



**RULES FOR**

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# **CONDITIONS OF CLASSIFICATION 2009**

## **PART 1**

**American Bureau of Shipping  
Incorporated by Act of Legislature of  
the State of New York 1862**

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Houston, TX 77060 USA**

## Rule Change Notice (2009)

The effective date of each technical change since 1993 is shown in parentheses at the end of the subsection/paragraph titles within the text of each Part. Unless a particular date and month are shown, the years in parentheses refer to the following effective dates:

(2000) and after	1 January 2000 (and subsequent years)	(1996)	9 May 1996
(1999)	12 May 1999	(1995)	15 May 1995
(1998)	13 May 1998	(1994)	9 May 1994
(1997)	19 May 1997	(1993)	11 May 1993

## Listing by Effective Dates of Changes from the 2008 Rules

Notice No. 1 (effective on 1 October 2007), Notice 2 (effective on 29 November 2007), and Notice No. 3 (effective on 1 April 2008) to the 2008 Rules, which are incorporated in the 2009 Rules, are summarized below.

### EFFECTIVE DATE 1 October 2007 – shown as (1 October 2007)

<i>Part/Para. No.</i>	<i>Title/Subject</i>	<i>Status/Remarks</i>
<b>PART 1</b>	<b>Rules for Conditions of Classification</b>	
1-1-2/7.5	<No Title>	To provide for a procedural review of the status of the outstanding recommendation prior to suspension of Class, in line with IACS Procedural Requirement No. 1A “Procedures for Changing Classification Status, Part 1, Section A.2.1 (Incorporates Notice No. 1)
1-1-2/7.6 (New)	<No Title>	To provide for a procedural review of the status of the outstanding recommendation prior to suspension of Class, in line with IACS Procedural Requirement No. 1A “Procedures for Changing Classification Status, Part 1, Section A.2.1 (Incorporates Notice No. 1)

### EFFECTIVE DATE 29 November 2007 – shown as (29 November 2007)

<i>Part/Para. No.</i>	<i>Title/Subject</i>	<i>Status/Remarks</i>
<b>PART 1</b>	<b>Rules for Conditions of Classification</b>	
1-1-3/13	✕ AMS Notation	To make the class notation ✕ <b>AMS</b> mandatory for all self-propelled commercial vessels built to ✕ <b>A1</b> class. (Incorporates Notice No. 2)

### EFFECTIVE DATE 1 April 2008 – shown as (1 April 2008)

<i>Part/Para. No.</i>	<i>Title/Subject</i>	<i>Status/Remarks</i>
<b>PART 1</b>	<b>Rules for Conditions of Classification</b>	
1-1-6/3 (New)	IACS Early Warning System	To facilitate the proper working of the IACS Early Warning System (EWS). (Incorporates Notice No. 3)

## PART

# 1

### Foreword

For the 2008 edition, Part 1, “Conditions of Classification” for all vessels other than those in offshore service was consolidated into a generic booklet, entitled *Rules for Conditions of Classification (Part 1)*. The purpose of this consolidation was to emphasize the common applicability of the classification requirements in “Part 1” to ABS-classed vessels, other marine structures and their associated machinery, and thereby make “Part 1” more readily a common “Part” of the various ABS Rules and Guides, as appropriate.

Accordingly, the subject booklet, *Rules for Conditions of Classification (Part 1)*, is to be considered, for example, as being applicable to and comprising a “Part” of the following ABS Rules and Guides:

- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels (Steel Vessel Rules)*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels Under 90 Meters (295 Feet) in Length (Under 90 m Rules)*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels for Service on Rivers and Intracoastal Waterways (River Rules)*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Barges (Barge Rules)*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Floating Dry Docks (Floating Dry Dock Rules)*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Aluminum Vessels (Aluminum Vessel Rules)*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Reinforced Plastic Vessels (FRP Vessel Rules)*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Underwater Vehicles, Systems and Hyperbaric Facilities (UWVS Rules)*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Bulk Carriers for Service on the Great Lakes (Great Lakes Bulk Carrier Rules)*
- *Guide for Building and Classing High Speed Craft (High Speed Craft Guide)*
- *Guide for Building and Classing Motor Pleasure Yachts (Yacht Guide)*
- *Guide for Vessels Intended to Carry Compressed Natural Gases in Bulk (CNG Guide)*

A separate Part 1 booklet, entitled *Rules for Conditions of Classification – Offshore Units and Structures (Part 1)*, has been created to consolidate the classification requirements for offshore services.

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## PART

# 1

## Rules for Conditions of Classification

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# 1 Scope and Conditions of Classification

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## PART

# 1

## CHAPTER 1 **Scope and Conditions of Classification**

### SECTION 1 **Classification**

#### **1 Process** *(1 November 2004)*

The Classification process consists of

- a) The development of Rules, Guides, standards and other criteria for the design and construction of marine vessels and structures, for materials, equipment and machinery,
- b) The review of design and survey during and after construction to verify compliance with such Rules, Guides, standards or other criteria,
- c) The assignment and registration of class when such compliance has been verified, and
- d) The issuance of a renewable Classification certificate with annual endorsements valid for five years.

The Rules, Guides, and standards are, in general, developed by the International Association of Classification Societies and by Bureau staff, and passed upon by committees made up of naval architects, marine engineers, shipbuilders, engine builders, steel makers and by other technical, operating, and scientific personnel associated with the worldwide maritime industry. Theoretical research and development, established engineering disciplines, as well as satisfactory service experience are utilized in their development and promulgation. The Bureau and its committees can act only upon such theoretical and practical considerations in developing Rules, Guides, and standards.

Surveyors apply normally accepted examination and testing standards to those items specified for each survey by the Rules. Construction procedures, safety procedures and construction supervision remain the responsibility of the shipyard, ship repairer, manufacturer, Owner or other client.

For classification, vessels are to comply with both the hull and the machinery requirements of the Rules and Guides.

#### **3 Certificates and Reports** *(1 January 1996)*

##### **3.1**

Plan review, and surveys during and after construction are conducted by the Bureau to verify to itself and its committees that a vessel, structure, item of material, equipment or machinery is in compliance with the Rules, Guides, standards or other criteria of the Bureau and to the satisfaction of the attending Surveyor. All reports and certificates are issued solely for the use of the Bureau, its committees, its clients and other authorized entities.

### 3.3

The Bureau will release information from reports and certificates to the Port State to assist in rectification of deficiencies during port state control intervention. Such information includes text of conditions of classification, survey due dates, and certificate expiration dates. The Owner will be advised of any request and/or release of information

### 3.5

The Bureau will release certain information to the vessel's hull underwriters and P&I clubs for underwriting purposes. Such information includes text of overdue conditions of classification, survey due dates, and certificate expiration dates. The Owners will be advised of any request and/or release of information. In the case of overdue conditions of classification, the Owners will be given the opportunity to verify the accuracy of the information prior to its release.

### 3.7 (2002)

The Bureau may release vessel specific information related to the classification and statutory certification status. This information may be published on the Bureau website or by other media and may include the vessel's classification, any operating restrictions noted in the Bureau's *Record*, the names, dates and locations of all surveys performed by the Bureau, the expiration date of all class and statutory certificates issued by the Bureau, survey due dates, the text of conditions of classification (also known as outstanding recommendations), transfers, suspensions, withdrawals, cancellations and reinstatements of class, and other related information as may be required.

## 5 Representations as to Classification

Classification is a representation by the Bureau as to the structural and mechanical fitness for a particular use or service in accordance with its Rules, Guides, and standards. The Rules and Guides of the American Bureau of Shipping are not meant as a substitute for the independent judgment of professional designers, naval architects, marine engineers, Owners, operators, masters, and crew, nor as a substitute for the quality control procedures of shipbuilders, engine builders, steel makers, suppliers, manufacturers, and sellers of marine vessels, materials, machinery, or equipment. The Bureau, being a technical society, can only act through Surveyors or others who are believed by it to be skilled and competent.

The Bureau represents solely to the vessel Owner or other client of the Bureau that when assigning class, it will use due diligence in the development of Rules, Guides, and standards, and in using normally applied testing standards, procedures, and techniques as called for by the Rules, Guides, standards, or other criteria of the Bureau for the purpose of assigning and maintaining class. The Bureau further represents to the vessel Owner or other client of the Bureau that its certificates and reports evidence compliance only with one or more of the Rules, Guides, standards, or other criteria of the Bureau in accordance with the terms of such certificate or report. Under no circumstances whatsoever are these representations to be deemed to relate to any third party.

The user of this document is responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and other governmental directives and orders related to a vessel, its machinery and equipment, or their operation. Nothing contained in any Rule, Guide, standard, certificate, or report issued by the Bureau shall be deemed to relieve any other entity of its duty or responsibility to comply with all applicable laws, including those related to the environment.

## **7 Scope of Classification (1 November 2004)**

Nothing contained in any certificate or report is to be deemed to relieve any designer, builder, Owner, manufacturer, seller, supplier, repairer, operator, insurer, or other entity or person of any duty to inspect or any other duty or warranty express or implied. Any certificate or report evidences only that at the time of survey the vessel, structure, item of material, equipment or machinery, or any other item covered by a certificate or report complied with one or more of the Rules, Guides, standards, or other criteria of the American Bureau of Shipping and is issued solely for the use of the Bureau, its committees, its clients, or other authorized entities. Nothing contained in any certificate, report, plan or document review or approval is to be deemed to be in any way a representation or statement beyond those contained in 1-1-1/5. The Bureau is not an insurer or guarantor of the integrity or safety of a vessel or of any of its equipment or machinery. The validity, applicability, and interpretation of any certificate, report, plan or document review or approval are governed by the Rules, Guides, and standards of the American Bureau of Shipping who shall remain the sole judge thereof. The Bureau is not responsible for the consequences arising from the use by other parties of the Rules, Guides, standards, or other criteria of the American Bureau of Shipping, without review, plan approval, and survey by the Bureau.

The term “approved” shall be interpreted to mean that the plans, reports, or documents have been reviewed for compliance with one or more of the Rules, Guides, standards, or other criteria acceptable to the Bureau.

The Rules and Guides are published with the understanding that responsibility for stability and trim, for reasonable handling and loading, as well as for avoidance of distributions of weight which are likely to set up abnormally severe stresses in vessels does not rest upon the Committee.

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## PART

# 1

## CHAPTER 1 **Scope and Conditions of Classification**

## SECTION 2 **Suspension and Cancellation of Classification (1998)**

### 1 **General (1 November 2004)**

The continuance of the Classification of any vessel is conditional upon the Rule requirements for periodical, damage, and other surveys being duly carried out. The Committee reserves the right to reconsider, withhold, suspend, or cancel the class of any vessel or any part of the machinery for noncompliance with the Rules, for defects or damages which are not reported to the Bureau, for defects reported by the Surveyors which have not been rectified in accordance with their recommendations, or for nonpayment of fees which are due on account of Classification, Statutory, or Cargo Gear Surveys. Suspension or cancellation of class may take effect immediately or after a specified period of time.

#### 1.1 (2004)

The Bureau reserves the right to perform unscheduled surveys of the hull, equipment, or machinery when the Bureau has reasonable cause to believe that the Rule requirements for periodical, damage and other surveys are not being complied with.

#### 1.3 (2004)

Failure to permit the unscheduled surveys referred to in 1-1-2/1.1 above shall result in the suspension or cancellation of class.

### 3 **Notice of Surveys**

It is the responsibility of the Owner to ensure that all surveys necessary for the maintenance of class are carried out at the proper time. The Bureau will notify an Owner of upcoming surveys and outstanding recommendations. This may be done by means of a letter or other communication. The non-receipt of such notice, however, does not absolve the Owner from his responsibility to comply with survey requirements for maintenance of class.

### 5 **Special Notations**

If the survey requirements related to maintenance of special notations are not carried out as required, the suspension or cancellation may be limited to those special notations only.

## 7 Suspension of Class

### 7.1 (1 July 2005)

Suspension of classification is a withdrawal of all representations by the Bureau as to a vessel or structure.

### 7.3

Class will be suspended and the Certificate of Classification will become invalid from the date of any use, operation, loading condition, or other application of any vessel for which it has not been approved and which affects or may affect classification or the structural integrity, quality, or fitness for a particular use or service.

### 7.5 (1 October 2007)

Class will be suspended and the Certificate of Classification will become invalid in any of the following circumstances:

- i) If Continuous Survey items which are due or overdue at the time of Annual Survey are not completed and no extension has been granted,
- ii) If the other surveys required for maintenance of class, other than Annual, Intermediate or Special Periodical Surveys, are not carried out by the due date and no Rule allowed extension has been granted, or
- iii) If any damage, failure or deterioration repair has not been completed as recommended.

### 7.6 (1 October 2007)

Class will be subject to a suspension procedure if recommendations issued by the Surveyor are not carried out by their due dates and no extension has been granted.

### 7.7 (10 August 2004)

Classification may be suspended, in which case the Certificate of Classification will become invalid, upon failure to submit any damage, failure, deterioration, or repairs for examination upon the first opportunity or, if proposed repairs, as referred to in 7-1-1/7 of the *ABS Rules for Survey After Construction (Part 7)*, have not been submitted to the Bureau and agreed upon prior to commencement, as referred to in 7-1-1/7.

### 7.9

Class is automatically suspended and the Certificate of Classification is invalid in any of the following circumstances:

- i) (1 July 2005) If the Annual Survey is not completed by the date which is three (3) months after the due date, unless the vessel is under attendance for completion of the Annual Survey, or
- ii) (1 July 2005) If the Intermediate Survey is not completed by the date which is three (3) months after the due date of the third Annual Survey of the five (5) year periodic survey cycle, unless the vessel is under attendance for completion of the Intermediate Survey, or
- iii) If the Special Periodical Survey is not completed by the due date, unless the vessel is under attendance for completion prior to resuming trading.



(1 July 2005) Under “exceptional circumstances” (limited to such cases as unavailability of drydocking facilities; unavailability of repair facilities; unavailability of essential materials, equipment or spare parts; or delays incurred by action taken to avoid severe weather conditions), consideration may be given for an extension of the Special Periodical Survey not exceeding three (3) months, provided the vessel is attended and the attending Surveyor(s) so recommend(s) after the following has been carried out:

- Annual Survey; and
- Re-examination of recommendations; and
- Progression of the Special Periodical Survey as far as practicable; and
- In the case where drydocking is due prior to the end of the class extension, an underwater examination is to be carried out by an approved diving company. An underwater examination by an approved company may be dispensed with in the case of extension of Drydocking Survey not exceeding 36 months interval provided the vessel is without outstanding recommendation regarding underwater parts.

(1 July 2005) If the vessel is at sea on the Special Periodical Survey due date, consideration may be given for an extension of the Special Periodical Survey provided there is documented agreement to an extension prior to the due date, positive arrangements have been made for a Surveyor to attend the vessel at the first port of call, and the Bureau is satisfied there is technical justification for an extension. Such an extension shall be granted only until arrival at the first port of call after the due date. However, if owing to “exceptional circumstances” the Special Periodical Survey cannot be completed at the first port of call, the Rule above for an extension of the Special Periodical Survey may be followed, but the total period of extension shall in no case be longer than three (3) months after the original due date of the Special Periodical Survey.

### **7.11 (1 July 2005)**

When a vessel is intended for a demolition voyage with any periodical survey overdue, the vessel’s class suspension may be held in abeyance, and consideration may be given to allow the vessel to proceed on a single direct ballast voyage from the lay-up or final discharge port to the demolition yard. In such cases, a short term Class Certificate with conditions for the voyage noted may be issued provided the attending Surveyor finds the vessel in satisfactory condition to proceed for the intended voyage.

### **7.13 (1 July 2005)**

If due to circumstances reasonably beyond the Owner’s or the Bureau’s control (limited to such cases as damage to the vessel; unforeseen inability of the Bureau to attend the vessel due to the governmental restrictions on right of access or movement of personnel; unforeseeable delays in port or inability to discharge cargo due to unusually lengthy periods of severe weather, strikes, civil strife, acts of war, or other cases of force majeure), the ship is not in a port where the overdue surveys can be completed at the expiry of the periods allowed above, the Bureau may allow the vessel to sail, in class, directly to an agreed discharge port and, if necessary, hence, in ballast, to an agreed port at which the survey will be completed, provided that the Bureau:

- i) Examines the vessel’s records; and
- ii) Carries out the due and/or overdue surveys and examination of recommendations at the first port of call when there is an unforeseen inability of the Bureau to attend the vessel in the present port, and
- iii) Has satisfied itself that the vessel is in a condition to sail for one trip to a discharge port and subsequent ballast voyage to a repair facility if necessary. (Where there is unforeseen inability of the Bureau to attend the vessel in the present port, the master is to confirm that his ship is in condition to sail to the nearest port of call.)

If class has already been automatically suspended in such cases, it may be reinstated subject to the conditions presented in this Paragraph.

## **9 Lifting of Suspension**

### **9.1** *(1 July 2005)*

Class will be reinstated after suspension for overdue surveys upon satisfactory completion of the overdue surveys. Such surveys will be credited as of the original due date. However, the vessel is disclassed from the date of suspension until the date class is reinstated.

### **9.3** *(1 July 2005)*

Class will be reinstated after suspension for overdue recommendations upon satisfactory completion of the overdue recommendations. However, the vessel is disclassed from the date of suspension until the date class is reinstated.

### **9.5**

Class will be reinstated after suspension for overdue Continuous Survey items upon satisfactory completion of the overdue items.

## **11 Cancellation of Class**

### **11.1**

If the circumstances leading to suspension of class are not corrected within the time specified, the vessel's class will be canceled.

### **11.3**

A vessel's class is canceled immediately when a vessel proceeds to sea without having completed recommendations which were required to be dealt with before leaving port.

### **11.5**

When class has been suspended for a period of three (3) months due to overdue Annual, Intermediate, Special Periodical or other surveys required for maintenance of class; overdue Continuous Survey items; or overdue outstanding recommendations, class will be canceled. A longer suspension period may be granted for vessels which are either laid up, awaiting disposition of a casualty, or under attendance for reinstatement.

## **13 Alternative Procedures for Certain Types of Vessels**

*(1 July 2006)*

Alternatives to 1-1-2/7.9 procedures for automatic suspension of class and 1-1-2/11.5 procedures for cancellation of class may be applied to military vessels, commercial vessels owned or chartered by governments which are utilized in support of military operations or service, laid-up vessels, or fishing vessels.

## PART

# 1

## CHAPTER

### 1 Scope and Conditions of Classification

## SECTION

### 3 Classification Symbols and Notations

*Note:* A listing of Classification Symbols and Notations available to the Owners of vessels may be viewed and downloaded from the Bureau website “<http://www.eagle.org/absdownloads/index.cfm>”. This Section introduces the fundamental classification symbols and notations. Additional and/or optional classification symbols and notations are described in the Rules and Guides governing the specific vessel or service.

#### 1 Unrestricted Service

Vessels which have been built to the satisfaction of the Surveyors to the Bureau to the full requirements of the Rules, Guide, or to their equivalent, where approved by the Committee for unrestricted service at the assigned freeboards, will be classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the symbols **✕ A1** indicating compliance with the hull requirements of the Rules and for self-propelled vessels **✕ AMS** indicating compliance with the machinery requirements of the Rules.

#### 3 Special Rules

Vessels which have been built to the satisfaction of the Surveyors to the Bureau to the requirements as contained in the Rules for special types of vessels and which are approved by the Committee for unrestricted ocean service at the assigned freeboards, will be classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the symbols **✕ A1** followed by the appropriate notation, such as **Oil Carrier, Ore Carrier, Bulk Carrier, Ore or Oil Carrier, Oil or Bulk/Ore (OBO) Carrier, Liquefied Gas Carrier, Chemical Carrier, Passenger Vessel, Vehicle Carrier, Container Carrier, Towing Vessel, Refrigerated Cargo Carrier**. (See the “List of ABS Notations and Symbols” on the ABS website “[www.eagle.org/rules/downloads.html](http://www.eagle.org/rules/downloads.html)” for more information on the notations.)

#### 5 Special Purpose Vessels

Vessels of special design, intended primarily for ferry service, for dredging, for fishing, etc., which have been built to the satisfaction of the Surveyors to the Bureau to arrangements and scantlings approved for the particular purpose, where approved by the Committee for a particular service at the assigned freeboards, will be classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the symbols **✕ A1** followed by a notation of the trade for which special modifications to the Rules have been approved.

## 7 Geographical Limitations

Vessels which have been built to the satisfaction of the Surveyors to the Bureau to special modified requirements for a limited service, where approved by the Committee for that particular service, will be classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the symbols and notations as described in 1-1-3/1, 1-1-3/3, and 1-1-3/5, but the symbols and notations will either be followed by or have included in them the appropriate geographical service limitation (e.g., **Gulf of Mexico**).

## 9 Vessels Not Built Under Survey

Vessels which have not been built under survey to this Bureau, but which are submitted for classification, will be subjected to a special classification survey. Where found satisfactory and thereafter approved by the Committee, they will be classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the symbols and special notations as described in 1-1-3/1 to 1-1-3/7, but the mark **⊠** signifying survey during construction will be omitted.

## 11 Equipment Symbol

The symbol **Ⓔ** placed after the symbols of classification, thus: **⊠ A1 Ⓔ**, will signify that the equipment of anchors and chain cables of the vessel is in compliance with the requirements of the Rules or with requirements corresponding to the service limitation noted in the vessel's classification, which have been specially approved for the particular service.

## 13 **⊠** AMS Notation (29 November 2007)

Machinery, and boilers if installed, which have been constructed and installed to the satisfaction of the Surveyors to the Bureau to the full requirements of the Rules, when found satisfactory after trial and approved by the Committee, will be classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the notation **⊠ AMS**. This notation is mandatory for classification of self-propelled commercial vessels built under survey to the Bureau, classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the symbol **⊠ A1**.

## 15 AMS Notation

Machinery, and boilers if installed, which have not been constructed and installed under survey to this Bureau, but which are submitted for classification, will be subjected to a special classification survey. Where found satisfactory and thereafter approved by the Committee, they will be classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the notation **AMS**. The mark **⊠** signifying survey during construction will be omitted.

## 17 Centralized or Automatic Control Systems

Where, in addition to the individual unit controls, it is proposed to provide remote, centralized, or automatic control systems for propulsion units, essential auxiliaries, or for cargo handling, relevant data is to be submitted to permit the assessment of the effect of such systems on the safety of the vessel. All controls necessary for the safe operation of the vessel are to be proved to the Surveyor's satisfaction. The automatic and remote-control systems are to be in accordance with the applicable requirements of the relevant Rules or Guide.

## 19 Dynamic Loading Approach

Vessels which have been built to plans reviewed in accordance with an acceptable procedure and criteria for calculating and evaluating the behavior of hull structures under dynamic loading conditions, in addition to full compliance with other requirements of the Rules, will be classed and distinguished in the *Record* by the notation **SH-DLA** placed after the appropriate hull classification notation. See also 3-1-2/5.5 of the *Steel Vessel Rules*. The application of the dynamic loading approach is optional.

## 21 Spectral Fatigue Analysis (2003)

Where a spectral fatigue analysis is performed satisfactorily in accordance with an acceptable procedure and criteria, and the vessel is built in accordance with plans approved on the basis of the results of such analysis, the vessel will be distinguished in the *Record* by the notation **SFA (year)**. The notation, **SFA (year)**, denotes that the designated fatigue life value is equal to 20 years or greater. The **(year)** refers to the designated fatigue life equal to 20 years or more (in 5-year increments) as specified by the applicant.

## 23 Common Structural Rules for Tankers and Bulk Carriers (1 April 2006)

Vessels designed and built to the requirements in Part 5A, “Common Structural Rules for Double Hull Oil Tankers”, Part 5B, “Common Structural Rules for Single/Double Side Skin Bulk Carriers”, and Part 5A/5B, Appendix 1 “Guide for SafeShip Construction Monitoring Program”, will be identified in the *Record* by the notation **CSR, SafeShip-CM**.

## 25 SafeHull Criteria (1 April 2006)

Vessels 150 m or more in length whose designs are not within the scope of the Common Structural Rules referred to in 1-1-3/23, and that are designed and built to the requirements in Part 5C, Chapter 1, and Part 5C, Chapter 3 of the *Steel Vessel Rules*, and vessels designed and built to the requirements in Part 5C, Chapter 5 of the *Steel Vessel Rules* for container carriers [ $L \geq 130$  m (427 feet)] will be identified in the *Record* by the notation **SH, SHCM**. See also Part 5C, Appendix 1 “Guide for SafeHull Construction Monitoring Program” of the *Steel Vessel Rules*.

## 27 Ice Classes (1998)

Vessels to be distinguished in the *Record* by the notation **Ice Class** are to meet the requirements in Part 6, Chapter 1 of the *Steel Vessel Rules* applicable to the designated ice class.

## 29 PORT Notation (1999)

Where requested by the Owner, control and monitoring installations which are found to comply with the requirements in the *ABS Guide for Automatic and Remote Control and Monitoring Systems for Vessels in Port* and which have been installed and tested under survey by the Bureau Surveyor will be assigned and distinguished in the *Record* with the class notation **PORT**.

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## PART

# 1

## CHAPTER 1 **Scope and Conditions of Classification**

### SECTION 4 **Rules for Classification**

#### **1 Application of Rules (1997)**

##### **1.1 General**

The requirements of the following Rules and Guides are applicable to those features that are permanent in nature and can be verified by plan review, calculation, physical survey or other appropriate means. Any statement in the Rules regarding other features is to be considered as guidance to the designer, builder, manufacturer, Owner, operator or other client.

Where reference is made herein to the Rules or Guides, the latest edition of those Rules or Guides is intended.

- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels Under 90 meters (295 feet) in Length*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels for Service on Rivers and Intracoastal Waterways*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Barges*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Underwater Vehicles, Systems and Hyperbaric Facilities*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Aluminum Vessels*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Reinforced Plastic Vessels*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Steel Floating Dry Docks*
- *Rules for Building and Classing Bulk Carriers for Service on the Great Lakes*
- *Guide for Building and Classing High Speed Craft*
- *Guide for Building and Classing Motor Pleasure Yachts*
- *Guide for Vessels Intended to Carry Compressed Natural Gases in Bulk*

##### **1.3 Application (2005)**

The application of the Rules and Guides is, in general, based on the contract date for construction between the shipbuilder and the prospective Owner. (e.g., Rules which became effective on 1 July 2004 are not applicable to a vessel for which the contract for construction was signed on 30 June 2004.) See also 1-1-4/3.

The requirements in these Rules are the common requirements for conditions of classification of vessels. Any unique requirements for a specific type of vessel are specified in the supplement to these Rules in each of the Rules and Guides as listed in 1-1-4/1.1. These Rules are to be used together with the applicable supplemental Rules for the specific type of unit or structure.

### 3 Effective Date of Rule Change

#### 3.1 Effective Date

Changes to the Rules are to become effective on the date specified by the Bureau. In general, the effective date is not less than six months from the date on which the Rules Committee approves them. However, the Bureau may bring into force individual changes before that date if necessary or appropriate. The effective date of changes to the Rules can be found in the Introduction to the Bureau publication “Notices and General Information” that is published with the respective Rules.

Guides and subsequent changes to Guides are to become effective on the date specified by the Bureau. In general, the effective date is not less than six months from the date on which the Guide is published and released for its use. However, the Bureau may bring into force the Guide or individual changes before that date if necessary or appropriate.

#### 3.3 Implementation of Rule Changes

##### 3.3.1 General (2005)

In general, until the effective date, plan approval for designs will follow prior practice unless review under the latest Rules is specifically requested by the party signatory to the application for classification.

##### 3.3.2 Date of Contract for Construction (1 February 2007)

The date of “contract for construction” of a vessel is the date on which the contract to build the vessel is signed between the prospective Owner and the shipbuilder. The date and the construction numbers (i.e., hull numbers) of all the vessels included in the contract are required to be indicated on the form, “Application of Request for Classification”.

If the signed contract for construction is amended to change the ship type, the date of “contract for construction” of this modified vessel, or vessels, is the date on which the revised contract or a new contract is signed between the Owner, or Owners, and the shipbuilder.

##### 3.3.3 Series of Vessels and Optional Vessels (21 June 2007)

The date of “contract for construction” as defined in 1-1-4/3.3.2 of a series of vessels, including specified optional vessels for which the option is ultimately exercised, is the date on which the contract to build the series is signed between the prospective Owner and the shipbuilder.

Vessels built under a single contract for construction are considered a “series of vessels” if they are built to the same approved plans for classification purposes. However, vessels within a series may have design alterations from the original design provided:

- i) Such alterations do not affect matters related to classification, or
- ii) If the alterations are subject to classification requirements, these alterations are to comply with the classification requirements in effect on the date on which the alterations are contracted between the prospective Owner and the shipbuilder or, in the absence of the alteration contract, comply with the classification requirements in effect on the date on which the alterations are submitted to the Bureau for approval.

The “optional vessels” will be considered part of the same series of vessels if the option is exercised not later than one year after the contract to build the series was signed.



#### 3.3.4 Additional Optional Vessels (2005)

If a contract for construction is later amended to include additional vessels or additional options, the date of “contract for construction” for such vessels is the date on which the amendment to the contract is signed between the prospective Owner and the shipbuilder. The amendment to the contract is to be considered as a “new contract” to which 1-1-4/3.3.2 and 1-1-4/3.3.3 above apply.

## 5 Novel Features

Vessels which contain novel features of design in respect of the hull, machinery, or equipment to which the provisions of the Rules or Guide are not directly applicable may be classed, when approved by the Committee, on the basis that the Rules or Guide, insofar as applicable, has been complied with and that special consideration has been given to the novel features based on the best information available at the time.

## 7 Alternatives

### 7.1 General

The Committee is at all times ready to consider alternative arrangements and scantlings which can be shown, through either satisfactory service experience or a systematic analysis based on sound engineering principles, to meet the overall safety, and strength standards of the Rules or Guide.

### 7.3 National Regulations

The Committee will consider special arrangements or details of hull, equipment or machinery which can be shown to comply with standards recognized in the country in which the vessel is registered or built, provided they are not less effective.

### 7.5 Other Rules (1 April 2006)

The Committee will consider hull, equipment or machinery built to the satisfaction of the Surveyors of the Bureau in accordance with the plans that have been approved to the Rules of another recognized classification society with verification of compliance by the Bureau. A record comment will be entered in the *Record* indicating that classification has incorporated the provisions of this Paragraph.

### 7.7 ABS Type Approval Program (2003)

#### 7.7.1 Type Approval

Products that can be consistently manufactured to the same design and specification may be Type Approved under the ABS Type Approval Program. The ABS Type Approval Program is a voluntary option for the demonstration of compliance of a product with the Rules or other recognized standards. It may be applied at the request of the designer or manufacturer. The ABS Type Approval Program generally covers Product Type Approval (1-1-4/7.7.3), but is also applicable for a more expeditious procedure towards Unit Certification, as specified in 1-1-4/7.7.2.

#### 7.7.2 Unit Certification

Unit Certification is a review of individual materials, components, products and systems for compliance with ABS Rules, Guides or other recognized standards. This allows these items to be placed on a vessel, marine structure or system to become eligible for classification. Certification is a “one-time” review. The process is:

- i) A technical evaluation of drawings or prototype tests of a material, component, product or system for compliance with the ABS Rules, Guides or other recognized standards,

- ii) A survey during manufacture for compliance with the ABS Rules, Guides or other recognized standards and results of the technical evaluation,
- iii) Alternatively, a Confirmation of Type Approval (see below) will expedite the requirements of i) and ii) above,
- iv) Products found in compliance are issued “Individual Unit Certification”,
- v) There is no requirement for subsequent reviews or surveys.

### 7.7.3 Product Type Approval

Product Type Approval is a voluntary program used to prove eligibility for certification by demonstrating a product manufacturer’s conformance to a specific standard or specification. Manufacturers who can demonstrate the ability to produce consistent products in compliance with these standards are issued “Confirmations of Type Approval” (see 1-1-A3/5.3.4). The Confirmation of Type Approval is neither an alternative to nor an equivalent of an Individual Unit Certificate. In order to remain valid, the Confirmation of Type Approval requires routine audits of the manufacturer and continued compliance of the product with existing or new specifications.

### 7.7.4 Approval on Behalf of Administrations

The Bureau has also been authorized and/or notified to type approve certain equipment on behalf of Administrations. The list of authorizations and notifications is maintained at each Bureau Technical Office.

### 7.7.5 Applicable uses of Type Approved Products

- i) When a product is at a stage suitable for testing and/or for use in a classed vessel, and unit certification is required, the manufacturer is to present the product to an attending Surveyor for witnessing of all required Rule testing. Unless specified in the Design Assessment, technical evaluation would not normally be required.
- ii) When a product is at a stage suitable for use in a classed vessel, and unit certification is not required, the product may be installed, to the satisfaction of the attending Surveyor, without the need for technical evaluation.

### 7.7.6 Definitions

*Audit.* A systematic and independent examination to determine whether quality activities and related results comply with planned arrangements and whether these arrangements are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve the stated objectives.

*General Audit.* An audit that addresses the general operation of a site, and addresses applicable sections of the Quality and Environmental System Manual, quality and environmental system procedures, and operating procedures and process instructions.

*Surveillance Audit.* An audit that addresses specific areas within the operation at a site, and addresses selected sections of the Quality and Environmental System Manual, quality and environmental system procedures, and operating procedures and process instructions.

*Audit Checklist.* A listing of specific items within a given area that are to be audited.

*Audit Report/Checklist.* A combination of audit report and associated checklist.

*Component.* Parts/members of a product or system formed from material.

*Finding.* A statement of fact supported by objective evidence about a process whose performance characteristics meet the definition of non-conformance or observation.

*Manufacturing Process.* The process is the steps that one takes to produce (manufacture) a product.

*Manufacturing System.* The system is bigger than the manufacturing process, since it considers all of the factors that affect the process. This includes control of the process inputs, process controlling factors (such as competency of personnel, procedures, facilities and equipment, training, etc.) process outputs and measurements of quality, process and product for continual improvement, etc.

*Material.* Goods used that will require further forming or manufacturing before becoming a new component or product.

*Non-conformance.* Non-fulfillment of a specified requirement.

*Observation.* A detected weakness that, if not corrected, may result in the degradation of product or service quality or potential negative impact on the environment.

*Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM).* The OEM is the person or legal entity that has the legal or patent rights to produce the material, component, product or system.

*Product.* Result of the manufacturing process.

*Production Testing.* This is the destructive and nondestructive testing of the materials and components used in the manufacture of a product and its final testing that is recorded in Unit Certification. The waiving of witnessed testing during production testing may only be allowed as defined in 1-1-A3/3 "Limitations" and 1-1-A3/5.5 "Product Quality Assurance Certification".

*Prototype Testing.* This is the destructive and nondestructive testing of the materials and components presented for evaluation of the original design of a product. If a Surveyor's witness is required, this may not be waived under any section of the Rules, unless it is done by a recognized third party.

*Recognized Third Party.* Is a member of the International Association of Classification Societies, a Flag Administration, a Nationally Certified testing Laboratories and others who may be presented to the Bureau for special consideration.

*Type Testing.* This is the destructive and nondestructive testing of the materials and components of the first article of a product manufactured. If a Surveyor's witness is required, this may not be waived under any section of the Rules.

#### 7.7.7 The Terms and Conditions for use of ABS Type Approved Product Logo

When a product is eligible for a Confirmation of Type Approval (1-1-A3/5.3.4), the Type Approved Product Logo may also be used with the understanding that it is copyrighted and its use must be controlled as follows:

- i) Any advertisement or other use of the logo is to be presented to the Manager of ABS Programs for review prior to use
- ii) The logo may only be used on correspondence, advertising and promotional material and must not be used except in connection with those goods or services described in the scope and conditions of the Product Design Assessment Certificate.
- iii) The logo may be used only on those materials (i.e., Internet site, letterhead, marketing literature, advertising, invoice stock forms, packaging, etc.) relating to the particular facility and process/product lines included within the Confirmation of Type Approval.
- iv) The logo may not, under any circumstances, be used directly on or closely associated with products in such a way as to imply that the products themselves are "Unit – certified" by the Bureau.
- v) If used with other logos, the Bureau may ask that the manufacturer discontinue any use of other logos that are unacceptable to the Bureau and any form of statement that, in the opinion of the Bureau, might be misleading.

- vi) Upon the termination of certification, for whatever reason, the manufacturer must undertake to immediately discontinue all use of the logo and to destroy all stocks of material on which they appear.
- vii) When advertising the product as ABS Type Approved, the manufacturer's name, if different from the parent company, is to be used in conjunction with this logo. Any use should be specific to the process/product line covered and not represented as a blanket approval of the company.
- viii) The logo may be scaled uniformly to any size necessary. The color of the logo shall be either black or blue (reflex blue or PMS 294 blue).
- ix) Logos are available by e-mail from [type\\_approval@eagle.org](mailto:type_approval@eagle.org).

See the ABS Type Approved Product Logo, as follows:



See the *ABS Type Approval Program* in Appendix 1-1-A3.

## PART

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## CHAPTER 1 **Scope and Conditions of Classification**

## SECTION 5 **Other Regulations**

### 1 **General**

While the Rules or Guide covers the requirements for the classification of new vessels, the attention of Owners, designers, and builders is directed to the regulations of international, governmental, canal, and other authorities dealing with requirements in addition to or over and above the classification requirements.

### 3 **International Conventions or Codes (2007)**

Where authorized by the Administration of a country signatory thereto and upon request of the Owners of a classed vessel or one intended to be classed, the Bureau will survey a new or existing vessel of the applicable size for compliance with the provisions of applicable International Conventions and Codes including, the following, and certify thereto in the manner prescribed in the Convention or Code.

- International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, as amended.
- International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended.
- International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969.
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973/78, as amended.
- International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk.
- International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk.
- International Code for Safety for High Speed Craft (HSC Code), 1996.

Where applicable, the IACS Unified Interpretations for each International Convention and Code will be applied as recognized interpretations for plan approval and survey unless specially instructed otherwise by the Administration.

## **5 Governmental Regulations (1 November 2004)**

Where authorized by a government agency and upon request of the Owners of a classed vessel or one intended to be classed, the Bureau will survey and certify a new or existing vessel for compliance with particular regulations of that government on their behalf.

All work performed on behalf of governments shall be governed by the terms and conditions of these Rules unless the government specifies otherwise.

## **7 Carriage of Chemicals and Liquefied Gases by Non-self Propelled Vessels**

In general, barges intended for the carriage of dangerous chemicals or liquefied gases in bulk are to comply with the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC-Code) or the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk (IGC), as appropriate, or other national standard, as applicable to the non-propelled status of the vessel.

A special certificate attesting to the degree of compliance with the above codes or national standard may be issued upon request.

For manned barges, consideration is to be given for full compliance with the code. In all cases, it is the Owner's responsibility to determine the requirements of Flag Administration and port Administration.

## **9 International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft, 1996**

Where authorized by the Administration of a country signatory to the SOLAS convention and upon request of the Owners of an existing high speed craft or a craft under construction, the Bureau will review plans and survey the craft for compliance with the provisions of the International Code of Safety for High Speed Craft, 1996 and certify thereto in the manner prescribed in the Code. Builders and Owners are advised that Administrations may have special interpretations of the requirements as given in the Code and they should contact the Administration as to this at an early stage in the design.

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## CHAPTER 1 **Scope and Conditions of Classification**

## SECTION 6 **International Associations of Classification Societies (IACS)**

### 1 **IACS Audit (1995)**

The International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) conducts audits of processes followed by all its member societies to assess the degree of compliance with the IACS Quality System Certification Scheme requirements. For this purpose, auditors from IACS may accompany Bureau personnel at any stage of the classification or statutory work which may necessitate the auditors having access to the vessel or access to the premises of the manufacturer or shipbuilder.

In such instances, prior authorization for the auditor's access will be sought by the local Bureau office.

### 3 **IACS Early Warning System (1 April 2008)**

Notwithstanding the general duty of confidentiality owed by ABS to its clients in accordance with the ABS Rules, ABS clients hereby accept that ABS will participate in IACS' Early Warning System which requires each IACS Member and Associate to provide its fellow IACS Members and Associates with relevant technical information on serious hull structural and engineering systems failures, as defined in the IACS Early Warning System, but not including any drawings relating to the ship which may be the specific property of another party, to enable such useful information to be shared and utilized to facilitate the proper working of IACS' Early Warning System. ABS will provide its client with written details of such information upon sending the same to IACS Members and Associates.

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## CHAPTER 1 **Scope and Conditions of Classification**

## SECTION 7 **Submission of Plans**

### **1 Hull Plans**

Plans showing the scantlings, arrangements, and details of the principal parts of the hull structure of each vessel to be built under survey are to be submitted and approved before the work of construction is commenced. These plans are to indicate clearly the scantlings and details of welding, and they are to include such particulars as the design draft and design speed. Where provision is to be made for any special type of cargo or for any exceptional conditions of loading, whether in ballast or with cargo, particulars of the weights to be carried and of their distribution are also to be given. In general, the following plans are to be submitted for review or reference.

- Anchor handling arrangements
- Bottom construction, floors, girders, etc.
- Bow framing
- Capacity plan
- Damage control plan, as applicable
- Deck plans
- Docking plan
- Framing plan
- General Arrangement
- Hatches and hatch-closing arrangements
- Hull port and framing details
- Inner bottom plating
- Lines and body plan
- Machinery casings, boiler, engine and main auxiliary foundations
- Midship section
- Miscellaneous nontight bulkheads which are used as structural supports
- Pillars and girders

- Scantling profile and decks
- Shaft struts
- Shaft tunnels
- Shell expansion
- Skeg attachment foundations, if applicable
- Spectacle frames and bossing details
- Stem
- Stern frame and rudder
- Stern framing
- Superstructures and deckhouses, and their closing arrangements
- Ventilation system on weather decks
- Vessel Specifications
- Watertight and deep-tank bulkheads
- Watertight doors and framing
- Weathertight doors, framing, and sill heights
- Welding Schedule and details
- Window and framing details

Plans should generally be submitted in triplicate, one copy to be returned to those making the submission, one copy for the use of the Surveyor where the vessel is being built, and one copy to be retained in the Bureau Technical office for record. Additional copies may be required where the required attendance of the Surveyor is anticipated at more than one location.

### 3 Machinery Plans

Plans showing the boilers, main propulsion engines, reduction gears, shafting and thrust bearing foundations including holding-down bolts; also machinery general arrangement, installation and equipment plans are to be submitted and approved before proceeding with the work.

### 5 Additional Plans

Where certification under 1-1-5/3 or 1-1-5/5 is requested, submission of additional plans and calculations may be required.

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**8 Conditions for Surveys After Construction**

**1 Damage, Failure and Repair** *(1 January 1996)*

**1.1 Examination and Repair** *(10 August 2004)*

**1.1.1**

Damage, failure, deterioration, or repair to hull, machinery, or equipment, which affects or may affect classification, is to be submitted by the Owners or their representatives for examination by a Surveyor at first opportunity. All repairs found necessary by the Surveyor are to be carried out to the Surveyor's satisfaction.

**1.1.2**

Where repairs to hull, machinery, or equipment, which affect or may affect classification, are planned in advance to be carried out, a complete repair procedure including the extent of the proposed repair and the need for a Surveyor's attendance is to be submitted to and agreed upon by the Bureau reasonably in advance.

*Note:* The above applies also to repairs during voyage.

The above is not intended to include maintenance and overhaul to hull, machinery, and equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures and established marine practice and which does not require Bureau approval. However, any repair as a result of such maintenance and overhauls which affects or may affect classification is to be noted in the ship's log and submitted to the Surveyor, as required by 1-1-8/1.1.1.

**1.3 Suspension of Classification** *(10 August 2004)*

Failure to submit a damage, failure, deterioration, or repair governed by 1-1-8/1.1.1 to a Surveyor for examination at first opportunity, or failure to notify the Bureau in advance of the repairs contemplated by 1-1-8/1.1.2, may result in suspension of the vessel's classification from the date of arrival at the first port of call after the initial damage, failure, deterioration, or repair until such time as the damage, failure, or deterioration is repaired to the Surveyor's satisfaction, or the repair is redone or evidence submitted to satisfy the Surveyor that the repair was properly carried out.

## 1.5 Representation

Nothing contained in this Section or in a rule or regulation of any government or other Administration, or the issuance of any report or certificate pursuant to this Section or such a rule or regulation is to be deemed to enlarge upon the representations expressed in 1-1-1/1 through 1-1-1/7 hereof and the issuance and use of any such reports or certificates are to be governed in all respects by 1-1-1/1 through 1-1-1/7 hereof.

## 3 Notification and Availability for Survey *(1 November 2004)*

The Surveyors are to have access to classed vessels at all reasonable times. For the purpose of Surveyor Monitoring, monitoring Surveyors shall also have access to classed vessels at all reasonable times. Such access may include attendance at the same time as the assigned Surveyor or during a subsequent visit without the assigned Surveyor. Auditors from the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) or Flag Administration shall also be granted access when requested by the Bureau and accompanied by Bureau personnel. The Owners or their representatives are to notify the Surveyors on all occasions when a vessel can be examined in dry dock or on a slipway.

The Surveyors are to undertake, with adequate notification, all surveys on classed vessels upon request of the Owners or their representatives and are to report thereon to the Committee. Should the Surveyors find occasion during any survey, to recommend repairs or further examination, notification is to be given immediately to the Owners or their representatives in order that appropriate action may be taken. The Surveyors are to avail themselves of every convenient opportunity for carrying out periodical surveys in conjunction with surveys of damages and repairs in order to avoid duplication of work.

The Owners or their representatives are responsible for establishing and maintaining safe working conditions in accordance with applicable safety standards and for providing Surveyors with safe access to sites and assistance during construction, repairs, testing, and trials. Surveyors shall comply with Owner's safety procedures to the extent such procedures are communicated to them. If Surveyors feel the proposed working conditions are unsafe, they may refuse to attend the work site.

## 5 Notification of Port State Detention *(10 August 2004)*

The Owners or their representatives are to notify the Bureau on all occasions when a vessel is being detained by a Port State Authority, or the Flag Administration has found deficiencies which affect the vessel's class or other Statutory Certificates issued by the Bureau. This notification shall be provided prior to the vessel's departure in order that a Surveyor may attend and carry out a survey for the purpose of assessing and insuring the correction, if necessary, of the reported deficiencies or other matters which affect or may affect classification or the validity of Statutory Certificates issued by the Bureau. If Surveyors are not able to attend for any reason, the Bureau will notify the Owner to arrange for attendance in the next port of call. Should an Owner not notify the Bureau of a detention, then the Bureau reserves the right to suspend or cancel classification of the vessel or invalidate the applicable Statutory Certificate.

## 7 Attendance at Port State Request *(1 January 1996)*

It is recognized that Port State authorities may legally have access to a vessel. In cooperation with Port States, Bureau Surveyors will attend onboard a classed vessel when so requested by a Port State, and upon concurrence by the vessel's master, will carry out a survey in order to facilitate the rectification of reported deficiencies or other discrepancies that affect or may affect classification. Bureau Surveyors will also cooperate with Port States by providing inspectors with background information, if requested. Such information includes text of conditions of class, survey due dates, and certificate expiration dates.

Where appropriate, the vessel's flag state will be notified of such attendance and survey.

## **9 Attendance at Bureau Request (2003)**

As a result of Port State deficiencies, the Bureau may request an unscheduled survey be carried out to confirm conditions onboard. Should an Owner not allow the Bureau onboard to conduct an unscheduled survey, the Bureau classification of the vessel will be suspended or cancelled.

## **11 Safety Management System (2002)**

It is recognized that a Safety Management System is a positive mechanism for managing maintenance of compliance with classification requirements on vessels subject to compliance with the International Safety Management (ISM) Code, as defined in SOLAS IX/1.1. If during any survey, the attending Bureau Surveyor finds evidence that the required safety management system is not in operation or functioning as required by the Code, this will be communicated to the relevant Flag Administration or the organization which issued the safety management certificate on behalf of the Flag Administration for their consideration and action.

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**9 Fees**

Fees, in accordance with normal Bureau practice, will be charged for all services rendered by the Bureau. Expenses incurred by the Bureau in connection with these services will be charged in addition to the fees. Fees and expenses will be billed to the party requesting that particular service.

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## CHAPTER **1 Scope and Conditions of Classification**

### SECTION **10 Disagreement**

#### **1 Rules**

Any disagreement regarding either the proper interpretation of the Rules or translation of the Rules from the English language edition is to be referred to the Bureau for resolution.

#### **3 Surveyors**

In case of disagreement between the Owners or builders and the Surveyors regarding the material, workmanship, extent of repairs or application of the Rules relating to any vessel classed or proposed to be classed by the Bureau, an appeal may be made in writing to the Committee, who will order a special survey to be held. Should the opinion of the Surveyor be confirmed, the expense of this special survey is to be paid by the party appealing.

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**11 Limitation of Liability** *(1 November 2004)*

The combined liability of American Bureau of Shipping, its committees, officers, employees, agents or subcontractors for any loss, claim or damage arising from its negligent performance or nonperformance of any of its services or from breach of any implied or express warranty of workmanlike performance in connection with those services, or from any other reason, to any person, corporation, partnership, business entity, sovereign, country or nation, will be limited to the greater of a) \$100,000 or b) an amount equal to ten times the sum actually paid for the services alleged to be deficient.

The limitation of liability may be increased up to an amount twenty-five times that sum paid for services upon receipt of Client's written request at or before the time of performance of services and upon payment by Client of an additional fee of \$10.00 for every \$1,000.00 increase in the limitation.

Under no circumstances shall American Bureau of Shipping be liable for indirect or consequential loss or damage (including, but without limitation, loss of profit, loss of contract, or loss of use) suffered by any person as a result of any failure by the Bureau in the performance of its obligations under these Rules. Under no circumstances whatsoever shall any individual who may have personally caused the loss, damage or expense be held personally liable.

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## SECTION

## **12 Hold Harmless** *(1 November 2004)*

The party requesting services hereunder, or his assignee or successor in interest, agrees to release the Bureau and to indemnify and hold harmless the Bureau from and against any and all claims, demands, lawsuits or actions for damages, including legal fees, to persons and/or property, tangible, intangible or otherwise which may be brought against the Bureau incidental to, arising out of or in connection with this Agreement, the work to be done, services to be performed or material to be furnished hereunder, except for those claims caused solely and completely by the negligence of the Bureau, its agents, employees, officers, directors or subcontractors. The parties agree that for the purposes of the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976, the Bureau is a person for whose acts the shipowner is responsible.

Any other individual, corporation, partnership or other entity who is a party hereto or who in any way participates in, is engaged in connection with or is a beneficiary of, any portion of the services described herein shall also release the Bureau and shall indemnify and hold the Bureau harmless from and against all claims, demands, lawsuits or actions for damages, including legal fees, to persons and/or property, tangible, intangible or otherwise, which may be brought against the Bureau by any person or entity as a result of the services performed pursuant to this Agreement, except for those claims caused solely and completely by the negligence of the Bureau, its agents, employees, officers, directors or subcontractors.

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PART

**1**

CHAPTER      **1    Scope and Conditions of  
Classification**

SECTION      **13 Time Bar to Legal Action**  
*(1 November 2004)*

Any statutes of limitation notwithstanding, Owner 's right to bring or to assert against the Bureau any and all claims, demands or proceedings whether in arbitration or otherwise shall be waived unless (a) notice is received by the Bureau within ninety (90) days after Owner had notice of or should reasonably have been expected to have had notice of the basis for such claims; and (b) arbitration or legal proceedings, if any, based on such claims or demands of whatever nature are commenced within one (1) year of the date of such notice to the Bureau.

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## PART

# 1

## CHAPTER

### **1 Scope and Conditions of Classification**

## SECTION

### **14 Arbitration** *(1 November 2004)*

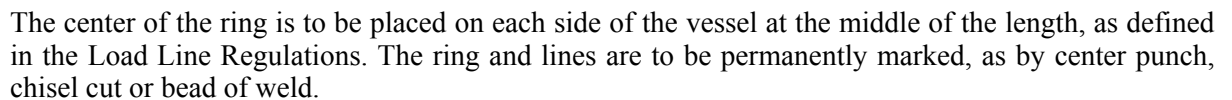
Any and all differences and disputes of whatsoever nature arising out of services under these Rules shall be put to arbitration in the City of New York pursuant to the laws relating to arbitration there in force, before a board of three persons, consisting of one arbitrator to be appointed by the Bureau, one by the Client, and one by the two so chosen. The decision of any two of the three on any point or points shall be final. Until such time as the arbitrators finally close the hearings either party shall have the right by written notice served on the arbitrators and on an officer of the other party to specify further disputes or differences under these Rules for hearing and determination. The arbitration is to be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Society of Maritime Arbitrators, Inc. in the English language. The governing law shall be the law of the State of New York, U.S.A. The arbitrators may grant any relief other than punitive damages which they, or a majority of them, deem within the scope of the agreement of the parties, including, but not limited to, specific performance. Awards made in pursuance to this clause may include costs including a reasonable allowance for attorney's fees and judgment may be entered upon any award made hereunder in any court having jurisdiction.

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# 1

## APPENDIX 1 Load Line and Tonnage Marks

*The American Bureau of Shipping is authorized to assign Load Lines to vessels registered in the United States and other countries. Requests for the assignment of Load Lines are to be made on forms which will be furnished by one of the offices of the Bureau.*



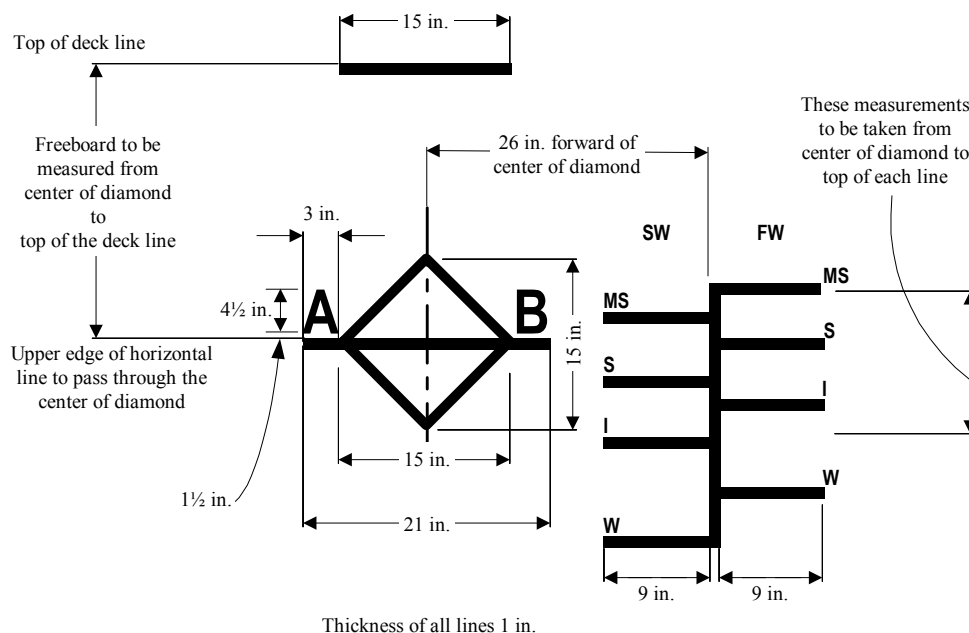
<b>AB</b>	American Bureau of Shipping
<b>TF</b>	Tropical Fresh Water Allowance
<b>F</b>	Fresh Water Allowance
<b>T</b>	Load Line in Tropical Zones

### 3 Load Line Markings for Ocean-going Vessels – Inches

<b>AB</b>	American Bureau of Shipping
<b>TF</b>	Tropical Fresh Water Allowance
<b>F</b>	Fresh Water Allowance
<b>T</b>	Load Line in Tropical Zones
<b>S</b>	Summer Load Line
<b>W</b>	Winter Load Line
<b>WNA</b>	Winter North Atlantic Load Line

## 5 Load Line Markings for Great Lakes Vessels – Inches

The American Bureau of Shipping is authorized to assign Load Lines to vessels navigating on the Great Lakes registered in the United States and Canada. Requests for the assignment of Load Lines are to be made on forms which will be furnished by one of the offices of the Bureau.



The Center of Diamond is to be placed on both sides of the vessel at the middle of the length on the load line. The diamond and lines are to be permanently marked by center punch or chisel, and the particulars given in the Load Line Certificate are to be entered in the official log.

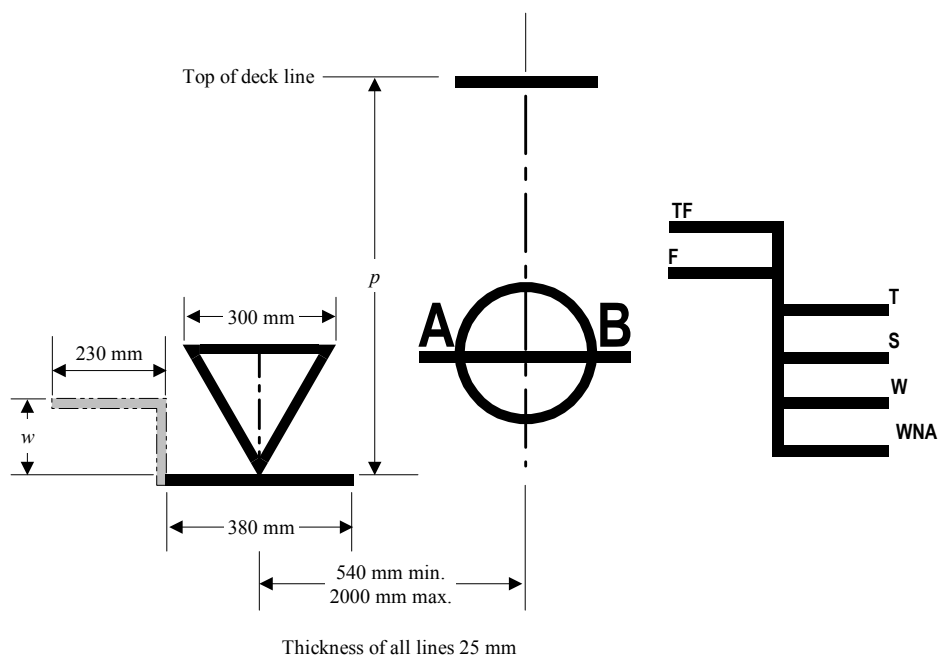
The markings are shown for the starboard side. On the port side, the markings are to be similar, forward of diamond.

- AB** American Bureau of Shipping
- MS** Midsummer Load Line
- S** Summer Load Line
- I** Load Line in Intermediate Seasons
- W** Winter Load Line
- SW** Salt Water
- FW** Fresh Water

Note: The salt water marks are assigned only to vessels intending to load in salt water of the St. Lawrence River.

## 7 Tonnage Mark Diagram – For Vessels Operating with Dual Tonnage – Millimeters

*The American Bureau of Shipping is authorized to assign a Tonnage Mark to vessels registered in the United States and other countries. Requests for the assignment of a Tonnage Mark are to be made in writing to any of the offices of the Bureau.*



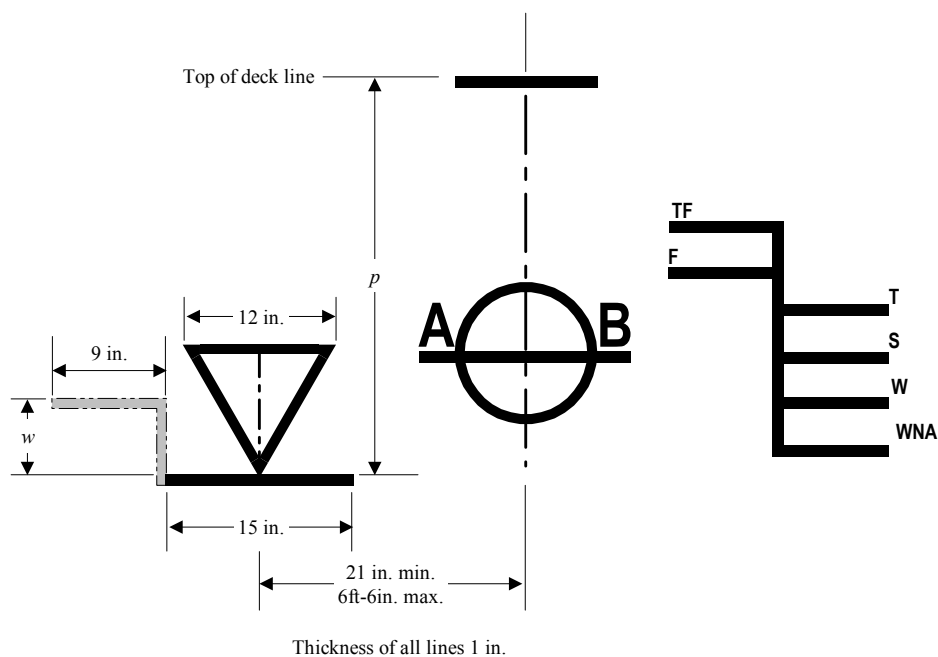
$w$  = Allowance for Fresh Water and Tropical Waters ( $1/48$  of the Molded Draft to the Tonnage Mark)

$p$  = Distance from Deck Line to Tonnage Mark

The Tonnage Mark has been adopted by some governments as a means of controlling the inclusion or omission of certain spaces in calculating the gross tonnage of the vessel by regulating the draft, through use of the Tonnage Mark, rather than fitting “tonnage openings” in superstructures or tween deck bulkheads or a “tonnage hatch” in the weather deck as a means of omitting the spaces.

## 9 Tonnage Mark Diagram – For Vessels Operating with Dual Tonnage – Inches

*The American Bureau of Shipping is authorized to assign a Tonnage Mark to vessels registered in the United States and other countries. Requests for the assignment of a Tonnage Mark are to be made in writing to any of the offices of the Bureau.*



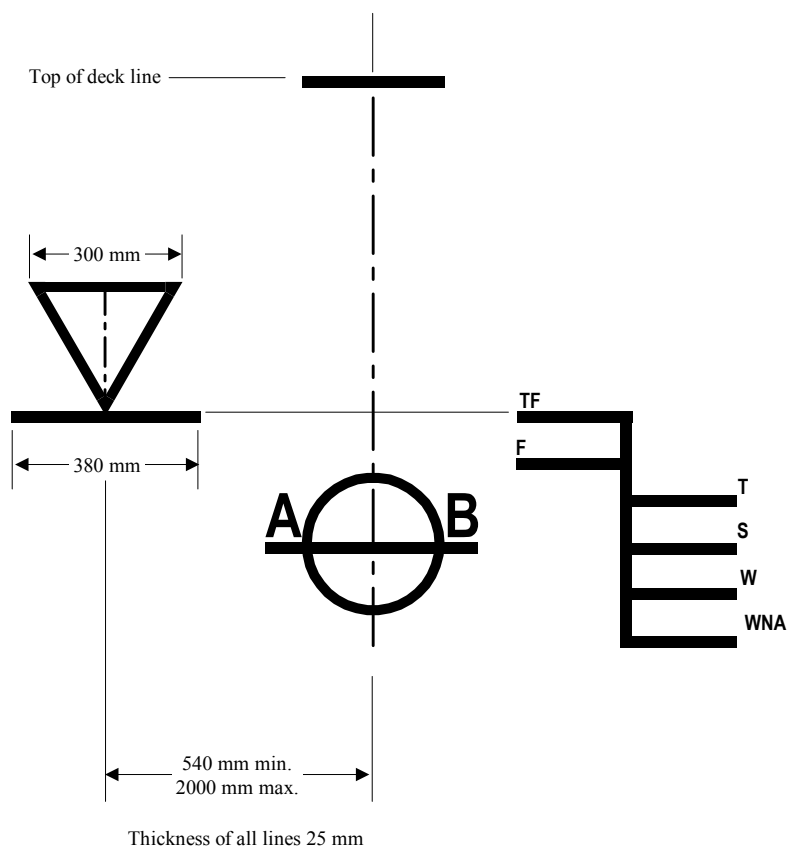
$w$  = Allowance for Fresh Water and Tropical Waters ( $1/48$  of the Molded Draft to the Tonnage Mark)

$p$  = Distance from Deck Line to Tonnage Mark

The Tonnage Mark has been adopted by some governments as a means of controlling the inclusion or omission of certain spaces in calculating the gross tonnage of the vessel by regulating the draft, through use of the Tonnage Mark, rather than fitting “tonnage openings” in superstructures or tween deck bulkheads or a “tonnage hatch” in the weather deck as a means of omitting the spaces.

## 11 Tonnage Mark Diagram – For Vessels Operating with Single Low Tonnage – Millimeters

*The American Bureau of Shipping is authorized to assign a Tonnage Mark to vessels registered in the United States and other countries. Requests for the assignment of a Tonnage Mark are to be made in writing to any of the offices of the Bureau.*

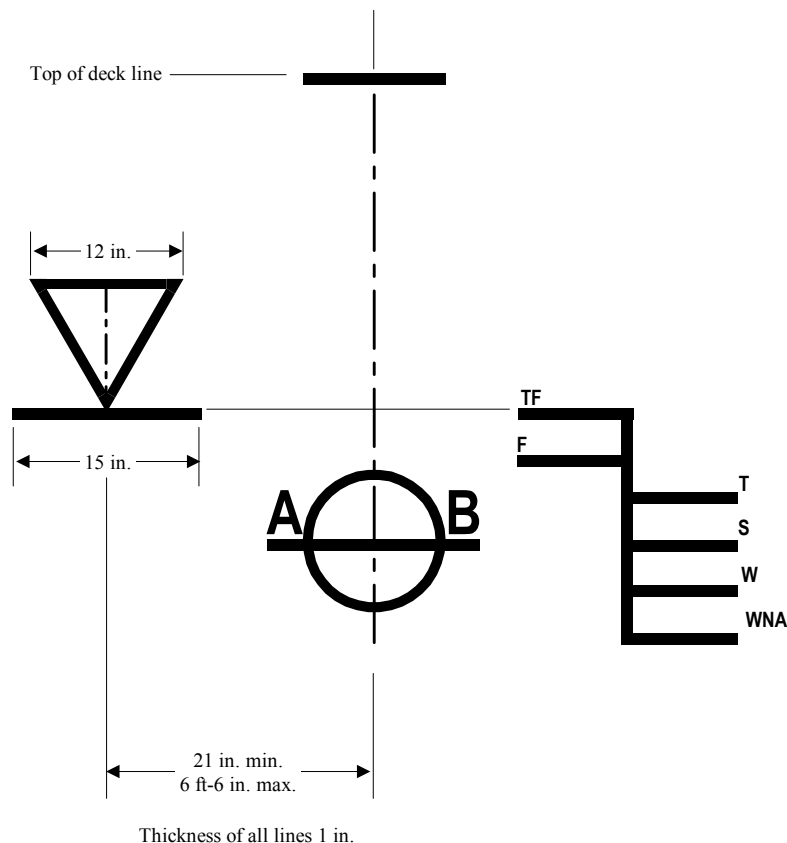


When the load line assigning authority certifies that the load line is fixed at a place determined as though the second deck were the freeboard deck, the tonnage mark may be placed below the deck less than the minimum distance derived from the tonnage mark table. In that case, the tonnage mark is to be placed on the level of the uppermost part of the load line grid. If the tonnage mark is so placed, the additional line for fresh water and tropical waters is not to be used.



## 13 Tonnage Mark Diagram – For Vessels Operating with Single Low Tonnage – Inches

*The American Bureau of Shipping is authorized to assign a Tonnage Mark to vessels registered in the United States and other countries. Requests for the assignment of a Tonnage Mark are to be made in writing to any of the offices of the Bureau.*



When the load line assigning authority certifies that the load line is fixed at a place determined as though the second deck were the freeboard deck, the tonnage mark may be placed below the deck less than the minimum distance derived from the tonnage mark table. In that case, the tonnage mark is to be placed on the level of the uppermost part of the load line grid. If the tonnage mark is so placed, the additional line for fresh water and tropical waters is not to be used.

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PART

# 1

CHAPTER     **1     Scope and Conditions of  
Classification**

APPENDIX   **2     Classification Symbols and  
Notations**

The listing of Classification Symbols and Notations previously contained in this Appendix may be viewed and downloaded from the Bureau website “<http://www.eagle.org/absdownloads/index.cfm>”.

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## PART

# 1

## CHAPTER 1 Scope and Conditions of Classification

## APPENDIX 3 ABS Type Approval Program

### 1 General (2003)

When Type Approval is desired, applicants are required to submit a signed Request for Product Type Approval, identifying all adopted standards by the year of their last issuance. The Type Approval Program is made up of two components, Design Assessment and Manufacturing Assessment:

Design Assessment, which is approval of the product design, consists of:

- i) Design evaluation, and
- ii) Survey and/or testing of a prototype or a production unit (as appropriate)

Manufacturing Assessment, which is approval of the manufacturer, consists of:

- i) *Management Assessment.* Evaluating the quality assurance and quality control system of the manufacturing facilities in order to assess and verify their capability to meet the manufacturer's specified level of product quality consistently and satisfy the requirements of the Rules, as applicable. Three categories of quality assurance and quality control are in the Program:
  - Acceptable Quality System (AQS) is a system in substantial agreement with a standard such as ISO 9000 series or equivalent and found acceptable by the Bureau.
  - Recognized Quality Standard (RQS) is a system that is in compliance with a recognized standard at least to ISO 9000 series or equivalent and so certified by a recognized certification body.
  - Product Quality Assurance (PQA) is a system meeting the requirements for RQS and having additional approved procedures to carry out tests and surveys as required by the Rules.
- ii) *Production Assessment.* Evaluating the product specific manufacturing process of the manufacturer in order to assess and verify that manufacture and inspections of the products are established to provide the manufacturer's specified level of quality control, and to satisfy the requirements of the Rules.

The Design Assessment portion of the Type Approval Program may be applied individually for products submitted without a Request for Product Type Approval. It is normally to be done with a signed Request for Type Approval, and in conjunction with the Manufacturing Assessment portion of the Type Approval Program. The application of the Manufacturing Assessment portion can be done only in conjunction with Design Assessment. When a manufacturer has already been granted Manufacturing Assessment, further submittals of new products or drawing updates do not need to be accompanied by a new request for Type Approval.

The purposes of the Type Approval Program are:

- i) To avoid repeated evaluation of identical designs,
- ii) To allow acceptance of the product based on periodic surveillance of the manufacturer's quality assurance program and, where applicable, selective inspection and tests in lieu of surveying and testing individual units at the manufacturer's facility, (see 1-1-A3/5.3 and 1-1-A3/5.5) and
- iii) To maintain a list of these approvals on the Bureau website so that the information can be made available to the industry.

### 3 Limitations (2003)

The application of the Type Approval Program to a specific product is at the discretion of the Bureau. Those products that may not be type approved under The Type Approval Program are identified in the appropriate Sections of the Rules. For reference purposes, Tables 1 through 6 of Part 4, Chapter 1, Section 1 of the *Steel Vessel Rules* contain examples of the limitations of the program for machinery and equipment.

Products for which the Rules require witnessed testing by a Surveyor as part of their certification for use on a vessel, MODU, or facility classed by the Bureau will require witnessed testing where the option for Acceptable Quality System (AQS) or Recognized Quality Standard (RQS) system is exercised. Where Product Quality Assurance Certificate (PQA) is granted, witnessed testing during the manufacture of the product, which otherwise would be required by the Rules, may be waived at the discretion of the Surveyor in Charge.

Where the product is manufactured to an Administration standard, any request to waive witnessed testing must be approved by the Administration.

### 5 Process (2003)

The process of the Type Approval Program is shown schematically in 1-1-A3/Figure 1. Each step in the process will be described in the following.

#### 5.1 Design Assessment (DA) (2003)

##### 5.1.1 Design Evaluation (2005)

Plans showing details of construction, and documentation such as product specifications, performance data, standard of compliance, engineering analyses, etc., as applicable, are to be submitted for review. The design review must first show compliance with applicable requirements of the Rules or an alternative standard as may be permitted by the Rules, prior to further consideration for ABS Type Approval. Products for which there are no specific standards in the Rules may be evaluated based on applicable industry standards or, in the absence of applicable Rules or industry criteria, the manufacturer's standard or specifications and/or engineering analyses. The basis of design evaluation will be stated in the Bureau's documentation concerning the product. The design assessment is intended to fulfill the requirements of the first element of the Type Approval Program, as described in 1-1-A3/1. It is the first step in determining that, provided that all other Rule requirements are complied with and subject to completion of manufacture and testing to the satisfaction of the attending Surveyor, the product may be used onboard a vessel, MODU or a facility classed by the Bureau.

### 5.1.2 Survey and/or Testing of Prototype or Production Units

Where applicable, and as deemed necessary for the evaluation process, the manufacturer is to carry out performance, nondestructive, destructive, environmental, or other tests on the product as may be specified in the Rules, in the applicable standard, or in the manufacturer's specifications in the presence of a Surveyor. If the required testing has been or is done in a recognized independent testing facility that is acceptable to the Bureau, consideration will be given to acceptance of test results obtained without a Surveyor present. Each Bureau Technical Office will maintain a list of recognized testing facilities.

### 5.1.3 Design Assessment Certificate

Products evaluated in accordance with 1-1-A3/5.1.1 and 1-1-A3/5.1.2 and found to be in conformance with the applicable provisions of the Rules, standards, or specifications will be issued a Design Assessment Certificate. Designs so approved will be eligible for listing on the Bureau's website under the Design Approved Products (PDA) index. They will remain in this index until a Manufacturing Assessment Certificate (MA) is issued at which point the listing will be relocated to the Type Approved Product (PTA) index with the MA certificate data added.

Design Assessment Certificate, by itself, does not reflect that the product is type approved. For that purpose, manufacturing assessment is to be carried out in accordance with 1-1-A3/5.3 or 1-1-A3/5.5.

### 5.1.4 Product Design Assessment, Limited (2005)

When a Product Design Assessment Certificate expires or is superseded by a Rule or specification change, the option of maintaining the listing in the category of Product Design Assessment, Limited (PDA Ltd.) is available. There will be two categories in this PDA Ltd:

- i) A product that has expired is pending renewal and requires technical revalidation prior to being used. The term of validity will be one year from the date of expiration of the PDA.
- ii) A product that will be listed as in compliance with a previous Rule and remains valid only for vessels contracted on or before the effective date of the Rule. The effective date will be included in the service restrictions of the product. The term of validity will be five years subject to continued compliance with the applicable Rule.

## 5.3 Manufacturing Assessment (MA) (2003)

### 5.3.1 Quality Assurance Standard

*5.3.1(a) Acceptable Quality Standard (AQS).* The manufacturer is to have in place an effective quality assurance system that will be evaluated by Surveyors for essential compliance with a recognized quality standard, such as the ISO 9000 series, or equivalent. The system, as implemented, is to be acceptable to the Bureau. The evaluation will involve initial, annual and renewal audits of the quality system, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable quality assurance standard. Where considered necessary by the attending Surveyor, more frequent surveillance may be required to maintain the certification.

*5.3.1(b) Recognized Quality Standard (RQS).* The requirements are the same as those for AQS except that the manufacturer is to have in place an effective quality assurance system certified by an internationally recognized certification body as complying with a recognized quality standard at least equivalent to the ISO 9000 series. Such certification is to be valid at least during the validity of Manufacturing Assessment Certificate. In addition, the system as implemented by the manufacturer is to be acceptable to the Bureau. For that purpose, a confirmatory evaluation will be conducted by the Surveyor, which will involve initial, annual and renewal audits of the quality system, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable quality assurance standard. Where considered necessary by the attending Surveyor, more frequent surveillance may be required to maintain the certification.

5.3.1(c) *Quality Manual*. The manufacturer is to maintain a quality manual as may be required by the standard Where a recognized certification body has approved the Quality Manual, the Bureau will not require them to be submitted for the Bureau's approval.

### 5.3.2 Quality Control

Typical quality plans describing methods of assuring and controlling quality during production as may be required by the product specifications or standard will be subject to evaluation by the Bureau. In particular, quality plans are to reflect specific surveys, tests, etc. wherever required by the Rules. The manufacturer is to present a sample or specimen of the product, representative of the "type" to be approved, to the Surveyor for the purpose of verifying that the "type" has been manufactured in conformance with the design documents.

### 5.3.3 Manufacturing Assessment Certificate (MA)

Manufacturing facilities that are successfully audited in accordance with 1-1-A3/5.3.1 and 1-1-A3/5.3.2 and are found to:

- i) Have undergone a satisfactory product design evaluation, and
- ii) Comply with a quality assurance standard, and
- iii) Have manufacturing quality control that meets the applicable provisions of the Rules, or of the applicable product standard, or the manufacturer's specifications,

will be issued a Manufacturing Assessment Certificate (MA) by the attending Surveyors. Manufacturers so assessed will be eligible for listing on the Bureau's website under the Type Approved Product (PTA) index together with the PDA Certificate data, as appropriate.

### 5.3.4 Confirmation of Type Approval (CTA) (2005)

Those products with both a valid Design Assessment Certificate (1-1-A3/5.1.3) and a valid Manufacturing Assessment Certificate (1-1-A3/5.3.3) are eligible for a Confirmation of Type Approval. This certificate may be printed from the Bureau website only when all parts of the Type Approval Program remain current. (See also 1-1-A3/5.7.3) The Confirmation of Type Approval represents the information recorded by the Bureau on the product as of the date and time the certificate is printed.

## 5.5 Product Quality Assurance Certification (PQA) (2005)

Quality Assurance Certificate (PQA) will be issued to a manufacturer who has requested that Rule-required surveys and tests be conducted without a Bureau Surveyor in attendance. For that purpose, the manufacturer is to meet the requirements for Type Approval as described in 1-1-A3/5.3.1(b) and, in addition, is to have a quality assurance system in operation that is at least as effective as the Surveyor's attendance at those surveys and tests. The scope of manufacturing assessment will be expanded to include a confirmatory evaluation, including at least initial, semi-annual, annual, and renewal audits of the quality system, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable quality assurance standard and ABS own criteria. When requested by the manufacturer, consideration will be given to crediting a semi-annual audit based on a Surveyor's recommendation after attendance for Unit Certification or a surveillance visit on or about the due date of the semi-annual audit. The semi-annual audit will have a window of 30 days before and 30 days after the midpoint between annual audits.

The issuance of a Product Quality Assurance Certificate is contingent upon the recommendation by the attending Surveyor, seconded by the Surveyor in Charge and final approval by the Manager of the Type Approval Program. During the manufacture of the product, the Product Quality Assurance certification will provide an alternative to the requirements for witnessed testing by a Surveyor. This is not a relaxation of the Rule requirement for production testing, but rather allows such testing to be conducted without a Surveyor being present.



Where conditions justify the need for increased surveillance, the PQA does not preclude the Surveyor in Charge from expanding the scope of surveillance. Where the situation (e.g., frequency of ABS Unit Certification, batch test results, etc.) warrants such action, the Bureau may require a closer interval of surveillance surveys. In such instances, the requirement for a renewal audit will be specially considered. See 1-1-A3/5.7.4. The Bureau also reserves the right to conduct unscheduled surveillance surveys.

Manufacturers receiving a Product Quality Assurance Certificate will be distinguished on the Bureau's website by an added notation (PQA).

## 5.7 Certificates (2003)

### 5.7.1 Unit-Certification

When a Type Approved Product is proposed for use onboard a vessel or a marine structure, it is to comply with all applicable requirements in the Rules, including 1-1-A3/5.7.3 hereunder. Where required by the ABS Rules, Unit Certification is also to be completed as follows:

*5.7.1(a) Products Covered by Product Quality Assurance (1-1-A3/5.5).* Products requiring unit-certification for use on a vessel, MODU, or facility classed with the Bureau will be unit-certified by the Bureau office having jurisdiction over the manufacturer. The manufacturer will be responsible to advise the Bureau office of deliveries of products and to supply the Bureau office with all documentation required for unit-certification of the product.

*5.7.1(b) Products Covered by Manufacturing Assessment (1-1-A3/5.3).* Where the Rules require attendance of the Bureau Surveyor during any stage of manufacturing, including but not limited to any testing, the unit certification will be issued by the attending Surveyor upon completion of all required surveys and tests. Where the attendance of the Surveyor is not required by the Rules, no unit certification is required.

At the discretion of the Surveyor, a unit-certification of this category may be credited to the annual audit, when conducted on or about its due date.

### 5.7.2 Issuance and Updating of Certificates

*5.7.2(a) Issuance of Certificates.* The certificates indicated in 1-1-A3/5.1.3, 1-1-A3/5.3.3 and 1-1-A3/5.5 will be issued initially for five years.

These certificates are renewable for another five-year period (from the expiry date of the previous certificate), subject to assessment of design and manufacturing in accordance with 1-1-A3/5.7.4. Failure for renewal of the manufacturing assessment certificate will cause invalidation of type approval certification at the end of the five-year period. Where for a practical reason the renewal process of any certificate cannot be completed before expiry of the five-year period, a short-term extension may be considered upon application. When the certificate is renewed within 90 days of its expiration date, the new certificate is to be valid from the expiration of the previous certificate.

These certificates will be updated in accordance with 1-1-A3/5.7.2(b) or 1-1-A3/5.7.2(c) where the design, Rules or Regulations used for certification is changed during the five years period. The updated certificate will be issued for five years from the date of the updating.

In addition, the following requirements will apply.

*5.7.2(b) Changes to Design, Procedures and Regulations other than ABS Rules.* At any time, where there is a change in the design, procedures or the applicable standards (other than ABS Rules), as listed in 1-1-A3/5.9 i) through iv), the manufacturer is to endeavor to notify the Bureau of those changes with an application either for incorporation of the change for record purposes, or for re-assessment of the product, procedures and/or regulations, as the case may be. Failure to notify the Bureau about those changes may invalidate the certificate.

Where a specific implementation date is indicated in the change(s) to the Regulation adopted for the product, the certification will become invalid effective on the implementation date of the new regulation or the end of the five year period whichever comes first, unless the product is found or placed in compliance with the new requirement as a result of reassessment.

*5.7.2(c) Changes to ABS Rules.* The foregoing requirements on changes to other regulations will generally apply to the changes to ABS Rules shown on the Design Assessment Certificate. In this case, the Bureau is to endeavor to notify the manufacturer of the Rule changes, to call the attention of the manufacturer to the need for reassessment of the product design and manufacture and eventual updating as may be found necessary.

The listing on the Bureau website will be replaced by the new listing upon completion of the updating, which is to be effected within the five year period shown on the certificate.

Where a retroactive application of the change(s) to ABS Rules is required and their implementation date is specified, the certification will become invalid effective on the specified implementation date or the end of the five year period whichever comes first, unless the product is found or placed in compliance with the new requirement as a result of reassessment.

*5.7.2(d) Website Entry.* When the Product Type Approval becomes invalid due to overdue manufacturing audits, the products on the Bureau website will be relocated from the PTA index to the PDA index provided that the design assessment certification is still valid.

When the design assessment certification is withdrawn or expired, all related entries on the Bureau website will be deleted at that point.

### 5.7.3 Acceptability of Type Approved Products

Unless a specific implementation date is indicated in the adopted Regulation [see 1-1-A3/5.7.2(b)] or a retroactive application of the Rule change is required [see 1-1-A3/5.7.2(c)], a type approved product may be accepted for use on a vessel, MODU or facility classed or to be classed with the Bureau provided its type approval is valid at the time of the new construction contract of the vessel, MODU or facility.

If the implementation of change to Rules or Regulation is based on the keel laying date, then a type approved product with type approval valid at the time of keel laying of the vessel, MODU or facility will be acceptable.

### 5.7.4 Renewal

For renewal of certificates, the manufacturer is to inform the Bureau of any change to the product design, and the following are to be conducted, as appropriate:

- i) Re-evaluate the product design in accordance with 1-1-A3/5.1, to update and verify if there is a design or specification change or a change to the applicable Rules or standards; and
- ii) Re-audit the quality plan in accordance with 1-1-A3/5.3.2 or 1-1-A3/5.5; and
- iii) Verify by survey that a valid quality assurance system has been maintained in accordance with 1-1-A3/5.3.1 or 1-1-A3/5.5.

Where the manufacturer is on semi-annual or closer audit, the renewal audit for Manufacturing Assessment Certificate may be specially considered.

### 5.7.5 Overdue Audit

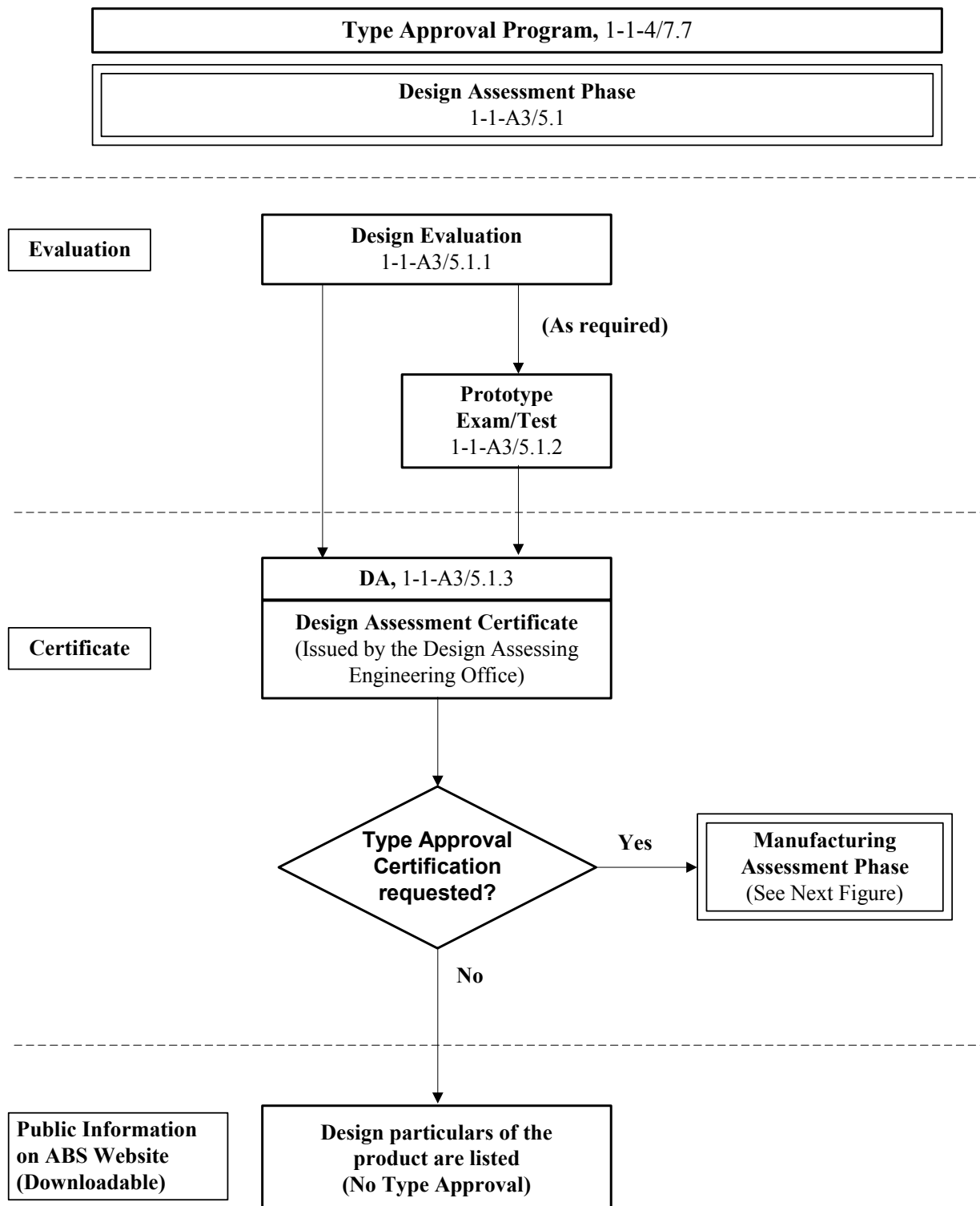
When a periodic (renewal, annual or closer) audit is not completed within 90 days after the anniversary date of the Manufacturing Assessment Certificate (for renewal or annual audit) or within 90 days after the due date (where a closer interval is specified), the entry in the Bureau website will be relocated from the PTA index to the PDA index if the PDA is still valid and, therefore, the Confirmation of Type Approval is deemed suspended.

## 5.9 Suspension of Certification

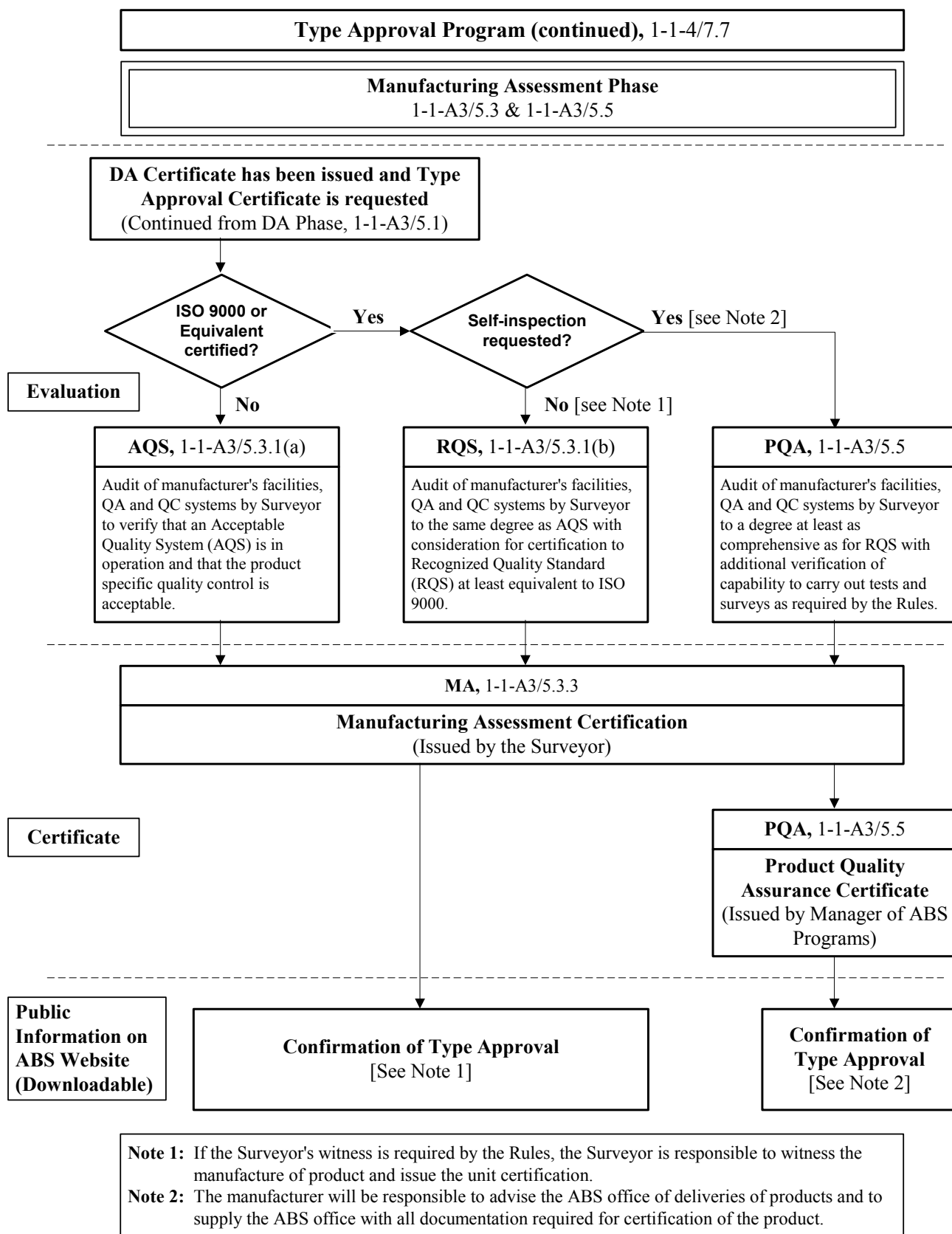
ABS Type Approval is controlled by the terms within the Request for Product Type Approval. Any changes to the product or its manufacturing procedures are to be monitored by the manufacturer and substantial changes are to be submitted to the Bureau for evaluation. Unless the change is submitted to the Bureau for a new evaluation and audit, any of the following will cause immediate suspension of either the Certificate of Design Assessment or the Certificate of Manufacturing Assessment.

- i)* Redesign of the product or products covered by the certificate;
- ii)* Change in production methods;
- iii)* Substantial change in management organization;
- iv)* Substantial change in frequency or curriculum for personnel training;
- v)* Refusing access to Bureau personnel for periodic or renewal audits;
- vi)* Failure to correct a non-compliance identified in service or during an audit;
- vii)* Failure to pay ABS fees.

**FIGURE 1**  
**Process of the Type Approval Program (2003)**



**FIGURE 1 (continued)**  
**Process of the Type Approval Program (2003)**



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