

used for the carriage in bulk of any liquefied gas or other products of a flammable nature listed in either:

- (a) Chapter 19 of the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk published by the International Maritime Organisation, hereinafter referred to as "the International Gas Carrier Code", as may be amended by that Organisation; or
- (b) Chapter XIX of the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Liquefied Gases in Bulk published by the International Maritime Organisation, hereinafter referred to as "the Gas Carrier Code", as has been or may be amended by that Organisation;

whichever is applicable.

"Hydrofoil ship" means a ship which is supported above the water surface in normal operating conditions by hydrodynamic forces generated on foils.

"Length of the ship" means the length measured between perpendiculars taken at the extremities of the deepest subdivision load line.

"Lightweight" means the displacement of a ship in tonnes without cargo, fuel, lubricating oil, ballast water, fresh water and feed water in tanks, consumable stores and passengers and crew and their effects;

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

"Machinery space" for the purpose of part III of this Code means any space extending from the moulded base line to the margin line and between the extreme main transverse watertight bulkheads, bounding the spaces containing the main and auxiliary propulsion machinery, boilers serving the needs of propulsion, and all permanent coal bunkers. In the case of unusual arrangements, the Chief Surveyor may define the limits of the machinery spaces.

"Machinery space" in every part of this Code except part III means all machinery spaces of category A and all other spaces containing propulsion machinery, boilers, oil fuel units, steam and internal combustion engines, generators and major electrical machinery, oil filling stations, refrigerating, stabilising, ventilation and air-conditioning machinery, and similar spaces, and trunks to such spaces.

"Machinery spaces of category A" means those spaces and trunks to such spaces which contain:

- (a) internal combustion machinery used for main propulsion; or
- (b) 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 375kW; or
- (c) any oil-fired boiler or oil fuel unit.

"Main generating station" means the space in which the main source of electrical power is situated.

"Main source of electrical power" means a source intended to supply electrical power to the main switchboard for distribution to all services necessary for maintaining the ship in normal operational and habitable conditions.

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

"Main switchboard" means a switchboard which is directly supplied by the main source of electrical power and is intended to distribute electrical energy to the ship's services.

"Main vertical zones" means those sections into which the hull, superstructure, and deckhouses are divided by "A" class divisions, the mean length of which on any deck does not in general exceed 40m.

"Margin line" means a line drawn at least 76mm below the upper surface of the bulkhead deck at side.

"Maximum ahead service speed" means the greatest speed which the ship is designed to maintain in service at sea at the deepest sea-going draught.

"Maximum astern speed" means the speed which it is estimated the ship can attain at the designed maximum astern power at the deepest seagoing draught.

"Navigable speed" means the minimum speed at which a ship can be effectively steered in the ahead direction.

"New ship" means a ship of which the keel is laid, or in respect of which a similar stage of construction is reached, on or after the date on which the Shipping (Construction) Regulations 1989 come into force; and for the purposes of this definition, "similar stage of construction" means the stage at which construction identifiable with the ship comprises at least 50 tonnes or 1 percent of the estimated mass of the structural material of the completed ship, whichever is the less:

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

"Normal operational and habitable condition" means a condition under which the ship as a whole, the machinery, services, means and aids ensuring propulsion, ability to steer, safe navigation, fire and flooding safety, internal and external communications and signals, means of escape, and emergency boat winches, as well as the designed comfortable conditions of habitability are in working order and functioning normally.

"Oil fuel unit" means the equipment used for the preparation of oil fuel for delivery to an oil-fired boiler, or equipment used for the preparation for delivery of heated oil to an internal combustion engine, and includes any oil pressure pumps, filters and heaters dealing with oil at a pressure of more than 180 kPa.

"Open ro-ro cargo spaces" means ro-ro cargo spaces either open at both ends, or open at one end provided with adequate natural ventilation effective over their entire length through permanent openings in the side plating or deckhead to the satisfaction of the Chief Surveyor.

"Passenger spaces" means those spaces which are provided for the accommodation and use of passengers, excluding baggage, store, provision and mail rooms. For the purposes of Clauses 6 and 7 of this Code of Practice, spaces provided below the margin line for the accommodation and use of the crew shall be regarded as passenger spaces.

"Permeability", in relation to a space, means the percentage of that space which can be occupied by water. The volume of a space which extends above the margin line shall be measured only to the height of that line:

"Power actuating system" means the hydraulic equipment provided for supplying power to turn the rudder stock, comprising a steering gear power unit or units, together with the associated pipes and fittings, and a rudder actuator. The power actuating systems may share common mechanical components, i.e., tiller, quadrant and rudder stock, or components serving the same purpose.

"Public spaces" means those portions of the