the safety of the unit, such equipment should have suitable protection against the ingress of liquids*.

5.6 Internal communication

Internal means of communication should be available for transfer of information between all spaces where action may be necessary in case of an emergency.

* Reference is made to IEC publication 529: 1976. A standard of at least IP x 2 is suitable. Other arrangements for the enclosures of electrical components may be fitted provided the Administration is satisfied that an equivalent protection is achieved.

CHAPTER 6 - MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS
IN HAZARDOUS AREAS FOR ALL TYPES OF UNITS

6.1 Zones

Hazardous areas are divided into zones as follows:

- Zone 0: in which an explosive gas/air mixture is continuously present or present for long periods.
- Zone 1: in which an explosive gas/air mixture is likely to occur in normal operation.
- Zone 2: in which an explosive gas/air mixture is not likely to occur, or in which such a mixture, if it does occur, will only exist for a short time.

6.2 Classification of hazardous areas*

6.2.1 For the purpose of machinery and electrical installations, hazardous areas are classified as in 6.2.2 to 6.2.4. Hazardous areas not covered in this paragraph should be classified in accordance with 6.1.

6.2.2 Hazardous areas zone 0

The internal spaces of closed tanks and pipes for active drilling mud, as well as oil and gas products, e.g. escape gas outlet pipes, or spaces in which an oil/gas/air mixture is continuously present or present for long periods.

6.2.3 Hazardous areas zone 1

- .1 Enclosed spaces containing any part of the mud circulating system that has an opening into the spaces and is between the well and the final degassing discharge.
- .2 Enclosed spaces or semi-enclosed locations that are below the drill floor and contain a possible source of release such as the top of a drilling nipple.
- .3 Enclosed spaces that are on the drill floor and which are not separated by a solid floor from the spaces in 6.2.3.2.
- .4 In outdoor or semi-enclosed locations, except as provided for in 6.2.3.2, the area within 1.5 m from the boundaries of any openings to equipment which is part of the mud system as specified in 6.2.3.1, any ventilation outlets of zone 1 spaces, or any access to zone 1 spaces.
- .5 Pits, ducts or similar structures in locations which would otherwise be zone 2 but which are so arranged that dispersion of gas may not occur.

* The identification and extent of hazardous areas in this chapter have been determined taking into account current practice.

6.2.4 Hazardous areas zone 2

- .1 Enclosed spaces which contain open sections of the mud circulating system from the final degassing discharge to the mud pump suction connection at the mud pit.
- .2 Outdoor locations within the boundaries of the drilling derrick up to a height of 3 m above the drill floor.
- .3 Semi-enclosed locations below and contiguous to the drill floor and to the boundaries of the derrick or to the extent of any enclosure which is liable to trap gases.
- .4 Outdoor locations below the drill floor and within a radius of 3 m from a possible source of release such as the top of a drilling nipple.
- .5 The areas 1.5 m beyond the zone 1 areas specified in 6.2.3.4 and beyond the semi-enclosed locations specified in 6.2.3.2.
- .6 Outdoor areas within 1.5 m of the boundaries of any ventilation outlet from or access to a zone 2 space.
- .7 Semi-enclosed derricks to the extent of their enclosure above the drill floor or to a height of 3 m above the drill floor, whichever is greater.
- .8 Air locks between a zone 1 and a non-hazardous area.

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

6.3.1 Except for operational reasons, access doors or other openings should not be provided between a non-hazardous space and a hazardous area or between a zone 2 space and a zone 1 space. Where such access doors or other openings are provided, any enclosed space not referred to under 6.2.3 or 6.2.4 and having a direct access to any zone 1 location or zone 2 location becomes the same zone as the location except that:

- .1 an enclosed space with direct access to any zone 1 location can be considered as zone 2 if:
 - .1.1 the access is fitted with a gas-tight door opening into the zone 2 space, and
 - .1.2 ventilation is such that the air flow with the door open is from the zone 2 space into the zone 1 location, and
 - .1.3 loss of ventilation is alarmed at a manned station;
- .2 an enclosed space with direct access to any zone 2 location is not considered hazardous if:
 - .2.1 the access is fitted with a self-closing gas-tight door that opens into the non-hazardous location, and

- .2.2 ventilation is such that the air flow with the door open is from the non-hazardous space into the zone 2 location, and
- .2.3 loss of ventilation is alarmed at a manned station;
- .3 an enclosed space with direct access to any zone 1 location is not considered hazardous if:
 - .3.1 the access is fitted with gastight self-closing doors forming an air lock, and
 - .3.2 the space has ventilation overpressure in relation to the hazardous space, and
 - .3.3 loss of ventilation overpressure is alarmed at a manned station.

Where ventilation arrangements of the intended safe space are considered sufficient by the Administration to prevent any ingress of gas from the zone 1 location, the two self-closing doors forming an airlock may be replaced by a single self-closing gastight door which opens into the non-hazardous location and has no hold-back device.

6.3.2 Piping systems should be designed to preclude direct communication between hazardous areas of different classifications and between hazardous and non-hazardous areas.

6.4 Ventilation of spaces

6.4.1 Hazardous enclosed spaces should be ventilated. Where mechanical ventilation is applied it should be such that the hazardous enclosed spaces are maintained with underpressure in relation to the less hazardous spaces or areas and non-hazardous enclosed spaces are maintained in overpressure in relation to adjacent hazardous locations.

6.4.2 All air inlets for hazardous enclosed spaces should be taken from non-hazardous areas. Where the inlet duct passes through a more hazardous area the inlet duct should have overpressure in relation to this area.

6.4.3 Each air outlet should be located in an outdoor area which, in the absence of the considered outlet, is of the same or lesser hazard than the ventilated space.

6.5 Emergency conditions due to drilling operations

6.5.1 In view of exceptional conditions in which the explosion hazard may extend outside the above-mentioned zones, special arrangements should be provided to facilitate the selective disconnection or shutdown of:

- .1 ventilation systems, except fans necessary for supplying combustion air to prime movers for the production of electrical power;
- .2 main generator prime movers, including the ventilation systems for these;
- .3 emergency generator prime movers.

6.5.2 Disconnection or shutdown should be possible from at least two strategic locations, one of which should be outside hazardous areas.

6.5.3 Shutdown systems that are provided to comply with 6.5.1 should be so designed that the risk of unintentional stoppages caused by malfunction in a shutdown system and the risk of inadvertent operation of a shutdown are minimized.

6.5.4 Equipment which is located in spaces other than enclosed spaces and which is capable of operation after shutdown as given in 6.5.1 should be suitable for installation in zone 2 locations. Such equipment which is located in enclosed spaces should be suitable for its intended application to the satisfaction of the Administration. At least the following facilities should be operable after an emergency shutdown:

- emergency lighting required by 5.3.6.1.1 to 5.3.6.1.4 for half an hour;
- blow-out preventer control system;
- general alarm system;
- public address system; and
- battery supplied radiocommunication installations.

6.6 Electrical installations in hazardous areas

6.6.1 Electrical equipment and wiring installed in hazardous areas should be limited to that necessary for operational purposes. Only the cables and types of equipment described in this chapter may be installed.

6.6.2 Where, in the following, reference is made to certified types of equipment, such equipment should be certified as suitable for the flammable gas/air mixture which may be encountered.

6.6.3 Cables and types of electrical equipment permitted in hazardous areas are as follows:

.1 Zone 0

Certified intrinsically safe circuits or equipment and associated wiring.

.2 Zone 1

.2.1 Certified intrinsically safe circuits or equipment and associated wiring.

.2.2 Certified flameproof (explosion proof) equipment.

.2.3 Certified increased safety equipment; for increased safety motors, due consideration should be given to the protection against overcurrent.

- .2.4 Pressurized-enclosure type equipment which is certified safe or which is to the satisfaction of the Administration.
- .2.5 Through runs of cables.
- .3 Zone 2
 - .3.1 Certified intrinsically safe circuits or equipment and associated wiring.
 - .3.2 Certified flameproof (explosion proof) equipment.
 - .3.3 Certified increased safety equipment; for increased safety motors, due consideration should be given to the protection against overcurrent.
 - .3.4 Pressurized-enclosure-type equipment which is to the satisfaction of the Administration.
 - .3.5 Any equipment of a type which ensures absence of sparks or arcs and of 'hot spots' during normal operation and which is to the satisfaction of the Administration.
 - .3.6 Through runs of cables.

6.6.4 Permanently installed, fixed cables passing through zone 1 hazardous areas should be fitted with a conductive covering, braiding or sheath for earth detection. Flexible cables passing through such areas should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

6.7 Machinery installations in hazardous areas

- 6.7.1 Mechanical equipment should be limited to that necessary for operational purposes.
- 6.7.2 Mechanical equipment and machinery in hazardous areas should be so constructed and installed as to reduce the risk of ignition from sparking due to the formation of static electricity or friction between moving parts and from high temperatures of exposed parts due to exhausts or other emissions.
- 6.7.3 The installation of internal combustion machinery may be permitted in zone 1 and zone 2 hazardous areas, provided that the Administration is satisfied that sufficient precautions have been taken against the risk of dangerous ignition.
- 6.7.4 The installation of fired equipment may be permitted in zone 2 hazardous areas, provided that the Administration is satisfied that sufficient precaution has been taken against the risk of dangerous ignition.

CHAPTER 7 - MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS
FOR SELF-PROPELLED UNITS

7.1 General

7.1.1 The requirements of this chapter apply to units which are designed to undertake self-propelled passages without external assistance and are not applicable to units which are fitted only with means for the purpose of positioning or of assistance in towing operations. These requirements are additional to those in chapters 4, 5 and 6.

7.1.2 Means should be provided whereby normal operation of propulsion machinery can be sustained or restored even though one of the essential auxiliaries becomes inoperative. Special consideration should be given to the malfunction of:

- .1 a generator set which serves as a main source of electrical power;
- .2 the sources of steam supply;
- .3 the arrangements for boiler feedwater;
- .4 the arrangements which supply fuel oil for boilers or engines;
- .5 the sources of lubricating oil pressure;
- .6 the sources of water pressure;
- .7 a condensate pump and the arrangements to maintain vacuum in condensers;
- .8 the mechanical air supply for boilers;
- .9 an air compressor and receiver for starting or control purposes; and
- .10 the hydraulic, pneumatic or electrical means for control in main propulsion machinery including controllable pitch propellers.

However, the Administration, having regard to overall safety considerations, may accept a partial reduction in capability from full normal operation.

7.1.3 Main propulsion machinery and all auxiliary machinery essential to the propulsion and the safety of the unit should, as fitted in the unit, be capable of operating under the static conditions required by 4.1.4 and the following dynamic conditions:

- .1 column-stabilized units 22.5° in any direction;
- .2 self-elevating units 15° in any direction;
- .3 surface units 22.5° rolling and simultaneously pitching 7.5° by bow or stern.

The Administration may permit deviation from these angles, taking into consideration the type, size and service conditions of the unit.

7.1.4 Special consideration should be given to the design, construction and installation of propulsion machinery systems so that any mode of their vibrations should not cause undue stresses in this machinery in the normal operating ranges.

7.2 Means of going astern

7.2.1 Units should have sufficient power for going astern to secure proper control of the unit in all normal circumstances.

7.2.2 The ability of the machinery to reverse the direction of thrust of the propeller in sufficient time and so to bring the unit to rest within a reasonable distance from maximum ahead service speed should be demonstrated.

7.2.3 The stopping times, unit headings and distances recorded on trials, together with the results of trials to determine the ability of units having multiple propellers to navigate and manoeuvre with one or more propellers inoperative, should be available on board for the use of the master or other designated personnel*.

7.2.4 Where the unit is provided with supplementary means for manoeuvring or stopping, these should be demonstrated and recorded as referred to in 7.2.2 and 7.2.3.

7.3 Steam boilers and boiler feed systems

7.3.1 Water tube boilers serving turbine propulsion machinery should be fitted with a high-water-level alarm.

7.3.2 Every steam generating system which provides services essential for the propulsion of the unit should be provided with not less than two separate feedwater systems from and including the feed pumps, noting that a single penetration of the steam drum is acceptable. Means should be provided which will prevent overpressure in any part of the systems.

7.4 Machinery controls

7.4.1 Main and auxiliary machinery essential for the propulsion of the unit should be provided with effective means for its operation and control. A pitch indicator should be provided on the navigating bridge for controllable pitch propellers.

7.4.2 Where remote control of propulsion machinery from the navigating bridge is provided and the machinery spaces are intended to be manned, the following should apply:

- .1 the speed, direction of thrust and, if applicable, the pitch of the propeller should be fully controllable from the navigating bridge under all sailing conditions, including manoeuvring;

* Reference is made to the Recommendation on the provision and display of manoeuvring information on board ships, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.601(15).

- .2 the remote control should be performed, for each independent propeller, by a control device so designed and constructed that its operation does not require particular attention to the operational details of the machinery. Where more than one propeller is designed to operate simultaneously, these propellers may be controlled by one control device;
- .3 the main propulsion machinery should be provided with an emergency stopping device on the navigating bridge and independent from the bridge control system;
- .4 propulsion machinery orders from the navigating bridge should be indicated in the main machinery control station or at the manoeuvring platform as appropriate;
- .5 remote control of the propulsion machinery should be possible from only one station at a time; at one control station interconnected control units are permitted. There should be at each station an indicator showing which station is in control of the propulsion machinery. The transfer of control between navigating bridge and machinery spaces should be possible only in the machinery space or machinery control room;
- .6 it should be possible to control the propulsion machinery locally, even in the case of failure in any part of the remote control system;
- .7 the design of the remote control system should be such that in case of its failure an alarm will be given and the preset speed and direction of thrust be maintained until local control is in operation, unless the Administration considers it impracticable;
- .8 indicators should be fitted on the navigating bridge for:
 - .8.1 propeller speed and direction in case of fixed pitch propellers;
 - .8.2 propeller speed and pitch position in case of controllable pitch propellers;
- .9 an alarm should be provided at the navigating bridge and in the machinery space to indicate low starting air pressure set at a level which still permits main engine starting operations. If the remote control system of the propulsion machinery is designed for automatic starting, the number of automatic consecutive attempts which fail to produce a start should be limited to safeguard sufficient starting air pressure for starting locally.

7.4.3 Where the main propulsion and associated machinery including sources of main electrical supply are provided with various degrees of automatic or remote control and are under continuous manned supervision from a control room, this control room should be designed, equipped and installed so that the machinery operation will be as safe and effective as if it were under direct supervision; for this purpose 8.3 to 8.6 should apply as appropriate. Particular consideration should be given to protection against fire and flooding.

7.5 Steering gear

7.5.1 Except as provided in 7.5.18, units should be provided with a main steering gear and an auxiliary steering gear to the satisfaction of the Administration. The main steering gear and the auxiliary steering gear should be so arranged that a single failure in one of them so far as is reasonable and practicable will not render the other one inoperative.

7.5.2 The main steering gear should be of adequate strength and sufficient to steer the unit at maximum service speed and this should be demonstrated. The main steering gear and rudder stock should be so designed that they will not be damaged at maximum astern speed but this design requirement need not be proved by trials at maximum astern speed and maximum rudder angle.

7.5.3 The main steering gear should, with the unit at its deepest seagoing draught, be capable of putting the rudder over from 35° on one side to 35° on the other side with the unit running ahead at maximum service speed. The rudder should be capable of being put over from 35° on either side to 30° on the other side in not more than 28 seconds, under the same conditions.

7.5.4 The main steering gear should be operated by power where necessary to fulfil the requirements of 7.5.3 and in any case in which the Administration would require a rudder stock of over 120 mm diameter in way of the tiller.

7.5.5 The main steering gear power unit or units should be arranged to start automatically when power is restored after a power failure.

7.5.6 The auxiliary steering gear should be of adequate strength and sufficient to steer the unit at navigable speed and capable of being brought speedily into action in an emergency.

7.5.7 The auxiliary steering gear should be capable of putting the rudder over from 15° on one side to 15° on the other side in not more than 60 seconds with the unit at its deepest seagoing draught while running at one half of its maximum speed ahead or seven knots, whichever is the greater.

7.5.8 The auxiliary steering gear should be operated by power where necessary to fulfil the requirements of 7.5.7, and in any case in which the Administration would require a rudder stock of over 230 mm diameter in way of the tiller.

7.5.9 Where the main steering gear comprises two or more identical power units an auxiliary steering gear need not be fitted if the main steering gear is capable of operating the rudder as required by 7.5.3 while operating with all power units. As far as is reasonable and practicable the main steering gear should be so arranged that a single failure in its piping or in one of the power units will not impair the integrity of the remaining part of the steering gear.

7.5.10 Control of the main steering gear should be provided both on the navigating bridge and in the steering gear compartment. If the steering gear control system which provides for control from the navigating bridge is electric, it should be supplied from the steering gear power circuit from a point within the steering gear compartment.

7.5.11 When the main steering gear is arranged according to 7.5.9 two independent control systems should be provided, each of which can be operated from the navigating bridge. Where the control system comprises a hydraulic telemotor, the Administration may waive the requirements for a second independent control system.

7.5.12 Where the auxiliary steering gear is power operated, it should be provided with a control system operated from the navigating bridge and this should be independent of the control system for the main steering gear.

7.5.13 Means should be provided in the steering gear compartment to disconnect the steering gear control system from the power circuit.

7.5.14 A means of communication should be provided between the navigating bridge and the steering gear compartment.

7.5.15 The exact angular position of the rudder, if power operated, should be indicated on the navigating bridge. The rudder angle indication should be independent of the steering gear control system.

7.5.16 The angular position of the rudder should be recognizable in the steering gear compartment.

7.5.17 An alternative power supply, sufficient at least to supply a steering gear power unit which complies with the requirement of 7.5.7 and also its associated control system and the rudder angle indicator, should be provided, automatically, within 45 seconds, either from the emergency source of electrical power, or from another independent source of power located in the steering gear compartment. This independent source of power should be used only for this purpose and should have a capacity sufficient for 10 minutes of continuous operation.

7.5.18 Where a non-conventional rudder is installed, or where a unit is steered by means other than a rudder, the Administration should give special consideration to the steering system so as to ensure that an acceptable degree of reliability and effectiveness, which is based on 7.5.1, is provided.

7.6 Electric and electrohydraulic steering gear

7.6.1 Indicators for running indication of the motors of electric and electrohydraulic steering gear should be installed on the navigating bridge and at a suitable machinery control position.

7.6.2 Each electric or electrohydraulic steering gear comprising one or more power units should be served by at least two circuits fed from the main switchboard. One of the circuits may pass through the emergency switchboard. An auxiliary electric or electrohydraulic steering gear associated with a main electric or electrohydraulic steering gear may be connected to one of the circuits supplying this main steering gear. The circuits supplying an electric or electrohydraulic steering gear should have adequate rating for supplying all motors which can be simultaneously connected to it and have to operate simultaneously.

7.6.3 Short-circuit protection and an overload alarm should be provided for these circuits and motors. Protection against excess current, if provided, should be for not less than twice the full load current of the motor or circuit so protected, and should be arranged to permit the passage of the appropriate starting currents. Where a three-phase supply is used, an alarm should be provided that will indicate failure of any one of the supply phases. The alarms required in the subparagraph should be both audible and visual and be situated in a position on the navigating bridge where they can be readily observed.

7.7 Communication between the navigating bridge and the engine-room

Units should be provided with at least two independent means for communicating orders from the navigating bridge to the position in the machinery space or control room from which the engines are normally controlled. One of these should be an engine-room telegraph providing visual indication of the orders and responses both in the engine-room and on the navigating bridge. Consideration should be given to providing a means of communication to any other positions from which the engines may be controlled.

7.8 Engineers' alarm

An engineers' alarm should be provided to be operated from the engine control room or at the manoeuvring platform, as appropriate, and clearly audible in the engineers' accommodation.

7.9 Main source of electrical power

7.9.1 In addition to complying with 5.2, the main source of electrical power should comply with the following:

- .1 The arrangement of the unit's main source of power should be such that the services referred to in 5.1.1.1 can be maintained regardless of the speed and direction of the main propelling engines or shafting.
- .2 The generating plant should be such as to ensure that with any one generator or its primary source of power out of operation, the remaining generator or generators will be capable of providing the electrical services necessary to start the main propulsion plant from a dead ship condition. The emergency generator may be used for the purpose of starting from a dead ship condition if its capability either alone or combined with that of any generator is sufficient to provide at the same time those services required by 5.3.6.1 to 5.3.6.4.
- .3 For electrically self-propelled units the application of 5.2.2 need only include for propulsion sufficient power to ensure safe navigation when under way.

7.9.2 The main switchboard should be so placed relative to one main generating station that, as far as is practicable, the integrity of the normal supply may be affected only by a fire or other casualty in one space. An environmental enclosure for the main switchboard, such as may be provided by a machinery control room situated within the main boundaries of the space, is not to be considered as separating the switchboards from the generators.

7.9.3 In every unit where the total installed electric power of the main generators is in excess of 3 MW, the main busbars should be subdivided into at least two parts which should normally be connected by removable links or other approved means; so far as is practicable, the connection of generators and any other duplicated equipment should be equally divided between the parts. Equivalent alternative arrangements should be permitted.

7.10 Emergency source of electrical power

In addition to complying with 5.3, the emergency source of power should provide:

- .1 For a period of 18 hours, emergency lighting at the steering gear;
- .2 For a period of 18 hours:
 - .2.1 navigational aids as required by regulation V/12 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention;
 - .2.2 intermittent operation of the daylight signalling lamp and the unit's whistle;

unless they have an independent supply from an accumulator battery suitably located for use in an emergency and sufficient for the period of 18 hours;

- .3 For the period of 10 minutes, the steering gear where it is required to be so supplied by 7.5.4.

CHAPTER 8 - PERIODICALLY UNATTENDED MACHINERY
SPACES FOR ALL TYPES OF UNITS

8.1 General

The requirements of this chapter are additional to the requirements of chapters 4 to 7 and apply to periodically unattended machinery spaces specified herein. The arrangements should ensure that the safety of the unit in the marine mode, including manoeuvring, and in machinery spaces of category A during drilling operations, where applicable, is equivalent to that of a unit having manned machinery spaces.

8.2 Application

8.2.1 The requirements of 8.3 to 8.9 apply to units which are designed to undertake self-propelled passages without external assistance.

8.2.2 Units other than those designed for unassisted passages, having periodically unattended spaces in which machinery associated with the marine mode is located, should comply with the applicable parts of 8.3, 8.4, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.9.

8.2.3 Where in any unit machinery spaces of category A for drilling purposes are intended to be periodically unattended the application of 8.3 and 8.9 to machinery spaces of category A should be considered by the Administration, due consideration being given to the characteristics of the machinery concerned and to the supervision envisaged to ensure safety.

8.2.4 Measures should be taken to the satisfaction of the Administration to ensure that the equipment of every unit is functioning in a reliable manner and that satisfactory arrangements are made for regular inspections and routine tests to ensure continuous reliable operation.

8.2.5 Every unit should be provided with documentary evidence, to the satisfaction of the Administration, of its fitness to operate with periodically unattended machinery spaces.

8.3 Fire safety

Fire prevention

8.3.1 Where necessary, oil fuel and lubricating oil pipes should be screened or otherwise suitably protected to avoid, as far as practicable, oil spray or oil leakages on to hot surfaces or into machinery air intakes. The number of joints in such piping systems should be kept to a minimum and, where practicable, leakages from high-pressure oil fuel pipes should be collected and arrangements provided for an alarm to be given.

8.3.2 Where daily service oil fuel tanks are filled automatically, or by remote control, means should be provided to prevent overflow spillages. Other equipment which treats flammable liquids automatically, e.g. oil fuel purifiers, which, whenever practicable, should be installed in a special space reserved for purifiers and their heaters, should have arrangements to prevent overflow spillages.

8.3.3 Where daily service oil fuel tanks or settling tanks are fitted with heating arrangements, a high-temperature alarm should be provided if the flashpoint of the oil fuel can be exceeded.

Fire detection

8.3.4 An approved fire detection system based on the self-monitoring principle and including facilities for periodical testing should be installed in periodically unattended machinery spaces.

8.3.5 The fire detection system, required by 8.3.4, should comply with the following general requirements:

- .1 This fire detection system should be so designed and the detectors so positioned as to detect rapidly the onset of fire in any part of those spaces and under any normal conditions of operation of the machinery and variations of ventilation as required by the possible range of ambient temperatures. Except in spaces of restricted height and where their use is specially appropriate, detection systems using only thermal detectors should not be permitted. The detection system should initiate audible and visual alarms distinct in both respects from the alarms of any other system not indicating fire, in sufficient places to ensure that the alarms are heard and observed at the locations required by 8.7.1.
- .2 After installation the system should be tested under varying conditions of engine operation and ventilation.
- .3 The fire detection system, where electrically supplied, should be fed automatically from an emergency source of power by a separate feeder if the main source of power fails.

8.3.6 Means should be provided in case of fire:

- .1 in boiler air supply casings and exhausts (uptakes); and
- .2 in scavenging air belts of propulsion machinery,

to detect fires and give alarms at an early stage, unless the Administration considers this to be unnecessary in a particular case.

8.3.7 Internal combustion engines of 2,250 kW and above or having cylinders of more than 300 mm bore should be provided with crankcase oil mist detectors or engine bearing temperature monitors or equivalent devices.

Fire fighting

8.3.8 An approved fixed fire-extinguishing system should be provided in units that are not required to have this provision by 9.5.

8.3.9 Provision should be made for immediate water delivery from the fire main system at a suitable pressure, due regard being paid to the possibility of freezing, either:

- .1 by remote starting arrangements for one of the main fire pumps. The starting positions should be provided at strategic locations including the navigating bridge; or
- .2 by permanent pressurization of the fire main system, either

- .2.1 by one of the main fire pumps; or
- .2.2 by a dedicated pump for the purpose with automatic starting of one of the main fire pumps on reduction of the pressure.

8.3.10 The Administration should give special consideration to maintaining the fire integrity of the machinery spaces, to the location and centralization of the fire-extinguishing system controls and to the required shutdown arrangements (e.g. ventilation, fuel pumps, etc.); it may require additional fire-extinguishing appliances and other fire-fighting equipment and breathing apparatus.

8.4 Protection against flooding

Bilge-water level detection

8.4.1 High bilge-water level in periodically unattended machinery spaces below the assigned load line should activate an audible and visual alarm at the locations required by 8.7.1.

8.4.2 Bilge wells should be provided, where practicable, in periodically unattended machinery spaces and should be large enough to accommodate easily the normal drainage during unattended periods. They should be located and monitored in such a way that the accumulation of liquids is detected at pre-set levels, at normal angles of inclination.

8.4.3 Where the bilge pumps are capable of being started automatically, means should be provided to indicate at the locations required by 8.7.1 when the influx of liquid is greater than the pump capacity or when the pump is operating more frequently than would normally be expected. In these cases, smaller bilge wells to cover a reasonable period of time may be permitted. Where automatically controlled bilge pumps are provided, special attention should be given to oil pollution prevention requirements.

8.5 Bridge control of propulsion machinery

8.5.1 In the marine mode, including manoeuvring, the speed, direction of thrust and, if applicable, the pitch of the propeller should be fully controllable from the navigating bridge.

8.5.2 Such remote control should be performed by a single control device for each independent propeller, with automatic performance of all associated services, including, where necessary, means of preventing overload of the propulsion machinery. However, where more than one propeller is designed to operate simultaneously, these propellers may be controlled by a single control device.

8.5.3 The main propulsion machinery should be provided with an emergency stopping device on the navigating bridge which should be independent of the navigating bridge control system referred to in 8.5.2.

8.5.4 Propulsion machinery orders from the navigating bridge should be indicated in the main machinery control station or at the propulsion machinery control position, as appropriate.

8.5.5 Remote control of the propulsion machinery should be possible only from one location at a time; at such locations interconnected control positions are permitted. At each location there should be an indicator showing which location is in control of the propulsion machinery. The transfer of control between the navigating bridge and machinery spaces should be possible only in the main machinery space or in the main machinery control station. The system should include means to prevent the propelling thrust from altering significantly when transferring control from one location to another.

8.5.6 It should be possible for all machinery essential for propulsion and manoeuvring to be controlled from a local position, even in the case of failure in any part of the automatic or remote control systems.

8.5.7 The design of the remote automatic control system should be such that in case of its failure an alarm will be given on the navigating bridge and at the main machinery control station. Unless the Administration considers it impracticable, the pre-set speed and direction of thrust of the propeller should be maintained until local control is in operation.

8.5.8 Indicators should be fitted on the navigating bridge for:

- .1 propeller speed and direction of rotation in the case of fixed pitch propellers; or
- .2 propeller speed and pitch position in the case of controllable pitch propellers.

8.5.9 The number of consecutive automatic attempts which fail to produce a start should be limited to safeguard sufficient starting air pressure. An alarm should be provided to indicate low starting air pressure, set at a level which still permits starting operations of the propulsion machinery.

8.6 Communication

A reliable means of vocal communication should be provided between the main machinery control station or the propulsion machinery control position as appropriate, the navigating bridge, the engineer officers' accommodation and, on column-stabilized units, the central ballast control station.

8.7 Alarm system

8.7.1 An alarm system should be provided in the main machinery control station giving audible and visual indication of any fault requiring attention. It should also:

- .1 activate an audible and visual alarm at another normally manned control station;
- .2 activate the engineers' alarm required by 7.8, or an equivalent alarm acceptable to the Administration, if an alarm function has not received attention locally within a limited time;
- .3 as far as is practicable be designed on the fail-to-safety principle; and

- .4 when in the marine mode, activate an audible and visual alarm on the navigating bridge for any situation which requires action by the officer on watch or which should be brought to his attention.

8.7.2 The alarm system should be continuously powered with automatic change-over to a stand-by power supply in case of loss of normal power supply.

8.7.3 Failure of the normal power supply of the alarm system should be alarmed.

8.7.4 The alarm system should be able to indicate at the same time more than one fault and the acceptance of any alarm should not inhibit another alarm.

8.7.5 Acceptance at the position mentioned in 8.7.1 of any alarm condition should be indicated at the positions where it has been shown. Alarms should be maintained until they are accepted and the visual indications should remain until the fault has been corrected, when the alarm system should automatically reset to the normal operating condition.

8.8 Special requirements for machinery, boiler and electrical installations

8.8.1 The special requirements for the machinery, boiler and electrical installations should be to the satisfaction of the Administration and should include at least the requirements of this section.

8.8.2 The main source of electrical power should comply with the following:

- .1 Where the electrical power can normally be supplied by one generator, suitable load-shedding arrangements should be provided to ensure the integrity of supplies to services required for propulsion and steering as well as the safety of the unit. In the case of loss of the generator in operation, adequate provision should be made for automatic starting and connecting to the main switchboard of a stand-by generator of sufficient capacity to ensure safe navigation when under way and to ensure the safety of the unit with automatic restarting of the essential auxiliaries including, where necessary, sequential operations. The Administration may dispense with this requirement for a unit where the power necessary to ensure the functioning of the service referred to in 5.1.1.1, except for services referred to in 1.3.17.2, is 250 kW or less.
- .2 If the electrical power is normally supplied by more than one generator simultaneously in parallel operation, provision should be made, for instance, by load shedding to ensure that, in case of loss of one of these generating sets, the remaining ones are kept in operation without overload to ensure safe navigation when under way and to ensure the safety of the unit.

Change-over function

8.8.3 Where stand-by machines are required for other auxiliary machinery essential to propulsion, automatic change-over devices should be provided. An alarm should be given on automatic change-over.

Automatic control and alarm systems

8.8.4 The control systems should be such that the services needed for the operation of the main propulsion machinery and its auxiliaries are ensured through the necessary automatic arrangements.

8.8.5 Means should be provided to keep the starting air pressure at the required level where internal combustion engines are used for main propulsion.

8.8.6 An alarm system complying with 8.7 should be provided for all important pressures, temperatures and fluid levels and other essential parameters.

8.9 Safety systems

A safety system should be provided to ensure that serious malfunction in machinery or boiler operations, which presents an immediate danger, should initiate the automatic shutdown of that part of the plant and that an alarm should be given at the locations required by 8.7.1. Shutdown of the propulsion system should not be automatically activated except in cases which could lead to serious damage, complete breakdown, or explosion. Where arrangements for overriding the shutdown of the main propelling machinery are fitted, these should be such as to preclude inadvertent operation. Visual means should be provided to indicate when the override has been activated.

CHAPTER 9 - FIRE SAFETY

9.1 Structural fire protection

9.1.1 These requirements have been formulated principally for units having their hull superstructure, structural bulkheads, decks and deckhouses constructed of steel.

9.1.2 Units constructed of other materials may be accepted, provided that, in the opinion of the Administration, they provide an equivalent standard of safety.

Fire integrity of bulkheads and decks

9.1.3 In addition to complying with the specific provisions for fire integrity of bulkheads and decks in this section and in 9.2, the minimum fire integrity of bulkheads and decks should be as prescribed in tables 9-1 and 9-2. Exterior boundaries of superstructures and deckhouses enclosing accommodation, including any overhanging decks which support such accommodation, should be constructed to "A-60" standard for the whole of the portion which faces and is within 30 m of the centre of the rotary table. For units that have a movable substructure the 30 m should be measured with the substructure at its closest drilling position to the accommodation. The Administration may accept equivalent arrangements.

9.1.4 The following requirements should govern application of the tables:

- .1 Tables 9-1 and 9-2 should apply respectively to the bulkheads and decks separating adjacent spaces.
- .2 For determining the appropriate fire integrity standards to be applied to divisions between adjacent spaces, such spaces are classified according to their fire risk, as shown in categories (1) to (11) below. The title of each category is intended to be typical rather than restrictive. The number in parenthesis preceding each category refers to the applicable column or row in the tables:
 - (1) "Control stations" are spaces as defined in 1.3.31.
 - (2) "Corridors" means corridors and lobbies.
 - (3) "Accommodation spaces" are spaces as defined in 1.3.45, excluding corridors, lavatories and pantries containing no cooking appliances.
 - (4) "Stairways" are interior stairways, lifts and escalators (other than those wholly contained within the machinery spaces) and enclosures thereto. In this connection a stairway which is enclosed only at one level should be regarded as part of the space from which it is not separated by a fire door.

- (5) "Service spaces (low risk)" are lockers, store-rooms and working spaces in which flammable materials are not stored, drying rooms and laundries.
- (6) "Machinery spaces of category A" are spaces as defined in 1.3.29.
- (7) "Other machinery spaces" are spaces as defined in 1.3.30 other than machinery spaces of category A.
- (8) "Hazardous areas" are areas as defined in 1.3.32.
- (9) "Service spaces (high risk)" are lockers, store-rooms and working spaces in which flammable materials are stored, galleys, pantries containing cooking appliances, paint rooms and workshops other than those forming part of the machinery space.
- (10) "Open decks" are open deck spaces, excluding hazardous areas.
- (11) "Sanitary and similar spaces" are communal sanitary facilities such as showers, baths, lavatories, etc., and isolated pantries containing no cooking appliances. Sanitary facilities which serve a space and with access only from that space shall be considered a portion of the space in which they are located.

9.1.5 Continuous "B" class ceilings or linings in association with the relevant decks or bulkheads may be accepted as contributing wholly or in part to the required insulation and integrity of a division.

9.1.6 In approving structural fire protection details, the Administration should have regard to the risk of heat transmission at intersections and terminal points of required thermal barriers.

TABLE 9-1. FIRE INTEGRITY OF BULKHEADS SEPARATING ADJACENT SPACES

Spaces	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Control stations (1)	A-0 _{d/}	A-0	A-60	A-0	A-15	A-60	A-15	A-60	A-60	*	A-0
Corridors (2)		C	B-0	B-0 A-0 _{b/}	B-0	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	B-0
Accommodation spaces (3)			C	B-0 A-0 _{b/}	B-0	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	C
Stairways (4)				B-0 A-0 _{b/}	B-0 A-0 _{b/}	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	B-0 A-0 _{b/}
Service spaces (low risk) (5)					C	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	B-0
Machinery spaces of category A (6)						*	A-0 _{a/}	A-60	A-60	*	A-0
Other machinery spaces (7)							A-0 _{a/} c/	A-0	A-0	*	A-0
Hazardous areas (8)								-	A-0	-	A-0
Service spaces (high risk) (9)									A-0 _{c/}	*	A-0
Open decks (10)										-	*
Sanitary and similar spaces (11)											C

See notes under table 9-2

TABLE 9-2. FIRE INTEGRITY OF DECKS SEPARATING ADJACENT SPACES

Space Below ↓	Space Above →	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Control stations	(1)	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	A-0
Corridors	(2)	A-0	*	*	A-0	*	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	*
Accommodation spaces	(3)	A-60	A-0	*	A-0	*	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	*
Stairways	(4)	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	A-0	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	A-0
Service spaces (low risk)	(5)	A-15	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	A-0
Machinery spaces of category A	(6)	A-60	A-60	A-60	A-60	A-60	* <u>a/</u>	A-60	A-60	A-60	*	A-0
Other machinery spaces	(7)	A-15	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0 <u>a/</u>	* <u>a/</u>	A-0	A-0	*	A-0
Hazardous areas	(8)	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-60	A-0	-	A-0	-	A-0
Service spaces (high risk)	(9)	A-60	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0 _{<u>c/</u>}	*	A-0
Open decks	(10)	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*
Sanitary and similar spaces	(11)	A-0	A-0	*	A-0	*	A-0	A-0	A-0	A-0	*	*

Notes: To be applied to tables 9-1 and 9-2, as appropriate.

a/ Where the space contains an emergency power source or components of an emergency power source adjoining a space containing a ship's service generator or the components of a ship's service generator, the boundary bulkhead or deck between those spaces should be an "A-60" class division.

b/ For clarification as to which note applies see 9.2.1 and 9.2.3.

c/ Where spaces are of the same numerical category and superscript "c" appears, a bulkhead or deck of the rating shown in the tables is only required when the adjacent spaces are for a different purpose, e.g. in category (9). A galley next to a galley does not require a bulkhead but a galley next to a paint room requires an "A-0" bulkhead.

d/ Bulkheads separating the navigating bridge chartroom and radio room from each other may be "B-0" rating.

* Where an asterisk appears in the tables, the division should be of steel or equivalent material, but need not be of "A" class standard. However, where a deck is penetrated for the passage of electric cables, pipes and vent ducts, such penetrations should be made tight to prevent the passage of flame and smoke.

9.1.7 Windows and sidescuttles, with the exception of navigating bridge windows, should be of the non-opening type. Navigating bridge windows may be of the opening type provided the design of such windows permits rapid closure. The Administration may permit windows and sidescuttles outside hazardous areas to be of the opening type.

9.1.8 The fire resistance of doors should, as far as practicable, be equivalent to that of the division in which they are fitted. External doors in superstructures and deckhouses should be constructed to at least "A-0" class standard and be self-closing, where practicable.

9.2 Protection of accommodation spaces, service spaces and control stations

9.2.1 All bulkheads required to be "B" class divisions should extend from deck to deck and to the deckhouse side or other boundaries, unless continuous "B" class ceilings or linings are fitted on both sides of the bulkhead, in which case the bulkhead may terminate at the continuous ceiling or lining. In corridor bulkheads, ventilation openings may be permitted only in and under the doors of cabins, public spaces, offices and sanitary spaces. The openings should be provided only in the lower half of the door. Where such an opening is in or under a door, the total net area of any such opening or openings should not exceed 0.05 m². When such an opening is cut in a door it should be fitted with a grille made of non-combustible material. Such openings should not be provided in a door in a division forming a stairway enclosure.

9.2.2 Stairs should be constructed of steel or equivalent material.

9.2.3 Stairways which penetrate only a single deck should be protected at least at one level by "A" or "B" class divisions and self-closing doors so as to limit the rapid spread of fire from one deck to another. Personnel lift trunks should be protected by "A" class divisions. Stairways and lift trunks which penetrate more than a single deck should be surrounded by "A" class divisions and protected by self-closing doors at all levels. Self-closing doors should not be fitted with hold-back hooks. However, hold-back arrangements incorporating remote release fittings of the fail-safe type may be utilized.

9.2.4 Air spaces enclosed behind ceilings, panellings or linings should be divided by close fitting draught stops spaced not more than 14 m apart.

9.2.5 Except for insulation in refrigerated compartments, insulation material, pipe and vent duct lagging, ceilings, linings and bulkheads should be of non-combustible material. Insulation of pipe fittings for cold service systems and vapour barriers and adhesives used in conjunction with insulation need not be non-combustible but they should be kept to a minimum and their exposed surfaces should have low-flame-spread characteristics*. In spaces where penetration of oil products is possible, the surfaces of the insulation should be impervious to oil or oil vapours.

* Reference is made to IMO resolutions A.166(ES.IV) Guidelines on the evaluation of fire hazard properties of materials; A.472(XII) Improved recommendation on test method for qualifying construction materials as non-combustible; and A.564(14) Revised recommendation on fire test procedures for surface flammability of bulkhead and deck finish materials.

9.2.6 The framing, including grounds and the joint pieces of bulkheads, linings, ceilings and draught stops should be of non-combustible material.

9.2.7 All exposed surfaces in corridors and stairway enclosures and surfaces in concealed or inaccessible spaces in accommodation and service spaces and control stations should have low flame spread characteristics. Exposed surfaces of ceilings in accommodation and service spaces and control stations should have low-flame-spread characteristics*.

9.2.8 Bulkheads, linings and ceilings may have combustible veneers provided that the thickness of such veneers should not exceed 2 mm within any space other than corridors, stairway enclosures and control stations where the thickness should not exceed 1.5 mm. Alternatively, veneers which have a calorific value not exceeding 45 mJ/m^2 of the area for the thickness used may be accepted by the Administration, irrespective of the thickness of those veneers.

9.2.9 Primary deck coverings, if applied, should be of approved material which will not readily ignite, or give rise to toxic or explosive hazards at elevated temperatures**.

9.2.10 Paints, varnishes and other finishes used on exposed interior surfaces should not offer an undue fire hazard in the judgement of the Administration and should not be capable of producing excessive quantities of smoke.

9.2.11 Ventilation ducts should be of non-combustible material. Short ducts, however, not generally exceeding 2 m in length and with a cross-sectional area not exceeding 0.02 m^2 need not be non-combustible, subject to the following conditions:

- .1 these ducts should be of a material which, in the opinion of the Administration, has a low fire risk;
- .2 they may only be used at the end of the ventilation device;
- .3 they should not be situated less than 600 mm, measured along the duct, from where it penetrates any "A" or "B" class division including continuous "B" class ceilings.

* Reference is made to IMO resolutions A.166(ES.IV) Guidelines on the evaluation of fire hazard properties of materials; A.472(XII) Improved recommendation on test method for qualifying construction materials as non-combustible; and A.564(14) Revised recommendation on fire test procedures for surface flammability of bulkhead and deck finish materials.

** Reference is made to the Improved provisional guidelines on test procedures for primary deck coverings, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.214(VII)

9.2.12 Where ventilation ducts with a cross-sectional area exceeding 0.02 m^2 pass through class "A" bulkheads or decks, the opening should be lined with a steel sheet sleeve unless the ducts passing through the bulkheads or decks are of steel in the vicinity of penetrations through the deck or bulkhead; the ducts and sleeves at such places should comply with the following:

- .1 The ducts or sleeves should have a thickness of at least 3 mm and a length of at least 900 mm. When passing through bulkheads, this length should be divided preferably into 450 mm on each side of the bulkhead. These ducts, or sleeves lining such ducts, should be provided with fire insulation. The insulation should have at least the same fire integrity as the bulkhead or deck through which the duct passes. Equivalent penetration protection may be provided to the satisfaction of the Administration.
- .2 Ducts with a cross-sectional area exceeding 0.075 m^2 , except those serving hazardous areas, should be fitted with fire dampers in addition to meeting the requirements of 2.1. The fire damper should operate automatically but should also be capable of being closed manually from both sides of the bulkhead or deck. The damper should be provided with an indicator which shows whether the damper is open or closed. Fire dampers are not required, however, where ducts pass through spaces surrounded by "A" class divisions, without serving those spaces, provided those ducts have the same fire integrity as the divisions which they pierce. The Administration may, given special considerations, permit operation from one side of a division only.

9.2.13 Ducts provided for the ventilation of machinery spaces of category A, galleys and hazardous areas should not pass through accommodation spaces, service spaces or control stations. However, the Administration may permit a relaxation from this requirement, except for the ducts serving hazardous areas passing through accommodation spaces, control stations and galleys, provided that the ducts are:

- .1 constructed of steel having a thickness of at least 3 mm for ducts of 300 mm in width or less and of at least 5 mm for ducts of 760 mm in width and over; in the case of ducts the width or diameter of which is between 300 mm and 760 mm, the thickness should be obtained by interpolation;
- .2 fitted with automatic fire dampers close to the boundaries penetrated; and
- .3 insulated to "A-60" standard from the machinery spaces or galleys to a point at least 5 m beyond each fire damper;

or

- .4 constructed of steel in accordance with .1; and
- .5 insulated to "A-60" standard throughout the accommodation spaces, service spaces or control stations.

9.2.14 Ducts provided for the ventilation of accommodation spaces, service spaces or control stations should not pass through machinery spaces of category A, galleys or hazardous areas. However, the Administration may permit a relaxation from this requirement, except for the ducts passing through hazardous areas, provided that:

- .1 the ducts where they pass through a machinery space of category A or a galley are constructed of steel in accordance with 9.2.13.1;
- .2 automatic fire dampers are fitted close to the boundaries penetrated; and
- .3 the integrity of the machinery space or galley boundaries is maintained at the penetrations;

or

- .4 the ducts where they pass through a machinery space of category A or a galley are constructed of steel in accordance with 9.2.13.1; and
- .5 are insulated to "A-60" standard within the machinery space or galley.

9.2.15 Ventilation ducts with a cross-sectional area exceeding 0.02 m^2 passing through "B" class bulkheads should be lined with steel sheet sleeves of 900 mm in length divided preferably into 450 mm on each side of the bulkhead unless the duct is of steel for this length.

9.2.16 Where they pass through accommodation spaces or spaces containing combustible materials, the exhaust ducts from galley ranges should be of equivalent fire integrity to "A" class divisions. Each such exhaust duct should be fitted with:

- .1 a grease trap readily removable for cleaning;
- .2 a fire damper located in the lower end of the duct;
- .3 arrangements, operable from within the galley, for shutting off the exhaust fans; and
- .4 fixed means for extinguishing a fire within the duct.

9.2.17 The main inlets and outlets of all ventilation systems should be capable of being closed from outside the spaces being ventilated.

9.2.18 Power ventilation of accommodation spaces, service spaces, control stations, machinery spaces and hazardous areas should be capable of being stopped from an easily accessible position outside the space being served. The accessibility of this position in the event of a fire in the spaces served should be specially considered. The means provided for stopping the power ventilation serving machinery spaces or hazardous areas should be entirely separate from the means provided for stopping ventilation of other spaces.

9.2.19 Windows and sidescuttles in boundaries which are required to meet an "A-60" standard which face the drill floor area should be:

- .1 constructed to an "A-60" standard; or
- .2 protected by a water curtain; or
- .3 fitted with shutters of steel or equivalent material.

9.2.20 The ventilation of the accommodation spaces and control stations should be arranged in such a way as to prevent the ingress of flammable, toxic or noxious gases, or smoke from surrounding areas.

9.3 Means of escape

9.3.1 Within the accommodation spaces, service spaces and control stations the following requirements should be applied:

- .1 In every general area which is likely to be regularly manned or in which personnel are accommodated at least two separate escape routes should be provided, situated as far apart as practicable, to allow ready means of escape to the open decks and embarkation stations. Exceptionally, the Administration may permit only one means of escape, due regard being paid to the nature and location of spaces and to the number of persons who might normally be accommodated or employed there.
- .2 Stairways should normally be used for means of vertical escape; however, a vertical ladder may be used for one of the means of escape when the installation of a stairway is shown to be impracticable.
- .3 Every escape route should be readily accessible and unobstructed and all exit doors along the route should be readily operable. Dead-end corridors exceeding 7 m in length should not be permitted.

9.3.2 Two means of escape should be provided from every machinery space of category A by one of the following:

- .1 two sets of steel ladders, as widely separated as possible, leading to doors in the upper part of the space similarly separated and from which access is provided to the open deck. In general, one of these ladders should provide continuous fire shelter from the lower part of the space to a safe position outside the space. However, the Administration may not require the shelter if, due to the special arrangement or dimensions of the machinery space, a safe escape route from the lower part of this space is provided. This shelter should be of steel, insulated, where necessary, to the satisfaction of the Administration and be provided with a self-closing steel door at the lower end; or
- .2 one steel ladder leading to a door in the upper part of the space from which access is provided to the open deck and additionally, in the lower part of the space and in a position well separated from the ladder referred to, a steel door capable of being operated from each side and which provides access to a safe escape route from

the lower part of the space to the open deck. Exceptionally, the Administration may require only one means of escape, due regard being paid to the nature and location of spaces and to the number of persons who might normally be employed there.

9.3.3 From machinery spaces other than those of category A, escape routes should be provided to the satisfaction of the Administration having regard to the nature and location of the space and whether persons are normally employed there.

9.3.4 Lifts should not be considered as forming one of the required means of escape.

9.3.5 Consideration should be given by the Administration to the siting of superstructures and deckhouses such that in the event of fire at the drill floor at least one escape route to the embarkation position and survival craft is protected against radiation effects of that fire as far as practicable.

9.4 Fire pumps, fire mains, hydrants and hoses

9.4.1 At least two independently driven power pumps should be provided, each arranged to draw directly from the sea and discharge into a fixed fire main. However, in units with high suction lifts, booster pumps and storage tanks may be installed, provided such arrangements will satisfy all the requirements of 9.4.1 to 9.4.9.

9.4.2 At least one of the required pumps should be dedicated for fire-fighting duties and be available for such duties at all times.

9.4.3 The arrangements of the pumps, sea suction and sources of power should be such as to ensure that a fire in any one space would not put both the required pumps out of action.

9.4.4 The capacity of the required pumps should be appropriate to the fire-fighting services supplied from the fire main. Where more pumps than required are installed, their capacity should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

9.4.5 Each pump should be capable of delivering at least one jet simultaneously from each of any two fire hydrants, hoses and 19 mm nozzles while maintaining a minimum pressure of 0.35 N/mm^2 at any hydrant. In addition, where a foam system is provided for protection of the helicopter deck, the pump should be capable of maintaining a pressure of 0.7 N/mm^2 at the foam installation. If the water consumption for any other fire protection or fire-fighting purpose should exceed the rate of the helicopter deck foam installation, this consumption should be the determining factor in calculating the required capacity of the fire pumps.

9.4.6 Where either of the required pumps is located in a space not normally manned and, in the opinion of the Administration, is relatively far removed from working areas, suitable provision should be made for remote start-up of that pump and remote operation of associated suction and discharge valves.

9.4.7 Except as provided in 9.4.2, sanitary, ballast, bilge or general service pumps may be accepted as fire pumps, provided that they are not normally used for pumping oil.

9.4.8 Every centrifugal pump which is connected to the fire main should be fitted with a non-return valve.

9.4.9 Relief valves should be provided in conjunction with all pumps connected to the fire main if the pumps are capable of developing a pressure exceeding the design pressure of the fire main, hydrants and hoses. Such valves should be so placed and adjusted as to prevent excessive pressure in the fire main system.

9.4.10 A fixed fire main should be provided and be so equipped and arranged as to meet the requirements of 9.4.10 to 9.4.20.

9.4.11 The diameter of the fire main and water service pipes should be sufficient for the effective distribution of the maximum required discharge from the required fire pumps operating simultaneously.

9.4.12 With the required fire pumps operating simultaneously, the pressure maintained in the fire mains should be to the satisfaction of the Administration and be adequate for the safe and efficient operation of all equipment supplied therefrom.

9.4.13 The fire main should, where practicable, be routed clear of hazardous areas and be arranged in such a manner as to make maximum use of any thermal shielding or physical protection afforded by the structure of the unit.

9.4.14 The fire main should be provided with isolating valves located so as to permit optimum utilization in the event of physical damage to any part of the main.

9.4.15 The fire main should not have connections other than those necessary for fire-fighting purposes.

9.4.16 All practical precautions consistent with having water readily available should be taken to protect the fire main against freezing.

9.4.17 Materials readily rendered ineffective by heat should not be used for fire mains and hydrants unless adequately protected. The pipes and hydrants should be so placed that the fire hoses may be easily coupled to them.

9.4.18 A cock or valve should be fitted to serve each fire hose so that any fire hose may be removed while the fire pumps are operating.

9.4.19 The number and position of the hydrants should be such that at least two jets of water, not emanating from the same hydrant, one of which should be from a single length of fire hose, may reach any part of the unit normally accessible to those on board while the unit is being navigated or is engaged in drilling operations. A hose should be provided for every hydrant.

9.4.20 Fire hoses should be of material approved by the Administration and be sufficient in length to project a jet of water to any of the spaces in which they may be required to be used. Their maximum length should be to the satisfaction of the Administration. Every fire hose should be provided with a dual purpose nozzle and the necessary couplings. Fire hoses, together with any necessary fittings and tools, should be ready for use at any time and should be kept in conspicuous positions near the water service hydrants or connections.

9.4.21 Nozzles should comply with the following requirements:

- .1 Standard nozzle sizes should be 12 mm, 16 mm and 19 mm or as near thereto as possible. Larger diameter nozzles may be permitted at the discretion of the Administration.
- .2 For accommodation and service spaces, a nozzle size greater than 12 mm need not be used.
- .3 For machinery spaces and exterior locations, the nozzle size should be such as to obtain the maximum discharge possible from two jets at the pressure specified in 9.4.5 from the smallest pump, provided that a nozzle size greater than 19 mm need not be used.

9.4.22 The surface unit should be provided with at least one international shore connection complying with regulation II-2/19.3 and 19.4 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

9.4.23 Facilities should be available enabling such a connection to be used on any side of the unit.

9.5 Fire-extinguishing systems in machinery spaces and in spaces containing fired processes

9.5.1 In spaces where main or auxiliary oil-fired boilers and other fired processes of equivalent thermal rating are situated, or in spaces containing oil fuel units or settling tanks, the unit should be provided with the following:

- .1 One of the following fixed fire-extinguishing systems:
 - .1.1 a fixed pressure water-spraying system complying with regulation II-2/10 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention;
 - .1.2 a fixed fire-extinguishing system complying with regulation II-2/5 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention;
 - .1.3 a fixed high expansion foam installation complying with regulation II-2/9 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

Where the machinery space and spaces containing fired processes are not entirely separate, or if fuel oil can drain from the latter spaces into the machinery space, the combined machinery space and fired process space should be considered as one compartment.

- .2 At least two approved portable foam extinguishers or equivalent in each space containing a fired process and each space in which a part of the oil fuel installation is situated. In addition, at least one extinguisher of the same description with a capacity of 9 ℓ for each burner, provided that the total capacity of the additional extinguisher or extinguishers need not exceed 45 ℓ for any one space.
- .3 A receptacle containing sand, sawdust impregnated with soda, or other approved dry material in such quantity as may be required by the Administration. An approved portable extinguisher may be provided as an alternative.

9.5.2 Spaces containing internal combustion machinery used either for main propulsion or for other purposes, when such machinery has a total power output of not less than 750 kW, should be provided with the following arrangements:

- .1 One of the fixed arrangements required by 9.5.1.1; and
- .2 One approved foam-type extinguisher of not less than 45 ℓ capacity or equivalent in every engine space and one approved portable foam extinguisher for each 750 kW of engine power output or part thereof. The total number of portable extinguishers so supplied should be not less than two and need not exceed six.

9.5.3 The Administration should give special consideration to the fire-extinguishing arrangements to be provided in spaces not fitted with fixed fire-extinguishing installations containing steam turbines which are separated from boiler rooms by watertight bulkheads.

9.5.4 Where, in the opinion of the Administration, a fire hazard exists in any machinery space for which no specific provisions for fire-extinguishing appliances are prescribed in 9.5.1 to 9.5.3, there should be provided in, or adjacent to, that space a number of approved portable fire extinguishers or other means of fire extinction to the satisfaction of the Administration.

9.6 Portable fire extinguishers in accommodation, service and working spaces

The accommodation, service and working spaces should be provided with approved portable fire extinguishers to the satisfaction of the Administration. Approved extinguishers should comply with regulation II-2/6 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

9.7 Fire detection and alarm system

9.7.1 An automatic fire detection and alarm system should be provided in all accommodation and service spaces. Sleeping quarters should be fitted with smoke detectors. All systems or equipment installed to conform with this paragraph should comply with regulation II-2/13 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

9.7.2 Sufficient manual fire alarm stations should be installed at suitable locations throughout the unit.

9.8 Gas detection and alarm system

9.8.1 A fixed automatic gas detection and alarm system should be provided to the satisfaction of the Administration so arranged as to monitor continuously all enclosed areas of the unit in which an accumulation of flammable gas may be expected to occur and capable of indicating at the main control point by aural and visual means the presence and location of an accumulation.

9.8.2 At least two portable gas monitoring devices should be provided, each capable of accurately measuring a concentration of flammable gas.

9.9 Firemen's outfits

9.9.1 At least two firemen's outfits complying with the requirements of regulation II-2/17.1 and 17.2 and two sets of personal equipment, each set comprising the items stipulated in regulation II-2/17.1.1.1, 17.1.1.2 and 17.1.1.3 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention should be provided.

9.9.2 Spare charges should be provided for each breathing apparatus to the satisfaction of the Administration.

9.9.3 The firemen's outfits should in general be stored so as to be easily accessible and ready for use and, where applicable, one of the outfits should be located at a position readily accessible from any helicopter deck.

9.10 Arrangements in machinery and working spaces

9.10.1 Means should be provided for stopping ventilating fans serving machinery and working spaces and for closing all doorways, ventilators, annular spaces around funnels and other openings to such spaces. These means should be capable of being operated from outside such spaces in case of fire.

9.10.2 Machinery driving forced and induced draught fans, electric motor pressurization fans, oil fuel transfer pumps, oil fuel unit pumps and other similar fuel pumps should be fitted with remote controls situated outside the space concerned so that they may be stopped in the event of a fire arising in the space in which they are located.

9.10.3 Every oil fuel suction pipe from a storage, settling or daily service tank situated above the double bottom should be fitted with a cock or valve capable of being closed from outside the space concerned in the event of a fire arising in the space in which such tanks are situated. In the special case of deep tanks situated in any shaft or pipe tunnel, valves on the tanks should be fitted but control in the event of fire may be effected by means of an additional valve on the pipeline or lines outside the tunnel or tunnels.

9.11 Provisions for helicopter facilities

9.11.1 Helicopter decks of steel, aluminium or other non-combustible materials are to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Administration and should be of at least "A-0" class, as identified in 1.3.38. Means should be provided to prevent the collection of liquids on the helicopter deck and to prevent liquids from spreading to or falling on other parts of the unit. The Administration may accept an air gap of at least 1 m between the deckhouse top and the underside of the helicopter deck as an alternative to the "A-0" requirement. Deckhouse tops directly below helicopter decks should have no openings.

9.11.2 On any helicopter deck there should be provided and stored near to the means of access to that deck:

- .1 at least two dry powder extinguishers having a total capacity of not less than 45 kg;
- .2 a suitable foam application system consisting of monitors or foam-making branch pipes capable of delivering foam solution to all parts of the helicopter deck at a rate of not less than 6 ℓ/min for at least 5 min for each square metre of the area contained within a circle of diameter "D", where "D" is the distance in metres across the main rotor and tail rotor in the fore and aft line of a helicopter with a single main rotor and across both rotors for a tandem rotor helicopter. The Administration may accept other fire-fighting systems which provide a fire-extinguishing capability at least as effective as the required foam application system;

- .3 carbon dioxide extinguishers of a total capacity of not less than 18 kg or equivalent, one of these extinguishers being so equipped as to enable it to reach the engine area of any helicopter using the deck; and
 - .4 at least two dual purpose nozzles and hoses sufficient to reach any part of the helicopter deck.
- 9.11.3 A designated area should be provided for the storage of fuel tanks which should be:
- .1 as remote as is practicable from accommodation spaces, escape routes and embarkation stations; and
 - .2 suitably isolated from areas containing a source of vapour ignition.
- 9.11.4 The fuel storage area should be provided with arrangements whereby fuel spillage may be collected and drained to a safe location.
- 9.11.5 Tanks and associated equipment should be protected against physical damage and from a fire in an adjacent space or area.
- 9.11.6 Where portable fuel storage tanks are used, special attention should be given to:
- .1 design of the tank for its intended purpose;
 - .2 mounting and securing arrangements;
 - .3 electrical bonding; and
 - .4 inspection procedures.
- 9.11.7 Storage tank fuel pumps should be provided with means which permit shutdown from a safe remote location in the event of a fire. Where a gravity fed fuelling system is installed, equivalent closing arrangements should be provided.
- 9.11.8 The fuel pumping unit should be connected to one tank at a time and the piping between the tank and the pumping unit should be of steel or equivalent material, as short as possible and protected against damage.
- 9.11.9 Fire-extinguishing arrangements for protection of the designated area should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.
- 9.11.10 Electrical fuel pumping units and associated control equipment should be of a type suitable for the location and potential hazard.
- 9.11.11 Fuel pumping units should incorporate a device which will prevent overpressurization of the delivery or filling hose.
- 9.11.12 The procedures and precautions during refuelling operations should be in accordance with good recognized practice.
- 9.11.13 Attention should be paid to the electrical bonding of all equipment used in refuelling operations.
- 9.11.14 "NO SMOKING" signs should be displayed at appropriate locations.

9.12 Storage of gas cylinders

9.12.1 Where more than one cylinder of oxygen and more than one cylinder of acetylene are carried simultaneously, such cylinders should be arranged in accordance with the following:

- .1 Permanent piping systems for oxyacetylene systems are acceptable provided that they are designed having due regard to standards and codes of practice to the satisfaction of the Administration.
- .2 Where two or more cylinders of each gas are intended to be carried in enclosed spaces, separate dedicated storage rooms should be provided for each gas.
- .3 Storage rooms should be constructed of steel, and be well ventilated and accessible from the open deck.
- .4 Provision should be made for the expeditious removal of cylinders in the event of fire.
- .5 "NO SMOKING" signs should be displayed at the gas cylinder storage rooms.
- .6 Where cylinders are stowed in open locations means should be provided to:
 - .6.1 protect cylinders and associated piping from physical damage;
 - .6.2 minimize exposure to hydrocarbons; and
 - .6.3 ensure suitable drainage.

9.12.2 Fire-extinguishing arrangements for the protection of areas or spaces where such cylinders are stored should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

9.13 Miscellaneous items

9.13.1 A fire control plan complying with regulation II-2/20 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention should be permanently exhibited.

9.13.2 Fire-extinguishing appliances should be kept in good order and be available for immediate use at all times.

CHAPTER 10 - LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT

10.1 General

Definitions

10.1.1 For the purpose of this chapter, unless expressly provided otherwise, the terms used, relating to life-saving appliances, are as defined in regulation III/3*.

"Visitors" are personnel not regularly assigned to the unit.

Evaluation, testing and approval of life-saving appliances

10.1.2 Life-saving appliances should be evaluated, tested and approved, as provided in regulations III/4 and III/5.

Life-saving appliances

10.1.3 All life-saving appliances should comply with regulation III/30.2.

10.2 Survival craft

Surface units

10.2.1 Each unit should carry on each side of the unit, one or more lifeboats complying with the requirements of regulation III/46 of such aggregate capacity as will accommodate the total number of persons on board.

10.2.2 In addition, each unit should carry a liferaft or liferafts, complying with the requirements of regulations III/39 or III/40, capable of being launched on either side of the unit and of such aggregate capacity as will accommodate the total number of persons on board. If the liferaft or liferafts cannot be readily transferred for launching on either side of the unit, the total capacity available on each side should be sufficient to accommodate the total number of persons on board.

10.2.3 Where the survival craft are stowed in a position which is more than 100 m from the stem or stern, each unit should carry, in addition to the liferafts as provided in 10.2.2, a liferaft stowed as far forward or aft, or one as far forward and another as far aft, as is reasonable and practicable. Notwithstanding 10.5.6 such liferaft or liferafts may be securely fastened so as to permit manual release.

* Each reference to a regulation in this chapter means a regulation in the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

Self-elevating and column-stabilized units

10.2.4 Each unit should carry lifeboats complying with the requirements of regulation III/46, installed in at least two widely separated locations on different sides or ends of the unit. The arrangement of the lifeboats should provide sufficient capacity to accommodate the total number of persons on board if:

- .1 all the lifeboats in any one location are lost or rendered unusable; or
- .2 all the lifeboats on any one side, any one end, or any one corner of the unit are lost or rendered unusable.

10.2.5 In addition, each unit should carry liferafts complying with the requirements of regulation III/39 or III/40, of such aggregate capacity as will accommodate the total number of persons on board.

10.2.6 In the case of a self-elevating unit where, due to its size or configuration, lifeboats cannot be located in widely separated locations to satisfy 10.2.4, the Administration may permit the aggregate capacity of the lifeboats to accommodate only the total number of persons on board. However, the liferafts under 10.2.5 should be served by launching appliances complying with the requirements of regulation III/48.5 or III/48.6.

10.3 Survival craft muster and embarkation arrangements

10.3.1 If separate, muster stations should be provided close to the embarkation stations. Each muster station should have sufficient space to accommodate all persons assigned to muster at that station.

10.3.2 Muster and embarkation stations should be readily accessible from accommodation and work areas.

10.3.3 Muster and embarkation stations should be adequately illuminated by emergency lighting.

10.3.4 Alleyways, stairways and exits giving access to the muster and embarkation stations should be adequately illuminated by emergency lighting.

10.3.5 Davit-launched survival craft muster and embarkation stations should be so arranged as to enable stretcher cases to be placed in survival craft.

10.3.6 Survival craft embarkation arrangements should be so designed that:

- .1 lifeboats can be boarded by their full complement of persons within 3 min from the time the instruction to board is given;
- .2 lifeboats can be boarded and launched directly from the stowed position;
- .3 davit-launched liferafts can be boarded and launched from a position immediately adjacent to the stowed position or from a position to which the liferaft is transferred prior to launching in compliance with 10.5.5; and
- .4 where necessary, means should be provided for bringing the davit-launched liferaft against the unit's side and holding it alongside so that persons can be safely embarked.

10.3.7 At least two widely separated fixed metal ladders or stairways should be provided extending from the deck to the surface of the water. The fixed metal ladders or stairways and sea areas in their vicinity should be adequately illuminated by emergency lighting.

10.3.8 If fixed ladders cannot be installed, alternative means of escape with sufficient capacity to permit all persons on board to descend safely to the waterline should be provided.

10.4 Survival craft launching stations

Launching stations should be in such positions as to ensure safe launching having particular regard to clearance from any exposed propeller. As far as possible, launching stations should be located so that survival craft can be launched down a straight side of the unit, except for:

- .1 survival craft specially designed for free-fall launching; and
- .2 survival craft mounted on structures intended to provide clearance from lower structures.

10.5 Stowage of survival craft

10.5.1 Each survival craft should be stowed:

- .1 so that neither the survival craft nor its stowage arrangements will interfere with the operation of any other survival craft or rescue boat at any other launching station;
- .2 as near the water surface as is safe and practicable;
- .3 in a state of continuous readiness so that two crew members can carry out preparations for embarkation and launching in less than 5 min;
- .4 fully equipped as required by chapter III of the 1974 SOLAS Convention; however, in the case of units operating in areas such that, in the opinion of the Administration, certain items of equipment are unnecessary, the Administration may allow these items to be dispensed with;
- .5 as far as practicable, in a secure and sheltered position and protected from damage by fire and explosion.

10.5.2 Where appropriate, the unit should be so arranged that lifeboats, in their stowed positions, are protected from damage by heavy seas.

10.5.3 Lifeboats should be stowed attached to launching appliances.

10.5.4 Liferrafts should be so stowed as to permit manual release from their securing arrangements.

10.5.5 Davit-launched liferafts should be stowed within reach of the lifting hooks, unless some means of transfer is provided which is not rendered inoperable within the limits of trim and list prescribed in chapter 3 for any damaged condition or by unit motion or power failure.

10.5.6 Every liferaft, other than those in 10.2.3, should be stowed with the weak link of its painter permanently attached to the unit and with a float-free arrangement complying with the requirements of regulation III/38.6 so that the liferaft floats free and, if inflatable, inflates automatically when the unit sinks.

10.6 Survival craft launching and recovery arrangements

10.6.1 Launching appliances complying with the requirements of regulation III/48.1 and III/48.2, III/48.4 or III/48.6, as applicable, should be provided for all lifeboats and davit-launched liferafts. Notwithstanding regulation III/48.1.1, for column-stabilized units, launching appliances should be capable of operating at the list and trim resulting from any damaged condition under chapter 3.

10.6.2 Launching and recovery arrangements should be such that the appliance operator on the unit is able to observe the survival craft at all times during launching and lifeboats during recovery.

10.6.3 Only one type of release mechanism should be used for similar survival craft carried on board the unit.

10.6.4 Preparation and handling of survival craft at any one launching station should not interfere with the prompt preparation and handling of any other survival craft or rescue boat at any other station.

10.6.5 Falls, where used, should be long enough for the survival craft to reach the water with the unit under unfavourable conditions, such as maximum air-gap, lightest transit or operational condition or any damaged condition, as described in chapter 3.

10.6.6 During preparation and launching, the survival craft, its launching appliance and the area of water into which it is to be launched should be adequately illuminated by emergency lighting.

10.6.7 Means should be available to prevent any discharge of fluids on to survival craft during abandonment.

10.6.8 All lifeboats required for abandonment by the total number of persons permitted on board, should be capable of being launched with their full complement of persons and equipment within 10 min from the time the signal to abandon the unit is given.

10.6.9 Manual brakes should be so arranged that the brake is always applied unless the operator, or a mechanism activated by the operator, holds the brake control in the "off" position.

10.6.10 Each survival craft should be so arranged as to clear each leg, column, footing, brace, mat and each similar structure below the hull of a self-elevating unit and below the upper hull of a column-stabilized unit, with the unit in an intact condition. The Administration may allow a reduction in the total number of survival craft meeting this requirement when the unit is in the transit mode and the number of personnel on board has been reduced. In such cases, sufficient survival craft to meet the requirements of this chapter, including 10.2, should be available for use by those personnel remaining on board.

10.6.11 In any case of damage specified in chapter 3, lifeboats with an aggregate capacity of not less than 100% of persons on board should, in addition to meeting all other requirements of launching and stowage contained in this chapter, be capable of being launched clear of any obstruction.

10.6.12 Consideration should be given to the location and orientation of the survival craft with reference to MODU design such that clearance of the unit is achieved in an efficient and safe manner having due regard to the capabilities of the survival craft.

10.6.13 Notwithstanding the requirements of regulation III/48.2.6, the speed of lowering need not be greater than 1 m/s.

10.7 Rescue boats

Each unit should carry at least one rescue boat complying with regulation III/47. A lifeboat may be accepted as a rescue boat, provided that it also meets the requirements for a rescue boat.

10.8 Stowage of rescue boats

Rescue boats should be stowed:

- .1 in a state of continuous readiness for launching in not more than 5 min;
- .2 in a position suitable for launching and recovery;
- .3 so that neither the rescue boats nor their stowage arrangements will interfere with the operation of any survival craft at any other launching station;
- .4 in compliance with 10.5, if they are also lifeboats.

10.9 Rescue boat embarkation, launching and recovery arrangements

10.9.1 The rescue boat embarkation and launching arrangements should be such that the rescue boat can be boarded and launched in the shortest possible time.

10.9.2 Launching arrangements should comply with 10.6.

10.9.3 Rapid recovery of the rescue boat should be possible when loaded with its full complement of persons and equipment. If the rescue boat is also a lifeboat, rapid recovery should be possible when loaded with its lifeboat equipment and the approved rescue boat complement of at least six persons.

10.10 Lifejackets

10.10.1 A lifejacket complying with the requirements of regulation III/32.1 or III/32.2 should be provided for every person on board the unit. In addition, a sufficient number of lifejackets should be stowed in suitable locations for those persons who may be on duty in locations where their lifejackets are not readily accessible.

10.10.2 Each lifejacket should be fitted with a light complying with the requirements of regulation III/32.3.

10.11 Immersion suits

10.11.1 Each unit should carry an immersion suit complying with the requirements of regulation III/33 for each person on board. In addition, a sufficient number of immersion suits should be stowed in suitable locations for those persons who may be on duty in locations where their immersion suits are not readily accessible.

10.11.2 Immersion suits need not be carried if the unit is constantly in operation in warm climates where, in the opinion of the Administration, immersion suits are unnecessary.

10.12 Lifebuoys

10.12.1 At least eight lifebuoys of a type complying with the requirements of regulation III/31 should be provided on each unit. The number and placement of lifebuoys should be such that a lifebuoy is accessible from exposed locations. Surface units over 100 m in length should carry not less than the number of lifebuoys prescribed in the following table:

LENGTH OF UNIT IN METRES	MINIMUM NUMBER OF LIFEBUOYS
100 and under 150	10
150 and under 200	12
200 and over	14

10.12.2 Not less than one-half of the total number of lifebuoys should be provided with self-igniting lights of an approved electric battery type complying with the requirements of regulation III/31.2. Not less than two of these should also be provided with self-activating smoke signals complying with the requirements of regulation III/31.3 and be capable of quick release from the navigating bridge, main control station, or a location readily available to operating personnel. Lifebuoys with lights and those with lights and smoke signals should be equally distributed on both sides of the unit and should not be the lifebuoys provided with lifelines in compliance with the requirements of 10.12.3.

10.12.3 At least two lifebuoys in widely separated locations should each be fitted with a buoyant lifeline, the length of which should be at least one-and-a-half times the distance from the deck of stowage to the waterline at light draught, or 30 m, whichever is greater.

10.12.4 Each lifebuoy should be marked in block capitals of the Roman alphabet with the name and port of registry of the unit on which it is carried.

10.13 Radio life-saving appliances

Two-way VHF radiotelephone apparatus

10.13.1 At least three two-way VHF radiotelephone apparatus should be provided on each unit. Such apparatus should conform to performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the Organization*. If a fixed two-way VHF radiotelephone apparatus is fitted in a survival craft it should conform to performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the Organization*.

Radar transponder

10.13.2 At least one radar transponder should be carried on each side of a surface unit and at least two radar transponders on self-elevating and column-stabilized units each stowed in one of the two widely separated locations required by 10.2.4. The radar transponders should either be stowed in locations from which they can be rapidly placed in any survival craft other than the liferaft or liferafts required by 10.2.3 or, alternatively, one radar transponder should be stowed in each survival craft other than those required by 10.2.3. Such radar transponders should conform to performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the Organization**.

10.14 Distress flares

Not less than 12 rocket parachute flares complying with the requirements of regulation III/35 should be carried and be stowed on or near the navigating bridge. If the unit does not have a navigating bridge, the flares should be stowed in a location approved by the Administration.

10.15 Line-throwing appliances

A line-throwing appliance complying with the requirements of regulation III/49 should be provided.

10.16 Emergency warnings

10.16.1 Each unit should be provided with a general alarm system so installed as to be clearly perceptible in all parts of the unit. Control stations for activating the alarm should be installed to the satisfaction of the Administration. The number of signals used should be limited to the following: general emergency signal, fire alarm signal and abandon unit signal. These signals should be described in the muster list.

10.16.2 The warning signals given over the general alarm system should be supplemented by instructions over a public address system.

* Reference is made to the Performance standards for survival craft two-way VHF radiotelephone apparatus, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.605(15) and to regulation III/2.1.2 of the 1988 SOLAS amendments which may be applied to units.

** Reference is made to the Performance standards for survival craft radar transponders for use in search and rescue operations, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.604(15).

10.17 Operating instructions

Illustrations and instructions should be provided on or in the vicinity of survival craft and their launching controls and should:

- .1 illustrate the purpose of controls and the procedures for operating the appliance and give relevant instructions or warnings;
- .2 be easily seen under emergency lighting conditions; and
- .3 use symbols in accordance with the recommendations of the Organization.

10.18 Operational readiness, maintenance and inspections

Operational readiness

10.18.1 Before the unit leaves port and at all times during operation and transit, all life-saving appliances should be in working order and ready for immediate use.

Maintenance

10.18.2 Instructions for on-board maintenance of life-saving appliances complying with the requirements of regulation III/52 should be provided and maintenance should be carried out accordingly.

10.18.3 The Administration may accept, in lieu of the instructions in 10.18.2, a planned maintenance programme which includes the requirements of regulation III/52.

10.18.4 Falls used in launching should be turned end for end at intervals of not more than 30 months and be renewed when necessary due to deterioration of the falls or at intervals of not more than 5 years, whichever is the earlier. Where a fall cannot be turned end for end a careful inspection should take place after 24 months. If the inspection shows that the fall is faultless it need not be changed for another period of 24 months. However a fall which cannot be turned end for end should always be changed at intervals of not more than 4 years.

Spares and repair equipment

10.18.5 Spares and repair equipment should be provided for life-saving appliances and their components which are subject to excessive wear or consumption and need to be replaced regularly.

Weekly inspections

10.18.6 The following tests and inspections should be carried out weekly:

- .1 all survival craft, rescue boats and launching appliances should be visually inspected to ensure that they are ready for use;
- .2 all engines in lifeboats and rescue boats should be run ahead and astern for a total period of not less than 3 min;
- .3 the general alarm system should be tested.

Monthly inspections

10.18.7 Inspection of the life-saving appliances, including lifeboat equipment and emergency lighting, should be carried out monthly using the checklist required by regulation III/52.1 to ensure that they are complete and in good order. A report of the inspection should be entered in the log-book.

Servicing of inflatable liferafts, inflatable lifejackets and inflated rescue boats

10.18.8 Every inflatable liferaft and inflatable lifejacket should be serviced:

- .1 at intervals not exceeding 12 months. However, in cases where it appears proper and reasonable, the Administration may extend this period to 17 months;
- .2 at an approved servicing station which is competent to service them, maintains proper servicing facilities and uses only properly trained personnel*.

10.18.9 All repairs and maintenance of inflated rescue boats should be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Emergency repairs may be carried out on board the unit; however, permanent repairs should be effected at an approved servicing station.

Periodic servicing of hydrostatic release units

10.18.10 Hydrostatic release units should be serviced:

- .1 at intervals not exceeding 12 months. However, in cases where it appears proper and reasonable, the Administration may extend this period to 17 months;
- .2 at a servicing station which is competent to service them, maintains proper servicing facilities and uses only properly trained personnel.

* Reference is made to the Recommendation on the conditions for the approval of servicing stations for inflatable liferafts, adopted by the Organization by resolution A.333(IX).

CHAPTER 11 - RADIOCOMMUNICATION INSTALLATIONS

11.1 Application

11.1.1 The purpose of this chapter is to provide minimum requirements for distress and safety radiocommunications between mobile offshore drilling units and coast stations, ships and supporting aircraft in the maritime mobile service.

11.1.2 The requirements are applicable to the following modes of operation of mobile offshore drilling units:

- .1 when under way self-propelled;
- .2 when towed, or self-propelled and accompanied by escort ships; and
- .3 when stationary at the site or engaged in drilling operations.

11.2 General

Coastal States in common areas of interest should, to the extent possible, establish similar radiocommunication requirements to avoid confusion in case any ancillary craft have to divert to another coastal State in an emergency.

11.3 Self-propelled units under way

Each unit while under way at sea should comply with the applicable provisions concerning radio stations for cargo ships in chapter IV of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.

11.4 Units when towed, or self-propelled and accompanied by escort ships

11.4.1 Each unit, when manned and under tow, should be provided with:

- .1 a radiotelephone station complying with the provisions of chapter IV of the 1974 SOLAS Convention.
- .2 an efficient means of communication between the radiotelephone station and the control room of the unit;
- .3 at least one satellite emergency position-indicating radio beacon (satellite EPIRB); and
- .4 an adequate means of communication with the towing ships.

11.4.2 Each self-propelled unit accompanied by one or more escort vessels should comply with the provisions of 11.3.

11.5 Units stationary at the site or engaged in drilling operations

Each unit, while stationary at the site or engaged in drilling operations, should comply with the provisions of 11.4.1 and any additional radiocommunication requirements of the coastal State.

11.6 Helicopter communications

Each unit serviced by helicopters should be provided with the radiocommunication equipment required for flight safety as determined by the coastal State.

11.7 Technical specifications for equipment

The radio station equipment should be type-approved to the technical specifications of the Administration issuing the licence. Where there is common agreement, equipment type-approved by one Administration should be accepted by the other Administration.

11.8 Gas explosion danger

Any radio equipment installed in a zone, as defined in 6.1, should comply with regulation IV/14 of the 1988 SOLAS amendments.

11.9 Accommodation for radio personnel

On each unit the accommodation of at least one of the radiotelephone operators should be situated as near as practicable to the radiotelephone operating position.

11.10 Survey of the radio station

11.10.1 The radio station of a unit should be subject to survey as specified below:

- .1 by the Administration which issues the licence or its authorized representative before the radio station is put into service;
- .2 when the unit is moved and comes under the administrative control of another coastal State a survey may be carried out by that State or its authorized representative;
- .3 once every 12 months, carried out by an officer of the Administration and/or the coastal State or their respective authorized representative.

11.10.2 The Administration may recognize the coastal State as its authorized representative.

11.10.3 In every case when an authorized representative of the coastal State carries out an inspection, a report should be issued and kept with the radio documents, and a copy, if requested, should be forwarded to the Administration.

CHAPTER 12 - LIFTING DEVICES

12.1 Cranes

12.1.1 Each crane, including its supporting structure, which is used for the transfer of material, equipment or personnel between the unit and attending vessels, should be of a design and construction to the satisfaction of the Administration and adequate for the service intended in accordance with the requirements of a recognized classification society or with national or international standards or codes.

12.1.2 Cranes should be so located and protected as to reduce to a minimum any danger to personnel, due regard being paid to moving parts or other hazards. Their design should have regard to the materials used in construction, the working conditions to which they will be subjected and the environmental conditions. Adequate provisions should be made to facilitate cleaning, inspection and maintenance.

12.1.3 Consideration should be given to the failure mode for each crane in the event of extreme overload so that the crane operator is exposed to minimum danger.

12.1.4 An officer of the Administration or a duly authorized person or organization should survey the installation of each crane, with particular regard to its supporting structure.

12.1.5 After each crane has been erected on board, and before it is placed in service, operational and load tests should be conducted. These tests should be witnessed and verified by an officer of the Administration or a duly authorized person or organization. A record of these tests and other information concerning initial certification should be readily available.

12.1.6 Each crane should be examined at intervals not exceeding 12 months. It should be further tested and recertified, at intervals not exceeding 5 years, or after substantial alteration or repairs. These tests should be witnessed and verified by an officer of the Administration or a duly authorized person or organization. A record of these examinations, tests and certifications should be readily available.

12.1.7 Cranes used for loading and discharging of offshore supply vessels should be furnished with rating tables or curves which take into account the dynamics associated with the unit's and vessel's motions.

12.1.8 Except when loads are determined and marked prior to lifting, each crane should be fitted, to the satisfaction of the Administration, with a safety device to give the crane operator a continuous indication of hook load and rated load for each radius. The indicator should give a clear and continuous warning when approaching the rated capacity of the crane.

12.1.9 The Administration should give consideration to the installation of limit switches to provide for the safe operation of the crane.

12.1.10 A crane manual should be provided for each crane and should be readily available. This manual should contain full information concerning:

- .1 design standard, operation, erection, dismantling and transportation;
- .2 all limitations during normal and emergency operations with respect to safe working load, safe working moment, maximum wind, maximum heel and trim, design temperatures and braking systems;
- .3 all safety devices;
- .4 diagrams for electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic systems and equipment;
- .5 materials used in construction, welding procedures and extent of non-destructive testing; and
- .6 guidance on maintenance and periodic inspection.

12.2 Personnel lifts

12.2.1 Personnel lifts should be of a design acceptable to the Administration and adequate for the service intended.

12.2.2 The construction and installation should be surveyed by an officer of the Administration or a duly authorized person or organization. The inspections should be carried out on installation and at intervals not exceeding 12 months and certificates or reports should be readily available.

12.2.3 Each lift car in a column of a column-stabilized unit should provide for emergency exit with an escape ladder in the hoistway.

12.3 Drilling derricks

The design of each drilling derrick and its supporting structure should be to the satisfaction of the Administration. The rated capacity for each reeving should be included in the operating manual.

CHAPTER 13 - HELICOPTER FACILITIES*

13.1 General

Each helicopter deck on a unit should be of sufficient size and located so as to provide a clear approach to enable the largest helicopter using the deck to operate under the most severe conditions anticipated for helicopter operations.

13.2 Construction

13.2.1 The helicopter deck should be of a design and construction adequate for the intended service to the satisfaction of the Administration.

13.2.2** In general, the helicopter deck should be of sufficient size to contain a circle of a diameter equal to at least the rotor diameter of the largest helicopter intended to use the facility. The helicopter deck should have an approach/departure sector of at least 180° free of obstructions. The base of this sector should be tangent to the periphery of the circle described above, as shown in figure 13. Outside the approach/departure sector, obstructions within one third of the rotor diameter from the periphery of the circle described above should not extend above a plane measured vertically from the edge of the deck with a rise equal to half of the horizontal distance from the periphery of the above circle.

13.2.3** Where adverse climatic conditions are prevalent, as in the North Sea, a coastal State may, for units operating in its territorial sea or on its continental shelf, specify a helicopter deck of sufficient size to contain a circle of a diameter equal to at least the overall length of the largest helicopter intended to use the facility. The approach/departure sector should be not less than 210° free of obstruction and should intersect the periphery of the circle described above, as shown in figure 13. Outside the approach/departure sector, obstructions within one third of the helicopter overall length from the periphery of the circle described above should not extend more than 1/20 of the helicopter overall length above the level of the helicopter deck. The overall length of a helicopter is the distance from the tip of the main rotor blade to the tip of the tail rotor when the rotor blades are aligned along the longitudinal axis of the helicopter.

* Reference is made to regulations of national civil aviation authorities in the unit's area of operation, applicable international standards of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and recommended practices developed in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between IMO and ICAO.

** The deck size as described in 13.2.2 and 13.2.3 is applicable to helicopters with a single main rotor. Administrations may specify different requirements if tandem rotor helicopters are to be utilized.

13.2.4 The helicopter deck should have a non-skid surface.

13.2.5 The helicopter deck should have drainage facilities to prevent the collection of liquids and prevent liquids from spreading to or falling on other parts of the unit having regard to the use of fire-fighting equipment and the possible spillage of fuel.

13.3 Arrangements

13.3.1 The helicopter deck should be free of projections except that landing lights or other essential projections may be installed around the periphery of the deck provided they do not rise more than 15 cm above the level of the helicopter deck.

13.3.2 The helicopter deck should have recessed tie-down points for securing a helicopter.

13.3.3 The helicopter deck should be protected by a safety net at least 1.5 m wide. The outer edge should not rise more than 15 cm above the edge of the deck.

13.3.4 The helicopter deck should have both a main and an emergency personnel access route located as far apart from each other as practicable.

13.4 Visual aids

13.4.1 A wind direction indicator located in an unobstructed area readily visible to helicopters approaching the helicopter deck should be provided.

13.4.2 The helicopter deck should be marked (figure 13) in a contrasting colour as follows:

- .1 the perimeter with a continuous line of 40 cm width;
- .2 unit identification; and
- .3 aiming circles, taking into account deck configuration, helicopter type and operational requirements.

13.4.3 Each helicopter deck should be fitted with alternate yellow and blue lights to enable the landing area to be easily identified at night. These lights should be positioned around the perimeter of the deck not more than 3 m apart.

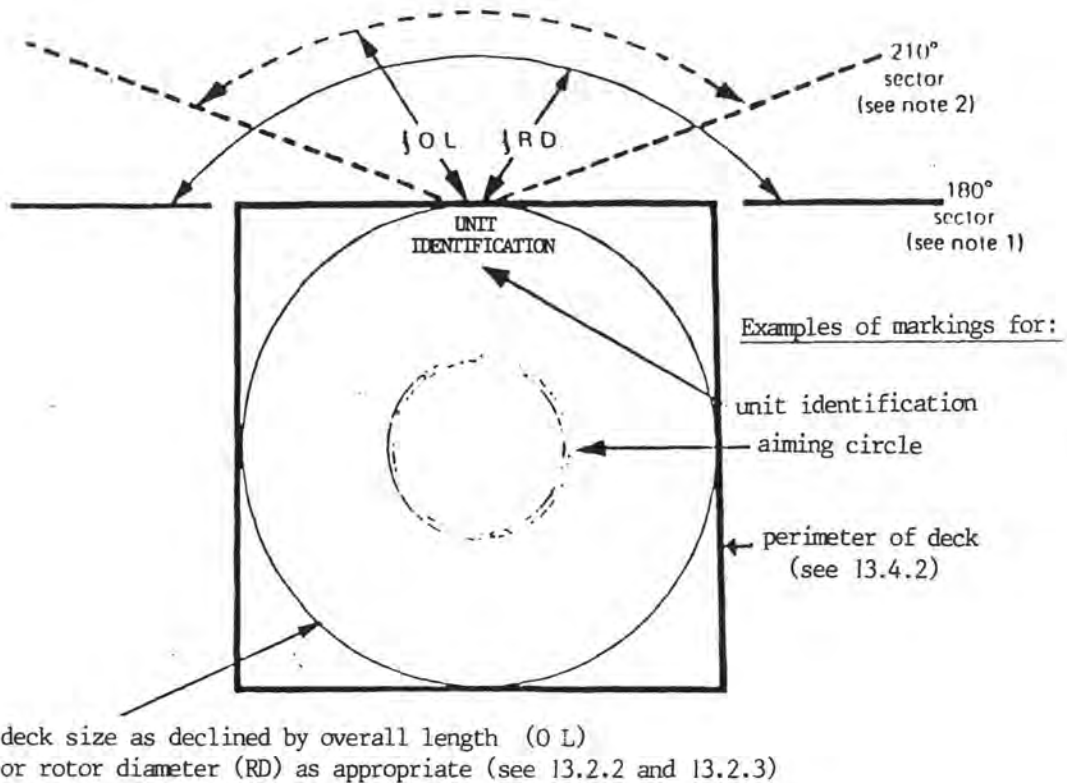


Figure 13 - Example of helicopter deck arrangement

Notes:

- 1 Approach/departure sector and limited obstruction area defined in 13.2.2 shown by solid line _____
- 2 Approach/departure sector and limited obstruction area defined in 13.2.3 shown by broken line - - - - -
- 3 Although a square helicopter deck is shown, other configurations are commonly used.

CHAPTER 14 - OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

14.1 Operating manual

14.1.1 Operating manuals containing guidance for the safe operation of the unit for both normal and envisaged emergency conditions, to the satisfaction of the Administration, should be provided on board and be readily available to all concerned. The manuals should, in addition to providing the necessary general information about the unit, contain guidance on and procedures for the operations that are vital to the safety of personnel and the unit. The manuals should be concise and be compiled in such a manner that they are easily understood. Each manual should be provided with a contents list, an index and wherever possible be cross-referenced to additional detailed information which should be readily available on board.

14.1.2 The operating manual for normal operations should include the following general descriptive information, where applicable:

- .1 a description and particulars of the unit;
- .2 a chain of command with general responsibilities during normal operation;
- .3 limiting design data for each mode of operation, including draughts, air gap, wave height, wave period, wind, current, sea and air temperatures, assumed sea-bed conditions, and any other applicable environmental factors, such as icing;
- .4 a description of any inherent operational limitations for each mode of operation and for each change in mode of operation;
- .5 the location of watertight and weathertight boundaries, the location and type of watertight and weathertight closures and the location of downflooding points;
- .6 the location, type and quantities of permanent ballast installed on the unit;
- .7 a description of the signals used in the general alarm, public address, fire and gas alarm systems;
- .8 for self-elevating units, information regarding the preparation of the unit to avoid structural damage during the setting or retraction of legs on or from the sea-bed or during extreme weather conditions while in transit, including the positioning and securing of legs, cantilever drill floor structures and heavy cargo which might shift position;
- .9 light ship data together with a comprehensive listing of the inclusions and exclusions of semi-permanent equipment;

- .10 stability information setting forth the allowable maximum height of the centre of gravity in relation to draught data or other parameters based upon compliance with the intact and damage criteria;
- .11 a capacity plan showing the capacities and the vertical, longitudinal and transverse centres of gravity of tanks and bulk material stowage spaces;
- .12 tank sounding tables or curves showing capacities, the vertical, longitudinal and transverse centres of gravity in graduated intervals and the free surface data of each tank;
- .13 acceptable structural deck loadings;
- .14 identification of helicopters suited for the design of the helideck and any limiting conditions of operation;
- .15 identification and classification of hazardous areas on the unit;
- .16 description and limitations of any on-board computer used in operations such as ballasting, anchoring, dynamic positioning and in trim and stability calculations;
- .17 description of towing arrangements and limiting conditions of operation;
- .18 description of the main power system and limiting conditions of operation;
- .19 a list of key plans and schematics.

14.1.3 The operating manual for normal operations should also include, where applicable:

- .1 guidance for the maintenance of adequate stability and the use of the stability data;
- .2 guidance for the routine recording of lightweight alterations;
- .3 examples of loading conditions for each mode of operation and instructions for developing other acceptable loading conditions, including the vertical components of the forces in the anchor cables;
- .4 for column-stabilized units, a description, schematic diagram and guidance for the operation of the ballast system and of the alternative means of ballast system operation, together with a description of its limitations, such as pumping capacities at various angles of heel and trim;
- .5 a description, schematic diagram, guidance for the operation of the bilge system and of the alternative means of bilge system operation, together with a description of its limitations, such as draining of spaces not directly connected to the bilge system;
- .6 fuel oil storage and transfer procedures;
- .7 procedures for changing modes of operation;

- .8 guidance on severe weather operations and time required to meet severe storm conditions and any inherent operational limitations;
- .9 description of the anchoring arrangements and anchoring or mooring procedures and any limiting factors;
- .10 personnel transfer procedures;
- .11 procedures for the arrival, departure and fuelling of helicopters;
- .12 limiting conditions of crane operations;
- .13 description of the dynamic positioning systems and limiting conditions of operation;
- .14 procedures for ensuring that the requirements of applicable international codes for the stowage and handling of dangerous and radioactive materials are met;
- .15 guidance for the placement and safe operation of the well testing equipment. The areas around possible sources of gas release should be classified in accordance with 6.1 for the duration of well test operations;
- .16 procedures for receiving vessels alongside;
- .17 guidance on safe towing operations.

14.1.4 The operating manual for emergency operations should include, where applicable:

- .1 description of fire-extinguishing systems and equipment;
- .2 description of the life-saving appliances and means of escape;
- .3 description of the emergency power system and limiting conditions of operation;
- .4 a list of key plans and schematics which may be useful during emergency situations;
- .5 general procedures for deballasting or counterflooding and the closure of all openings which may lead to progressive flooding in the event of damage;
- .6 guidance for the person in charge in determining the cause of unexpected list and trim and assessing the potential affects of corrective measures on unit survivability, i.e. strength, stability, buoyancy, etc.;
- .7 special procedures in the event of an uncontrolled escape of hydrocarbons or hydrogen sulphide, including emergency shut-down;
- .8 guidance on the restoration of mechanical, electrical and ventilation systems after main power failure or emergency shutdown;
- .9 ice alert procedures.

14.1.5 The information provided in the operating manuals should, where necessary, be supported by additional material provided in the form of plans, manufacturers' manuals and other data necessary for the efficient operation and maintenance of the unit. Detailed information provided in manufacturers' manuals need not be repeated in the operating manuals. The information should be referenced in the operating manual, readily identified, located in an easily accessible place on the unit and be available at all times.

14.2 Dangerous goods

14.2.1 Dangerous goods should be stored safely and appropriately according to the nature of the goods. Incompatible goods should be segregated from one another.

14.2.2 Explosives which present a serious risk should be stored in a suitable magazine which should be kept securely closed. Such explosives should be segregated from detonators. Electrical apparatus and cables in any compartment in which it is intended to store explosives should be designed and used so as to minimize the risk of fire or explosion.

14.2.3 Flammable liquids which give off dangerous vapours and flammable gases should be stored in a well-ventilated space or on deck.

14.2.4 Substances which are liable to spontaneous heating or combustion should not be carried unless adequate precautions have been taken to prevent the outbreak of fire.

14.2.5 Radioactive substances should be stored and handled in a safe manner.

14.3 Pollution prevention

Provision should be made such that the unit can comply with the requirements of international conventions in force.

14.4 Towing

Towing arrangements and procedures should be such as to reduce to a minimum any danger to personnel during towing operations. The design and arrangement of towing fittings should have regard to both normal and emergency conditions.

14.5 Transfer of material, equipment or personnel

14.5.1 Transfer operations, including the weights of loads to be handled, any limiting conditions of operation and emergency procedures should be discussed and agreed between personnel on the unit and on attending vessels prior to commencement of such transfers. Direct communications should be maintained with the crane operator throughout such operations.

14.5.2 The unit should be equipped with at least two independent means for mooring attending vessels. The mooring positions should be such that sufficient crane capacity in terms of lift and outreach is available to handle loads in a safe manner.

14.5.3 The arrangement of mooring attachments on the unit to facilitate transfer operations should have regard to the risk of damage should the attending vessel come in contact with the unit.

14.5.4 The mooring arrangements and procedures should be such as to reduce to a minimum any danger to personnel during mooring operations.

14.5.5 The mooring lines between the unit and the attending vessel should, as far as practicable, be arranged so that if a line breaks, danger to personnel on both the attending vessel and the unit is minimized.

14.5.6 Discharges from the unit, such as those from the sewage system or ventilation from bulk tanks, should be arranged so that they minimize danger to personnel on the deck of attending vessels.

14.6 Diving systems

14.6.1 Diving systems, if provided, should be installed, protected and maintained so as to minimize, so far as practicable, any danger to personnel or the unit, due regard being paid to fire, explosion or other hazards.

14.6.2 Diving systems should be designed, constructed, maintained and certified in accordance with a national or international standard or code acceptable to the Administration, such as the Code of Safety for Diving Systems (resolution A.536(13)), which may be employed for fixed diving systems, if provided.

14.7 Safety of navigation

14.7.1 The requirements of the Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea in force should apply to each unit except when stationary and engaged in drilling operations.

14.7.2 Each unit when stationary and engaged in drilling operations should comply with the requirements for the safety of navigation of the coastal State in whose territorial sea or on whose continental shelf the unit is operating.

14.7.3 Each unit when stationary and engaged in drilling operations should inform the national hydrographic office concerned about its position in latitude and longitude, together with the approximate duration of the operation so as to facilitate the promulgation of a temporary notice to mariners. Details of future movements of units should also be passed to national hydrographic offices so that temporary notices may be promulgated before a unit gets under way.

14.8 Emergency procedures

Person in charge

14.8.1 The person on each unit to whom all personnel on board are responsible in an emergency should be clearly defined. This person should be designated by title by the owner or operator of the unit or the agent of either of them.

14.8.2 The person in charge should be well acquainted with the characteristics, capabilities and limitations of the unit. This person should be fully cognizant of his responsibilities for emergency organization and action, for conducting emergency drills and training, and for keeping records of such drills.

Manning of survival craft and supervision

14.8.3 There should be a sufficient number of trained persons on board for mustering and assisting untrained persons.

14.8.4 There should be a sufficient number of certificated persons on board for launching and operating the survival craft to which personnel are assigned.

14.8.5 Certificated persons should be placed in command and as second-in-command of each lifeboat.

14.8.6 The person in command of the lifeboat and the second-in-command should have a list of all persons assigned to the boat and should see that persons under their command are acquainted with their duties.

14.8.7 Every lifeboat should have a person assigned who is capable of operating the lifeboat radio equipment.

14.8.8 Every lifeboat should have a person assigned who is capable of operating the engine and carrying out minor adjustments.

14.8.9 The person in charge of the unit should ensure the equitable distribution of persons referred to in 14.8.3, 14.8.4 and 14.8.5 among the unit's survival craft.

Muster list

14.8.10 Muster lists should be exhibited in conspicuous places throughout the unit including the control rooms and accommodation spaces.

14.8.11 The muster list should specify details of the general alarm system signals and also the action to be taken in all operating modes by every person when these alarms are sounded, indicating the location to which they should go and the general duties, if any, they would be expected to perform.

14.8.12 The following duties should be included in the muster list:

- .1 closing of the watertight doors, fire doors, valves, vent inlets and outlets, scuppers, sidescuttles, skylights, portholes and other similar openings in the unit;
- .2 equipping of the survival craft and other life-saving appliances;
- .3 preparation and launching of survival craft;
- .4 general preparation of other life-saving appliances;
- .5 muster of visitors;
- .6 use of communication equipment;
- .7 manning of fire parties assigned to deal with fires;
- .8 special duties assigned in respect to the use of fire-fighting equipment and installations;

- .9 emergency duties on the helicopter deck;
 - .10 special duties assigned in the event of an uncontrolled escape of hydrocarbons or hydrogen sulphide, including emergency shut-down.
- 14.8.13 The muster list should specify substitutes for key persons who may become disabled, taking into account that different emergencies may call for different actions.
- 14.8.14 The muster list should show the duties assigned to regularly assigned personnel in relation to visitors in case of emergency.
- 14.8.15 Each unit should have a current muster list revised as necessary to reflect any procedural changes.
- 14.8.16 In deciding on the level of detail to be included in the muster list, account should be taken of information available in other documents, e.g. operating manual.

14.9 Emergency instructions

- 14.9.1 Illustrations and instructions should be conspicuously displayed at muster stations, control positions, working spaces and accommodation spaces to inform all on board of:
- .1 the method of donning lifejackets; and
 - .2 the method of donning immersion suits, if applicable.
- 14.9.2 All persons arriving on a unit for the first time, including visitors, should upon arrival on board the unit be properly instructed in the following:
- .1 the need to be prepared for an emergency;
 - .2 the need to observe strictly the requirements of the muster list, in particular those relating to:
 - their specific conduct in any emergency,
 - their survival craft station,
 - the general emergency and fire alarm signals calling all personnel to their assigned stations,
 - how the order to abandon the unit will be given;
 - .3 the need to be alert for the sounding of alarm signals and to respond to them in emergencies;
 - .4 the location of their own and spare lifejackets and, if provided, immersion suits and the method of properly donning them;
 - .5 the dangers and preferred method of jumping into the sea from a height, particularly when wearing a lifejacket;

- .6 the location of means of escape including those leading to survival craft stations;
- .7 the need to participate in any drills held during the time they are on board; and
- .8 essential fire precautions.

14.10 Training manuals

A training manual complying with the requirements of regulation III/51 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention should be provided and relevant information made available to each person on board.

14.11 Practice musters and drills

14.11.1 One abandon unit drill and one fire drill should be conducted every week. Drills should be so arranged that all personnel participate in a drill at least once a month. A drill should take place within 24 hours after a personnel change if more than 25% of the personnel have not participated in abandon unit and fire drills on board that particular unit in the previous month. The Administration may accept other arrangements that are at least equivalent for those units for which this is impracticable.

14.11.2 Each abandon unit drill should include:

- .1 summoning of all on board to muster stations with the general emergency signal and ensuring that they are aware of how the order to abandon the unit will be given;
- .2 reporting to stations and preparing for the duties described in the muster list;
- .3 checking that every person is suitably dressed;
- .4 checking that lifejackets and immersion suits are correctly donned;
- .5 lowering of at least one lifeboat as far as reasonably practicable, after any necessary preparation for launching;
- .6 starting and operating the lifeboat engine; and
- .7 operation of davits used for launching liferafts.

14.11.3 Different lifeboats should, as far as practicable, be lowered in compliance with the requirements of 14.11.2.5 at successive drills.

14.11.4 Drills should, as far as practicable, be conducted as if there were an actual emergency.

14.11.5 Each lifeboat should, as far as reasonably practicable, be launched with its assigned operating crew aboard and manoeuvred in the water at least once every 3 months.

14.11.6 As far as is reasonably practicable, rescue boats, including lifeboats which are also rescue boats, should be launched each month with their assigned crew aboard and manoeuvred in the water. In all cases this requirement should be complied with at least once every 3 months.

14.12 On-board training and instructions

14.12.1 On-board training in the use of the unit's life-saving appliances, including survival craft equipment, should be given as soon as possible but not later than one week after a person joins the unit. However, if the person is on a regularly scheduled rotating assignment to the unit, such training should be given not later than one week after the time of first joining the unit.

14.12.2 Instructions in the use of the unit's life-saving appliances and in survival at sea should be given at the same interval as the drills. Individual instruction may cover different parts of the unit's life-saving system, but all the unit's life-saving equipment and appliances should be covered within any period of 2 months. Each regularly assigned person should be given instructions which should include but not necessarily be limited to:

- .1 operation and use of the unit's inflatable liferafts;
- .2 problems of hypothermia, first-aid treatment for hypothermia and other appropriate first-aid procedures;
- .3 special instructions necessary for use of the unit's life-saving appliances in severe weather and severe sea conditions.

14.12.3 On-board training in the use of davit-launched liferafts should take place at intervals of not more than 4 months on every unit fitted with such appliances. Whenever practicable this should include the inflation and lowering of a liferaft. This liferaft may be a special liferaft intended for training purposes only, which is not part of the unit's life-saving equipment; such a special liferaft should be conspicuously marked.

14.13 Records

The date when musters are held, details of abandonment drills, drills of other life-saving appliances and on-board training should be recorded in such log-book as may be prescribed by the Administration. If a full muster, drill or training session is not held at the appointed time, an entry should be made in the log-book stating the circumstances and the extent of the muster, drill or training session held.

APPENDIX

Model form of Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit Safety Certificate (1989)

MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNIT SAFETY CERTIFICATE (1989)

(Official seal)

Issued under the provisions of the
IMO CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT
OF MOBILE OFFSHORE DRILLING UNITS, 1989

Under the authority of the Government of

.....
(full official designation of the country)

by
(full official designation of the competent person or organization
authorized by the Administration)

Distinctive identification (name or number)	Type (1.3 of the Code)	Port of registry
--	---------------------------	------------------

Date on which keel was laid or unit was at
a similar stage of construction or on which
major conversion was commenced

THIS IS TO CERTIFY:

- 1 That the above-mentioned unit has been duly surveyed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 1989.

- 2 That the survey showed that the structure, equipment, fittings, radio station arrangements and materials of the unit and the condition thereof are in all respects satisfactory and that the unit complies with the relevant provisions of the Code.
- 3 That the life-saving appliances provide for a total number of ... persons and no more as follows:
- 4 That, in accordance with 1.4 of the Code, the provisions of the Code are modified in respect of the unit in the following manner:
- 5 That this unit has been issued with an approval for the use of continuous survey techniques under 1.6.1.6 of the Code in lieu of periodical and intermediate surveys.

Hull

Machinery

.....
Signature and seal of approving
authority

.....
Date of continuous survey
programme approval

This Certificate is valid until the day of 19..

Issued at
(place of issue of Certificate)

The undersigned declares that he is duly authorized by the said Government to issue this Certificate.

.....
(signature of official
issuing the Certificate
and/or seal of issuing
authority)

(seal or stamp of the issuing authority,
as appropriate)

SURVEYS

This is to certify that, at a survey required by 1.6 of the 1989 MODU Code, this unit was found to comply with the relevant provisions of the Code.

First annual survey

Place

Date

Signature and seal of issuing authority

Second annual survey

Place

Date

Signature and seal of issuing authority

Third annual survey

Place

Date

Signature and seal of issuing authority

Fourth annual survey

Place

Date

Signature and seal of issuing authority

Intermediate survey

Place

Date

Signature and seal of certifying authority

Drydock survey

Place

Date

Signature and seal of certifying authority

Drydock survey

Place

Date

Signature and seal of certifying authority
