

BP SHIPPING LTD.

Britannic House Moor Lane LONDON EC2Y 9BU

Code word for this Charterparty "BEEPEEVOY3"

Voyage Charterparty

1	LONDON
2	It is this day agreed betweensample
3	of
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5	Owners (hereinafter referred to as 'Owners') of the good motor/steam tank vessel called
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7	(hereinafter referred to as 'the Vessel') now
8	and expected ready to load about
9	and <i>BP Shipping Limited</i> of London as agents for
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11	(hereinafter referred to as 'Charterers')
12 Classification of Vessel	1. Owners undertake that:
13	(a) the Vessel is classed
14 Description of Vessel	(b) the Vessel has a summer deadweight oftonnes
15	on a saltwater draught of metres, with a total cargo capacity (98%
16	full) of cubic metres;
17	(c) the Vessel is fully fitted with heating coils fabricated from
18	in all cargo tanks, capable of hearting the cargo to, and maintaining it at all times at a temperature of,
19	57deg C (135deg F);
20	(d) the Vessel is equipped with derricks capable of lifting to, and supporting at, the Vessel's port and
21	starboard manifolds submarine hoses of up to tonnes in weight.
22 Condition	2. Owners shall before, at the commencement of, and throughout the voyage exercise due diligence to
23 of Vessel	make and maintain the Vessel, her tanks, pumps, valves and pipelines tight, staunch, strong, in good order
24	and condition, in every way fit for the voyage and fit to carry the cargo provided for in Clause 3, with the
25	Vessel's machinery, boilers and hull in a fully efficient state and with a full and efficient complement of
26	Master, officers and crew.
27 Loading and Discharge	3. Subject to the provisions of Clause 24, the Vessel shall proceed to
28 Ports Range	
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31 Cargo	or so near thereunto as she may safely reach, and there load a cargo of
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37	in bulk,
38	not exceeding what she can reasonably stow and carry over and above the tackle, provisions and furniture,
39	and in any case not in excess of the quantity permitted by the International Load Line Convention, 1966, or
40	any modification or amendment thereof as may be applicable to the voyage to be performed under this
41	Charter. Thereupon the Vessel shall proceed with such cargo at a speed which Owners undertake shall be
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43 44	24 and/or 26 to
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49	or so near thereunto as she may safely reach,
50	and deliver the same in consideration of the payment of freight as provided in Clauses 6 and 7.
51	Charterers shall have the right at any time during the voyage to order the Vessel to increase speed in order
52	to arrive at a port or place on a certain date. Charterers shall not instruct the Vessel to increase speed such
53	as to require the Vessel to proceed at a maximum speed in excess of that set out in the BP Shipping
54	Questionnaire. If Charterers require any increase of speed to be made, any increase in the freight rate
55	consequent thereon shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Clause 6.
56	If the Vessel fails to maintain Base Speed, or fails to comply with instructions as to the increase of speed
57	given by Charterers pursuant to this Clause, Owners shall, subject to Clause 46, be liable for all costs,
58	losses, damages and expenses arising as a direct consequence thereof save to the extent that Owners can
59	prove to the satisfaction of Charterers that such failure was attributable to a reduction in speed necessi-
60	tated by either adverse weather and sea state conditions or the safe navigation of the Vessel and Charterers
61	shall be entitled to deduct any such costs, losses, damages and expenses from any demurrage due to Owners
62 63	hereunder without prejudice to any other rights available to Charterers under this Charter or otherwise under English Law.
64 Loading/	4. The Vessel shall be loaded and discharged at any port, berth, dock, anchorage, submarine line,
65 Discharge	single point or single berth mooring facility, offshore location, alongside vessels or lighters, or any other
66 Place	place whatsoever as ordered by Charterers Charterers shall exercise due diligence before directing the
67 68	Vessel to any such places to ascertain that the Vessel can always lie safely afloat, but Charterers do not warrant the safety of any of the aforementioned places and shall be under no liability in respect thereof
69	except for loss or damage caused by the failure to exercise due diligence as aforesaid.
70 Lightening	If a port is nominated which cannot accommodate the Vessel with the quantity of cargo carried, Charterers
71 at Sea	undertake to discharge sufficient cargo at a previous port or place, or into vessels or lighters, to enable the
72	Vessel to enter and lie at such nominated port or place. Freight shall be paid in accordance with Clause 6
73	and lighterage shall be at the expense of Charterers.
74	A place of lightening at sea shall not constitute a discharge port or place under Clause 19, but all time used
75	for a lightening operation (excluding any time lost or spent by reason of any of the causes stipulated in
76	Clauses 20 and 21) shall count against the number of running hours stipulated in Clause 18 for the purpose
77	of calculating Charterers 'liability, if any, for demurrage as provided in Clause 22. For the purpose of this
78	Clause the lightening operation shall be deemed to commence when the Vessel is properly tied up and
79	moored alongside the lightening vessel and to end when unmooring has been completed.
80 81	Subject to the preceding paragraph of this Clause, any additional steaming and/or waiting time used solely by reason of Charterers' orders to lighten at sea shall count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as

82	demurrage.
83 Ship to Ship	If Charterers require the Vessel to trans-ship cargo from or into another ocean going vessel the trans
84 Transfer	shipment operation shall be carried out in accordance with the recommendations set out in the lates
85 Operations	edition of the ICS/OCIMF Ship to Ship Transfer Guide (Petroleum) and Owners undertake that the Vesse
86	and her crew will comply with such recommendations. Charterers shall provide and pay for all necessar
87	equipment including suitable fenders and hoses. Owners shall permit supervisory personnel nominated by
88	Charterers to attend on board, including a Mooring Master, to assist in the trans-shipment operation. In
89	the case of a ship to ship transfer freight shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of Clause 6.
90	No provision herein contained as to laytime and demurrage shall be affected by the provisions of Clause 46
91 Shifting	5. Charterers may require the Vessel to load at more than one berth at each loading port or place and to
92	discharge at more than one berth at each discharge port or place in which event Owners shall, in the first
93	instance, pay expenses arising from any of the following movements of the Vessel:-
94	(a) unmooring at, and pilotage and towage off, the first loading or discharge berth;
95	(b) mooring and unmooring at, and pilotage and towage on to and off, the intermediate loading o
96	discharge berths; and
97	(c) mooring at, and pilotage and towage on to, the last loading or discharge berth.
98	Charterers shall reimburse Owners in respect of expenses properly incurred arising from any of the afore
99	mentioned movements upon presentation by Owners of all supporting invoices evidencing prior paymer
00	by Owners.
01	Charterers shall reimburse Owners in respect of any dues and/or other charges incurred in excess of thos
02	which would have been incurred if all the cargo involved at the particular port or place had been loaded or
03	discharged at the first berth only. Time consumed on account of shifting shall count as laytime or, if th
04	Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage, except as otherwise provided in Clause 20.
05 Port and	For the purpose of freight payment, the places grouped in Port and Terminal Combinations in the Nev
06 Terminal	Worldwide Tanker Nominal Freight Scale (hereinafter referred to as 'Worldscale'), as amended a
07 Combinations	the date of this Charter, shall be considered as berths within a single port, Charterers reimbursing shifting
08	expenses in accordance with the foregoing provisions.
09 Rate of Freight	6. The rate of Freight shall be at the level of
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15	% of the rate for the voyage
16	as provided in New Worldscale, as amended at the date of this Charter. If Charterers order the Vessel to
17	increase speed under the provisions of Clause 3 such rate shall be increased by
18	Worldscale points for each knot of increased speed above the Base Speed or on a pro rata basis for fraction
19	of a knot up to a maximum of knots. Such increase shall be calculated in accordance
20	with the following example:
21	Example: The Vessel proceeds at Base Speed of 10 knots, the rate for which is New Worldscale 40.
22	After 10 days the Vessel is ordered to complete the voyage at 12 knots. The remainder of the
23	voyage takes 20 days. The increased speed option provides for a premium of 0.5 of a New Worldscale
24	point per knot of increased speed over Base Speed.
25	The freight rate for the above voyage would be calculated as follows:
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126	Voyage Freight Rate = $(W40 \times 10 \text{ days}) + (W41^* \times 20 \text{ days})$
127	30 (total voyage days)
128	= NW40.67
129	(* 1 point premium for 12 knots maximum speed)
130	Should the Vessel not maintain the speed ordered, due to breakdown or any other reason whatsoever
131	beyond Charterers' control, the freight rate shall be calculated based on the average speed actually
132	achieved by the Vessel using BP Worldwide Marine Distance Tables to assess the length of the voyage
133	between pilot stations at the loading and discharge ports or places.
134	If the Vessel is ordered to lighten pursuant to Clause 4, the freight rate shall, notwithstanding the
135	lightening, be the same New Worldscale rate for the voyage as would be payable if no such lightening had
136	taken place.
127	In the case of a chin to ship transfer as referred to in Clause 4 the freight rate for the vevees shall be the
137	In the ease of a ship to ship transfer, as referred to in Clause 4, the freight rate for the voyage shall be the
138	rate as provided in New Worldscale for the relevant Trans-shipment Area, as amended at the date of this
139	Charter, or as provided by New Worldscale upon application by the parties or either of them.
140	Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 3 and the provisions of this Clause should the Vessel load in
141	excess of the quantity specified therein then the freight payable for any overage in excess of such quantity
142	shall be at one half of the freight rate(s) referred to above.
172	shall be at one than of the freight fate(s) referred to above.
143 Payment of	7. Freight shall be payable immediately after completion of discharge, on the gross quantity of cargo
144 Freight	loaded by the Vessel as evidenced by the Bills of Lading furnished by the shippers. Payment shall be made
145	in U.S. dollars .
146	to
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149	less
150	any sum derived from the operation of Clauses 8 and 54 and less any disbursements or advances made to
151	the Master or agents at ports of loading and/or discharge, and additional cargo insurance premium for
152	Owners' account under Clause 42, provided that no freight shall be payable on any quantity which
153	submerges, at any stage of the voyage, the marks appropriate under the International Load Line
154	Convention, 1966, or any modification or amendment thereof as may be applicable to the voyage to be
155	performed under this Charter.
156 Cargo Retention	8. If any material remains in the Vessel's cargo tanks on completion of discharge of cargo Charterers
157	shall be entitled to appoint an independent surveyor to determine what, if any, quantity of such material is
158	cargo which is liquid, pumpable and reachable by the Vessel's pumps. The independent surveyor's findings
159	shall be final and binding on Owners and Charterers, Charterers shall be entitled to deduct from freight an
160	amount equal to the FOB port of loading value of any quantity so determined together with freight due with
161	respect thereto. Charterers hereby agree to indemnify Owners against any liability to a Bill of Lading
162	holder resulting from non-delivery of any such cargo in respect of which a deduction from freight is made
163	provided, however, that Charterers shall in no event be liable to indemnify Owners in an amount greater
164	than the amount of the deduction from freight.
165 Cleaning of	0. Without projudice to the provisions of Clause 2 Owners shall use due dilicense to arrows that the
165 Cleaning of 166 Vessel's	9. Without prejudice to the provisions of Clause 2 Owners shall use due diligence to ensure that the Vessel presents for loading with her tanks, pumps and pipelines properly cleaned to the satisfaction of any
167 Tanks, Pumps	inspector appointed by Charterers and ready for loading the cargo specified in Clause 3. Any time used in
168 and Pipelines 169	cleaning tanks, pumps and pipelines to Charterers' inspector's satisfaction shall not count as laytime or
107	demurrage and shall, together with any costs incurred in the foregoing operations, be for Owners' account.
170 Arriving to	10. If for any reason the Vessel is unable to trim to even keel for arrival at a discharge port Owners shall
171 Even Keel	notify Charterers by radio or telex stating the Vessel's expected arrival draught forward and aft in salt

than sailing from the loading port or place.

water. Such notification shall be given as soon as practicable after the receipt of loading orders and no later

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174 Slack Tanks

178 Inert Gas

179 System

192 Crude Oil

- 193 Washing-
- 194 Crude Oil

Vessels

Dues and Other Charges

209 Loading and

210 Discharge of

211 Cargo

217 Pumping

- 11. Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 7, if Charterers are unable to supply the quantity of cargo specified in Clause 3 the Vessel shall not be required to proceed to sea until such of her tanks are filled as will place her in a seaworthy condition, and freight shall be paid as if the Vessel had been loaded with the quantity of cargo specified in Clause 3.
- 12. Owners undertake that the Vessel is equipped with a fully functional Inert Gas System which is in use on the date hereof and shall so remain during the period of this Charter and that the officers and crew are properly qualified by way of certification for, and experienced in, the operation of such System.

 Owners further undertake that the Vessel shall arrive at the loading port with her cargo tanks inerted and

that such tanks shall remain inerted throughout the voyage and the subsequent discharge of the cargo. Any time lost, whether or not the Vessel is on demurrage, owing to deficient or improper operation of the Inert Gas System shall be for Owners' account.

The Vessel's Inert Gas System shall fully comply with Regulation 62, Chapter II-2 of the SOLAS Convention 1974 as modified by its Protocol of 1978 and Owners undertake that such System shall be operated by the officers and crew in accordance with the operational procedures set out in the IMO publication entitled 'Inert Gas Systems 1983' as may, from time to time, be amended.

- If Charterers so require, Owners shall arrange for the Vessel's tanks to be de-inerted to facilitate inspection, gauging and sampling. Any time taken in de-inerting, inspecting, gauging, sampling and reinerting thereafter shall count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage.
- 13. Owners undertake that the Vessel is equipped with a fully functional Crude Oil Washing System and that the officers and crew are properly qualified by way of certification for, and experienced in, the operation of such System.

The Master shall arrange for the crude oil washing of cargo tanks at the discharge port or place to the MARPOL minimum standards as set out in the Vessel's Crude Oil Washing Operation and Eqipment Mannual or in accordance with Charterers' requirements. A period of 6 hours for a full cargo, or pro rata thereof in respect or a part cargo, in addition to the period specified in Clause 16 shall be allowed for crude oil washing and any additional time taken therefor shall not count as laytime or, If the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage.

14. Dues and other charges levied upon the Vessel, howsoever assessed, shall be paid by Owners. Dues and other charges upon the cargo shall be paid by Charterers.

Notwithstanding the foregoing where, under the provisions of Worldscale, as amended at the date of this this Charter, a due or Charge is expressly for the account of Owners or Charterers then such due or charge shall be paid in accordance with such provisions.

Should a charge be imposed upon Charterers by the owner of a berth by reason of prolonged occupation of such berth by the Vessel for reasons beyond the control of Charterers or their agents such charge shall be paid by Owners.

15. The cargo shall be pumped into the Vessel at the expense of and at the risk and peril of Charterers as far as the Vessel's manifold only, and pumped out of the Vessel at the expense of and at the risk and peril of Owners as far as the Vessel's manifold only.

Owners shall, if requested, make available the hands, equipment, and facilities required on board for the connecting and disconnecting of hoses for loading and discharging. The Master may demand shore supervision of, and approval for, the connecting and disconnecting of hoses, Any delay resulting from the failure by Owners to provide the hands, equipment and facilities as aforesaid shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage.

16. Owners undertake that the Vessel shall discharge a full cargo, as defined hereunder, within 24 hours, or pro rata thereof in respect of a part cargo, from the commencement of pumping or that the Vessel shall maintain a minimum discharge pressure of 100 psig at the Vessel's manifold throughout the period of

220 discharge provided that the shore receiving facilities are capable of accepting discharge of the cargo within 221 such time or at such pressure. If crude oil washing is requested by Charterers the applicable period for 222 discharge shall be increased by a period of up to 6 hours in accordance with Clause 13. The shore receiving 223 facilities shall have the right to gauge discharge pressure at the Vessel's manifold. 224 Any additional time used owing to the inability of the Vessel to discharge the cargo within 24 hours or 30 225 hours, as the case may be, or such shorter period as may be applicable in the case of a part cargo, or to 226 maintain a minimum discharge pressure of 100 psig at the Vessel's manifold throughout the discharge shall 227 be for Owners' account and shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage. If 228 the shore receiving terminal facilities are unable to accept discharge of the cargo within the aforemen-229 tioned time or at the aforementioned discharge pressure the Master shall present the shore receiving 230 terminal with a Note of Protest forthwith, and in any event prior to the Vessel's departure from the berth, 231 and shall use all reasonable endeavours to have such Note of Protest countersigned on behalf of the shore 232 receiving terminal in the absence of which countersignature the Master shall present a further Note of 233 Protest to the shore receiving terminal. 234 For the purpose of this Clause a full cargo shall mean the quantity referred to in Clause 3 or the Bill of 235 Lading quantity, whichever is the greater. 236 Charterers will not consider any claim by Owners for additional time used in the foregoing circumstances 237 in the absence of the provision by Owners of the following documentation:-238 (a) an hourly pumping log, signed by a responsible officer or the Vessel and a terminal or Charterers' 239 representative, showing the pressure maintained at the manifold throughout discharge and, in the absence 240 of a signature from a terminal or Charterers' representative, a Note of Protest; 241 (b) copies of all Notes of Protest issued or received by the Vessel in relation to the discharge in question; and 242 (c) copies of any other documentation generated by the Vessel or by the shore receiving terminal relevant 243 to the discharge in question. 244 Laydays/ Laydays for the purpose of this Charter shall be from 17. Cancelling 245 246 Date"). Laytime for the purposes of loading shall not commence before 0600 hours local time on the Com-247 mencement Date unless with Charterers' sanction in which event laytime shall commence when the Vessel 248 commenced loading and should the Vessel not be ready to load by 1600 hours local time on the Cancelling 249 Date Charterers shall have the option of cancelling this Charter. Should the Vessel, with Charterers' 250 sanction, have commenced loading prior to the commencement of laytime, as provided above, then the time 251 from such commencement of loading to the commencement of laytime shall constitute additional laytime 252 for the purpose of loading and discharging and in respect of the period(s) referred to in Clause 18. 253 If it appears to Charterers that the Vessel will be delayed beyond the Cancelling Date Charterers may 254 require Owners to notify Charterers of the date on which they expect the Vessel to be ready to load 255 whereupon Charterers shall have the option to cancel this Charter and such option shall then be declared 256 by Charterers within 96 hours, Sundays and holidays excepted, of the receipt of the said notification from 257 Owners, In the event of Owners giving such notification and Charterers not exercising their option to 258 cancel within the stated period, the third day after the readiness date stated in Owncrs' notification, or 259 such other date as may be mutually agreed, shall be the new Cancelling Date for the purpose of this Clause. 260 If Owners fail to give such notification when requested by Charterers, Charterers shall have the option to

Cancellation or failure to cancel shall be entirely without prejudice to any claim for damages Charterers may have for the Vessel not being ready to load by the original Cancelling Date stated in this Clause.

264 Amount of, and 265 Definition of,

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cancel this Charter at any time prior to the arrival of the Vessel.

266 **Laytime** 267 268 269

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commencement of laydays, as laytime for loading and discharging and in respect of any period(s) when the Vessel, in accordance with Charterers' instructions, is proceeding or operating as referred to in Clauses 4, 5, 12, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30 and 31. Sundays and holidays shall be included in respect of laytime for loading or discharging unless loading or discharging on the Sunday or holiday in question is prohibited by law or regulation at the port or place of loading or discharge and Charterers shall have the right of loading and discharging during the night.

272 Commencement and Termination

- 19. Subject only to Clauses 17, 20 and 21:-
- 273 of Laytime/
- (a) laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, demurrage shall at each loading and each discharge port or

274 Demurrage275 for Lading276 and Discharge277

place commence at the expiry of 6 hours after Notice of Readiness to load or discharge has been received from the Master or his agents by Charterers or their agents, berth or no berth, or when the Vessel commences to load or discharge at the berth or other loading or discharging place, whichever first occurs. Such Notice of Readiness may be given either by letter, facsimile transmission, telegram, telex, radio or telephone (and if given by radio or telephone shall subsequently be confirmed in writing and if given by facsimile transmission confirmed by telex) but Notice of Readiness shall not be given, without Charterers' sanction, before the commencement of laydays; and

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(b) laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, demurrage shall run until the cargo hoses have been finally disconnected upon termination of loading or discharging, such disconnection to be effected promptly; provided always that if the Vessel is detained for more than 2 hours beyond the final disconnection of hoses by the shore terminal solely for the completion of cargo documentation and the presentation of such documents on board the vessel, laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, demurrage shall re-commence after such period of 2 hours and terminate upon the completion of cargo documentution.

287 Suspension of 288 Laytime/

20. Time shall not count against laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, for demurrage when spent or lost: -

288 Laytime/ Demmurage 289 for Loading 290 and Discharge 291

(a) on an inward passage, including awaiting daylight, tide, opening of locks, pilot, or tugs and moving from anchorage, even if lightening has taken place at the anchorage, until the Vessel is securely moored at the berth or other loading or discharging place specified by Charterers;

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(b) due, whether directly or indirectly, to breakdown, inefficiency or other cause attributable to the Vessel and/or Owners, including inability of the Vessel to pump out the cargo at the rate indicated in Clause 16 after taking account of any variations in back pressure;

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(c) as a result of a labour dispute, or strike, involving Master, officers or crew of the Vessel or tugs or pilot;

296 297 (d) in, or in connection with., the handling of ballast unless this is carried out concurrently with loading or discharging such that. no loss of time is involved; and

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(e) in cleaning tanks, pumps and pipelines.

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Nothing herein contained shall be affected by the provisions of Clause 46.

300 Laytime/ 301 Demurrage/ 302 Force Majeure 303 304 305 21. Any delay(s) arising from adverse weather or sea state conditions, fire, explosion, breakdown or failure of equipment, plant or machinery in or about ports or places of loading and/or discharge, Act of God, act of war, labour dispute, strike, riot, civil commotion, or arrest or restraint of princes, rulers or peoples shall, provided always that the cause of the delay(s) was not within the reasonable control of Charterers or Owners or their respective servants or agents, count as one half laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, at one half of the demurrage rate.

306 **Demurrage** 307

22. Charterers shall pay demurrage at the rate of US\$ per running day and pro rata for part of a running day for all time that loading and discharging and any other time counting as laytime exceeds the laytime specified in Clause 18.

309 Demurage

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23. Charterers shall be discharged and released from all liability in respect of any claim for demurrage

310 Time Bar

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313 Orders for 314 Discharge Ports

315 or Places

which Owners may have under this Charter unless a claim in writing has been presented to Charterers together with supporting documentation substantiating each and every constituent part of the claim within 90 days of the completion of discharge of the cargo carried hereunder.

If, at any time after the Vessel has completed loading the cargo or part cargo, as the case may be, Charterers instruct the Vessel to await their orders at one or more locations, then all time spent by the Vessel awaiting orders as aforesaid shall count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage.

If after any loading or discharge port or place has been nominated Charterers desire to vary such port or

place, Owners shall issue such revised instructions as are necessary at any time to give effect to Charterers'

revised orders and any period by which the steaming time taken to reach the alternative port or place exceeds the time which should have been taken had the Vessel proceeded thither directly shall count as

laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage. Charterers shall pay Owners for additional

bunkers consumed during such excess time at the replacement price as paid by Owners substantiated by

copies of such documents as Charterers may require.

316 Revised Orders

317 318 319 320 321 322

323 Vessel/cargo 324 Inspections/

325 Bunker Surveys

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339 Cargo Sampling 340

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349 350 Maintenance 351 of Cargo

352 Temperature 353

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25. Charterers shall be entitled to cause their representative(s) to carry out inspections of the Vessel and/or observe cargo operations and/or ascertain the quantity and quality of the cargo, water and residues on board at any loading and/or discharge port or place.

Charterers' representative(s), or any independent surveyor appointed by Charterers, shall be entitled to survey and take samples from any or all of the Vessel's bunker fuel tanks and non-cargo spates at any loading and/or discharge port or place.

Any exercise of, or failure to exercise, any of their rights under the foregoing provisions by Charterers shall neither increase nor reduce the respective rights and obligations of the parties under this Charter and shall not be deemed to be, nor construed as, a waiver or acceptance of any default on the part of Owners.

Any delay arising solely as a result of any such inspection, survey or sampling as aforesaid shall count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage. If the Master refuses to permit any such inspection, survey or sampling as aforesaid Charterers shall have the right to procure the removal of the Vessel from the place at which she is lying. All time lost by reason of any such refusal by the Master, including without limitation any time used in shifting the Vessel off, and back to, such, or any other, place shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage and any expenses incurred as a result of any such refusal, including without limitation Vessel shifting expenses, shall be paid by Owners.

Charterers shall be entitled to require the Vessel to deviate at any time after leaving any loading port or place and to call at or off a port or place for cargo sampling purposes. Charterers undertake to obtain the consent of the owner(s) of any cargo on board at the time before requiring the Vessel to deviate as aforesaid.

Any delay arising from Charterers' requiring the Vessel to deviate as aforesaid, based upon the period by which the steaming time taken by the Vessel to reach the next port of loading or discharge exceeds the time which should have been taken had the Vessel proceeded thither directly, shall count as laytime, or if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage. Charterers shall pay Owners for additional bunkers consumed during the period of deviation at the replacement price as paid by Owners and substantiated by copies of such documents as Charterers may require and shall pay port expenses incurred by Owners at the port to which Owners were required to divert the Vessel.

If Charterers so require Owners shall maintain the loaded temperature of the cargo and the Master shall advise Charterers, on a daily basis, of the temperature of such cargo in each of the Vessel's tanks. Notwithstanding the foregoing the Vessel shall not be obliged to maintain the cargo at a temperature in excess 57deg C (135deg F). Owners warrant that the Vessel is capable of maintaining the cargo up to such maximum temperature throughout the laden voyage and throughout discharge of the cargo. If the Vessel fails to maintain the required temperature Owners shall be responsible for any resulting delay and any time lost thereby shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage. Should it become necessary for the Vessel to vacate the berth because of Owners' failure to maintain the required

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temperature all time lost and expenses incurred shall be for Owners1 account.

359 Cargo Heating

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367 Ice on Voyage

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- 376 Ice at Loading/ **377 Discharge Ports**
- 378 or Places
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- 390 Quarantine 391
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- 395 Lien
- 397 Documentation
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- Charterers shall be entitled to require the Vessel to raise the temperature of the cargo above the loaded temperature up to a maximum temperature of 57deg C (135deg F) in all the Vessel's tanks. The Master shall advise Charterers, on a daily basis, of the temperature of the cargo in each of the Vessel's tanks throughout the voyage. Charterers shall reimburse Owners for the cost of additional bunkers used solely to raise the temperature of the cargo as aforesaid, as evidenced by copies of the Vessel's daily Engine Log Book for the complete laden voyage, subject to a limit of 6 tonnes per degree Celsius. Charterers shall pay for such bunkers at the replacement price paid by Owners and substantiated by copies of such documents as Charterers may require.
- If on passage to the nominated port or place of loading or discharge the Master finds that the port or place is inaccessible owing to ice he shall immediately request Charterers by radio for revised orders and remain outside the area of ice-bound water. The terms governing such time awaiting orders shall be in accordance with the provisions of Clause 24. Upon receipt of such request Charterers shall give orders for the Vessel to proceed to an alternative ice-free and accessible port or place where there are facilities for receiving or delivering the cargo. In this event freight shall be paid at the rate applicable under this Charter to such alternative loading or discharge port or place, and any period by which the steaming time taken to reach such alternative port or place exceeds the time which should have been taken had the Vessel proceeded thither direct shall count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage.
- If, on or after the Vessel's arrival at a nominated port or place of loading or discharge, there is a danger of the Vessel being frozen in, the Master shall proceed to the nearest safe and ice-free position and at the same time request Charterers by radio for revised orders. Upon receipt of such request Charterers shall give orders for the Vessel either to proceed to an alternative ice-free and accessible port or place, where there is no danger of the Vessel being frozen in and where there are facilities for receiving or delivering cargo, or to return to and load or discharge at the nominated port or place. If the Vessel is ordered to an alternative port or place the sum in respect of freight and delay to be paid by Charterers shall be as provided in Clause 29, but if the Vessel loads or discharge at the nominated port or place, then, subject to the provisions of Clauses 19, 20 and 21, the whole of the time occupied from the receipt of Notice of Readiness to load or discharge on the Vessel's first arrival until hoses are disconnected after the completion of loading or discharge shall count as laytime, or if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage. Any delay after the final disconnection of shore hoses caused by ice by reason of the Vessel returning to the nominated port or place on Charterers' instructions shall count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage.
- Should Charterers require the Vessel to proceed to any port or place at which, at the time the Vessel is ordered to that port or place, there is quarantine time shall count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage whilst the Vessel is detained, but should quarantine be declared only whilst the Vessel is on passage to the port or place Charterers shall not be liable for any delay caused by such quarantine.
- Owners shall have a lien upon the cargo for all freight, deadfreight, demurrage and the cost of recovery thereof.
- Owners undertake that throughout the currency of this Charter the Vessel shall have on board all such valid documentation as may, from time to time, be required to enable the Vessel to enter and carry out all required operations at loading or discharge ports or places and leave, without let or hindrance, all ports or places to which the Vessel may be directed under the terms of this Charter and Owners hereby expressly
- (a) that they shall be responsible for any loss, damage, delay or expenses; and
- (b) that time shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage for any period during which the Vessel is not fully and freely available to Charterers;
- as a result of action taken against her by any Government, Government Organisation, competent

406 authority, person or organisation, owing to her flag, failure to have on board valid documentation as 407 aforesaid or any dispute relating to Owners1 wages or crew employment policy or to the condition of the 408 Vessel or her equipment. 409 Calls at (a) Notwithstanding Clause 45 as from the date of agreement to, and for the duration of, this 410 Sullom Voe Charter Owners and their agents shall observe Charterers' instructions regarding the disposal of ballast from the Vessel. For such period as aforesaid Owners shall ensure that no engine room, pumproom or 411 412 other oily effluent is discharged from the Vessel and shall, if required by Chatterers, produce evidence of 413 instructions cabled by them to the Master forbidding the discharge of such effluent from the Vessel. 414 Charterers shall pay any deadfreight arising by reason of compliance with Chaiterers1 instructions. If, before the commencement of loading at Sullom Voe Terminal, Charterers produce to Owners evidence of 415 416 non-compliance with such instructions regarding the disposal of ballast or evidence of the discharge, or apparent discharge, of such effluent Charterers may, by notice in writing, cancel this Charter without 417 incurring any liability for damages. 418 419 b) Owners warrant that the Vessel is capable of accepting cargo at the following minimum acceptance rates and of deballasting within the following maximum periods:-420 421 Minimum Maximum 422 Ship's size Cargo Acceptance Rate Deballasting Period. 423 Up to 89,999 tons SDWT 7.5 per cent of SDWT/Hour 5 hours 30 minutes. 424 90,000 tonnes to 179,999 tons SDWT 6.6 per cent of SDWT/Hour 8 hours 40 minutes. Over 180,000 tonnes SDWT 11 hours 10 minutes, 425 5.8 per cent of SDWT/Hour 426 Should the Vessel's cargo acceptance rate be less than the relevant minimum rate specified above or should 427 the deballasting time specified above exceed the relevant maximum period the excess time required to 428 complete loading shall be deducted from any laytime or demurrage accruing under the provisions of this 429 Charter. 430 (c) Owners warrant that the Vessel shall present manifolds of 16 inch diameter, class ANSI 150 with a 431 minimum 500 mm between flanges or reducer/spool pieces such that the quick closing coupler may operate 432 without restrictions. 433 Calls at Owners warrant that the Vessel is neither directly nor indirectly owned and/or chartered by South 434 Nigerian Ports African, Namibian, Zimbabwean or Israeli companies or persons, that the Vessel is not registered in any of 435 the aforementioned States and that the Vessel is not linked, by means of financial arrangements or 436 mortgages, with such States. 437 Owners warrant that the Master, officers and crew and any supernumeraries or passengers do not, and 438 shall not, include nationals of any of the aforementioned States or persons who were born in, or reside in, any of such States. 439 440 Owners warrant that the Vessel has not called at or off any port in South Africa, Namibia, or Israel within 441 the last 2 years prior to her arrival in Nigerian waters. A port of call in this context includes calling at or off 442 a port to receive services such as mail and/or provisions whether by helicopter or launch and not merely 443 discharging, loading, repairing or bunkering. 444 Owners warrant that no stores, spare parts, provisions and packing of material on board emanate from any 445 of the States referred to in the first paragraph of this Clause. 446 Bills of Lading Bills of Lading shall be signed as Chatterers direct, without prejudice to this Charter. Charterers 447 and Indemnities hereby indemnify Owners -448 (a) against all liabilities that may arise from the signing of Bills of Lading in accordance with the directions 449 of Chatterers to the extent that the terms of such Bills of Lading impose more onerous liabilities than those 450 assumed by Owners under the terms of this Charter; and

(b) against claims brought by holders of Bills of Lading against Owners by reason of any deviation required

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452 by Charterers under the provisions of Clauses 24 and 26. 453 All Bills of Lading issued under this Charter shall contain War Risks, Both-to-Blame Collision und New Jason clauses. 454 455 Unavailability of If a Bill of Lading is not available at any discharge port or place to which the Vessel may be ordered by Charterers under this Charter or if Charterers require Owners to deliver cargo to a party and/or at a port 456 Bills of La ding 457 Change of or place other than as set out in the Bills of Lading, then Owners shall nevertheless discharge the cargo carried by the Vessel in compliance with Charterers' instructions, upon a consignee nominated by 458 Receiver 459 Change of Charterers (hereinafter called "the Receiver") presenting reasonable identification to the Master, in consideration of the following undertakings by Charterers:-460 Discharge **Port or Places** (i) to indemnify Owners (which term shall, for the purpose of this Clause, include Owners' servants and 461 462 agents) and to hold Owners harmless in respect of any liability, loss or damage of whatsoever nature which 463 Owners may sustain by reason of delivering the cargo to the Receiver in accordance with Charterers' 464 instructions; 465 (ii) to provide Owners, in the event of any proceedings being commenced against Owners in connection 466 with the delivery of the cargo as aforesaid, from time to time on demand, with sufficient funds to defend the 467 468 (iii) to provide Owners on demand such bail or other security as may be required if, in connection with the delivery of the cargo as aforesaid, the Vessel or any other vessel or property belonging to Owners should be 469 470 arrested or detained or, if the arrest or detention thereof should be threatened, to prevent such arrest or detention, or to secure the release of such Vessel or properly and to indemnify Owners in respect of any 471 loss, damage or expenses caused by such arrest or detention whether or not the same be justified; and 472 473 (iv) to produce and deliver to Owners all original Bills of Lading in respect of the cargo loaded by the Vessel 474 as soon as same shall have arrived and/or come into the possession of Charterers whereupon Charterers' 475 liability hereunder shall cease. 476 The provisions of the foregoing undertakings shall be governed by English Law. 477 Coding of Cargo 478 Cargo 479 Documentation -

If Charterers require the Vessel to load or discharge at a port or ports within the jurisdiction of the US Customs Service, Owners shall procure that the Master complies with Charterers1 instructions as to the insertion of Owners 1 Unique Identifier in each Bill of Lading accompanying a shipment of imported cargo in accordance with US Customs Regulations (19 CFR Parts 4 and 178). Owners shall provide Charterers or their agents on request with details of their Unique Bill of Lading Identifier in respect of any cargo carried

In the event that the Master fails to comply with Charterers' instruction as aforesaid Owners shall be liable for any delays resulting therefrom and any time lost thereby shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage.

- The Vessel shall have liberty to sail with or without pilots, to tow or go to the assistance of vessels in distress, to call at any port or ports for bunkers, and to deviate for the purpose of saving life or property, or for any other reasonable purpose.
- Charterers shall nominate the Vessel's agents at loading and discharge ports or places but such agents shall be employed, instructed and paid by Owners.
- If the Master fails to comply with any of the following provisions any delay, either at a loading or discharge port or place, resulting therefrom shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage and Owners shall be responsible for any additional costs incurred by Charterers arising from such non-compliance.

The Master shall send messages by radio or telex to Charterers addressed 'BP Shipping London1 and to the

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480 US Customs 481 Regulations

hereunder.

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491 Estimated

492 Times of

493 Arrival

496 agents at the loading port or place advising the date and approximate hour of the Vessel's arrival. Such 497 messages shall be sent upon the Vessel's sailing from the prior discharge port and 7 days and 72, 48 and 24 498 hours prior to the Vessel's estimated arrival at the loading port or place. Should the Vessel be at sea or elsewhere when ordered by Owners to proceed to the loading port or place the Master shall, if the Vessel is 499 less than 7 days or 72/48/24 hours, as applicable, from the loading port or place, immediately notify 500 501 Charterers and the agents of the Vessel's ETA in the manner aforesaid and thereafter notify Charterers 502 and the agents of the Vessel's ETA at such of the times as aforesaid as are applicable or immediately 503 provide Charterers with such other ETAs as Charterers may request.

> The Master shall notify Charterers and the agents of the Vessel's ETA at the discharge port or place in the manner aforesaid also providing information as to the Vessel's expected arrival draught on even keel salt water either upon the Vessel leaving the previous port or place or 72 hours prior to her estimated arrival at the discharge port or place, whichever is the later. Thereafter the Master shall notify Charterers and the agents of the Vessel's ETA together with the information as aforesaid 48 and 24 hours, as applicable, from the discharge port or place or immediately provide Charterers with such other ETAs as Charterers may request.

> The Master shall advise Charterers and the agents promptly by radio or telex of any variation of more than 6 hours in estimated dates or times of arrival at the loading and/or discharge port or place.

> Should the voyage involve passing the Cape of Good Hope the Master shall, on passing the Cape of Good Hope, send an additional radio or telex message to Charterers, advising the Vessel's ETA oIT Land's End or at the discharge port or place if already nominated, stating also the estimated arrival draught on even keel salt water.

> Charterers shall have the right to see copies of all telexes (showing answerbacks) referred to in this Clause.

- 518 Sub-Charter 519
- 520 Cargo Insurance
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- 523 Bunker Fuel
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- 526 Traffic 527 Separation 528 and Routeing
- 529 Oil Pollution
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- 537 Treatment of
- 538 Tank Washings
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- Charterers may sub-charter the Vessel without prejudice to the respective rights and obligations of either party under this Charter.
 - Any additional premium which might be placed on the cargo insurance by reason of the Vessel's age and/or condition shall be for Owners' account, and Charterers shall be entitled to deduct the cost of any such additional premium from the freight.
 - If the supply of bunker fuel required for the voyage performed under this Charter should not at the material date be covered under a contract between Owners and any of the BP Group of Companies, the first option of supplying such bunker fuel shall be given by Owners to a Company within the BP Group.
 - Owners shall instruct the Master to observe recommendations as to traffic separation and routeing as issued from time to time by the International Maritime Organisation or as promulgated by the State of the flag of the Vessel or the State in which the effective management of the Vessel is exercised.
 - Owners shall instruct the Master to retain on board all oily residues of oil of a persistent nature remaining in the Vessel from the previous cargo. The Master shall, during tank washing, collect the washings into one cargo compartment and after maximum separation of the free water, discharge the water so separated overboard. In the discharge of all water separated as aforesaid Owners shall comply with the requirements of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973, as amended by its Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78), insofar as these do not conflict with any applicable law.

When this operation is completed the Master shall notify Charterers by radio of the estimated tonnage of all segregated tank washings from previous cargoes.

On the Vessel's arrival at the loading port or place the Master shall arrange that the quantity of all segregated tank washings shall be measured in conjunction with cargo suppliers and shall make a note in the Vessel's ullage record of the quantity so measured.

If Charterers require the Master to load the cargo on top of the segregated tank washings, freight

541 calculated in accordance with Clause 6 shall be paid on that quantity of the tank washings up to a tonnage 542 equivalent of 1% of the Vessel's summer deadweight. Owners shall instruct the Master to keep the water 543 to a minimum and in any event not exceeding 0.15% of the Vessel's summer deadweight tonnage. 544 If Charterers require the Master to segregate the tank washings from the cargo to be loaded, Charterers 545 shall pay for any deadfreight so incurred. 546 If, for whatever reason, the cargo loaded hereunder is not loaded on top of the segregated tank washings 547 from previous cargoes (or any part thereof), Owners undertake that all such washings shall be discharged or disposed of or retained in accordance with the orders and directions of Charterers on completion of the 548 549 voyage hereunder. 550 Exceptions The provisions of Articles III (other than Rule 8), IV, IV bis and VIII of the Schedule to the Carriage 551 of Goods by Sea Act, 1971 of the United Kingdom shall apply to this Charter and shall be deemed to be 552 inserted in extenso herein. This Charter shall be deemed to be a contract for the carriage of goods by sea to 553 which the said Articles apply, and Owners shall be entitled to the protection of the said Articles in respect 554 of any claim made hereunder. 555 Charterers shall not, unless otherwise in this Charter expressly provided, be responsible for any loss or 556 damage or delay or failure in performance hereunder arising or resulting from Act of God, act of war, 557 seizure under legal process, quarantine restrictions, labour disputes, strikes, riots, civil commotions, arrest 558 or restraint of princes, rulers or peoples. 559 War Risks (a) The Master shall not be required or bound to sign Bills of Lading for any blockaded port or for 560 any port which the Master or Owners in his or their discretion consider dangerous or impossible to enter 561 or reach. 562 (b) If-563 (i) any port of loading or of discharge named in this Charter or to which the Vessel may properly be ordered pursuant to the terms of this Charter or the Bills of Lading be blockaded: or 564 (ii) owing to any war, hostilities, warlike operations, civil war, civil commotions, revolutions, or the 565 566 operation of international law:-567 (aa) entry to any such port of loading or of discharge or the loading or discharge of cargo at any port 568 be considered by the Master or Owners in his or their discretion dangerous or prohibited, or 569 (bb) it be considered by the Master or Owners in his or their discretion dangerous or impossible for 570 the Vessel to reach any such port of loading or of discharge, 571 then Charterers shall have the right to order the cargo or such part of it as may be affected to be loaded or 572 discharged at any other port of loading or of discharge whether within or outside the range of loading or 573 discharge ports respectively established under the provisions of this Charter (provided such other port is 574 not blockaded or that entry thereto or loading or discharge of cargo thereat is not in the Master's or Own-575 ers' discretion dangerous or prohibited). If no orders be received from Charterers within 48 hours after 576 they or their agents have received from Owners a request for the nomination of a substitute port, then: 577 if the affected port is the first and only loading port and no cargo has been loaded, this Charter shall terminate forthwith; 578 579 if the affected port is a loading port and part of the cargo has already been loaded, the Vessel 580 may proceed on passage and Charterers shall pay for any deadfreight so incurred; 581 if the affected port is a discharge port, Owners shall be at liberty to discharge the cargo at any safe 582 port which they or the Master may in their or his discretion decide on (whether within or outside the 583 range of discharge ports established under the provisions of this Charter) and such discharge 584 shall be deemed to be due fulfilment of the contract or contracts of affreightment so far as cargo so

585 discharged is concerned.

In the event of the cargo being loaded or discharged at any such other port within the respective range of loading or discharge ports established under the provisions of this Charter, this Charter shall be read in respect of freight and all other conditions whatsoever as if the voyage performed were that originally designated. However if the Vessel discharges the cargo at a port outside the range of discharge ports established under the provisions of this Charter, freight shall be paid as for the voyage originally designated and all extra expenses involved in reaching the actual port of discharge and/or discharging the cargo thereat shall be paid by Charterers. In the latter event Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for all such extra expenses.

(c) The Vessel shall have liberty to comply with any directions or recommendations as to departure, arrival, routes, ports of call., stoppages, destinations, zones, waters, delivery or in any other wise whatsoever given by the government of the nation under whose flag the Vessel sails or any other government or local authority including any de facto government or local authority or by any person or body acting or purporting to act as or with the authority of any such government or authority or by any committee or person having under the terms of the war risks insurance on the Vessel the right to give any such directions or recommendations. If by reason of or in compliance with any such directions or recommendations anything is done or is not done such shall not be deemed a deviation.

If by reason of or in compliance with any such direction or recommendation the Vessel does not proceed to the port or ports of discharge originally designated or to which she may have been ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading, the Vessel may proceed to any safe port of discharge which the Master or Owners in his or their discretion may decide on and there discharge the cargo. Such discharge shall be deemed to be due fulfilment of the contract or contracts of affreightment and Owners shall be entitled to freight as if discharge had been effected at the port or ports originally designated or to which the Vessel may have been ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading. All extra expenses involved in reaching and discharging the cargo at any such other port of discharge shall be paid by Charterers and Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for freight and all such expenses.

611 Both to Blame

612 Collision

632 General Average

48. If the liability for any collision in which the Vessel is involved while performing this Charter falls to be determined in accordance with the laws of the United States of America, or the laws of any State which applies laws similar to those applied in the USA in the circumstances envisaged by this Clause, the the following Clause shall apply:-

"If the Vessel comes into collision with another vessel as a result of the negligence of the other vessel and any act, neglect or default of the Master, mariner, pilot or the servants of the carrier in the navigation or in the management of the Vessel, the owners of the goods carried hereunder will indemnify the carrier against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners in so far as such loss or liability represents loss of, or damage to, or any claim whatsoever of the owners of, said goods, paid or payable by the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners to the owners of said goods and set oft, recouped or recovered by the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners as part of their claim against the carrying vessel or carrier.

The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the owner, operators or those in charge of any vessel or vessels or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding vessels or objects are at fault in respect of collision or contact."

Whilst Charterers shall procure that all Bills of Lading issued under this Charter shall contain a provision in the foregoing terms, to be applicable where the liability for any collision in which the Vessel is involved falls to be determined in accordance with the preamble of this Clause, Charterers neither warrant nor undertake that such provision shall be effective. In the event that such provision proves ineffective Charterers shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein provided, not be obliged to indemnify Owners.

49. General Average shall be adjusted and settled in London in accordance with the York/Antwerp Rules 1974 or any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

634 New Jason If, notwithstanding Clause 49, it is agreed in writing that General Average adjustment be made in 635 accordance with the law and practice of the United States of America, the following Clause shall apply:-636 "In the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after the commencement of the voyage, 637 resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequence 638 of which, the carrier is not responsible, by statute, contract or otherwise, the cargo shippers, consignees or 639 owners of the cargo shall contribute with the carrier in general average to the payment of any sacrifices, 640 losses or expenses of a general average nature that may be made or incurred and shall pay salvage and 641 special charges incurred in respect of the cargo. 642 If a salving ship is owned or operated by the carrier, salvage shall be paid for as fully as if the said salving 643 ship or ships belonged to strangers. Such deposit as the carrier or his agents may deem sufficient to cover 644 the estimated contribution of the cargo and any salvage and special charges thereon shall, if required, be 645 made by the cargo shippers, consignees or owners of the cargo to the carrier before delivery", 646 FMC Certificate/ Owners undertake that the Vessel carries on board a valid US Coast Guard Certificate of Financial 647 US Coastguard Responsibility as required under the US Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended by the Clean 648 Regulations Water Act of 1977, Any delay arising from failure by Owners to have such a Certificate on board the Vessel 649 shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage. 650 Owners warrant that during the period of this Charter the Vessel shall comply with all applicable US Coast 651 Guard Regulations and that if in any respect whatsoever the Vessel does not so comply there shall be on 652 board the Vessel appropriate waivers from the US Coast Guard. Any delay arising from non-compliance with the foregoing provision shall not count as laytime or, if the Vessel is on demurrage, as demurrage. 653 654 Clause All Bills of Lading issued under this Charter shall contain the following Clause Paramount:-**ParamOunt** "CLAUSE PARAMOUNT 656 This Bill of Lading shall: 657 (1) in relation to the carriage of any goods from any port in Great Britain or Northern Ireland to any other port whether in or outside Great Britain or Northern Ireland have effect subject to the provisions of the 658 659 Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1971 and to the Rules contained in the Schedule thereto (the Hague/Visby 660 Rules) and nothing herein contained shall be deemed a surrender by the Carrier of any of his rights or immunities or an increase of any of his responsibilities or liabilities under the said Act; 661 662 (2) in relation to the carriage of any goods from any port in a state in which legislation similar in effect to 663 the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1971 of the United Kingdom is in force to any port in any other state, have 664 effect subject to such legislation and to the Rules contained in the Schedule thereto and nothing herein 665 contained shall be deemed a surrender by the Carrier of any of his rights or immunities or an increase of 666 any of his responsibilities or liabilities under the said legislation; 667 (3) in relation to the carriage of any goods between ports in two different states, where this Bill of Lading 668 is issued in Great Britain, Northern Ireland or any state in which legislation similar in effect to the 669 Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1971 of the United Kingdom is in force have effect subject to such Act or such 670 legislation and to the Rules contained in the Schedule thereto and nothing herein contained shall be deemed 671 a surrender by the Carrier of any of his rights or immunities or an increase of any of his responsibilities or 672 liabilities under the said Act or said legislation; 673 (4) in any other ease have effect as if the contract or carriage herein contained were a contract of carriage to which the provisions of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1971 of the United Kingdom applied and the 674

the Rules contained in the Schedule thereto as if the same were herein specifically set out.

Carrier shall be entitled to the benefit of the privileges, rights and immunities conferred by the said Act and

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Clause the Hague/Visby Rules shall not apply to this

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678 contract where the goods carried hereunder consist of cargo which by this contract is stated as being 679 carried on deck and is so carried.

> If any term of this Bill of Lading be repugnant to the provisions of the Hague/Visby Rules such term shall be void to that extent but no further."

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Owners warrant that the Vessel is a Participating Tanker in 'I'OVALOP and will so remain during this Charter, provided however that nothing herein shall prevent Owners, upon prior notice to Charterers, from withdrawing from TOVALOP under Clauses III(B) or X thereof, and provided further that upon any withdrawal under Clause III(B) or under Clause X, following an amendment to TOVALOP which does not materially increase the obligations of the Parties thereunder, Charterers shall have the option to terminate this Charter.

When an escape or discharge of Oil occurs from the Vessel and causes or threatens to cause Pollution Damage, or when there is the Threat of an escape or discharge of Oil (i.e. a grave and imminent danger of the escape or discharge of Oil which, if it occurred would create a serious danger of Pollution Damage), then Charterers may, at their option, upon notice to Owners or the Master, undertake such measures as are reasonably necessary to prevent or minimise such Damage or to remove the Threat, unless Owners promptly undertake the same, Charterers shall keep Owners advised of the nature and result of any such measures taken by them, and, if time permits, the nature of the measures intended to be taken by them. Any of the aforementioned measures taken by Charterers shall be deemed taken on Owners' authority and as Owners' agent, and shall be at Owners1 expense except to the extent that:

- (a) any such escape or discharge or Threat was caused or contributed to by Charterers; or
- (b) by reason of the exceptions set out in Article III, paragraph 2, of the 1969 International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, Owners are, or, had the said Convention applied to such escape or discharge or to the Threat, would have been, exempt from liability for the same; or
- (c) the cost of such measures together with all other liabilities, costs and expenses of Owners arising out of or in connection with such escape or discharge or Threat removal exceeds One Hundred and Sixty U.S. Dollars per ton or Sixteen Million Eight Hundred Thousand U.S. Dollars, whichever is the lesser, save insofar as Owners shall be entitled to recover such excess under either the 1971 International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage or under CR1STAL, provided that in any incident to which the TOVALOP Supplement applies the Owners1 limit of liability hereunder shall be that provided for in the said Supplement;

PROVIDED ALWAYS that if Owners in their absolute discretion consider said measures should be discontinued, Owners shall so notify Charterers and thereafter Charterers shall have no right to continue said measures under the provisions of this Clause and all further liability to Charterers under this Clause shall thereupon cease.

The above provisions are not in derogation of such other rights as Charterers or Owners may have under this Charter or may otherwise have or acquire by Law or any International Convention or TOVALOP.

For the purposes of this Clause, the meaning of the terms "Oil" and "Pollution Damage" shall be as defined in TOVALOP and "ton" shall be understood in relation to "tonnage" as defined therein.

716 The BP Shipping

717 Questionnaire 718 719

During pre-fixture negotiations leading to agreement between Owners and Charterers to the terms and conditions of this Charter Owners have, either in consultation with their brokers or otherwise, provided Charterers with a completed BP Shipping Questionnaire a copy of which shall be attached hereto as Appendix 1.

Owners warrant that the responses to the BP Shipping Questionnaire provided by or on behalf of them are correct. If any response as provided by or on behalf of Owners proves to be incorrect Charterers shall be entitled either:-

723 724	(a) to cancel this Charter forthwith without prejudice to any other rights available to them under this Charter or otherwise under English Law; or
725 726	(b) to recover, by deduction from freight, any losses, costs, damages or expenses incurred as a direct result of Owners' breach of warranty.
727 728	In the event of any conflict arising between any provision(s) in the body of this Charter and any provision(s) in Appendix 1 the provision(s) contained in the body of this Charter shall prevail.
729 Law 730 731	55. The construction, validity and performance of this Charter shall be governed by English Law. The High Court in London shall have exclusive jurisdiction over any dispute which may arise out of this Charter. In Witness Whereof the parties have caused this Charter to be executed as of the date first above written
	for and on behalf of OWNERS
	for and on behalf of BP SHIPPING LIMITED as agents for
	CHARTERERS

APPENDIX 1

The BP Shipping Questionaire

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