Subject

Introduction to the outcomes of MEPC 74

ClassNK

Technical Information

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To whom it may concern

The seventy-fourth session of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC 74) was held at the IMO in London, U.K. from 13 to 17 May. Since the minutes, resolutions and circulars of the meeting were recently released from the IMO secretaries, a summary of the decisions taken at MEPC 74 is provided as below for your information.

1. Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emission reduction measures
GHG emissions from international shipping have been deliberated at IMO, and so far, the Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI), the Ship Energy Efficiency Management Plan (SEEMP) and the Data Collection System for fuel oil consumption of ships (DCS) were introduced. Further, at MEPC 72, Initial IMO Strategy on reduction of GHG emissions from ships, which includes emission reduction target and candidate measures to reduce GHG emissions, was adopted.

(1) Review of technological developments for EEDI
Regulation 21.6 of MARPOL Annex VI sets out that a review of the status of technological developments which may contribute to the improvement of EEDI should be conducted. It also requires, if proved necessary, to amend the subsequent requirements, i.e. "when to start the each phase" and "the reduction rate". At MEPC 71, it was agreed to establish a correspondence group (CG), coordinated by Japan, to consider an early implementation of phase 3 and possible introduction of phase 4.
At this session, consideration was made based on the report of the CG and agreements reached at MEPC 73.

i) Strengthening EEDI phase 3 requirements
Draft amendments to MARPOL Annex VI were approved based on followings consensus. The draft amendments will be adopted at MEPC 75.
- For general cargo ship, LNG carrier and cruise passenger ship, advance starting year from 2025 to 2022 and retain 30 % reduction rate.
- For gas carrier (LPG carrier) with 15,000DWT and above, advance starting year from 2025 to 2022 and retain 30 % reduction rate. For gas carrier (LPG carrier) below 15,000DWT, retain the current requirements of starting year in 2025 and the reduction rate.

(To be continued)

- For container ship, advance starting year from 2025 to 2022, and strengthen the reduction rate based on the ship sizes as follows:

DWT	Reduction rate
10,000 and above but less than 15,000 DWT	15-30%
15,000 and above but less than 40,000 DWT	30%
40,000 and above but less than 80,000 DWT	35%
80,000 and above but less than 120,000 DWT	40%
120,000 and above but less than 200,000 DWT	45%
200,000 DWT and above	50%

- For ship types other than above, retain the current requirements of starting year in 2025 and the reduction rate.

ii) Reference line for very large bulk carriers
Recognizing that EEDI requirements for very large bulk carriers become too stringent, draft amendments to MARPOL Annex VI to relax the reference lines for very large bulk carriers more than 279,000DWT were approved. The draft amendments will be adopted at MEPC 75.

iii) Requirements for ice class ships
To add a correction factor for ice class ships of IA Super and IA, amendments to *2018 Guidelines on the Method of Calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships* (MEPC.308(73)) were adopted.
(Refer to MEPC.322(74) as attachment 10)

iv) Introduction of possible EEDI phase 4 requirements
It was agreed to continue the CG to consider the possible introduction of EEDI phase 4 taking into account status of technological developments for improvement of energy efficiency and ship safety aspects for various ship types and implications for the human element. The interim report of the CG will be provided at MEPC 75, and final report will be submitted to MEPC 76.

(2) Requirements of minimum propulsion power and EEDI
2013 Interim Guidelines for determining Minimum Propulsion Power to Maintain the Manoeuvrability of Ships in Adverse Conditions were developed in order to avoid construction of extremely under-powered ships. At MEPC 71, it was agreed to extend the application period of the guidelines towards phase 2 of EEDI regulation. Meanwhile, consideration on strengthen of the phase 3 requirements continued. Under these circumstances, concerns were raised that the requirements of minimum propulsion power in the Guidelines might become a barrier for meeting the phase 3 requirements.

(To be continued)

At MEPC 73, to address the conflict between EEDI and minimum propulsion power requirements, a limitation of a ship's shaft power under normal ships' operation for EEDI calculation was proposed, and it was agreed to keep consideration of the proposal.
At this session, a proposal to introduce the idea of Shaft Power Limitation (SHaPoLi) as an option was considered, and generally accepted. To improve the idea and for further discussion, it was agreed to keep consideration at future session. It was also encouraged to expedite the work to complete the revision of the interim minimum power guidelines.

(3) IMO strategy on reduction of GHG
The Paris Agreement specifies the ambitious target of GHG reduction to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.
Accordingly, MEPC 72 adopted *Initial IMO Strategy on reduction of GHG emissions from ships*. The initial Strategy identified three levels of ambition and listed the candidate measures for each level;

i) to reduce the carbon Intensity, as an average across international shipping, by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 2008,
ii) to reduce the total annual GHG emissions by at least 50% by 2050 compared to 2008, and
iii) pursuing efforts towards phasing out GHG emissions in this century.

At this session, following an intersessional meeting held from 7 to 10 May, candidate short-term measures to reduce GHG emissions from ships in operation were considered. The Committee agreed to continue consideration of the following proposed measures at future sessions, with a view to agreement to be reached in 2023.

- Calculation of Energy Efficiency of Existing Ship (EEXI)
- Annual Efficiency Ratio (AER)
- Establishing maximum operational speed (expressed as annual average)
- Strengthening of the SEEMP, and improvement of operational energy efficiency

Further, the Committee adopted MEPC resolution on invitation to Member States to encourage voluntary cooperation between the port and shipping sectors to contribute to reducing GHG emissions from ships. To stimulate the discussion on GHG reduction measures, the Committee agreed to hold intersessional meeting in November 2019 and March 2020.

2. Air pollution
(1) 2020 global cap of sulphur content in fuel oils
Regulation 14 of MARPOL Annex VI sets out control measures to reduce emissions of Sulphur Oxides (SOx) and Particulate Matter (PM) from ships. From 1 January 2020, the limit of the sulphur content of any fuel oil used on board ships will be tightened from 3.50% m/m to 0.50% m/m outside emission control areas (ECAs).

(To be continued)

At this session, *2019 Guidelines for Consistent Implementation of the 0.50% Sulphur Limit under MARPOL Annex VI* were adopted. The Guidelines provide the following contents for procurement and use of compliant fuel oil. (Refer to MEPC.320(74) as attachment 9)

- Properties of fuel oil to be considered
- Inspection items by flag States and port State control (PSC)
- Guidance for development of Fuel Oil Non-Availability Report (FONAR) to flag States and port States in case of non-availability of compliant fuel oil

Further, *Guidance for Port State Control on Contingency Measures for Addressing Non-Compliant Fuel Oil*, which describes how to address the case where the ship loads non-compliant fuel oil on board, was agreed. This guidance invites port State to consider whether the non-compliant fuel oil may be discharged to the port or retained on board, taking into account of environmental, safety, operational and logical implications. The port State, the flag State and the ship are also invited to work together to agree on the most appropriate solution to address the situation.
(Refer to MEPC.1/Circ.881 as attachment 12)

(2) Sampling of fuel oil used on board

Following 0.10% sulphur limit required inside ECAs from 2015, onboard sampling for the verification of the sulphur content of fuel oil used on board ships are being undertaken at PSC inspections. At MEPC 70 *Guidelines for onboard sampling for the verification of the sulphur content of fuel oil used on board ships* were adopted.
At this session, draft amendments to MARPOL Annex VI to mandate the designated sampling points for the verification of the sulphur content of fuel oil used on board ships, and draft amendments to Appendix VI of MARPOL Annex VI to specify verification procedures for the sulphur content of fuel oil sample were approved. The Guidelines for onbord sampling were also amended to designate the sampling points.
(Refer to MEPC.1/Circ.864/Rev.1 as attachment 11)
Further, it was agreed to publish a circular to encourage early implementation of the above amendments to MARPOL Annex VI, prior to the adoption at MEPC 75.
(Refer to MEPC.1/Circ.882 as attachment 13)

(To be continued)

(3) Discharge of wash water from exhaust gas cleaning system (EGCS)
Regulation 4 of MARPOL Annex VI permits use of equivalent means as long as the reduction method is evaluated as to be equivalent to the required reduction of SOx in the regulation 14 of MARPOL Annex VI. An exhaust gas cleaning system (EGCS) is one of such equivalent means and EGCS complying with *2015 Guidelines for EGCS* (MEPC. 259. (68)) is to be used. Wash-water discharged from EGCS should meet wash-water discharge criteria in the Guidelines. On the other hand, some ports prohibit the use of EGCS due to the concern on the impact of the wash-water to marine environment.
At this session, new work programme of MEPC was agreed to investigate the environmental impact of the wash-water discharged from EGCS with a view to establishing uniform requirements. The investigation will be started at PPR Sub-Committee to be held in February 2020.

(4) Failure of exhaust gas cleaning system (EGCS)
Installation of exhaust gas cleaning system (EGCS) is increased toward 2020 global sulphur cap and it was recognized that there is an urgent need to develop guidance on the failure of EGCS.
At this session, Guidance on recommended actions to take in the case of the failure of a single monitoring instrument and the EGCS fails etc. was adopted. The Guidance specifies the procedures that a short-term temporary emission exceedance due to the system response should not be considered as a breach, and the system malfunction that cannot be rectified within one hour is regarded as a breakdown and should be reported to flag States and port State's Administration. The Guidance also specifies the procedures to show the ongoing compliance, in case of the failure of a single monitoring instrument, with other parameters continuing at the normal levels.
(Refer to MEPC.1/Circ.883 as attachment 14)

3. Ballast Water Management

(1) Commissioning of Ballast Water Management Systems (BWMS)
During the discussion until MEPC 73, it was agreed to conduct commissioning testing of BWMS at its installation to ships, and also conduct sampling and analysis of treated ballast water to confirm the performance of the BWMS. In light of the above, it was pointed out that the commissioning testing, the sampling and analysis are not required at initial survey of the BWM Convention by the Convention itself.
At this session, draft amendments to BWM Convention were approved to specify the requirements to conduct commissioning test including the sampling and analysis. The draft amendments will be adopted at MEPC 75.

(To be continued)

4. Others

(1) Electronic record books under MARPOL

MARPOL Convention requires that ships are to be provided with several record books for the purpose of management of pollution prevention, such as oil record book specified in MARPOL Annex I. Today, electrification of record books spreads for ease of access and maintenance, and it was proposed to develop standards for implementation and use of electronic record books.

At this session, Guidelines for the use of electronic record books under MARPOL, and amendments to MARPOL Annex I, II, V and VI, as well as the NOx Technical Code to allow the use of electronic record books were adopted. On or after 1 October 2020, approval of the electronic record books will be needed if the electronic record books are used.

(Refer to MEPC.312(74), MEPC.314(74), MEPC.316(74), MEPC.317(74) as attachment 1, 3, 5 and 6)

(2) Marine plastic litter

With a view to tackling the problem of plastics in the oceans, MARPOL Annex V prohibits discharge of plastics from vessels. However, it was often pointed out that this prohibition regulation was not effective and that some additional actions were needed at IMO level to reduce plastic pollution in the marine environment. To solve this problem, it was agreed to conduct IMO study on marine plastic litter from ships to estimate the contribution to marine plastic litter by all ships.

At this session, terms of reference for the IMO Study was approved. Further, relevant Sub-Committees will consider the issues, such as reporting of accidental loss or discharge of fishing gear, and obligation to report the loss of containers.

(3) Control of Harmful Anti-fouling Systems on Ships (AFS Convention)

AFS Convention entered into force in 2008 to prohibit the use of harmful organotin in anti-fouling paints used on ships, -i.e. TBT. European countries proposed to prohibit the use of anti-fouling paints that contains cybutryne under the AFS Convention.

At this session, draft amendments to AFS Convention were considered and it was recognized that further consideration is necessary on the controls of cybutryne which has already been used for existing ships' paint. PPR Sub-Committee, to be held in February 2020, will consider the matter further.

(4) Guidelines for sewage treatment plant

MARPOL Annex IV stipulates requirements for the discharge of sewage from ships, and sewage treatment plant shall be approved in accordance with *2012 Guidelines on Implementation of Effluent Standards and Performance Tests for Sewage Treatment Plants* (resolution MEPC.227(64)). However, it was reported there are cases where ships discharge virtually untreated sewage from type approved sewage treatment plant, and a proposal was made to strengthen the requirements.

At this session, new output to investigate the requirements for sewage treatment plant was approved. The relevant discussion will be started at PPR Sub-Committee.

(To be continued)

5. Amendments to mandatory instruments
MEPC 74 adopted amendments to mandatory instruments as follows:

(1) EEDI for ice class ships
Amendments to MARPOL Annex VI to exempt category A ships as defined in the Polar Code from EEDI requirements were adopted.
(Refer to MEPC.316(74) as attachment 5)

Entry into force: 1 October 2020

(2) MARPOL Annex II and IBC/BCH Code
Amendments to MARPOL Annex II were adopted to specify requirements related to prewash and discharge of persistent floaters.
Further, amendments to IBC Code and BCH Code including provision of Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) detection equipment for bulk liquids and revision of minimum requirements were also adopted.
The detail of the amendments will be informed by ClassNK Technical Information separately.
(Refer to MEPC.315(74), MEPC.318(74), MEPC.319(74), and MEPC.1/Circ.886 as attachment 4, 7, 8 and 15)

Entry into force: 1 January 2021

(3) Electronic record books (see paragraph 4.(1))
Amendments to MARPOL Annex I, II, V and VI, and the NOx Technical Code to allow the use of electronic record books under MARPOL were adopted.

Entry into force: 1 October 2020

(4) SCR Guideline
NOx certification of diesel engines fitted with SCR is conducted in accordance with procedures referred to as Scheme A, in which NOx emission measurement test is conducted on diesel engines combined with an SCR, or Scheme B in which NOx emission measurement test for diesel engine without an SCR as well as NOx reduction efficiency measurement test for the SCR itself are conducted separately. The current NOx Technical Code stipulates that Scheme B is applicable in cases where the Administration deems that the combined testing (Scheme A) is not appropriate.
At this session, amendments to the *NOx Technical Code 2008*, to make the approval by the Administration unnecessary for applying Scheme B and allow Scheme A and Scheme B to be equally applicable were adopted. As per the amendments, either certification scheme can be selected by the applicants.

(To be continued)

Further, amendments to *2017 Guidelines addressing additional aspects of the NOx Technical Code 2008 with regard to particular requirements related to marine diesel engines fitted with SCR systems*, were also adopted to reflect the amendments to the NOx Technical Code.
(Refer to MEPC.313(74) and MEPC.317(74) as attachment 2 and 6)

A summary of the outcomes of MEPC 74 is also available on the IMO web-site.
http://www.imo.org/MediaCentre/MeetingSummaries/MEPC/Pages/Default.aspx

For any questions about the above, please contact:

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Attachment:

1. Res. MEPC.312(74)
2. Res. MEPC.313(74)
3. Res. MEPC.314(74)
4. Res. MEPC.315(74)
5. Res. MEPC.316(74)
6. Res. MEPC.317(74)
7. Res. MEPC.318(74)
8. Res. MEPC.319(74)
9. Res. MEPC.320(74)
10. Res. MEPC.322(74)
11. MEPC.1/Circ.864/Rev.1
12. MEPC.1/Circ.881
13. MEPC.1/Circ.882
14. MEPC.1/Circ.883
15. MEPC.1/Circ.886

ANNEX 1

RESOLUTION MEPC.312(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF ELECTRONIC RECORD BOOKS UNDER MARPOL

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

NOTING resolutions MEPC.314(74), MEPC.316(74) and MEPC.317(74), by which it adopted amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II, V and VI and the Technical Code on Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides from Marine Diesel Engines (NO_X Technical Code 2008), respectively, to enable the use of electronic record books,

RECOGNIZING the need to develop guidance for the use of electronic record books,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, the draft Guidelines for the use of electronic record books under MARPOL, prepared by the Sub-Committee on Pollution Prevention and Response, at its fifth session,

1 ADOPTS the *Guidelines for the use of electronic record books under MARPOL*, the text of which is set out in the annex to this resolution;

2 INVITES Governments to apply the Guidelines as soon as possible, or when the above-mentioned amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II, V and VI and the NO_X Technical Code 2008 enter into force;

3 AGREES to keep the Guidelines under review in light of experience gained.

ANNEX

GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF ELECTRONIC RECORD BOOKS UNDER MARPOL

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A key element of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) regulations is the recording of discharges associated with the prevention of pollution from ships. A number of MARPOL Annexes require the recording of particular discharges.

1.2 The format for the recording of discharges under MARPOL is provided in the appendixes to the relevant MARPOL Annexes. Traditionally, the format of these record books has been provided in hard copy by the Administration. However, as companies and shipowners increasingly focus on ways to operate in an environmentally responsible manner and aim to reduce the heavy burden associated with paperwork through electronic means, the concept of operational logs in an electronic format has become a popular consideration.

1.3 It is considered that this approach to recording and reporting should be encouraged as it may have many benefits for the retention of records by companies, crew and officers.

1.4 It is expected that as companies and shipowners increasingly explore electronic record keeping, flag State Administrations will be requested to approve electronic recording systems (henceforth referred to as an electronic record book). This guidance aims to provide standardized information on approving an electronic record book to ensure the obligations of MARPOL are met and that there is a consistent approach to approving such systems.

2 APPLICATION

2.1 These Guidelines are only applicable to the use of electronic record books on board to meet the requirements of the following record books and recording requirements under the MARPOL Annexes and the Technical Code on Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides from Marine Diesel Engines (NO_X Technical Code):

.1 Oil Record Book, parts I and II (MARPOL Annex I, regulations 17.1 and 36.1);

.2 Cargo Record Book (MARPOL Annex II, regulation 15.1);

.3 Garbage Record Book, parts I and II (MARPOL Annex V, regulation 10.3);

.4 Ozone-depleting Substances Record Book (MARPOL Annex VI, regulation 12.6);

.5 recording of the tier and on/off status of marine diesel engines (MARPOL Annex VI, regulation 13.5.3);

.6 Record of Fuel Oil Changeover (MARPOL Annex VI, regulation 14.6); and

.7 Record Book of Engine Parameters (NO_X Technical Code, paragraph 6.2.2.7).

2.2 The use of an electronic record book to record operational logs is an alternative method to a hard copy record book. The electronic record book may allow ships to utilize their technology to reduce administrative burdens and contribute to on board environmental initiatives, e.g. reduction of paper use.

2.3 These Guidelines do not provide information on the management of electronic access to, or electronic versions of, certificates and other documents that do not log continuous operations of a ship.

2.4 These Guidelines do not address the exchange of information from a ship to a company headquarters or other body, as this exchange is not a requirement of record books under MARPOL.

2.5 If a shipowner decides to use an electronic record book to record operational logs, instead of a hard copy record book, the following guidance should be taken into consideration by the Administration when approving the electronic record book for use.

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of these Guidelines, the following definitions apply to the extent consistent with MARPOL:

.1 **Administration:** means the Government of the State under whose authority the ship is operating. With respect to a ship entitled to fly a flag of any State, the Administration is the Government of that State. With respect to fixed or floating platforms engaged in exploration and exploitation of the seabed and subsoil thereof adjacent to the coast over which the coastal State exercises sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration and exploitation of their natural resources, the Administration is the Government of the coastal State concerned.

.2 **Audit Logging:** means logs recording user activities, exceptions and information security events, where logs are kept for an agreed period to assist in future investigations and access control monitoring (ISO/IEC 27001:2006). The time and date for the log should be Universal Co-ordinated Time (UTC) derived from ship's time.

.3 **Backup:** means to make a duplicate copy of a file, program, etc. as a safeguard against loss or corruption of the original. The specific properties of the backup such as its format, frequency, storage location, retention period, are unique to each business organization and should be defined in accordance with a Business Continuity Plan.

.4 **Business Continuity Plan:** means a collection of procedures and information that is developed, compiled and maintained in readiness for use in the event of an emergency or disaster.

.5 **Company:** means the Owner of the ship or any other organization or person such as the Manager or the Bareboat Charterer, who has assumed the responsibility for the operation of the ship from the shipowner and who on assuming such responsibility has agreed to take over all the duties and responsibility imposed.

.6 **Credentials:** means data that is transferred to establish the claimed identity of an entity. (ISO 7498-2). Examples of credentials include a unique code/password, electronic key, digital certificate, hardware key, biometric data (e.g. fingerprint).

.7 **Cryptography:** means the discipline which embodies principles, means and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, prevent its undetected modification and/or prevent its unauthorized use (ISO 7498-2).

.8 **Data:** means a re-interpretable representation of information in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing (ISO/IEC 2382-1).

.9 **Digital certificate:** means a cryptographic transformation (see "cryptography") of a data unit in an asymmetric (public key) cryptosystem, using a Digital Signature to unite an identity with a public key.

.10 **Digital signature:** means data appended to, or a cryptographic transformation (see "cryptography") of, a data unit that allows a recipient of the data unit to prove the source and integrity of the data unit and protect against forgery e.g. by the recipient (ISO 7498-2).

.11 **Document:** means books, manuals, plans, instructions and similar media that are not certificates and are used to convey a ship's information.

.12 **Electronic record book:** means a device or system used to electronically record the entries for discharges, transfers and other operations as required under MARPOL Annexes and the NO_X Technical Code.

.13 **Functional Unit:** means an entity of hardware, software, or both, capable of accomplishing a specified purpose ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993 Information technology-Vocabulary- Part 1: Fundamental terms, definition 10.01.40.

.14 **Graphic character:** means a character, other than a *control character*, that has a visual representation and is normally produced by writing, printing or displaying (ISO 2382-4).

.15 **IEC 60092 (series):** means standards published by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on Electrical Installations on Ships.

.16 **IEC 60533:** means standard published by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on Electrical and Electronic Installations on Ships – Electromagnetic Compatibility.

.17 **Offline:** means usage #1. Pertaining to the operation of a functional unit when not under the direct control of the system with which it is associated. Offline units are not available for immediate use on demand by the system. Offline units may be independently operated. Usage #2. Pertaining to equipment that is disconnected from a system, is not in operation, and usually has its main power source disconnected or turned off.

.18 **Portable Document Format (PDF):** means a digital form for representing documents that enables users to exchange and view electronic documents easily and reliably, independent of the environment in which they were created and the environment in which they are viewed or printed (ISO 32000).

.19 **Port:** means any port, terminal, offshore terminal, ship and repair yard or roadstead which is normally used for the loading, unloading, repair and anchoring of ships, or any other place at which a ship can call.

.20 **Key:** means a sequence of symbols that controls the operation of encipherment and decipherment (see "cryptography").

.21 **Private key:** means (in a public key cryptosystem) that key of a user's key pair which is known only by that user (ISO/IEC 9594-8).

.22 **Public key:** means (in a public key cryptosystem) that key of a user's key pair which is publicly known (ISO/IEC 9594-8).

.23 **Role Based Access Control (RBAC):** means a control mechanism that provides different access levels to guarantee that individuals and devices can only gain access to and perform operations on network elements, stored information, and information flows for which they are authorized (ISO/IEC 27033-2:2012).

.24 **Shipowner:** means one who owns or operates a ship, whether a person, a corporation or other legal entity, and any person acting on behalf of the owner or operator.

.25 **Signature:** means the handwritten means of identifying the signer of a document or an electronic equivalent which is uniquely and securely linked to an individual.

.26 **Standardized:** means the prescription of an authoritative rule, principle, means of judgement or estimation, criterion, measure of correctness, measure of perfection or some definite degree of any quality that determines what is adequate for a purpose.

.27 **Storage (device):** means a functional unit into which data can be placed, in which they can be retained, and from which they can be retrieved (ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993 Information technology – Vocabulary – Part 1: #;Fundamental terms).

4 SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Ability of the electronic record book to meet regulations under MARPOL

4.1.1 The use and output presentation of any electronic record book approved by an Administration should satisfy the requirements of all relevant regulations under MARPOL.

4.1.2 As MARPOL specifies the recording of a range of information for specific circumstances, an approved system should only allow a complete entry to be saved for verification by the master. For example, for a MARPOL Annex V discharge at sea, the entry should not be able to be saved without the entry of the latitude and longitude of the discharge. It is suggested that where possible, technology which can automatically input required data be installed to ensure accuracy. In the case of equipment failure, manual input should be allowed and the change of the source of data recorded. The automatic data value inputs should be protected by measures aimed at preventing attempts at manipulation or falsification. The system should automatically record any attempts to manipulate or falsify any data.

4.1.3 To assist with consistent recording of data such as dates and positions, the system should be developed to display entry fields and request data formats that are as consistent as possible with other electronic reporting required by IMO and other shipboard systems. Electronic record books should be presented in the form as specified in relevant MARPOL Annexes in order to assist the smooth transition from hard copy record books to electronic ones.

4.1.4 In order to comply with MARPOL requirements, an electronic record book should have the capability to retain all records made for the minimum period as specified in each Annex of MARPOL. The capability to produce a hard copy of verified records for the master to certify as a true copy, upon request from relevant authorities, should also be provided.

4.2 Updates to the electronic record book

As MARPOL and its Annexes continue to evolve, it is essential that all approved electronic record books are reviewed and appropriately updated to ensure relevant MARPOL amendments are incorporated in the electronic record book. Any updates should not cause loss of existing records, nor make them unreadable, and the system should continue to present all records in the form specified by MARPOL. Updates to the system should be completed prior to the entry into force of the relevant MARPOL amendments.

4.3 Security and accountability of the electronic record book

4.3.1 To ensure the security of an electronic record book, it is critical that the system implements Role Based Access Control. At a minimum, all access to the application should use a unique personal login identifier and password for each user. This level of security ensures that the user making entries into the application is accountable for any false entries or omissions.

4.3.2 MARPOL requires the signature of the relevant officer entering a record. As such, the electronic record book should implement Audit Logging. Audit Logging should record a user code, identifying symbol, such as a graphic character, or an equivalent identifier against each entry to uniquely identify the user and whether the user provided accessed or amended an entry.

4.3.3 Electronic signatures applied to an electronic record book should meet authentication standards, as adopted by the Administration.

4.3.4 Records and entries should be protected by measures aimed at preventing and detecting attempts at unauthorized deletion, destruction or amendment. After an entry is saved by the user, the system should secure the information against unauthorized or untraceable changes. Any change(s) to the entry by the same user or a different user should be automatically recorded and made visible both in the system and in any output presentation or printed versions of the electronic record book. The entry should appear in the list of entries in a format that makes it clear that the entry has been amended. To create transparency of changes to saved or verified entries, it is essential that the system is designed to retain both the original entry and the amendment(s).

4.3.5 If an entry requires amendment, it is recommended that the reason and user identifier, for the officer making the amendment, be recorded for verification by the master. The original entries and all amendments should be retained and visible.

4.3.6 MARPOL also requires that information in the record book be verified (e.g. regulation 17 of MARPOL Annex I requires that each page of the Oil Record Book be signed by the master of the ship). For verification of a single or series of saved entries by the master, the electronic record book should have an additional authentication factor to allow verification. This additional authentication factor should be in the form of additional credentials supplied by the master at the time of verification.

4.3.7 The electronic record book should also be able to log and identify the entries made, amended or verified by time. This will assist in identifying those situations where actions requiring an entry are undertaken over days or weeks and all entered at one time, where such an approach to making entries is consistent with MARPOL (e.g. regulation 10 of MARPOL Annex V requires entries to be "promptly recorded" and "signed for on the date of discharge or incineration" by the officer in charge).

4.3.8 To provide for different stages of the data entry and approval process, the electronic record book should provide a status field for each entry that clearly determines the verification stage of the entry. For example, when an entry has been saved in the system by the user, the entry should reflect a term such as "pending" or "awaiting verification". Once the master has verified an entry, a term such as "verified" should be automatically reflected.

4.3.9 If an entry is amended after the master has verified it, the electronic record book should automatically return the entry to "pending" or "re-verification" notifying the master that the entry requires re-verification.

4.3.10 To ensure that entries are verified in a timely manner, the system should provide a reminder that verification by the master is required. It is recommended that where possible, verifications occur prior to arrival in port. Entries not verified should be accompanied by comments advising of the reason for non-verification.

4.3.11 If a recorded entry correlates with a receipt for services (such as a receipt received when waste is discharged to a reception facility), or the endorsement provided during regulatory surveys or inspections (such as endorsement of the Cargo Record Book), the electronic record book should allow this receipt or endorsement to be identified or attached to the relevant entry in the system. This receipt can be referenced in the system with a hard copy receipt or endorsement made available upon request. Alternatively, the receipt or endorsement can be attached to the entry in any form deemed acceptable by the Administration (such as a scanned copy of the original in PDF), and the original retained.

4.4 Storage of data recorded in the electronic record book

4.4.1 To create the same level of confidence as a hard copy record book, any electronic record book should form part of the Information Technology Business Continuity Plan. This includes having an appropriate method for backing up data and data recovery if the system were to fail or not be available from the ships' network. Consideration should also be given to alternate power supplies to ensure consistent access to the system. Both data recovery and power sources are essential to allow ongoing entries to be made and facilitate port State control (PSC) inspections.

4.4.2 The electronic record book should have the capability to allow automatic backup of data in the system to offline storage. Backups should ensure the offline record is updated automatically every time changes are made to entries to ensure the backing up process is not forgotten by the user.

4.4.3 The recorded data stored in the offline space should be:

.1 developed using cryptography so that unauthorized access to the information is not possible, and so that once the data has been saved it is in a read-only format with no amendments able to be made to the record (unless done so through the application or by a user with the appropriate level of authorization);

.2 in a format that can be transferred from the point of record to another storage location. Examples include a local (removable) storage peripheral device, local and remote network storage;

.3 maintained in a format that ensures the longevity and integrity of the record; and

.4 in a format that allows output presentation and printing of the record.

4.4.4 This offline record may be provided in any format deemed appropriate by the Administration and should be digitally signed by the master. The properties of the digital signature need to appear on the offline record, including the title; full name of the signer; and date and time of signing. It is recommended that the document be presented in PDF; however, an alternative format may be used. Alternative formats should allow the exchange and view of electronic documents independent of the environment in which they were created and the environment in which they are viewed or printed, in a simple way and with fidelity.

4.4.5 An electronic record book and infrastructure related to the system including computers and peripherals, should be installed in compliance with IEC 60092 and IEC 60533, where applicable.

5 DECLARATION

5.1 Any electronic system deemed to meet the above criteria should be provided with written confirmation by the Administration and carried on board the ship for the purpose of regulatory surveys or inspections. An example of a declaration can be seen in the appendix.

5.2 Delegating the assessment of the electronic record book against these Guidelines and the issuing of a declaration on behalf of the Administration by recognized organizations (ROs) is at the discretion of the Administration.

6 MARPOL INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

6.1 Inspection

6.1.1 An electronic record book should have the ability to meet the company verification/audit requirements (such as integration with the ships Safety Management System (International Safety Management Code)). The record book should also have the ability to meet all flag State and survey requirements. In addition, an electronic record book should meet all control provisions as set out in the relevant Annexes of MARPOL. Such a system should also meet any general requirements set out in the *Procedures for port State control, 2017* (resolution A.1119(30)), as amended, as well as support the detection of violations and enforcement of the Convention as outlined in Article 6 of MARPOL.

6.1.2 The use of and reliance upon electronic record books in no way relieves shipowners of their existing duty to accurately maintain and produce records during an inspection, as required by MARPOL. It is recommended that if a ship cannot produce the electronic record book or a declaration provided by the Administration during the PSC inspection, the PSC officer should request to view an alternative verified copy of the records or a hard copy record book for verification.

6.2 Equipment requirements during an inspection

As the electronic record book will be presented using the ships' onboard equipment, it should not be necessary for officers to carry additional equipment (e.g. electronic devices to view the records) during inspections. Officers may choose to carry additional equipment on board to aid in the verification process if the ships' onboard equipment is unavailable.

6.3 Prosecution

To accommodate current procedures when investigating illegal discharges under MARPOL, the electronic record book should allow for the specific entry, relevant page, pages or the entirety of the electronic record book to be printed at the time of an investigation and each printed page physically signed by the master to certify it as a "true copy". All printed pages should provide the following details in addition to those required under MARPOL for record books:

.1 the title and full name of the person that entered the record (in addition to the person's unique username and/or ID in the electronic record book);

.2 any changes that were made to the entries;

.3 the date and time of printing;

.4 the name and version number of the electronic record book from which the true copy was produced; and

.5 page numbering and number of pages to ensure the report is complete.

APPENDIX

EXAMPLE DECLARATION

DECLARATION OF MARPOL ELECTRONIC RECORD BOOK

Issued under the authority of the Government of:
……
(full designation of the country)

In reference to the requirements set out in the
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Name of ship……

IMO number ……

Flag State of ship…….

Gross tonnage……..

This is to declare that the electronic system designed to record entries in accordance with MARPOL Annex(es) …….. installed on board the ship listed above has been assessed by this Administration to meet the relevant requirements as set out in MARPOL and is consistent with the Guidelines developed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Electronic Record Book Manufacturer	----------
Electronic Record Book Supplier	----------
Electronic Record Book Installer	----------
Electronic Record Book Software Name/Version	----------
Electronic Record Book is in accordance with MEPC Resolution/s	----------
Date of installation (dd/mm/yy)	_____

A copy of this declaration should be carried on board a ship fitted with this Electronic Record Book at all times.

…….	……	……
NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE (dd/mm/yy)

Seal or stamp of the Authority, as appropriate

***

ANNEX 2

RESOLUTION MEPC.313(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

AMENDMENTS TO THE 2017 GUIDELINES ADDRESSING ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF THE NO_X TECHNICAL CODE 2008 WITH REGARD TO PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MARINE DIESEL ENGINES FITTED WITH SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION (SCR) SYSTEMS (RESOLUTION MEPC.291(71))

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO that, at its fifty-eighth session, it adopted, by resolution MEPC.176(58), a revised MARPOL Annex VI (hereinafter "MARPOL Annex VI") and, by resolution MEPC.177(58), a revised Technical Code on Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides from Marine Diesel Engines (hereinafter "NO_X Technical Code 2008"),

NOTING regulation 13 of MARPOL Annex VI which makes the NO_X Technical Code 2008 mandatory under that Annex,

NOTING ALSO that the use of NO_X-reducing devices is envisaged in the NO_X Technical Code 2008 and that selective catalytic reduction systems (hereinafter referred to as "SCR systems") are such NO_X-reducing devices for compliance with the Tier III NO_X limit,

NOTING FURTHER that, at its sixty-second session, it adopted, by resolution MEPC.198(62), the *2011 Guidelines addressing additional aspects to the NO_X Technical Code 2008 with regard to particular requirements related to marine diesel engines fitted with Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Systems*, and, at its sixty-eighth session, by resolution MEPC.260(68), amendments thereto,

NOTING FURTHER that, at its seventy-first session, it adopted, by resolution MEPC.291(71), the *2017 Guidelines addressing additional aspects to the NO_X Technical Code 2008 with regard to particular requirements related to marine diesel engines fitted with Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Systems* (hereinafter "the 2017 Guidelines"),

RECOGNIZING the need to update the 2017 Guidelines in line with the amendments to the NO_X Technical Code 2008, adopted by the Committee, at its seventy-fourth session, by resolution MEPC.317(74),

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, draft amendments to the 2017 Guidelines, prepared by the Sub-Committee on Pollution Prevention and Response, at its fifth session,

1 ADOPTS amendments to the *2017 Guidelines addressing additional aspects to the NO_X Technical Code 2008 with regard to particular requirements related to marine diesel engines fitted with Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Systems*, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 INVITES Administrations to take the aforementioned amendments into account when certifying engines fitted with SCR systems;

3 REQUESTS Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the amendments to the attention of shipowners, ship operators, shipbuilders, marine diesel engine manufacturers and any other interested parties;

4 AGREES to keep these Guidelines, as amended, under review, in light of experience gained with their application.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE 2017 GUIDELINES ADDRESSING ADDITIONAL ASPECTS OF THE NO_X TECHNICAL CODE 2008 WITH REGARD TO PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO MARINE DIESEL ENGINES FITTED WITH SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION (SCR) SYSTEMS (RESOLUTION MEPC.291(71))

1 Paragraph 1.3 is replaced with the following:

"1.3 According to paragraph 2.2.5.1 of the NTC 2008, where a NO_X-reducing device is to be included within the EIAPP certification, it must be recognized as a component of the engine, and its presence shall be recorded in the engine's Technical File."

2 Paragraph 3.1.1 is replaced with the following:

"3.1.1 Engine systems fitted with SCR should be certified in accordance with chapter 2 of the NTC 2008. The procedures provided by Scheme A or Scheme B of these Guidelines should be applied."

***

ANNEX 3

RESOLUTION MEPC.314(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO

Amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II and V

(Electronic Record Books)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL), which specifies the amendment procedure and confers upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments thereto,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, proposed amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II and V concerning Electronic Record Books, which were circulated in accordance with article 16(2)(a) of MARPOL,

1 ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of MARPOL, amendments to MARPOL Annexes I, II and V, the text of which is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of MARPOL, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 April 2020 unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;

3 INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of MARPOL, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 October 2020 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4 REQUESTS the Secretary-General, for the purposes of article 16(2)(e) of MARPOL, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the annex to all Parties to MARPOL;

5 REQUESTS ALSO the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the present resolution and its annex to Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO MARPOL ANNEXES I, II AND V

(Electronic Record Books)

MARPOL ANNEX I

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION BY OIL

Regulation 1 – Definitions

1 A new paragraph 39 is added as follows:

"39 *Electronic Record Book* means a device or system, approved by the Administration, used to electronically record the required entries for discharges, transfers and other operations as required under this Annex in lieu of a hard copy record book."

Regulation 17 – Oil Record Book Part I – Machinery space operations

2 The second sentence of paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

"The Oil Record Book, whether as a part of the ship's official logbook, as an electronic record book which shall be approved by the Administration taking into account the Guidelines developed by the Organization*, or otherwise, shall be in the form specified in appendix III to this Annex."

3 In the second sentence of paragraph 4, the words "or group of electronic entries" are inserted after the words "each completed page".

Regulation 36 – Oil Record Book Part II – Cargo/ballast operations

4 The second sentence of paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

"The Oil Record Book Part II, whether as a part of the ship's official logbook, as an electronic record book which shall be approved by the Administration taking into account the Guidelines developed by the Organization*, or otherwise, shall be in the Form specified in appendix III to this Annex."

5 In the second sentence of paragraph 5, the words "or group of electronic entries" are inserted after the words "each completed page".

"* Refer to the *Guidelines for the use of electronic record books under MARPOL*, adopted by resolution MEPC.312(74)"

MARPOL ANNEX II

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF POLLUTION OF NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES IN BULK

Regulation 1 – Definitions

6 A new paragraph 22 is added as follows:

"22 *Electronic Record Book* means a device or system, approved by the Administration, used to electronically record the required entries for discharges, transfers and other operations as required under this Annex in lieu of a hard copy record book."

Regulation 15 – Cargo Record Book

7 The existing paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

"Every ship to which this Annex applies shall be provided with a Cargo Record Book, whether as a part of the ship's official logbook, as an electronic record book which shall be approved by the Administration taking into account Guidelines developed by the Organization*, or otherwise, in the form specified in appendix II to this Annex."

8 In the first sentence of paragraph 4, the words "or group of electronic entries" are inserted after the words "each page".

MARPOL ANNEX V

REGULATIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION BY GARBAGE FROM SHIPS

Regulation 1 – Definitions

9 A new paragraph 19 is added as follows:

"19 *Electronic Record Book* means a device or system, approved by the Administration, used to electronically record the required entries for discharges, transfers and other operations as required under this Annex in lieu of a hard copy record book."

Regulation 10 – Placards, garbage management plans and garbage record-keeping

10 The second sentence of the chapeau of paragraph 3 is replaced by the following:

"The Garbage Record Book, whether as a part of the ship's official logbook, or as an electronic record book which shall be approved by the Administration taking into account the Guidelines developed by the Organization*, or otherwise, shall be in the form specified in appendix II to this Annex:"

11 In the second sentence of paragraph 3.1, the words "or group of electronic entries" are inserted after the words "each completed page".

***

"* Refer to the *Guidelines for the use of electronic record books under MARPOL*, adopted by resolution MEPC.312(74)"

ANNEX 4

RESOLUTION MEPC.315(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO

Amendments to MARPOL Annex II

(Cargo residues and tank washings of persistent floating products)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL), which specifies the amendment procedure and confers upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments thereto,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, proposed amendments to MARPOL Annex II concerning cargo residues and tank washings of persistent floating products, which were circulated in accordance with article 16(2)(a) of MARPOL,

1 ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of MARPOL, amendments to MARPOL Annex II, the text of which is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of MARPOL, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020 unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;

3 INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of MARPOL, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4 REQUESTS the Secretary-General, for the purposes of article 16(2)(e) of MARPOL, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the annex to all Parties to MARPOL;

5 REQUESTS ALSO the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the present resolution and its annex to Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO MARPOL ANNEX II

(Cargo residues and tank washings of persistent floating products)

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL

Regulation 1 – Definitions

1 A new paragraph 23 is added as follows:

"23 *Persistent floater* means a slick forming substance with the following properties:

- Density: ≤ sea water (1025 kg/m^3 at 20°C);
- Vapour pressure: ≤ 0.3 kPa;
- Solubility: ≤ 0.1% (for liquids) ≤ 10% (for solids); and
- Kinematic viscosity: > 10 cSt at 20°C."

CHAPTER 5 – OPERATIONAL DISCHARGES OF RESIDUES OF NOXIOUS LIQUID SUBSTANCES

Regulation 13 – Control of discharges of residues of noxious liquid substances

2 A new paragraph 7.1.4 is inserted after existing paragraph 7.1.3 as follows:

"7.1.4 For substances assigned to category Y that are persistent floaters with a viscosity equal to or greater than 50 mPa·s at 20ºC and/or with a melting point equal to or greater than 0ºC, as identified by '16.2.7' in column 'o' of chapter 17 of the IBC Code, the following shall apply in the areas in paragraph 9:

.1 a prewash procedure as specified in appendix VI to this annex shall be applied;

.2 the residue/water mixture generated during the prewash shall be discharged to a reception facility at the port of unloading until the tank is empty; and

.3 any water subsequently introduced into the tank may be discharged into the sea in accordance with the discharge standards in regulation 13.2."

3 A new paragraph 9 is inserted after existing paragraph 8.2 as follows:

"**9 Areas to which regulation 13.7.1.4 applies**

9.1 the *North West European waters* include the North Sea and its approaches, the Irish Sea and its approaches, the Celtic Sea, the English Channel and its approaches and part of the North East Atlantic immediately to the west of Ireland. The area is bounded by lines joining the following points:

48°27' N on the French coast
48°27' N; 006°25' W
49°52' N; 007°44' W
50°30' N; 012° W
56°30' N; 012° W
62° N; 003° W
62° N on the Norwegian coast
57°44.8' N on the Danish and Swedish coasts

9.2 the *Baltic Sea area* means the Baltic Sea proper with the Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland and the entrance to the Baltic Sea bounded by the parallel of the Skaw in the Skagerrak at 57°44.8' N;

9.3 the *Western European waters* is an area that covers the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal, from the Shetland Islands in the North to Cape S. Vicente in the South, and the English Channel and its approaches. The area is bounded by lines joining the following points:

58°30' N on the UK coast
58°30' N; 000° W
62° N; 000° W
62° N; 003° W
56°30' N; 012° W
54°40'40.9'' N; 015° W
50°56'45.3'' N; 015° W
48°27' N; 006°25' W
48°27' N; 008° W
44°52' N; 003°10' W
44°52' N; 010° W
44°14' N; 011°34' W
42°55' N; 012°18' W
41°50' N; 011°34' W
37°00' N; 009°49' W
36°20' N; 009°00' W
36°20' N; 007°47' W
37°10' N; 007°25' W
51°22'25'' N; 003°21'52.5'' E
52°12' N; on the UK east coast
52°10.3' N; 006°21.8' W
52°01.52' N; 005°04.18' W
54°51.43' N; 005°08.47' W
54°40.39' N; 005°34.34' W

9.4 the *Norwegian Sea* is bounded by lines joining the following points:"

69°47.6904' N; 030°49.059' E
69°58.758' N**;** 031°6.2598' E
70°8.625' N; 031°35.1354' E
70°16.4826' N; 032°4.3836' E
73°23.0652' N; 036°28.5732' E
73°35.6586' N; 035°27.3378' E
74°2.9748' N; 033°17.8596' E
74°20.7084' N; 030°33.5052' E
74°29.7972' N; 026°28.1808' E
74°24.2448' N; 022°55.0272' E
74°13.7226' N; 020°15.9762' E
73°35.439' N; 016°36.4974' E
73°14.8254' N; 014°9.4266' E
72°42.54' N; 011°42.1392' E
71°58.2' N; 009°54.96' E
71°37.5612' N; 008°43.8222' E
70°43.161' N; 006°36.0672' E
69°36.624' N; 004°47.322' E
68°58.3164' N; 003°51.2154' E
68°14.9892' N; 003°17.0322' E
67°25.7982' N; 003°10.2078' E
66°49.7292' N; 003°25.1304' E
66°25.9344' N; 003°17.1102' E
65°22.7214' N; 001°24.5928' E
64°25.9692' N; 000°29.3214' W
63°53.2242' N; 000°29.442' W
62°53.4654' N; 000°38.355' E
62° N; 001°22.2498' E
62° N; 004°52.3464' E

APPENDIX IV – STANDARD FORMAT FOR THE PROCEDURES AND ARRANGEMENTS MANUAL

Section 4 – Procedures relating to the cleaning of cargo tanks, the discharge of residues, ballasting and deballasting

4 Paragraph 4.4.5 is replaced by the following:

".5 **Persistent floaters with a viscosity equal to or greater than 50 mPa·s at 20ºC and/or a melting point equal to or greater than 0ºC**

This section should contain instructions on how to deal with tank washings of substances identified by the presence of '16.2.7' in column 'o' of chapter 17 of the IBC Code and the latest version of the MEPC.2/Circular, when operating in the areas specified in regulation 13.9 of Annex II."

Addendum A – Flow diagrams – Cleaning of cargo tanks and disposal of tank washings/ballast containing residues of category X, Y and Z substances

5 A new Note 4 is inserted after existing Note 3 as follows:

"Note 4: Within the areas specified in regulation 13.9 of Annex II, regulation 13.7.1.4 applies to substances that are identified by '16.2.7' in column 'o' of chapter 17 of the IBC Code."

APPENDIX VI – PREWASH PROCEDURES

6 A new section C is added after existing paragraph 21 as follows:

"**C For all ships**

Prewash procedures for persistent floaters to which regulation 13.7.1.4 of Annex II of MARPOL applies

Persistent floaters with a viscosity equal to or greater than 50 mPa·s at 20ºC and/or a melting point equal to or greater than 0ºC, shall be treated as solidifying or high-viscosity substances for the purposes of the prewash.

Where it is determined that the use of small amounts of cleaning additives would improve and maximize the removal of cargo residues during a prewash, then this should be done in consultation and with prior agreement from the reception facility."

***

ANNEX 5

RESOLUTION MEPC.316(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX OF THE PROTOCOL OF 1997 TO AMEND THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE PREVENTION OF POLLUTION FROM SHIPS, 1973, AS MODIFIED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 1978 RELATING THERETO

Amendments to MARPOL Annex VI

(Electronic Record Books and EEDI regulations for ice-strengthened ships)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocols of 1978 and 1997 relating thereto (MARPOL), which specifies the amendment procedure and confers upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering amendments thereto for adoption by the Parties,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, proposed amendments to MARPOL Annex VI concerning Electronic Record Books and EEDI regulations for ice-strengthened ships, which were circulated in accordance with article 16(2)(a) of MARPOL,

1 ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of MARPOL, amendments to MARPOL Annex VI, the text of which is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of MARPOL, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 April 2020 unless prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;

3 INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of MARPOL, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 October 2020 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4 REQUESTS the Secretary-General, for the purposes of article 16(2)(e) of MARPOL, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the annex to all Parties to MARPOL;

5 REQUESTS ALSO the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the present resolution and its annex to Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO MARPOL ANNEX VI

(Electronic Record Books and EEDI regulations for ice-strengthened ships)

Regulation 2 – Definitions

1 Paragraph 42 is replaced by the following:

"42 *Polar Code* means the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters, consisting of an introduction, parts I-A and II-A and parts I-B and II-B, adopted by resolutions MSC.385(94) and MEPC.264(68), as may be amended, provided that:

.1 amendments to the environment-related provisions of the introduction and chapter 1 of part II-A of the Polar Code are adopted, brought into force and take effect in accordance with the provisions of article 16 of the present Convention concerning the amendment procedures applicable to an appendix to an annex; and

.2 amendments to part II-B of the Polar Code are adopted by the Marine Environment Protection Committee in accordance with its Rules of Procedure."

2 A new paragraph 51 is added as follows:

"51 *Electronic Record Book* means a device or system, approved by the Administration, used to electronically record the required entries for discharges, transfers and other operations as required under this Annex in lieu of a hard copy record book."

Regulation 12 – Ozone-depleting substances

3 In the second sentence of paragraph 6, the words "recording system" are replaced by "record book*"'.

4 A new sentence is inserted at the end of paragraph 6 as follows:

"An electronic recording system referred to in regulation 12.6, as adopted by resolution MEPC.176(58), shall be considered an electronic record book, provided the electronic recording system is approved by the Administration on or before the first International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) Certificate renewal survey carried out on or after 1 October 2020, but not later than 1 October 2025, taking into account the Guidelines developed by the Organization*"

Regulation 13 – Nitrogen oxides (NO_X)

5 In paragraph 5.3, the words "or electronic record book*, " are inserted after the words "shall be recorded in such logbook".

"* Refer to the *Guidelines for the use of electronic record books under MARPOL*, adopted by resolution MEPC.312(74)."

Regulation 14 – Sulphur oxides (SO_x) and particulate matter

6 In the last sentence of paragraph 6, the words "or electronic record book*," are inserted after the words "shall be recorded in such logbook".

Regulation 19 – Application

7 In the last sentence of paragraph 3, the words "cargo ships having ice-breaking capability" are replaced by the words "category A ships as defined in the Polar Code".

Appendix I
Form of International Air Pollution Prevention (IAPP) Certificate (Regulation 8)

8 In the introductory paragraph of Appendix I, the words "by resolution MEPC.176(58) in 2008" are deleted.

Appendix VIII
Form of International Energy Efficiency (IEE) Certificate

9 In the introductory paragraph, the words "by resolution MEPC.203(62)" are deleted.

Appendix X
Form of Statement of Compliance – Fuel Oil Consumption Reporting

10 In the introductory paragraph, the word "by" between "Pollution" and "Ships" in the first sentence is replaced by the word "from".

***

"* Refer to the *Guidelines for the use of electronic record books under MARPOL*, adopted by resolution MEPC.312(74)."

ANNEX 6

RESOLUTION MEPC.317(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

AMENDMENTS TO THE NO_X TECHNICAL CODE 2008

(Electronic Record Books and Certification requirements for SCR systems)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO article 16 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocols of 1978 and 1997 relating thereto (MARPOL), which specifies the amendment procedure and confers upon the appropriate body of the Organization the function of considering and adopting amendments thereto,

RECALLING FURTHER regulation 13 of MARPOL Annex VI which makes the Technical Code on Control of Emission of Nitrogen Oxides from Marine Diesel Engines ("the NO_X Technical Code 2008") mandatory under that Annex,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, draft amendments to the NO_X Technical Code 2008 related to Electronic Record Books and certification requirements for SCR systems, which were circulated in accordance with article 16(2)(a) of MARPOL,

1 ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of MARPOL, amendments to the NO_X Technical Code 2008, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of MARPOL, that the amendments shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 April 2020, unless prior to that date not less than one third of the Parties or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;

3 INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of MARPOL, the said amendments shall enter into force on 1 October 2020 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4 REQUESTS the Secretary-General, for the purposes of article 16(2)(e) of MARPOL, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments contained in the annex to all Parties to MARPOL;

5 REQUESTS ALSO the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the present resolution and its annex to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE NO_X TECHNICAL CODE 2008

(Electronic Record Books and Certification requirements for SCR systems)

Chapter 1 – General

1.3 Definitions

1 A new paragraph 1.3.20 is added as follows:

"1.3.20 *Electronic Record Book* means a device or system, approved by the Administration, used to electronically record the entries required under this Code in lieu of a hard copy record book. "

Chapter 2 – Surveys and certification

2.2 Procedures for pre-certification of an engine

2 Paragraph 2.2.5.1 is replaced by the following:

".1 Where a NO_X-reducing device is to be included within the EIAPP certification, it must be recognized as a component of the engine, and its presence shall be recorded in the engine's Technical File. The applicable test procedure shall be performed and the combined engine/NO_X-reducing device shall be approved and pre-certified by the Administration taking into account Guidelines developed by the Organization[*]. However, the pre-certification in accordance with the procedure not involving the testing for the combined engine/NO_X-reducing device on a test bed as given by the Guidelines developed by the Organization is subject to the limitations given in paragraph 2.2.4.2."

Chapter 6 – Procedures for demonstrating compliance with NO_X emission limits on board

6.2.2 Documentation for an engine parameter check method

3 In paragraph 6.2.2.7.1, after the words "a record book", the words "or electronic record book[**]" are inserted.

Appendix I
Form of EIAPP Certificate

4 In the introductory paragraph, the words "by resolution MEPC.176(58) in 2008" are deleted.

***

"[*] Refer to the *2017 Guidelines addressing additional aspects to the NO_X Technical Code 2008 with regard to particular requirements related to marine diesel engines fitted with selective catalytic reduction (SCR) systems*, adopted by resolution MEPC.291(71), as amended (resolution MEPC.313(74)).

"[**] Refer to the *Guidelines for the use of electronic record books under MARPOL*, adopted by resolution MEPC.312(74)."

ANNEX 7

RESOLUTION MEPC.318(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF SHIPS CARRYING DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK (IBC CODE)

(Amendments to Chapters 1, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO resolution MEPC.19(22) by which it adopted the *International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk* ("the IBC Code"), and resolution MEPC.16(22) by which the IBC Code has become mandatory under Annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL),

RECALLING FURTHER article 16 of MARPOL and regulation 1.4 of MARPOL Annex II concerning the procedure for amending the IBC Code,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, proposed amendments to the IBC Code, which were circulated in accordance with article 16(2)(a) of MARPOL,

1 ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of MARPOL, amendments to the IBC Code, the text of which is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of MARPOL, that the amendments to the IBC Code shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020 unless, prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;

3 INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of MARPOL, the amendments to the IBC Code shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4 REQUESTS the Secretary-General, for the purposes of article 16(2)(e) of MARPOL, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments to the IBC Code contained in the annex, to all Parties to MARPOL;

5 REQUESTS ALSO the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the present resolution and its annex to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF SHIPS CARRYING DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK (IBC CODE)

Chapter 1

General

1 The existing section 1.3 is replaced by the following:

"1.3 Definitions

The following definitions apply unless expressly provided otherwise. (Additional definitions are given in individual chapters).

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

1.3.2 *Administration* means the Government of the State whose flag the ship is entitled to fly. For *Administration (Port)* see *Port Administration*.

1.3.3 *Anniversary date* means the day and the month of each year which will correspond to the date of expiry of the International Certificate of Fitness for the Carriage of Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk.

1.3.4 *Boiling point* is the temperature at which a product exhibits a vapour pressure equal to the atmospheric pressure.

1.3.5 *Breadth (B)* means the maximum breadth of the ship, measured amidships to the moulded line of the frame in a ship with a metal shell and to the outer surface of the hull in a ship with a shell of any other material. The breadth *(B)* shall be measured in metres.

1.3.6 *Cargo area* is that part of the ship that contains cargo tanks, slop tanks, cargo pump-rooms including pump-rooms, cofferdams, ballast or void spaces adjacent to cargo tanks or slop tanks and also deck areas throughout the entire length and breadth of the part of the ship over the above-mentioned spaces. Where independent tanks are installed in hold spaces, cofferdams, ballast or void spaces at the after end of the aftermost hold space or at the forward end of the forward-most hold space are excluded from the cargo area.

1.3.7 *Cargo pump-room* is a space containing pumps and their accessories for the handling of the products covered by the Code.

1.3.8 *Cargo service spaces* are spaces within the cargo area used for workshops, lockers and storerooms of more than 2 m^2 in area, used for cargo-handling equipment.

1.3.9 *Cargo tank* is the envelope designed to contain the cargo.

1.3.10 *Chemical tanker* is a cargo ship constructed or adapted and used for the carriage in bulk of any liquid product listed in chapter 17.

1.3.11 *Cofferdam* is the isolating space between two adjacent steel bulkheads or decks. This space may be a void space or a ballast space.

1.3.12 *Control stations* are those spaces in which ship's radio or main navigating equipment or the emergency source of power is located or where the fire-recording or fire-control equipment is centralized. This does not include special fire-control equipment which can be most practically located in the cargo area.

1.3.13 *Dangerous chemicals* means any liquid chemicals designated as presenting a safety hazard, based on the safety criteria for assigning products to chapter 17.

1.3.14 *Density* is the ratio of the mass to the volume of a product, expressed in terms of kilograms per cubic metre. This applies to liquids, gases and vapours.

1.3.15 *Explosive/flammability limits/range* are the conditions defining the state of fuel–oxidant mixture at which application of an adequately strong external ignition source is only just capable of producing flammability in a given test apparatus.

1.3.16 *Flashpoint* is the temperature in degrees Celsius at which a product will give off enough flammable vapour to be ignited. Values given in the Code are those for a "closed-cup test" determined by an approved flashpoint apparatus.

1.3.17 *Gas-freeing* means the process where a portable or fixed ventilation system is used to introduce fresh air into a tank in order to reduce the concentration of hazardous gases or vapours to a level safe for tank entry.

1.3.18 *Hold space* is the space enclosed by the ship's structure in which an independent cargo tank is situated.

1.3.19 *Independent* means that a piping or venting system, for example, is in no way connected to another system and that there are no provisions available for the potential connection to other systems.

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

1.3.21 *Machinery spaces of category A* are those spaces and trunks to such spaces which contain:

.1 internal-combustion machinery used for main propulsion; or

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

.3 any oil-fired boiler or oil fuel unit or any oil-fired equipment other than boilers, such as inert gas generators, incinerators, etc.

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

1.3.23 *MARPOL* means the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto and by the Protocol of 1997, as amended.

1.3.24 *Noxious Liquid Substance* means any substance indicated in the Pollution Category column of chapters 17 or 18 of the International Bulk Chemical Code, or the current MEPC.2/Circular or provisionally assessed under the provisions of regulation 6.3 of MARPOL Annex II as falling into categories X, Y or Z.

1.3.25 *Oil fuel unit* is the equipment used for the preparation of oil fuel for delivery to an oil-fired boiler, or equipment used for the preparation for delivery of heated oil to an internal-combustion engine, and includes any oil pressure pumps, filters and heaters dealing with oil at a gauge pressure of more than 0.18 MPa.

1.3.26 *Organization* is the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

1.3.27 *Permeability* of a space means the ratio of the volume within that space which is assumed to be occupied by water to the total volume of that space.

1.3.28 *Port Administration* means the appropriate authority of the country in the port of which the ship is loading or unloading.

1.3.29 *Products* is the collective term used to cover both Noxious Liquid Substances and Dangerous Chemicals.

1.3.30 *Pump-room* is a space, located in the cargo area, containing pumps and their accessories for the handling of ballast and oil fuel.

1.3.31 *Purging* means the introduction of inert gas into a tank which is already in an inert condition with the object of further reducing the oxygen content; and/or reducing the existing hydrocarbon or other flammable vapours content to a level below which combustion cannot be supported if air is subsequently introduced into the tank.

1.3.32 *Recognized organization* is an organization authorized by an Administration in accordance with MARPOL Annex II regulation 8.2.2 and SOLAS regulation XI-1/1.

1.3.33 *Recognized standards* are applicable international or national standards acceptable to the Administration or standards laid down and maintained by an organization which complies with the standards adopted by the Organization and which is recognized by the Administration.

1.3.34 *Reference temperature* is the temperature at which the vapour pressure of the cargo corresponds to the set pressure of the pressure-relief valve.

1.3.35 *Separate* means that a cargo piping system or cargo vent system, for example, is not connected to another cargo piping or cargo vent system.

1.3.36 *Service spaces* are those spaces used for galleys, pantries containing cooking appliances, lockers, mail and specie rooms, storerooms, workshops other than those forming part of the machinery spaces and similar spaces and trunks to such spaces.

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

1.3.38 *Vapour pressure* is the equilibrium pressure of the saturated vapour above a liquid expressed in Pascals (Pa) at a specified temperature.

1.3.39 *Void space* is an enclosed space in the cargo area external to a cargo tank, other than a hold space, ballast space, oil fuel tank, cargo pump-room, pump-room, or any space in normal use by personnel."

2 Paragraph 1.5.1.2 is replaced by the following:

"1.5.1.2 The recognized organization referred to in 1.3.32 shall comply with the provisions of SOLAS and MARPOL and with Parts 1 and 2 of the Code for Recognized Organizations (RO Code), as adopted by resolutions MSC.349(92) and MEPC.237(65), as may be amended."

Chapter 15

Special requirements

3 In paragraph 15.8.25.1, the reference to paragraph "1.3.18" in the second set of brackets is replaced by "1.3.19".

4 Section 15.15 is replaced by the following:

"**15.15 Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) detection equipment for bulk liquids**

Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) detection equipment shall be provided on board ships carrying bulk liquids prone to H_2S formation. It should be noted that scavengers and biocides, when used, may not be 100% effective in controlling the formation of H_2S. Toxic vapour detection instruments complying with the requirement in 13.2.1 of the Code for testing for H_2S may be used to satisfy this requirement."

Chapter 16

Operational requirements

5 Paragraph 16.2.7 is replaced by the following:

"16.2.7 Where *column o* in the table of chapter 17 refers to this paragraph, the cargo is subject to the prewash requirements in regulation 13.7.1.4 of Annex II of MARPOL."

6 The complete text of chapters 17, 18 and 19 is replaced by the following:

"**Chapter 17**

Summary of minimum requirements

17.1 Mixtures of noxious liquid substances presenting pollution hazards only, and which are assessed or provisionally assessed under regulation 6.3 of MARPOL Annex II, may be carried under the requirements of the Code applicable to the appropriate position of the entry in this chapter for Noxious Liquid Substances, not otherwise specified (n.o.s.).

17.2 EXPLANATORY NOTES

Product name *(column a)*	The product name shall be used in the shipping document for any cargo offered for bulk shipments. Any additional name may be included in brackets after the product name. In some cases, the product names are not identical with the names given in previous issues of the Code.
UN Number *(column b)*	Deleted
Pollution Category *(column c)*	The letter X, Y, Z means the Pollution Category assigned to each product under MARPOL Annex II.
Hazards *(column d)*	"S" means that the product is included in the Code because of its safety hazards; "P" means that the product is included in the Code because of its pollution hazards; and "S/P" means that the product is included in the Code because of both its safety and pollution hazards.
Ship Type *(column e)*	1: Ship Type 1 (2.1.2.1) 2: Ship Type 2 (2.1.2.2) 3: Ship Type 3 (2.1.2.3)
Tank type *(column f)*	1: independent tank (4.1.1) 2: integral tank (4.1.2) G: gravity tank (4.1.3) P: pressure tank (4.1.4)
Tank vents *(column g)*	Cont.: controlled venting Open: open venting

Tank environmental control *(column h)*	Inert:	inerting (9.1.2.1)
	Pad:	liquid or gas padding (9.1.2.2)
	Dry:	drying (9.1.2.3)
	Vent:	natural or forced ventilation (9.1.2.4)
	No:	no special requirements under this Code (inerting may be required under SOLAS)
Electrical equipment *(column i)*	Temperature classes (i')	T1 to T6 - indicates no requirements blank no information
	Apparatus group (i'')	IIA, IIB or IIC: - indicates no requirements blank no information
	Flash point (i''')	Yes: flashpoint exceeding 60°C (10.1.6) No: flashpoint not exceeding 60°C (10.1.6) NF: non-flammable product (10.1.6)
Gauging *(column j)*	O:	open gauging (13.1.1.1)
	R:	restricted gauging (13.1.1.2)
	C:	closed gauging (13.1.1.3)
Vapour detection *(column k)*	F:	flammable vapours
	T:	toxic vapours
	No:	indicates no special requirements under this Code
Fire protection *(column l)*	A:	alcohol-resistant foam or multi-purpose foam
	B:	regular foam; encompasses all foams that are not of an alcohol-resistant type, including fluoro-protein and aqueous-film-forming foam (AFFF)
	C:	water-spray
	D:	dry chemical
	No:	no special requirements under this Code
Materials of construction *(column m)*	Deleted	
Emergency equipment *(column n)*	Yes:	see 14.3.1
	No:	no special requirements under this Code
Specific and operational requirements *(column o)*	When specific reference is made to chapters 15 and/or 16, these requirements shall be additional to the requirements in any other column.	

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Acetic acid	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	F	AC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Acetic anhydride	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Acetochlor	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Acetone cyanohydrin	Y	S/P	1	1G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Acetonitrile	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Acetonitrile (Low purity grade)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Acid oil mixture from soya bean, corn (maize) and sunflower oil refining	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Acrylamide solution (50% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9, 16.6.1
Acrylic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9, 16.6.1
Acrylic acid/ethenesulphonic acid copolymer with phosphonate groups, sodium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Acrylonitrile	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Acrylonitrile-Styrene copolymer dispersion in polyether polyol	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Adiponitrile	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Alachlor technical (90% or more)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C9-C11) poly (2.5-9) ethoxylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C6-C17) (secondary) poly(3-6) ethoxylates	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C6-C17) (secondary) poly(7-12) ethoxylates	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C10-C18) poly(7) ethoxylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C12-C16) poly(1-6) ethoxylates	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C12-C16) poly(20+) ethoxylates	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohol (C12-C16) poly(7-19) ethoxylates	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C13+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C12+), primary, linear	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C8-C11), primary, linear and essentially linear	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C12-C13), primary, linear and essentially linear	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alcohols (C14-C18), primary, linear and essentially linear	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkanes (C6-C9)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Iso- and cyclo-alkanes (C10-C11)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Iso- and cyclo-alkanes (C12+)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
n-Alkanes (C9-C11)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
n-Alkanes (C10 – C20)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Alkaryl polyethers (C9-C20)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Alkenoic acid, polyhydroxy ester borated	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkenyl (C11+) amide	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkenyl (C16-C20) succinic anhydride	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Alkyl acrylate/vinylpyridine copolymer in toluene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alkylaryl phosphate mixtures (more than 40% Diphenyl tolyl phosphate, less than 0.02% ortho-isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Alkylated (C4-C9) hindered phenols	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkylbenzene, alkylindane, alkylindene mixture (each C12-C17)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Alkyl benzene distillation bottoms	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkylbenzene mixtures (containing at least 50% of toluene)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Alkylbenzenes mixtures (containing naphthalene)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Alkyl (C3-C4) benzenes	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Alkyl (C5-C8) benzenes	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Alkyl (C9+)benzenes	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Alkyl (C11-C17) benzene sulphonic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Alkylbenzene sulphonic acid, sodium salt solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl/cyclo (C4-C5) alcohols	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Alkyl (C10-C15, C12 rich) phenol poly (4-12) ethoxylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkyl (C12+) dimethylamine	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Alkyl dithiocarbamate (C19-C35)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyldithiothiadiazole (C6-C24)	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkyl ester copolymer (C4-C20)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C7-C9) nitrates	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 15.20, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Alkyl (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(40% or less/60% or more) polyglucoside solution (55% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(60% or more/40% or less) polyglucoside solution(55% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C7-C11)phenol poly(4-12) ethoxylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Alkyl (C8-C40) phenol sulphide	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Alkyl (C8-C9) phenylamine in aromatic solvents	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Alkyl (C9-C15) phenyl propoxylate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Alkyl (C8-C10) polyglucoside solution (65% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6

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Alkyl (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(50%/50%) polyglucoside solution (55% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C12-C14) polyglucoside solution (55% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C12-C16) propoxyamine ethoxylate	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Alkyl (C10-C20, saturated and unsaturated) phosphite	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl sulphonic acid ester of phenol	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkyl (C18+) toluenes	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C18-C28) toluenesulphonic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Alkyl (C18-C28) toluenesulphonic acid, calcium salts, borated	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkyl (C18-C28) toluenesulphonic acid, calcium salts, low overbase	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Alkyl (C18-C28) toluenesulphonic acid, calcium salts, high overbase	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Allyl alcohol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Allyl chloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Aluminium chloride/Hydrogen chloride solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Aluminium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate solution (40% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Aluminium sulphate solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
2-(2-Aminoethoxy) ethanol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AD	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19

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Aminoethyldiethanolamine/Aminoethylethanolamine solution	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Aminoethyl ethanolamine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
N-Aminoethylpiperazine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ammonia aqueous (28% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ammonium chloride solution (less than 25%) (*)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	
Ammonium hydrogen phosphate solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Ammonium lignosulphonate solutions	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Ammonium nitrate solution (93% or less) (*)	Z	S/P	2	1G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.2, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.18, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ammonium polyphosphate solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Ammonium sulphate solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	
Ammonium sulphide solution (45% or less) (*)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T4	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Ammonium thiosulphate solution (60% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	

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Amyl acetate (all isomers)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
n-Amyl alcohol	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Amyl alcohol, primary	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
sec-Amyl alcohol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
tert-Amyl alcohol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
tert-Amyl ethyl ether	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
tert-Amyl methyl ether	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Aniline	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Aryl polyolefins (C11-C50)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Aviation alkylates (C8 paraffins and iso-paraffins BPT 95 - 120°C)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Barium long chain (C11-C50) alkaryl sulphonate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Benzene and mixtures having 10% benzene or more (i)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Benzene sulphonyl chloride	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Benzenetricarboxylic acid, trioctyl ester	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Benzyl acetate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Benzyl alcohol	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6

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Benzyl chloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Bio-fuel blends of Diesel/gas oil and FAME (>25% but <99% by volume)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Bio-fuel blends of Diesel/gas oil and vegetable oil (>25% but <99% by volume)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Bio-fuel blends of Gasoline and Ethyl alcohol (>25% but <99% by volume)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Brake fluid base mix: Poly(2-8)alkylene (C2-C3) glycols/Polyalkylene (C2-C10) glycols monoalkyl (C1-C4) ethers and their borate esters	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Bromochloromethane	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	
Butene oligomer	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
2-Butoxyethanol (58%)/Hyperbranched polyesteramide (42%) (mixture)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Butyl acetate (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Butyl acrylate (all isomers)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
tert-Butyl alcohol	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Butylamine (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Butylbenzene (all isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Butyl benzyl phthalate	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6

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Butyl butyrate (all isomers)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Butyl/Decyl/Cetyl/Eicosyl methacrylate mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Butylene glycol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
1,2-Butylene oxide	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.8.1 to 15.8.7, 15.8.12, 15.8.13, 15.8.16, 15.8.17, 15.8.18, 15.8.19, 15.8.21, 15.8.25, 15.8.27, 15.8.29, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
n-Butyl ether	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T4	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.4.6, 15.19
Butyl methacrylate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
n-Butyl propionate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Butyraldehyde (all isomers)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Butyric acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.19.6
gamma-Butyrolactone	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Calcium alkaryl sulphonate (C11-C50)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Calcium alkyl (C10-C28) salicylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Calcium hydroxide slurry	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6,16.2.9

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Calcium hypochlorite solution (15% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Calcium hypochlorite solution (more than 15%)	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Calcium lignosulphonate solutions	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Calcium long-chain alkyl (C5-C10) phenate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Calcium long-chain alkyl (C11-C40) phenate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Calcium long-chain alkyl phenate sulphide (C8-C40)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Calcium long-chain alkyl salicylate (C13+)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Calcium long-chain alkyl (C18-C28) salicylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Calcium nitrate/Magnesium nitrate/Potassium chloride solution	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Calcium nitrate solution (50% or less)	Z	S	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Camelina oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7
epsilon-Caprolactam (molten or aqueous solutions)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Carbolic oil	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Carbon disulphide	Y	S/P	1	1G	Cont	Pad+inert	T6	IIC	No	C	FT	C	Yes	15.3, 15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
Carbon tetrachloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6

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Cashew nut shell oil (untreated)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Castor oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Cesium formate solution (*)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Cetyl/Eicosyl methacrylate mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.2.9, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Chlorinated paraffins (C10-C13)	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Chlorinated paraffins (C14-C17) (with 50% chlorine or more, and less than 1% C13 or shorter chains)	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Chloroacetic acid (80% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.9
Chlorobenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Chloroform	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Chlorohydrins (crude)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
4-Chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
o-Chloronitrobenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-4,4- dimethyl-pentan-3-one	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABD	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
2- or 3-Chloropropionic acid	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.9

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Chlorosulphonic acid	Y	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.5, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
m-Chlorotoluene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
o-Chlorotoluene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
p-Chlorotoluene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Chlorotoluenes (mixed isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Choline chloride solutions	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Citric acid (70% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Coal tar	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	C	T	BD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Coal tar naphtha solvent	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Coal tar pitch (molten) (*)	X	S/P	2	1G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	C	T	ABCD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Cocoa butter	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Coconut oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Coconut oil fatty acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Coconut oil fatty acid methyl ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Copper salt of long chain (C17+) alkanoic acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Corn Oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Cotton seed oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Creosote (coal tar)	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	C	T	AD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Cresols (all isomers)	Y	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.9
Cresol/Phenol/Xylenol mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Cresylic acid, dephenolized	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Cresylic acid, sodium salt solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Crotonaldehyde	X	S/P	1	1G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
1,5,9-Cyclododecatriene	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Cycloheptane	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Cyclohexane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Cyclohexane-1,2-dicarboxylic acid, diisononyl ester	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Cyclohexane oxidation products, sodium salts solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	
Cyclohexanol	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Cyclohexanone	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Cyclohexanone, Cyclohexanol mixture	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Cyclohexyl acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Cyclohexylamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
1,3-Cyclopentadiene dimer (molten)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Cyclopentane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Cyclopentene	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
p-Cymene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Decahydronaphthalene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Decanoic acid	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Decene	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Decyl acrylate	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.13, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Decyl alcohol (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9(e)
Decyl/Dodecyl/Tetradecyl alcohol mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Decyloxytetrahydrothiophene dioxide	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diacetone alcohol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Dialkyl (C8-C9) diphenylamines	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Dialkyl (C7-C13) phthalates	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Dialkyl (C9-C10) phthalates	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Dialkyl thiophosphates sodium salts solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
2,6-Diaminohexanoic acid phosphonate mixed salts solution	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	No	No	No	15.11, 15.17, 15.19.6
Dibromomethane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Dibutylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dibutyl hydrogen phosphonate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
2,6-Di-tert-butylphenol	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dibutyl phthalate	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Dibutyl terephthalate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dichlorobenzene (all isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	ABD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
3,4-Dichloro-1-butene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
1,1-Dichloroethane	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Dichloroethyl ether	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
1,6-Dichlorohexane	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
2,2'-Dichloroisopropyl ether	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Dichloromethane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry			Yes	C	T	AD	Yes	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, diethanolamine salt solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt solution (70% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1,1-Dichloropropane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
1,2-Dichloropropane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
1,3-Dichloropropene	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dichloropropene/Dichloropropane mixtures	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABD	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
2,2-Dichloropropionic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry			Yes	C	T	AD	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Dicyclopentadiene, Resin Grade, 81-89%	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Diethanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diethylamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Diethylaminoethanol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
2,6-Diethylaniline	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diethylbenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Diethylene glycol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Diethylene glycol dibutyl ether	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Diethylene glycol phthalate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Diethylenetriamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, pentasodium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Diethyl ether (*)	Z	S/P	2	1G	Cont	Inert	T4	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.4, 15.14, 15.19
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AD	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Diethyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Diethyl sulphate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diglycidyl ether of bisphenol F	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Diheptyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Di-n-hexyl adipate	X	S/P	1	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19
Dihexyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Diisobutylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Diisobutylene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Diisobutyl ketone	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Diisobutyl phthalate	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Diisononyl adipate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Diisooctyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Diisopropanolamine	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Diisopropylamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.17, 15.19.6

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Diisopropylbenzene (all isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Diisopropylnaphthalene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
N,N-Dimethylacetamide	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
N,N-Dimethylacetamide solution (40% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Dimethyl adipate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dimethylamine solution (45% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Dimethylamine solution (greater than 45% but not greater than 55%)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Dimethylamine solution (greater than 55% but not greater than 65%)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.14, 15.19
N,N-Dimethylcyclohexylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dimethyl disulphide	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
N,N-Dimethyldodecylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dimethylethanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Dimethylformamide	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Dimethyl glutarate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Dimethyl hydrogen phosphite	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Dimethyl octanoic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Dimethyl phthalate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dimethylpolysiloxane	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
2,2-Dimethylpropane-1,3-diol (molten or solution)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	16.2.9
Dimethyl succinate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dinitrotoluene (molten)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 15.21, 16.2.6, 16.2.9, 16.6.4
Dinonyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Dioctyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
1,4-Dioxane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Dipentene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Diphenyl	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diphenylamine (molten)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diphenylamine, reaction product with 2,2,4-Trimethylpentene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Diphenylamines, alkylated	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diphenyl/Diphenyl ether mixtures	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diphenyl ether	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Diphenyl ether/Diphenyl phenyl ether mixture	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry	-	-	Yes(a)	C	T(a)	AB(b)D	Yes	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Diphenylol propane-epichlorohydrin resins	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Di-n-propylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.17, 15.19.6
Dipropylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Dithiocarbamate ester (C7-C35)	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Ditridecyl adipate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Ditridecyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Diundecyl phthalate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Dodecane (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
tert-Dodecanethiol	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
1-Dodecene	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Dodecene (all isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Dodecyl alcohol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
n-Dodecyl mercaptan	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Dodecylamine/Tetradecylamine mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Dodecylbenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Dodecyl diphenyl ether disulphonate solution	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Dodecyl hydroxypropyl sulphide	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Dodecyl methacrylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.13, 15.19.6
Dodecyl/Octadecyl methacrylate mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Dodecyl/Pentadecyl methacrylate mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Dodecyl phenol	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Dodecyl Xylene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Drilling brines (containing zinc chloride)	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	Yes	15.19.6
Drilling brines (containing calcium bromide)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Epichlorohydrin	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ethanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Ethoxylated long chain (C16+) alkyloxyalkylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Ethoxylated tallow amine (>95%)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Ethyl acetate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Ethyl acetoacetate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Ethyl acrylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.17 , 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Ethylamine (*)	Y	S/P	2	1G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	F	AC	No	15.12.3.2, 15.14, 15.19
Ethylamine solutions (72% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	F	AC	No	15.12.3.2, 15.14, 15.19

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Ethyl amyl ketone	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Ethylbenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Ethyl tert-butyl ether	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Ethyl butyrate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Ethylcyclohexane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
N-Ethylcyclohexylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethylene carbonate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethylene chlorohydrin	Y	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
Ethylene cyanohydrin	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No		IIB	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Ethylenediamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, tetrasodium salt solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Ethylene dibromide	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Ethylene dichloride	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ethylene glycol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Ethylene glycol acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Ethylene glycol butyl ether acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Ethylene glycol diacetate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6

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Ethylene glycol methyl ether acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.9
Ethylene glycol phenyl ether	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9,
Ethylene glycol phenyl ether/Diethylene glycol phenyl ether mixture	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethylene glycol (>75%)/sodium alkyl carboxylates/borax mixture	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Ethylene glycol (>85%)/sodium alkyl carboxylates mixture	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Ethylene oxide/Propylene oxide mixture with an ethylene oxide content of not more than 30% by mass	Y	S/P	2	1G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.8, 15.12, 15.14, 15.17, 15.19
Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (emulsion)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Ethyl-3-ethoxypropionate	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
2-Ethylhexanoic acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
2-Ethylhexylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
2-Ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl) propane-1,3-diol (C8-C10) ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Ethylidene norbornene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6

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Ethyl methacrylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
N-Ethylmethylallylamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Ethyl propionate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Ethyl toluene	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Fatty acid (saturated C13+)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Fatty acid methyl esters (m)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Fatty acids, (C8-C10)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Fatty acids, (C12+)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Fatty acids, (C16+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Fatty acids, essentially linear (C6-C18) 2-ethylhexyl ester	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Ferric chloride solutions	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Ferric nitrate/Nitric acid solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Fish oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Fish silage protein concentrate (containing 4% or less formic acid)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Fish protein concentrate (containing 4% or less formic acid)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	
Fluorosilicic acid solution (20-30%)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19

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Formaldehyde solutions (45% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Formamide	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Formic acid (85% or less acid)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T(g)	AC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Formic acid (over 85%)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT(g)	AC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Formic acid mixture (containing up to 18% propionic acid and up to 25% sodium formate)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T(g)	AC	No	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Furfural	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Furfuryl alcohol	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Glucitol/glycerol blend propoxylated (containing less than 10% amines)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Glucitol/glycerol blend propoxylated (containing 10% or more amines)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Glutaraldehyde solutions (50% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Glycerine	Z	S	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Glycerol monooleate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Glycerol propoxylated	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Glycerol, propoxylated and ethoxylated	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	

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Glycerol/sucrose blend propoxylated and ethoxylated	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Glyceryl triacetate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Glycidyl ester of C10 trialkylacetic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Glycine, sodium salt solution	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	
Glycolic acid solution (70% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Glyoxal solution (40% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Glyoxylic acid solution (50% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ACD	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Glyphosate solution (not containing surfactant)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Grape Seed Oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7
Groundnut oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Heptane (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
n-Heptanoic acid	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 15.17
Heptanol (all isomers) (d)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Heptene (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Heptyl acetate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
1-Hexadecylnaphthalene / 1,4-bis(hexadecyl)naphthalene mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Hexamethylenediamine (molten)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9

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Hexamethylenediamine adipate (50% in water)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Hexamethylenediamine solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Hexamethylene diisocyanate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry	T1	IIB	Yes	C	T	AC(b)D	Yes	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
Hexamethylene glycol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Hexamethyleneimine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Hexamethylenetetramine solutions	Z	S	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Hexane (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
1,6-Hexanediol, distillation overheads	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Hexanoic acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Hexanol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Hexene (all isomers)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Hexyl acetate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Hexylene glycol	Z	S	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Hydrocarbon wax	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Hydrochloric acid (*)	Z	S/P	3	1G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Hydrogen peroxide solutions (over 60% but not over 70% by mass)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.5.1, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Hydrogen peroxide solutions (over 8% but not over 60% by mass)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.5.2, 15.18, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
N-(Hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6

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2-Hydroxy-4-(methylthio)butanoic acid	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Illipe oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Isoamyl alcohol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Isobutyl alcohol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Isobutyl formate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Isobutyl methacrylate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Isophorone	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Isophoronediamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Isophorone diisocyanate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry			Yes	C	T	ABD	Yes	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19
Isoprene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.14, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Isopropanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	R	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Isopropyl acetate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Isopropylamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3.2, 15.14, 15.19
Isopropylamine (70% or less) solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3.2, 15.19
Isopropylcyclohexane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Isopropyl ether	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.4.6, 15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Jatropha oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7
Lactic acid	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19

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Lactonitrile solution (80% or less)	Y	S/P	1	1G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Lard	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Latex, ammonia (1% or less)- inhibited	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Latex: Carboxylated styrene-Butadiene copolymer; Styrene-Butadiene rubber	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Lauric acid	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Ligninsulphonic acid, magnesium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Ligninsulphonic acid, sodium salt solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Linseed oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Liquid chemical wastes	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 20.5.1, 20.7
Long-chain alkaryl polyether (C11-C20)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Long-chain alkaryl sulphonic acid (C16-C60)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Long-chain alkylphenate/Phenol sulphide mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Long-chain alkylphenol (C14-C18)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Long-chain alkylphenol (C18-C30)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6

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L-Lysine solution (60% or less)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Magnesium chloride solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Magnesium hydroxide slurry	Z	S	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Magnesium long-chain alkaryl sulphonate (C11-C50)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Magnesium long-chain alkyl salicylate (C11+)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Maleic anhydride	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC(f)	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Maleic anhydride-sodium allylsulphonate copolymer solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Mango kernel oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Mercaptobenzothiazol, sodium salt solution	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Mesityl oxide	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Metam sodium solution	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	C	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Methacrylic acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.13, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.9, 16.6.1
Methacrylic acid - alkoxypoly (alkylene oxide) methacrylate copolymer, sodium salt aqueous solution (45% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Methacrylic resin in ethylene dichloride	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Methacrylonitrile	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19

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3-Methoxy-1-butanol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
3-Methoxybutyl acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
N-(2-Methoxy-1-methyl ethyl)-2-ethyl-6-methyl chloroacetanilide	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12,4, 15.19, 16.2.6
Methyl acetate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Methyl acetoacetate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Methyl acrylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.13, 15.19
Methyl alcohol (*)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.1, 15.12.2, 15.12.3.2, 15.12.3.3, 15.12.4, 15.17, 15.19
Methylamine solutions (42% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Methylamyl acetate	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Methylamyl alcohol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Methyl amyl ketone	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
N-Methylaniline	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
alpha-Methylbenzyl alcohol with acetophenone (15% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Methylbutenol	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Methyl tert-butyl ether	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Methyl butyl ketone	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Methylbutynol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6

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Methyl butyrate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Methylcyclohexane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Methylcyclopentadiene dimer	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.9
Methyl diethanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
2-Methyl-6-ethyl aniline	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Methyl ethyl ketone	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Methyl formate	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.14, 15.19.6
2-Methylglutaronitrile with 2-Ethylsuccinonitrile (12% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
2-Methyl-2-hydroxy-3-butyne	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Methyl isobutyl ketone	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Methyl methacrylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.13, 15.19.6
3-Methyl-3-methoxybutanol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Methyl naphthalene (molten)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
N-Methylglucamine solution (70% or less)	Z	S	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
2-Methyl-1,3-propanediol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	

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2-Methylpyridine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	F	AC	No	15.12.3.2, 15.19
3-Methylpyridine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
4-Methylpyridine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.9
N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Methyl propyl ketone	Z	S	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Methyl salicylate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
alpha-Methylstyrene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	C	FT	AD(j)	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
3-(methylthio)propionaldehyde	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Molybdenum polysulphide long chain alkyl dithiocarbamide complex	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Morpholine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Motor fuel anti-knock compound (containing lead alkyls)	X	S/P	1	1G	Cont	Inert	T4	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.6, 15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
Myrcene	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Naphthalene (molten)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Naphthalene crude (molten)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Naphthalenesulphonic acid-Formaldehyde copolymer, sodium salt solution	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Neodecanoic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Nitrating acid (mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids)	Y	S/P	1	1G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19

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Nitric acid (70% and over)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19
Nitric acid (less than 70%)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Nitrilotriacetic acid, trisodium salt solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Nitrobenzene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Nitroethane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC(f)	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.4
Nitroethane (80%)/ Nitropropane(20%)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC(f)	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Nitroethane, 1-Nitropropane (each 15% or more) mixture	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC(f)	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
o-Nitrophenol (molten)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1- or 2-Nitropropane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Nitropropane (60%)/Nitroethane (40%) mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC(f)	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
o- or p-Nitrotoluenes	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No		IIB	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Nonane (all isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Nonanoic acid (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Non-edible industrial grade palm oil	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Nonene (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Nonyl alcohol (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6

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Nonyl methacrylate monomer	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Nonylphenol	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Nonylphenol poly(4+)ethoxylate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, NF, (1) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST1, Cat. X	X	P	1	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, F, (2) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST1, Cat. X	X	P	1	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, NF, (3) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST2, Cat. X	X	P	2	2G	Open	No	-		Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, F, (4) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST2, Cat. X	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6
Noxious liquid, NF, (5) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST2, Cat. Y	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-		Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9(l)
Noxious liquid, F, (6) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST2, Cat. Y	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9(l)
Noxious liquid, NF, (7) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST3, Cat. Y	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9(l)

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Noxious liquid, F, (8) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST3, Cat. Y	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9(l)
Noxious liquid, NF, (9) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST3, Cat. Z	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-		Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Noxious liquid, F, (10) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) ST3, Cat. Z	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Octane (all isomers)	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Octanoic acid (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Octanol (all isomers)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Octene (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
n-Octyl acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Octyl aldehydes	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Octyl decyl adipate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
n-Octyl mercaptan	X	S/P	1	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19
Offshore contaminated bulk liquid P (o)	X	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Offshore contaminated bulk liquid S (o)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.15, 15.17, 15.19
Olefin-Alkyl ester copolymer (molecular weight 2000+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Olefin Mixture (C7-C9) C8 rich, stabilised	X	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6
Olefin mixtures (C5-C7)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Olefin mixtures (C5-C15)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6

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Olefins (C13+, all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
alpha-Olefins (C6-C18) mixtures	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Oleic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Oleum	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry	-	-	NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11.2 to 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Oleylamine	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Olive oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Oxygenated aliphatic hydrocarbon mixture	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Palm acid oil	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm fatty acid distillate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm kernel acid oil	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm kernel fatty acid distillate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm kernel oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm kernel olein	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm kernel stearin	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm mid-fraction	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9

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Palm oil fatty acid methyl ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Palm olein	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Palm stearin	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Paraffin wax, highly-refined	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Paraffin wax, semi-refined	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Paraldehyde	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Paraldehyde-ammonia reaction product	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Pentachloroethane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
1,3-Pentadiene	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
1,3-Pentadiene (greater than 50%), cyclopentene and isomers, mixtures	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T3	IIB	No	C	FT	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19
Pentaethylenehexamine	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Pentane (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.14, 15.19.6
Pentanoic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
n-Pentanoic acid (64%)/2-Methyl butyric acid (36%) mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Pentene (all isomers)	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.14, 15.19.6
n-Pentyl propionate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Perchloroethylene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6

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Phenol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
1-Phenyl-1-xylyl ethane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Phosphate esters, alkyl (C12-C14) amine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Phosphoric acid	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11.1, 15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Phosphorus, yellow or white (*)	X	S/P	1	1G	Cont	Pad+(vent or inert)			No(c)	C	No	ABC	No	15.7, 15.19, 16.2.9
Phthalic anhydride (molten)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
alpha-Pinene	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
beta-Pinene	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Pine oil	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O		ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Piperazine, 68% solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyacrylic acid solution (40% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Polyalkyl (C18-C22) acrylate in xylene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6,16.2.9
Polyalkylalkenaminesuccinimide, molybdenum oxysulphide	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl(C1-C6) ether	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Poly(2-8)alkylene glycol monoalkyl (C1-C6) ether acetate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Polyalkyl (C10-C20) methacrylate	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9

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Polyalkyl (C10-C18) methacrylate/ethylene-propylene copolymer mixture	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyaluminium chloride solution	Z	S	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	
Polybutene	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Polybutenyl succinimide	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Poly(2+)cyclic aromatics	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyether (molecular weight 1350+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Polyethylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Polyethylene glycol dimethyl ether	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Poly(ethylene glycol) methylbutenyl ether (MW>1000)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Polyethylene polyamines	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyethylene polyamines (more than 50% C5 -C20 paraffin oil)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Polyferric sulphate solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Poly(iminoethylene)-graft-N-poly(ethyleneoxy) solution (90% or less)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Polyisobutenamine in aliphatic (C10-C14) solvent	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
(Polyisobutene) amino products in aliphatic hydrocarbons	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6

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Polyisobutenyl anhydride adduct	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Poly(4+)isobutylene (MW>224)	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyisobutylene (MW≤224)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Polyglycerin, sodium salt solution (containing less than 3% sodium hydroxide)	Z	S	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19. 16.2.9
Polymethylene polyphenyl isocyanate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Dry			Yes(a)	C	T(a)	AD	Yes	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin (molecular weight 300+)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine (C17+)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine borate (C28-C250)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin amide alkeneamine polyol	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefinamine (C28-C250)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefinamine in alkyl (C2-C4) benzenes	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefinamine in aromatic solvent	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin aminoester salts (molecular weight 2000+)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin anhydride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin ester (C28-C250)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9

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Polyolefin phenolic amine (C28-C250)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Polyolefin phosphorosulphide, barium derivative (C28-C250)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Poly(20)oxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Poly(5+)propylene	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Polypropylene glycol	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Polysiloxane	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Potassium chloride solution	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Potassium hydroxide solution (*)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	C	No	No	No	15.12.3.2, 15.19
Potassium formate solutions (*)	Z	S	3	2G	Open	No			NF	R	No	No	No	15.19.6
Potassium oleate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Potassium thiosulphate (50% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
n-Propanolamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
2-Propene-1-aminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-2-propenyl-, chloride, homopolymer solution	Y	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
beta-Propiolactone	Y	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No		IIA	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
Propionaldehyde	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T4	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Propionic acid	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.11.2, 15.11.3, 15.11.4, 15.11.6, 15.11.7, 15.11.8, 15.12, 15.17, 15.19

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Propionic anhydride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Propionitrile	Y	S/P	1	1G	Cont	No	T1	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
n-Propyl acetate	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
n-Propyl alcohol	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
n-Propylamine	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Propylbenzene (all isomers)	Y	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Propylene carbonate	Z	S	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Propylene glycol methyl ether acetate	Z	P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	
Propylene glycol monoalkyl ether	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Propylene glycol phenyl ether	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Propylene oxide	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.8, 15.12, 15.14, 15.17, 15.19
Propylene tetramer	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Propylene trimer	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Pyridine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Pyrolysis gasoline (containing benzene)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Rapeseed oil	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Rapeseed oil (low erucic acid containing less than 4% free fatty acids)	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Rape seed oil fatty acid methyl esters	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Resin oil, distilled	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Rice bran oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9

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Rosin	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Safflower oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Shea butter	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Sodium alkyl (C14-C17) sulphonates (60-65% solution)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sodium aluminosilicate slurry	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Sodium benzoate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Sodium borohydride (15% or less)/Sodium hydroxide solution (*)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	C	No	No	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sodium bromide solution (less than 50%) (*)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	R	No	No	No	15.19.6
Sodium carbonate solution (*)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	R	No	No	No	15.19.6
Sodium chlorate solution (50% or less) (*)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	R	No	No	No	15.9, 15.12, 15.19, 16.2.9
Sodium dichromate solution (70% or less)	Y	S/P	1	1G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19
Sodium hydrogen sulphide (6% or less)/Sodium carbonate (3% or less) solution	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sodium hydrogen sulphite solution (45% or less)	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9
Sodium hydrosulphide/Ammonium sulphide solution (*)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T4	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.15, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2, 16.6.3
Sodium hydrosulphide solution (45% or less) (*)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Vent or pad (gas)			NF	R	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.15, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sodium hydroxide solution (*)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	C	No	No	No	15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9

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Sodium hypochlorite solution (15% or less)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	R	No	No	No	15.17, 15.19.6
Sodium methylate 21-30% in methyl alcohol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6 (only if >28%), 16.2.9
Sodium nitrite solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sodium petroleum sulphonate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	Yes	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Sodium poly(4+)acrylate solutions	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9
Sodium silicate solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Sodium sulphate solutions	Z	S	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	16.2.9,
Sodium sulphide solution (15% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Sodium sulphite solution (25% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sodium thiocyanate solution (56% or less)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Soyabean oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Soybean Oil Fatty Acid Methyl Ester	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Styrene monomer	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Sulphohydrocarbon (C3-C88)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Sulpholane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Sulphur (molten) (*)	Z	S	3	1G	Open	Vent or pad (gas)	T3		Yes	O	FT	No	No	15.10, 16.2.9

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Sulphuric acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Sulphuric acid, spent	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	C	T	No	Yes	15.11, 15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.19
Sulphurized fat (C14-C20)	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
Sulphurized polyolefinamide alkene (C28-C250) amine	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Sunflower seed oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Tall oil, crude	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Tall oil, distilled	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Tall oil fatty acid (resin acids less than 20%)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Tall oil pitch	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6,16.2.6, 16.2.9
Tall oil soap, crude	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Tallow	Y	P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Tallow fatty acid	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Tetrachloroethane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			NF	R	T	No	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19
Tetraethylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Tetraethylene pentamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Tetrahydrofuran	Z	S	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	F	AC	No	15.19.6
Tetrahydronaphthalene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Tetramethylbenzene (all isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Titanium dioxide slurry	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	

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Toluene	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
Toluenediamine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Toluene diisocyanate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Dry	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC(b)D	Yes	15.12, 15.16.2, 15.17, 15.18, 15.19, 16.2.9
o-Toluidine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
Tributyl phosphate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene (molten)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Trichloroethylene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	NF	C	T	No	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Tricresyl phosphate (containing 1% or more ortho-isomer)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.6
Tricresyl phosphate (containing less than 1% ortho-isomer)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6
Tridecane	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Tridecanoic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Tridecyl acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Triethanolamine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Triethylamine	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Triethylbenzene	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Triethylenetetramine	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	-	Yes	C	T	AC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Triethyl phosphate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6
Triethyl phosphite	Z	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Triisopropanolamine	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9
Triisopropylated phenyl phosphates	X	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Trimethylacetic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.11, 15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Trimethylamine solution (30% or less)	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIB	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.14, 15.19.6
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6
Trimethylol propane propoxylated	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol diisobutyrate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol-1-isobutyrate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
1,3,5-Trioxane	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIB	No	C	FT	AC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Tripropylene glycol	Z	P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	
Trixylyl phosphate	X	S/P	1	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	No	15.12, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.2.6

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Tung oil	Y	S/P	2(k)	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Turpentine	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	AC	No	15.19.6
Undecanoic acid	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
1-Undecene	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6
Undecyl alcohol	X	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Urea/Ammonium nitrate solution	Y	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	15.19.6
Urea/Ammonium phosphate solution	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	R	T	AC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Urea solution	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	AC	No	16.2.9,
Used cooking oil (m)	X	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Used cooking oil (Triglycerides, C16-C18 and C18 unsaturated) (m) (n)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Valeraldehyde (all isomers)	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	Inert	T3	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.4.6, 15.13, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vegetable acid oils (m)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Vegetable fatty acid distillates (m)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No	-	-	Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Vegetable oil mixtures, containing less than 15% free fatty acid (m)	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.7, 16.2.9
Vinyl acetate	Y	S/P	3	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyl ethyl ether	Z	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T3	IIB	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.4, 15.13, 15.14, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2

a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i'	i''	i'''	j	k	l	n	o
Vinylidene chloride	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	Inert	T2	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.14, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyl neodecanoate	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No			Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
Vinyltoluene	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	C	FT	ABC	No	15.12, 15.13, 15.17, 15.19.6, 16.6.1, 16.6.2
White spirit, low (15-20%) aromatic	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T3	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6, 16.2.9
Wood lignin with sodium acetate/oxalate	Z	S/P	3	2G	Open	No	-	-	NF	O	No	No	No	
Xylenes	Y	P	2	2G	Cont	No	T1	IIA	No	R	F	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.9 (h)
Xylenes/ethylbenzene (10% or more) mixture	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	T2	IIA	No	R	FT	ABC	No	15.12.3, 15.12.4, 15.19.6
Xylenol	Y	S/P	2	2G	Cont	No	-	IIA	Yes	C	T	ABC	Yes	15.12, 15.17, 15.19, 16.2.9
Zinc alkaryl dithiophosphate (C7-C16)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6, 16.2.9
Zinc alkenyl carboxamide	Y	S/P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6
Zinc alkyl dithiophosphate (C3-C14)	Y	P	2	2G	Open	No			Yes	O	No	ABC	No	15.19.6, 16.2.6

Footnotes to products in chapter 17

Some entries in chapter 17 contain footnotes, as either letters or symbols in parentheses following the name of the product, in *column a* of the tables. These provide additional information about the carriage requirements for the product. The definitions of these footnotes are included below.

a If the product to be carried contains flammable solvents such that the flashpoint does not exceed 60°C, then special electrical systems and a flammable-vapour detector shall be provided.

b Although water is suitable for extinguishing open-air fires involving chemicals to which this footnote applies, water shall not be allowed to contaminate closed tanks containing these chemicals because of the risk of hazardous gas generation.

c Phosphorus, yellow or white, is carried above its autoignition temperature and therefore flashpoint is not appropriate. Electrical equipment requirements may be similar to those for substances with a flashpoint above 60°C.

d Requirements are based on those isomers having a flashpoint of 60°C or less; some isomers have a flashpoint greater than 60°C and therefore the requirements based on flammability would not apply to such isomers.

e Applies to n-decyl alcohol only.

f Dry chemical shall not be used as fire-extinguishing media.

g Confined spaces shall be tested for both formic acid vapours and carbon monoxide gas, a decomposition product.

h Applies to p-xylene only.

i For mixtures containing no other components with safety hazards and where the pollution category is Y or less.

j Only certain alcohol-resistant foams are effective.

k Requirements for Ship Type identified in *column e* might be subject to regulation 4.1.3 of Annex II of MARPOL.

l Applicable when the melting point is equal to or greater than 0°C.

m From vegetable oils, animal fats and fish oils specified in the IBC Code.

n Confirmation that the product is composed of Triglycerides, C16-C18 and C18 unsaturated shall be required in order for the entry to be used. Otherwise, the more generic entry "Used cooking oil (m)" must be used.

o Indicates that the entries are to be used solely for backloading of contaminated bulk liquids from offshore installations used in the search and exploitation of seabed mineral resources.

* Indicates that with reference to chapter 21 of the IBC Code (paragraph 21.1.3), deviations from the normal assignment criteria used for some carriage requirements have been implemented.

Chapter 18

List of products to which the Code does not apply

18.1 The following are products which have been reviewed for their safety and pollution hazards and determined not to present hazards to such an extent as to warrant application of the Code.

18.2 Although the products listed in this chapter fall outside the scope of the Code, the attention of Administrations is drawn to the fact that some safety precautions may be needed for their safe transportation. Accordingly, Administrations shall prescribe appropriate safety requirements.

18.3 Some liquid substances are identified as falling into Pollution Category Z and, therefore, subject to certain requirements of MARPOL Annex II.

18.4 Liquid mixtures which are assessed or provisionally assessed under regulation 6.3 of MARPOL Annex II as falling into Pollution Category Z or OS, and which do not present safety hazards, may be carried under the appropriate entry in this chapter for "Noxious or Non-Noxious Liquid Substances, not otherwise specified (n.o.s.)".

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Product name	The product name shall be used in the shipping document for any cargo offered for bulk shipments. Any additional name may be included in brackets after the product name. In some cases, the product names are not identical with the names given in previous issues of the Code.
Pollution Category	The letter Z means the Pollution Category assigned to each product under Annex II of MARPOL. OS means the product was evaluated and found to fall outside Categories X, Y, or Z.

Product Name	**Pollution Category**
Acetone	Z
Alcoholic beverages, n.o.s.	Z
Apple juice	OS
n-Butyl alcohol	Z
sec-Butyl alcohol	Z
Calcium carbonate slurry	OS
Clay slurry	OS
Coal slurry	OS
Ethyl alcohol	Z
Glucose solution	OS
Glycerol ethoxylated	OS
Hydrogenated starch hydrolysate	OS
Isopropyl alcohol	Z
Kaolin slurry	OS
Lecithin	OS
Maltitol solution	OS

Product Name	**Pollution Category**
Microsilica slurry	OS
Molasses	OS
Noxious liquid, (11) n.o.s. (trade name …., contains ....) Cat. Z	Z
Non noxious liquid, (12) n.o.s. (trade name ...., contains ....) Cat. OS	OS
Orange juice (concentrated)	OS
Orange juice (not concentrated)	OS
Potassium chloride solution (less than 26%)	OS
Propylene glycol	OS
Sodium acetate solutions	Z
Sodium bicarbonate solution (less than 10%)	OS
Sorbitol solution	OS
Sulphonated polyacrylate solution	Z
Tetraethyl silicate monomer/oligomer (20% in ethanol)	Z
Triethylene glycol	OS
Vegetable protein solution (hydrolysed)	OS
Water	OS

Chapter 19

Index of Products Carried in Bulk

19.1 The first column of the Index of Products Carried in Bulk (hereafter referred to as "the Index") provides the so-called Index Name. Where the Index Name is in capitals and in bold, the Index Name is identical to the Product Name in either chapter 17 or chapter 18. The second column listing the relevant Product Name is therefore empty. Where the Index Name is non-bold lower case it reflects a synonym for which the Product Name in either chapter 17 or chapter 18 is given in the second column. The relevant chapter of the IBC Code is reflected in the third column.

19.2 Following a review of chapter 19, a column listing UN numbers which was previously included had been removed from the Index. Since UN numbers are only available for a limited number of Index Names and there are inconsistencies between some of the names used in chapter 19 and those linked to UN numbers, it was decided to remove UN number references in order to avoid any confusion.

19.3 The Index has been developed for information purposes only. None of the Index Names indicated in non-bold lower case in the first column shall be used as the Product Name on the shipping document.

19.4 Prefixes forming an integral part of the name are shown in ordinary (roman) type and are taken into account in determining the alphabetical order of entries. These include such prefixes as:

Mono Di Tri Tetra Penta Iso Bis Neo Ortho Cyclo

19.5 Prefixes that are disregarded for purposes of alphabetical order are the following:

n-	(normal-)
sec-	(secondary-)
tert-	(tertiary-)
o-	(ortho-)
m-	(meta-)
p-	(para-)
N-	
O-	
S-	
sym-	(symmetrical)
uns-	(unsymmetrical)
dl-	
D-	
L-	
cis-	
trans-	
(E)-	
(Z)-	
alpha-	(α-)
beta-	(β-)
gamma-	(γ-)
epsilon-	(ε-)
omega-	(ω-)

19.6 The Index utilizes a note after the Index Name for some entries (shown as (a) or (b)) which indicates that the following qualifications apply:

(a) this Index Name represents a subset of the corresponding Product Name.

(b) The Product Name corresponding to this Index Name contains a carbon chain length qualification. Since the Index Name should always represent a subset or be an exact synonym of the corresponding Product Name, the carbon chain length characteristics should be checked for any product identified by this Index Name.

Index Name	Product Name	Chapter
Abietic anhydride	**ROSIN**	17
acedimethylamide	**N,N-DIMETHYLACETAMIDE**	17
Acetaldehyde cyanohydrin solution (80% or less)	**LACTONITRILE SOLUTION (80% OR LESS)**	17
Acetaldehyde trimer	**PARALDEHYDE**	17
ACETIC ACID		17
Acetic acid anhydride	**ACETIC ANHYDRIDE**	17
Acetic acid, ethenyl ester	**VINYL ACETATE**	17
Acetic acid, methyl ester	**METHYL ACETATE**	17
Acetic acid, vinyl ester	**VINYL ACETATE**	17
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE		17
Acetic ester	**ETHYL ACETATE**	17
Acetic ether	**ETHYL ACETATE**	17
Acetic oxide	**ACETIC ANHYDRIDE**	17
Acetoacetic acid, methyl ester	**METHYL ACETOACETATE**	17
Acetoacetic ester	**ETHYL ACETOACETATE**	17
ACETOCHLOR		17
ACETONE		18
ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN		17
ACETONITRILE		17
ACETONITRILE (LOW PURITY GRADE)		17
Acetyl anhydride	**ACETIC ANHYDRIDE**	17
Acetylene tetrachloride	**TETRACHLOROETHANE**	17
Acetyl ether	**ACETIC ANHYDRIDE**	17
Acetyl oxide	**ACETIC ANHYDRIDE**	17
ACID OIL MIXTURE FROM SOYABEAN, CORN (MAIZE) AND SUNFLOWER OIL REFINING		17
Acroleic acid	**ACRYLIC ACID**	17
ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (50% OR LESS)		17
ACRYLIC ACID		17
ACRYLIC ACID/ETHENESULPHONIC ACID COPOLYMER WITH PHOSPHONATE GROUPS, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION		17
Acrylic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl ester	**2-HYDROXYETHYL ACRYLATE**	17
Acrylic amide solution, 50% or less	**ACRYLAMIDE SOLUTION (50% OR LESS)**	17
Acrylic resin monomer	**METHYL METHACRYLATE**	17
ACRYLONITRILE		17
ACRYLONITRILE-STYRENE COPOLYMER DISPERSION IN POLYETHER POLYOL		17
Adipic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	**DI-(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE**	17
ADIPONITRILE		17
ALACHLOR TECHNICAL (90% OR MORE)		17
Alcohol	**ETHYL ALCOHOL**	18
Alcohol, C10	**DECYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)**	17
Alcohol, C11	**UNDECYL ALCOHOL**	17
Alcohol, C12	**DODECYL ALCOHOL**	17
Alcohol, C7 (a)	**HEPTANOL (ALL ISOMERS) (D)**	17
Alcohol, C8	**OCTANOL (ALL ISOMERS)**	17
Alcohol, C9	**NONYL ALCOHOL (ALL ISOMERS)**	17

Index Name	Product Name	Chapter
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, N.O.S.		18
ALCOHOL (C9-C11) POLY(2.5-9)ETHOXYLATE		17
ALCOHOL (C10-C18) POLY (7) ETHOXYLATE		17
ALCOHOL (C6-C17) (SECONDARY) POLY(3-6)ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOL (C6-C17) (SECONDARY) POLY(7-12)ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY(1-6) ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY(20+)ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOL (C12-C16) POLY(7-19)ETHOXYLATES		17
ALCOHOLS (C13+)		17
Alcohols, C13 - C15	**ALCOHOLS (C13+)**	17
ALCOHOLS (C12+), PRIMARY, LINEAR		17
ALCOHOLS (C8-C11), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR		17
ALCOHOLS (C12-C13), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR		17
ALCOHOLS (C14-C18), PRIMARY, LINEAR AND ESSENTIALLY LINEAR		17
Aldehyde collidine	**2-METHYL-5-ETHYL PYRIDINE**	17
Aldehydine	**2-METHYL-5-ETHYL PYRIDINE**	17
ALKANES (C6-C9)		17
ISO- AND CYCLO-ALKANES (C10-C11)		17
ISO- AND CYCLO-ALKANES (C12+)		17
N-ALKANES (C9-C11)		17
N-ALKANES (C10-C20)		17
Alkane(C10-C18)sulfonic acid, phenyl ester (a)	**ALKYL SULPHONIC ACID ESTER OF PHENOL**	17
ALKARYL POLYETHERS (C9-C20)		17
ALKENOIC ACID, POLYHYDROXY ESTER BORATED		17
ALKENYL (C11+) AMIDE		17
ALKENYL (C16-C20) SUCCINIC ANHYDRIDE		17
ALKYL ACRYLATE/VINYLPYRIDINE COPOLYMER IN TOLUENE		17
ALKYL/CYCLO (C4-C5) ALCOHOLS		17
ALKYLARYL PHOSPHATE MIXTURES (MORE THAN 40% DIPHENYL TOLYL PHOSPHATE, LESS THAN 0.02% ORTHO-ISOMERS)		17
ALKYLATED (C4-C9) HINDERED PHENOLS		17
ALKYLBENZENE, ALKYLINDANE, ALKYLINDENE MIXTURE (EACH C12-C17)		17
ALKYLBENZENE DISTILLATION BOTTOMS		17
ALKYLBENZENE MIXTURES (CONTAINING AT LEAST 50% OF TOLUENE)		17
ALKYL (C3-C4) BENZENES		17
ALKYL (C5-C8) BENZENES		17
ALKYL(C9+)BENZENES		17
ALKYLBENZENES MIXTURES (CONTAINING NAPHTHALENE)		17

Index Name	Product Name	Chapter
ALKYL (C11-C17) BENZENE SULPHONIC ACID		17
ALKYLBENZENE SULPHONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION		17
ALKYL (C12+) DIMETHYLAMINE		17
ALKYL DITHIOCARBAMATE (C19-C35)		17
ALKYL DITHIOTHIADIAZOLE (C6-C24)		17
ALKYL ESTER COPOLYMER (C4-C20)		17
ALKYL (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(40% OR LESS/60% OR MORE) POLYGLUCOSIDE SOLUTION (55% OR LESS)		17
ALKYL (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(60% OR MORE/40% OR LESS) POLYGLUCOSIDE SOLUTION(55% OR LESS)		17
ALKYL (C7-C9) NITRATES		17
2,2'- [3-(Alkyl(C16-C18)oxy)propylimino]diethanol (a)	**ETHOXYLATED LONG CHAIN (C16+) ALKYLOXYALKYLAMINE**	17
Alkylphenol, long-chain (C14-C18)	**LONG-CHAIN ALKYLPHENOL (C14-C18)**	17
Alkylphenol, long-chain (C18-C30)	**LONG-CHAIN ALKYLPHENOL (C18-C30)**	17
ALKYL(C7-C11)PHENOL POLY(4-12) ETHOXYLATE		17
ALKYL (C8-C40) PHENOL SULPHIDE		17
ALKYL (C8-C9) PHENYLAMINE IN AROMATIC SOLVENTS		17
ALKYL (C9-C15) PHENYL PROPOXYLATE		17
ALKYL (C8-C10) POLYGLUCOSIDE SOLUTION (65% OR LESS)		17
ALKYL (C8-C10)/(C12-C14):(50%/50%) POLYGLUCOSIDE SOLUTION (55% OR LESS)		17
ALKYL (C12-C14) POLYGLUCOSIDE SOLUTION (55% OR LESS)		17
ALKYL(C12-C16) PROPOXYAMINE ETHOXYLATE		17
ALKYL (C10-C15, C12 RICH) PHENOL POLY(4-12)ETHOXYLATE		17
ALKYL (C10-C20, SATURATED AND UNSATURATED) PHOSPHITE		17
ALKYL SULPHONIC ACID ESTER OF PHENOL		17
ALKYL (C18+) TOLUENES		17
Alkyltoluenesulfonic acid, calcium salts, high overbase (up to 70% in mineral oil)	**ALKYL (C18-C28) TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALTS, HIGH OVERBASE**	17
Alkyl(C18-C28)toluenesulfonic acid,calcium salts, low overbase (up to 60% in mineral oil)	**ALKYL (C18-C28) TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALTS, LOW OVERBASE**	17
ALKYL(C18-C28)TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID		17
ALKYL(C18-C28)TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALTS, BORATED		17
ALKYL (C18-C28) TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALTS, HIGH OVERBASE		17
ALKYL (C18-C28) TOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, CALCIUM SALTS, LOW OVERBASE		17
3-Alky(C16-C18)oxy-N,N'-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)propan-1-amine (a)	**ETHOXYLATED LONG CHAIN (C16+) ALKYLOXYALKYLAMINE**	17
ALLYL ALCOHOL		17
ALLYL CHLORIDE		17
ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE/HYDROGEN CHLORIDE SOLUTION		17
ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE, SODIUM HYDROXIDE, SODIUM CARBONATE SOLUTION (40% OR LESS)		17

Index Name	Product Name	Chapter
Aluminium silicate hydroxide	**KAOLIN SLURRY**	18
ALUMINIUM SULPHATE SOLUTION		17
Aminoacetic acid, sodium salt solution	**GLYCINE, SODIUM SALT SOLUTION**	17
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2,2,4-Trimethylpentane-1,3-diol diisobutyrate	**2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL DIISOBUTYRATE**	17
2,2,4-TRIMETHYL-1,3-PENTANEDIOL-1-ISOBUTYRATE		17
2,4,4-Trimethylpentene-1	**DIISOBUTYLENE**	17
2,4,4-Trimethylpent-1-ene	**DIISOBUTYLENE**	17
2,4,4-Trimethylpentene-2	**DIISOBUTYLENE**	17
2,4,4-Trimethylpent-2-ene	**DIISOBUTYLENE**	17
2,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3,5-trioxane	**PARALDEHYDE**	17
2,4,6-Trimethyl-s-trioxane	**PARALDEHYDE**	17
Trioxan	**1,3,5-TRIOXANE**	17
1,3,5-TRIOXANE		17
5,8,11-Trioxapentadecane	**DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIBUTYL ETHER**	17
3,6,9-Trioxaundecane	**DIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIETHYL ETHER**	17
Trioxymethylene	**1,3,5-TRIOXANE**	17
Tripropylene	**PROPYLENE TRIMER**	17
TRIPROPYLENE GLYCOL		17
Tripropylene glycol methyl ether (a)	**POLY(2-8)ALKYLENE GLYCOL MONOALKYL(C1-C6) ETHER**	17

Index Name	Product Name	Chapter
Tris(dimethylphenyl) phosphate (all isomers)	**TRIXYLYL PHOSPHATE**	17
Tris(2-hydroxyethyl)amine	**TRIETHANOLAMINE**	17
2,4-D-tris(2-hydroxy-2-methylethyl)ammonium	**2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT SOLUTION**	17
Tris(2-hydroxypropyl)amine	**TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE**	17
Tris(2-hydroxy-1-propyl)amine	**TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE**	17
Tris(2-hydroxypropyl)ammonium 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate solution	**2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID, TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE SALT SOLUTION**	17
Trisodium 2-[carboxylatomethyl(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethyliminodi(acetate) solution	**N-(HYDROXYETHYL)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION**	17
Trisodium N-(carboxymethyl)-N'-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-ethylenediglycine solution	**N-(HYDROXYETHYL)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION**	17
Trisodium N-(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine-N,N',N'-triacetate solution	**N-(HYDROXYETHYL)ETHYLENEDIAMINETRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION**	17
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate solution	**NITRILOTRIACETIC ACID, TRISODIUM SALT SOLUTION**	17
Tritolyl phosphate, containing less than 1% ortho- isomer	**TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (CONTAINING LESS THAN 1% ORTHO-ISOMER)**	17
Tritolyl phosphate, containing 1% or more ortho- isomer	**TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (CONTAINING 1% OR MORE ORTHO-ISOMER)**	17
Trixylenyl phosphate	**TRIXYLYL PHOSPHATE**	17
TRIXYLYL PHOSPHATE		17
TUNG OIL		17
TURPENTINE		17
Turpentine oil	**TURPENTINE**	17
Turps	**TURPENTINE**	17
Type A Zeolite slurry (a)	**SODIUM ALUMINOSILICATE SLURRY**	17
1-Undecanecarboxylic acid	**LAURIC ACID**	17
N-Undecane (a)	**N-ALKANES (C10-C20)**	17
UNDECANOIC ACID		17
Undecan-1-ol	**UNDECYL ALCOHOL**	17
1-UNDECENE		17
Undec-1-ene	**1-UNDECENE**	17
UNDECYL ALCOHOL		17
Undecylbenzene	**ALKYL(C9+)BENZENES**	17
Undecylic acid	**UNDECANOIC ACID**	17
n-Undecylic acid	**UNDECANOIC ACID**	17
uns-Trimethylbenzene (a)	**TRIMETHYLBENZENE (ALL ISOMERS)**	17
unsym-Trichlorobenzene	**1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE**	17
UREA/AMMONIUM NITRATE SOLUTION		17
UREA/AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE SOLUTION		17
UREA SOLUTION		17
USED COOKING OIL (M)		17
USED COOKING OIL (TRIGLYCERIDES, C16-C18 AND C18 UNSATURATED) (M)**		17
Valeral	**VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)**	17
VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)		17

Index Name	Product Name	Chapter
n-Valeraldehyde	**VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)**	17
Valerianic acid	**PENTANOIC ACID**	17
Valeric acid	**PENTANOIC ACID**	17
n-Valeric acid	**PENTANOIC ACID**	17
Valeric aldehyde	**VALERALDEHYDE (ALL ISOMERS)**	17
Valerone	**DIISOBUTYL KETONE**	17
Vaseline (cosmetic)	**PARAFFIN WAX, HIGHLY-REFINED**	17
VEGETABLE ACID OILS (M)		17
VEGETABLE FATTY ACID DISTILLATES (M)		17
VEGETABLE OIL MIXTURES, CONTAINING LESS THAN 15% FREE FATTY ACID (M)		17
VEGETABLE PROTEIN SOLUTION (HYDROLYSED)		18
Vinegar acid	**ACETIC ACID**	17
Vinegar naphtha	**ETHYL ACETATE**	17
VINYL ACETATE		17
Vinylbenzene	**STYRENE MONOMER**	17
Vinylcarbinol	**ALLYL ALCOHOL**	17
Vinyl cyanide	**ACRYLONITRILE**	17
vinyl ethanoate	**VINYL ACETATE**	17
VINYL ETHYL ETHER		17
Vinylformic acid	**ACRYLIC ACID**	17
VINYLIDENE CHLORIDE		17
VINYL NEODECANOATE		17
VINYLTOLUENE		17
Vinyltoluene (all isomers)	**VINYLTOLUENE**	17
Vinyl trichloride	**1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE**	17
Vitriol brown oil	**SULPHURIC ACID**	17
WATER		18
Water glass solutions	**SODIUM SILICATE SOLUTION**	17
White bole	**KAOLIN SLURRY**	18
White caustic solution	**SODIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (*)**	17
WHITE SPIRIT, LOW (15-20%) AROMATIC		17
White tar	**NAPHTHALENE (MOLTEN)**	17
Wine (a)	**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, N.O.S.**	18
Wintergreen oil	**METHYL SALICYLATE**	17
Wood alcohol	**METHYL ALCOHOL (*)**	17
WOOD LIGNIN WITH SODIUM ACETATE/OXALATE		17
Wood naphtha	**METHYL ALCOHOL (*)**	17
Wood spirit	**METHYL ALCOHOL (*)**	17
XYLENES		17
XYLENES/ETHYLBENZENE (10% OR MORE) MIXTURE		17
XYLENOL		17
Xylenol (all isomers)	**XYLENOL**	17
2,3-Xylenol (a)	**XYLENOL**	17
2,4-Xylenol (a)	**XYLENOL**	17

Index Name	Product Name	Chapter
2,5-Xylenol (a)	**XYLENOL**	17
2,6-Xylenol (a)	**XYLENOL**	17
3,4-Xylenol (a)	**XYLENOL**	17
3,5-Xylenol (a)	**XYLENOL**	17
Xylols	**XYLENES**	17
ZINC ALKARYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE (C7-C16)		17
ZINC ALKENYL CARBOXAMIDE		17
ZINC ALKYL DITHIOPHOSPHATE (C3-C14)		17
Zinc bromide drilling brine	**DRILLING BRINES (CONTAINING ZINC CHLORIDE)**	17
z-Octadec-9-enamine	**OLEYLAMINE**	17
(Z)-Octadec-9-enoic acid	**OLEIC ACID**	17
Z-Octadec-9-enoic acid	**OLEIC ACID**	17
(Z)-Octadec-9-enylamine	**OLEYLAMINE**	17

"

7 The complete text of chapter 21 is replaced by the following:

"**Chapter 21**

Criteria for assigning carriage requirements for products subject to the IBC Code

21.1 Introduction

21.1.1 The following criteria are used for the determination of pollution classification and assignment of appropriate carriage requirements for bulk liquid cargoes being assessed for entry into the IBC Code or lists 1, 3 or 4 of the MEPC.2/Circular.

21.1.2 In developing such criteria, every effort has been made to follow the criteria and cut-off points developed under the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

21.1.3 Although the criteria are intended to be closely defined in order to establish a uniform approach, it must be emphasized that where human experience or other factors indicate the need for alternative arrangements, these shall always be taken into account. Where deviations from the criteria have been recognized, they shall be properly recorded with justifications.

21.2 Contents

21.2.1 This chapter contains the following:

.1 minimum safety and pollution criteria for products subject to chapter 17 of the IBC Code;

.2 criteria used to assign the minimum carriage requirements for products that meet the safety or pollution criteria to make them subject to chapter 17 of the IBC Code;

.3 criteria used for determining special requirements in chapter 15 of the IBC Code to be included in *column o* of chapter 17 of the IBC Code;

.4 criteria used for determining special requirements in chapter 16 of the IBC Code to be included in *column o* of chapter 17 of the IBC Code;

.5 definitions of properties used within this chapter;

.6 information on the use of the GESAMP Hazard Ratings; and

.7 information on the application of the SVC/LC_{50} ratio method.

21.2.2 The information included in parentheses following the classification criteria throughout this chapter refers to the GESAMP Hazard Profile ratings set out in appendix I of MARPOL Annex II under the "Abbreviated legend to the revised GESAMP Hazard Evaluation procedure". The full listing of GESAMP Hazard Profile ratings for evaluated substances are published annually in the GESAMP Composite List as a PPR Circular. It should be noted that ratings in parentheses (based on estimation methods applied by GESAMP) are considered as equivalent to ratings without parentheses for the purpose of assigning carriage requirements.

21.3 Minimum safety and pollution criteria for products subject to chapter 17 of the IBC Code

21.3.1 Products are deemed to be hazardous and subject to chapter 17 of the IBC Code if they meet one or more of the following criteria:

.1 inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 20 mg/L/4h (see paragraph 21.7.1.3) (C3 = 1, 2, 3 or 4);

.2 dermal LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 2000 mg/kg (see paragraph 21.7.1.2) (C2 = 1, 2, 3, or 4);

.3 oral LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 2000 mg/kg (see paragraph 21.7.1.1) (C1 = 1, 2, 3, or 4);

.4 toxic to mammals by prolonged exposure (see paragraph 21.7.2) (D3 = C, M, R, N, T, or I);

.5 cause skin sensitization (see paragraph 21.7.3) (D3 = Ss);

.6 cause respiratory sensitization (see paragraph 21.7.4) (D3 = Sr);

.7 corrosive to skin (see paragraph 21.7.5) (D1 = 3, 3A, 3B, or 3C);

.8 with a Water Reactive Index (WRI) of ≥ 1 (see paragraph 21.7.6);

.9 require inertion, inhibition, stabilization, temperature control or tank environmental control in order to prevent a hazardous reaction (see definitions in paragraph 21.7.10);

.10 flashpoint < 23°C; and have an explosive/flammability range (expressed as a percentage by volume in air) of ≥ 20%;

.11 auto-ignition temperature of ≤ 200°C; and

.12 classified as pollution category X or Y or meeting the criteria for rules 11 to 13 in table 2 in paragraph 21.4.5.2.

21.4 Criteria used to assign the minimum carriage requirements for products that meet the minimum safety or pollution criteria to make them subject to chapter 17 of the IBC Code

21.4.1 *Column a* – Product name

21.4.1.1 A standardized chemical name, preferably assigned on the basis of the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) or the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) system, shall be used as far as possible. However, where this is unnecessarily complex, then a technically correct and unambiguous alternative name may be used.

21.4.2 *Column b* – Deleted

21.4.3 *Column c* – Pollution category

21.4.3.1 *Column c* identifies the pollution category assigned to each product in accordance with MARPOL Annex II, based on table 1 below (see MARPOL Annex II, appendix I).

Table 1 – Guidelines for the categorization of Noxious Liquid Substances

Rule	A1 Bio-accumulation	A2 Bio-degradation	B1 Acute toxicity	B2 Chronic toxicity	D3 Long-term health effects	E2 Effects on marine wildlife and on benthic habitats	Cat
1			≥ 5				**X**
2	≥ 4		4				
3		NR	4				
4	≥ 4	NR			CMRTNI[1]		
5			4				**Y**
6			3				
7			2				
8	≥ 4	NR		Not 0			
9				≥ 1			
10						Fp, F or S If not Inorganic	
11					CMRTNI[1]		
12	Any product not meeting the criteria of rules 1 to 11 and 13						**Z**
13	All products identified as: ≤ 2 in column A1; R in column A2; blank in column D3; not Fp, F or S (if not organic) in column E2; and 0 (zero) in all other columns of the GESAMP Hazard Profile						**OS**

21.4.4 *Column d* – Hazards

21.4.4.1 An "S" is assigned to *column d* if any of the safety criteria described in paragraphs 21.3.1.1 to 21.3.1.11 are met.

21.4.4.2 A "P" is assigned to *column d* if the product meets the criteria for assigning Ship Type 1 to 3 as defined by rules 1 to 14 in the table 2.

21.4.5 *Column e* – Ship Type

21.4.5.1 Assignment of Ship Types is carried out from both a pollution and safety perspective. The basic criteria for assigning Ship Types from a pollution perspective is carried out based on the GESAMP Hazard Profile, shown in table 2. An explanation of the details in the columns is provided in appendix I of MARPOL Annex II.

21.4.5.2 The following criteria are used to assign the Ship Type:

Ship Type 1:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE≤ 0.5 mg/L/4h (C3 = 4) and SVC/LC_{50} ≥ 20; and/or
Dermal LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 50 mg/kg (C2 = 4); and/or
WRI = 3; and/or
Auto-ignition temperature ≤ 65°C; and/or
Explosive range ≥ 50% v/v in air and the flashpoint < 23°C; and/or

[1] Applies if the D3 rating contains any of these letters or any combination thereof.

Rules 1 or 2 of the table 2 shown in 21.4.5.2 (below).

Ship Type 2:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 0.5 mg/L/4h (C3 = 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 20; or
Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE > 0.5 mg/L/4h – ≤ 2mg/L/4h (C3 = 3) and SVC/LC_{50} ≥ 2 (see note); and/or
Dermal LD_{50}/ATE > 50 mg/kg – ≤ 200 mg/kg (C2 = 3); and/or
WRI = 2; and/or
Auto-ignition temperature ≤ 200°C; and/or
Explosive range ≥ 40% v/v in air and the flashpoint < 23°C; and/or
Any product meeting the criteria of rules 3 to 10 in table 2.

Note: Products with a density >1025 kg/m^3 (sinkers) or a water solubility of >50% (dissolvers) that are assigned to Ship Type 2 based on the inhalation toxicity criteria, may be re-assigned to Ship Type 3.

Ship Type 3:
Any of the minimum safety or pollution criteria for bulk liquid cargoes subject to chapter 17 of the IBC Code not meeting the requirements for Ship Types 1 or 2 and not meeting rule 15 of table 2 shown in 21.4.5.2 (below).

Table 2 – Assignment of Ship Types based on the GESAMP Hazard Profile

Rule	A1	A2	B1	B2	D3	E2	Ship Type
1			≥ 5				**1**
2	≥ 4	NR	4		CMRTNI[2]		
3	≥ 4	NR			CMRTNI[2]		**2**
4			4				
5	≥ 4		3				
6		NR	3				
7				≥ 1			
8						Fp	
9					CMRTNI[2]	F	
10			≥ 2			S	
11	≥ 4						**3**
12		NR					
13			≥ 1				
14	All other category Y Substances						
15	All other category Z Substances All "Other Substances" (OS)						**NA**

21.4.6 *Column f* – Tank type

21.4.6.1 The tank type is assigned according to the following criteria:

Tank type 1G: Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 0.5 mg/L/4h (C3 = 4) and SVC/LC_{50} ≥ 1000; and/or
Dermal LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 50 mg/kg (C2 = 4); and/or;

[2] Applies if the D3 rating contains any of these letters or any combination thereof.

WRI=3; and/or
Auto-ignition temperature ≤ 65°C; and/or
Explosive range ≥ 40% v/v in air and the flashpoint < 23°C.
Based on expert judgement, tank type 1G may be required for specific products (e.g. for molten sulphur, hydrochloric acid)

Tank type 2G: Any of the minimum safety or pollution criteria for bulk liquid cargoes subject to chapter 17 or the IBC Code not meeting the requirements for tank type 1G.

21.4.7 *Column g* – Tank vents

21.4.7.1 The tank venting arrangements are assigned according to the following criteria:

Controlled: Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2, 3 or 4), unless in accordance with 21.7.12; and/or
Toxic to mammals by prolonged exposure (D3 = C, M, R, T, N, or I); and/or
Respiratory sensitizer (D3 = Sr, see also paragraph 21.7.4); and/or
Special carriage control needed; and/or
Flashpoint ≤ 60ºC; and
Corrosive to skin (≤ 4h exposure). (D1 = 3A, 3B, or 3C).

Open: Any of the minimum safety or pollution criteria for bulk liquid cargoes subject to chapter 17 or the IBC Code not meeting the requirements for controlled tank vents.

21.4.8 *Column h* – Tank environmental control

21.4.8.1 The tank environmental control conditions are assigned according to the following criteria:

Inert: Auto-ignition temperature ≤ 200°C; and/or
Reacts with air to cause a hazard; and/or
Explosive range ≥ 40% and the flashpoint < 23°C.
Dry: WRI > 1
Pad: Only applies to specific products identified on a case by case basis.
Vent: Only applies to specific products identified on a case by case basis.
No: Where the above criteria do not apply (inerting requirements may be required under SOLAS).

21.4.9 *Column i* – Electrical equipment

21.4.9.1 If the flashpoint of the product is ≤ 60ºC or the product is heated to within 15ºC of its flashpoint then the electrical equipment required are assigned according to the following criteria, otherwise "–" is assigned in column *i*' and *i*":

.1 ***Column i'* – Temperature class:**

T1 Auto-ignition temperature ≥ 450ºC
T2 Auto-ignition temperature ≥ 300ºC but < 450ºC
T3 Auto-ignition temperature ≥ 200ºC but < 300ºC
T4 Auto-ignition temperature ≥ 135ºC but < 200ºC
T5 Auto-ignition temperature ≥ 100ºC but < 135ºC
T6 Auto-ignition temperature ≥ 85ºC but < 100ºC

.2 ***Column i''* – Apparatus group:**

Apparatus group	MESG at 20°C (mm)	MIC ratio product/methane
IIA	> 0.90	> 0.80
IIB	> 0.50 to ≤ 0.90	> 0.45 to ≤ 0.80
IIC	≤ 0.50	≤ 0.45

.1 The tests shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures described in IEC 60079-1-1:2002 and IEC 79-3.

.2 For gases and vapours it is sufficient to make only one determination of either the Maximum Experimental Safe Gap (MESG) or the Minimum Igniting Current (MIC) provided that:

for Group IIA: the MESG > 0.90 mm or the MIC ratio > 0.80
for Group IIB: the MESG is > 0.50 mm and ≤ 0.90 mm; or the MIC ratio is > 0.50 and ≤ 0.80
for Group IIC: the MESG is ≤ 0.50 mm or the MIC ratio is ≤ 0.45

.3 It is necessary to determine both the MESG and the MIC ratio when:

.1 The MIC ratio determination only has been made, and the ratio is between 0.80 and 0.90, when an MESG determination will be required;

.2 The MIC ratio determination only has been made, and the ratio is between 0.45 and 0.50, when an MESG determination will be required; or

.3 The MESG only has been found, and is between 0.50 mm and 0.55 mm, when an MIC ratio determination will be required.

.3 ***Column i'''* Flashpoint:**

> 60°C	Yes
≤ 60°C	No
Non-flammable	NF

21.4.10 *Column j* – Gauging

21.4.10.1 The gauging equipment is assigned according to the following criteria:

Closed: Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3 or 4), unless in accordance with 21.7.12; and/or
Dermal LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 1000 mg/kg (C2 = 2, 3 or 4); and/or
Toxic to mammals by prolonged exposure (D3 = C, M, R, T, N, or I); and/or
Respiratory sensitizer (D3 = Sr, see also paragraph 21.7.4); and/or
Severely corrosive to skin (≤ 3 min exposure) (D1= 3C).

Restricted: Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE >2 - ≤10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2), unless in accordance with 21.7.12; and/or
Special carriage control indicates inerting required; and/or
Highly corrosive to skin (> 3 min - ≤1h exposure) (D1 = 3B); and/or
Flashpoint ≤ 60°C.

Open: Any of the minimum safety or pollution criteria for bulk liquid cargoes subject to chapter 17 or the IBC Code not meeting the requirements for closed or restricted gauging.

21.4.11 *Column k* – Vapour detection

21.4.11.1 The vapour detection equipment is assigned according to the following criteria:

Toxic (T): Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2, 3, or 4), unless in accordance with 21.7.12, and/or
Respiratory sensitizer (D3 = Sr, see also paragraph 21.7.4); and/or
Toxic to mammals by prolonged exposure (D3 = C, M, R, T, N, or I)

Flammable (F): Flashpoint ≤ 60°C

No (No): Where the above criteria do not apply

21.4.12 *Column l* – Fire protection equipment

21.4.12.1 The appropriate fire-fighting media are defined as being appropriate according to the following criteria related to the properties of the product:

Solubility > 10% (> 100000 mg/L)	A	Alcohol-resistant foam
Solubility ≤ 10% (≤ 100000 mg/L)	A	Alcohol-resistant foam; and/or
	B	Regular foam
WRI = 0	C	Water spray (generally used as a coolant and can be used with A and/or B providing that the WRI = 0)
WRI ≥1	D	Dry chemical
	No	No requirements under this Code. This applies where a product as identified as NF in column i'" (see paragraph 21.4.9.1.3).

Note: all appropriate media shall be listed.

21.4.13 *Column m* – Deleted

21.4.14 *Column n* – Emergency equipment

21.4.14.1 The requirement to have personnel emergency equipment on board is identified by "Yes" in *column n* according to the following criteria:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3 or 4); unless in accordance with 21.7.12 and/or
Respiratory sensitizer (D3 = Sr, see also paragraph 21.7.4); and/or
Severely corrosive to skin (≤ 3 min exposure) (D1 = 3C); and/or
WRI = 2

No: indicates that the above criteria do not apply.

21.5 *Column o* – Criteria for special requirements in chapter 15

21.5.1 The assignment of special requirements in *column o* shall normally follow clear criteria based on the data supplied in the reporting form. Where it is considered appropriate to deviate from such criteria, this shall be clearly documented in such a way that it can easily be retrieved on demand.

21.5.2 The criteria for making reference to the special requirements identified in chapters 15 and 16 are defined below with comments where relevant.

21.5.3 Paragraphs 15.2 to 15.10 and 15.20

21.5.3.1 Paragraphs 15.2 to 15.10 and 15.20 identify specific products by name with special carriage requirements that cannot be easily accommodated in any other way.

21.5.4 Paragraph 15.11 – Acids

21.5.4.1 Paragraph 15.11 applies to all acids unless they:

.1 are organic acids – when only paragraphs 15.11.2 to 15.11.4 and paragraphs 15.11.6 to 15.11.8 apply; or

.2 do not evolve hydrogen – when paragraph 15.11.5 need not apply.

21.5.5 Paragraph 15.12 – Toxic products

21.5.5.1 All of paragraph 15.12 is added to *column o* according to the following criteria:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3 or 4), unless in accordance with 21.7.12; and/or
the product is a respiratory sensitizer (D3 = Sr, see also paragraph 21.7.4); and/or
the product is toxic to mammals by prolonged exposure (D3 = C, M, R, T, N, or I).

21.5.5.2 Paragraphs 15.12.3 and 15.12.4 are added to *column o* according to the following criterion:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE > 2 - ≤ 10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2), unless in accordance with 21.7.12.

21.5.5.3 Paragraph 15.12.3.2 is added to *column o* according to the following criteria:

Dermal LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 1000 mg/kg (C2 = 2, 3, or 4); and/or
Oral LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 300 mg/kg (C1 = 2, 3, or 4).

21.5.6 Paragraph 15.13 – Cargoes protected by additives

21.5.6.1 The requirement to assign paragraph 15.13 to *column o* is based on the information related to the product's tendency to polymerize, decompose, oxidize or undergo other chemical changes which may cause a hazard under normal carriage conditions, but which would be prevented by the addition of appropriate additives.

21.5.7 Paragraph 15.14 – Cargoes with a vapour pressure greater than atmospheric at 37.8°C

21.5.7.1 The requirement to assign paragraph 15.14 to *column o* is based on the following criterion:

Boiling point ≤ 37.8°C

21.5.8 Paragraph 15.16 – Cargo contamination

21.5.8.1 Paragraph 15.16.1 is deleted.

21.5.8.2 Paragraph 15.16.2 is added to *column o* according to the following criterion:

WRI>1

21.5.9 Paragraph 15.17 – Increased ventilation requirements

21.5.9.1 Paragraph 15.17 shall be added to *column o* according to the following criteria:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE > 0.5 - ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3), unless in accordance with 21.7.12; and/or
Respiratory sensitizer (D3 = Sr, see also paragraph 21.7.4); and/or
Toxic to mammals by prolonged exposure (D3 = C, M, R, T, N, or I); and/or
Highly to severely corrosive to skin (≤ 1h exposure time) (D1 = 3B or 3C).

21.5.10 Paragraph 15.18 – Special cargo pump-room requirements

21.5.10.1 Paragraph 15.18 shall be added to *column o* according to the following criterion:
Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 0.5 mg/L/4h (C3 = 4), unless in accordance with 21.7.12

21.5.11 Paragraph 15.19 – Overflow control

21.5.11.1 Paragraph 15.19 shall be added to *column o* according to the following criteria:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3 or 4), unless in accordance with 21.7.12; and/or
Dermal LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 1000 mg/kg (C2 = 2, 3, or 4); and/or
Oral LD_{50}/ATE ≤ 300 mg/kg (C1 = 2, 3, or 4); and/or
Respiratory sensitizer (D3 = Sr, see also paragraph 21.7.4); and/or
Severely corrosive to skin (≤ 3 min exposure) (D1 = 3C); and/or
Auto-ignition temperature ≤ 200°C; and/or
Explosive range ≥ 40% v/v in air and flashpoint < 23°C; and/or
Classified as Ship Type 1 on pollution grounds.

21.5.11.2 Only paragraph 15.19.6 shall apply if the product has any of the following properties:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE > 2 mg/L/4h - ≤10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2), unless in accordance with 21.7.12; and/or
Dermal LD_{50}/ATE > 1000 mg/kg - ≤ 2000 mg/kg (C2 = 1); and/or
Oral LD_{50}/ATE > 300 mg/kg - ≤ 2000 mg/kg (C1 = 1); and/or
Skin sensitizer (D3=Ss); and/or
Highly corrosive to skin (> 3 min - ≤ 1h exposure) (D1 = 3B); and/or
Flashpoint ≤ 60ºC; and/or
Classified as Ship Type 2 on pollution grounds; and/or
Pollution category X or Y.

21.5.12 Paragraph 15.21 – Temperature sensors

21.5.12.1 Paragraph 15.21 is added to *column o* according to the heat sensitivity of the product. This requirement is related to pumps in cargo pump-rooms only.

21.6 *Column o* – Criteria for special requirements in chapter 16

21.6.1 Paragraphs 16.1 to 16.2.5 and 16.3 to 16.5

21.6.1.1 These apply to all cargoes and so are not referenced specifically in *column o.*

21.6.2 Paragraph 16.2.6

21.6.2.1 Paragraph 16.2.6 is added to *column o* for products, which meet the following criteria: Pollution Category X or Y and viscosity ≥ 50 mPa·s at 20ºC.

21.6.3 Paragraph 16.2.9

21.6.3.1 Paragraph 16.2.9 is added to *column o* for products, which meet the following criterion: Melting point ≥ 0ºC.

21.6.4 Paragraph 16.6 – Cargo not to be exposed to excessive heat

21.6.4.1 Paragraphs 16.6.2 to 16.6.4 are added to *column o* for products, which are identified as requiring temperature control during carriage.

21.6.5 Paragraph 16.2.7 – Persistent floaters

Paragraph 16.2.7 is added to *column o* for products which meet the following criteria: Pollution Category Y that are persistent floaters (E2 = Fp) with a viscosity greater than or equal to 50 mPa·s at 20ºC and/or with a melting point greater than or equal to 0ºC.

21.7 Definitions

21.7.1 Acute mammalian toxicity

LC_{50} is the concentration in air, LD_{50} is the amount (dose) of test substance, which causes mortality to 50% of a test species. ATE refers to a dose (concentration) range or extrapolated dose (concentration) leading to lethal effects in mammals, equivalent to an LC_{50} or LD_{50}.

21.7.1.1 Acutely toxic if swallowed

Oral toxicity (LD_{50}/ATE)		GESAMP Hazard Profile Rating C1
Hazard Level	**mg/kg**	
High	≤ 5	4
Moderately High	> 5 - ≤ 50	3
Moderate	> 50 - ≤ 300	2
Slight	> 300 - ≤ 2000	1
Negligible	> 2000	0

21.7.1.2 Acutely toxic in contact with skin

Dermal toxicity (LD_{50}/ATE)		GESAMP Hazard Profile Rating C2
Hazard Level	**mg/kg**	
High	≤ 50	4
Moderately high	> 50 - ≤ 200	3
Moderate	> 200 - ≤ 1000	2
Slight	> 1000 - ≤ 2000	1
Negligible	> 2000	0

21.7.1.3 Acutely toxic by inhalation

All inhalation toxicity data are assumed to be for vapours and not mists or sprays, unless otherwise indicated.

Inhalation toxicity (LC_{50}/ATE)		GESAMP Hazard Profile Rating C3
Hazard level	**mg/L/4h**	
High	≤ 0.5	4
Moderately high	> 0.5 - ≤ 2	3
Moderate	> 2 - ≤ 10	2
Slight	> 10 - ≤ 20	1
Negligible	> 20	0

21.7.2 Toxic to mammals by prolonged exposure

21.7.2.1 A product is classified as *toxic to mammals by prolonged exposure* if it meets any of the following criteria: it is known to be, or suspected of being carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic, neurotoxic, immunotoxic or exposure below the lethal dose is known to cause Specific Target Organ Toxicity.

21.7.2.2 Such effects may be identified from the GESAMP Hazard Profile of the product (D3 = C, M, R, T, N, or I) or other recognized sources of such information.

21.7.3 Skin sensitization

21.7.3.1 A product is classified as a *skin sensitizer:*

.1 if there is evidence in humans that the substance can induce sensitization by skin contact in a substantial number of persons; or

.2 where there are positive results from an appropriate test.

21.7.3.2 Such effects are identified in the GESAMP Hazard Profile for the product (D3 = Ss).

21.7.4 Respiratory sensitization

21.7.4.1 A product is classified as a *respiratory sensitizer:*

.1 if there is evidence in humans that the substance can induce specific respiratory hypersensitivity; and/or

.2 where there are positive results from an appropriate test; and/or

.3 where the product does not have a GESAMP Hazard Profile and is identified as a skin sensitizer and there is no evidence to show that it is not a respiratory sensitizer.

21.7.4.2 Such effects are identified in the GESAMP Hazard Profile for the product (D3 = Sr) or other recognized sources of such information, if no profile exists.

21.7.5 Corrosive to skin[3]

Hazard Level	Exposure time to cause full thickness necrosis of skin	GESAMP Hazard Profile Rating D1
Severely corrosive to skin	≤ 3 min	3C
Highly corrosive to skin	> 3 min - ≤ 1h	3B
Moderately corrosive to skin	> 1h - ≤ 4h	3A

Note: A rating of 3 or (3) in the D1 column of the GESAMP Hazard Profile without any additional letter notation (A, B or C), means that the severity of corrosivity has not been established. For such cases, a rating of 3 or (3) is understood to be equivalent to a rating of 3B for the purpose of assigning carriage requirements.

[3] Products that are corrosive to skin are also deemed to be corrosive by inhalation.

21.7.6 Water reactive substances

21.7.6.1 These are classified as follows:

Water Reactive Index (WRI)	Definition
3	Any chemical which is extremely reactive with water and produces large quantities of flammable, toxic or corrosive gas or aerosol
2	Any chemical which, in contact with water, may produce a toxic, flammable or corrosive gas or aerosol
1	Any chemical which, in contact with water, may generate heat or produce a non-toxic, non-flammable or non-corrosive gas
0	Any chemical which, in contact with water, would not undergo a reaction to justify a value of 1, 2 or 3

21.7.7 Air reactive substances

21.7.7.1 Air reactive substances are products that react with air to cause a potentially hazardous situation, e.g. the formation of peroxides that may cause an explosive reaction.

21.7.8 Electrical apparatus – Temperature class

(for products which either have a flashpoint of ≤ 60°C or are heated to within 15°C of their flashpoint)

21.7.8.1 The temperature class is defined by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) as:

> "The highest temperature attained under practical conditions of operation within the rating of the apparatus (and recognized overloads, if any, associated therewith) by any part of any surface, the exposure of which to an explosive atmosphere may involve a risk."

21.7.8.2 The temperature class of the electrical apparatus is assigned by selecting the Maximum Surface Temperature which is closest to, but less than, the product's auto-ignition temperature (see 21.4.9.1.1).

21.7.9 Electrical apparatus – Apparatus group

(for products with a flashpoint of ≤ 60°C)

21.7.9.1 This refers to intrinsically safe and associated electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres which the IEC divide into the following groups:

Group I: for mines susceptible to firedamp (not used by IMO); and

Group II: for applications in other industries – further subdivided according to its Maximum Experimental Safe Gap (MESG) and/or the Minimum Igniting Current (MIC) of the gas/vapour into groups IIA, IIB and IIC.

21.7.9.2 This property cannot be determined from other data associated with the product; it has to be either measured or assigned by assimilation with related products in a homologous series.

21.7.10 Special carriage control conditions

21.7.10.1 Special carriage control conditions refer to specific measures that need to be taken in order to prevent a hazardous reaction. They include:

.1 *Inhibition*: the addition of a compound (usually organic) that retards or stops an undesired chemical reaction such as corrosion, oxidation or polymerization;

.2 *Stabilization*: the addition of a substance (stabilizer) that tends to keep a compound, mixture or solution from changing its form or chemical nature. Such stabilizers may retard a reaction rate, preserve a chemical equilibrium, act as antioxidants, keep pigments and other components in emulsion form or prevent the particles in colloidal suspension from precipitating;

.3 *Inertion*: the addition of a gas (usually nitrogen) in the ullage space of a tank that prevents the formation of a flammable cargo/air mixture;

.4 *Temperature control:* the maintenance of a specific temperature range for the cargo in order to prevent a hazardous reaction or to keep the viscosity low enough to allow the product to be pumped; and

.5 *Padding and venting:* only applies to specific products identified on a case by case basis.

21.7.11 Flammable cargoes

21.7.11.1 A cargo is defined as flammable according to the following criteria:

IBC Code descriptor	Flashpoint (degrees Centigrade)
Highly flammable	< 23
Flammable	≤ 60 but ≥ 23

21.7.11.2 It should be noted that flashpoints of mixtures and aqueous solutions need to be measured unless all of the components are non-flammable.

21.7.11.3 It should be noted that the carriage of bulk liquid cargoes that have a flashpoint of ≤ 60°C are subject to other SOLAS regulations.

21.7.12 Application of the SVC/LC_{50} ratio method

21.7.12.1 If the vapour pressure and the molecular weight of a substance are known, an estimate of the maximum vapour concentration in a closed compartment (e.g. a tank) can be calculated. This is called the Saturated Vapour Concentration (SVC).

21.7.12.2 The hazard quotient SVC/LC_{50}[4] is a substance specific value for the velocity of a vapour for achieving a hazardous concentration when emerging from a liquid source (e.g. leak, spillage or tank ventilation), and can be used in the assignment of specific carriage requirements related to inhalation toxicity.

21.7.12.3 If a solid substance is transported in an aqueous solution, the vapour pressure[5] of this solid rather than that of water may be used in the calculation of the SVC/LC_{50} ratio.

21.7.12.4 Application of the SVC/LC_{50} ratio for assigning Ship Type and Tank type

21.7.12.4.1 For the assignment of Ship Type and tank type, as set out in paragraph 21.4.5 and 21.4.6, the application of the SVC/LC_{50} ratio method is optional. Should this method be used, the vapour pressure at 20°C shall be used when calculating the SVC/LC_{50} ratio.

21.7.12.4.2 The SVC mg/L of a substance should be calculated as follows:

$$SVC(mg/L) = \left(\frac{Vapour\ pressure\ @\ 20^0\ C\ (Pa)}{101300\ (Pa)} \quad x\,10^6 \right) x \frac{M_w \left(g/mol \right)}{24(L/mol) x\, 1000}$$

where M_W is the molecular weight of the substance.

21.7.12.4.3 The SVC/LC_{50} ratio should be calculated as follows:

$$SVC/LC_{50} = \frac{SVC\,(mg/L)}{LC_{50} mg/L/4h}$$

21.7.12.5 Application of the SVC/LC_{50} ratio for assigning carriage requirements

21.7.12.5.1 For the carriage requirements listed in 21.7.12.5.5, the application of the SVC/LC_{50} ratio method is optional. If the SVC/LC_{50} ratio method is used in the assignment of these carriage requirements, the vapour pressure at 40°C shall be used when calculating the SVC/LC_{50} ratio. If the carriage temperature is higher than 40°C, then the SVC/LC_{50} ratio should be calculated at that temperature.

21.7.12.5.2 The SVC (mg/l) of a substance should be calculated as follows:

$$SVC(mg/L) = \left(\frac{Vapour\ pressure @\ 40^0\ C\ (Pa)}{101300 (Pa)} \quad x\,10^6 \right) x \frac{M_w \left(g/mol \right)}{26\ (L/mol) x\, 1000}$$

where M_W is the molecular weight of the substance.

21.7.12.5.3 The SVC/LC_{50} ratio should be calculated as follows:

$$SVC/LC_{50} = \frac{SVC\,(mg/L)}{LC_{50} mg/L/4h}$$

[4] ATE values can be considered as equivalent to LC_{50} values. See paragraph 21.7.1.

[5] If this data is not available, an estimate may be used.

21.7.12.5.4 The SVC (mg/L) formula described in 21.7.12.5.2 is standardized for calculations at 40°C. When using the vapour pressure at higher temperatures in the calculations, the formula must be amended accordingly.

21.7.12.5.5 For the following carriage requirements, the SVC/LC_{50} ratio method, calculated at 40°C or higher, may be used as an alternative to the acute inhalation toxicity criteria given in paragraphs 21.4 and 21.5:

.1 ***Column g* – Tank vents**

Assignment of controlled venting is not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2, 3, or 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2

.2 ***Column j* – Gauging**

Closed gauging is not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3 or 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2 but restricted gauging is required.

Restricted gauging is not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE > 2 - ≤ 10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2

.3 ***Column k* – Vapour detection**

Assignment of toxic vapour detection is not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2, 3, or 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2

.4 ***Column n* – Emergency Equipment**

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3 or 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2

.5 ***Column o* – Special requirements in chapter 15**

15.12.1 and 15.12.2 are not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3 or 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2

15.12.3 and 15.12.4 are not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE >2 - ≤ 10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2

15.17 is not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 0.5 mg/L/4h (C3 = 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2

15.18 is not required based on the inhalation hazard only if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 0.5 mg/L/4h (C3 = 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2

15.19 is not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE ≤ 2 mg/L/4h (C3 = 3 or 4) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2, but 15.19.6 applies

15.19.6 is not required based on the inhalation hazard only, if:

Inhalation LC_{50}/ATE > 2 - ≤ 10 mg/L/4h (C3 = 2) and SVC/LC_{50} < 0.2"

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ANNEX 8

RESOLUTION MEPC.319(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF SHIPS CARRYING DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK (BCH CODE)

(Special, operational and minimum requirements)

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO resolution MEPC.20 (22) by which it adopted *The Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk* ("the BCH Code"), and resolution MEPC.16(22) by which the BCH Code has become mandatory under Annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto (MARPOL),

RECALLING FURTHER article 16 of MARPOL and regulation 1.4 of MARPOL Annex II concerning the procedure for amending the BCH Code,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, proposed amendments to the BCH Code concerning special, operational and minimum requirements,

1 ADOPTS, in accordance with article 16(2)(d) of MARPOL, amendments to the BCH Code, the text of which is set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 DETERMINES, in accordance with article 16(2)(f)(iii) of MARPOL, that the amendments to the BCH Code shall be deemed to have been accepted on 1 July 2020 unless, prior to that date, not less than one third of the Parties or Parties, the combined merchant fleets of which constitute not less than 50% of the gross tonnage of the world's merchant fleet, have communicated to the Organization their objection to the amendments;

3 INVITES the Parties to note that, in accordance with article 16(2)(g)(ii) of MARPOL, the amendments to the BCH Code shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 upon their acceptance in accordance with paragraph 2 above;

4 INVITES ALSO the Maritime Safety Committee to note this resolution and take action as appropriate;

5 REQUESTS the Secretary-General, for the purposes of article 16(2)(e) of MARPOL, to transmit certified copies of the present resolution and the text of the amendments to the BCH Code contained in the annex, to all Parties to MARPOL;

6 REQUESTS ALSO the Secretary-General to transmit copies of the present resolution and its annex to the Members of the Organization which are not Parties to MARPOL.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE CODE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF SHIPS CARRYING DANGEROUS CHEMICALS IN BULK (BCH CODE)

Chapter IV

Special requirements

1 A new section 4.24 is inserted after existing section 4.23 as follows:

"**4.24 Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) detection equipment for bulk liquids**

Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S) detection equipment shall be provided on board ships carrying bulk liquids prone to H_2S formation. It should be noted that scavengers and biocides, when used, may not be 100% effective in controlling the formation of H_2S. Toxic vapour detection instruments complying with the requirement in 3.11.1 of the Code for testing for H_2S may be used to satisfy this requirement."

Chapter V

Operational requirements

2 Paragraph 5.2.7 is replaced by the following:

"5.2.7 Where *column m* in the table of chapter VI of this Code refers to this paragraph, the cargo is subject to the prewash requirements in regulation 13.7.1.4 of Annex II of MARPOL."

Chapter VI

Summary of minimum requirements

IBC/BCH Codes cross-references to the requirements

3 The following cross-references are added under section Special requirements (*column o*):

"15.15 4.24
16.2.7 5.2.7"

ANNEX 14

RESOLUTION MEPC.320(74)
(adopted 17 May 2019)

2019 GUIDELINES FOR CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 0.50% SULPHUR LIMIT UNDER MARPOL ANNEX VI

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING Article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO that, at its fifty-eighth session, the Committee adopted, by resolution MEPC.176(58), a revised MARPOL Annex VI which significantly strengthens the emission limits for sulphur oxides (SO_X),

RECALLING FURTHER that, at its seventieth session, the Committee adopted, resolution MEPC.280(70), *Effective date of implementation of the fuel oil standard in regulation 14.1.3 of MARPOL Annex VI*, confirming "1 January 2020" as the effective date of implementation for ships to comply with global 0.50% m/m sulphur content of fuel oil requirement,

NOTING ALSO that, at its seventy-third session, the Committee approved circular MEPC.1/Circ.878 on the *Guidance on the development of a ship implementation plan for the consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI*,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, draft 2019 Guidelines for consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI, prepared by the Sub-Committee on Pollution Prevention and Response, at its sixth session,

1 ADOPTS the *2019 Guidelines for consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI*, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 REQUESTS Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring these Guidelines to the attention of shipowners, ship operators, fuel oil suppliers and any other interested groups;

3 AGREES to keep these Guidelines under review in the light of experience gained with their application.

ANNEX

2019 GUIDELINES FOR CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 0.50% SULPHUR LIMIT UNDER MARPOL ANNEX VI

1 Introduction

1.1 Objective

1.1.1 The purpose of these Guidelines is to ensure consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI. These Guidelines are intended for use by Administrations, port States, shipowners, shipbuilders and fuel oil suppliers, as appropriate.

1.2 Definitions

1.2.1 For the purpose of these Guidelines, the definitions in MARPOL Annex VI apply.

1.2.2 The following definitions of fuel oils are used, as applicable:

.1 Distillate marine fuels (DM) are as specified in ISO 8217:2017[1] (e.g. DMA, DMB, DMX, DMZ);

.2 Residual marine fuels (RM) are as specified in ISO 8217:2017[1] (e.g. RMD 80, RMG 380);

.3 Ultra-low sulphur fuel oil (ULSFO) are as specified in ISO 8217:2017[1] (e.g. maximum 0.10% S ULSFO-DM, maximum 0.10% S ULSFO-RM);

.4 Very low sulphur fuel oil (VLSFO) (e.g. maximum 0.50% S VLSFO-DM, maximum 0.50% S VLSFO-RM); and

.5 High sulphur heavy fuel oil (HSHFO) exceeding 0.50% S.

2 Ship implementation planning for 2020

2.1 MEPC 70 agreed to "1 January 2020" as the effective date of implementation for ships to comply with the 0.50% m/m fuel oil sulphur content limit requirement and adopted resolution MEPC.280(70) on the *Effective date of implementation of the fuel oil standard in regulation 14.1.3 of MARPOL Annex VI*[2].

2.2 In this context, MEPC 73 agreed that Administrations should encourage ships flying their flag to develop implementation plans, outlining how the ship may prepare in order to comply with the required sulphur content limit of 0.50% by 1 January 2020. The plan should be complemented with a record of actions taken by the ships in order to be compliant by the applicable date.

2.3 MEPC 73, recognizing the need for guidance to support the consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI, approved MEPC.1/Circ.878 on the *Guidance on the development of a ship implementation plan for the consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI*.

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1 The latest edition of the ISO standard is recommended.

2 Regulation 14.1.3 of MARPOL Annex VI, was amended by resolution MEPC.305(73).

3 Impact on fuel and machinery systems

3.0.1 The experiences and lessons learned from the transition to the 0.10% m/m SO_X-ECA limit indicated that current ship machinery operations should be sufficiently capable of addressing the concerns regarding combustion of the new 0.50% m/m limit fuel oils.

3.0.2 Currently most of the marine diesel engines and boilers on ships operating outside Emission Control Areas (ECAs) are optimized to operate on heavy fuel oil. From 2020 ships are required to use fuel oils with a sulphur content of 0.50% m/m or lower, unless fitted with an approved equivalent means of compliance.

3.1 Distillate fuels

3.1.1 A major challenge with distillate fuels is low viscosity. Low viscosity may cause internal leakages in diesel engines, boilers and pumps. Internal leakages in fuel injection system may result in reduced fuel pressure to the engine, which may have consequences for the engine performance (e.g. starting of the engine). Equipment makers recommendations should be taken into account, and adequate testing, maintenance and possible installation of coolers, etc. may be performed.

3.1.2 Cold Filter Plugging Points (CFPP) and Cloud Points (CP) as well as the Pour Point (PP) for distillate fuels need to be considered in light of the ship's intended operating area and ambient temperatures.

3.1.3 These issues are critical concerns as they can result in the formation and accumulation of wax sediment, which can cause costly and avoidable maintenance. In the worst-case scenario, sediment can cause engine fuel starvation and power loss.

3.1.4 ISO 8217:2017[3] limits the cold flow properties of a fuel through setting a limit on the PP. However, given that wax crystals form at temperatures above the PP, fuels that meet the specification in terms of PP can still be challenging to operations in colder operating regions, as the wax particles can rapidly block filters, potentially plugging them completely. For cold weather, additional cold flow properties, CFPP and CP, should be reported by the supplier when the receiving ship has ordered distillate fuel for cold weather operations, a requirement that is specified in ISO 8217:2017[3].

3.1.5 Since the residual fuels are usually heated and distillate fuels are not heated, particular attention needs to be given to the cold flow properties of distillates. Cold flow property challenges can be managed by heating the fuel. CIMAC has issued "01 2015 CIMAC Guideline Cold flow properties of marine fuel oils"[4].

3.1.6 Fuel temperature should be kept approximately 10°C above the PP in order to avoid any risk of solidification, however this may not reduce the risk of filter blocking in case of high CFPP and CP.

3.1.7 It is good practice to review the possibilities of heating arrangements for distillate fuels on board. This is usually very limited, as it is not standard practice to have heating arrangements in distillate storage, settling or service tanks. Transfer arrangements may be adapted to pass through a residual fuel oil heat exchanger should the need arise.

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[3] The latest edition of the ISO standard is recommended.

[4] https://www.cimac.com/cms/upload/workinggroups/WG7/CIMAC_WG7_2015_01_Guideline_Cold__Flow_Properties_Marine_Fuel_Oils_final.pdf

3.1.8 Knowing the fuel properties before bunkering will assist in taking the necessary precautions where and when necessary. If the ship is heading towards colder climates and the cold flow properties are inferior, the fuel may be:

.1 either used before entering cold regions, or

.2 used with suitable heating arrangement, as mentioned above.

3.1.9 If the approach of applying heat is being followed it should be ensured that the fuel is not overheated resulting in the viscosity dropping below the minimum recommendation of 2 cSt at any point in the fuel system, including the engine inlet. In order to reduce this risk, heating should be limited to max 40°C.

3.2 Distillate fuel with FAME content

3.2.1 Increased demand for Distillate fuels may result in more land-based products making their way into the marine supply pool, some of these fuels (e.g. biodiesel) may contain Fatty Acid Methyl Ester (FAME).

3.2.2 There are various technical challenges associated with use of fuel having FAME content, e.g. potential oxidation of biodiesel, its biodegradable nature, etc. with adverse implications, limitations in storage life, etc. It also needs to be tested for stability.

3.2.3 The ISO 8217:2017[3] standard includes a maximum FAME content of 7.0% by volume for DFA/DFZ/DFB fuel oil grades since some ports may offer automotive diesel fuel as the only fuel available, which contains FAME and could violate the fuel flashpoint requirements addressed in SOLAS chapter II-2. The maximum 7.0% (v/v) has been chosen as this aligns with the concentrations allowed in some of the countries applying environmental regulations.

3.2.4 Manufacturers of engines and equipment like oily water separators, overboard discharge monitors, filters, coalescers, etc. need to be consulted to confirm the ability of engines and equipment to handle biodiesel blends of up to B7 (i.e. 7.0% v/v).

3.2.5 It is recommended to avoid using such biodiesel blend fuels for lifeboat engines, emergency generators, fire pumps, etc. where it is stored in isolated individual unit fuel tanks and subjected to conditions for accelerated degradation.

3.2.6 CIMAC has provided a Guideline for Shipowners and Operators on Managing Distillate Fuels up to 7.0% v/v Fame (Biodiesel).[5]

3.3 Residual fuels

3.3.1 Stability and compatibility

3.3.1.1 It is essential to distinguish between "Fuel stability" within a single batch of fuel and "Fuel compatibility" between different fuel batches.

3.3.1.2 Regarding stability: the fuel shall be stable and homogeneous at delivery and it is the responsibility of the fuel oil blenders and suppliers to ensure this.

[5] https://www.cimac.com/cms/upload/workinggroups/WG7/CIMAC_WG7_Guideline_for_Ship_Owners_and_Operators_on_Managing_Distillate_Fuels_May_2013.pdf

3.3.1.3 A wide range of blends of refined products will be used to make the new 0.50% sulphur fuels, and the stability and compatibility of the blends will be an important concern for shipowners/operators. Unstable fuels can separate on their own and incompatible ones can do so when mixed in a single bunker tank, forming sludge that can block filters and ultimately cause engine failures.

3.3.1.4 It is recommended that ships have a commingling procedure. The procedure should primarily aim to ensure new bunkers are loaded into empty tanks to the extent possible. In the event that a ship finds itself possibly having to commingle a new bunker with bunkers already on board, then it is important that the ship determines the compatibility between the two said bunkers before comingling.

3.3.1.5 The reference test method shall be the total potential sediment test in accordance with ISO 10307-2:2009.

3.3.2 Catalytic fines (cat fines)

3.3.2.1 Cat fines are a by-product of refining and consist of small particles of metal that are deliberately introduced as catalysts to "crack" the fuel oil. Unless reduced by purification, cat fines will become embedded in engine parts and cause serious and rapid engine damage. Reference should be made to engine manufacturer's guidance with respect to managing cat fines.

3.4 Key technical considerations for shipowners and operators

3.4.1 Ship tank configuration and fuel system – the viscosity of most of these blended residual fuels is such that they cannot be used in distillate fuel-only systems and machinery, as they require heating for cleaning and combustion. A fully segregated fuel system for both distillate fuels and these new fuels is recommended.

3.4.2 Tank cleaning is recommended when using a residual fuel tank for storing these new fuels. This is to prevent sludge that has built up in these tanks from entering the fuel system. Further information on tank cleaning is set out in appendix 3 of MEPC.1/Circ.878 on *Guidance on the development of a ship implementation plan for the consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI*.

3.4.3 Heating requirements – due to the cold flow properties of most of these new fuels, permanent heating of the fuel may be necessary to minimize the risk of wax formation, also in storage. This is especially important in colder regions.

3.4.4 Fuel treatment system – Some of these new fuels may contain cat fines and/or sediments and therefore need onboard cleaning. Separator temperature and settings should be adjusted to the fuels' viscosity and density. Please refer to recommendations from OEM and fuel supplier.

3.4.5 Considering that many of these new fuels have lower viscosities compared to conventional residual fuels, care should be taken to ensure no overheating occurs.

3.5 ISO Standard for residual fuels

3.5.1 The bunker market uses ISO 8217:2017[6] specifications to ensure that the properties of the fuels it delivers conform to a standard that mean they comply with MARPOL Annex VI.

[6] The latest edition of the ISO standard is recommended.

3.5.2 The existing ISO 8217:2017[6] specification for marine fuels takes into consideration the diverse nature of marine fuels and incorporates a number of categories of distillate or residual fuels, even though not all categories may be available in every supply location it covers all marine petroleum fuel oils used today as well as the 0.50% Sulphur fuels of 2020. The General requirements, in the ISO 8217:2017[6] specification for marine fuels and characteristics, included in table 1 and 2 of ISO 8217:2017[6] identified safety, performance and environmental concerns and further takes into consideration the onboard handling requirements, including storage, cleaning and combustion aspects of all fuel oils used today and the anticipated fuel blends of 2020, irrespective of the sulphur content of the fuel oils.

3.5.3 It is important that any new standards address and do not preclude the use of renewable and alternative non-fossil crude derived products, so long as they comply with the chemical properties specified for these fuel oils.

3.6 Cylinder lubrication

3.6.1 The choice of cylinder lubricating oils will often follow the fuel type in use. Therefore, when changing to VLSFO operation from RM operation the choice of appropriate cylinder lubricating oil should be considered in accordance with the recommendations of the engine manufacturer.

4 Verification issues and control mechanism and actions

4.1 Survey and certification by Administrations

4.1.1 When undertaking a survey in accordance with regulation 5 of MARPOL Annex VI, the Administration should conduct a survey of a ship to verify that the ship complies with the provisions to implement the 0.50% sulphur limit. In particular, the Administration should check whether the ship carries compliant fuel oils for use, based on the Bunker Delivery Note (BDN) on board, any other document or fuel oil samples as appropriate consistent with the provisions of regulation 18 of MARPOL Annex VI. If carriage of HSHFO for use is identified, the Administration should check whether regulation 3.2, regulation 4 of MARPOL Annex VI are applied to the ship, or if the ship encountered a fuel availability problem and is operating pursuant to regulation 18.2 of MARPOL Annex VI.

4.1.2 When an Administration decides to analyse a fuel oil sample to determine compliance with the sulphur limits in regulation 14.1 or 14.4, the final analysis should be carried out in accordance with ISO 8754:2003 by a laboratory that is accredited for the purpose of conducting the test in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 or an equivalent standard. The test results should be in accordance with ISO 8754 reporting protocol, meaning a tested value at or above 0.10% sulphur should be reported with no more than two decimal places.

4.1.3 According to regulation 11.4 of MARPOL Annex VI, the Administration shall investigate any report of an alleged violation and thereafter promptly inform the Party which made the report, as well as the Organization, of the action taken. When informing the Organization, the MARPOL Annex VI GISIS module should be used.

4.2 Control measures by port States

4.2.1 Port States should take appropriate measures to ensure compliance with the 0.50% of sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI, in line with the regulation 10 of MARPOL Annex VI and the *2019 Guidelines for port State control under MARPOL Annex VI* (resolution MEPC.[…](74)) (2019 PSC Guidelines). Specifically, the port State should conduct initial inspections based on documents and other possible materials, including remote sensing and portable devices. Given "clear grounds" to conduct a more detailed inspection, the port State may conduct sample analysis and other detailed inspections to verify compliance to the regulation, as appropriate.

4.2.2 Regulation 18.2.3 of MARPOL Annex VI requires a Party to take into account all relevant circumstances and the evidence presented to determine the action to take, including not taking control measures. Administrations and port State control authorities may take into account the implementation plan when verifying compliance with the 0.50% sulphur limit requirement.

4.2.3 Inspections based on documents and other possible targeting measurements

4.2.3.1 During the port State control and other enforcement activities, the port State should investigate whether a ship carries either compliant fuel oils or HSHFOs for use, based on the documents listed in paragraph 2.1.2 of the 2019 PSC Guidelines additionally records required to demonstrate compliance should also then be viewed. Results from remote sensing could be used to trigger inspections and portable devices could be used during the initial inspections, as appropriate. Remote sensing and portable devices are, however, of indicative nature and should not be regarded as the evidence of non-compliance but may be considered clear grounds for expanding the inspection.

4.2.3.2 Port state should determine if regulations 3.2, 4 or 18.2.3 apply together with retained bunker delivery notes and IAPP Certificate when considering the status of any HSHFO being carried for use on board.

4.2.4 Fuel oil sample analysis

4.2.4.1 When the port State identifies clear grounds of suspected non-compliance of a ship based on initial inspections, the port State may require samples of fuel oils to be analysed. The samples to be analysed may be either the representative samples provided with BDN in accordance with regulation 18.8.2, MARPOL delivered samples or samples from designated sampling points in accordance with the *2019 Guidelines for onboard sampling for the verification of the sulphur content of the fuel oil used on board ships* (MEPC.1/Circ.864/Rev.1) (in-use fuel oil samples) or other samples obtained by the port State.

4.2.4.2 Where the MARPOL delivered sample is taken from the ship a receipt should be provided to the ship. The outcome of the analysis undertaken with appendix VI of MARPOL Annex VI should be advised to the ship for its records.

4.2.4.3 In detecting suspected non-compliance, the sample analysis should be conducted in a uniform and reliable manner as described in paragraph 4.1.2. The verification procedure for MARPOL delivered samples should be in accordance with appendix VI[7] of MARPOL Annex VI. For other samples taken on board the ship, the in-use and onboard sample, the sample should

[7] Amendments to MARPOL VI, Appendix VI, *Verification procedures for a MARPOL Annex VI fuel oil sample (regulation 18.8.2 or regulation 14.8)*, expected to be adopted in Spring 2020 and set out in annex 13 to document MEPC 74/18/Add.1.

be deemed to meet the requirements provided the test result from the laboratory does not exceed the specification limit +0.59R (where R is the reproducibility of the test method) and no further testing is necessary.

4.2.4.4 Notwithstanding the above process, all possible efforts should be made to avoid a ship being unduly detained or delayed. In particular, sample analysis of fuel oils should not unduly delay the operation, movement or departure of the ship.

4.2.4.5 If a non-compliance is established, consistent with regulation 18.2.3 the port State may prevent the ship from sailing until the ship takes any suitable measures to achieve compliance which may include de-bunkering all non-compliant fuel oil. In addition, the port State should report the information of the ship using or carrying for use non-compliant fuel oil to the Administration of the ship and inform the Party or non-Party under whose jurisdiction a bunker delivery note was issued of cases of delivery of non-compliant fuel oil, giving all relevant information. Upon receiving the information, the Party detecting the deficiency should report the information to the MARPOL Annex VI GISIS module in accordance with paragraph 3.4 of these Guidelines.

4.2.4.6 The Parties (the port and flag States); however, may permit, with the agreement of the destination port authority, a single voyage for bunkering of compliant fuel oil for the ship, in accordance with regulation 18.2.4 of MARPOL Annex VI. The single voyage should be one way and minimum for bunkering, and the ship proceeds directly to the nearest bunkering facility appropriate to the ship. In the case that the parties permit a single voyage of a ship, the port State should confirm that the Administration of the ship has advised the authority at the destination port of the approval for a single voyage including information on the ship granted with the approval and the certified record of analysis of the sample as the evidence. Once confirmation has been provided the port State should permit the ship to sail as agreed.

4.2.4.7 If the port State is made aware that a ship is carrying non-compliant fuel oil, which is not for use through an equivalent method under regulation 4 or a permit under regulation 3.2 of MARPOL Annex VI, the port State should take action to confirm the fuel is not being used. Action to confirm should include but is not limited to the examination of the oil record book and the record of tank soundings. Where necessary the port State may require tank soundings to be undertaken during the inspection. Where it is determined that the fuel has been used the control action in paragraph 4.2.4.5 should be applied.

4.2.5 Other open-sea compliance monitoring tools:

.1 fuel oil changeover calculator;

.2 data collection system for fuel oil consumption of ships (resolution MEPC.278(70)); and

.3 continuous SO_X monitoring.

4.3 Control on fuel oil suppliers

4.3.1 Designated authorities should, if deemed necessary, take a sample and test fuel oils from bunker barges or shore bunker terminals. Sampling of fuel oils in bunker barges or shore bunker terminals can be taken and tested in the same manner that the MARPOL delivered fuel oils are tested by the PSC. All possible efforts should be made to avoid a ship being unduly detained or delayed. If a sample is analysed, sample analysis of fuel oils should not unduly delay the operation, movement or departure of the ship.

4.3.2 If non-compliance, such as issuance of an incorrect BDN or a BDN without measurement of sulphur content, was found, the designated authorities should take appropriate corrective measures against the non-compliant supplier. In such case, the designated authorities should inform the Organization for transmission to the Member States of the non-compliant supplier, in accordance with the regulation 18.9.6 of MARPOL Annex VI and paragraph 4.4 of these Guidelines.

4.4 Information sharing related to non-compliances under MARPOL Annex VI

4.4.1 When a Party finds a non-compliance of a ship or a fuel oil supplier, the information of the non-compliance should be reported to the MARPOL Annex VI GISIS module (regulation 11.4).

4.4.2 Publication of information on non-compliant ships/fuel oil suppliers or a reporting scheme to IMO to be registered on centralized information platforms are proposed as elements of an effective enforcement strategy. Various PSC regimes have successfully used the publishing of information related to substandard ships/fuel suppliers as a deterrent to non-compliance. Port States also need to report detentions of ships to IMO which may affect the future PSC targeting of the ship. The IMO GISIS database already makes available certain information related to non-compliances with the MARPOL Annex VI regulations.

5 Fuel oil non-availability

5.1 Guidance and information sharing on fuel oil non-availability

5.1.1 Regulation 18.2.1 of MARPOL Annex VI provides that in the event compliant fuel oil cannot be obtained, a Party to MARPOL Annex VI can request evidence outlining the attempts made to obtain the compliant fuel oil, including attempts made to local alternative sources. Regulations 18.2.4 and 18.2.5 then require that the ship notifies its Administration and the competent authority of the port of destination on the inability to obtain compliant fuel oil, with the Party to notify IMO of the non-availability. This notification is commonly referred to as a Fuel Oil Non-Availability Report (FONAR).

5.1.2 Guidance on consistent evidence

5.1.3 Regulation 18.2.1.2 of MARPOL Annex VI requires that evidence be provided to support a claim that all efforts were made to obtain compliant fuel oil. In this regard, a Party may develop more detailed guidance for the consistent use and acceptance of these reports, including what evidence is needed to accompany a report to ensure that port States are applying the provisions under regulation 18.2.3, consistently.

5.1.4 Should a ship, despite its best effort to obtain compliant fuel oil, be unable to do so, the master/company must:

.1 present a record of actions taken to attempt to bunker correct fuel oil and provide evidence of an attempt to purchase compliant fuel oil in accordance with its voyage plan and, if it was not made available where planned, that attempts were made to locate alternative sources for such fuel oil and that despite best efforts to obtain compliant fuel oil, no such fuel oil was made available for purchase; and

.2 best efforts to procure compliant fuel oil include, but are not limited to, investigating alternate sources of fuel oil prior to commencing the voyage. If, despite best efforts, it was not possible to procure compliant fuel oil, the

master/Company must immediately notify the port State Administration in the port of arrival and the flag Administration (regulation 18.2.4 of MARPOL Annex VI).

5.1.5 In order to minimize disruption to commerce and avoid delays, the master/company should submit a FONAR as soon as it is determined or becomes aware that it will not be able to procure and use compliant fuel oil.

5.1.6 Investigating non-availability

5.1.7 A Party should investigate the reports of non-availability. This process is important to ensure a consistent supply of compliant fuel to industry, as well as prevent incentives for ships to use ports where it is known that compliant fuel is not available on an ongoing basis. Critical to this process will be the sharing of information between Member States on reported compliant fuel oil supply issues.

5.1.8 Regulation 18.2.5 of MARPOL Annex VI provides that a Party to MARPOL Annex VI notify the Organization when a ship has presented evidence of the non-availability of compliant fuel oil in a port or at their terminal. For this purpose, MARPOL Annex VI GISIS module provides the platform for Parties to upload such notifications.

5.1.9 Regulation 18.1 of MARPOL Annex VI provides that each Party take all reasonable steps to promote the availability of above compliant fuel oil and inform the Organization through MARPOL Annex VI GISIS module of the availability of compliant fuel oils in its ports and terminals.

5.1.10 Port State control authority may contact the submitter (and/or shipowner or operator), including in the event of an incomplete submission, and request additional information, or to pursue an enforcement action such as a Notice of Violation.

5.2 Standard format for reporting fuel oil non-availability

5.2.1 For ships which are unable to purchase fuel oil meeting the requirements of regulations 14.1 or 14.4 of MARPOL Annex VI, the standard format for reporting fuel oil non-availability is set out in appendix 1 to this document, pursuant to regulation 18.2.4 of MARPOL Annex VI.

6 Possible safety implications relating to fuel oils meeting the 0.50% m/m sulphur limit

6.1 MEPC 73 (October 2018) approved MEPC.1/Circ.878 on *Guidance on the development of a ship implementation plan for the consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI* (hereafter the "Ship Implementation Plan Guidance") addresses some safety issues identified with regard to 0.50% maximum sulphur fuel oil, in particular through the section on risk assessment (section 1 of the Ship Implementation Plan Guidance) and additional guidance provided on impact on machinery systems and tank cleaning (appendix 2 and appendix 3 of the Ship Implementation Plan Guidance, respectively).

6.2 Identified potential safety implications include, but are not limited to, the following:

.1 stability of blended fuel oil;

.2 compatibility, including new tests and metrics appropriate for future fuels;

.3 cold flow properties;

.4 acid number;

.5 flash point;

.6 ignition and combustion quality;

.7 cat fines;

.8 low viscosity; and

.9 unusual components.

6.3 Additional technical information and a review, displayed in tabular format, of the possible potential safety implications is set out in appendix 2.

6.4 Reference should also be made to general industry guidance on potential safety and operational issues related to the supply and use of 0.50% maximum sulphur fuels[8].

[8] ICS, ASA and ECSA Guidance to shipping companies and crews on preparing for compliance with the 2020 global sulphur limit can be accessed at the following link: http://www.ics-shipping.org/free-resources/2020-sulphur-compliance

APPENDIX 1

FUEL OIL NON-AVAILABILITY REPORT (FONAR)

Note:

1 This report is to be sent to the flag Administration and to the competent authorities in the relevant port(s) of destination in accordance with regulation 18.2.4 of MARPOL Annex VI. The report shall be sent as soon as it is determined that the ship/operator will be unable to procure compliant fuel oil and preferably before the ship leaves the port/terminal where compliant fuel cannot be obtained. A copy of the FONAR should be kept on board for inspection for at least 36 months.

2 This report should be used to provide evidence if a ship is unable to obtain fuel oil compliant with the provisions stipulated in regulations 14.1 or 14.4 of MARPOL Annex VI.

3 Before filing a FONAR, the following should be observed by the ship/operator:

3.1 A fuel oil non-availability report is not an exemption. According to regulation 18.2 of MARPOL Annex VI, it is the responsibility of the Party of the destination port, through its competent authority, to scrutinize the information provided and take action, as appropriate.

3.2 In the case of insufficiently supported and/or repeated claims of non-availability, the Party may require additional documentation and substantiation of fuel oil non-availability claims. The ship/operator may also be subject to more extensive inspections or examinations while in port.

3.3 Ships/operators are expected to take into account logistical conditions and/or terminal/port policies when planning bunkering, including but not limited to having to change berth or anchor within a port or terminal in order to obtain compliant fuel.

3.4 Ships/operators are expected to prepare as far as reasonably practicable to be able to operate on compliant fuel oils. This could include, but is not limited to, fuel oils with different viscosity and different sulphur content not exceeding regulatory requirements (requiring different lube oils) as well as requiring heating and/or other treatment on board.

1 Particulars of ship

1.1 Name of ship: _____
1.2 IMO number: _____
1.3 Flag: _____
1.4 (if other relevant registration number is available, enter here): _____

2 Description of ship's voyage plan

2.1 Provide a description of the ship's voyage plan in place at the time of entry into "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable) (Attach copy of plan if available):

_____
_____
_____

2.2 Details of voyage:

1 – Last port of departure

_____

2 – First port of arrival in "country X":

_____

3 – Date of departure from last port (dd-mm-yyyy):

_____

4 – Date of arrival at first "country X" (dd-mm-yyyy):

_____

5 – Date ship first received notice that it would be transiting in "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable) (dd-mm-yyyy):

_____

6 – Ship's location at the time of notice:

_____

7 – Date ship operator expects to enter "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable) (dd-mm-yyyy):

_____

8 – Time ship operator expects to enter "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable) (hh:mm UTC):

_____

9 – Date ship operator expects to exit "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable) (dd-mm-yyyy):

_____

10 – Time ship operator expects to exit "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable) (hh:mm UTC):

_____

11 – Projected days ship's main propulsion engines will be in operation within "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable):

_____

12 – Sulphur content of fuel oil in use when entering and operating in "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable):

_____

3 Evidence of attempts to purchase compliant fuel oil

3.1 Provide a description of actions taken to attempt to achieve compliance prior to entering "country X" waters (and ECA, if applicable), including a description of all attempts that were made to locate alternative sources of compliant fuel oil, and a description of the reason why compliant fuel oil was not available:

_____
_____
_____

3.2 Name and email address of suppliers contacted, address and phone number and date of contact (dd-mm-yyyy):

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Please attach copies of communication with suppliers (e.g. emails to and from suppliers)

4 In case of fuel oil supply disruption only

4.1 Name of port at which ship was scheduled to receive compliant fuel oil:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4.2 Name, email address, and phone number of the fuel oil supplier that was scheduled to deliver (and now reporting the non-availability): _____

5 Operation constraints, if applicable

5.1 If non-compliant fuel has been bunkered due to concerns that the quality of the compliant fuel available would cause operational or safety problems on board the ships, the concerns should be thoroughly documented.

5.2 Describe any operational constraints that prevented use of compliant fuel oil available at port:

_____

5.3 Specify steps taken, or to be taken, to resolve these operational constraints that will enable compliant fuel use:

_____

6 Plans to obtain compliant fuel oil

6.1 Describe availability of compliant fuel oil at the first port-of-call in "country X", and plans to obtain it:

_____

6.2 If compliant fuel oil is not available at the first port-of-call in "country X", list the lowest sulphur content of available fuel oil(s) or the lowest sulphur content of available fuel oil at the next port-of-call:

_____

7 Previous Fuel Oil Non-Availability Reports

7.1 If shipowner/operator has submitted a Fuel Oil Non-Availability Report to "country X" in the previous 12 months, list the number of Fuel Oil Non-Availability Reports previously submitted and provide details on the dates and ports visited while using non-compliant fuel oil, as set out below:

Report: _____
Date (dd-mm-yyyy): _____
Port: _____
Type of fuel: _____
Comments: _____

8 Master/Company information

Master name: _____
Local agent in "country X": _____
Ship operator name: _____
Shipowner name: _____
Name and position of official: _____
Email address: _____
Address (street, city, country, postal/zip code): _____
Telephone number: _____

Signature of Master: _____

Print name: _____
Date (DD/MM/YYYY): _____

APPENDIX 2

TECHNICAL REVIEW OF IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL SAFETY IMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF 2020 COMPLIANT FUELS

Fuel Property	Potential Challenges	Remarks
Stability	The consequences of a ship receiving an unstable fuel, or one that becomes unstable during storage or handling, can be serious. Sludge may build up in the storage tanks, piping systems or centrifuges and filters can become totally blocked by voluminous amounts of sludge.	The challenge for the fuel producer is to blend a fuel which is not only stable but also has a degree of reserve stability such that it will remain stable during periods of storage and treatment at elevated temperatures. More paraffinic blend components are expected for Very Low Sulphur Fuel Oil (VLSFO) compared to existing fuels. Whereas aromatic components have a stabilizing effect on asphaltenes, paraffins do not. Fuel suppliers are responsible for ensuring that the supplied fuel is stable.
Compatibility issues	Challenges are the same as with stability (above).	An incompatible mix may be harmful to ship's operation. VLSFOs are expected to be paraffinic based in some regions and aromatic based in other regions. There is a risk of experiencing incompatibility when mixing an aromatic fuel with a paraffinic fuel. The same risk exists today, but with the wide range of products which may exist post 2020, it is important to segregate fuels as far as possible and to be cautious of how to manage/handle incompatible fuels on board.
Cold flow properties and Pour Point	ISO 8217:2017 limits the cold flow properties of a fuel through setting a limit on the pour point (PP). However, given that wax crystals form at temperatures above the PP, fuels that meet the specification in terms of PP can still be challenging when operating in colder regions. Wax particles can rapidly block filters, potentially plugging them completely. The paraffin's may crystallize and/or deposit in the storage tanks leading to blockages at the filters and reduced fuel flow to the machinery plants. If fuels are held at temperatures below the pour point, wax will begin to	VLSFO products are expected to be more paraffinic compared to existing fuels. As such, it is important to know the cold flow properties of the bunkered fuel in order to ensure proper temperature management on board. It is important to note that for additives to be effective, they have to be applied before crystallization has occurred in the fuel. Reference 1.

Fuel Property	Potential Challenges	Remarks
	precipitate. This wax may cause blocking of filters and can deposit on heat exchangers. In severe cases the wax will build up in storage tank bottoms and on heating coils, which can restrict the coils from heating the fuel (fuel will become unpumpable from the bunker tanks).	
Acid number	The fuel shall be free from strong, inorganic acids. Fuels with high acid number test results arising from acidic compounds cause accelerated damage to marine diesel engines. Such damage is found primarily within the fuel injection equipment.	There is currently no recognized correlation between an acid number test result and the corrosive activity of the fuel. ISO 8217:2017, appendix E covers the topic.
Flashpoint	Flashpoint is considered to be a useful indicator of the fire hazard associated with the storage of marine fuels. Even if fuels are stored at temperatures below the determined flash point, flammable vapours may still develop in the tank headspace.	SOLAS requirement.
Ignition and combustion quality	Fuels with poor ignition & combustion properties can, in extreme cases, result in serious operational problems, engine damage and even total breakdown. Poor combustion performance is normally characterized by an extended combustion period and/or poor rates of pressure increase and low "p max" resulting in incomplete combustion of the fuel. The resulting effects are increased levels of unburned fuel and soot that may be deposited in the combustion chamber, on the exhaust valves and in the turbocharger system, exhaust after treatment devices, waste heat recovery units and other exhaust system components. Extended combustion periods may also result in exposure of the cylinder liner to high temperatures which may disrupt the lubricating oil film, leading to	High and medium-speed engines are more prone to experience operational difficulties due to poor ignition and combustion properties than low speed two stroke types. With four stroke engines, poor ignition can result in excessive exhaust gas system deposits, black smoke, engine knocking and difficulties operating at low load. If the ignition process is delayed for too long a period by virtue of some chemical quality of the fuel, too large a quantity of fuel will be injected into the engine cylinders and will ignite at once, producing a rapid pressure and heat rise and causing associated damage to the piston rings and cylinder liners of the engine. Reference 2.

Fuel Property	Potential Challenges	Remarks
	increased wear rates and scuffing. Unburnt fuel droplets may also carry over impinging on the liner surfaces causing further risk of damage to the liner.	
Cat fines	Cat fines will cause abrasive wear of cylinder liners, piston rings and fuel injection equipment if not reduced sufficiently by the fuel treatment system. High wear in the combustion chamber can result.	Major engine manufacturers recommend that the fuel's cat fines content does not exceed 10 mg/kg (ppm) at engine inlet.
Low viscosity	Low-viscosity fuels (less than 2 cSt at engine inlet) challenge the function of the fuel pump in the following ways: .1 breakdown of the oil film, which could result in seizures; .2 insufficient injection pressure, which results in difficulties during start-up and low-load operation; and .3 insufficient fuel index margin, which limits acceleration.	Low fuel viscosity does not only affect the engine fuel pumps. Most pumps in the external fuel oil system (supply pumps, circulating pumps, transfer pumps and feed pumps for the centrifuge) also need viscosities above 2 cSt to function properly. Viscosity is highly temperature dependent and the crew must take proper care of fuel oil temperature management to avoid viscosity related issues. Reference 3.
Unusual components	The below components and group of components can be linked to the risk of encountering the following problems: Polymers (e.g. polystyrene, polyethylene, polypropylene) Associated with filter blocking Polymethacrylates Associated with fuel pump sticking Phenols Occasionally Associated with filter blocking/fuel oil pump sticking Tall oils Associated with filter blocking Chlorinated hydrocarbons Associated with fuel pump seizures	Only for few components, there exists a clear cause and effect between component and associated operational problems. There is no statistical study performed of which components are typically found in marine fuels and in which concentration. As per ISO 8217:2017, annex B: The marine industry continues to build on its understanding of the impact of specific chemical species and the respective critical concentrations at which detrimental effects are observed on the operational characteristics of marine fuels in use. Only in some of the past cases the origin of the unusual components found in bunkers were revealed and

Fuel Property	Potential Challenges	Remarks
	Estonian shale oil Associated in the past with excessive separator sludging Organic acids Associated with corrosion as well as fuel pump sticking	were due to various reasons such as: .1 Russia/Baltic states 1997, cross contamination in storage/piping (polypropylene); .2 Singapore 2001, 4 bunker barges received material from road tankers which, in addition to transporting fuel, also collected/transported waste oil from shipyards and motor shops (esters); .3 Ventspils 2007, Estonian shale oil to convert HSHFOs to LSFOS; and .4 Houston 2010/11, bunker barges that were not cleaned between cargoes (polyacrylates) Reference 4.

References

1 CIMAC WG7 Fuels Guideline 01/2015: "Cold flow properties of marine fuel oils"
2 CIMAC WG7 Fuels 2011: "Fuel Quality Guide: Ignition and Combustion"
3 MAN Service Letter SL2014-593/DOJA
4 Bureau Veritas Verifuel, Investigative analysis of marine fuel oils: Pros & Cons

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ANNEX 16

RESOLUTION MEPC.322(74)
(adopted on 17 May 2019)

AMENDMENTS TO THE 2018 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DESIGN INDEX (EEDI) FOR NEW SHIPS (RESOLUTION MEPC.308(73))

THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE,

RECALLING article 38(a) of the Convention on the International Maritime Organization concerning the functions of the Marine Environment Protection Committee (the Committee) conferred upon it by international conventions for the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships,

RECALLING ALSO that, at its sixty-second session, it adopted, by resolution MEPC.203(62), *Amendments to the annex of the Protocol of 1997 to amend the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating thereto* (inclusion of regulations on energy efficiency for ships in MARPOL Annex VI),

NOTING that the aforementioned amendments to MARPOL Annex VI entered into force on 1 January 2013,

NOTING ALSO that regulation 20 (Attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (attained EEDI)) of MARPOL Annex VI, as amended, requires that the EEDI shall be calculated taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization,

NOTING FURTHER the *2012 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships*, adopted at its sixty-third session by resolution MEPC.212(63), and the amendments thereto, adopted at its sixty-fourth session by resolution MEPC.224(64),

NOTING FURTHER that, at its sixty-sixth session, it adopted, by resolution MEPC.245(66), *2014 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships*, and, at its sixty-eighth session, by resolution MEPC.263(68), MEPC.281(70), amendments thereto,

NOTING FURTHER that, at its seventy-three, it adopted, by resolution MEPC.308(73), *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships*,

RECOGNIZING that the amendments to MARPOL Annex VI require relevant guidelines for the smooth and uniform implementation of the regulations,

HAVING CONSIDERED, at its seventy-fourth session, proposed amendments to the *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships*, as amended

1 ADOPTS amendments to the *2018 Guidelines on the method of calculation of the attained Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) for new ships, as amended*, as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2 INVITES Administrations to take the aforementioned amendments into account when developing and enacting national laws which give force to and implement provisions set forth in regulation 20 of MARPOL Annex VI, as amended;

3 REQUESTS the Parties to MARPOL Annex VI and other Member Governments to bring the amendments to the attention of shipowners, ship operators, shipbuilders, ship designers and any other interested parties;

4 AGREES to keep these Guidelines, as amended, under review, in the light of experience gained with their implementation.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE 2018 GUIDELINES ON THE METHOD OF CALCULATION OF THE ATTAINED ENERGY EFFICIENCY DESIGN INDEX (EEDI) FOR NEW SHIPS (RESOLUTION MEPC.308(73))

1 The following text is added after 2.2.18 in the table of "CONTENTS":

"2.2.19 f_m ; Factor for ice-classed ships having IA Super and IA"

2 The EEDI Formula in section 2.1 is replaced with the following:

"2.1 EEDI Formula

The attained new ship Energy Efficiency Design Index (EEDI) is a measure of ships' energy efficiency (g/t · nm) and calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} f_j\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{nME} P_{ME(i)} \cdot C_{FME(i)} \cdot SFC_{ME(i)}\right) + \left(P_{AE} \cdot C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}*\right) + \left(\left(\prod_{j=1}^{n} f_j \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{nPTI} P_{PTI(i)} - \sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{AEeff(i)}\right) C_{FAE} \cdot SFC_{AE}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{neff} f_{eff(i)} \cdot P_{eff(i)} \cdot C_{FME} \cdot SFC_{ME}**\right)}{f_i \cdot f_c \cdot f_l \cdot Capacity \cdot f_w \cdot V_{ref} \cdot f_m}$$

"

3 A new section 2.2.19 is added after the existing section 2.2.18 as follows:

"**2.2.19 f_m ; Factor for ice-classed ships having IA Super and IA**

For ice-classed ships having IA Super or IA, the following factor, f_m, should apply:

f_m = 1.05

For further information on approximate correspondence between ice classes, see HELCOM Recommendation 25/7*."

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* HELCOM Recommendation 25/7 may be found at http://www.helcom.fi

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MEPC.1/Circ.864/Rev.1
21 May 2019

2019 GUIDELINES FOR ON BOARD SAMPLING FOR THE VERIFICATION OF THE SULPHUR CONTENT OF THE FUEL OIL USED ON BOARD SHIPS

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee, at its seventy-fourth session (13 to 17 May 2019), approved the *2019 Guidelines for on board sampling for the verification of the sulphur content of the fuel oil used on board ships*.

2 Member Governments are invited to bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of Administrations, industry, relevant shipping organizations, shipping companies and other stakeholders concerned.

3 This circular revokes MEPC.1/Circ.864.

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ANNEX

2019 GUIDELINES FOR ON BOARD SAMPLING FOR THE VERIFICATION OF THE SULPHUR CONTENT OF THE FUEL OIL USED ON BOARD SHIPS

1 Preface

The objective of these Guidelines is to establish an agreed method for sampling to enable effective control and enforcement of liquid fuel oil being used on board ships under the provisions of MARPOL Annex VI.

2 Sampling location

The in-use[1] representative sample or samples should be obtained from a designated sampling point or points. The number and location of designated fuel oil sampling points should be confirmed by the Administration following consideration of possible fuel oil cross-contamination and service tank arrangements. Fuel oil sampling points to be used should fulfil all of the following conditions:

.1 be easily and safely accessible;

.2 take into account different fuel oil grades being used for the fuel oil combustion machinery item;

.3 be downstream of the in-use fuel oil service tank;

.4 be as close to the fuel oil combustion machinery as safely feasible taking into account the type of fuel oil, flow-rate, temperature, and pressure behind the selected sampling point;

.5 be clearly marked for easy identification and described in either the piping diagram or other relevant documents;

.6 each sampling point should be located in a position shielded from any heated surface or electrical equipment and the shielding device or construction should be sturdy enough to endure leaks, splashes or spray under design pressure of the fuel oil supply line so as to preclude impingement of fuel oil onto such surface or equipment; and

.7 the sampling arrangement should be provided with suitable drainage to the drain tank or other safe location.

[1] In-use sample means the sample of fuel oil in use on a ship.

3 Sample handling

The fuel oil sample should be taken when a steady flow is established in the fuel oil circulating system. The sampling connection[2] should be thoroughly flushed through with the fuel oil in use prior to drawing the sample. The sample or samples should be collected in a sampling container or containers and should be representative of the fuel oil being used. The sample bottles should be sealed by the inspector with a unique means of identification installed in the presence of the ship's representative. The ship should be given the option of retaining a sample. The label should include the following information:

.1 sampling point location where the sample was drawn;

.2 date and port of sampling;

.3 name and IMO number of the ship;

.4 details of seal identification; and

.5 signatures and names of the inspector and the ship's representative.

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[2] The sampling connection is the valve and associated pipework designated for sample collection which is connected to the fuel oil service system.

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MEPC.1/Circ.881
21 May 2019

GUIDANCE FOR PORT STATE CONTROL ON CONTINGENCY MEASURES FOR ADDRESSING NON-COMPLIANT FUEL OIL

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee, at its seventy-fourth session (13 to 17 May 2019), approved the *Guidance for port State control on contingency measures for addressing non-compliant fuel oil*, as set out in the annex.

2 Member Governments are invited to bring the annexed Guidance to the attention of their Administration, industry, relevant shipping and fuel industry organizations, shipping companies and other stakeholders concerned, as appropriate.

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ANNEX

GUIDANCE FOR PORT STATE CONTROL ON CONTINGENCY MEASURES FOR ADDRESSING NON-COMPLIANT FUEL OIL

1 In the case of non-compliant fuel oil, communication between the ship and the port State should occur. The ship and the port State should consider the following as possible contingency measures:

.1 actions predetermined in the Ship implementation plan, if available, for consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI (MEPC.1/Circ.878);

.2 discharging non-compliant fuel oil to another ship to be carried as cargo or to an appropriate shipboard or land-based facility, if practicable and available;

.3 managing the non-compliant fuel oil in accordance with a method acceptable to the port State; and

.4 operational actions, such as modifying sailing or bunkering schedules and/or retention of non-compliant fuel oil on board the ship. The port State and the ship should consider any safety issues and avoid possible undue delays.

2 Having considered all of the options in paragraph 1 above, the non-compliant fuel oil may be discharged to the port or retained on board, as acceptable to the port State. Port State consideration may include environmental, safety, operational and logistical implications of allowing or disallowing the carriage of non-compliant fuel oil. The carriage of non-compliant fuel oil is subject to any conditions of the port State.

3 The port State, the flag State and the ship should work together to agree on the most appropriate solution, taking into account the information provided in the Fuel Oil Non-Availability Report (FONAR),[*] to address the non-compliant fuel oil.

4 After the non-compliant fuel oil is completely used or discharged, such actions should include the possibility of cleaning and/or flushing through or dilution of remaining residues by using compliant fuel oil with the lowest sulphur content available.

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[*] Appendix 1 of the *2019 Guidelines for consistent implementation of the 0.50% sulphur limit under MARPOL Annex VI* (MEPC.320(74)).

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MEPC.1/Circ.882
16 July 2019

EARLY APPLICATION OF THE VERIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR A MARPOL ANNEX VI FUEL OIL SAMPLE (REGULATION 18.8.2 OR REGULATION 14.8)

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee, at its seventy-fourth session (13 to 17 May 2019), approved amendments to appendix VI of MARPOL Annex VI on Verification procedures for a MARPOL Annex VI fuel oil sample (regulation 18.8.2 or regulation 14.8), providing an agreed method to determine whether the fuel oil delivered to, in-use or carried for use on board a ship is in accordance with the applicable sulphur limit of regulation 14 of MARPOL Annex VI.

2 To ensure a consistent approach to verifying the sulphur limit of the fuel oil delivered to, in-use or carried for use on board a ship until the entry into force of the approved amendments, Member Governments are invited to apply the approved amendments to appendix VI of MARPOL Annex VI related to the verification procedure for a MARPOL Annex VI fuel oil sample (regulation 18.8.2 or regulation 14.8), as contained in the annex to this Circular, in advance of their entry into force.

3 Member Governments are invited to bring the annexed Guidance to the attention of Administrations, port State control authorities, industry, fuel oil suppliers, relevant shipping organizations, shipping companies and other stakeholders concerned.

4 This circular expires on entry into force of the amendments.

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ANNEX

THE APPROVED AMENDMENTS TO THE VERIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR A MARPOL ANNEX VI FUEL OIL SAMPLE (REGULATION 18.8.2 OR REGULATION 14.8)

Regulation 2
Definitions

1 New paragraphs 52, 53, 54, 55 and 56 are added as follows:

"52 *Sulphur content of fuel oil* means the concentration of sulphur in a fuel oil, measured in % m/m as tested in accordance with a standard acceptable to the Organization.[1]

53 *Low-flashpoint fuel* means gaseous or liquid fuel oil having a flashpoint lower than otherwise permitted under paragraph 2.1.1 of SOLAS regulation II-2/4.

54 *MARPOL delivered sample* means the sample of fuel oil delivered in accordance with regulation 18.8.1 of MARPOL Annex VI.

55 *In-use sample* means the sample of fuel oil in use on a ship.

56 *On board sample* means the sample of fuel oil intended to be used or carried for use on board that ship."

Regulation 14
Sulphur oxides (SO_X) and particulate matter

2 "In-use and on board fuel oil sampling and testing" and a new paragraph 8 and 9 are added at the end of regulation 14 as follows:

"**In-use and on board fuel oil sampling and testing**

8 If the competent authority of a Party requires the in-use or on board fuel oil sample to be analysed, it shall be done in accordance with the verification procedure set forth in appendix VI to determine whether the fuel oil being used or carried for use on board meets the requirements in paragraph 1 or paragraph 4 of this regulation. The in-use fuel oil sample shall be drawn taking into account the guidelines developed by the Organization.[2] The on board fuel oil sample shall be drawn taking into account the guidelines to be developed by the Organization.[3]

"[1] Refer to ISO 8754: 2003 Petroleum products – Determination of sulfur content – Energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence spectrometry."

"[2] Refer to the *2019 Guidelines for on board sampling for the verification of the sulphur content of the fuel oil used on board ships* (MEPC.1/Circ.864/Rev.1)."

"[3] Refer to the Guidelines to be developed prior to entry into force of the provision."

9 The sample shall be sealed by the representative of the competent authority with a unique means of identification installed in the presence of the ship's representative. The ship shall be given the option of retaining a duplicate sample."

3 "In-use fuel oil sampling point" and new paragraphs 10, 11, 12 and 13 are added at the end of regulation 14 as follows:

"In-use fuel oil sampling point

10 For each ship subject to regulations 5 and 6 of this Annex, sampling point(s) shall be fitted or designated for the purpose of taking representative samples of the fuel oil being used on board the ship taking into account guidelines developed by the Organization.[2]

11 For a ship constructed before entry into force of these requirements, the sampling point(s) referred to in paragraph 10 shall be fitted or designated no later than the first renewal survey that occurs 12 months or more after the entry into force of this regulation.

12 The requirements of paragraphs 10 and 11 above are not applicable to a fuel oil service system for a low-flashpoint fuel for combustion purposes for propulsion or operation on board the ship.

13 The competent authority of a Party shall, as appropriate, utilize the sampling point(s) which is fitted or designated for the purpose of taking representative sample(s) of the fuel oil being used on board in order to verify the fuel oil complies with this regulation. Taking fuel oil samples by the competent authority of the Party shall be performed as expeditiously as possible without causing the ship to be unduly delayed."

Regulation 18
Fuel oil availability and quality

4 Paragraph 8.2 is replaced with the following:

"8.2 If a Party requires the representative sample to be analysed, it shall be done in accordance with the verification procedure set forth in appendix VI to determine whether the fuel oil meets the requirements of this Annex."

Appendix VI
Fuel verification procedure for MARPOL Annex VI fuel oil samples (regulation 18.8.2)

5 Appendix VI is replaced with the following:

"**Verification procedures for a MARPOL Annex VI fuel oil sample (regulation 18.8.2 or regulation 14.8)**

The following relevant verification procedure shall be used to determine whether the fuel oil delivered to, in-use or carried for use on board a ship has met the applicable sulphur limit of regulation 14 of this Annex.

This appendix refers to the following representative MARPOL Annex VI fuel oil samples:

Part 1 – sample of fuel oil delivered[4] in accordance with regulation 18.8.1, hereafter referred to as the "MARPOL delivered sample" as defined in regulation 2.54.

Part 2 – sample of fuel oil in use,[5] intended to be used or carried for use on board in accordance with regulation 14.8, hereafter referred to as the "in-use sample" as defined in regulation 2.55 and "on board sample"[6] as defined in regulation 2.56.

Part 1 – MARPOL delivered fuel oil sample

1 General Requirements

1.1 The representative fuel oil sample, which is required by regulation 18.8.1 (the MARPOL delivered sample) shall be used to verify the sulphur content of the fuel oil delivered to a ship.

1.2 A Party, through its competent authority, shall manage the verification procedure.

1.3 A laboratory undertaking the sulphur testing procedure given in this appendix shall have valid accreditation[7] in respect of the test method to be used.

2 Verification Procedure Part 1

2.1 The MARPOL delivered sample shall be conveyed by the competent authority to the laboratory.

2.2 The laboratory shall:

.1 record the details of the seal number and the sample label on the test record;

.2 record the condition of the seal of the sample as received on the test record; and

.3 reject any sample where the seal has been broken prior to receipt and record that rejection on the test record.

2.3 If the seal of the sample as received has not been broken, the laboratory shall proceed with the verification procedure and shall:

.1 unseal the sample;

.2 ensure that the sample is thoroughly homogenized;

"[4] Samples taken in accordance with the *2009 Guidelines for the sampling of fuel oil for determination of compliance with the revised MARPOL Annex VI* (resolution MEPC.182(59))."

"[5] Samples taken in accordance with the *2019 Guidelines for onboard sampling for the verification of the sulphur content of the fuel oil used on board ships* (MEPC.1/Circ.864/Rev.1)."

"[6] Refer to the Guidelines to be developed by the Organization prior to entry into force of the provision."

"[7] The laboratory is to be accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 or an equivalent standard for the performance of the given sulphur content test ISO 8754:2003."

.3 draw two subsamples from the sample; and

.4 reseal the sample and record the new reseal details on the test record.

2.4 The two subsamples shall be tested in succession, in accordance with the specified test method referred to in regulation 2.52 of this Annex. For the purposes of this Part 1 verification procedure, the results of the test analysis shall be referred to as "1A" and "1B":

.1 results "1A" and "1B" shall be recorded on the test record in accordance with the requirements of the test method; and

.2 if the results of "1A" and "1B" are within the repeatability (r)[8] of the test method, the results shall be considered valid; or

.3 if the results "1A" and "1B" are not within the repeatability (r) of the test method, both results shall be rejected and two new subsamples shall be taken by the laboratory and tested. The sample bottle shall be resealed in accordance with paragraph 2.3.4 after the new subsamples have been taken.

.4 in the case of two failures to achieve repeatability between "1A" and "1B", the cause of that failure shall be investigated by the laboratory and resolved before further testing of the sample is undertaken. On resolution of that repeatability issue, two new subsamples shall be taken in accordance with paragraph 2.3. The sample shall be resealed in accordance with paragraph 2.3.4 after the new subsamples have been taken.

2.5 If the test results of "1A" and "1B" are valid, an average of these two results shall be calculated. The average value shall be referred to as "X" and shall be recorded on the test record:

.1 if the result "X" is equal to or less than the applicable limit required by regulation 14, the fuel oil shall be considered to have met the requirement; or

.2 if the result "X" is greater than the applicable limit required by regulation 14, the fuel oil shall be considered to have not met the requirement.

Table 1: Summary of Part 1 MARPOL delivered fuel oil sample procedure

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">On the basis of the test method referred to in regulation 2.52 of this Annex</td></tr>
<tr><td>Applicable limit % m/m: V</td><td>Result 2.5.1: X ≤ V</td><td>Result 2.5.2: X > V</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.10</td><td rowspan="2">Met the requirement</td><td rowspan="2">Not met the requirement</td></tr>
<tr><td>0.50</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Result "X" reported to 2 decimal places</td></tr>
</table>

"[8] Repeatability (r) calculation in accordance with ISO 4259:2017-2 and as defined in the test method used."

2.6 The final results obtained from this verification procedure shall be evaluated by the competent authority.

2.7 The laboratory shall provide a copy of the test record to the competent authority managing the verification procedure.

Part 2 – In-use and onboard fuel oil samples

3 General Requirements

3.1 The in-use or onboard fuel oil sample, as appropriate, shall be used to verify the sulphur content of the fuel oil as represented by that sample of fuel oil at the point of sampling.

3.2 A Party, through its competent authority, shall manage the verification procedure.

3.3 A laboratory undertaking the sulphur testing procedure given in this appendix shall have valid accreditation[9] in respect of the test method to be used.

4 Verification Procedure Part 2

4.1 The in-use or onboard fuel oil sample shall be conveyed by the competent authority to the laboratory.

4.2 The laboratory shall:

.1 record the details of the seal number and the sample label on the test record;

.2 record the condition of the seal of the sample as received on the test record; and

.3 reject any sample where the seal has been broken prior to receipt and record that rejection on the test record.

4.3 If the seal of the sample as received has not been broken, the laboratory shall proceed with the verification procedure and shall:

.1 unseal the sample;

.2 ensure that the sample is thoroughly homogenized;

.3 draw two subsamples from the sample; and

.4 reseal the sample and record the new reseal details on the test record.

"[9] The laboratory is to be accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 or an equivalent standard for the performance of the given sulphur content test ISO 8754:2003."

4.4 The two subsamples shall be tested in succession, in accordance with the specified test method referred to in regulation 2.52 of this Annex. For the purposes of this Part 2 verification procedure, the results obtained shall be referred to as "2A" and "2B":

.1 results "2A" and "2B" shall be recorded on the test record in accordance with requirements of the test method; and

.2 if the results of "2A" and "2B" are within the repeatability (r)[10] of the test method, the results shall be considered valid; or

.3 if the results of "2A" and "2B" are not within the repeatability (r) of the test method, both results shall be rejected and two new subsamples shall be taken by the laboratory and tested. The sample bottle shall be resealed in accordance with paragraph 4.3.4 after the new subsamples have been taken.

.4 in the case of two failures to achieve repeatability between "2A" and "2B", the cause of that failure shall be investigated by the laboratory and resolved before further testing of the sample is undertaken. On resolution of that repeatability issue, two new subsamples shall be taken in accordance with paragraph 4.3. The sample shall be resealed in accordance with paragraph 4.3.4 after the new subsamples have been taken.

4.5 If the test results of "2A" and "2B" are valid, an average of these two results shall be calculated. That average value shall be referred to as "Z" and shall be recorded on the test record:

.1 if "Z" is equal to or less than the applicable limit required by regulation 14, the sulphur content of the fuel oil as represented by the tested sample shall be considered to have met the requirement;

.2 if "Z" is greater than the applicable limit required by regulation 14 but less than or equal to that applicable limit + 0.59R (where R is the reproducibility[11] of the test method), the sulphur content of the fuel oil as represented by the tested sample shall be considered to have met the requirement; or

.3 if "Z" is greater than the applicable limit required by regulation 14 + 0.59R, the sulphur content of the fuel oil as represented by the tested sample shall be considered to have not met the requirement.

"[10] Repeatability (r) calculation in accordance with ISO 4259:2017-2 and as defined in the test method used."

"[11] Reproducibility (R) calculation in accordance with ISO 4259:2017-2 and as defined in the test method."

Table 2: Summary of in-use or onboard fuel oil sample procedure[12]

On the basis of the test method referred to in regulation 2.52 of this Annex				
Applicable limit %m/m: V	Test margin value: W	Result 4.5.1: Z ≤ V	Result 4.5.2: V < Z ≤ W	Result 4.5.3: Z > W
0.10	0.11	Met the requirement	Met the requirement	Not met the requirement
0.50	0.53			
		Result "Z" reported to 2 decimal places		

4.6 The final results obtained from this verification procedure shall be evaluated by the competent authority.

4.7 The laboratory shall provide a copy of the test record to the competent authority managing the verification procedure."

12 "Results of testing undertaken by the Company or other entities are outside the MARPOL process and hence should be considered within the approach given by ISO 4259:2017-2 regarding recipient drawn samples."

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GUIDANCE ON INDICATION OF ONGOING COMPLIANCE IN THE CASE OF THE FAILURE OF A SINGLE MONITORING INSTRUMENT, AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS TO TAKE IF THE EXHAUST GAS CLEANING SYSTEM (EGCS) FAILS TO MEET THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2015 EGCS GUIDELINES (resolution MEPC.259(68))

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee, at its seventy-fourth session (13 to 17 May 2019), approved the *Guidance on indication of ongoing compliance in the case of the failure of a single monitoring instrument, and recommended actions to take if the Exhaust Gas Cleaning System (EGCS) fails to meet the provisions of the 2015 EGCS Guidelines (resolution MEPC.259(68))*.

2 Member Governments are invited to bring the annexed Guidance to the attention of Administrations, port State control authorities, industry, relevant shipping organizations, shipping companies and other stakeholders concerned.

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ANNEX

GUIDANCE ON INDICATION OF ONGOING COMPLIANCE IN THE CASE OF THE FAILURE OF A SINGLE MONITORING INSTRUMENT, AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS TO TAKE IF THE EGCS FAILS TO MEET THE PROVISIONS OF THE 2015 EGCS GUIDELINES (MEPC.259(68))

System malfunction

1 An Exhaust Gas Cleaning System (EGCS) malfunction is any condition that leads to an emission exceedance, with the exception of the short-term temporary emission exceedance cases described in sections 7 and 8, or an interim indication of ongoing compliance in the case of sensor failure described in sections 9 to 11.

2 As soon as possible after evidence of a malfunction (e.g. alarm is triggered), the ship should take action to identify and remedy the malfunction.

3 The ship operator should follow the process to identify and remedy the malfunction in the Exhaust Gas Cleaning System – Technical Manual that is approved at the time the EGCS is certified or in other documentation provided by the EGCS manufacturer.

4 The trouble-shooting process specified by the EGCS manufacturer should describe how to determine, within a reasonable amount of time, if the system itself is not working properly and whether the system fault must be addressed through adjustment and/or repair. The procedure would describe events that can trigger a monitoring alarm or other evidence of a scrubber malfunction (e.g. pump flow rates) and the troubleshooting process to identify and remedy the malfunction. The process should include at a minimum the following:

.1 a checklist for the operator to use to identify a malfunction; and

.2 a list of remedial actions that can be taken to resolve the malfunction after it is identified.

5 An EGCS malfunction event should be included in the EGCS Record Book including the date and time the malfunction began and, if relevant, how it was resolved, the actions taken to resolve it and any necessary follow-up actions.

6 A system malfunction that cannot be rectified is regarded as an accidental breakdown. The ship should then change over to compliant fuel oil if the EGCS cannot be put back into a compliant condition within one hour. If the ship does not have compliant fuel oil or sufficient amount of compliant fuel oil on board, a proposed course of action, in order to bunker compliant fuel oil or carry out repair works, should be communicated to relevant authorities including the ship's administration, for their agreement.

Short-term exceedances

7 A short-term temporary emission exceedance is an exceedance of the applicable Emissions Ratio that may occur due to the EGCS dynamic response when there is a sudden change in the exhaust gas flow rate to the EGCS. There may be a short period during which the measured emission values might indicate that the applicable Emissions Ratio limit has been exceeded. This is a common behaviour of monitoring equipment and EGCS dynamic response (due to a sudden change in exhaust gas flow rate). A time lapse between when the sensor takes its reading and when the unit responds may trigger an alarm from the continuous

emission monitoring device even though the EGCS has not malfunctioned. Thus, transitory periods and isolated spikes in the recorded output do not necessarily mean exceedance of emissions and should therefore not be considered as a breach of the requirements.

8 The typical operating conditions that may result in a short-term temporary emission exceedance should be specified by the EGCS manufacturer in the EGCS Technical Manual that is approved at the time the EGCS is certified.

Interim indication of ongoing compliance in the case of sensor failure

9 When running on a fuel oil with a constant sulphur content and at constant washwater engine load ratio, all parameters monitored according to the 2015 EGCS Guidelines (MEPC.259(68)) (i.e. Emission Ratio, washwater pH, etc.) will be in a certain interrelation, all depending on each other. If one of the parameters changes, some other(s) will necessarily also have to change.

10 This interrelation also serves as an indicator of instrumentation malfunction; i.e. if a single sensor signal starts to deviate or even does not display, the effect on the other parameters may indicate whether the change in signal is caused by sensor failure or whether the performance of the EGCS itself has changed. If the other parameters are continuing at the normal levels, it is an indication that there is only an instrumentation malfunction rather than non-compliance with regard to the levels allowed in the exhaust gas and the discharge water.

11 If a malfunction occurs in the instrumentation for the monitoring of Emission Ratio or discharge water (pH, PAH, Turbidity), the ship should keep records of interim indication for demonstrating compliance. The documentation and actions should include (but are not limited to):

.1 the manual or automatic recording of the data at the time of malfunction may be used to confirm that all other relevant data as recorded for the performance of the EGCS are showing values in line with values prior to the malfunction;

.2 the ship operator should record the sulphur content of the various grades of fuel oil used in the affected fuel oil combustion units from the time when the malfunction started;

.3 the ship operator should log the malfunctioning of the monitoring equipment and (for Scheme A) record all parameters that might be suitable to indicate compliant operation. This record could serve as an alternative documentation demonstrating compliance until the malfunction is rectified; and

.4 the monitoring equipment that has suffered a malfunction should be repaired or replaced as soon as practicable.

Notifications to relevant Authorities

12 Any EGCS malfunction that lasts more than one hour or repetitive malfunctions should be reported to the flag and port State's Administration along with an explanation of the steps the ship operator is taking to address the failure. At their discretion, the flag and port State's Administration could take such information and other relevant circumstances into account to determine the appropriate action to take in the case of an EGCS malfunction, including not taking action.

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6 June 2019

GUIDANCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONAL CATEGORIZATION OF LIQUID SUBSTANCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH MARPOL ANNEX II AND THE IBC CODE RELATED TO PARAFFIN-LIKE PRODUCTS

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee, at its seventy-fourth session (13 to 17 May 2019), recognizing the need to provide clarification on the implementation of existing products which had been reclassified and published with validity for all countries, without expiry dates, in list 1 of the MEPC.2/Circular and how the revised requirements for such products shall be complied with until the revisions are incorporated in the next amendment to the IBC Code, approved the *Guidance on the implementation of provisional categorization of liquid substances in accordance with MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code related to paraffin-like products*, which is set out in the annex.

2 Member Governments and international organizations are invited to bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of Administrations, recognized organizations, port authorities, shipowners, ship operators and other parties concerned.

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ANNEX

GUIDANCE ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISIONAL CATEGORIZATION OF LIQUID SUBSTANCES IN ACCORDANCE WITH MARPOL ANNEX II AND THE IBC CODE RELATED TO PARAFFIN-LIKE PRODUCTS

1 The Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC), at its seventy-first session (3 to 7 July 2017), endorsed the amendments to the names of four paraffin-like products and their minimum carriage requirements, namely "n-Alkanes (C10-C20)", "Paraffin wax, highly-refined", "Paraffin wax, semi-refined", and "Hydrocarbon wax",[**] as contained in list 1 of the MEPC.2/Circular on *Provisional categorization of liquid substances in accordance with MARPOL Annex II and the IBC Code* as of December 2017 (MEPC.2/Circ.23).

2 The table below shows the pollution categories and hazards that were assigned to the four paraffin-like products.

Product Name	Pollution Category	Hazards
Hydrocarbon Wax	X[*]	S[*]/P
Paraffin wax, semi-refined	X[*]	S[*]/P
Paraffin wax, highly-refined	Y	P
n-Alkanes (C10 – C20)	Y	P

[*] The product has been reclassified as toxic due to its safety hazards, and category X due to its pollution hazards requiring mandatory prewash in compliance with Regulation 13.6 of MARPOL Annex-II.

3 MEPC 71 approved the inclusion of the above four paraffin-like cargoes in MEPC.2/Circ.23, which was issued in December 2017 (MEPC 71/17, paragraphs 9.3). The Committee also approved, in principle, the draft revised chapter 21 of the IBC Code (MEPC 71/17, paragraph 9.5; and PPR 4/21, annex 1), pending finalization of the revision of chapters 17 and 18 of the IBC Code, with a view to entry into force on 1 January 2021.

4 According to paragraph 7 of the Foreword of the IBC Code (2016 edition), annex 1 of the MEPC.2/Circular includes products that are expected to become new entries or amended information in existing entries in the IBC Code. The product information set out in the circular serves as prior notice of the carriage conditions, which will apply to that product when the next set of amendments enter into force.

5 The carriage requirements in the current chapter 17 of the IBC Code (resolution MEPC.166(56)) for "n-Alkanes (C10+)", "Paraffin wax", "Petrolatum", and "Waxes" are therefore applicable for the carriage of these paraffin-like products until the entry into force of the revised chapter 17 of the IBC Code on 1 January 2021.

6 If a shipment is to be carried out in accordance with the four new amended entries, "n-Alkanes (C10-C20)", "Paraffin wax, highly-refined", "Paraffin wax, semi-refined" and "Hydrocarbon wax", prior to entry into force of the revised chapter 17 of the IBC Code, the following should be taken into account:

.1 the products as listed above in paragraph 1, should be listed in an addendum to the Certificate of Fitness; and

[**] Corresponding to the following previous product names respectively: n-Alkanes (C10+), Paraffin wax, Petrolatum, and Waxes.

.2 confirmation should be obtained from the port of discharge that adequate reception facilities are available for receiving any prewash.

7 If the products listed in paragraph 1 above are not listed in an addendum to the Certificate of Fitness, then they cannot be loaded or shipped under the names listed in paragraph 1 and should be shipped in accordance with the existing entries in the current chapter 17 of the IBC Code (resolutions MEPC.250 (66) and MSC.369(93)).

8 If a receiving State intends to apply the amended carriage requirements as per list 1 of the MEPC.2/Circular in advance of the entry into force of the revised chapter 17 of the IBC Code, then it is invited to:

.1 notify the IMO Secretariat in writing (esph@imo.org) of its intention, for dissemination in an ESPH information document; and

.2 ensure that adequate reception facilities are available at its port for receiving any prewash required after discharge.

9 If a cargo listed in paragraph 1 is loaded prior to the entry into force date of the amendments to the IBC Code, the product name and associated carriage requirements at the time of loading will apply throughout the voyage.