

Rio Tinto Marine

## FIXTURE NOTE

**Date:****Parties**

Charterer:	
Owner:	

**The Charterer and the Owner have concluded the following fixture (ID: )**

<b>Vessel:</b>	Vessel Description:
<b>Cargo:</b>	
<b>Cargo Quantity:</b>	
<b>No. of Shipments:</b>	
<b>Loading Port(s):</b>	
<b>Discharging Port(s):</b>	
<b>Laycan/Period:</b>	
<b>Nomination clause: (where applicable)</b>	
<b>Freight Rate:</b>	All basis USD\$ FIOB/ST per WMT USD    per metric tonne Charterers shall have the option of discharging at other ports and differentials to be agreed as per Clause 9 of RTM VOY 4Q10.
<b>Loading Terms:</b>	
<b>Discharging Terms:</b>	
<b>NOR at Loading Port(s):</b>	
<b>NOR at Discharge Port(s):</b>	
<b>Demurrage/Despatch:</b>	

<b>Agents:</b>	
<b>Address Commission:</b>	
<b>Brokerage:</b>	
<b>Owner's Bank Details:</b>	
<b>Charter Party Details:</b>	

Otherwise all terms and conditions as per Rio Tinto Marine 'Standard Form Voyage Charter Party', code name RTM VOY 4Q10.

This Fixture Note shall upon its conclusion, pursuant to the 'Incorporated Documentation', Clause 46 of said RTM VOY 4Q10, form part of and be incorporated into that Charter Party.

In the event of a conflict between terms and conditions contained in this Fixture Note and the RTM VOY 4Q10, then the terms and conditions of the Fixture Note shall prevail over those contained in the RTM VOY 4Q10.

**Charterer:**

**Owner:**

.....	.....

## **RIO TINTO MARINE**

**STANDARD FORM**

**VOYAGE CHARTER PARTY**

**CODE NAME: RTM VOY 4Q10**

**Specific Contract between**

**and**

**Charter Party dated**

**ID:**

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**THIS VOYAGE CHARTER PARTY (hereinafter called 'Contract') IS THIS DAY MUTUALLY AGREED AND ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE PARTIES MENTIONED IN THE INCORPORATED FIXTURE NOTE AS FOLLOWS:**

## **1 DEFINITIONS**

In this Contract, unless a contrary intention appears:

'Bill of Lading' means the Charterer's Standard Form Bill of Lading in Appendix I.

'Contract' means this Voyage Charter Party.

'Discharging Port(s)' means any of the ports listed in Clause 9 and includes, unless the context expresses a contrary intention, any berth to which the vessel is ordered at such port.

'Dollars', '\$' and 'cents' refer to the lawful currency of the United States of America.

'ETA' means estimated time of arrival.

'FIOBT' means Free In and Out Belt Trimmed

'FIOST' means Free In and Out Spout Trimmed

'ITF' means the organisation presently styled the International Transport Federation or any successor organisation.

'Layby Berth' means the facility adjacent to Charterer's/shipper's customary load berth at load port into which, on completion of draft survey, a vessel can be moved always afloat.

'Laycan' means the period from the opening loading date to the cancelling or last agreed loading date.

'Loading Port(s)' means any port(s) referred to in Clause 8 at which a vessel loads hereunder.

'MOLOO' means more or less in owner's option.

'MT' means metric ton.

'MTDW' means total deadweight metric tons (Summer load line).

'NOR' means Notice of Readiness.

'SHINC' means Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays included.

'SHEX' means Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays excluded.

'Overage' means a vessel, which by reason of its age and/or class, attracts any additional insurance premiums.

'Overtime' means time spent over and above standard and or agreed hours of work.

'RightShip' means RightShip Pty Limited, a company engaged by the Charterer to screen, inspect, survey and/or vet, assess and approve, as a ship acceptable for the carriage on the nominated cargo(es).

'Vessel(s)' means a vessel or vessels nominated by the Owner.

'Voyage(s)' means the carriage of the cargo in the Vessel from the Loading Port(s) to the Discharging Port(s).

'WMT' means wet metric ton.

Clause Headings in this Contract are inserted for the parties' convenience only and shall be disregarded for the purposes of interpretation.

## 2 BASIC OBLIGATIONS

Owner to nominate and provide Vessel(s), which shall be RightShip approved, loaded with cargo provided by the Charterer under the direction, supervision and responsibility of the Vessel's Master, and Owner shall carry and deliver the cargo as set out in this Contract.

## 3 CARGO - SHIPMENTS, SIZES AND OPTIONS

- 3.1 The Vessel shall load a cargo as specified in the Fixture Note.

Cargo shall be loaded, transported and discharged in accordance with IMO recommendations.

- 3.2 The shipment will be deemed to be a full and complete cargo, even if the Vessel is not loaded down to her marks by reason of draft restrictions at Loading or Discharging Port(s).

## 4 VESSEL'S DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 Owner undertakes that the Vessel shall at all times be acceptable to Charterer.

The Vessel shall be suitable at all times for the loading, carriage and discharge of the cargoes nominated under this Contract.

Charterer and/or receiver shall have the right at any time on reasonable notice to inspect or survey the Vessel or substitute vessel with the Master or his nominee for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Vessel meets the requirements set out in Clause 4.2 and is being maintained and operated in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Contract.

- 4.2 Owner shall provide a seaworthy and cargo-worthy Vessel for the voyage, which:

- (a) is a modern, non overage, single deck, self trimming, gearless (or if applicable geared) bulk carrier or ore carrier, which has been approved by RightShip, with engine/accommodation aft, each without longitudinal centre line bulkheads; be tight, staunch and strong and in every way fitted for the nominated voyage, and classed 100A1 at Lloyds or equivalent; and
- (b) shall be acceptable to the relevant authorities and conform with all laws, regulations and requirements in force at or applicable to Loading and Discharging Port(s) and be maintained to standards of accommodation, equipment, fixtures & fittings acceptable to the Charterer, and
- (c) shall be of such size, draft, air draft and other dimensions as to permit the vessel to safely enter, berth, lay alongside, load and discharge and depart, always safely afloat from Loading and Discharging Port(s); and
- (d) if applicable shall have holds strengthened and classed for carriage of iron ore in bulk; and
- (e) shall be capable of loading cargo in all holds as required by Charterer and be cargo-worthy in every respect ; and
- (f) shall be suitable for grab discharge with no fittings protruding from internal hold surfaces and fitted with Australian hold ladders; and
- (g) shall have all cargo holds, compartments, open and closed trunk-ways, where applicable, free of flammable and toxic gasses on presentation of the Vessel at the Loading Port(s) and Discharging Port(s); and
- (h) subject to paragraph 4.2(g), if the Vessel's slop tanks contain any slops, shall be warranted by the Owner at its expense, to have been made safe with inert gas before commencing operations to load and discharge the Vessel.

- 4.3 Owner warrants that:

- (a) if by reason of Vessel's construction cost of discharge exceeds the customary normal cost, the extra costs are to be for Owner's account and any additional time used in discharging shall be added to laytime; and



- (b) Owner's warrants that the Vessel is entered with a Protection & Indemnity Club for full P&I coverage and that Vessel's hull and machinery is fully insured and shall remain so for the duration of this Contract.

4.4 Should the Vessel after arrival at Loading Port(s) or Discharging Port(s) be found to be in breach of sub-clause 4.2, and/or not able to perform cargo operations when requested to do so, then notwithstanding any right(s) of the Charterer elsewhere contained in this Contract, the Charterer may at its option and without prejudice to Owner's obligations under this Contract:

- (a) at the Loading Port, treat the Vessel's nomination as cancelled and the voyage unperformed, or;
- (b) treat the voyage as suspended until Owner rectifies the Vessel's default of sub-clause 4.2.

Any NOR previously accepted, even if valid at the time of issue, shall be deemed to be invalid and all time counting (including any time spent on demurrage) to be for Owner's account. Owner shall keep Charterer fully indemnified against any consequences of the Vessel's failure to comply with the warranties of Clause 4, including any delays, and, where applicable, Charterer's costs to provide a suitable replacement Vessel to meet its shipping requirements.

4.5 In the event of the Owner providing an overage and/or a Vessel not classed as required in subclause 4.2(a) the Charterer may at its sole discretion accept in writing such nomination, which acceptance shall in no way relieve the Owner of all its other obligations under this Contract, particularly subclauses 4.1, 4.2 and Clause 31 with which the Owner shall comply.

## 5 OWNER'S/MASTER'S OBLIGATIONS

5.1 Owner undertakes that Owner and/or Master:

- (a) shall at all times be solely responsible to establish the applicable Vessel size, draft and air-draft requirements for Loading and Discharging Port(s) and to ensure that the Vessel is loaded so as to comply at all times with such requirements; and
- (b) should Owner or the Master cause or permit the Vessel to be loaded with a quantity of cargo such that on arrival the Vessel has at any Discharging Port, a draft in excess of the permissible entry draft at that port, Charterer or consignee(s) or their agent(s) shall have the right to require the Vessel to proceed to that port, or to any other port or place as they may require, for the purpose of lightening and/or complete or partial discharge. The costs of any lightening and any other additional costs incurred and time lost by reason of the necessity to lighten and/or divert the Vessel as aforesaid as a consequence of the above shall be for Owner's account.
- (c) further, Owner shall indemnify Charterer and/or consignee(s) against any loss or damage resulting from such diversion or delay including but not limited to the costs of on-carriage of the cargo to the nominated port, stockpiling charges, deterioration to the cargo (including any loss of market).
- (d) shall by no later than the time specified in the Fixture Note nominate a Vessel to perform the Voyage. Failure to do so by the date specified in this Clause will give the Charterer the right to cancel the Voyage on notice to the Owner, fix a vessel against the Owner and to claim as damages from the Owner any increased cost differential incurred by the Charterer as a result.

## 6 ISM CLAUSE

From the date of coming into force of the International Safety Management (ISM) Code in relation to the Vessel and thereafter during the currency of this Contract, the Owners shall procure that both the Vessel and 'the Company' (as defined by the ISM Code) shall comply with the requirements of the ISM Code. Upon request, the Owners shall provide a copy of the relevant Document of Compliance (DOC) and Safety Management Certificate (SMC) to the Charterers.

Except as otherwise provided in this Contract, loss, damage, expense or delay caused by failure on the part of the Owners or 'the Company' to comply with the ISM Code shall be for the Owner's account.

## 7 I.T.F. CLAUSE

Owner shall provide evidence to Charterer that Vessel(s), excluding any manned by Master and crew of the same nationality as the flag state of the Vessel's registration, comply with all the requirements of the International Transport Federation ('I.T.F.') or have equivalent standards applicable to all crew onboard throughout the voyage or term of this Contract, as the case may be.

If the Vessel does not possess a current I.T.F. certificate or equivalent or if the Vessel's certificate lapses at any time during the currency of a voyage under this Contract, Charterer may terminate the Voyage.

Further, Owner shall keep Charterer fully indemnified against any consequences (including any delay as well as Charterer's costs to provide a suitable replacement vessel to meet its scheduling requirements) occasioned by such lapse of the Vessel's I.T.F. certification and/or failure to comply with any rules, by-laws or regulations as aforesaid.

## 8 LOADING PORT(S)

The Vessel shall proceed with all reasonable despatch to the Loading Port(s) as specified in the Fixture Note, or such other safe ports, as ordered by Charterer, and there load a full and complete cargo pursuant to the provisions of sub-clause 5.1.

Charterer whilst having Contractual commitments to other Owners and Operators of other vessels in the Loading Port(s) may be directed by the Port Authority to allocate berths and cargo at that port, and accordingly, Charterer shall not be bound to give to Owner any precedence over any other vessel.

## 9 DISCHARGING PORT(S)

- 9.1 Upon completion of loading and final draft survey and if tide and weather permit the Vessel shall proceed at the nominated speed, via the direct and/or customary route to the nominated Discharging Port(s) as ordered by Charterer where the Vessel shall discharge always afloat as specified in the Fixture Note.
- (a) Charterer shall have the option to change the Discharging Port(s), against paying freight which gives the Owner an equivalent time charter return to the base freight rate originally agreed.
  - (b) The alternative Discharging Port(s) freight calculation shall be conducted on an open book basis commencing from the Vessel's previous Discharging Port and without consideration for repositioning (i.e. last to next basis).
  - (c) Charterer whilst having Contractual commitments to other Owners and Operators of other vessels in the Discharging Port(s) may be directed by the Port Authority to allocate berths and cargo at the port, and accordingly, Charterer shall not be bound to give to Owner any precedence over any other vessel.

## 10 LAYDAYS AND CANCELLING DATE

Charterer is not bound to commence loading the Vessel and laytime shall not commence before 00:01 on the opening day of Laycan, unless otherwise agreed. Should the Vessel not be presented ready to load on or before 23:59 on the last layday (cancelling date) of Laycan as specified in the Fixture Note, Charterer has the right, without any penalty attaching, to cancel the voyage. If Charterer does not cancel the voyage, and does not agree a revised Laycan period with conditions, NOR shall be accepted on arrival and laytime shall run in accordance with Clause 15.1(a).

Should Owner have reason to believe the nominated Vessel may arrive at the Loading Port after the agreed cancelling date, Owner will immediately notify Charterer of the Vessel's revised ETA. Within two (2) working days of such advice Charterer shall notify Owner whether they will maintain the Vessel and extend the cancelling date accordingly or cancel the Vessel and treat it as unperformed. In the event the Vessel is cancelled, the Owner is to provide a replacement Vessel that satisfies the Owner's Contractual obligations under the terms of this Contract. If Owner fails to do so, then the Charterer may charter a substitute Vessel at that time and the Owner will reimburse the Charterer for any freight payment in excess of the freight rate under this Contract.

## 11 RELETTING, SUBLETTING, SUBCONTRACTING AND ASSIGNING

- 11.1 Charterer may relet or, sublet the Vessel and/or assign or subcontract any of its rights, duties or obligations but shall remain at all times fully responsible for all or any part thereof.
- 11.2 If Owner is unable to perform its basic obligations under this Charter Party, Charterer may at its sole option perform Owner's obligations, such shipment reducing Owner's rights to the quantity of cargo or number of shipments as specified in the Fixture Note. Any additional cost of obtaining replacement Vessel(s) and rates of freight exceeding the applicable Charter Party rates of freight shall be for Owner's account.

## 12 NOTICES BY MASTER

### 12.1 Loading Port(s)

The Master of a Vessel proceeding to Loading Port(s) shall notify parties as advised by Charterer:

- (a) On sailing the last port or ten (10) days prior to Vessel's arrival, whichever is earlier:
  - (i) giving ETA;
  - (ii) quantity of cargo to be loaded on deepest departure draft;
  - (iii) advise hatch loading order and quantities of cargo by holds in BLU format; and
  - (iv) advise expected fore and aft drafts on arrival
- (b) seventy two (72) hours prior to Vessel's ETA confirming or revise information in (a) above.
- (c) forty eight (48) hours; revised ETA
- (d) twenty four (24) hours; revised ETA.

### 12.2 Discharging Port(s)

- (a) on departure Loading Port(s): ETA Discharging Port(s) and estimated arrival draft;
- (b) ten (10) days prior arrival: ETA and expected arrival drafts;
- (c) seventy two (72), forty eight (48) and twenty four (24) hours prior arrival: ETA.

### 12.3 In addition to the foregoing advice 'only' to 'The Charterer', each day noon position report giving the following information:

- (a) position;
- (b) general average speed;
- (c) ETA at Discharging Port; and
- (d) distance to Discharging Port.

### 12.4 Charterer may by radioed notice to Master, which notice is deemed to be notice to the Owner for the purposes of this Clause, advise of any change in the order of the Discharging Port(s) provided that such notice is given:

- (a) at least five (5) days prior to Vessel's ETA at first Discharging Port; or
- (b) within twenty four (24) hours of receipt of Master's advice pursuant to paragraph 12.1 & 12.2, and that either
- (c) the Vessel as loaded will be able to enter such port; or
- (d) if such alteration necessitates lightening and/or the use of lighterage at Discharging Port, the provisions of Clause 21 shall apply.

### 13 LOADING AND DISCHARGING RATES

- 13.1 The cargo shall be loaded, belt or spout trimmed and discharged free of expense to Owner, under Owner's/Master's responsibility, direction and supervision which includes, but is not limited to loading and discharging speeds, which at all times remain the sole responsibility of the Owner and Master.
- 13.2 Subject to the provision of this Contract the Owner and Master shall be responsible for:
- (a) the declaration of cargo quantity to be loaded within the range specified; and
  - (b) nominating the hatch loading sequence with quantities and monitoring the quantities as loaded in each hold; and
  - (c) the calculation and determination of each Vessel's drafts at Loading Port(s) and Discharging Port(s) but always subject to any limitations and restrictions at those ports; and
  - (d) maintaining a seaworthy trim and condition of each Vessel at all times.
- 13.3
- (a) cargo shall be loaded at the rates specified in the Fixture Note.
  - (b) cargo shall be discharged at the rates specified in the Fixture Note.
  - (c) the above loading and discharging terms have been calculated on the basis of all the Vessel's hatches being available for loading and discharging when and as required by Charterer.
- 13.4 Owner shall provide and maintain in good working order
- (a) Vessel's lights for loading and discharging; and
  - (b) Vessel's cranes and/or grabs if fitted.

### 14 PRESENTATION OF NOTICE OF READINESS

At Loading Port(s) or Discharging Port(s)

NOR shall be tendered as specified in the Fixture Note and:

It may be tendered whether the Vessel is in berth or not, whether in free pratique or not, whether in customs clearance or not, but in case the Vessel is an ore/oil or ore/bulk/oil carrier the Master must possess a valid gas free certificate (as Owner provides for in paragraph 4.2(g)) and present same as required by the Port/Harbour Authority or berth operator.

In the event that free pratique and /or customs clearance is not granted and/or the Vessel is not ready in all respects to load or discharge when the NOR was tendered and/or when requested to load or discharge, the previously tendered NOR shall be deemed null and void and no laytime or time on demurrage shall have accrued, and a new NOR shall be tendered when the Vessel has complied with the aforementioned conditions.

If Master or Vessel's agent fails to tender NOR by the cancelling date pursuant to Clause 10, Charterer may at its option and without prejudice to Owner's obligations under this Contract, treat the Vessel's nomination as cancelled and the voyage unperformed.

Turntime shall commence running after a valid NOR has been tendered.

### 15 COUNTING OF LAYTIME

The measure of laytime shall be a weather working day of twenty four (24) consecutive hours or pro rata for part thereof, Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays included/excluded as specified in the Fixture Note.

- 15.1 At Loading Port(s)

- (a) Laytime shall commence running after a valid NOR has been tendered in accordance with Clause 14 once turntime expires, or when loading commences whichever occurs first. Should turntime expire before the opening of Laycan period as per Clause 10, laytime will commence at 00:01 on the first day of the Laycan period.
- (b) Time used for draft checks during the course of loading shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage if the Vessel is already on demurrage.
- (c) Laytime shall cease on completion of loading.

#### 15.2 At Discharging Port(s)

- (a) Laytime shall commence running after a valid NOR has been tendered in accordance with Clause 14 once turntime expires, or when discharging commences whichever occurs first.
- (b) Time used for draft checks during the course of discharge shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage if the Vessel is already on demurrage. Time used for draft surveys prior to the commencement of discharge shall always count as laytime or time on demurrage if the Vessel is already on demurrage.
- (c) Laytime shall cease on completion of discharge. In the event a draft survey is required by Charterer/receiver then time shall only cease to count on completion of draft survey.

#### 15.3 At Loading and Discharging Port(s)

- (a) Time used in the first shift of the Vessel from any waiting place to the berth shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage if the Vessel is already on demurrage. Cost of the first shift shall be for Owner's account.
- (b) Time used in shifting directly between berths at Charterer's request shall count as laytime and all costs thereof shall be for Charterer's account.
- (c) If the Charterer orders the Vessel to load or discharge at two ports, time shall cease to count from the time of completion of loading or discharging at the first port until arrival of the Vessel at the second port, whether in berth or not. Shifting time from waiting place to berth in the second port is not to count as laytime.
- (d) If either the Master or the Port Authority shall for any reason whatsoever orders the Vessel out of a berth, time shall not count from the cessation of loading or discharging, whichever is applicable, until the Vessel is in berth again and ready to resume loading or discharging, whether the Vessel is on demurrage or not.

15.4 Any time lost during loading or discharging due to the Vessel's inability to load or discharge at the rates referred to in sub-clause 13.3 or due to any other defect and/or default in the Vessel, failure to comply with local regulations, deficiency and/or default of Vessel's personnel, including inability of the Vessel to ballast or deballast at a rate commensurate with the respective loading or discharging rate, then such time lost shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage if the Vessel is already on demurrage. Any time lost obtaining gas free clearance, either directly or as a consequence thereof, shall be for Owner's account, whether the Vessel is already on demurrage or not.

15.5 Laytime shall not be reversible.

15.6 Laytime permitted at Loading and Discharging Port(s), shall be calculated on the Bill of Lading quantity and deadfreight quantity, if any.

## 16 FORCE MAJEURE EXCEPTIONS

16.1 Charterer shall be under no liability to Owner for any delay or failure in the performance of any of its obligations under this Contract nor shall laytime count, nor shall any other time thereby lost count against Charterer whether the Vessel is already on demurrage or otherwise, if such delay or failure is due to or results directly or indirectly from; war, or the anticipated imminence thereof, between any nations; restraint of rulers, governments or peoples; legislation, decrees, orders, regulations or the like by government of the country of shipment or discharge or any port or waterway where the Vessel may from time to time be, or of the Vessel's flag; inability to obtain export or import licenses; blockade, sanctions, civil commotion, political disturbances, revolution, revolt or riot, strikes, boycott, lock-outs, industrial disturbances or any effects whatsoever thereof; combinations of seamen or workmen;

blockages or obstructions in the Loading Port(s) or Discharging Port(s), the navigation channels or approaches; accidents or stoppages, mechanical or electrical breakdowns, whether total or partial, at mines, ports including Loading Port(s) or Discharging Port(s), railways, roadways, waterways, ropeways or other means of transport; epidemics, quarantine, acts of God, inclement weather (including but not limited to drought, frosts, tropical revolving storms, high winds, floods, snow, storms, heavy rain, tempests or washaways); congestion at the Loading Port(s) or Discharging Port(s) resulting from any of the above causes; or any other event or occurrence of any nature or of any kind whatsoever beyond the reasonable control of Charterer, including any delay or failure resulting directly or indirectly from the consequences of such event or events after they have ceased to operate.

- 16.2 In the event of an occurrence of Force Majeure under sub-clause 16.1, affecting or likely to affect the performance of any of Charterer's obligations herein, Charterer shall give prompt notice thereof to Owner and shall, if required, and upon reasonable notice, give to Owner in writing particulars of the relevant event, together with such supporting evidence as is reasonably available.
- 16.3 In the event of an occurrence of Force Majeure as aforesaid affecting the performance of any of Charterer's obligations herein, Charterer shall take reasonable steps to minimise any delay or effect of Force Majeure and make good and resume with the least possible delay compliance with any obligation affected. Charterer, whilst having Contractual commitments to other owners and operators of other vessels in the Loading Port may be directed by the Port Authority to allocate berths and cargo at that port, and accordingly, Charterer shall not be bound to give to Owner any precedence over any other vessel.

## **17 DEMURRAGE/DESPATCH**

### **17.1 At Loading and Discharging Port(s):**

- (a) Charterer shall pay to Owner demurrage at the rates specified in the Fixture Note; per day of twenty four (24) consecutive hours and pro rata for part thereof for all time used in excess of laytime allowed.
- (b) Owner shall pay to Charterer despatch money at the rates specified in the Fixture Note; per day of twenty four (24) consecutive hours and pro rata for part thereof for all laytime saved.
- (c) Demurrage and/or Despatch, if any, shall be settled within 30 days of completion of discharge.

## **18 COVERING AND UNCOVERING OF HATCHES**

- 18.1 All time and expenditure relating to the covering and uncovering of hatches shall be for Owner's account.
- 18.2 The Master shall cover the hatch(es) of each hold as soon as loading into that hold has finished.
- 18.3 If weather is inclement or wet the Master shall have all hatches closed when loading or discharging has finished for the day.
- 18.4 During rain and/or snow and/or high wind the Master shall cover up all hatches into or from which loading or discharging is not in progress.

## **19 OVERTIME**

Overtime expenses are to be paid by the party ordering same, except for overtime expenses for the Vessel's officers and crew, which shall be borne by Owner. Should overtime work be ordered by Port Authorities or outside bodies, extra expenses shall be shared equally between Charterer and Owner.

## 20 STEVEDORE DAMAGE

Stevedores, although appointed by Charterer, shipper(s) or receiver(s) or their agents, shall be under the direction and control of the Master. Charterer, shipper(s) or receiver(s) shall not be responsible for the act and default of the stevedores at Loading and Discharging Port(s).

All claims for damage allegedly caused by stevedores shall be settled directly between Owner and stevedores at the Loading and/or Discharging Port(s).

Neither the Charterer nor stevedores shall be responsible for fair wear and tear commensurate with the nature of the trade.

Owner or Master shall give written notice to stevedores of damage claimed not later than twenty four (24) hours after occurrence.

In the event that Owner and stevedores are not able to settle directly, then Charterer is to assist with resolving any claim(s) where possible.

## 21 LIGHTERAGE AND LIGHTENING

Charterer has the option of discharging into lighters and/or otherwise lightening the Vessel if it so requires; the time and expenses thereof shall subject to Clause 5, be for Charterer's account and time so used to count as laytime.

Otherwise all other terms, conditions and exceptions of this Contract shall apply to lighterage and lightening.

## 22 PORT CHARGES, DUES AND TAXES

Any taxes (including any goods and services taxes, or freight tax), dues, port charges or other charges levied against the Vessel and/or freight payments or added to any fees, levies or charges levied against the Vessel shall be for Owner's account.

Any taxes, dues or other charges levied against the cargo shall be for the Charterer's account.

## 23 AGENCY AND DISBURSEMENTS

At Loading and Discharging Port(s), the Vessel(s) shall be consigned to agents as specified in the Fixture Note.

Agency fees as customary shall be for Owner's account. Owner undertakes to provide the nominated agents with funds sufficient to cover Vessel(s) disbursements prior to arrival at the respective ports and acknowledge that pursuant to Charterer's worldwide agency arrangements, Charterer's may receive appointment fees from the nominated agents, which shall be for Charterer's benefit.

## 24 BILLS OF LADING

All Bills of Lading issued in respect of the shipment of cargo under this Contract shall be in the Standard "CONGENBILL" bill of lading form, Edition 1994 and any subsequent modification thereof. On completion of loading:

- 24.1 The Master or Owner's agent shall sign and issue on demand Bill(s) of Lading as presented, in strict conformity with Mate's Receipts by Charterer or shipper without prejudice to this Contract;
- 24.2 The Master shall ensure that (i) Mate's Receipts and (ii) Bill(s) of Lading signed and issued by the Master or Owner's agent accurately describe the cargo's apparent order and condition. The Owner shall indemnify the Charterer against all consequences or liabilities which may arise as a result of the Mate's Receipts or Bill(s) of Lading inaccurately describing the cargo's apparent order and condition;



- 24.3 Except where the Charterer is the shipper of the cargo shipped under this Contract, the shipper will not be regarded as the Charterer's agent in presenting the Mate's receipt and or Bill(s) of Lading for signature by the Master or Owner's agents;
- 24.4 All Bills of Lading issued under this Charter Party covering cargo shipped in Australia are to incorporate the Australian Carriage of Goods by Sea Act 1991 incorporating the Hague-Visby Rules as amended.

## 25 FREIGHT RATE

Applicable freight rate shall be as specified in the Fixture Note.

- 25.1 Full freight to be deemed earned on completion of loading whether or not the Vessel and/or cargo is subsequently lost, and shall be paid on the loaded weight as determined by a joint draft survey made by the Master of the Vessel and Charterer's nominated surveyor, which quantity will be incorporated in the Bill(s) of Lading. The cost of Charterer's nominated surveyor is to be for Charterer's account.

## 26 PAYMENT OF FREIGHT

- 26.1 Freight shall be remitted telegraphically by Charterer through its bank to Owner's nominated bank account, ninety five percent [95%] for value within seven [7] banking days after signing Bill(s) of Lading, but in any case before breaking bulk, on Bill(s) of Lading quantity, non-returnable, ship and/or cargo lost or not lost. Freight shall be deemed paid when Charterer gives to its bank written instructions to make the appropriate remittance and Owner acknowledges any delay in transfer of freight that may thereafter occur, to be outside Charterer's control. The balance of freight together with settlement of despatch and/or demurrage if applicable shall be paid within 30 days of completion of discharge.
- 26.2 Charterers nominated bank account is as follows:
- 26.3 Owner's nominated bank account is as specified in the Fixture Note.

## 27 DEADFREIGHT

Under no circumstances shall deadfreight be payable in respect of any Voyage performed under this Contract provided Charterer makes available cargo as confirmed under Clause 3.

## 28 ADDRESS COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE

An address commission shall be payable to Charterer as specified in the Fixture Note. This is payable on all freight, deadfreight and demurrage.

A brokerage commission shall be payable by Owner as specified in the Fixture Note. This is payable on all freight, deadfreight and demurrage.

## 29 WAR RISKS

- 29.1 No Bill(s) of Lading to be signed for any blockaded port and if the Discharging Port(s) be declared blockaded after Bill(s) of Lading have been signed, or if the port(s) to which the Vessel is or shall be prohibited from going by the government of the nation under whose flag the Vessel sails or by any other Government. Owner shall discharge the cargo at any other port covered by this Contract as ordered by Charterer (provided that such other port is not blockaded or prohibited port as above mentioned) and shall be entitled to freight as if the Vessel had discharged at the Discharging Port(s) to which she was originally ordered.
- 29.2 The Vessel shall have liberty to comply with any orders or directions as to departure, arrival, routes, ports of call, stoppages, destination, delivery or otherwise howsoever given by the government of the nation under whose flag the Vessel sails or any department thereof, or any person acting or purporting to act with the authority of such government or any department thereof, or by any committee or



person having, under the terms of the War Risks Insurance on the Vessel, the right to give such orders or directions and if by reason of and in compliance with any such orders or directions anything is done or not done, the same shall not be deemed a deviation, and delivery in accordance with such orders or directions shall be a fulfilment of the Contract voyage and the freight shall be payable accordingly.

### **30 EXTRA WAR RISK INSURANCE/WAR BONUS**

Charterer shall pay for the additional cost, if any, of any War Risks Insurance premiums on the Vessel and for her crew over the rates in effect on the date of this Contract which are necessitated by the trade in which the Vessel is employed under this Contract. All War Risk Bonuses paid by Owner to members of the crew, in accordance with the provisions of Owner's Maritime Board agreements, and/or similar agreements in excess of those in effect on the date of this Contract as to the trade in which the Vessel is employed under this Contract shall to the extent of the excess (if any) of the rates from time to time prevailing in such trade over those in effect on the date of the commencement of the voyage, be for Charterer's account.

### **31 EXTRA INSURANCE**

Subject to Clause 4.5 any extra cost of insurance payable on cargo due to Vessel's age and/or class not being one of the ages or classes included in the Classification Clause which at the particular time is adopted by the Cargo Underwriters and/or route and/or flag and/or ownership, shall be for Owner's account.

### **32 SECRECY**

- 32.1 It is hereby agreed that the terms of this Contract are confidential and that neither party shall disclose any of the terms to any third party unless such disclosure shall be required by law or to give commercial effect to this Contract.

### **33 UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES**

Both Owner and Charterer realise that circumstances may arise which could not have been foreseen at the time this Contract was executed and each agree to use their best efforts to solve any such problems in a spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation.

### **34 ARBITRATION**

- 34.1 Any dispute arising out of or in relation to this Contract shall be referred to arbitration in London. A single arbitrator to be appointed by agreement between the parties shall settle the dispute; or, in the event one party fails, in response to the other's notice of appointment, to appoint an arbitrator of its choice; the arbitrator so appointed shall be the sole arbiter of the dispute. If the parties cannot agree upon the appointment of the single arbitrator within fourteen (14) days after service by either of a notice to arbitrate, the dispute shall be settled by two arbitrators, each party appointing one arbitrator and in the event of the arbitrators disagreeing on any matter they shall appoint a third arbitrator.

The arbitrators appointed shall be senior commercial or legal practitioners engaged in the shipping industry. The President for the time being of the London Maritime Arbitrators Association shall upon request of either party appoint an umpire.

- 34.2 The arbitrator(s) shall have an absolute discretion in relation to the apportionment of the costs and expenses of the arbitration between the parties.
- 34.3 The award of the arbitrator, arbitrators shall be a condition precedent to the reference of any dispute to a Court.
- 34.4 The arbitration shall be conducted in London in accordance with the provisions of the LMAA's Rules and shall be commenced within 1 year of the dispute arising or the dispute will lapse.

### 35 PROPER LAW

This Contract shall in all respects be governed by and construed in accordance with English law and each party expressly submits to the jurisdiction of the English Courts should a dispute be referred pursuant to Clause 34 above.

### 36 OIL POLLUTION

Owner agrees to indemnify Charterer, its servants, its agent or any other party against any liability which may be imposed upon them or which they may incur under any statute regulation (or requirement or directive made thereunder) of any nation, state or international organisation regarding liability for pollution of navigable waters by oil by reason of any contravention of such statute, regulation (requirement or directive made thereunder) as aforesaid by the Vessel, the Master or by any servant or agent of Owner, provided that such contravention shall not have been caused by the party seeking to be indemnified under this Contract and provided further that the facts and matters giving rise to the contravention do not constitute a defence under Article 3 Section 2 of the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 1969. Owner warrants that the Vessel is adequately insured at all times for any liabilities arising out of any contravention as aforesaid.

No liability for demurrage shall arise from any delay or loss of time to the Vessel at the Loading Port(s) and/or Discharging Port(s) caused by any such contravention nor shall any time lost by any such contravention count as laytime or when calculating despatch.

### 37 LIEN

If the Vessel is under charter to the Owner then the Owner shall defend, indemnify and hold the Charterer herein harmless from any lien on cargo, freight or sub-freights exercised by the actual/Disponent Owner of the Vessel arising from the failure of Owner to discharge its obligations to the Vessel's actual/Disponent Owner under charter.

### 38 DRUG AND ALCOHOL CLAUSE

Owner/Disponent Owner undertakes to Charterer that it has guidelines on drug and alcohol abuse applicable to each Vessel with the objective that no seafarer will navigate a Vessel or operate its on-board equipment while impaired by drugs or alcohol and that no seafarer will have the use or possession of or the opportunity to sell or distribute or transport illicit or non-prescribed drugs aboard the Vessel. Further, the Charterer expects that the Owner/Disponent Owner exercise due diligence throughout the period of the charterparty to ensure that such guidelines are complied with.

### 39 GENERAL AVERAGE AND THE NEW JASON CLAUSE

General Average shall be payable according to the York/Antwerp Rules, 1994, as amended, but where the adjustment is made in accordance with the law and practice of the United States of America, the following Clause shall apply:

#### NEW JASON CLAUSE

'In the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after the commencement of the voyage, resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequence of which, the carrier is not responsible by statute, Contract or otherwise, the goods, shippers, consignees or owners of the goods shall contribute with the carrier in general average to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a general average nature that may be made or incurred and shall pay salvage and special charges incurred in respect of the goods.

If a salving ship is owned or operated by the carrier, salvage shall be paid for as fully as if the said salving ship or ships belonged to strangers. Such deposit as the carrier or his agent(s) may deem sufficient to cover the estimated contribution of the goods and any salvage and special charges thereon shall, if required, be made by the goods, shippers, consignees or owners of the goods to the carrier before delivery.'

Charterer shall ensure that the Bills of Lading issued under this Contract shall contain or by general reference be deemed to incorporate the abovementioned 'General Average and New Jason Clause'.

## 40 BOTH TO BLAME COLLISION CLAUSE

If the liability for any collision in which the Vessel is involved while performing this Contract falls to be determined in accordance with the laws of the United States of America, the following Clause shall apply:

### BOTH TO BLAME COLLISION CLAUSE

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

The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the owner(s), operator(s) or those in charge of any ship or ships or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding ships or objects are at fault in respect to a collision or contact.'

Charterer shall ensure that the Bill(s) of Lading issued under this Contract shall contain or by general reference be deemed to incorporate the abovementioned 'Both to Blame Collision Clause'.

## 41 ICE CLAUSE

- 41.1 Should ice prevent the Vessel(s) from reaching Discharging Port(s), Charterer shall have the option of keeping the vessel waiting until the re-opening of navigation on paying demurrage for time thereby lost, or of ordering the Vessel to a safe and immediately accessible port (within the range as stated in Clause 9) where it can safely discharge without risk of detention by ice. Such orders are to be given within forty eight (48) hours after Master or Owner has given notice to Charterer and consignee(s) of the impossibility of reaching the Discharging Port(s).
- 41.2 If, during discharging the Master, for fear of the Vessel being frozen in, deems it advisable to leave, he has the liberty to do so with whatever quantity of cargo he has on board. Owner shall forthwith give notice to Charterer of the situation. Within forty eight (48) hours after receipt of such notice Charterer shall give notice to Owner in reply nominating an alternate Discharging Port conforming to the same conditions in Clause 9.
- 41.3 On delivery of the cargo at the alternative Discharging Port, all conditions of the Contract shall apply and Owner shall receive the same freight as if the Vessel had discharged at the original Discharging Port, except that if the distance of the alternative Discharging Port from the Discharging Port exceeds one hundred (100) nautical miles, Charterer shall pay Owner any extra expenses incurred by Owner due to such alteration of destination.

## 42 ISPS CLAUSE

- 42.1 In this Clause:
- (a) 'CSO' means Company Security Officer;
  - (b) 'ISPS Code' means the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code (as amended from time to time) and the relevant amendments to Chapter XI of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974;
  - (c) 'SSO' means Ship Security Officer;
  - (d) all words and expressions that are defined in the ISPS Code have the same meanings in this Clause, in particular 'the Company', 'Company Security Officer', 'Interim International Ship Security Certificate', 'International Ship Security Certificate', 'Ship Security Officer' and 'Ship Security Plan'.
- 42.2 From the date of coming into force of the ISPS Code in relation to the Vessel and thereafter during the currency of this Contract, Owner shall ensure that both the Vessel and the Company comply at all

times with the requirements in the ISPS Code relating to the Vessel and the Company. Owner shall provide to Charterer:

- (a) a copy of the relevant International Ship Security Certificate (or the Interim International Ship Security Certificate) for the Vessel; and
- (b) the full style contact details of the CSO.

42.3 Except as otherwise provided in this Contract, Owner shall be liable for any loss, damage, expense or delay, which arises from any failure at any time of the Company or the Vessel to comply with the requirements in the ISPS Code (or the taking of any action to meet such requirements) or breach by Owner of any of its obligations in this Clause.

42.4 Charterer shall provide the CSO and either the SSO or the Master with Charterer's full style contact details and any other information Owner requires to comply with the ISPS Code. Any delay caused by Charterer's failure to provide information required under this paragraph (d) shall count as laytime and Charterer must reimburse Owner for any additional costs incurred by Owner, which result directly from Charterer's failure to provide such information.

42.5 The Master shall be entitled to tender NOR even if the Vessel is not cleared due to applicable security regulations or measures imposed by a port facility or any relevant authority under the ISPS Code provided that the SSO and the Master believe (having made all reasonable enquiries) that clearance will be granted swiftly in accordance with normal practice and procedure at the port. However, the NOR shall be invalidated if any delay in clearance of the Vessel arises from any failure at any time of the Company or the Vessel to comply with the requirements in the ISPS Code (or the taking of any action to meet such requirements) or breach by Owner of any of its obligations in this Clause.

42.6 Notwithstanding sub-clause 42.5, any time lost as a result of security measures imposed by a port facility or relevant authority under the ISPS Code shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage (unless such lost time was directly caused by Charterer's failure to comply with its obligations in the ISPS Code or this Clause), whether the Vessel is on demurrage or not.

42.7 Notwithstanding anything else contained in this Contract:

Owner and Charterer shall share in equal proportions any additional costs or expenses arising out of, or related to, security regulations or measures required by the port facility or relevant authority under the ISPS Code including security guards, launch services, tug escorts, port security fees or taxes and inspections (provided that if any such additional costs arise solely from either party's failure to comply with the requirements of the ISPS Code or this Clause, then that party will be solely responsible for such costs);

Owner shall be responsible for the cost and expense of all measures required by Owner or the Company to comply with the Ship Security Plan.

42.8 If either party makes any payment, which is for the other party's account according to this Clause, the other party shall indemnify the paying party.

## 43 DEVIATION AND LIBERTIES

The Vessel shall have liberty to sail with or without pilots, except where compulsory pilotage is required, to tow or to be towed to deviate from the voyage for the purpose of saving human life, to communicate with a vessel in distress in case lives may be in danger or to avoid danger to the ship or cargo, but for no other purpose whatsoever.

## 44 COMMUNICATIONS

It is mutually agreed that the English language will be used in notices, letters, telexes and all other means of communication between parties. In this Contract:

44.1 Charterer's details for purpose of service is:

#### 44.2 Owner's address for purpose of service is as specified in the Fixture Note.

Unless otherwise provided, notices hereunder may be given by either party by facsimile, telex, cable or airmail and shall be deemed to have been given at the time they would in normal circumstances be received by the other party.

### 45 AMENDMENTS

Amendments, if any, to the Contract shall be in the form of a properly numbered and executed addendum to the Contract, unless otherwise agreed in writing by Charterer and Owner.

### 46 INCORPORATED DOCUMENTATION

Only the following documents form part of and are incorporated into this Contract:

- 46.1 Fixture Note(s)
- 46.2 Standard Form (Congen) Bill of Lading (Appendix I)
- 46.3 Other Appendices and Additional Clauses

In case of any conflict between the provisions of any of these documents and the provisions of this Contract, the provisions of the said document will prevail over this Contract to the extent of such inconsistency only.

### 47 LIQUIDATION/BANKRUPTCY OF OWNER

If Owner becomes insolvent or bankrupt or has a receiving order made against it or compounds with its creditors, or being a corporation commences to be wound up, or is placed under official management or carries on its business under a receiver, trustee, liquidator or provisional liquidator for the benefit of any or all of its creditors Owner shall forthwith notify Charterer accordingly and Charterer may either:

- 47.1 Terminate the Charter Party forthwith by notice to owner, receiver, trustee, liquidator, provisional liquidator, official manager or to any other person in whom the Charter Party may have become vested; or
- 47.2 Give to the receiver, trustee, liquidator, provisional liquidator, official manager or other person the option to perform the Charter Party subject to him providing a guarantee (satisfactory to Charterer) for the time being remaining to be performed for the due and faithful performance of the Charter Party.
- 47.3 Any option given under paragraph 47.2 of this Clause shall be exercisable within fourteen (14) days of its receipt.

### 48 SET OFF

Following a default by either party hereunder (the Defaulting Party) the other party (the Non-Defaulting Party) shall be entitled, at its option, to set off any amounts believed in good faith and on reasonable grounds by the Non-Defaulting Party to be payable (whether at such time or in the future or upon the occurrence of a contingency) by the Defaulting Party to the Non-Defaulting Party (whether under this Contract or otherwise), against any amounts believed in good faith and on reasonable grounds by the Non-Defaulting party to be payable (whether at such time or in the future or upon the occurrence of a contingency) by the Non-Defaulting Party to the Defaulting Party (whether under this Contract or otherwise), irrespective of the currency, place of payment or booking office of either party's obligations and the parties' respective obligations shall be discharged promptly and in all respects to the extent they are so set-off.

The Non-Defaulting Party will give 3 (three) days prior notice to the Defaulting Party of any intended set-off to be effected under this provision. For this purpose, any such amount payable by one party to the other (or the relevant portion of such amount) may be converted by the Non-Defaulting Party, acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, into such currency as may reasonably

be required in order to effect such set-off at an exchange rate determined by the Non-Defaulting Party acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.

If an obligation is unascertained, the Non-Defaulting Party may in good faith estimate that obligation and set off in respect of the estimate, subject to the relevant party accounting to the other when the obligation is ascertained. The right of the non-defaulting party under this provision shall apply without prejudice to any other right of set-off which it may have whether by agreement, operation of law or otherwise. Nothing in this provision shall be effective to create a charge or other security interest.

## **49 LETTER OF INDEMNITY**

If requested to by Charterer, the Master shall release all or part of the cargo at the Discharging Port(s) without presentation of original Bills of Lading.

Prior to discharge, and if required by Owner, Charterer shall provide Owner with a signed Letter of Indemnity in the standard P&I Club format, stating that no counter signature will be required from Charterer's bank. Such Letter of Indemnity shall automatically become null and void upon presentation to Owner/Master of an original Bill of Lading by the party to whom the goods were discharged, or by their duly authorised agent.

## **50 CHANGE OF CONTROL OR OWNERSHIP**

- 50.1 The Owners warrant that throughout the term of this Contract, there shall be no change in its effective control or ownership. For the purposes of this Clause "effective control or ownership" shall mean:
- (a) control of the composition of the Owner's Board of Directors;
  - (b) control of more than 20% of the ultimate beneficial ownership or voting power of the Owner; and/or
  - (c) control of more than 20% of the ultimate beneficial ownership of the share capital of the Owner.
- 50.2 In the event of a change of effective control or ownership of the Owner during the term of this Contract (which the Owner undertakes to notify the Charterer of promptly upon the occurrence of such a change and to provide reasonable details thereof to the Charterer), the Charterer may at its sole option, without prejudice to Owners obligations under this Contract, either:
- (a) propose to the Owner revised terms under which they are prepared to continue the performance of the Contract; or
  - (b) terminate the Contract by giving 30 days notice in writing to the Owner.

## **51 CHARTERER'S CODE**

The Charterer, as a member company of the Rio Tinto group, operates under the Rio Tinto group global code of business conduct entitled "The Way we Work". It contains principles and standards of conduct which affirm Charterer's aspirations in respect of corporate responsibility. Charterer requests Owner(s), in acknowledging this code of business conduct, a prevailing copy of which can be viewed at [www.riotinto.com](http://www.riotinto.com), to use it's best endeavours to match those aspirations in it's performance under this Contract.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have signed this Contract as at the date hereinabove mentioned by their respective duly authorised officers or representatives.**

**Charterer:**

**Owner:**

.....

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## Appendix I

CODE NAME: "CONGENBILL" EDITION 1994

Shipper  
DAMPIER SALT LIMITED  
37 BELMONT AVENUE  
BELMONT WA 6104  
AUSTRALIA

Consignee

Notify Address

Vessel

Port of Loading

Port of discharge

Shipper's description of goods

Gross weight

(of which NIL on deck at Shipper's risk; the Carrier not  
being responsible for loss or damage howsoever arising)

Freight payable as per  
CHARTER-PARTY dated \_\_\_\_\_  
FREIGHT ADVANCE.

Received on account of freight:

Time used for loading \_\_\_\_\_ days \_\_\_\_\_ hours

**S H I P P E D** at the Port of Loading in apparent good-order and  
condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the Port of Discharge or so near  
thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above.

Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown.

IN WITNESS whereof the Master or agent of the said Vessel has signed the  
number of Bills of Lading indicated below all of this tenor and date, any one of  
which being accomplished the others shall be void.

FOR CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE SEE OVER LEAF

Freight payable at

Place and date of issue

Number of original B/L

Signature

THREE (3)

AS AGENTS FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
MASTER M/V

By authority of The Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO), Bagsvaerd, Denmark



**BILL OF LADING**

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

CODE NAME: CONGENBILL™

EDITION 1994

ADOPTED BY

THE BALTIC AND INTERNATIONAL

MARITIME COUNCIL (BIMCO)

**Conditions of Carriage.**

(1) All terms and conditions, liberties and exceptions of the Charter Party, dated as overleaf, including the Law and Arbitration Clause, are herewith incorporated.

**(2) General Paramount Clause.**

(a) The Hague Rules contained in the International Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to Bills of Lading, dated Brussels the 25<sup>th</sup> August 1924 as enacted in the country of shipment, shall apply to this contract. When no such enactment is in force in the country of shipment, the corresponding legislation of the country of destination shall apply, but in respect to which no such enactments are compulsorily applicable, the terms of the said Convention shall apply.

(b) *Trades where Hague-Visby Rules apply.*

In trades where the International Brussels Convention 1924 as amended by the Protocol signed at Brussels on February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1968—the Hague-Visby Rules—apply compulsorily, the provisions of the respective legislation shall apply to this Bill of Lading.

(c) The Carrier shall in no case be responsible for the loss or damage to the cargo, howsoever arising prior to loading into and after discharge from the Vessel or while the cargo is in charge of another Carrier, nor in respect of deck cargo or live animals.

**(3) General Average.**

General Average shall be adjusted, stated and settled according to York-Antwerp Rules 1994, or any subsequent modification thereof in London unless another place is agreed in the Charter Party.

Cargo's contribution to General Average shall be paid to the Carrier even when such average is the result of a fault, neglect or error of the Master, Pilot or Crew. The Charterers, Shippers and Consignees expressly renounce the Belgian Commercial Code, Part II, Art. 148.

**(4) New Jason Clause.**

In the event of accident, danger, damage or disaster before or after the commencement of the voyage, resulting from any cause whatsoever, whether due to negligence or not, for which, or for the consequence of which, the Carrier is not responsible, by statute, contract or otherwise, the cargo, Shippers, Consignees or the owners of the cargo shall contribute with the Carrier in general average to the payment of any sacrifices, losses or expenses of a general average nature that may be made or incurred and shall pay salvage and special charges incurred in respect of the cargo.

If a salving ship is owned or operated by the Carrier, salvage shall be paid for as fully as if the said salving vessel or vessels belonged to strangers. Such deposit as the Carrier or his agents may deem sufficient to cover the estimated contribution of the goods and any salvage and special charges thereon shall, if required, be made by the cargo, Shippers, Consignees or owners of the goods to the Carrier before delivery.

**(5) Both-to-Blame Collision Clause.**

If the Vessel comes into collision with another vessel as a result of the negligence of the other vessel and any act, neglect or default of the Master, Mariner, Pilot or the servants of the Carrier in the navigation or in the management of the Vessel, the owners of the cargo carried hereunder will indemnify the Carrier against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying ship or her Owners in so far as such loss or liability represents loss of, or damage to, or any claim whatsoever of the owners of said cargo, paid or payable by the other non-carrying vessel or her Owners to the owners of said cargo and set-off, recouped or recovered by the other or non-carrying vessel or her Owners as part of their claim against the carrying Vessel or Carrier. The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the Owners, operators or those in charge of any vessel or vessels or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding vessels or objects are at fault in respect of a collision or contact.

For particulars of cargo, freight destination, etc., see overleaf.

## **ADDITIONAL CLAUSES**

### **HOLD CLEANLINESS REQUIREMENTS**

- All cargo spaces must be totally empty, clean and clear of all rubbish, cargo gear, dunnage, drums, etc.
- All cargo spaces must be dry.
- No loose scale or rust is to be present on the bulkheads, floors, tanktops or underside of hatch covers.
- There must be no leaks from fuel or ballast tanks into the cargo spaces. Hatch covers must be in suitable condition such that, when they are properly closed and sealed, contamination of the cargo by the ingress of seawater or rainfall is prevented.
- All manhole covers leading from cargo spaces, where necessary, are to be properly secured and sealed to prevent contamination of the cargo from bilges and other extraneous sources.
- Chemicals or traces of previous cargo residues is not acceptable. On request by the Surveyor or Charterer's Shipping Officer, the Master must provide details of previous cargoes in each hold. If traces of previous cargo residues exist then the Master must advise Charterer's Shipping Officer immediately, particularly where prior cargoes contained a heavy metal ore content such as Barium, Nickel, Manganese, Chromium, Copper, Mercury, Lead, Cadmium, Arsenic and/or Aluminium ores.
- In the event that there are surface coatings other than lime-wash is applied within the cargo spaces, the nature of the coating should be ascertained, with particular attention being given to those cargo spaces that have been freshly painted with metal oxide based paints. If the coating could contaminate the cargo, the identity of the said coating will be recorded on the "Hold Inspection Certificate" and the Company Shipping Officer will be advised immediately prior to the commencement of loading.
- Cargo spaces must be free of scale, washed down with fresh or sea water, with a final wash of fresh water.
- In the event that a vessel does not pass the above criteria then the Surveyor will not issue a "Certificate of Cleanliness". Instead he will issue a "Hold Inspection Certificate" stating the condition of the holds. Unless and until the Surveyor issues a "Certificate of Cleanliness" the Vessel will be considered to have failed inspection and Notice of Readiness will not be accepted. All costs, consequences and delays will be for Owner's account, until such time as the Surveyor passes the Vessel and issues a "Certificate of Cleanliness" for it. The Vessel will be required to clean and re-prepare holds as instructed by the Surveyor for re-presentation and must obtain a "Certificate of Cleanliness" before commencing loading.

### **WARPING**

- Time used in shifting (and to include warping) of the Vessel from any waiting place to the berth and time used in opening and closing hatches and deballasting at each port shall not count as laytime nor as time on demurrage.

### **SWELL**

- Cape Cuvier swell clause to apply: Any delay to berthing or loading at Cape Cuvier due to swell to be counted as laytime but Charts to have 24 hrs grace period. Any extra shifting due to swell to be for Charterers account.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Due to the unique conditions of Cape Cuvier, there are a number of essential requirements with which vessels must comply.

For all vessels intending to call at Cape Cuvier for the first time, a copy of the General Arrangement Plan clearly showing a detailed diagram or plan of the layout of the mooring winch arrangement is to be forwarded to Dampier Salt Limited to ensure the vessel meets general requirements.

Acceptance of a vessel by Dampier Salt Limited and the Marine Pilot is subject to the following guidelines being strictly adhered to and will be checked for compliance on arrival.

## BERTHING PROCEDURE

On arrival, Vessels are boarded by the Marine Pilot and Mooring Crew, and with the use of two tugs the Vessel is secured to six mooring buoys.

On arrival the Vessel's two central winch drums both forward and aft should be bare of rope ready to receive the 36mm shore supplied wires (two wires each from the forward and aft buoys).

A minimum of four working ropes must be available on each foredeck and afterdeck. If the Vessel does not have the winch drum reels for each of these working ropes then the ropes are to be coiled down on deck in readiness.

Two spare ropes must also be held coiled in readiness on each foredeck and afterdeck.

There is no set sequence for securing the Vessel to the buoys. This is dependent on wind direction and swell.

All boarding and disembarking equipment is to comply with Solas regulations.

## WINCHES

A copy of the vessel's General Arrangement Plan clearly showing a detailed diagram or plan of the layout of the mooring winch arrangement must be submitted at the time of Vessel nomination.

Vessels under 30,000 DWT require a minimum of two (2) independently operated winch drum reels forward and two (2) independently operated winch drum reels aft.

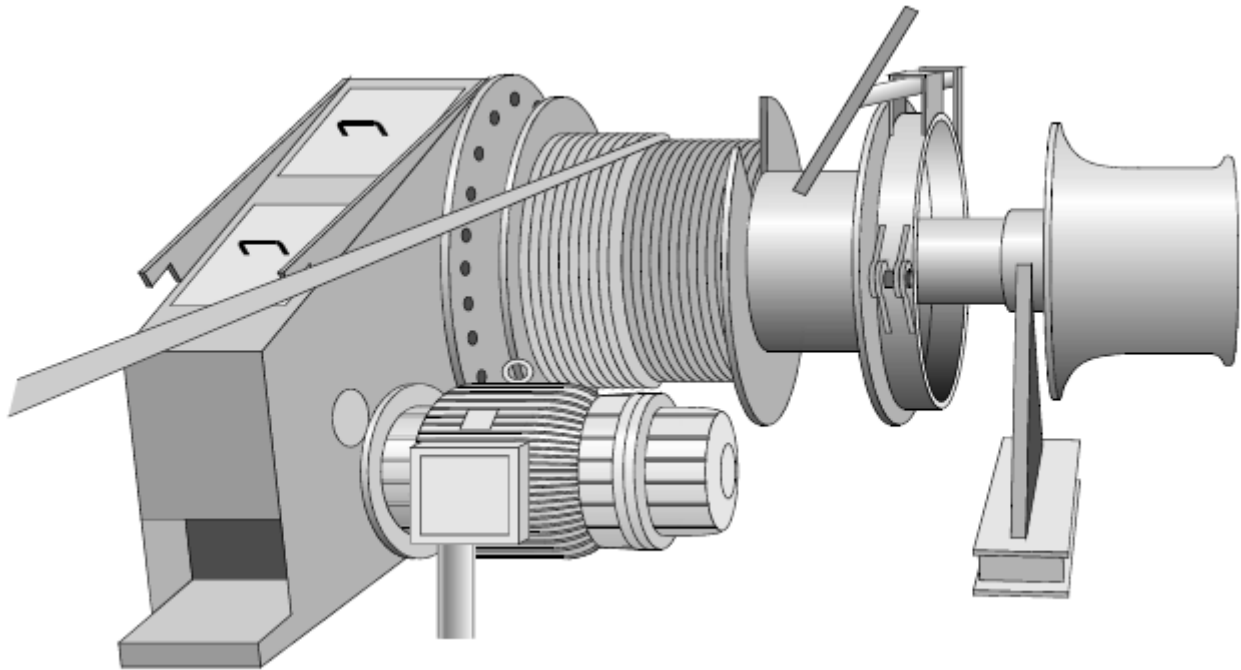
For Vessels between 30,000 DWT and 35,000 DWT it is desirable that they have four (4) independently operated winch drum reels both forward and aft however, depending on the power, type and location of the winches, a Vessel within this deadweight size range with only two (2) independently operated winch drum reels both forward and aft may be acceptable, but, only after the general arrangement plan and mooring winch arrangements have been submitted to Dampier Salt Limited for consideration and final acceptance.

Vessels over 35,000 DWT require a minimum of four (4) independently operated winch drum reels forward and four (4) independently operated winch drum reels aft.

## WINCHES - TYPE

Although electro-hydraulic driven winches are acceptable, please note that due to the continuous load applied to the winches when used, direct coupled electric motor driven winches are not acceptable.

Winches with split drum reels are not acceptable. The following picture is an example of a non acceptable split drum reel.



## WINCHES - CONDITION AND SAFETY

Because the ship loader is fixed, the vessel must warp to facilitate loading. All warping operations are performed by shore personnel. The Vessel's winches control the safety of the vessel and must be in first class working condition and be able to supply full power for long periods.

Forward and aft winch areas are to have suitable lighting to enable personnel to work throughout the night. All walkways surrounding winches are to be clean and clear and in a sound condition and all guards fitted to moving winch parts are to be in place and in good condition.

The need for strict safety guidelines is of utmost importance.

## WINCHES - BRAKES

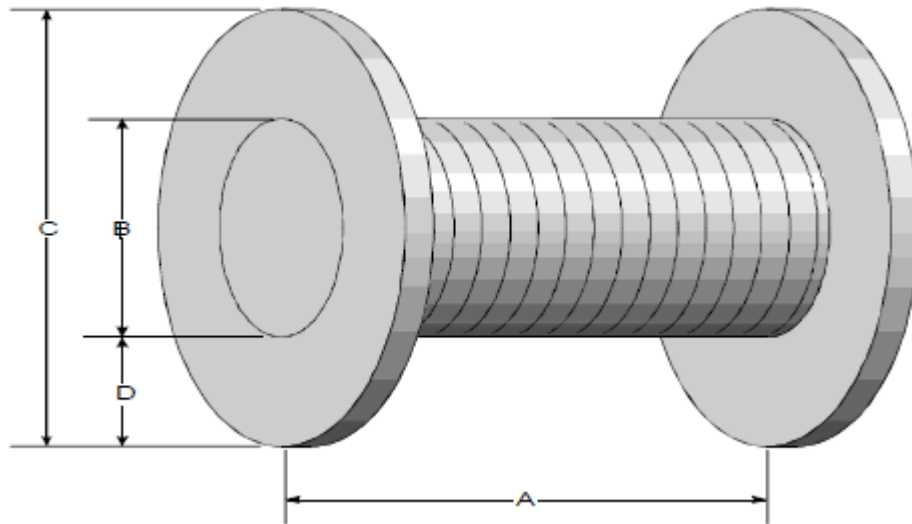
There must be no rust on the brake drums and all brake liners must be in good condition and be of a non-asbestos material. The worm drive brake lever must be free and greased and be able to supply considerable pressure on the brake liners without running out of thread. Past experience has shown that when the lever has run out of thread it can break, causing major delays or damage to equipment.

## WINCH DRUM REELS

Winch drum reels on vessels over 30,000 DWT should be at least 800mm wide with a depth of 600mm to be able to take the 310m x 36mm diameter wires or 220m x 80mm diameter ropes (for vessels under 30,000 DWT, 70mm diameter ropes to apply).

Following winch drum dimensions must be provided at time of Vessel nomination:-

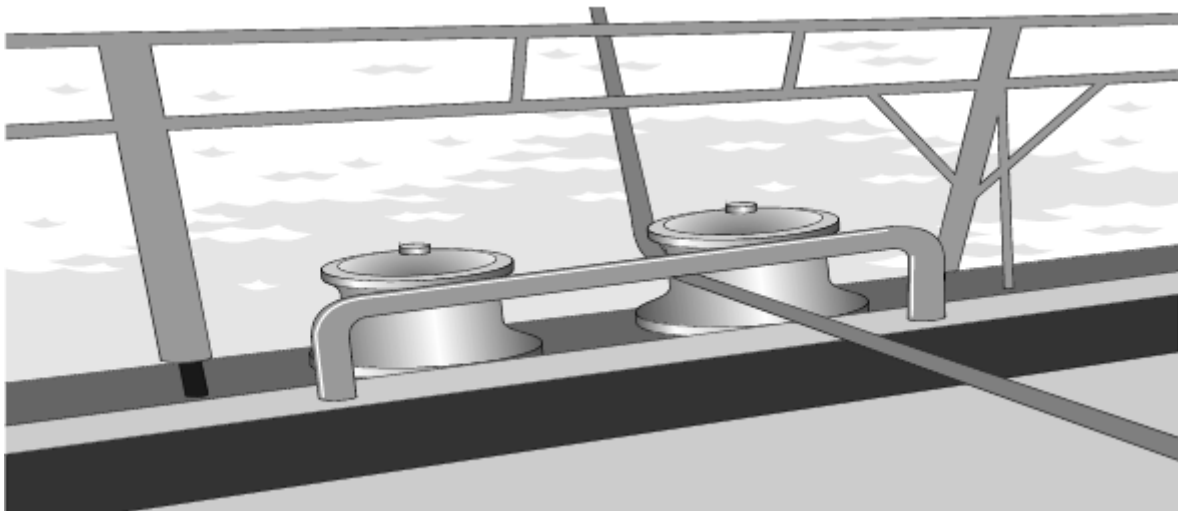
A: Width of Reel B: Diameter of Drum C: Diameter of Reel D: Depth of Reel



## ROLLER FAIR LEADS

Plain, vertical roller leads are required both forward and aft. Leads other than plain roller leads are normally not acceptable.

All roller leads should be free and in good condition with the centre leads (aft only) being fitted with a 75mm bar to stop the wires coming off the rollers and damaging the ships rails when the vessel is trimmed by the stern. (See drawing below).



## ROPES

Ships ropes should be checked to ensure they are in good condition and that they are long enough (220M). Four working ropes are required at each end (220m x 80mm diameter Vessels over 30,000 DWT and 220m x 70mm diameter Vessels under 30,000 DWT) and should be fitted with a reinforced eye one metre long at the outer end. An additional two spare ropes are required at each end in case of breakages.

## CARGO HOLD PREPARATION

Traces of previous cargo residues is not acceptable and the Owners/Master must advise Charterer's Shipping Officer immediately if prior cargoes contained any heavy metal ore content such as barium, Nickel, Manganese, Chromium, Copper, Mercury, Lead, Cadmium, Arsenic and/or Aluminium ores.

Any hold paint applications, especially fresh touch up applications, must not be applied with lead based paints. Any use of lead based paints is not acceptable as the Vessel will not pass hold inspection.

## GYPSUM CARGO - HOLD CLEANLINESS

On arrival all holds are to be free of rust scale, paint scale, previous cargo residues and washed with fresh water and dry, ready to load cargo on arrival. The first two holds to be loaded should have their hatch covers opened (weather permitting) before the pilot boards the Vessel.

## SURVEYS

In the event that on arrival, the Marine Pilot determines that the Vessel does not comply with the mooring winch guidelines and/or the vessel does not pass hold cleanliness survey or holds are inadequately lime washed (if lime washing required), then all costs and consequences for delay to loading operations will be for the Owners account.

## **MOORING ROPE REQUIREMENTS - DAMPIER**

Mooring lines are taken ashore by a Lines-boat. Vessels using heavy wire ropes are required to have the ends terminated with a 9.0 metre rope spring finished with a standard eye for placing over the mooring bollards and slip-hooks. All mooring ropes and wires to have a 6.0 metre tail of light rope spliced into the eye to facilitate the transfer from the boat to the dolphin.