

第 26 号 2013 年 8 月 Vol.26 August 2013

P&I ロス・プリベンション・ガイド P&I Loss Prevention Bulletin

編集:日本船主責任相互保険組合 ロス・プリベンション推進部

The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association
Loss Prevention and Ship Inspection Department

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はじめに

固体ばら積み貨物の運送においては、荷役計画と 準備、積荷役、航海中の適切な貨物管理、そして揚 荷役までのあらゆる段階で、様々な問題が発生する 可能性があります。

また、貨物の性状の認識不足、不十分かつ不適切な本船側での準備や作業監視などの不手際があると、船体や貨物への損傷などが生じたり、非常に深刻なこととして乗組員の負傷や死亡事故が発生する可能性もあります。そしてそのような不手際があったときに遅滞なく適切に対処出来なければ、①不正確な書類が作成・発行される、②当該貨物輸送に本船が適する状態とならない、③貨物情報が示されない、或いは目的地に向けての運送に適さない、④航海中に貨物損傷が発生するなどといった問題に繋がり、追加費用やクレームが発生することになります。

発航時には本船の堪航性が保持され、当該貨物輸 送に適した状態でなければなりません。船長は、要 求通り貨物が積込まれ、運送され揚荷されることを 検証するため、積/揚荷役計画を立て、強度・復原 力の計算をしなければなりません。積荷役中は、貨 物が予定通り積込まれているか厳重に監視し、バラ スト排水を計画通り実施すべきです。揚荷役中も同 様に、貨物が予定通りに荷揚げされているか厳重に 監視し、バラスト漲水を計画通り実施すべきです。 積/揚荷役中は終始ステベと綿密な連絡を取ってく ださい。荷送人や傭船者、荷受人並びにその他関係 者より寄せられる全ての指示については、それらを 活用する前に、まず慣例及び一般的な指導要領や要 件等と比較評価した後に、それらに従い利用してく ださい。どの段階においても、将来参照できるよう、 適切な情報や関係者との重要交信を全て記録し、安 全に保管するべきです。また、船長や乗組員が認め た状況を後日示せるように、定期的に様々な写真を 撮影しておくことを推奨します。例えば、貨物や積 / 揚機器、また問題に関与したと思われる人々の写 真を撮影しておくことが有効でしょう。

船長は、航海計画を立てる際、本船の安全管理システム(SMS)中の手続を参照すべきです。また、IMOの刊行物で IMSBC コード、BLU コード(Code of Practice for the Safe Loading and Unloading of Bulk Carriers—ばら積船安全荷役実施基準)やバラスト水管理及び艙内貨物燻蒸(実施する場合)の勧告等、さらに必要に応じてその他の出版物を適宜参照すべきです。予定航海で何か不明な点がある場合は、管理会社の担当者に当該案件を相談し、さらに必要と考えるならサーベイヤーに確認すべきです。

本号から3号にわたって固体ばら積貨物の輸送に着目し、本号 (Part 1) では航海計画の初期策定と積込予定貨物に対する本船側事前準備、次号 (Part 2) では積荷計画 (適切な計算方法を含む) と実際の積荷役手順、そして最終号 (Part 3) では航海中の貨物管理と揚荷役手順を説明してまいります。

二つの表を示します。以下の表1では、航海中の主なオペレーションミスとその結果起こる様々な問題を掲げ、また、本号 (Part 1) から最終号 (Part 3) にわたるこれらの問題をリストアップ、各号で取り扱う項目を太字としています。

表2では、航海中のあらゆる状況下で、何を認識 しておくべきか、何をするべきか、そしてどのよう な記録を入手保管すべきかについて説明しています。 以下の通り、各号にて説明してまいります。

- ·表2-Part1-本船側での事前準備
- ·表 2 Part 2 積荷役
- ・表 2 Part 3 貨物運送及び揚荷役

Preface

During a voyage when a solid bulk cargo is carried, there is the potential for problems to be encountered at all stages: during the planning and preparation stage; during the actual loading of the cargo; during the voyage when the cargo must be properly and appropriately cared for; and during the offloading operation.

There might be failings which lead to: mis-identification of the cargo; incorrect and poor preparation of the vessel; inadequate or incorrect monitoring of events; damage to the vessel; damage to the cargo and, very importantly, injury to crew members or fatalities. When such failings occur, and if they are not dealt with properly and/or corrected without delay, additional costs and claims may arise in connection with incorrect completion of documents and/or incorrect documents being issued; the vessel being not in an appropriate condition to carry the cargo; the cargo being not as described and/or not suitable for carriage to the nominated destination; and damage being sustained by the cargo during the voyage.

At the beginning of each voyage the vessel should be in a seaworthy condition and fit for the carriage of the nominated cargo. The master should prepare loading and discharge plans and complete strength and stability calculations to demonstrate that the cargo can be loaded, carried and discharged as required. Loading should be closely monitored to ensure that the cargo is stowed on board as required, and de-ballasting should be carried out as planned. The discharge should be closely monitored to ensure that the cargo is offloaded as required, and ballasting should be carried out as planned. Close liaison with the stevedores' personnel should be maintained throughout loading and discharging. All instructions and information provided variously by shippers, any charterers, receivers, and any other party involved, should be assessed in conjunction with accepted practice and published guidance and requirements, and should be followed and/or utilised as appropriate. During all of the stages, records should be kept of all appropriate information and of all important exchanges between the parties involved, and those records should be safely retained for future reference. We also recommend that photographs are taken at certain times and of certain things, which can be used at a later date

to show the situation as seen by the master and ship's officers. For example, photographs of the cargo, of the loading machinery, of the discharge machinery, and also perhaps of the personnel involved in disputes.

While the planning of the voyage is underway, the master should make reference to the procedures set out in the vessel's Safety Management System, and he should consult the appropriate IMO publications, including the IMSBC Code, the BLU Code and recommendations on ballast water management, and on the fumigation of cargo in stowage if appropriate. He should also consult, as necessary, other publications. If there is any doubt about any aspect of the intended voyage, the master should discuss his concerns with the appropriate person in the manager's office and, if thought necessary, an independent surveyor should be consulted.

This article is the first of three articles, and deals with the initial planning of the voyage and the preparation of the vessel for the intended cargo. In the second article, the planning of loading (with appropriate calculations) and the actual loading of the cargo will be dealt with, and in the third article we will deal with care of the cargo during the voyage and the off-loading operation.

Set out below are two lists.

List 1 sets out the main operational failures which are encountered during a voyage and their likely consequences, and is repeated in all three articles with the topics covered in the particular article in bold print.

List 2 sets out details of what should be known, what should be done, and what records should be kept and retained for future reference during the various stages of the voyage. List 2 is in three parts, one part will be given in each of the three articles as follows:-

- List 2 Part 1 Steps Towards Successful Preparation of the Vessel
- List 2 Part 2 Steps Towards Successful Loading of Cargo
- List 2 Part 3 Steps Towards Successful Carriage and Discharging of Cargo.

Please be guided accordingly.

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表1-オペレーションミスとその結果生じる問題

才个	ペレーションミス	問題
А	安全管理システム (SMS) 手順 不遵守	遅延/追加費用発生 不正確な航海計画策定 不正確な書類準備
В	貨物誤認	遅延/追加費用発生 不正確な B/L の作成 誤った船艙の準備 誤った運送準備 不適切な貨物保全
С	不正確な運送条件の提示	遅延/追加費用発生 不適切な艙内換気 貨物損傷
D	誤った船艙の準備	貨物積載拒否 遅延/追加費用発生 貨物のコンタミネーション(混載での劣化)
E	ハッチカバー、アクセスハッチ、 ベンチレーションの整備不良	遅延/追加費用発生 積荷役中の雨濡れ 航海中の海水濡れ 不適切な換気による貨物/船体の汗濡れ 不十分な燻蒸
F	積荷計画策定不良	遅延/追加費用発生 予定数量と異なる積込 喫水制限違反 不適切なバラスト水排出 過積による船体強度超過 船体損傷 航海中の貨物移動

List 1 - Operational failures and their likely consequences

OPER	ATIONAL FAILURES	CONSEQUENCES
Α	Failure to follow procedures in the Safety Management System:	Delays and extra costs. Incorrect planning of the voyage. Incorrect preparation of documents.
В	Misidentification of cargo:	Delays and extra costs. Incorrect completion of bills of lading. Incorrect preparation of holds. Incorrect carriage arrangements Inappropriate cargo care.
С	Incorrect carriage requirements being provided:	Delays and extra costs. Inappropriate ventilation of the holds. Damage to the cargo.
D	Incorrect preparation of holds:	Rejection of the vessel. Delays and extra costs. Contamination of the cargo.
E	Poor maintenance of hatch covers, accesses and ventilation arrangements:	Delays and extra costs. Wetting by rainwater during loading. Wetting by seawater during the voyage. Cargo and/or ship sweat due to improper ventilation. Ineffective fumigation.
F	Failure to properly plan the loading operation:	Delays and extra costs. Failure to load the required tonnage. Failure to comply with draft restrictions. Failure to properly de-ballast the vessel. Overloading/overstressing of the vessel. Damage to ship's structures. Shifting of part or all of the cargo during the voyage.

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才个	ペレーションミス	問題
G	積荷作業監視不十分	遅延/追加費用発生 計画と異なる積荷役実施 計画と異なる利力スト水排出 予定数量と異なる積込 予定喫水の不確保 過積による船体強度超過 船体損傷 貨物状態不確認 B/Lへの不適切な条項記載 ステベダメージの不確認
Н	誤った貨物燻蒸	遅延/追加費用発生 不十分な燻蒸 害虫発生 船艙以外の場所での害虫発生 乗組員/陸上作業員の負傷死亡事故 燻蒸やり直し
I	航海中の不適切な貨物管理	不適切な艙内換気 貨物損傷 遅延/追加費用発生
J	揚荷計画策定不良	遅延/追加費用発生 予定数量と異なる揚荷 喫水制限違反 不適切なバラスト漲水 過積による船体強度超過 船体損傷
K	揚荷作業監視不十分	遅延/追加費用発生 計画と異なる揚荷役実施 計画と異なるバラスト漲水 予定数量と異なる陸揚 予定喫水の不確保 過積による船体強度超過 船体損傷 揚地到着時の貨物状態不確認 ステベダメージの不確認

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OPER	ATIONAL FAILURES	CONSEQUENCES
G	Inadequate monitoring of the loading operation:	Delays and extra costs. Failure to load cargo in accordance with the loading plan. Failure to de-ballast in accordance with the loading plan. Failure to load the required tonnage. Failure to achieve the required drafts. Overloading/overstressing of the vessel. Damage to ship's structures. Failure to identify apparent condition of cargo. Failure to clause bills of lading appropriately. Failure to identify stevedore damages.
Н	Incorrect fumigation of the cargo:	Delays and extra costs. Failure of fumigation. Infestation of cargo. Infestation of other spaces on board. Injury/death to ship's staff and/or shore personnel. Need for re-fumigation.
I	Incorrect care of the cargo during the voyage:	Inappropriate ventilation of the holds. Damage to the cargo. Delays and extra costs.
J	Failure to properly plan the discharge operation:	Delays and extra costs. Failure to discharge the required tonnage. Failure to comply with draft restrictions. Failure to properly ballast the vessel. Overloading/overstressing of the vessel. Damage to ship's structures.
K	Inadequate monitoring of the discharge operation:	Delays and extra costs. Failure to off-load in accordance with the discharge plan. Failure to ballast in accordance with the discharge plan. Failure to land the required tonnage. Failure to achieve the required drafts. Overloading/overstressing of the vessel. Damage to ship's structure. Failure to identify out-turn condition of cargo. Failure to identify stevedore damages.





表 2 - Part 1 - 本船側での事前準備

1	安全管理システム (SMS)の要件	全ての要件を確認、遵守する。
船艙の準		貨物の性状及び用船者/荷送人の指示に従って、艙内を清掃、整備する。
別口別品マノ午	F VI用	チェックリストを記入し保管する。
積荷役		積荷計画に沿って適切に積荷役を行う。
惧191又		記録類を保管する。
バラスト:	マの管理	関連要件と積荷計画に則りバラスト水排出を行う。
ハノスト	小の官珪	記録類を保管する。
貨物管理		貨物管理は手続に掲載されていることがある。
		用船者や荷送人からの要請を確認する。
		貨物保全に係る書類を保管する。

注音:

• 安全管理システム (SMS) 手順の不履行は、non-conformity (不適合) に直結するため、IMS Code への重大な不適合の証明となれば、安全管理証書 (Safety Management Certificate) 及び適合証書 (Document of Compliance) が無効となることがある。

2	積載する貨物の 詳細確認	事前に、積載する貨物の詳細を理解しておく。
		貨物の名称は誰が提示したものか確認する。
貨物の名称を確認する。		穀物の場合、International Grain Code (ばら積穀物の安全輸送に関する 国際規則) の諸規定に従う。
		穀物以外の固体ばら積貨物は IMSBC コードに記載された諸規定に従う。 ・固体ばら積み貨物とは、穀物或いは IMSBC コードに記載された貨物を指す。 ・本船の復原性保持のため、IMSBC コードで非粘着性貨物として分類され、穀物と同様の積載方法と復原性維持を考慮する必要のある貨物も存在する。(同コード Appendix 3, item 1 参照)
		IMSBC コードに記載された貨物の場合、荷送人の申告書には BCSN (Bulk Cargo Shipping Name—ばら積み貨物運送品目名) が記載されていなければならない。申告書に貨物の商品・商標名が併記される場合もある。
		貨物名称が各種出版物からも確認できない場合は、船主/用船者に詳細 情報の提供を求める。
	交信写しを全て保管する。	
		荷送人名は貨物書類に記載されているはずである。
荷送人の詳細を確認する。	全ての貨物関係書類に同一の荷送人名が記載されていることを確認する。	
		各書類の写しを保管する。

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List 2 - Part 1: Steps Towards Successful Preparation of the Vessel

Safety Management System Requirements	Be sure that all the requirements are identified and followed.
Requirements for hold preparation.	The holds should be cleaned and prepared as required by the nature of the cargo, but also as instructed by the charterers and/or the shipper.
	Keep all completed checklists.
Requirements for loading operations.	Loading operations should be in accordance with the requirements and should follow the loading plan.
	Keep appropriate records.
Requirements for ballast operations.	De-ballasting operations should be in accordance with the requirements and should follow the loading plan.
	Keep appropriate records.
Requirements for care of the cargo.	Care of the cargo might be included in the procedures.
	Also obtain the requirements, if any, from the charterers and/or the shipper.
	Keep any documents provided which relate to the care of the cargo.

Notes

• Failure to follow the appropriate SMS Procedures will lead directly to non-conformities. If there is evidence of major non-conformity with the ISM Code, the Safety Management Certificate or even the Document of Compliance might be withdrawn.

withdrawn.	
2 Identify the Cargo to be Loaded	Be sure you know exactly what cargo is to be loaded.
	Who provided the name?
	If the cargo is a grain cargo, the provisions of the International Grain Code should be followed.
Establish the accepted name of the cargo.	If the cargo is a solid bulk cargo which is not grain, it is covered by the IMSBC Code and the provisions of the IMSBC Code should be followed. A solid bulk cargo is grain OR is a cargo covered by the IMSBC Code. There are some IMSBC Code cargoes - called non-cohesive cargoes - that must be treated as if they are grain for stowage and stability purposes (see Appendix 3, item 1).
	If it is an IMSBC Code cargo the shipping declaration provided by the shipper must state the BCSN - Bulk Cargo Shipping Name. The shipping declaration might also include trade or commercial names.
	If the name is not recognisable when publications are consulted, revert to the owners/charterers for more information.
	Keep copies of all exchanges.
Establish the identity of the shipper.	The name of the shipper should be on the cargo documents.
	Ensure that the name is the same on all cargo documents.
	Keep copies of the documents.

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"Thomas' Stowage"他の出版物より、	出版物に記載された貨物名が積載する貨物と同一とは限らない。
追加情報やガイダンスを入手する。	疑わしい場合は確認する。
	出版物より参考としたメモを保管する。
	貨物に関して不明な点がある場合、陸上関係者、必要に応じ海事コンサル タントに相談する。
貨物の詳細を船主/管理会社に確認する。	貨物の詳細が判明したら、安全輸送の要件を全て確認し、厳重に遵守する。
<i>`</i> ⊘∘	交信写しを全て保管する。
	相談内容の記録を保管する。
貨物が穀物と確認された場合	International Grain Code (ばら積穀物の安全輸送に関する国際規則) の諸規定に従う。
	貨物関係書類を確認し、貨物の名称/種類が IMSBC コード上の BCSN (Bulk Cargo Shipping Name—ばら積み貨物運送品目名) と合致するか、またどの種別に属するかを確認する。
	貨物関係書類に IMSBC コードの種別が記載されている場合、IMSBC コードの種別と同じであることを確認する。異なる場合は船主/用船者に問い合わせる。
	IMSBC コード記載貨物であるにも関わらず、貨物関係書類に種別が書かれていない場合は、船主/用船者に問い合わせる。
	貨物が IMSBC コードに記載された貨物の場合、同コードの安全輸送の要件を全て確認し、厳重に遵守する。
貨物が穀物ではないと確認された場	IMSBC コードに記載の無い貨物は積載すべきでない。IMSBC コードの Section 1.3 を参照。
合、IMSBC コードの要件が適用される。 この場合、種別(A、B、C)を確認する。	種別Aの貨物は、貨物関係書類にTML (Transportable Moisture Limit 一運送許容水分値)及びMC (Moisture Content—水分値)が記載されていなければならず、またMCはTML以下でなければならない。貨物関係証書類がない場合は、IMSBCコードのSection 4 にある通り、船主/用船者に確認する。不明な点がある場合は、IMSBCコードのSection 8 にある通り、缶テストにより貨物状態のチェックを行う。
	種別Bの貨物は、危険物等級についてのIMSBCコード中の取扱い手順を慎重に確認する。必要な安全用具やモニタリング用機器の全てが船内に保持されているのを確認、それらを適切且つ使用可能な状態に保つ。また、乗組員はその使用方法につき十分に訓練する。安全データシートの写しを全て保管する。
	種別Bの中でも有害ガスを発する可能性のある貨物は、IMSBCコード中の要件を参照し、船艙の密閉/換気の時期を確認する。荷送人よりIMSBCコードとは異なる要件が指示された場合は、船主/用船者に確認する。指示書の写しを全て保管する。

Consult Thomas' Stowage and other publications	Publications might give a recognisable name, but that does not mean that that is the cargo to be loaded.
for additional information and guidance.	If in doubt, keep checking.
	Keep a note of references in publications.
	If there is doubt, discuss/communicate with shore personnel and, if appropriate, with an independent marine consultant.
Confirm the identity of the cargo with owners'/ managers' office.	When the identity of the cargo is known, be aware of all the requirements for its safe carriage and ensure that all requirements are rigorously followed.
	Keep copies of all exchanges.
	Keep notes of discussions.
When it has been established that the cargo is grain.	The provisions of the International Grain Code should be followed.
	Using the cargo documents, establish if the cargo description/name matches an entry in the IMSBC Code, which is the BCSN, which identifies the Group listing.
	If there is a Group declared on the cargo documents, ensure that the Group is the same as the entry in the IMSBC Code. If not, revert to owners/ charterers for more information.
	If there is a listing in the IMSBC Code but no Group given on the cargo documents, revert to owners/charterers for more information.
	If the cargo is listed in the IMSBC Code, be aware of all the requirements in the Code for its safe carriage and ensure that all requirements are rigorously followed.
	If the cargo is not listed in the IMSBC Code, it should not be loaded. Refer to Section 1.3 of the IMSBC Code.
When it has been established that the cargo is not grain, the provisions of the IMSBC Code apply and the Group status, A, B or C, must be established.	If the cargo is declared as Group A, the cargo documents must include certificates for TML (Transportable Moisture Limit) and MC (Moisture Content), and those levels must be such that the MC is below the TML. If no certificate is provided (as set out in section 4 of the IMSBC Code), revert to owners/charterers for clarification. If in doubt, a "can test" could be carried out as a check test of the possible condition of the cargo, as given in section 8 of the IMSBC Code.
	If the cargo is declared as Group B, carefully review the procedures in the IMSBC Code relating to the hazard classification declared for the cargo. Ensure all necessary safety and monitoring equipment is on board and in good working order, and that the crew are fully trained in its use. Keep copies of any safety data sheets.
	For Group B cargoes which may emit hazardous gases, review the IMSBC Code procedures relating to appropriate times to employ hold sealing, and hold ventilation. If shippers provide instructions for hold sealing and ventilation differing from IMSBC Code procedures, revert to owners/charterers for clarification. Keep copies of any instructions.





貨物関係書類で種別 C とされているにも拘らず、TMLや MC の証明書が示された場合は、種別が誤っている可能性があるため、船主/用船者に確認する。

種別 C と申告された貨物に濡れや湿り気がみられたり微粒子が混入している場合は、流動性に関するテストが行われているか、船主/用船者に確認する。(IMSBC コード Appendix 3 参照。)

不明な点がある場合は船主/用船者、必要に応じ海事コンサルタントに相談する。

交信写しを全て保管する。

相談内容の記録を保管する。

注意:

種別 A として分類される貨物は液状化の虞があるが、ニッケル鉱もこの種別に分類される。ニッケル鉱に関しては、2012 年 6 月 1 日付特別回報 No.12-005 にもある通り、以下のような記載がある。

『インドネシア・フィリピンの港でニッケル鉱を積載するために船舶の成約及び引き合いを予定している場合、または積載の指示を受けた場合には、組合にできるだけ早く連絡し、可能な限り以下の情報を提供してください。

- 船名
- 積地及び ETA
- 積荷予定日
- 用船者及び荷送人の詳細
- 代理店の詳細
- 積荷目録及び関連証明書の写し』
- 貨物を種別 A として認識せず、MC が TML を超える状態で積載した場合、艙内で貨物が移動して本船の傾斜/転覆/沈没を引き起こしたり、またこれによって乗組員の人命損害が発生する可能性がある。
- 貨物を種別 B として認識せず、危険性のあることを確認しないと、誤った換気を行うこととなり、貨物の自然発熱や発火を引き起こしたり、爆発性/毒性ガスの発生につながり、本船や乗組員/陸上作業員に危険が及ぶ。



写真 1 戸外に蔵置された貨物。貨物が覆われていないため、テストを行わなければ、正しい MC (含有水分値) 及び TML (運送許容水分値) が判明しない。

Fig.1 Stockpiled cargo. The cargo is not covered and without the results of tests the moisture content (MC) and transportable moisture limit (TML) cannot be known.



写真 2 鉄鉱石中の自由水が貨物の山から浸み出た状態。本船の横揺れにより貨物が片側に移動する可能性がある。

Fig.2 Iron ore cargo exhibiting free moisture on top of the cargo outboard of the pile of cargo. The cargo might shift to one side of the hold as the vessel rolls.

If the cargo is declared as Group C but a TML and/or MC certificate is provided, the cargo Group may be mis-declared. Revert to owners/charterers for clarification.

If the cargo has been declared as Group C, but is wet or damp and contains a proportion of fine particles, seek advice from owners/ charterers as to whether testing for flow properties has taken place (see Appendix 3 of the IMSBC Code).

If in any doubt, revert to owners/charterers for clarification and, if appropriate, with an independent marine consultant.

Keep copies of all exchanges.

Keep notes of discussions.

Notes:

Group A cargoes are those where there is a risk of liquefaction, and nickel ore is in that group. With regard to nickel ore, we draw your attention to Special Circular No.12-005 issued on 1st June, 2012, in which it is stated that:

"Members who plan to fix or charter a ship to load nickel ore from ports in Indonesia and the Philippines, or where under an existing fixture a ship is ordered to load such cargo, must contact the club managers at the earliest opportunity and, where possible, provide the following information:-

- Ship nam
- Port/anchorage of loading and estimated time of arrival
- Date of intended loading
- Charterer/shipper's details
- Agent's details
- Copy of the shipper's cargo declaration and supporting certificates."
- Failure to establish that a cargo is a Group A cargo, and to then load the cargo in a condition where its MC is in excess of the TML, might result in the cargo shifting on board and causing the vessel to list heavily, or even to capsize and sink, possibly with the loss of crew members.
- Failure to establish that a cargo is a Group B cargo, and to identify the hazard risks involved, might result in incorrect ventilation being carried out, causing self-heating and then ignition of the cargo, or might lead to the production of explosive or toxic gases with associated risks to the vessel, crew members and shore personnel.



写真 3 "缶テスト"実施前の貨物サンプル

Fig.3 A sample of cargo in a can before a "can test".



写真4 "缶テスト"実施後の同上サンプル - 結果不合格

Fig.4 The same sample of cargo after the "can test" which it failed.



写真 5 貨物の液状化が起こり、船体が左舷側に大傾斜・転覆し、後に 沈没した。

Fig.5 A vessel which capsized, and later sank, because cargo on board liquefied and shifted heavily to port.





3	運送要件	貨物の安全輸送手順を理解しておく。
		IMSBC コードに記載のある貨物の場合、同コードの定める要件を全て遵守する。
IMSBC	コード及びInternational	穀物や、穀物として取扱うばら積み貨物の場合、International Grain Code 中の運送中の関連要件に従う。
Grain C	Code に、運送要件が定めらる。また、安全管理システム	貨物保全が安全管理システム(SMS)に記載されている場合、これを遵守する。
(SMS)の手順やその他出版物からも 入手可能。		"Thomas' Stowage"のような出版物から一般的情報や参照すべき出版物の情報が入手可能である。
		不明な点がある場合は船主/用船者、必要に応じ海事コンサルタントに相談する。
		出版物より参考とした内容を保管する。
		要件を各種出版物中の要件と比較検討する。
45.45.1- L		異なる点がある場合は、用船者に問い合わせる。
20121-01-	たっては、用船者や荷送人より、 示されることがある。	船主/船舶管理者に相談、必要に応じ海事コンサルタントに相談する。
21133		交信写しを全て保管する。
		相談内容の記録を保管する。
	こっては、用船者/荷送人/荷 燻蒸を要求する。	(次号 (Part 2) にて詳細説明予定)

注意

- ・貨物の適切な換気を怠った場合、特に以下の問題が発生する可能性がある。
 - a. 船体や貨物に汗濡れが生じ、貨物にカビが発生、貨物損害となる。
 - b. 可燃性ガスが発生し、爆発が起こる。
 - c. 毒性ガスが発生し、関係者の負傷·死亡事故が起こる。
- ・換気すべきでない貨物に誤って換気を行った場合、特に以下の問題が発生する可能性がある。
 - a. 船体や貨物に汗濡れが生じ、貨物にカビが発生、貨物損害となる。
 - b. 貨物が自然発熱・発火する。
 - c. 燻蒸が不十分となる。



写真 6 ハッチカバー裏に汗濡れが発生 Fig.6 Sweat formation on the underside of a hatch cover.



写真7 貨物表面、縦横に、ハッチカバー裏の構造部材から落下した汗の跡 がみられる

Fig.7 The surface of the cargo displays fore-and-aft and athwartships lines of wetting where sweat has dripped down from the stiffening members of the hatch covers.

3	Carriage Requirements	Be sure you know how to carefully carry the cargo.
Carriage requirements are set out in the IMSBC Code and in the International Grain Code. Other information may be found in the SMS Procedures and in publications.		If the cargo has an entry in the IMSBC Code, all the requirements set out in the code must be followed.
		If the cargo is grain or is considered to be grain, those parts of the International Grain Code dealing with the voyage must be followed.
		Care of cargoes might be included in the SMS Procedures; the guidance should be followed.
		Publications such as Thomas' Stowage might give some general guidance and might suggest other publications.
		If in any doubt, revert to owners/charterers for clarification and, if appropriate, contact an independent marine consultant.
		Keep a note of references in publications.
		Cross-check any requirements with those in publications.
		If there is a difference, revert to charterers for clarification.
	e cargoes the charterers and/or the might provide their own requirements.	Discuss/communicate with owners'/managers' office and, if appropriate, with an independent marine consultant.
		Keep copies of all exchanges.
		Keep notes of discussions.
	e cargoes the charterers/ shippers/ might require fumigation of the cargo.	This topic will be dealt with in Article2.

Notes:

- · Failure to ventilate the cargo when it should be ventilated might lead, amongst other things, to:
 - a. The formation of ship's sweat and/or cargo sweat, followed by the formation of mould on the cargo, with consequent damage to cargo.
 - b. The build-up of explosive gases, leading to an explosion.
 - c. The build-up of toxic gases, leading to death or injury to personnel.
- · Failure to withhold or suspend ventilation of the cargo when it should be withheld or suspended might lead, amongst other things, to:
 - a. The formation of ship's sweat and/or cargo sweat, followed by the formation of mould on the cargo, with subsequent damage to cargo.
 - b. The self-heating, and possibly ignition, of the cargo.
 - c. Failure of the fumigation of the cargo.



写真 8 石炭の発火。貨物が一部揚げられ、発火部分が露わになった Fig.8 Fire in a cargo of coal. The hold is partly discharged and the area of the fire has been uncovered.



写真 9 個内で発火した石灰 Fig.9 Close-up of coal on fire in the hold.





4	艙內清掃要件	要求される清掃の程度を確認する。
(組) (単) (単) (単) (単) (単) (単) (単) (単) (単) (単	情掃は用船者/荷送人により要 5。	貨物の詳細が判明したら、用船者/荷送人からどのような清掃が求められるか確認する。
求される		可能であれば、荷受人/揚地で認められる清掃基準を確認する。
		交信写しを全て保管する。
		"Thomas' Stowage" などの出版物の内容を参考とする。
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	物による要件を確認する。	出版物により参考とした内容を保管する。
		当局により船艙清掃の基準が定められているか確認する。
	っては、輸出国当局による基 られ、検査が実施される。	清掃基準や手配の詳細を確認する。
TIS TO STATE OF THE STATE OF TH		要求基準及び参考とした内容を保管する。
		不明な点がある場合は、陸上関係者に相談し、艙内清掃で要求される基準 を確認する。必要に応じ海事コンサルタントに相談する。
船主/管	管理会社に要件を確認する。 -	交信写しを全て保管する。
		相談内容の記録を保管する。

注意

- ・ どの程度の艙内清掃が要求されているかの確認を怠ると、dirty cargo に対して不必要に時間をかけてしまったり、clean cargo の船積み準備には時間不足となってしまうことがある。
- ・ 清掃状態が要求される基準に達しないと、積荷役が拒否されることがある。これにより用船契約自体がキャンセルとなったり、さらなる清掃実施による遅延を生じ、追加関連費用が発生する。
- ・ 清掃状態が荷受人の要求する基準に達しない船艙に貨物が積込まれた場合、航海中に貨物のコンタミネーションなどの損害が発生し、貨物の受取りが拒否され、遅延や追加費用が発生することがある。



写真 10 穀物積載前に艙内を点検する様子。構造部材表面に多くの錆が浮いていたため積載拒否された。

Fig.10 This hold is being inspected prior to loading a grain cargo. The vessel was rejected because there was an excessive amount of loose rust on the steel structures.

4 Hold Cleanliness Requirem	Be sure you know what level of cleanliness is required.
	When the identity of the cargo is confirmed, establish from the charterers and/or the shipper what their requirements for hold cleanliness are.
The hold cleanliness requirements shou stated by the charterers and/or the shipper.	Establish, if possible, that the standard of cleanliness is accepted by the receiver of the cargo/country of destination.
	Keep copies of all exchanges.
Requirements are given in some publications	Consult publications such as Thomas' Stowage which might give advice.
	Keep a note of references in publications.
For some cargoes, the authority of the exp	Establish whether or not the authority requires a certain standard of hold cleanliness.
country sets standards and carries out instions.	
	Keep a record of the required standard or reference to the standard.
Confirm the requirements with owners'/ma	If in doubt, discuss/communicate with shore personnel to confirm the required standard of cleanliness for the cargo and, if appropriate, with an independent marine consultant.
ers' office.	Keep copies of all exchanges.
	Keep notes of all discussions.

Notes

- Failure to establish what level of hold cleanliness is required might lead to an unnecessary amount of time being spent when not required for a dirty cargo, or an insufficient amount of time being taken to satisfactorily prepare for a clean cargo.
- Failure to clean the holds to the required standard will result in the vessel being rejected for loading. The charter might be cancelled, or there will be delays while further cleaning is carried out, with associated additional costs and consequences.
- When a cargo is loaded into a hold which has not been cleaned to the standard required by cargo receivers, that cargo might become contaminated and/or damaged during the voyage, in which case the cargo might be rejected, with associated delays and additional costs.

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5 船艙準備	作業中は乗組員の安全を確保する。
	乗組員は適切な用具や資材を使用して要求通り清掃し船艙準備を実施する。
	航海日誌に、各船艙の日々の清掃作業の開始・終了時間を記録する。
要求清掃基準確認後、乗組員による作業のために必要な手配を行う。	作業記録簿に、清掃作業を行った船艙、乗組員名、清掃方法に加え、使用した用具や資材の詳細、洗浄剤・海水・清水の量を含め記録する。もし開放したハッチカバーがあれば、どのハッチをどれくらい開放したのかも記録する。
	気象・海象も記録する。
	船長/一等航海士は、甲板長とともに、最低1日1回日々の点検を行い、 作業の進行状況を確認する。点検箇所はハッチウェイ内側、隔壁、側壁、 タンクトップ及びビルジを含む。
作業中、船長/一等航海士は艙内を	航海日誌に点検者及び点検日時を記録する。
点検し、清掃が正しく行われているか、 適切な用具や資材が使用されているか、 確認する。	作業記録簿に、点検者及び点検日時、そして清掃状態及び船体構造部材の 状態の詳細を記録する。
唯認をある。	清掃作業のために針路や速力を調整した場合は、航海日誌に記録する。
	悪天候のため艙内清掃が実施できない場合、航海日誌に記録する。
	清掃作業の写真を撮影する。
	全ての清掃・準備作業が完了したら、船長/一等航海士は、甲板長とともに、船艙が当該貨物の積込に適した状態にあるか最終点検を行う。
清掃作業完了後、船長/一等航海士は、 船艙が要求される基準を満たす状態に	最終点検の実施日時及び点検者を航海日誌に記録する。
清掃整備されているか、最終点検を行う。	作業記録簿に、点検者、点検日時、そして清掃の程度及び船体構造部材の 状態の詳細を記録する。
	艙内の写真を撮影する。
	ビルジの逆流が起こらないことを確認するため、一等航海士は、当直機関士とともに、ビルジ吸引圧力を点検し、また、ビルジシステムの逆止弁を 点検して逆流の起こらないことを確認する。
船艙清掃完了後、ホールドビルジ及び	ー等航海士は、全てのバラストタンクや燃料タンク及び空気抜き管や測深 管の状態を点検し、漏洩を招くような破損や腐食が無いことを確認する。
構造部材や付属器具類の検査点検を行う。	ー等航海士は、全てのマンホールカバー等を点検し、それらが適切に密閉 され漏水が発生しないことを確認する。
	点検の結果不具合が見つかった場合は、適切に修繕を行う。
	航海日誌に点検日時を記録する。
	作業記録簿に点検実施の日時と点検内容及び全ての作業の詳細を記録する。

5	Hold Preparation	Be sure of the safety of the crew during all operations.
		The crew should be instructed to carry out the cleaning and preparation of the holds as required using the appropriate equipment and materials.
When th	ne required standard of cleanliness is	Record in the Deck Log Book when work starts and when work finishes in each hold during each day of the operation.
	arrangements should be made for the carry out the cleaning.	Record in a work book, for each day of the operation, which crew members are working in which hold, the methods of cleaning employed, and details of the equipment and materials used, including the quantities of detergents, seawater and fresh water. Also record which, if any, hatch covers are open and how far they are open.
		Also ensure that weather and sea conditions are recorded.
		Inspections should be carried out at least once during each day by the master/chief officer, in company with the bosun, to establish how the operation is progressing. Items to be inspected should include the inside of the hatchway, the end bulkheads and side structures, the tanktop and the bilges.
		Record in the Deck Log Book when the inspections are carried out and by whom.
should c	he operation, the master/ chief officer arry out inspections to ensure the cleaning carried out correctly and by use of act materials and equipment.	Record in a work book when the inspections are carried out and by whom, and details of findings with regard to cleanliness and condition of structures.
		If the course and/or speed of the vessel are adjusted to facilitate the operation, these should be recorded in the Deck Log Book.
		If the hold cleaning is not possible because of adverse weather, this should be recorded in the Deck Log Book.
		Take photographs of the cleaning operations.
		A final inspection should be carried out, when all cleaning and all preparations have been completed, by the master/chief officer, in company with the bosun, to establish that the holds are in a suitable condition for the loading of the designated cargo.
Following completion of the cleaning operation, the master/ chief officer should carry out a final inspection to confirm that the holds have been	Record in the Deck Log Book when the inspection is carried out and by whom.	
cleaned and prepared to the required standard.		Record in a work book when the inspection is carried out and by whom, and details of findings with regard to the cleanliness and the condition of the structures.
		Take photographs of the holds.

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	清掃業者の監督者に、船長/一航士は、必要に応じて本船の構造や安全手順、前荷の情報を伝える。また、どこをどのように洗浄するか、事前に確認合意する。
 陸上作業員チームが清掃作業に参加す	打ち合わせ/合意内容の記録を全て保管する。
る場合、その監督者と打ち合わせ、ど	書面でのやり取りの写しを全て保管する。
のような用具や資材を使用して、実際 にどのような作業を行うのか、確認する。	航海日誌に、作業員チーム数、作業員数、離船時刻を記録する。
	作業記録簿に、どの作業員がどの船艙で作業を行ったか、清掃方法、使用 した用具や資材の詳細や、洗浄剤・海水・清水の量を記録する。
	作業時の写真を撮影する。
	コーティングの要否及び種類を確認する。また、当該コーティングが船体 構造や貨物に適するか確認する。さらに、誰が、いつ、どこにコーティン グを施すか確認する。
	打ち合わせ/合意内容の記録を全て保管する。
	交換書面の写しを全て保管する。
ホールドコーティングの要否と種類	航海日誌に、コーティングをいつどこに施したか記録する。
(例:ライムコーティング)を確認する。	作業記録簿に、作業日時、作業を行った船艙とこれに関わった作業者、また使用した用具やコーティングを施した箇所について記録する。
	作業を監視し、コーティングが適切に、また、要求通りに施されているか 確認する。
	作業記録簿にコーティングの種類、仕入先、使用量を記録する。
	コーティング後の艙内の写真を撮影する。
	ー等航海士/二等機関士、或いはその他の適切な人員により、船体構造上 問題ない状態であるかの確認を行う。
艙内の構造部材、また必要な場合バラストタンク内の構造部材を点検する。	点検整備記録に、構造部材の点検の詳細及び結果を記録する。バラストタンクを点検した場合は、同様にテスト結果を点検整備記録に残す。
可能であればバラストタンクの検査を 実施する。	不具合が見つかった場合は、詳細を記録し、船主/管理会社に修繕の手配 を要請する。
	必要に応じて船級協会に通知する。
	検査の実施が求められる場合は、要求通りかつ容易に検査が完了するよう 手配を行う。
	航海日誌にいつ、だれが、何の検査を行ったか記録する。
現地当局検査官による、積荷役前の船艙検査実施の有無について確認する。	航海日誌に検査結果を記録する。
	作業記録簿に検査の詳細、検査結果、検査やその結果に関して打ち合わせた内容、実施した追加作業内容を記録する。
	発行された証書類写しを全て保管する。

The chief officer, in conjunction with the duty engineer, should test the bumping suction of bilges and then test the non-return function of the bilge system valves to ensure no flow-back will occur. The chief officer should inspect the steekwork of all ballast tanks and all full tanks, all air pipes and all sounding pipes, to ensure there are no fractures/ereas of westage where leakage engliet occur. The chief officer should inspect all manhole covers and other fittings to ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and no leakage should occur. The chief officer should inspect all manhole covers and other fittings to ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and no leakage should occur. The chief officer should inspect all manhole covers and other fittings to ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and no leakage should occur. The chief officer should inspect all manhole covers and other fittings to ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and no leakage should occur. The chief officer should inspect all manhole covers and other fittings to ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and no leakage should occur. The chief officer should inspect all manhole covers and other fittings to ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and no leakage should occur. The chief officer should inspect all manhole covers and other fittings to ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and not ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and not ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and to safety procedures, as appropriate rectification measures should be carried out. Record in a work book when inspections are carried out. Record in a work book for each day of the operation when the cleaning gangs attend on board, the number of personnel, and when they leave the covering in which hold, the methods of cleaning employed, and details of the equipment and materials used on board and where, includin		
following completion of cleaning of the holds, the hold bilgies should be tested, and the structures and fittings should be tested inspected. The chief officer should inspect all manhole covers and other fittings to ensure proper securing of the covers has been completed and no leakage should occur. If any deficiencies are found, appropriate rectification measures should be carried out. Record in the Deck Log Book when inspections are carried out, details of findings, and details of all work done. The supervisor of the cleaning company should be advised by the master/chief officer of the construction of the vessel and of safety procedures, as appropriate, and of the previous cargo. Agreement should be reached with regard to what is to be cleaned and how. Keep notes of all discussions and of all agreements made. Keep copies of all written exchanges. Record in the Deck Log Book on each day of the operation when the cleaning company should be advised by the master/chief officer of the construction of the vessel and of safety procedures, as appropriate, and of the previous cargo. Agreement should be reached with regard to what is to be cleaned and how. Keep notes of all discussions and of all agreements made. Keep copies of all written exchanges. Record in the Deck Log Book on each day of the operation when the cleaning gangs attend on board, the number of personnel, and when they leave. Record in a work book for each day of the operation what shore personnel are working in which hold, the methods of cleaning employed, and details of the equipment and materials used on board and where, including the quantities of detergent, sea water and fresh water. Take photosynaps of the cleaning operation. Obtain confirmation that a coating is compatible with the coating operation. Obtain confirmation that a coating is applied and where. Record in a work book when the work is carried out, what personnel are livolved in each hold, what equipment is used, and to what surfaces the coating, sapplied correctly and as		pumping suction of bilges and then test the non-return function of the
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		-
Take photographs of coated holds.		Take photographs of coated holds.

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注意:

- ·要求される艙内清掃状態の確認を怠ると、乗組員に誤った指示を出し作業時間の浪費及び不適切な用具や資材の使用をまねくことになる。
- ・乗組員や陸上作業員の作業監視を怠ると、艙内清掃が不十分となり、要求される基準を維持するために必要 以上の時間を浪費することがある。
- ・船艙を要求通り適切な状態に準備しておかなければ、用船契約がキャンセルとなる可能性がある。
- ・船艙の準備が不適切で、荷受人/揚地の要求にそわないと、荷受人や現地当局により貨物の受取りが拒否される可能性がある。
- ・船艙のコーティングが要求されていることの確認を怠ると、その後のコーティング作業のために遅延が発生する可能性がある。コーティングが適切に、また、要求どおりに施されなければ、艙内の構造部材に腐食や損傷が発生し、損傷箇所を新替えする必要が生じたり、コンタミネーションなどの貨物損害が発生する可能性がある。
- ・ 艙内構造部材の点検や各種検査が適切に実施されなかった場合、構造部材の腐食や脆弱部分、配管の欠陥部分を見過ごし、以下の問題が生じる恐れがある。
 - a. 現地当局により本船への積荷役が拒否される。
 - b. 安全管理システム (SMS) 上の不適合。
 - c. ビルジシステムを通じてビルジが艙内に逆流、濡れ損等の貨物損害が発生する。
 - d. バラストタンクや配管内の海水が艙内に浸入、濡れ損等の貨物損害が発生する。



写真 11 硫黄揚荷後のライムコーティングの状態。隔壁の下部に見られるスクラッチは揚荷作業によるもの。

Fig.11 Lime wash remaining on a bulkhead after the discharge of a sulfur cargo. The scratch marks at the base of the bulkhead are from the off-loading operation.





写真 13 異常のない貨物の分離作業には時間を要する。また、貨物底部の濡れ損により、穀物の大部分の品質が格下げされた。

Fig.13 Careful segregation of the unaffected cargo took a long time and a considerable quantity of grain was downgraded because of the wetting damage to the bottom layer.

写真 12 ビルジシステムを通じてビルジが艙内に逆流、タンクトップ上最大 250mm の高さまでの貨物が濡れ、変色、損害が発生した。タン クトップ上の広い範囲で濡れ損が発生した。

Fig.12 As a result of a flow back of water through the bilge system, a layer of discoloured cargo on the tank top up to about 250mm thick was wetted and damaged. That layer extended over most of the tank top area.

	Inspections should be carried out by the chief officer/second engineer, or as appropriate, to establish that all structures are in satisfactory condition.
Take this opportunity to carry out inspections of the steel structures of the holds, and of ballast tanks if appropriate. Also, test ballast tanks if	Record details of inspections of the steel structures, and the findings, in the maintenance/inspection records. Record details of all testing of ballast tanks, and the findings, in the maintenance/inspection records.
possible.	If any defects are found, record details, advise owners/managers, and request arrangements be made for rectification of defects.
	Notify Classification Society if appropriate.
	If such an inspection is required, all necessary arrangements should be made for the inspection to be completed as required and without difficulty.
Establish whether or not it is a requirement that	Record in the Deck Log Book when the inspection is carried out, by whom, and what is inspected.
a local authority inspector must inspect the holds before loading is allowed to begin.	Record in the Deck Log Book the results of the inspection.
	Record in a work book details of the inspection, the results of the inspection, and any discussions with regard to the inspections, the findings, and any additional work to be carried out.
	Retain copies of all certificates issued.

Notes:

- Failure to establish what level of hold cleanliness is required will lead to incorrect instructions being given to the crew.
 This, in turn, will lead to unnecessary time being spent by the crew and inappropriate equipment and materials being used.
- · Failure to properly monitor the operation being carried out by the crew or by shore labour might result in the holds being inadequately cleaned, or an excessive amount of time being taken to complete the cleaning to the required standard.
- \cdot Failure to ensure that the holds are properly prepared as required might result in the charter being cancelled.
- · Failure to ensure that the holds are properly prepared as required by the receiver/country of destination might result in rejection of the cargo by the receiver or by the local authority.
- Failure to establish that a hold coating is required will lead to delays while the coating is applied. Failure to ensure
 that the coating is applied correctly and as required may lead to corrosion and wastage of the steelwork of the hold
 and the renewal of steelwork, and/or contamination of cargo and consequential claims.
- Failure to properly inspect the steel structures in the holds, and to carry out appropriate tests, may lead to the failure to identify wastage and weaknesses in the structures and defects in piping systems, which might lead to:-
- a. Rejection of the vessel for loading by the local authority.
- b. Failure to comply with the Safety Management System.
- c. Flow-back of water into the holds via the bilge pumping system, causing wetting of cargo and consequential claims.
- d. Flow of water from ballast tanks or pipes into the holds, causing wetting of cargo and consequential claims.

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6	暴露甲板上ハッチカバー、 アクセスハッチ、 ベンチレーション	風雨密性を保持する。
		少なくとも毎航海 1 度の状態確認を行う。点検対象は、構造部材、ハッチの固定装置 (クリート、ウェッジ、ドローボルト等)、密閉装置 (ラバーパッキン、コンプレッションバー)、ドレン溝、逆流防止機構、ヒンジ、歯車、ローラー、開閉装置を含む。
満載喫オ	く線規則に従って、暴露甲板上	作業記録簿に点検、検査の詳細全てを記録する。
	カバーの風雨密性を保つ。	点検整備記録簿に点検と結果の詳細を記録する。
		不具合を発見した場合、詳細を記録し、船主/管理会社に連絡し、修繕の 手配を依頼する。
		作業記録簿に全ての修理/整備の詳細を記録する。
		水濡れに弱い貨物を積載する場合は、乗組員、または、陸側の作業員により、積荷役前にホーステスト、または、ウルトラソニックテストを実施する。
テスト、ト(超音	東上のハッチカバーは、ホースまたは、ウルトラソニックテスまたは、ウルトラソニックテスを実施して、風雨密とを確認する。	航海日誌に、ホーステストかウルトラソニックテストを実施した日時、ハッチ番号及びその結果を記録する。
		作業記録簿に曝露甲板上ハッチカバーの全ての風雨密テスト及びその結果 の詳細を記録する。
		定期的に点検を行い状態確認する。ハッチカバーの風雨密検査を実施する際は、水密扉/アクセスハッチも併せて検査する。
甲板上水	その他区画に繋がる全ての暴露 K密扉、船艙へのアクセスハッ ベンチレーター。	水密扉、アクセスハッチ、ベントは全て良好な状態に保つ。ヒンジやシール部、固定具、ベントカバー、ファン、その他の器具を全て使用可能な状態に保つ。
		作業記録簿に実施した点検/検査の詳細を全て記録する。
		点検整備記録簿に点検結果及びその詳細を記録する。
		不具合を発見した場合は、詳細を記録し、船主/管理会社に修繕の手配を 依頼する。
		作業記録簿に実施した修理や整備の詳細を記録する。

6	Weather-Deck Hatch Cover Arrangements, Accesses and Ventilation Arrangements	Be sure they are in good weathertight condition.
		Inspections should be carried out at least once each voyage to establish their condition. Items to be inspected should include the steel structures, securing arrangements (cleats, wedges, draw-bolts and other devices), the sealing arrangements (packing rubber and compression bars), drainage channels and non-return arrangements, hinges, wheels and rollers, and opening/closing arrangements.
	ther-deck hatch covers must be weath-	Record in a work book all details of inspections and tests carried out.
_	n accordance with the requirements of Line Rules.	Record details of inspections and findings in the maintenance/inspection records.
		If any defects are found, record details, advise owners/managers, make arrangements for repairs to be completed.
		Record in a work book details of all repairs and maintenance carried out.
The wee	ather-deck hatch covers should be	Hose testing or ultrasonic testing should be carried out before the loading of a water-sensitive cargo, either by the ship's crew or by shore personnel.
capable (of passing a weathertightness test either or by ultrasonic equipment.	Record in the Deck Log Book when a hose test or ultrasonic test is carried out, the hatches tested, and the results.
		Record in a work book all details of all testing of weather-deck hatch covers, and details of all findings.
		Inspections should be carried out regularly to establish their condition. When hose or ultrasonic testing is carried out, these doors/ covers should also be tested.
The weather-deck arrangements include all weather doors on the main deck leading into cargo compartments and other spaces, hold access covers and ventilators.	ather-deck arrangements include all	The doors, covers and vents should be maintained in good working order. All hinges, seals and securing devices should be operational, vent covers should be operational, and fans and other machinery should be fully operational.
	Record in a work book all details of inspections and tests carried out.	
	overs and ventilators.	Record details of inspections and findings in maintenance/inspection records.
		If any defects are found, record details, advise owners/managers, make arrangements for repairs to be completed.
		Record in a work book details of all repairs and maintenance carried out.

- 24 -- 25 -

注意:

- ・積荷役前のホーステストやウルトラソニックテストの実施を怠ったり、実施しても結果記録を残さなかった場合、航海完了後に損害クレームが発生した際に、ハッチカバーの風雨密性を証明することが困難となる。
- ・状態点検や不具合/損傷箇所の確認を怠っていたり、適切な整備や修理を行わなかった場合、以下の問題が発生する可能性がある。
- a. 満載喫水線規則に基づく検査要件に不適合となる。
- b. 積荷役前検査で不合格となると、遅延が生じたり、用船契約がキャンセルされる。
- c. 海水や雨水が艙内へ浸入し、濡れ損などの貨物損害が発生する。



写真 14 ハッチカバーのホーステスト(或いはウルトラソニックテスト)は非常に重要な本船準備作業のひとつ

Fig.14 Hose-testing (or ultrasonic testing) of hatches is an essential part of the preparation of the vessel.



写真 15 ハッチカバー接合部から海水が度々浸水、濡れ損・カビが発生した部分の穀物が柱状になったもの

Fig.15 A column of wetted and now mouldy grain below a cross-joint of the hatches where ingress of sea water repeatedly occurred.

Notes:

- · Failure to carry out hose-testing or ultrasonic testing before loading, and to record the results, will lead to difficulty demonstrating the weathertight integrity of the hatches if there is a claim after completion of the voyage.
- · Failure to inspect the arrangements, to identify any defects and damages, and to complete necessary maintenance and repairs, might led to:
 - a. Failure to comply with the requirements of a Load Line survey.
 - b. Failure of a pre-loading inspection, causing delays and possibly the cancellation of the charter.
 - c. Ingress of seawater, or rainwater, into the holds, causing wetting of cargo and consequential claims.



写真 16 船首端及びハッチカバー接合部に浸水による穀物の濡れ損が発生

Fig.16 The grain in this hold has been wetted by ingress at the forward end and at the sides in way of cross-joints.

おわりに

上記のリストでは、これまで頻繁に発生している問題 (多くが不測の事態によるもの)と、それらの予防対策を まとめました。固体ばら積み貨物の積荷前及び積荷中にお ける手引きや推奨事項、そして船長が把握しておくべき事 項について、全てをここでご紹介することは出来ません。 また、上記リストの内容が全ての状況に適応するわけでは ありません。例えば、石炭を積載する場合は艙内を徹底的 に清掃することを要求されないが、穀物の場合はこれが必 要となったり、石炭は IMSBC コード上種別 A と分類され ることがありますが、穀物はこれに該当しません。

Conclusion

In the lists above we have included examples of problems which are encountered many times - and often because of unforeseen circumstances - and ways by which those problems can be avoided. The guidance and recommendations are not exhaustive and we cannot, of course, include everything that the master should bear in mind before and during loading operations involving a solid bulk cargo. Also, some parts of the list will not apply. For example, a cargo of coal might not require thoroughly cleaned holds, whilst grain will; whereas a cargo of coal might be a Group A commodity under the IMSBC Code, whereas grain is not.

以下が基本原則となります。

- 運送する貨物の詳細を予め明確にしておく。貨物 名称は、International Grain Code 上の穀物、ま たは、IMSBC コード上の BCSN (Bulk Cargo Shipping Name: ばら積み運送品名) として国際 的に認識されたものであることを確認する。なお、 "商品名"は BCSN ではない。
- 艙内を適切に清掃し、積荷役に適した状態になる 2. よう準備する。
- 積荷開始前に必要な整備を全て完了させる。 3.
- 4. 安全管理システム (SMS) の要件や用船者からの指 示に適切に従って、確実な積荷計画を立てる。
- 適切な運送指針が入手されていることを確認する。 5.

いずれの段階においても、支障が生じた場合は船主事 務所や当組合にご連絡下さい。必要に応じサーベイヤーを 遅延なく手配して対応し、きっと荷役計画上の困難や問題 を解消できるでしょう。問題が大きな損害へと繋がる前に 早い段階で連絡し援助を求めてください。

網羅的ではないものの、ご紹介したリストが、安全で 効率的な航海の一助となることを祈念します。

> 協力:ブルックス ベル With Collaboration from Brookes Bell

Brookes Bell - Liverpool Office Martins Building Water Street Liverpool, U.K. L2 3SX

Telephone: +44 (0)151 236 0083 http://www.brookesbell.com

There are a few primary rules, as follows:-

- 1. Ensure that the identity of the cargo to be carried is known and that the name of the cargo is internationally recognised either as a grain under the International Grain Code or by using the Bulk Cargo Shipping Name (BCSN) as detailed in the IMSBC Code. A trade name is not a BCSN.
- 2. Ensure that the cargo holds are properly and appropriately cleaned and prepared for the cargo which is to be loaded.
- 3. Ensure that all necessary maintenance has been completed before loading is to be started.
- 4. Plan the loading operation thoroughly, following all SMS requirements and all instructions from charterers, as appropriate.
- 5. Ensure that the appropriate carriage instructions are obtained.

At all stages, help and advice can be obtained from the owners' office and from us when difficulties arise. If necessary, the assistance of a surveyor can be arranged without delay in order to deal with, and hopefully eliminate, any difficulties or problems associated with planning operations. In any event, assistance should preferably be sought before any difficulties or problems become major incidents.

We hope the lists (which are not exhaustive) will prove to be useful and assist with safe and efficient conduct of voyages.



JAPAN P&I CLUB 日本船主責任相互保険組合

http://www.piclub.or.jp

- ▶東京本部 〒 103-0013 東京都中央区日本橋人形町 2 丁目 15 番 14 号 ·········· Tel:03-3662-7229 Fax:03-3662-7107 Principal Office (Tokyo) 2-15-14, Nihonbashi-Ningyocho Chuoh-ku, Tokyo 103-0013, Japan

Kobe Branch

- ●神戸支部 〒 650-0024 兵庫県神戸市中央区海岸通 5 番地 商船三井ビル 6 階…… Tel:078-321-6886 Fax:078-332-6519 6th Floor Shosen-Mitsui Bldg. 5, Kaigandori Chuoh-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 650-0024, Japan
- **Fukuoka Branch**
- ●福岡支部 〒 812-0027 福岡県福岡市博多区下川端町1番1号 明治通りビジネスセンター6階 … Tel: 092-272-1215 Fax: 092-281-3317 6th Floor Meiji-Dori Business Center 1-1, Shimokawabata-machi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka 812-0027, Japan
- Imabari Branch
- ●今治支部 〒 794-0028 愛媛県今治市北宝来町2丁目2番地1 ··············· Tel: 0898-33-1117 Fax: 0898-33-1251 2-2-1, Kitahorai-cho, Imabari, Ehime 794-0028, Japan
- D JPI 英国サービス株式会社 38 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BS U.K. ········ Tel∶44-20-7929-3633 Fax∶44-20-7929-7557 Japan P&I Club (UK) Services Ltd