



INFORMATION BULLETIN No. 167

International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code)

**Guidance and instructions for Bahamas Recognised Organisations,
Bahamas Approved Nautical Inspectors, Ship Owners, Managers and
Masters**

1. Purpose

- 1.1. The purpose of this Bulletin is to provide guidance on the new requirements for ships entering Arctic or Antarctic waters under the provisions of Chapter XIV of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, as amended (SOLAS), titled "*Safety Measures for Ships Operating in Polar Waters*", which was adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) by Resolution MSC.386(94) on 21 November 2014.
- 1.2. Chapter XIV introduces the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters (Polar Code), which was adopted by IMO under Resolutions MSC.385(94) on 21 November 2014 and MEPC.264(68) on 15 May 2015. These two Resolutions, as well as the text of the Polar Code, are available to download [here](#).
- 1.3. This Bulletin should be read in conjunction with the Polar Code and Circular MSC.1/Circ.1519 *Guidance on methodologies for assessing operational capabilities and limitations in ice*.
- 1.4. Classification requirements for ships assigned with Polar Class (Ice Class) have been published by the International Association of Classification Societies (IACS) and can be found in IACS Unified Requirement I, available to download [here](#).

2. Application

- 2.1. This Bulletin applies to all ships registered in The Bahamas that intend to proceed to Polar Water areas after the entry into force of the Polar Code.
- 2.2. The SOLAS related requirements of the Polar Code entered into force on 01 January 2017 for new ships¹ and will enter into force from 01 January 2018 for existing ships. The MARPOL related requirements of the Polar Code entered into force on 01 January 2017.
- 2.3. SOLAS Chapter XIV applies to all ships engaged on international voyages and certificated in accordance to SOLAS I, Reg.12.
- 2.4. New environmental protection requirements apply to all ships whilst in Polar Waters. Full details are provided in MEPC.265(68), available for download [here](#).
- 2.5. The Polar Code requirements apply in Polar Waters regardless of whether a ship is proceeding to a destination within Polar Waters ***or*** transiting through Polar Waters to a destination outside.
- 2.6. The Polar Code applies to ships either specifically built for operations in ice and at extreme low temperatures ***and*** to those ships that previously were not required to undergo any specific verification prior to sailing in Polar Waters as defined in paragraph 3 below.
- 2.7. The Polar Code requirements apply to ships operating in Polar Waters irrespective of the season.

3. Structure of the Polar Code

- 3.1. In accordance with Regulation 1.4 of SOLAS Chapter XIV, Polar Waters are defined as "Arctic waters and/or the Antarctic area".
 - 3.1.1. Regulation 1.3 defines Arctic waters as "...those waters which are located north of a line from the latitude 58°00'.0 N and longitude 042°00'.0 W to latitude 64°37'.0 N, longitude 035°27'.0 W and thence by a rhumb line to latitude 67°03'.9 N, longitude 026°33'.4 W and thence by a rhumb line to the latitude 70°49'.56 N and longitude 008°59'.61 W (Sørkapp, Jan Mayen) and by the southern shore of Jan Mayen to 73°31'.6 N and 019°01'.0 E by

¹ New ship means a ship, the keel of which is laid or which is at a similar stage of construction, on or after 01 January 2017

the Island of Bjørnøya, and thence by a great circle line to the latitude $68^{\circ}38'.29$ N and longitude $043^{\circ}23'.08$ E (Cap Kanin Nos) and hence by the northern shore of the Asian Continent eastward to the Bering Strait and thence from the Bering Strait westward to latitude 60° N as far as Il'pyrskiy and following the 60th North parallel eastward as far as and including Etolin Strait and thence by the northern shore of the North American continent as far south as latitude 60° N and thence eastward along parallel of latitude 60° N, to longitude $056^{\circ}37'.1$ W and thence to the latitude $58^{\circ}00'.0$ N, longitude $042^{\circ}00'.0$ W".

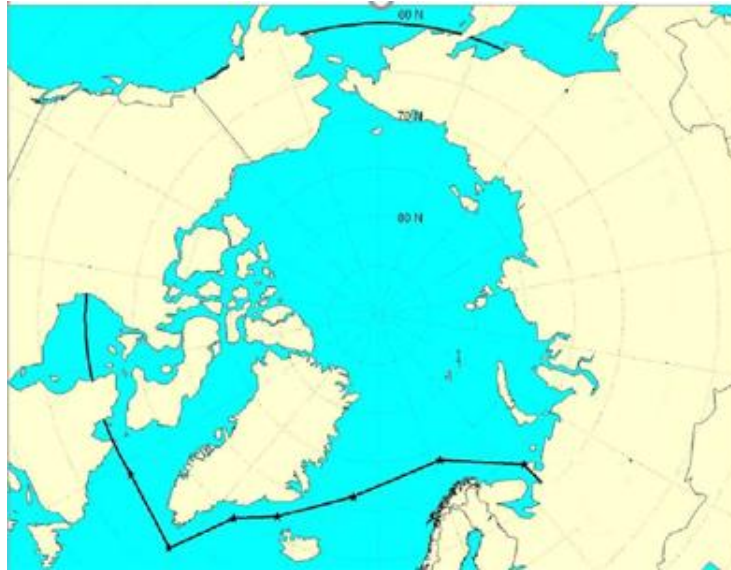


Figure 1 – Outline of Arctic waters

3.1.2. Regulation 1.2 defines Antarctic waters as "...the sea area south of latitude 60° S".

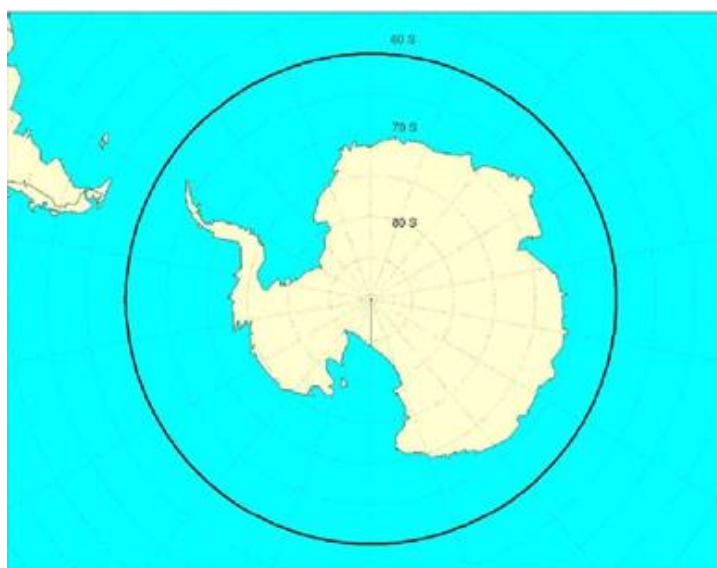


Figure 2 – Outline of Antarctic waters

- 3.2. A concise overview of the new requirements has been published by the IMO in the form of infographics, which are attached as [Annex 1](#) and [Annex 2](#) of this Bulletin for information.
- 3.3. The Polar Code consists of Part A (mandatory requirements) and Part B (guidance). Part I-A addresses safety related measures and Part II-A outlines pollution prevention requirements.
- 3.4. Non-mandatory Part I-B and Part II-B provide guidance on implementation of the requirements listed in Parts I-A and II-A respectively, and should be taken into consideration when preparing a Polar Waters Operation Manual (PWOM).

4. Operations in Polar Waters

- 4.1. The pattern of summer navigation through northern sea areas such as Russian Northern Sea Route, North-West Passage in Canada, around the southern tip of Iceland, in Hudson Bay and around Alaska was traditionally considered as not imposing any specific demands on non-ice-strengthened ships, beyond those already addressed by the existing Conventions. Introduction of the Polar Code will impose additional challenges in verifying ships' compliance with the new requirements.
- 4.2. The BMA recommends that owners and operators of Bahamian ships that are likely to sail to Polar Waters after the Polar Code comes into force to allow ample time to prepare the ship for such voyages.
- 4.3. Ships operating in Polar Waters following the entry into force of the Polar Code are required to be assessed for operational limitations, hold a Polar Waters Operation Manual (PWOM) and then be surveyed and issued with a Polar Ship Certificate. Polar Ship Certificates for ships registered in The Bahamas are to be issued by the Bahamas Recognised Organisation that classes the ship.
- 4.4. A timely discussion with the Recognised Organisation and advance operational assessment² and compilation of a comprehensive PWOM, covering specific sailing areas where the ship is likely to operate and accounting for any seasonal variations, will facilitate issuance of a Polar Ship Certificate, particularly when such certification may be required at short notice.

² Refer to Paragraph 1.5 of Part 1-A of Polar Code

- 4.5. It is expected that Port State Control (PSC) regimes will verify the availability of Polar Ship Certificates on board ships transiting through Polar Waters regardless of whether the port of origin and/or destination may be located outside of Polar Waters.
- 4.6. It is also expected that PSC will verify the availability of Polar Ship Certificates on board ships that have arrived at their ports from within Polar Waters, or whose destination is within Polar Waters.

5. Polar Code – main points

- 5.1. The scope of application of the Polar Code requirements is dependent on the design features of the ship. For the application of Polar Code requirements, ships are sub-divided into three categories as follows:
- **Category A ship** means a ship designed for operation in Polar Waters in at least medium first-year ice, which may include old ice inclusions, e.g. ships with a higher degree of ice-strengthening of the hull; or
 - **Category B ship** means a ship not included in category A, designed for operation in Polar Waters in at least thin first-year ice, which may include old ice inclusions, e.g. ships with a medium ice-strengthening of the hull; or
 - **Category C ship** means a ship designed to operate in open water or in ice conditions less severe than those included in categories A and B, e.g. ships with none or optional minimal ice-strengthening of the hull.
- 5.2. The essential new requirements can be summarised into a non-exhaustive list as follows:
- i. All ships operating in Polar Waters will have to be certificated in accordance with paragraph 1.3 of Part 1-A of the Polar Code. The Polar Ship Certificate shall be issued after a successful initial or renewal survey to verify compliance with the applicable Polar Code requirements and shall be harmonised with the ship's other SOLAS certificates;

- ii. Where the operational assessment³ of a Category C ship indicates that no additional equipment nor structural modification is required to demonstrate compliance with the Polar Code for the intended voyage to Polar Waters, the Polar Ship Certificate can be issued administratively, based on document verification. In this case the validity of the Polar Ship Certificate shall be confirmed at next scheduled SOLAS-related survey. The document verification referenced in the above shall be completed by the Bahamas Recognised Organisation that classes the ship (for dual Class ships, the Recognised Organisation that issues the statutory certificates);
- iii. All ships operating in Polar Waters shall carry a Polar Waters Operation Manual (PWOM). The PWOM shall include risk assessments, main procedures and operational measures devised for Polar Water operations as addressed in Chapter 2 of the Polar Code;
- iv. All ships operating in Polar Waters will require to be manned by an adequately trained crew;
- v. Provisions for additional LSA and "winterisation" of existing safety equipment on board;
- vi. Specific new requirements related to oily mixtures and sewage discharges, garbage handling and emission regulations, as required under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as amended (MARPOL), adopted by IMO through Resolution MEPC.265(68);
- vii. Provision of additional navigation equipment beyond the requirements of Regulation 19 of SOLAS Chapter V, e.g. ships will need to have at least two non-magnetic means to determine and display their heading, provision of two or more echo-sounding transducers for ice-strengthened ships, GNSS compass for ships intended to proceed to areas above 80° latitude;
- viii. Additional stability and subdivision requirements applicable to new ships are addressed in Chapter 4 of the Polar Code. New ships of Category A and B shall have sufficient residual stability at all loading conditions to sustain ice-related damages.
- ix. Where a ship is intended to operate in conditions prone to ice accretion specific measures minimising ice accretion must be

³ Refer to Paragraph 1.5 of Part 1-A of Polar Code

introduced. The effect of ice accretion on the stability of the ship should be included in the PWOM as well as measures to de-ice the ship structure and fittings.

- 5.3. Key parameters defining the ship's ability to navigate in Polar Waters shall be addressed via operational limitations. The operational limitations will be listed in the Polar Ship Certificate.
- 5.4. Operational limitations as addressed in Paragraph 1.5 of Part 1-A of the Polar Code will need to be determined individually for each ship intended to operate in Polar Waters, taking into account any existing ice-strengthening measures (including assigned ice-class, if any), anticipated ice conditions and operation in low air temperatures in the area of intended operations in Polar Waters.
- 5.5. Any restrictions that may be applied to a ship through Coastal State regulations⁴ in the area where the ship intends to operate shall apply concurrently with the Polar Code and should not form a part of the operational limitations.
- 5.6. IMO has introduced an assessment methodology approach called Polar Operational Limit Assessment Risk Indexing System (POLARIS), details of which can be found in the Appendix to circular MSC.1/Circ.1519.
- 5.7. Utilisation of POLARIS will provide a method of assessing operational limitations and ship's capabilities in ice, referenced to IACS Polar Class commonly used by Classification Societies for ice-strengthened ship design.
- 5.8. The BMA acknowledges a multitude of existing ice-strengthened ships currently operating globally have been designed to other requirements, such as Finnish-Swedish Ice Class Rules or Russian Ice Categories. The categorisation of ship ice-strengthening measures within the Polar Code however refers to IACS Polar Class ice classes. The owners of any ship designed to such other requirements shall, in cooperation with the Classification Society, develop an approach to provide a clear cross-reference of operational limitations at least equivalent to that outlined in MSC.1/Circ.1519. Guidance for determining equivalent ice class is included in Paragraph 4 of Part 1-B of the Polar Code.
- 5.9. The BMA accepts other methods or approaches to drafting operational limitations for a ship intended to operate in ice, such as Canadian Arctic Ice

⁴ For example; for any ship intending to navigate the Northern Sea Route it is advisable to obtain the Ice Navigation Ship Certificate from the Russian Northern Sea Route Administration.

Regime Shipping System, or Russian Ice Navigation Ship Certificate (Ice Passport) or others, subject to support by the Classification society.

- 5.10. The BMA is aware of the stricter approach the Polar Code dictates in assessing operational limitations for existing ships customarily navigating in Polar Waters. In certain instances, particularly in case of an existing ship built to Finnish-Swedish ice-class requirements, the operational assessment and assessment of limitations for operating in ice conducted in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Part I-B of the Polar Code and MSC.1/Circ.1519 may result in allowable ice conditions being less severe than those historically encountered by a ship.
- 5.11. The BMA recognises the abundance of experience by specialist operators whose ships have historically navigated the same regions of Polar Waters and demonstrated practicality and viability of methods and procedures exercised on board such ships in achieving successful and safe operations. The BMA therefore supports a flexible approach to assessment of limitations for operating in ice for existing ice-strengthened ships that intend to continue navigation in the same Polar Water regions and during the same seasons as done historically, prior to the entry into force of the Polar Code.
- 5.12. For such ships, where operational assessment and assessment of limitations for operating in ice may indicate allowable ice conditions to be less severe than those historically encountered, more severe ice conditions may be recorded in Section 5.1 of the Polar Ship Certificate upon the request of the Company provided that:
- i. An assessment of the historical operational records and existing ice-navigation procedures on board has been completed by the Recognised Organisation; and
 - ii. The ship will proceed to the same regions of Polar Waters and during the same season(s) as it did historically; and
 - iii. The affected coastal State(s) give explicit consent.
- 5.13. The Recognised Organisation is to submit applications for consideration of such requests to the BMA for review on a case-by-case basis.

6. Life-Saving Appliances

- 6.1. Life-saving appliances and associated equipment and resources shall be provided in such a manner and in sufficient quantities to effectively allow

evacuation of all persons from the ship and support survival for the duration of the maximum expected rescue time.

- 6.2. Provisions for abandoning the ship shall cover the possibility of evacuation to water, ice or land.
- 6.3. The maximum expected rescue time shall be not less than 5 days. For operations in remote areas of the Arctic and Antarctica the expected rescue time may constitute a significant period due to scarce Search and Rescue (SAR) coverage. In exceptional cases the BMA may accept maximum rescue time of less than 5 days where a ship has been certificated to operate solely in areas where prompt SAR assistance is available.
- 6.4. Any requests for acceptance of shorter maximum rescue time shall be submitted by the Recognised Organisation on behalf of the operator, in accordance with the provisions of [BMA Information Bulletin No. 8](#).

7. Operations in Low Temperatures and in Ice

- 7.1. Where the ship is intended to operate in low temperatures it must be demonstrated that the design and operational capabilities of the structure and equipment are adequate for the conditions likely to be encountered.
- 7.2. The Polar Code introduces Mean Daily Low Temperature (MDLT)⁵ and Polar Service Temperature (PST)⁶.
- 7.3. The value of MDLT shall be based on an observation data set from the area where the ship intends to operate, which covers at least 10 years of temperature observation. PST is set at least 10°C below the lowest MDLT for the intended area and season.
- 7.4. The BMA recognises that obtaining a reliable 10 years' observation temperature data set for certain localities within the Arctic and Antarctic may prove to be difficult. In such situations, the BMA may accept shorter temperature observation data sets that may be available through local authorities, operators stationed in these areas or recognised scientific institutions.

⁵ Part I-A, Paragraph 1.2.9

⁶ Part I-A, Paragraph 1.2.11

- 7.5. When a ship operating pattern is such as to require entry into Polar Waters at irregular intervals, during different seasons and in various locations the value of MDLT/PST shall cover all expected operational conditions likely to be encountered. The BMA recommends selection of the lowest expected MDLT/PST value that may be reasonably supported by the design and features of an individual ship.
- 7.6. The PWOM shall include procedures and arrangements for maintaining life support and integrity of an ice-strengthened ship in the event of prolonged entrapment by ice. Prolonged entrapment by ice shall be taken as a period of time longer than the time required for the ship to navigate at safe speed from the entrapment location to the nearest port or point where assistance can be rendered.

8. STCW and Crew Training Requirements

- 8.1. Specific polar operations training is considered mandatory for the Master and navigational watch officers, as outlined in Chapter 12 of the Polar Code. New training requirements have been addressed in the International Convention on Standards of Training and Certification for Watchkeepers (STCW) 1978, as amended, through IMO Resolutions MSC.416(97) and MSC.417(97).
- 8.2. Pursuant to the conditions outlined in paragraph 12.3.2 of Part 1-A of the Polar Code, the BMA allows the use of navigational personnel other than the ship's crew, i.e. so-called "Ice Pilots".
- 8.3. Further guidance on training requirements is provided in BMA Information Bulletin No. 168.

9. MARPOL Annex I – Discharges and Structural Requirements

- 9.1. In accordance with paragraph 1.1.1 of Part II-A of the Polar Code, discharge to sea of oil or oily mixtures in Arctic waters is prohibited from 01 January 2017.
- 9.2. Operation in Polar Waters shall be taken into account, as appropriate, in the Oil Record Books, the PWOM and the shipboard oil pollution emergency plan or the shipboard marine pollution emergency plan as required by MARPOL Annex I.

- 9.3. Existing ships of Category A (i.e. constructed before 01 January 2017) that cannot comply with paragraph 1.1.1 of Part II-A of the Polar Code, and which operate in Arctic waters continuously for over 30 days, shall comply with the provisions of Regulation 15.3 of MARPOL Annex I, until the first intermediate or renewal survey of the Polar Ship Certificate, whichever comes first, after 01 January 2018.
- 9.4. The following requirements apply to new ships of Category A and B:
- i. on ships with aggregate oil fuel capacity of less than 600m³ all oil fuel tanks with individual capacity greater than 30m³ shall be separated from the outside shell by a distance of not less than 0.76m;
 - ii. all oil residues (sludge) and bilge water tanks with individual capacity greater than 30m³ shall be separated from the outside shell by a distance of not less than 0.76m;
 - iii. oil tankers of less than 5,000 tonnes deadweight shall have the entire cargo tank length protected with double bottom and wing tanks or void spaces complying with the requirements of Regulation 19 of MARPOL Annex I;
 - iv. on ships other than oil tankers, all cargo tanks intended for the carriage of oil shall be separated from the outside shell by a distance of not less than 0.76m.

10. MARPOL Annex II – Discharges and Structural Requirements

- 10.1. In accordance with paragraph 2.1.1 of Part II-A of the Polar Code, any discharge into the sea in Arctic waters of noxious liquid substances, or mixtures containing such substances, is prohibited.
- 10.2. Operation in Polar Waters shall be taken into account, as appropriate, in the Cargo Record Book, the PWOM and the shipboard marine pollution emergency plan for noxious liquid substances or the shipboard marine pollution emergency plan as required by MARPOL Annex II.
- 10.3. For category A and B ships constructed on or after 1 January 2017, the carriage of NLS identified in chapter 17, column e, as ship type 3 or identified as NLS in chapter 18 of the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk in cargo tanks of type 3 ships shall be subject to the approval of the [Recognised Organisation that classes the ship, on behalf of the BMA](#). The

results shall be reflected on the International Pollution Prevention Certificate for the Carriage of Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk or Certificate of Fitness identifying the operation in Polar Waters.

11. MARPOL Annex IV – Discharges

- 11.1. Discharges of sewage within Polar Waters are prohibited except when performed in accordance with MARPOL Annex IV and the following requirements:
- i. the ship is discharging comminuted and disinfected sewage in accordance with Regulation 11.1.1 of MARPOL Annex IV at a distance of more than 3 nautical miles from any ice-shelf or fast ice and shall be as far as practicable from areas of ice concentration exceeding 1/10; or
 - ii. the ship is discharging sewage that is not comminuted or disinfected in accordance with Regulation 11.1.1 of MARPOL Annex IV and at a distance of more than 12 nautical miles from any ice-shelf or fast ice and shall be as far as practicable from areas of ice concentration exceeding 1/10; or
 - iii. the ship has in operation an approved sewage treatment plant meeting the operational requirements in either Regulation 9.1.1 or 9.2.1 of MARPOL Annex IV, and discharges sewage in accordance with Regulation 11.1.2 of Annex IV and shall be as far as practicable from the nearest land, any ice-shelf, fast ice or areas of ice concentration exceeding 1/10.
- 11.2. Discharge of sewage into the sea is prohibited from category A and B ships constructed on or after 1 January 2017 and all passenger ships constructed on or after 1 January 2017, except when such discharges are in compliance with paragraph iii.
- 11.3. Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph 11.1, category A and B ships that operate in areas of ice concentrations exceeding 1/10 for extended periods of time, may only discharge sewage using an approved sewage treatment plant meeting the operational requirements in either Regulation 9.1.1 or 9.2.1 of MARPOL Annex IV. Such discharges shall be subject to the approval of the BMA.

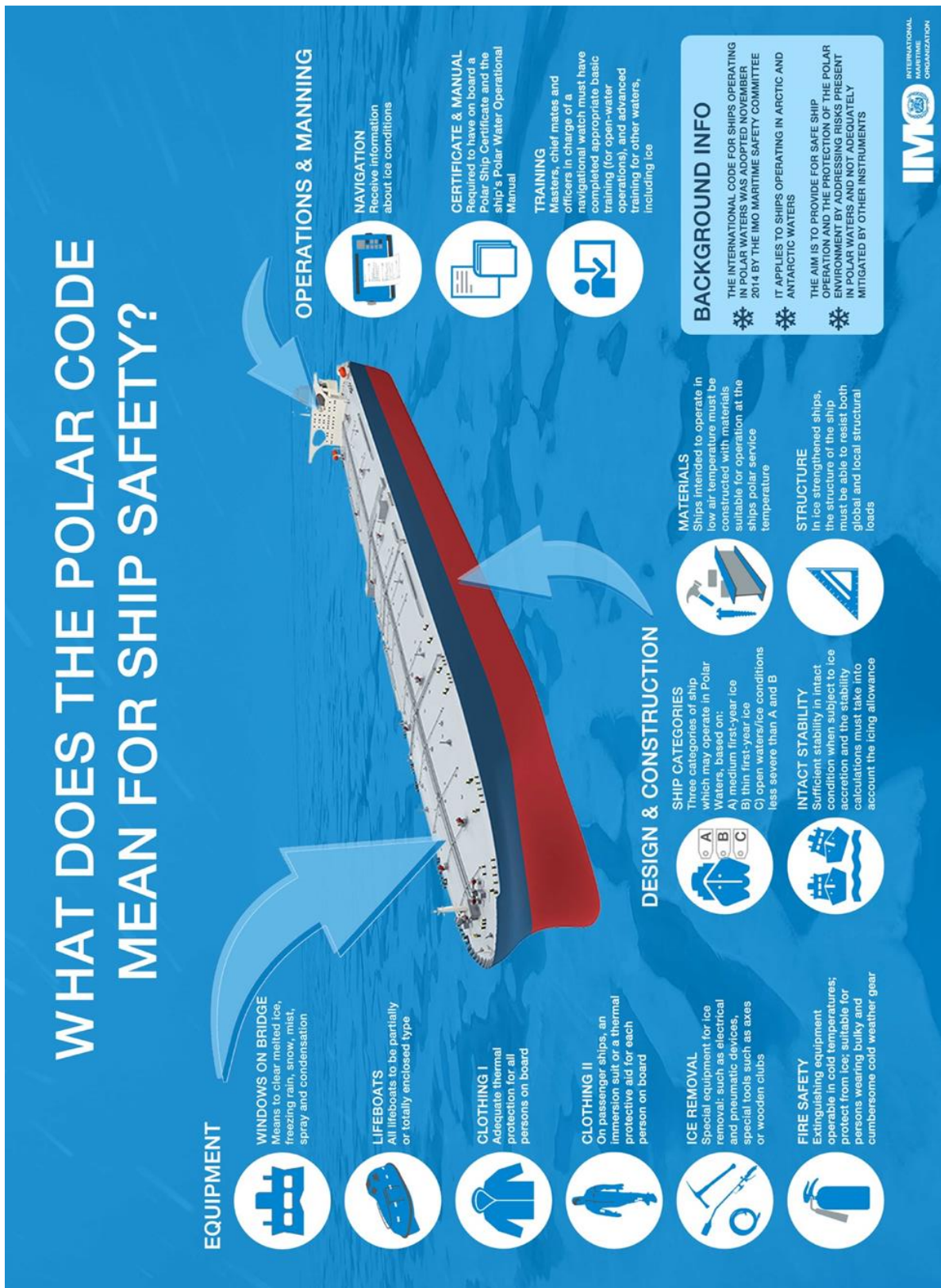
12. MARPOL Annex V – Discharges, Garbage Management Plan and Placards

- 12.1. In Arctic waters, discharge of garbage into the sea permitted in accordance with Regulation 4 of MARPOL Annex V shall meet the additional requirements specified in paragraph 5.2.1 of Part II-A of the Polar Code.
- 12.2. In the Antarctic area, discharge of garbage into the sea permitted in accordance with Regulation 6 of MARPOL Annex V, shall meet the additional requirements specified in paragraph 5.2.2 of Part II-A of the Polar Code.
- 12.3. Operation in Polar Waters shall be taken into account, as appropriate, in the Garbage Record Book, Garbage Management Plan required under Regulation 10 of MARPOL Annex V, and the related Placards. Specifically, the ship's Garbage Management Plan shall refer to the requirements of paragraph 5.2 of Part II-A of the Polar Code for ships intended to operate in Polar Waters.
- 12.4. MARPOL Annex V was amended by MEPC.265(68), which entered into force on 01 January 2017. The amendments include changes to the chapeau of paragraph 4.1.3 of the Garbage Record Book to reflect a new reference to Chapter 5 of Part II-A of the Polar Code.
- 12.5. Further extensive changes to the format of the Garbage Record Book were adopted by IMO in November 2016 through MEPC.277(70) and the new format is to be used from 01 March 2018. New Garbage Record Books meeting the new format will be made available by the BMA in 2017. See BMA Information Bulletin No. 169 for further details.
- 12.6. In the meantime, the existing Garbage Record Books issued by the BMA (Revision 1 of August 2012) may continue to be used, provided that the instructions in BMA Information Bulletin no.169 are followed.

13. Revision History

Rev.1 (06 October 2017) – Clarification of approval for carriage of NLS in paragraph 10, new paragraphs 5.10 to 5.13

Rev.0 (31 July 2017) – First issue



HOW THE **POLAR CODE** PROTECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

OIL

DISCHARGES
Discharge into the sea of oil or oily mixtures from any ship is prohibited

STRUCTURE
Double hull and double bottom required for all oil tankers, including those less than 5,000dwt (A/B ships constructed on or after 1 January 2017)

HEAVY FUEL OIL
Heavy fuel oil is banned in the Antarctic (under MARPOL). Ships are encouraged not to use or carry heavy fuel oil in the Arctic

LUBRICANTS
Consider using non-toxic biodegradable lubricants or water-based systems in lubricated components outside the underwater hull with direct seawater interfaces

SEWAGE

DISCHARGES I
No discharge of sewage in polar waters allowed (except under specific circumstances)

TREATMENT PLANTS
Discharge is permitted if ship has an approved sewage treatment plant, and discharges treated sewage as far as practicable from the nearest land, any fast ice, ice shelf, or areas of specified ice concentration

DISCHARGES II
Sewage not comminuted or disinfected can be discharged at a distance of more than 12nm from any ice shelf or fast ice
• Comminuted and disinfected sewage can be discharged more than 3nm from any ice shelf or fast ice

GARBAGE

PLASTICS
All disposal of plastics prohibited (under MARPOL)

FOOD WASTES I
Discharge of food wastes onto the ice is prohibited

FOOD WASTES II
Food wastes which have been comminuted or ground (no greater than 25mm) can be discharged only when ship is not less than 12nm from the nearest land, nearest ice shelf, or nearest fast ice

ANIMAL CARCASSES
Discharge of animal carcasses is prohibited

CARGO RESIDUES
Cargo residues, cleaning agents or additives in hold washing water may only be discharged if they are not harmful to the marine environment; both departure and destination ports are within Arctic waters; and there are no adequate reception facilities at those ports. The same requirements apply to Antarctic area under MARPOL

CHEMICALS

DISCHARGES
Discharge of noxious liquid substances (NLS) or mixtures containing NLS is prohibited in polar waters

DEFINITIONS

SHIP CATEGORIES
Three categories of ship designed to operate in polar waters in:

A) at least medium first-year ice

B) at least thin first-year ice

C) open waters/ice conditions less severe than A and B

FAST ICE: Sea ice which forms and remains fast along the coast, where it is attached to the shore, to an ice wall, to an ice front, between shoals or grounded icebergs

ICE SHELF: A floating ice sheet of considerable thickness showing 2 to 50m or more above sea-level, attached to the coast

BACKGROUND INFO

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR SHIPS OPERATING IN POLAR WATERS WILL ENTER INTO FORCE ON 1 JANUARY 2017

IT APPLIES TO SHIPS OPERATING IN ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC WATERS: ADDITIONAL TO EXISTING MARPOL REQUIREMENTS

IT PROVIDES FOR SAFE SHIP OPERATION AND PROTECTS THE ENVIRONMENT BY ADDRESSING THE UNIQUE RISKS OF POLAR WATERS BUT NOT COVERED BY OTHER INSTRUMENTS



Bahamas Maritime Authority
MARPOL73/78 Annex V Garbage Record Book, Rev.1 August 2012

To whom it may concern:

Annex V of MARPOL 73/78 has been revised by IMO Resolution MEPC.265(68) which entered into force on 01 January 2017.

Consequently, changes to the text in the chapeau of section 4.1.3 of the current Garbage Record Book (Rev.1 August 2012) are necessary, to include reference to Chapter 5 of Part II-A of the Polar Code, as follows (new text in blue):

"4.1.3 When garbage is discharged into the sea in accordance with regulation 4, 5 or 6 of MARPOL Annex V or chapter 5 of part II-A of the Polar Code..."

Further amendments to the form of the Garbage Record Book were approved at the 70th session of the Marine Environmental Protection Committee in October 2016 and will enter into force on 01 March 2018. The BMA will be publishing new Garbage Record Books, which will include all amendments.

Until the new Garbage Record Books are available, the Bahamas Maritime Authority accepts that ships may continue to use Rev.1 of the Garbage Record Book, provided it has been appropriately amended.

The Master or other responsible representative of the Company, may make hand written amendments to section 4.1.3 on page 2 of Rev.1 of the Garbage Record Book for the purposes of bringing the book into compliance with the revised IMO model specified in MEPC.265(68). Any amendment shall be initialled by the person making the change.

A copy of this letter should be affixed to any amended Garbage Record Book as evidence of Flag State approval of this procedure.

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