

Excerpts from the International Convention on Standards of Training,
Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978, as amended

and

Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping Code, as amended

Notice: These excerpts are provided for background information. By themselves, they do not constitute Coast Guard policy.

The Manila Amendments to the annex to the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978

Chapter I
General provisions

Regulation I/6

Training and assessment

Each party shall ensure that:

- .1 the training and assessment of seafarers, as required under the Convention, are administered, supervised and monitored in accordance with the provisions of section A-I/6 of the STCW Code; and
- .2 those responsible for the training and assessment of competence of seafarers, as required under the Convention, are appropriately qualified in accordance with the provisions of section A-I/6 of the STCW Code for the type and level of training and assessment involved.

Regulation I/12

Use of Simulators

1 The performance standards and other provisions set forth in section A-I/12 and such other requirements as are prescribed in part A of the STCW Code for any certificate concerned shall be complied with in respect of:

- .1 all mandatory simulator-based training;
- .2 any assessment of competency required by part A of the STCW Code which is carried out by means of a simulator; and
- .3 any demonstration, by means of a simulator, of continued proficiency required by part A of the STCW Code.

Chapter III

Standards regarding the engine department

Regulation III/1

Mandatory minimum requirements for certification of officers in charge of an engineering watch in a manned engine-room or designated duty engineers in a periodically unmanned engine-room

1 Every officer in charge of an engineering watch in a manned engine-room or designated duty engineer officer in a periodically unmanned engine-room on a seagoing ship powered by main propulsion machinery of 750 kW propulsion power or more shall hold a certificate of competency.

2 Every candidate for certification shall:

- .1 be not less than 18 years of age;
- .2 have completed combined workshop skills training and an approved seagoing service of not less than 12 months as part of an approved training programme which includes onboard training that meets the requirements of section A-III/1 of the STCW Code

and is documented in an approved training record book, or otherwise have completed combined workshop skills training and an approved seagoing service of not less than 36 months of which not less than 30 months shall be seagoing service in the engine department;

- .3 have performed, during the required seagoing service, engine-room watchkeeping duties under the supervision of the chief engineer officer or a qualified engineer officer for a period of not less than six months;
- .4 have completed approved education and training and meet the standard of competence specified in section A-III/1 of the STCW Code; and
- .5 meet the standard of competence specified in section A-VI/1, paragraph 2, section A-VI/2, paragraphs 1 to 4, section A-VI/3, paragraphs 1 to 4 and section A-VI/4, paragraphs 1 to 3 of the STCW Code.

Chapter VIII Watchkeeping

Regulation VIII/2

Watchkeeping arrangements and principles to be observed

1 Administrations shall direct the attention of companies, masters, chief engineer officers and all watchkeeping personnel to the requirements, principles and guidance set out in the STCW Code which shall be observed to ensure that a safe continuous watch or watches appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions are maintained on all seagoing ships at all times.

2 Administrations shall require the master of every ship to ensure that watchkeeping arrangements are adequate for maintaining a safe watch or watches, taking into account the prevailing circumstances and conditions and that, under the master's general direction:

- .1 officers in charge of the navigational watch are responsible for navigating the ship safely during their periods of duty, when they shall be physically present on the navigating bridge or in a directly associated location such as the chartroom or bridge control room at all times;
- .2 radio operators are responsible for maintaining a continuous radio watch on appropriate frequencies during their periods of duty;
- .3 officers in charge of an engineering watch, as defined in the STCW Code, under the direction of the chief engineer officer, shall be immediately available and on call to attend the machinery spaces and, when required, shall be physically present in the machinery space during their periods of responsibility;
- .4 an appropriate and effective watch or watches are maintained for the purpose of safety at all times, while the ship is at anchor or moored and, if the ship is carrying hazardous cargo, the organization of such watch or watches takes full account of the nature, quantity, packing and stowage of the hazardous cargo and of any special conditions prevailing on board, afloat or ashore; and
- .5 as applicable, an appropriate and effective watch or watches are maintained for the purposes of security.

**The Manila Amendments to the Seafarers' Training, Certification and Watchkeeping
(STCW) Code**

Chapter I

Standards regarding general provisions

Section A-I/6

Training and assessment

1 Each Party shall ensure that all training and assessment of seafarers for certification under the Convention is:

- .1** structured in accordance with written programmes, including such methods and media of delivery, procedures, and course material as are necessary to achieve the prescribed standard of competence; and
- .2** conducted, monitored, evaluated and supported by persons qualified in accordance with paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

2 Persons conducting in-service training or assessment on board ship shall only do so when such training or assessment will not adversely affect the normal operation of the ship and they can dedicate their time and attention to training or assessment.

Qualifications of instructors, supervisors and assessors*

3 Each Party shall ensure that instructors, supervisors and assessors are appropriately qualified for the particular types and levels of training or assessment of competence of seafarers either on board or ashore, as required under the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

In-service training

4 Any person conducting in-service training of a seafarer, either on board or ashore, which is intended to be used in qualifying for certification under the Convention, shall:

- .1** have an appreciation of the training programme and an understanding of the specific training objectives for the particular type of training being conducted;
- .2** be qualified in the task for which training is being conducted; and
- .3** if conducting training using a simulator:
 - .3.1** have received appropriate guidance in instructional techniques involving the use of simulators; and
 - .3.2** have gained practical operational experience on the particular type of simulator being used.

5 Any person responsible for the supervision of in-service training of a seafarer intended to be used in qualifying for certification under the Convention shall have a full understanding of the training programme and the specific objectives for each type of training being conducted.

* The relevant IMO Model Course(s) may be of assistance in the preparation of courses.

Assessment of competence

6 Any person conducting in-service assessment of competence of a seafarer, either on board or ashore, which is intended to be used in qualifying for certification under the Convention, shall:

- .1** have an appropriate level of knowledge and understanding of the competence to be assessed;
- .2** be qualified in the task for which the assessment is being made;
- .3** have received appropriate guidance in assessment methods and practice;
- .4** have gained practical assessment experience; and
- .5** if conducting assessment involving the use of simulators, have gained practical assessment experience on the particular type of simulator under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an experienced assessor.

Training and assessment within an institution

7 Each Party which recognizes a course of training, a training institution, or a qualification granted by a training institution, as part of its requirements for the issue of a certificate required under the Convention, shall ensure that the qualifications and experience of instructors and assessors are covered in the application of the quality standard provisions of section A-I/8. Such qualification, experience and application of quality standards shall incorporate appropriate training in instructional techniques, and training and assessment methods and practice, and shall comply with all applicable requirements of paragraphs 4 to 6.

Section A-I/12

Standards governing the use of simulators

Part 1 – Performance standards

General performance standards for simulators used in training

- 1** Each Party shall ensure that any simulator used for mandatory simulator-based training shall:
 - .1** be suitable for the selected objectives and training tasks;
 - .2** be capable of simulating the operating capabilities of shipboard equipment concerned, to a level of physical realism appropriate to training objectives, and include the capabilities, limitations and possible errors of such equipment;
 - .3** have sufficient behavioural realism to allow a trainee to acquire the skills appropriate to the training objectives;
 - .4** provide a controlled operating environment, capable of producing a variety of conditions, which may include emergency, hazardous or unusual situations relevant to the training objectives;
 - .5** provide an interface through which a trainee can interact with the equipment, the simulated environment and, as appropriate, the instructor; and

- .6 permit an instructor to control, monitor and record exercises for the effective debriefing of trainees.

General performance standards for simulators used in assessment of competence

2 Each Party shall ensure that any simulator used for the assessment of competence required under the Convention or for any demonstration of continued proficiency so required shall:

- .1 be capable of satisfying the specified assessment objectives;
- .2 be capable of simulating the operational capabilities of the shipboard equipment concerned to a level of physical realism appropriate to the assessment objectives, and include the capabilities, limitations and possible errors of such equipment;
- .3 have sufficient behavioural realism to allow a candidate to exhibit the skills appropriate to the assessment objectives;
- .4 provide an interface through which a candidate can interact with the equipment and simulated environment;
- .5 provide a controlled operating environment, capable of producing a variety of conditions, which may include emergency, hazardous or unusual situations relevant to assessment objectives; and
- .6 permit an assessor to control, monitor and record exercises for the effective assessment of the performance of candidates.

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Part 2 – Other provisions

Simulator training objectives

6 Each Party shall ensure that the aims and objectives of simulator-based training are defined within an overall training programme and that specific training objectives and tasks are selected so as to relate as closely as possible to shipboard tasks and practices.

Training procedures

7 In conducting mandatory simulator-based training, instructors shall ensure that:

- .1 trainees are adequately briefed beforehand on the exercise objectives and tasks and are given sufficient planning time before the exercise starts;
- .2 trainees have adequate familiarization time on the simulator and with its equipment before any training or assessment exercise commences;
- .3 guidance given and exercise stimuli are appropriate to the selected exercise objectives and tasks and to the level of trainee experience;
- .4 exercises are effectively monitored, supported as appropriate by audio and visual observation of trainee activity and pre- and post-exercise evaluation reports;

- .5 trainees are effectively debriefed to ensure that training objectives have been met and that operational skills demonstrated are of an acceptable standard;
- .6 the use of peer assessment during debriefing is encouraged; and
- .7 simulator exercises are designed and tested so as to ensure their suitability for the specified training objectives.

Assessment procedures

- 8 Where simulators are used to assess the ability of candidates to demonstrate levels of competency, assessors shall ensure that:
- .1 performance criteria are identified clearly and explicitly and are valid and available to the candidates;
 - .2 assessment criteria are established clearly and are explicit to ensure reliability and uniformity of assessment and to optimize objective measurement and evaluation, so that subjective judgements are kept to the minimum;
 - .3 candidates are briefed clearly on the tasks and/or skills to be assessed and on the tasks and performance criteria by which their competency will be determined;
 - .4 assessment of performance takes into account normal operating procedures and any behavioural interaction with other candidates on the simulator or with simulator staff;
 - .5 scoring or grading methods to assess performance are used with caution until they have been validated; and
 - .6 the prime criterion is that a candidate demonstrates the ability to carry out a task safely and effectively to the satisfaction of the assessor.

Qualifications of instructors and assessors^{*}

- 9 Each Party shall ensure that instructors and assessors are appropriately qualified and experienced for the particular types and levels of training and corresponding assessment of competence as specified in regulation I/6 and section A-I/6.

Chapter III

Standards regarding the engine department

Section A-III/1

Mandatory minimum requirements for certification of officers in charge of an engineering watch in a manned engine-room or as designated duty engineers in a periodically unmanned engine-room

Training

- 1 The education and training required by paragraph 2.4 of regulation III/1 shall include training in mechanical and electrical workshop skills relevant to the duties of an engineer officer.

^{*} The relevant IMO Model Course(s) and resolution MSC.64(67), *Recommendations on new and amended performance standards*, may be of assistance in the preparation of courses.

Onboard training

2 Every candidate for certification as officer in charge of an engineering watch in a manned engine-room or as designated duty engineer in a periodically unmanned engine-room of ships powered by main propulsion machinery of 750 kW or more whose seagoing service, in accordance with paragraph 2.2 of regulation III/1, forms part of a training programme approved as meeting the requirements of this section shall follow an approved programme of onboard training which:

- .1** ensures that, during the required period of seagoing service, the candidate receives systematic practical training and experience in the tasks, duties and responsibilities of an officer in charge of an engine-room watch, taking into account the guidance given in section B-III/1 of this Code;
- .2** is closely supervised and monitored by a qualified and certificated engineer officer aboard the ships in which the approved seagoing service is performed; and
- .3** is adequately documented in a training record book.

Standard of competence

3 Every candidate for certification as officer in charge of an engineering watch in a manned engine-room or as designated duty engineer in a periodically unmanned engine-room on a seagoing ship powered by main propulsion machinery of 750 kW propulsion power or more shall be required to demonstrate ability to undertake, at the operational level, the tasks, duties and responsibilities listed in column 1 of table A-III/1.

4 The minimum knowledge, understanding and proficiency required for certification is listed in column 2 of table A-III/1.

5 The level of knowledge of the material listed in column 2 of table A-III/1 shall be sufficient for engineer officers to carry out their watchkeeping duties.*

6 Training and experience to achieve the necessary theoretical knowledge, understanding and proficiency shall be based on section A-VIII/2, part 4-2 – Principles to be observed in keeping an engineering watch, and shall take into account the relevant requirements of this part and the guidance given in part B of this Code.

7 Candidates for certification for service in ships in which steam boilers do not form part of their machinery may omit the relevant requirements of table A-III/1. A certificate awarded on such a basis shall not be valid for service on ships in which steam boilers form part of a ship's machinery until the engineer officer meets the standard of competence in the items omitted from table A-III/1. Any such limitation shall be stated on the certificate and in the endorsement.

8 The Administration may omit knowledge requirements for types of propulsion machinery other than those machinery installations for which the certificate to be awarded shall be valid. A certificate awarded on such a basis shall not be valid for any category of machinery installation which has been omitted until the engineer officer proves to be competent in these knowledge requirements. Any such limitation shall be stated on the certificate and in the endorsement.

* The relevant IMO Model Course(s) may be of assistance in the preparation of courses.

9 Every candidate for certification shall be required to provide evidence of having achieved the required standard of competence in accordance with the methods for demonstrating competence and the criteria for evaluating competence tabulated in columns 3 and 4 of table A-III/1.

Near-coastal voyages

10 The requirements of paragraphs 2.2 to 2.5 of regulation III/1 relating to level of knowledge, understanding and proficiency required under the different sections listed in column 2 of table A-III/1 may be varied for engineer officers of ships powered by main propulsion machinery of less than 3,000 kW propulsion power engaged on near-coastal voyages, as considered necessary, bearing in mind the effect on the safety of all ships which may be operating in the same waters. Any such limitation shall be stated on the certificate and in the endorsement.

Table A-III/1

Specification of minimum standard of competence for officers in charge of an engineering watch in a manned engine-room or designated duty engineers in a periodically unmanned engine-room

Function: Marine engineering at the operational level

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Maintain a safe engineering watch	<p>Thorough knowledge of Principles to be observed in keeping an engineering watch, including:</p> <p>.1 duties associated with taking over and accepting a watch</p> <p>.2 routine duties undertaken during a watch</p> <p>.3 maintenance of the machinery space logs and the significance of the readings taken</p> <p>.4 duties associated with handing over a watch</p> <p>Safety and emergency procedures; change-over of remote/automatic to local control of all systems</p> <p>Safety precautions to be observed during a watch and immediate actions to be taken in the event of fire or accident, with particular reference to oil systems</p>	<p>Assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.2 approved training ship experience</p> <p>.3 approved simulator training, where appropriate</p> <p>.4 approved laboratory equipment training</p>	<p>The conduct, handover and relief of the watch conforms with accepted principles and procedures</p> <p>The frequency and extent of monitoring of engineering equipment and systems conforms to manufacturers' recommendations and accepted principles and procedures, including Principles to be observed in keeping an engineering watch</p> <p>A proper record is maintained of the movements and activities relating to the ship's engineering systems</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Maintain a safe engineering watch (continued)	<p><i>Engine-room resource management</i></p> <p>Knowledge of engine-room resource management principles, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 allocation, assignment, and prioritization of resources .2 effective communication .3 assertiveness and leadership .4 obtaining and maintaining situational awareness .5 consideration of team experience 	<p>Assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 approved training .2 approved in-service experience .3 approved simulator training 	<p>Resources are allocated and assigned as needed in correct priority to perform necessary tasks</p> <p>Communication is clearly and unambiguously given and received</p> <p>Questionable decisions and/or actions result in appropriate challenge and response</p> <p>Effective leadership behaviours are identified</p> <p>Team member(s) share accurate understanding of current and predicted engine-room and associated systems state, and of external environment</p>
Use English in written and oral form	Adequate knowledge of the English language to enable the officer to use engineering publications and to perform engineering duties	Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from practical instruction	<p>English language publications relevant to engineering duties are correctly interpreted</p> <p>Communications are clear and understood</p>
Use internal communication systems	Operation of all internal communication systems on board	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 approved in-service experience .2 approved training ship experience .3 approved simulator training, where appropriate .4 approved laboratory equipment training 	<p>Transmission and reception of messages are consistently successful</p> <p>Communication records are complete, accurate and comply with statutory requirements</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Operate main and auxiliary machinery and associated control systems	<p>Basic construction and operation principles of machinery systems, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 marine diesel engine .2 marine steam turbine .3 marine gas turbine .4 marine boiler .5 shafting installations, including propeller .6 other auxiliaries, including various pumps, air compressor, purifier, fresh water generator, heat exchanger, refrigeration, air-conditioning and ventilation systems .7 steering gear .8 automatic control systems .9 fluid flow and characteristics of lubricating oil, fuel oil and cooling systems .10 deck machinery <p>Safety and emergency procedures for operation of propulsion plant machinery, including control systems</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 approved in-service experience .2 approved training ship experience .3 approved laboratory equipment training 	<p>Construction and operating mechanisms can be understood and explained with drawings/instructions</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Operate main and auxiliary machinery and associated control systems (continued)	<p>Preparation, operation, fault detection and necessary measures to prevent damage for the following machinery items and control systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 main engine and associated auxiliaries .2 steam boiler and associated auxiliaries and steam systems .3 auxiliary prime movers and associated systems .4 other auxiliaries, including refrigeration, air-conditioning and ventilation systems 	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 approved in-service experience .2 approved training ship experience .3 approved simulator training, where appropriate .4 approved laboratory equipment training 	<p>Operations are planned and carried out in accordance with operating manuals, established rules and procedures to ensure safety of operations and avoid pollution of the marine environment</p> <p>Deviations from the norm are promptly identified</p> <p>The output of plant and engineering systems consistently meets requirements, including bridge orders relating to changes in speed and direction</p> <p>The causes of machinery malfunctions are promptly identified and actions are designed to ensure the overall safety of the ship and the plant, having regard to the prevailing circumstances and conditions</p>
Operate fuel, lubrication, ballast and other pumping systems and associated control systems	<p>Operational characteristics of pumps and piping systems, including control systems</p> <p>Operation of pumping systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 routine pumping operations .2 operation of bilge, ballast and cargo pumping systems <p>Oily-water separators (or similar equipment) requirements and operation.</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 approved in-service experience .2 approved training ship experience .3 approved simulator training, where appropriate .4 approved laboratory equipment training 	<p>Operations are planned and carried out in accordance with operating manuals, established rules and procedures to ensure safety of operations and avoid pollution of the marine environment</p> <p>Deviations from the norm are promptly identified and appropriate action is taken</p>

Function: Electrical, electronic and control engineering at the operational level

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Operate electrical, electronic and control systems	<p>Basic configuration and operation principles of the following electrical, electronic and control equipment:</p> <p>.1 electrical equipment:</p> <p>.a generator and distribution systems</p> <p>.b preparing, starting, paralleling and changing over generators</p> <p>.c electrical motors including starting methodologies</p> <p>.d high-voltage installations</p> <p>.e sequential control circuits and associated system devices</p> <p>.2 electronic equipment:</p> <p>.a characteristics of basic electronic circuit elements</p> <p>.b flowchart for automatic and control systems</p> <p>.c functions, characteristics and features of control systems for machinery items, including main propulsion plant operation control and steam boiler automatic controls</p> <p>.3 control systems:</p> <p>.a various automatic control methodologies and characteristics</p> <p>.b Proportional–Integral–Derivative (PID) control characteristics and associated system devices for process control</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.2 approved training ship experience</p> <p>.3 approved simulator training, where appropriate</p> <p>.4 approved laboratory equipment training</p>	<p>Operations are planned and carried out in accordance with operating manuals, established rules and procedures to ensure safety of operations</p> <p>Electrical, electronic and control systems can be understood and explained with drawings/instructions</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Maintenance and repair of electrical and electronic equipment	<p>Safety requirements for working on shipboard electrical systems, including the safe isolation of electrical equipment required before personnel are permitted to work on such equipment</p> <p>Maintenance and repair of electrical system equipment, switchboards, electric motors, generator and DC electrical systems and equipment</p> <p>Detection of electric malfunction, location of faults and measures to prevent damage</p> <p>Construction and operation of electrical testing and measuring equipment</p> <p>Function and performance tests of the following equipment and their configuration:</p> <p>.1 monitoring systems</p> <p>.2 automatic control devices</p> <p>.3 protective devices</p> <p>The interpretation of electrical and simple electronic diagrams</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved workshop skills training</p> <p>.2 approved practical experience and tests</p> <p>.3 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.4 approved training ship experience</p>	<p>Safety measures for working are appropriate</p> <p>Selection and use of hand tools, measuring instruments, and testing equipment are appropriate and interpretation of results is accurate</p> <p>Dismantling, inspecting, repairing and reassembling equipment are in accordance with manuals and good practice</p> <p>Reassembling and performance testing is in accordance with manuals and good practice</p>

Function: Maintenance and repair at the operational level

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Appropriate use of hand tools, machine tools and measuring instruments for fabrication and repair on board	<p>Characteristics and limitations of materials used in construction and repair of ships and equipment</p> <p>Characteristics and limitations of processes used for fabrication and repair</p> <p>Properties and parameters considered in the fabrication and repair of systems and components</p> <p>Methods for carrying out safe emergency/temporary repairs</p> <p>Safety measures to be taken to ensure a safe working environment and for using hand tools, machine tools and measuring instruments</p> <p>Use of hand tools, machine tools and measuring instruments</p> <p>Use of various types of sealants and packings</p>	<p>Assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved workshop skills training</p> <p>.2 approved practical experience and tests</p> <p>.3 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.4 approved training ship experience</p>	<p>Identification of important parameters for fabrication of typical ship-related components is appropriate</p> <p>Selection of materials is appropriate</p> <p>Fabrication is to designated tolerances</p> <p>Use of equipment and hand tools, machine tools and measuring instruments is appropriate and safe</p>
Maintenance and repair of shipboard machinery and equipment	<p>Safety measures to be taken for repair and maintenance, including the safe isolation of shipboard machinery and equipment required before personnel are permitted to work on such machinery or equipment</p> <p>Appropriate basic mechanical knowledge and skills</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved workshop skills training</p> <p>.2 approved practical experience and tests</p> <p>.3 approved in-service experience</p>	<p>Safety procedures followed are appropriate</p> <p>Selection of tools and spare gear is appropriate</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Maintenance and repair of shipboard machinery and equipment (continued)	<p>Maintenance and repair, such as dismantling, adjustment and reassembling of machinery and equipment</p> <p>The use of appropriate specialized tools and measuring instruments</p> <p>Design characteristics and selection of materials in construction of equipment</p> <p>Interpretation of machinery drawings and handbooks</p> <p>The interpretation of piping, hydraulic and pneumatic diagrams</p>	.4 approved training ship experience	<p>Dismantling, inspecting, repairing and reassembling equipment is in accordance with manuals and good practice</p> <p>Re-commissioning and performance testing is in accordance with manuals and good practice</p> <p>Selection of materials and parts is appropriate</p>

Function: Controlling the operation of the ship and care for persons on board at the operational level

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Ensure compliance with pollution-prevention requirements	<p><i>Prevention of pollution of the marine environment</i></p> <p>Knowledge of the precautions to be taken to prevent pollution of the marine environment</p> <p>Anti-pollution procedures and all associated equipment</p> <p>Importance of proactive measures to protect the marine environment</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.2 approved training ship experience</p> <p>.3 approved training</p>	<p>Procedures for monitoring shipboard operations and ensuring compliance with MARPOL requirements are fully observed</p> <p>Actions to ensure that a positive environmental reputation is maintained</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Maintain seaworthiness of the ship	<p><i>Ship stability</i></p> <p>Working knowledge and application of stability, trim and stress tables, diagrams and stress-calculating equipment</p> <p>Understanding of the fundamentals of watertight integrity</p> <p>Understanding of fundamental actions to be taken in the event of partial loss of intact buoyancy</p> <p><i>Ship construction</i></p> <p>General knowledge of the principal structural members of a ship and the proper names for the various parts</p>	<p>Examination and assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.2 approved training ship experience</p> <p>.3 approved simulator training, where appropriate</p> <p>.4 approved laboratory equipment training</p>	<p>The stability conditions comply with the IMO intact stability criteria under all conditions of loading</p> <p>Actions to ensure and maintain the watertight integrity of the ship are in accordance with accepted practice</p>
Prevent, control and fight fires on board	<p><i>Fire prevention and fire-fighting appliances</i></p> <p>Ability to organize fire drills</p> <p>Knowledge of classes and chemistry of fire</p> <p>Knowledge of fire-fighting systems</p> <p>Action to be taken in the event of fire, including fires involving oil systems</p>	<p>Assessment of evidence obtained from approved fire-fighting training and experience as set out in section A-VI/3, paragraphs 1 to 3</p>	<p>The type and scale of the problem is promptly identified and initial actions conform with the emergency procedure and contingency plans for the ship</p> <p>Evacuation, emergency shutdown and isolation procedures are appropriate to the nature of the emergency and are implemented promptly</p> <p>The order of priority, and the levels and time-scales of making reports and informing personnel on board, are relevant to the nature of the emergency and reflect the urgency of the problem</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Operate life-saving appliances	<p><i>Life-saving</i></p> <p>Ability to organize abandon ship drills and knowledge of the operation of survival craft and rescue boats, their launching appliances and arrangements, and their equipment, including radio life-saving appliances, satellite EPIRBs, SARTs, immersion suits and thermal protective aids</p>	Assessment of evidence obtained from approved training and experience as set out in section A-VI/2, paragraphs 1 to 4	Actions in responding to abandon ship and survival situations are appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions and comply with accepted safety practices and standards
Apply medical first aid on board ship	<p><i>Medical aid</i></p> <p>Practical application of medical guides and advice by radio, including the ability to take effective action based on such knowledge in the case of accidents or illnesses that are likely to occur on board ship</p>	Assessment of evidence obtained from approved training as set out in section A-VI/4, paragraphs 1 to 3	Identification of probable cause, nature and extent of injuries or conditions is prompt and treatment minimizes immediate threat to life
Monitor compliance with legislative requirements	Basic working knowledge of the relevant IMO conventions concerning safety of life at sea, security and protection of the marine environment	Assessment of evidence obtained from examination or approved training	Legislative requirements relating to safety of life at sea, security and protection of the marine environment are correctly identified
Application of leadership and teamworking skills	<p>Working knowledge of shipboard personnel management and training</p> <p>A knowledge of related international maritime conventions and recommendations, and national legislation</p> <p>Ability to apply task and workload management, including:</p> <p>.1 planning and co-ordination</p> <p>.2 personnel assignment</p> <p>.3 time and resource constraints</p> <p>.4 prioritization</p>	<p>Assessment of evidence obtained from one or more of the following:</p> <p>.1 approved training</p> <p>.2 approved in-service experience</p> <p>.3 practical demonstration</p>	<p>The crew are allocated duties and informed of expected standards of work and behaviour in a manner appropriate to the individuals concerned</p> <p>Training objectives and activities are based on assessment of current competence and capabilities and operational requirements.</p> <p>Operations are demonstrated to be in accordance with applicable rules</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Application of leadership and teamworking skills <i>(continued)</i>	<p>Knowledge and ability to apply effective resource management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 allocation, assignment, and prioritization of resources .2 effective communication on board and ashore .3 decisions reflect consideration of team experiences .4 assertiveness and leadership, including motivation .5 obtaining and maintaining situational awareness <p>Knowledge and ability to apply decision-making techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 situation and risk assessment .2 identify and consider generated options .3 selecting course of action .4 evaluation of outcome effectiveness 		<p>Operations are planned and resources are allocated as needed in correct priority to perform necessary tasks</p> <p>Communication is clearly and unambiguously given and received</p> <p>Effective leadership behaviours are demonstrated</p> <p>Necessary team member(s) share accurate understanding of current and predicted vessel state and operational status and external environment</p> <p>Decisions are most effective for the situation</p>

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Competence	Knowledge, understanding and proficiency	Methods for demonstrating competence	Criteria for evaluating competence
Contribute to the safety of personnel and ship	<p>Knowledge of personal survival techniques</p> <p>Knowledge of fire prevention and ability to fight and extinguish fires</p> <p>Knowledge of elementary first aid</p> <p>Knowledge of personal safety and social responsibilities</p>	Assessment of evidence obtained from approved training and experience as set out in section A-VI/1, paragraph 2	<p>Appropriate safety and protective equipment is correctly used</p> <p>Procedures and safe working practices designed to safeguard personnel and the ship are observed at all times</p> <p>Procedures designed to safeguard the environment are observed at all times</p> <p>Initial and follow-up actions on becoming aware of an emergency conform with established emergency response procedures</p>

Chapter VIII
Standards regarding watchkeeping

Section A-VIII/2

Watchkeeping arrangements and principles to be observed

Part 1 – Certification

1 The officer in charge of the navigational or deck watch shall be duly qualified in accordance with the provisions of chapter II or chapter VII appropriate to the duties related to navigational or deck watchkeeping.

2 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall be duly qualified in accordance with the provisions of chapter III or chapter VII appropriate to the duties related to engineering watchkeeping.

Part 2 – Voyage Planning

General requirements

3 The intended voyage shall be planned in advance, taking into consideration all pertinent information, and any course laid down shall be checked before the voyage commences.

4 The chief engineer officer shall, in consultation with the master, determine in advance the needs of the intended voyage, taking into consideration the requirements for fuel, water, lubricants, chemicals, expendable and other spare parts, tools, supplies and any other requirements.

Planning prior to each voyage

5 Prior to each voyage, the master of every ship shall ensure that the intended route from the port of departure to the first port of call is planned using adequate and appropriate charts and other nautical publications necessary for the intended voyage, containing accurate, complete and up-to-date information regarding those navigational limitations and hazards which are of a permanent or predictable nature and which are relevant to the safe navigation of the ship.

Verification and display of planned route

6 When the route planning is verified, taking into consideration all pertinent information, the planned route shall be clearly displayed on appropriate charts and shall be continuously available to the officer in charge of the watch, who shall verify each course to be followed prior to using it during the voyage.

Deviation from planned route

7 If a decision is made, during a voyage, to change the next port of call of the planned route, or if it is necessary for the ship to deviate substantially from the planned route for other reasons, then an amended route shall be planned prior to deviating substantially from the route originally planned.

Part 3 – Watchkeeping principles in general

8 Watches shall be carried out based on the following bridge and engine-room resource management principles:

- .1** proper arrangements for watchkeeping personnel shall be ensured in accordance with the situations;
- .2** any limitation in qualifications or fitness of individuals shall be taken into account when deploying watchkeeping personnel;
- .3** understanding of watchkeeping personnel regarding their individual roles, responsibility and team roles shall be established;
- .4** the master, chief engineer officer and officer in charge of watch duties shall maintain a proper watch, making the most effective use of the resources available, such as information, installations/equipment and other personnel;
- .5** watchkeeping personnel shall understand functions and operation of installations/equipment, and be familiar with handling them;
- .6** watchkeeping personnel shall understand information and how to respond to information from each station/installation/equipment;
- .7** information from the stations/installations/equipment shall be appropriately shared by all the watchkeeping personnel;
- .8** watchkeeping personnel shall maintain an exchange of appropriate communication in any situation; and
- .9** watchkeeping personnel shall notify the master/chief engineer officer/officer in charge of watch duties without any hesitation when in any doubt as to what action to take in the interest of safety.

Part 4 – Watchkeeping at sea

Principles applying to watchkeeping generally

9 Parties shall direct the attention of companies, masters, chief engineer officers and watchkeeping personnel to the following principles, which shall be observed to ensure that safe watches are maintained at all times.

10 The master of every ship is bound to ensure that watchkeeping arrangements are adequate for maintaining a safe navigational or cargo watch. Under the master's general direction, the officers of the navigational watch are responsible for navigating the ship safely during their periods of duty, when they will be particularly concerned with avoiding collision and stranding.

11 The chief engineer officer of every ship is bound, in consultation with the master, to ensure that watchkeeping arrangements are adequate to maintain a safe engineering watch.

Protection of marine environment

12 The master, officers and ratings shall be aware of the serious effects of operational or accidental pollution of the marine environment and shall take all possible precautions to prevent such pollution, particularly within the framework of relevant international and port regulations.

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Part 4-2 – Principles to be observed in keeping an engineering watch

52 The term *engineering watch* as used in parts 4-2, 5-2 and 5-4 of this section means either a person or a group of personnel comprising the watch or a period of responsibility for an officer during which the physical presence in machinery spaces of that officer may or may not be required.

53 The *officer in charge of the engineering watch* is the chief engineer officer's representative and is primarily responsible, at all times, for the safe and efficient operation and upkeep of machinery affecting the safety of the ship and is responsible for the inspection, operation and testing, as required, of all machinery and equipment under the responsibility of the engineering watch.

Watch arrangements

54 The composition of the engineering watch shall, at all times, be adequate to ensure the safe operation of all machinery affecting the operation of the ship, in either automated or manual mode, and be appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions.

55 When deciding the composition of the engineering watch, which may include appropriately qualified ratings, the following criteria, *inter alia*, shall be taken into account:

- .1** the type of ship and the type and condition of the machinery;
- .2** the adequate supervision, at all times, of machinery affecting the safe operation of the ship;
- .3** any special modes of operation dictated by conditions such as weather, ice, contaminated water, shallow water, emergency conditions, damage containment or pollution abatement;
- .4** the qualifications and experience of the engineering watch;
- .5** the safety of life, ship, cargo and port, and protection of the environment;
- .6** the observance of international, national and local regulations; and
- .7** maintaining the normal operations of the ship.

Taking over the watch

56 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall not hand over the watch to the relieving officer if there is reason to believe that the latter is obviously not capable of carrying out the watchkeeping duties effectively, in which case the chief engineer officer shall be notified.

57 The relieving officer of the engineering watch shall ensure that the members of the relieving engineering watch are apparently fully capable of performing their duties effectively.

58 Prior to taking over the engineering watch, relieving officers shall satisfy themselves regarding at least the following:

- .1** the standing orders and special instructions of the chief engineer officer relating to the operation of the ship's systems and machinery;
- .2** the nature of all work being performed on machinery and systems, the personnel involved and potential hazards;
- .3** the level and, where applicable, the condition of water or residues in bilges, ballast tanks, slop tanks, reserve tanks, fresh water tanks, sewage tanks and any special requirements for use or disposal of the contents thereof;
- .4** the condition and level of fuel in the reserve tanks, settling tank, day tank and other fuel storage facilities;
- .5** any special requirements relating to sanitary system disposals;
- .6** condition and mode of operation of the various main and auxiliary systems, including the electrical power distribution system;
- .7** where applicable, the condition of monitoring and control console equipment, and which equipment is being operated manually;
- .8** where applicable, the condition and mode of operation of automatic boiler controls such as flame safeguard control systems, limit control systems, combustion control systems, fuel-supply control systems and other equipment related to the operation of steam boilers;
- .9** any potentially adverse conditions resulting from bad weather, ice, or contaminated or shallow water;
- .10** any special modes of operation dictated by equipment failure or adverse ship conditions;
- .11** the reports of engine-room ratings relating to their assigned duties;
- .12** the availability of fire-fighting appliances; and
- .13** the state of completion of the engine-room log.

Performing the engineering watch

59 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that the established watchkeeping arrangements are maintained and that, under direction, engine-room ratings, if forming part of the engineering watch, assist in the safe and efficient operation of the propulsion machinery and auxiliary equipment.

60 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall continue to be responsible for machinery-space operations, despite the presence of the chief engineer officer in the machinery

spaces, until specifically informed that the chief engineer officer has assumed that responsibility and this is mutually understood.

61 All members of the engineering watch shall be familiar with their assigned watchkeeping duties. In addition, every member shall, with respect to the ship they are serving in, have knowledge of:

- .1** the use of appropriate internal communication systems;
- .2** the escape routes from machinery spaces;
- .3** the engine-room alarm systems and be able to distinguish between the various alarms, with special reference to the fire-extinguishing media alarm; and
- .4** the number, location and types of fire-fighting equipment and damage-control gear in the machinery spaces, together with their use and the various safety precautions to be observed.

62 Any machinery not functioning properly, expected to malfunction or requiring special service shall be noted along with any action already taken. Plans shall be made for any further action if required.

63 When the machinery spaces are in the manned condition, the officer in charge of the engineering watch shall at all times be readily capable of operating the propulsion equipment in response to needs for changes in direction or speed.

64 When the machinery spaces are in the periodic unmanned condition, the designated duty officer in charge of the engineering watch shall be immediately available and on call to attend the machinery spaces.

65 All bridge orders shall be promptly executed. Changes in direction or speed of the main propulsion units shall be recorded, except where an Administration has determined that the size or characteristics of a particular ship make such recording impracticable. The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that the main propulsion unit controls, when in the manual mode of operation, are continuously attended under stand-by or manoeuvring conditions.

66 Due attention shall be paid to the ongoing maintenance and support of all machinery, including mechanical, electrical, electronic, hydraulic and pneumatic systems, their control apparatus and associated safety equipment, all accommodation service systems equipment and the recording of stores and spare gear usage.

67 The chief engineer officer shall ensure that the officer in charge of the engineering watch is informed of all preventive maintenance, damage control, or repair operations to be performed during the engineering watch. The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall be responsible for the isolation, bypassing and adjustment of all machinery under the responsibility of the engineering watch that is to be worked on, and shall record all work carried out.

68 When the engine-room is put in a stand-by condition, the officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that all machinery and equipment which may be used during manoeuvring is in a state of immediate readiness and that an adequate reserve of power is available for steering gear and other requirements.

69 Officers in charge of an engineering watch shall not be assigned or undertake any duties which would interfere with their supervisory duties in respect of the main propulsion system and

ancillary equipment. They shall keep the main propulsion plant and auxiliary systems under constant supervision until properly relieved, and shall periodically inspect the machinery in their charge. They shall also ensure that adequate rounds of the machinery and steering-gear spaces are made for the purpose of observing and reporting equipment malfunctions or breakdowns, performing or directing routine adjustments, required upkeep and any other necessary tasks.

70 Officers in charge of an engineering watch shall direct any other member of the engineering watch to inform them of potentially hazardous conditions which may adversely affect the machinery or jeopardize the safety of life or of the ship.

71 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that the machinery space watch is supervised, and shall arrange for substitute personnel in the event of the incapacity of any engineering watch personnel. The engineering watch shall not leave the machinery spaces unsupervised in a manner that would prevent the manual operation of the engine-room plant or throttles.

72 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall take the action necessary to contain the effects of damage resulting from equipment breakdown, fire, flooding, rupture, collision, stranding, or other cause.

73 Before going off duty, the officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that all events related to the main and auxiliary machinery which have occurred during the engineering watch are suitably recorded.

74 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall co-operate with any engineer in charge of maintenance work during all preventive maintenance, damage control or repairs. This shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

- .1** isolating and bypassing machinery to be worked on;
- .2** adjusting the remaining plant to function adequately and safely during the maintenance period;
- .3** recording, in the engine-room log or other suitable document, the equipment worked on and the personnel involved, and which safety steps have been taken and by whom, for the benefit of relieving officers and for record purposes; and
- .4** testing and putting into service, when necessary, the repaired machinery or equipment.

75 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that any engine-room ratings who perform maintenance duties are available to assist in the manual operation of machinery in the event of automatic equipment failure.

76 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall bear in mind that changes in speed, resulting from machinery malfunction, or any loss of steering may imperil the safety of the ship and life at sea. The bridge shall be immediately notified in the event of fire and of any impending action in machinery spaces that may cause reduction in the ship's speed, imminent steering failure, stoppage of the ship's propulsion system or any alteration in the generation of electric power or similar threat to safety. This notification, where possible, shall be accomplished before changes are made, in order to afford the bridge the maximum available time to take whatever action is possible to avoid a potential marine casualty.

77 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall notify the chief engineer officer without delay:

- .1 when engine damage or a malfunction occurs which may be such as to endanger the safe operation of the ship;
- .2 when any malfunction occurs which, it is believed, may cause damage or breakdown of propulsion machinery, auxiliary machinery or monitoring and governing systems; and
- .3 in any emergency or if in any doubt as to what decision or measures to take.

78 Despite the requirement to notify the chief engineer officer in the foregoing circumstances, the officer in charge of the engineering watch shall not hesitate to take immediate action for the safety of the ship, its machinery and crew where circumstances require.

79 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall give the watchkeeping personnel all appropriate instructions and information which will ensure the keeping of a safe engineering watch. Routine machinery upkeep, performed as incidental tasks as a part of keeping a safe watch, shall be set up as an integral part of the watch routine. Detailed repair maintenance involving repairs to electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic or applicable electronic equipment throughout the ship shall be performed with the cognizance of the officer in charge of the engineering watch and chief engineer officer. These repairs shall be recorded.

Engineering watchkeeping under different conditions and in different areas

Restricted visibility

80 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that permanent air or steam pressure is available for sound signals and that at all times bridge orders relating to changes in speed or direction of operation are immediately implemented and, in addition, that auxiliary machinery used for manoeuvring is readily available.

Coastal and congested waters

81 The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that all machinery involved with the manoeuvring of the ship can immediately be placed in the manual mode of operation when notified that the ship is in congested waters. The officer in charge of the engineering watch shall also ensure that an adequate reserve of power is available for steering and other manoeuvring requirements. Emergency steering and other auxiliary equipment shall be ready for immediate operation.

Ship at anchor

82 At an unsheltered anchorage the chief engineer officer shall consult with the master whether or not to maintain the same engineering watch as when under way.

83 When a ship is at anchor in an open roadstead or any other virtually “at-sea” condition, the engineer officer in charge of the engineering watch shall ensure that:

- .1 an efficient engineering watch is kept;
- .2 periodic inspection is made of all operating and stand-by machinery;

- .3 main and auxiliary machinery is maintained in a state of readiness in accordance with orders from the bridge;
- .4 measures are taken to protect the environment from pollution by the ship, and that applicable pollution-prevention regulations are complied with; and
- .5 all damage-control and fire-fighting systems are in readiness.

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Part 5 – Watchkeeping in port

Principles applying to all watchkeeping

General

90 On any ship safely moored or safely at anchor under normal circumstances in port, the master shall arrange for an appropriate and effective watch to be maintained for the purpose of safety. Special requirements may be necessary for special types of ships' propulsion systems or ancillary equipment and for ships carrying hazardous, dangerous, toxic or highly flammable materials or other special types of cargo.

Watch arrangements

91 Arrangements for keeping a deck watch when the ship is in port shall at all times be adequate to:

- .1 ensure the safety of life, of the ship, the port and the environment, and the safe operation of all machinery related to cargo operation;
- .2 observe international, national and local rules; and
- .3 maintain order and the normal routine of the ship.

92 The master shall decide the composition and duration of the deck watch depending on the conditions of mooring, type of the ship and character of duties.

93 If the master considers it necessary, a qualified officer shall be in charge of the deck watch.

94 The necessary equipment shall be so arranged as to provide for efficient watchkeeping.

95 The chief engineer officer, in consultation with the master, shall ensure that engineering watchkeeping arrangements are adequate to maintain a safe engineering watch while in port. When deciding the composition of the engineering watch, which may include appropriate engine-room ratings, the following points are among those to be taken into account:

- .1 on all ships of 3,000 kW propulsion power and over there shall always be an officer in charge of the engineering watch;
- .2 on ships of less than 3,000 kW propulsion power there may be, at the master's discretion and in consultation with the chief engineer officer, no officer in charge of the engineering watch; and

- .3 officers, while in charge of an engineering watch, shall not be assigned or undertake any task or duty which would interfere with their supervisory duty in respect of the ship's machinery system.

Taking over the watch

96 Officers in charge of the deck or engineering watch shall not hand over the watch to their relieving officer if they have any reason to believe that the latter is obviously not capable of carrying out watchkeeping duties effectively, in which case the master or chief engineer shall be notified accordingly. Relieving officers of the deck or engineering watch shall ensure that all members of their watch are apparently fully capable of performing their duties effectively.

97 If, at the moment of handing over the deck or engineering watch, an important operation is being performed, it shall be concluded by the officer being relieved, except when ordered otherwise by the master or chief engineer officer.

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Part 5-2 – Taking over the engineering watch

100 Prior to taking over the engineering watch, the relieving officer shall be informed by the officer in charge of the engineering watch as to:

- .1 the standing orders of the day, any special orders relating to the ship operations, maintenance functions, repairs to the ship's machinery or control equipment;
- .2 the nature of all work being performed on machinery and systems on board ship, personnel involved and potential hazards;
- .3 the level and condition, where applicable, of water or residue in bilges, ballast tanks, slop tanks, sewage tanks, reserve tanks and special requirements for the use or disposal of the contents thereof;
- .4 any special requirements relating to sanitary system disposals;
- .5 the condition and state of readiness of portable fire-extinguishing equipment and fixed fire-extinguishing installations and fire-detection systems;
- .6 authorized repair personnel on board engaged in engineering activities, their work locations and repair functions and other authorized persons on board and the required crew;
- .7 any port regulations pertaining to ship effluents, fire-fighting requirements and ship readiness, particularly during potential bad weather conditions;
- .8 the lines of communication available between the ship and shore personnel, including port authorities, in the event of an emergency arising or assistance being required;
- .9 any other circumstance of importance to the safety of the ship, its crew, cargo or the protection of the environment from pollution; and
- .10 the procedures for notifying the appropriate authority of environmental pollution resulting from engineering activities.

101 Relieving officers, before assuming charge of the engineering watch, shall satisfy themselves that they are fully informed by the officer being relieved, as outlined above, and:

- .1** be familiar with existing and potential sources of power, heat and lighting and their distribution;
- .2** know the availability and condition of ship's fuel, lubricants and all water supplies; and
- .3** be ready to prepare the ship and its machinery, as far as is possible, for stand-by or emergency conditions as required.

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Part 5-4 – Performing the engineering watch

103 Officers in charge of the engineering watch shall pay particular attention to:

- .1** the observance of all orders, special operating procedures and regulations concerning hazardous conditions and their prevention in all areas in their charge;
- .2** the instrumentation and control systems, monitoring of all power supplies, components and systems in operation;
- .3** the techniques, methods and procedures necessary to prevent violation of the pollution regulations of the local authorities; and
- .4** the state of the bilges.

104 Officers in charge of the engineering watch shall:

- .1** in emergencies, raise the alarm when, in their opinion, the situation so demands, and take all possible measures to prevent damage to the ship, persons on board and cargo;
- .2** be aware of the deck officer's needs relating to the equipment required in the loading or unloading of the cargo and the additional requirements of the ballast and other ship stability control systems;
- .3** make frequent rounds of inspection to determine possible equipment malfunction or failure, and take immediate remedial action to ensure the safety of the ship, of cargo operations, of the port and the environment;
- .4** ensure that the necessary precautions are taken, within their area of responsibility, to prevent accidents or damage to the various electrical, electronic, hydraulic, pneumatic and mechanical systems of the ship; and
- .5** ensure that all important events affecting the operation, adjustment or repair of the ship's machinery are satisfactorily recorded.

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**GUIDANCE REGARDING PROVISIONS OF THE ANNEX TO
THE STCW CONVENTION
PART B**

Chapter I

Guidance regarding general provisions

Section B-I/6

Guidance regarding training and assessment

Qualifications of instructors and assessors

1 Each Party should ensure that instructors and assessors are appropriately qualified and experienced for the particular types and levels of training or assessment of competence of seafarers, as required under the Convention, in accordance with the guidelines in this section.

In-service training and assessment

2 Any person, on board or ashore, conducting in-service training of a seafarer intended to be used in qualifying for certification under the Convention should have received appropriate guidance in instructional techniques*.

3 Any person responsible for the supervision of in-service training of a seafarer intended to be used in qualifying for certification under the Convention should have appropriate knowledge of instructional techniques and of training methods and practice.

4 Any person, on board or ashore, conducting an in-service assessment of the competence of a seafarer intended to be used in qualifying for certification under the Convention should have:

- .1** received appropriate guidance in assessment methods and practice* ; and
- .2** gained practical assessment experience under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an experienced assessor.

5 Any person responsible for the supervision of the in-service assessment of competence of a seafarer intended to be used in qualifying for certification under the Convention should have a full understanding of the assessment system, assessment methods and practice*.

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Section B-I/12

Guidance regarding the use of simulators

1 When simulators are being used for training or assessment of competency, the following guidelines should be taken into consideration in conducting any such training or assessment.

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* The relevant IMO Model Course(s) may be of assistance in the preparation of courses.

Recommended performance standards for non-mandatory types of simulation

67 Performance standards for non-mandatory simulation equipment used for training and/or assessment of competence or demonstration of skills are set out hereunder. Such forms of simulation include, but are not limited to, the following types:

- .1 navigation and watchkeeping;
- .2 ship handling and manoeuvring;
- .3 cargo handling and stowage;
- .4 reporting and radiocommunications; and
- .5 main and auxiliary machinery operation.

* * * * *

Main and auxiliary machinery operation simulation

73 Engine-room simulation equipment should be capable of simulating a main and auxiliary machinery system and incorporate facilities to:

- .1 create a real-time environment for seagoing and harbour operations, with communication devices and simulation of appropriate main and auxiliary propulsion machinery equipment and control panels;
- .2 simulate relevant sub-systems that should include, but not be restricted to, boiler, steering gear, electrical power general and distribution systems, including emergency power supplies, and fuel, cooling water, refrigeration, bilge and ballast systems;
- .3 monitor and evaluate engine performance and remote sensing systems;
- .4 simulate machinery malfunctions;
- .5 allow for the variable external conditions to be changed so as to influence the simulated operations: weather, ship's draught, seawater and air temperatures;
- .6 allow for instructor-controlled external conditions to be changed: deck steam, accommodation steam, deck air, ice conditions, deck cranes, heavy power, bow thrust, ship load;
- .7 allow for instructor-controlled simulator dynamics to be changed: emergency run, process responses, ship responses; and
- .8 provide a facility to isolate certain processes, such as speed, electrical system, diesel oil system, lubricating oil system, heavy oil system, seawater system, steam system, exhaust boiler and turbo generator, for performing specific training tasks.*

* The relevant IMO Model Course(s) may be of assistance in the preparation of courses.

Chapter III

Guidance regarding the engine department

Section B-III/1

Guidance regarding the certification of officers in charge of an engineering watch in a manned engine-room or as designated duty engineers in a periodically unmanned engine-room

- 1 In table A-III/1, the tools referred to should include hand tools, common measuring equipment, centre lathes, drilling machines, welding equipment and milling machines as appropriate.
- 2 Training in workshop skills ashore can be carried out in a training institution or approved workshop.
- 3 Onboard training should be adequately documented in the training record book by qualified assessors.

Chapter VIII

Guidance regarding watchkeeping

Section B-VIII/2

Guidance regarding watchkeeping arrangements and principles to be observed

- 1 The following operational guidance should be taken into account by companies, masters and watchkeeping officers.

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Part 4 – Guidance on watchkeeping at sea

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Part 4-2 – Guidance on keeping an engineering watch

- 6 Particular guidance may be necessary for special types of propulsion systems or ancillary equipment and for ships carrying hazardous, dangerous, toxic or highly flammable materials or other special types of cargo. The chief engineer officer should provide this operational guidance as appropriate.

- 7 It is essential that officers in charge of the engineering watch appreciate that the efficient performance of engineering watchkeeping duties is necessary in the interest of the safety of life and property at sea and of preventing pollution of the marine environment.

- 8 The relieving officer, before assuming charge of the engineering watch, should:

- .1 be familiar with the location and use of the equipment provided for the safety of life in a hazardous or toxic environment;
- .2 ascertain that materials for the administration of emergency medical first aid are readily available, particularly those required for the treatment of burns and scalds; and
- .3 when in port, safely anchored or moored, be aware of:
 - .3.1 cargo activities, the status of maintenance and repair functions and all other operations affecting the watch, and
 - .3.2 the auxiliary machinery in use for passenger or crew accommodation services, cargo operations, operational water supplies and exhaust systems.