ECM MARITIME SERVICES, LLC 2023 IMT TTX PROGRAM



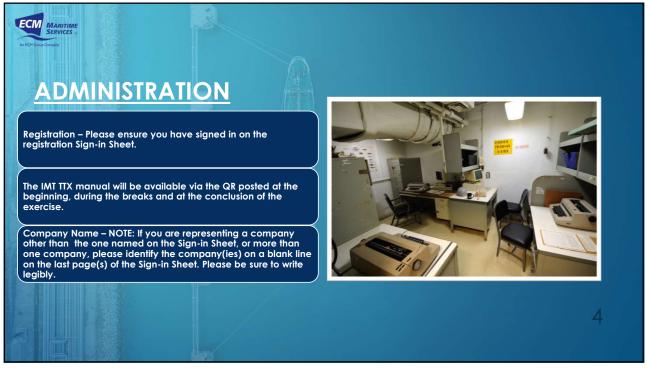
Asia October 2023

















Actions taken by the vessel the ECM as your QI

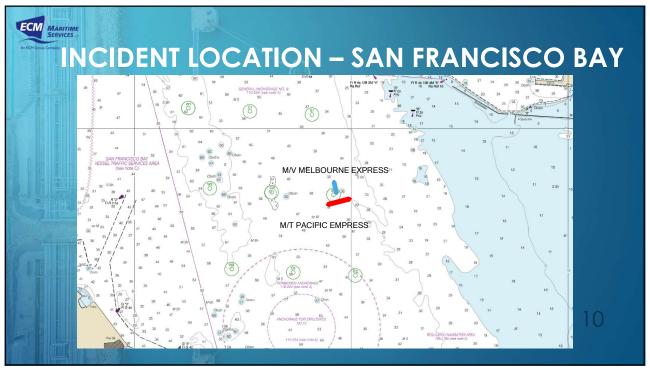
Team

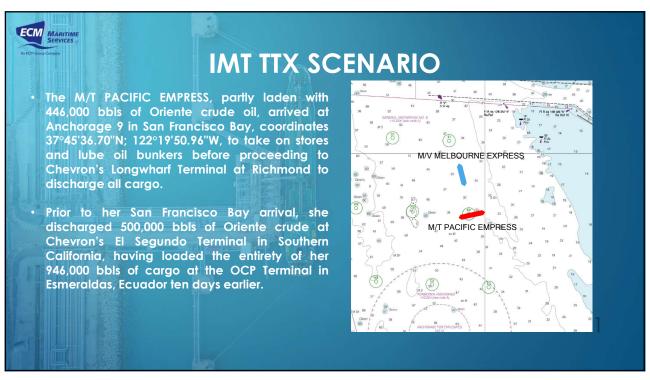
Actions taken by the ECM as your QI

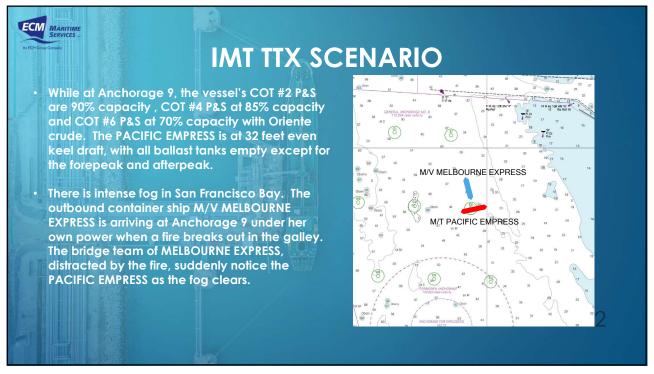
Team

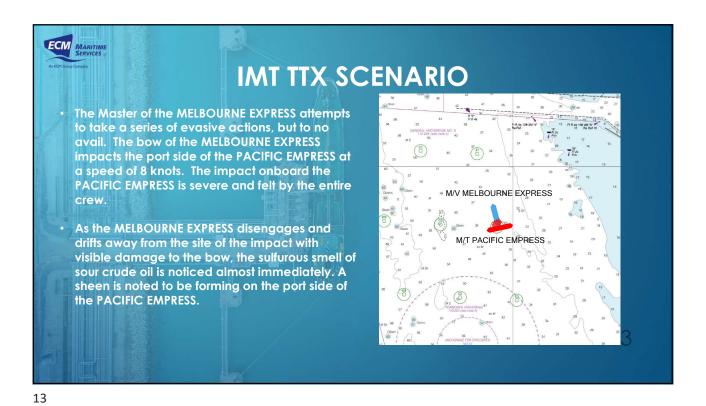
Actions taken On-going by your Crisis response Management issues Team









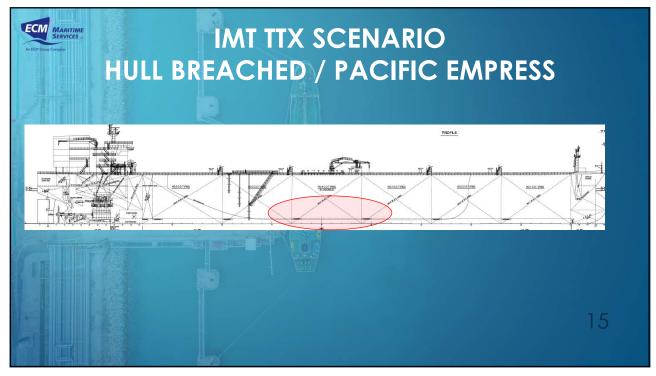


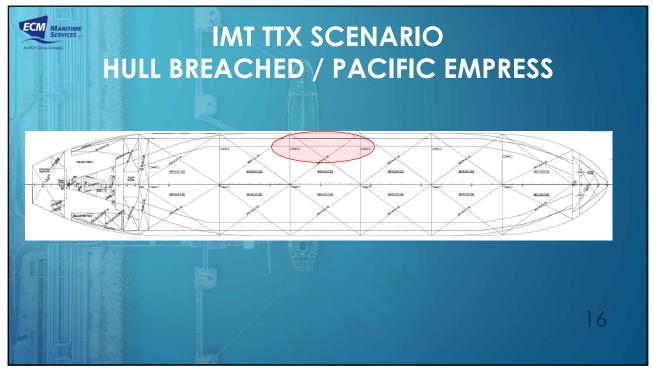
IMT TTX SCENARIO

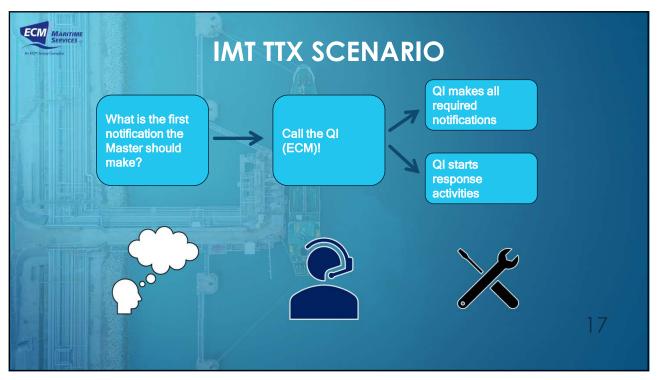
The Chief Mate does a visual check from as close as possible on deck and notices crude oil escaping from the region abreast of No. 4 port COT, which indicates the inner hull has been breached.

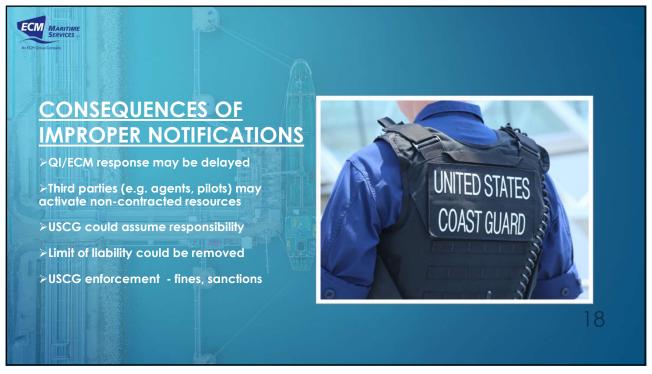
Based on initial soundings, it is estimated that 8,000 bbls of crude have been discharged. The No. 4 port COT contains 78,543 bbls of crude. There are no injuries reported.

MIT PACFIC EMPRESS.





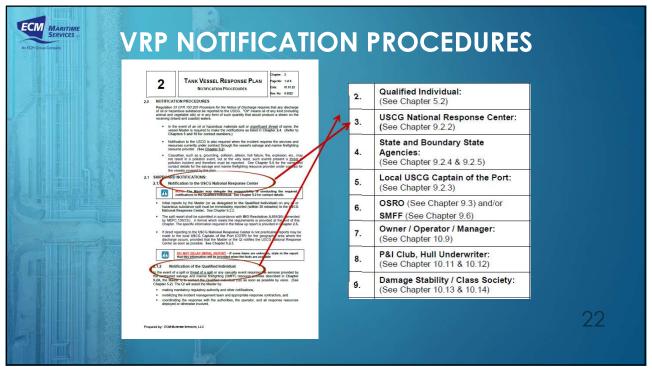


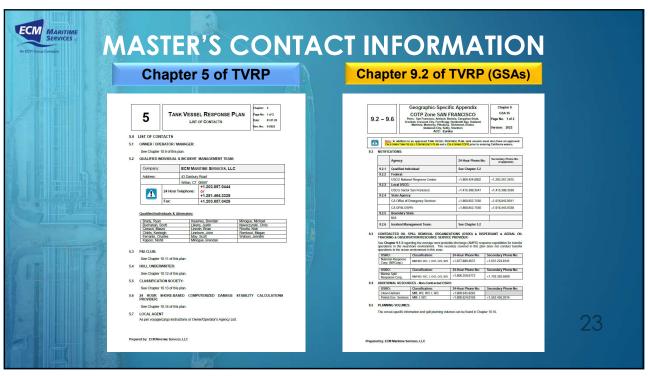


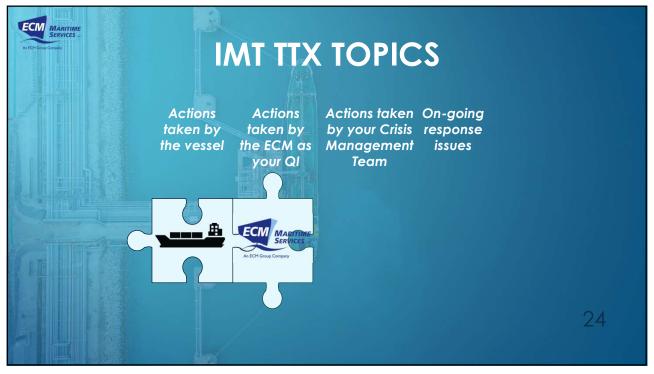




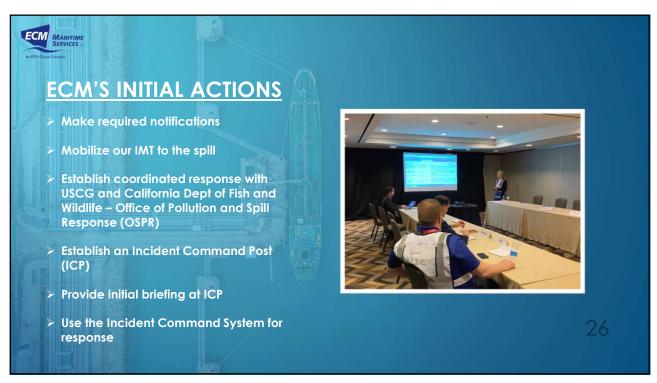




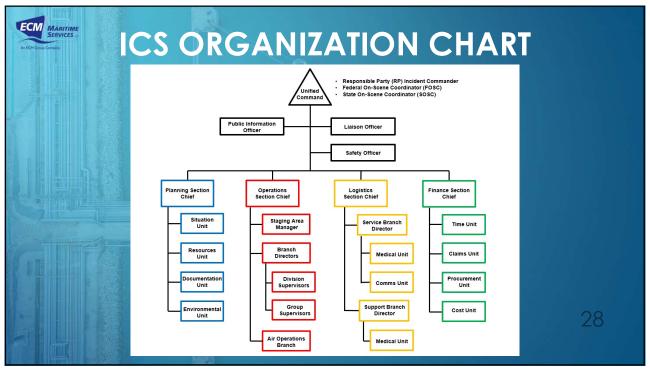




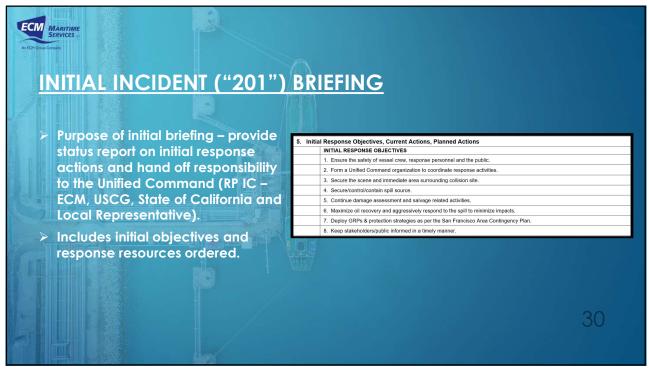


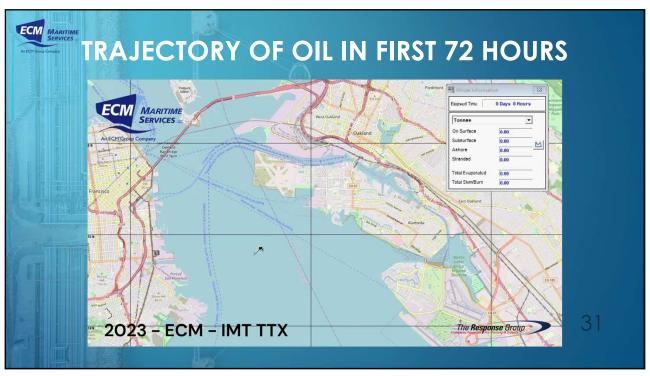




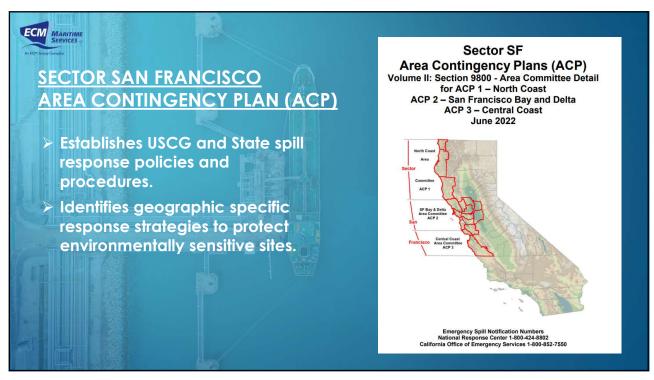


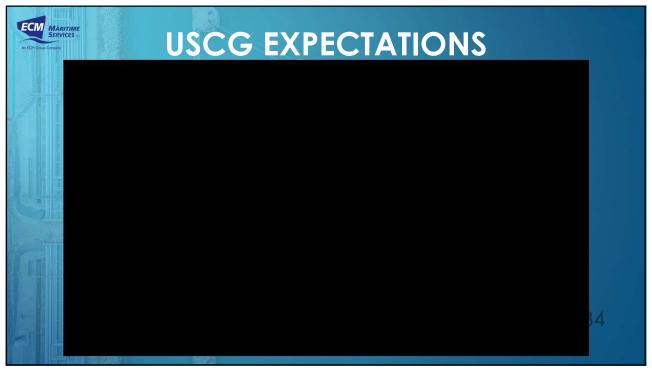


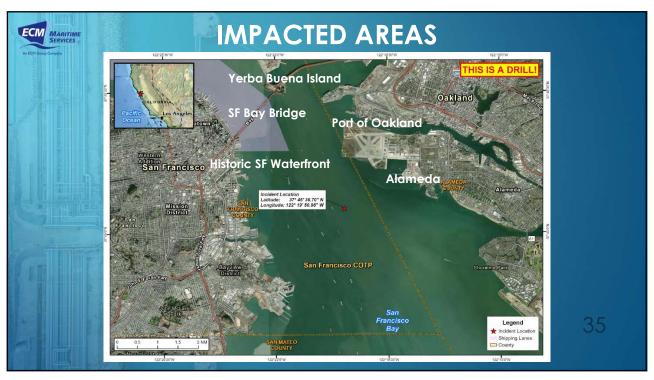
















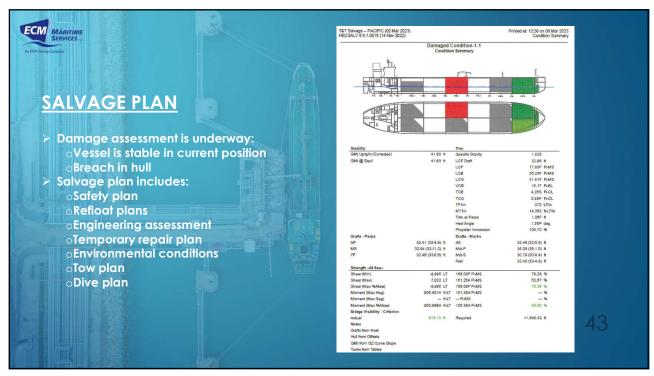




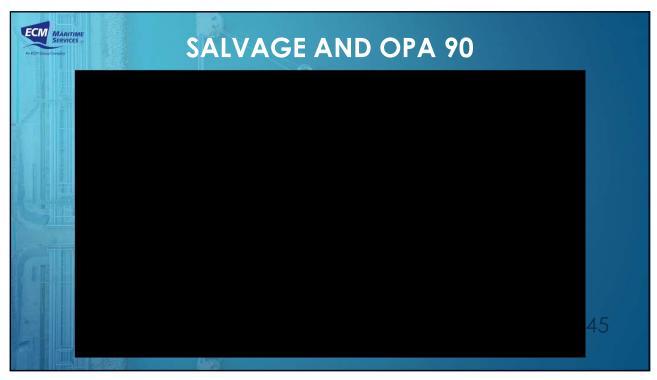


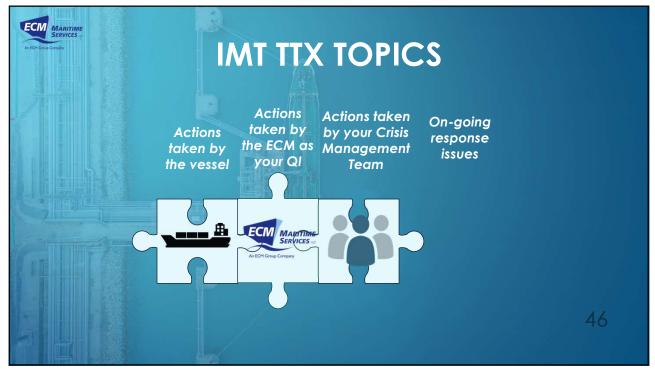






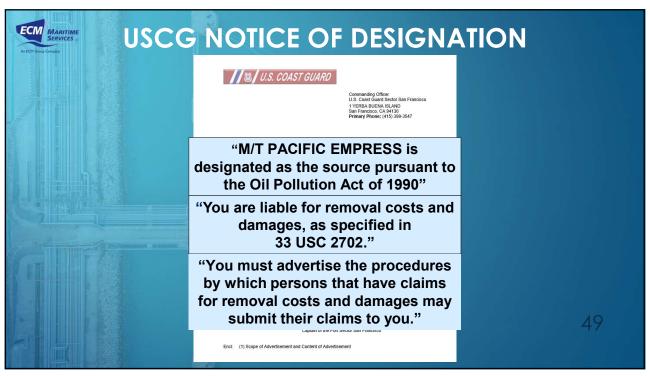




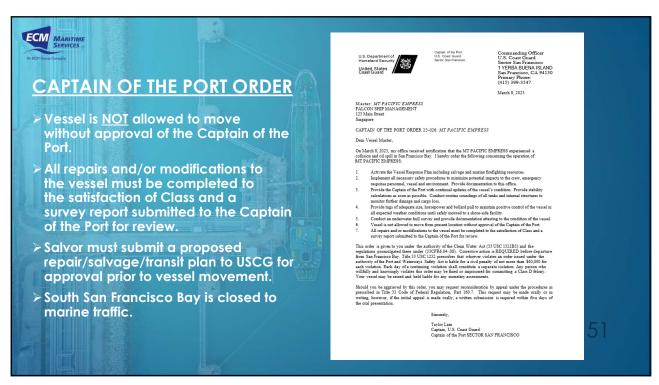
















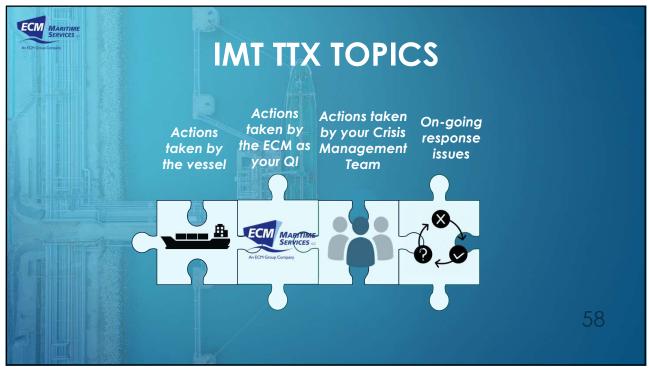


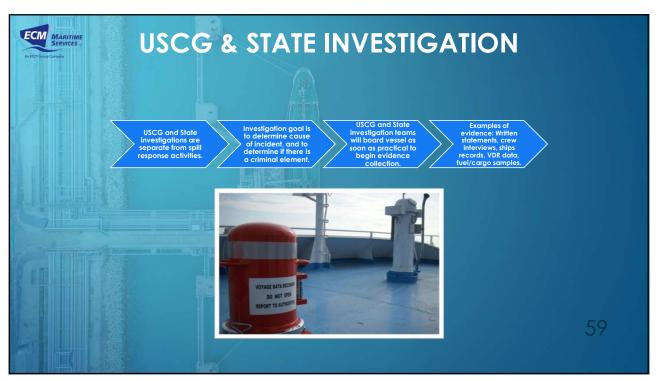


CRISIS MEDIA RECOMMENDATIONS

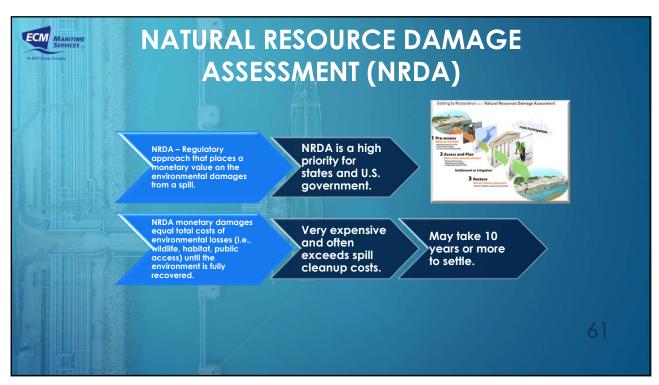
Press Conference/TV Interviews:
Sharp dress and appearance
Be well rested
Be animated and attentive to the interviewer
Answer questions and present message within 30 seconds

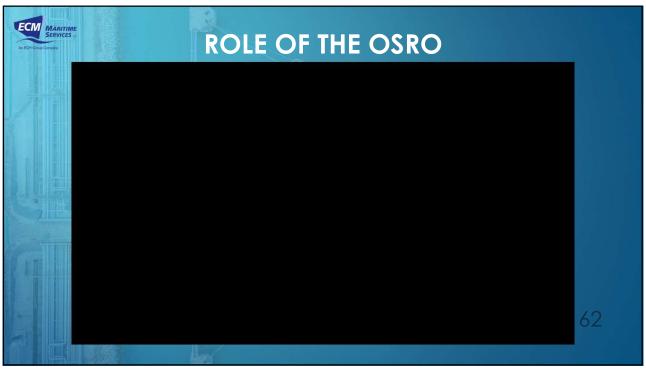


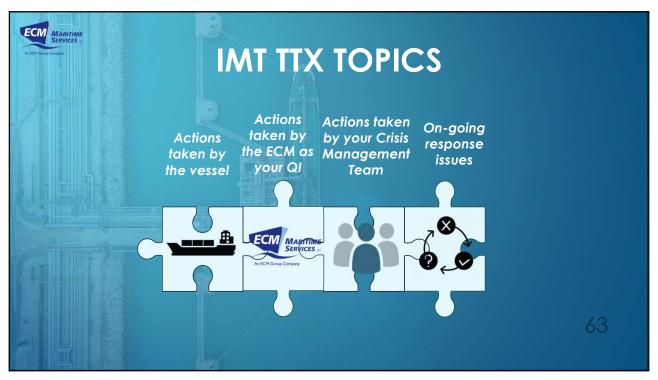








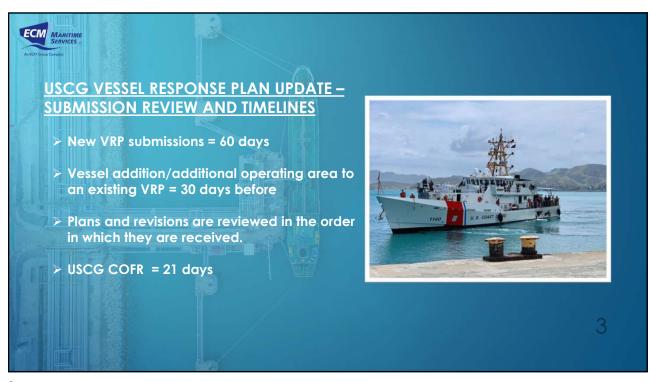


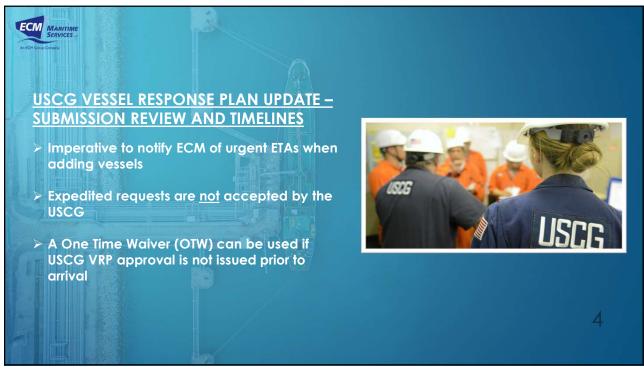






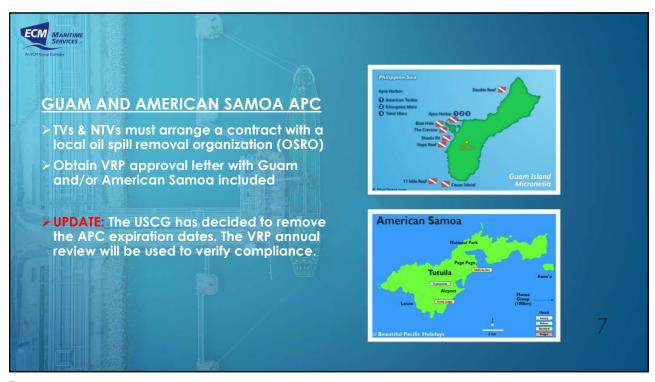










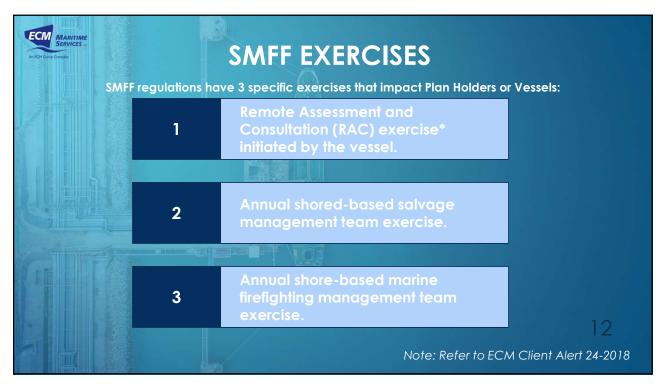


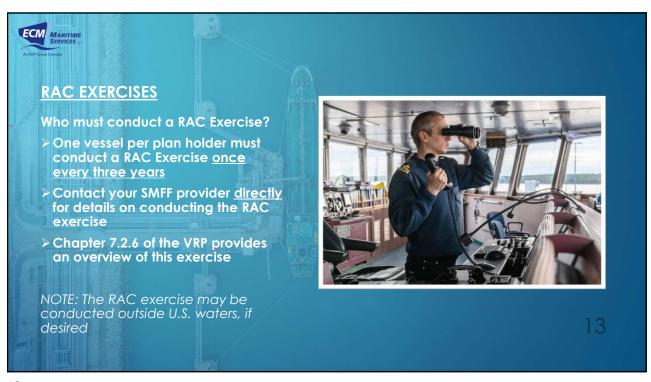


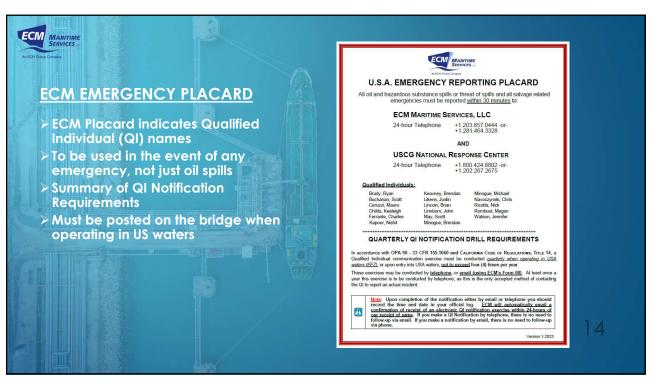


ECM MARITIME SERVICES Panama Canal – New "Disruption Charge" This charge is applicable to vessels that present deficiencies that arise during transit. The charge will Panama Canal Authority be classified as low or high, depending on the type of deficiency and the time it is reported or detected. The disruption charge will be in addition to other applicable maritime service charges such Advisory to Shipping No. A-38-2022 as tugs, line handlers, moorage, and pilotage. Some deficiencies that may cause the application of the disruption charge are: Anchor missing or anchor windlass inoperative b. Inoperative Bow thruster Non-compliant Chocks and bitts December 16, 2022 Compressor or air problems Inoperative Rudder angle indicators and other navigation equipment : All Shipping Agents, Owners, and Operators Inadequate boarding facilities SUBJECT: Additional Information Regarding the Complementary Tariffs Effective January 1, 2023 Inoperative whistle Engine or propeller problems Excessive draft or drag In reference to the Complementary Tariff changes announced in Advisory to Shipping A-34-2022, the Bridge wings do not extend to side of vessel following additional information is provided: Protruding cargo or visibility obstructed by cargo or cargo gear 1. Disruption Charge: The purpose of this charge is to minimize the possibility of delays and/or Inadequate sanitary facilities disruptions to the operation by reducing vessel incidents during transit and encouraging vessels to fix the deficiencies or report them in a timely manner if they cannot be corrected. m. Inoperative or improper Air Conditioning system n. Slow winches p. Fuel not in compliance with the Panama Canal's maneuvering fuel requirements 1086.0000 Disruption charge It is important to report in the "visit remarks" of the vessel's visit itinerary in VUMPA prior to the Tariff Status vessel's arrival, any known deficiencies or conditions that may be present during transit. A list with 1086.0001 Low impact (regular, length overal < 300 feet). 15,000.00 nev the most common deficiencies and other important information may be found in our webpage at the 20,000.00 1086.0002 Low impact (regular, length overall > 300 feet). nev following link: https://pancanal.com/en/oms/ 1086.0003 Low impact (super). 40,000.00 nev 1086.0004 Low impact (neopanamax/panamax plus). 65,000,00 nev One ECM client vessel has 1086.0005 High impact (regular, length overal < 300 feet). 49,000.00 new already been fined over \$125,000 1086.0006 High impact (regular, length overall > 300 feet). 65.000.00 new 1086.0007 High impact (super). 125,000.00 for inoperable air conditioning 1086.0008 High impact (neopanamax/panamax plus). 250,000.00 during a canal transit!



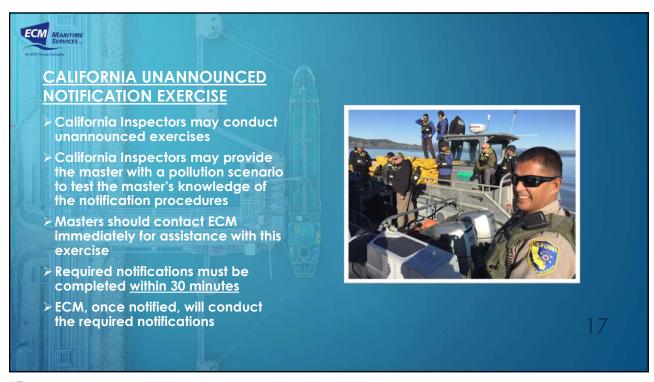










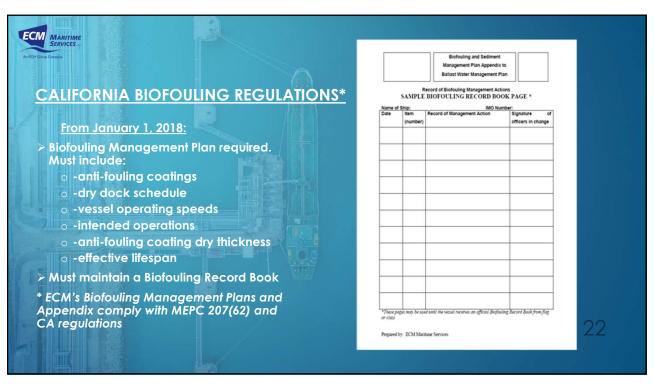


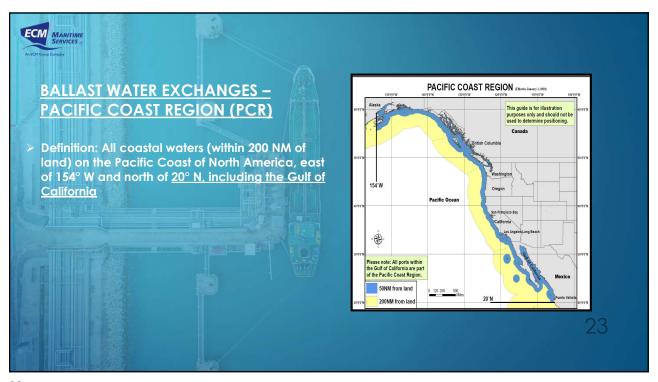


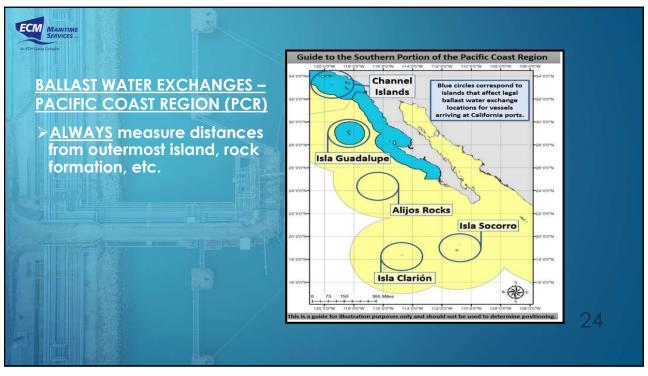














CA MARINE INVASIVE SPECIES
PROGRAM (MISP) FEE

Funds are used to prevent the spread of marine invasive species.

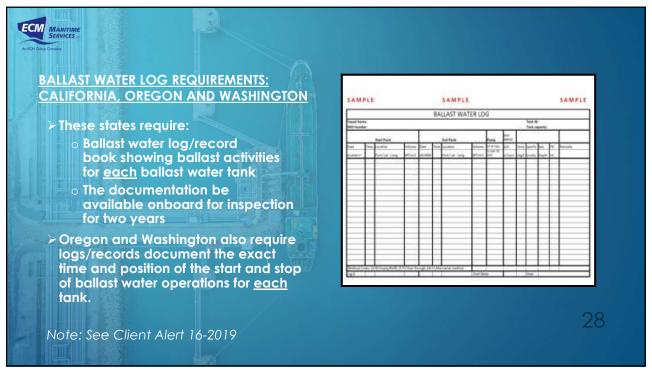
Currently \$1,000 per voyage
Voyage is arrival to a California port from outside of California waters

Can be paid by your agent if authorized.

ECM can assist if the fee is not handled by your agent.

Payment can be made online via the MISP Fee portal.









- CARB regulations remain in force until further notice
- CARB only permits the use of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.1% within Regulated California Waters (RCW)
- The RCW extends out to 24 miles from the coastal baseline, <u>including</u> islands, rocky outcrops, etc.
- > Severe penalties are issued for non-compliance
- Vessels operating emission control technologies (Scrubbers) must hold a Research Exemption prior calling California. No new exemptions are being issued.
- > Vessels using non-distillate fuels must notify CARB prior calling California

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ECM MARITIME SERVICES

New At-Berth Regulation (2020)



On 01 January 2023, CARB's new 2020 At-Berth regulation took effect, in accordance with the following schedule:

Compliance Start Date	Vessel Type
January 1, 2023	Container and refrigerated cargo vessels
January 1, 2023	Cruise (passenger) vessels
January 1, 2025	Roll-on roll-off vessels
January 1, 2025	Tanker vessels that visit the Ports of Los Angeles or Long Beach
January 1, 2027	All remaining tanker vessels

- Container, Reefer and Cruise vessels calling at a California marine terminal are required to comply with emission control requirements using a CARB Approved Emission Control System (CAECS). The only pre-approved CAECS is shore power
- All vessels, regardless of type, are required to submit a report to CARB within 30 days of departing from a California marine terminal.
- Reporting can be via CARB's reporting template, ECM's Forms 16/16A, company-developed or third-party forms. There is no mandatory requirement to use CARB's template.
- Detailed explanations of the At-Berth regulation requirements can be found in ECM Client Alerts 1-2023, 5-2023 and 11-2023



ECM MARITIME SERVICES STATE OF WASHINGTON NO DISCHARGE ZONE (NDZ) Effective May 10, 2018 Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) enacted a new regulation that established a No Discharge Zone (NDZ) in the Puget Sound region. The NDZ prohibited the release of sewage only (black water) from all vessels, whether treated or untreated The NDZ covers all marine waters in the Puget Sound region north to the Canadian Border > The designation of this NDZ had been challenged in court during 2020, as the availability of adequate shore reception facilities was in question. However, on March 1, 2021 the EPA No Discharge Zone determined that adequate facilities were "reasonably available."



EMISSION CONTROL AREA (ECA)
SOx COMPLIANCE - EGCS (SCRUBBERS)

EGCS (scrubbers) are permitted in all modes
(open/closed loop and hybrid) within the US ECA
except for:

Connecticut: All State waters (3 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (24 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (25 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (24 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (25 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (26 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (27 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (28 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (24 miles)
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Collonia: Regulated California Waters (26 miles)
Collonia: Regulated California Waters (27 miles)
Collonia: Regulated Calif



EMISSION CONTROL AREA (ECA) NOX COMPLIANCE – TIER III ENGINES

- Marine Diesel Engines installed on vessels constructed on or after 01 January 2016 must be Tier III compliant to trade in the ECA.
- SCR and EGR, if fitted, to be fully functional while in the ECA.
 Malfuctions to be reported to the relevant USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) asap. Shortage of Urea is not an acceptable reason for system malfunction.
- EGR bleed-off water to be handled in accordance with MEPC.307(73).
- The US is a signatory to Marpol Annex VI. Tier III engines to comply with 2008 NOx Technical Code.

Refer to ECM Client Alert 12-2023 and Canada SSB 05/2023

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ECM MARITIME SERVICES ...

USCG Requirement – Updates to Pilot Cards aboard vessels with EPL

For vessels with Engine Power Limiters (EPL) or governors, the USCG has notified stakeholders that vessel Pilot Cards must be updated to indicate maximum available power as allowed by the EPL or governor installed.

An EPL is an overridable system that limits the engine's power output, while a governor is a fixed (non-overridable) system that permanently changes the power output characteristics of the vessel.

Refer to ECM Client Alert 18-2023

The USCG stance is that vessels should not be required to circumvent emissions control equipment or override EPLs as a basis for entering or exiting a U.S. waterway.

The use of power reserve for EPL equipped vessels is only allowed for the purpose of securing the safety of the ship or saving life at sea.

September 28, 2023: COTP New Orleans released new Marine Safety Information Bulletin (MSIB) with requirements for Pilot exchange and overriding EPL in the Lower Mississippi River.

Refer to ECM Client Alert 20-2023





Houston Pilots - New Development

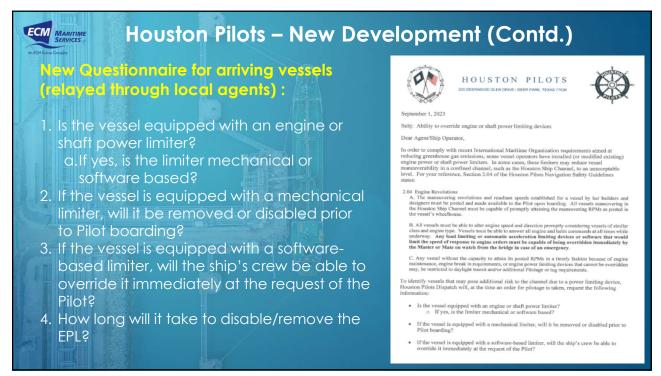
On September 1, 2023 Houston Pilots issued a letter to stakeholders, describing their requirements for EPL-equipped vessels

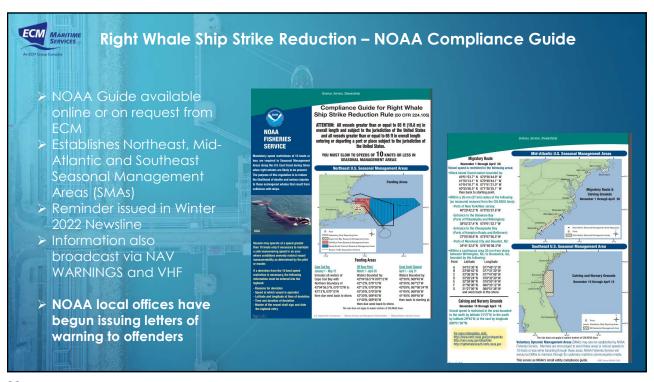
A. Maneuvering RPM and speeds to be posted in Wheelhouse and provided to the Pilot.

Vessels unable to attain posted RPM may be restricted to daylight transit and/or additional Pilot/Tug requirements

B. Any load limiting or automatic acceleration limiting devices/software that could limit engine response must be capable of being overridden immediately by the Master or OOW in an emergency.

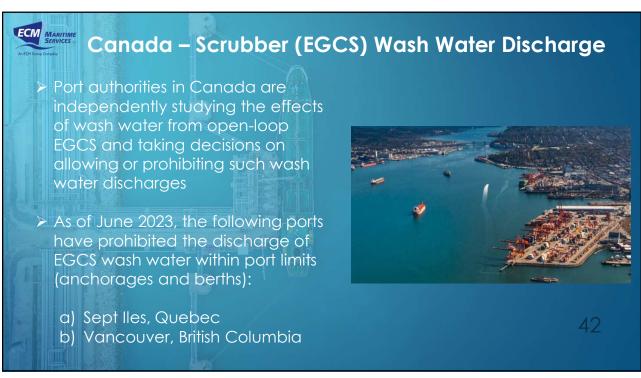
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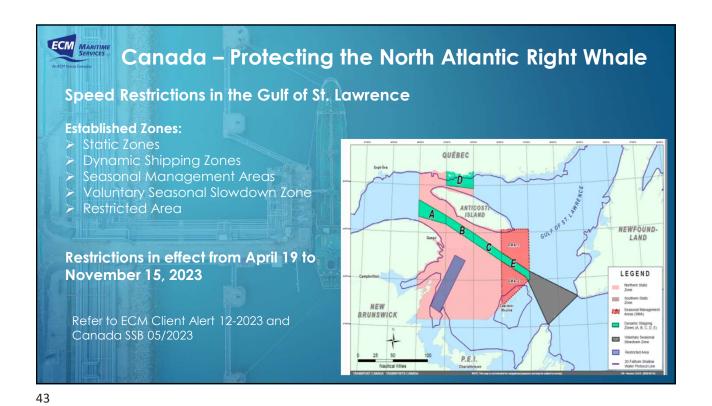












Canada – Protecting Resident Killer Whales in S. British Columbia

> 400 M minimum approach distance
> Ban against positioning vessel in path of Killer Whale
> Interim Sanctuary Zones
> Speed Restricted Zones
> NAVWARN Broadcasts
> Reporting and enquiries

Refer to ECM Client Alert 16-2023 and Canada SSB 13/2023



USCG ANNUAL PSC ROUND UP 2022



Areas of Focus

- ➤ PSC Statistics
- **>** GHG
- > VIDA
- ➤ Cyber Safety & Security

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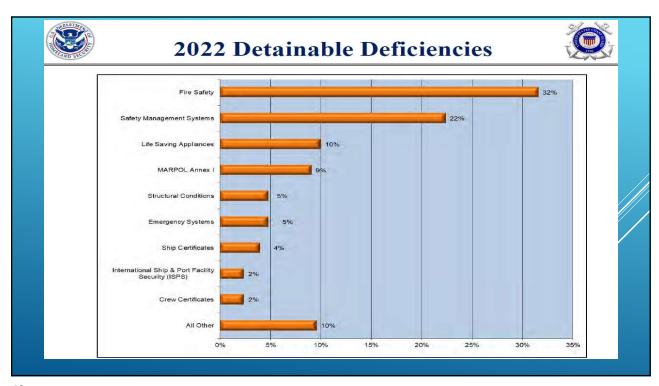
- port calls, representing 78 Flag States
- Over 82,200 port calls (up from 74,000 in 2021)
- Over 8,700 PSC exams conducted (2021 had 8,663 exams and 2020 had 7,383)
- Total of 78 vessels detained (up from 63 in 2021. There were 57 detentions in 2020)



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Port State Control Appeals



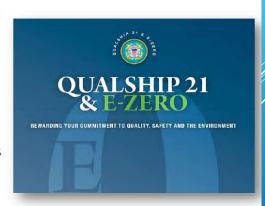
- · Detentions reported immediately to IMO; vacated if granted
- Appeals are part of system (46 CFR 1.03)
 - Any directly affected party (vessel master, owner, operator, charterer, agent, classification society, etc) can dispute CG issued detention
 - -No repercussions to appeal!
- Detention Appeals for 2022
 - 23 appeals were submitted to the Coast Guard
 - 9 challenging the overall merit of the detention
 - •2 were granted, 7 were denied
 - 14 contesting the party associated with the detentions
 - 8 granted, and 5 were denied, 1 still under consideration



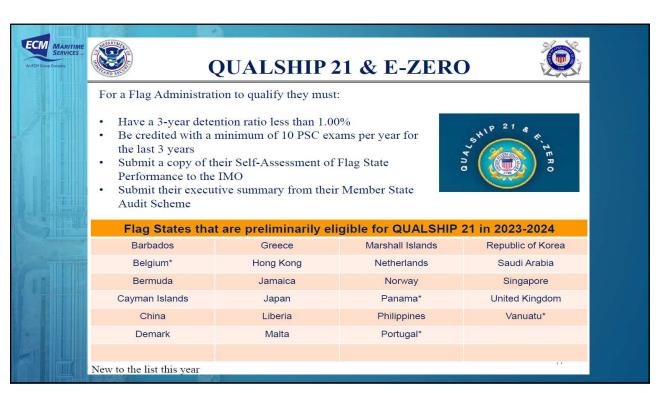
QUALSHIP 21 & E-ZERO

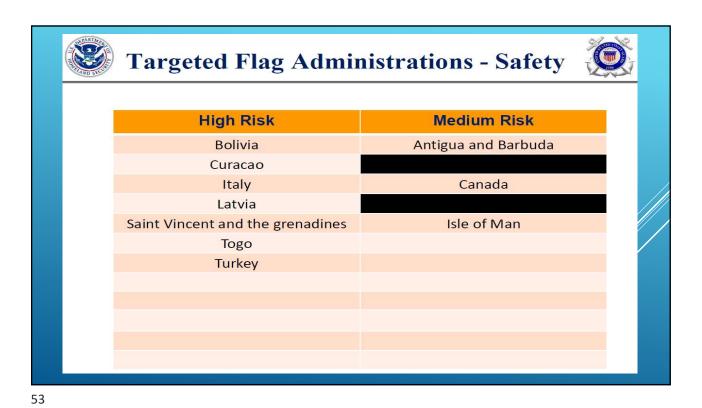


- The QUALSHIP 21 program ended calendar year 2022 with an enrollment of 4,431 ships. This marks a 21% increase over last year's enrollment.
- The E-Zero program ended calendar year 2022 with 306 ships enrolled. This marks a 39% increase over last year's enrollment.



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GHGs and Decarbonization



IMO GHG strategy

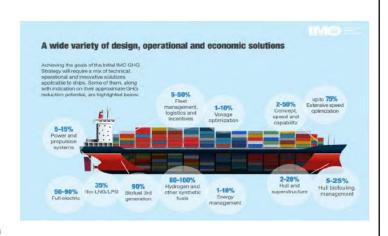
- 2023 Strategy considering increasing levels of ambition from 2018 Initial strategy
- US position going forward

· 2023 Annex VI Requirements

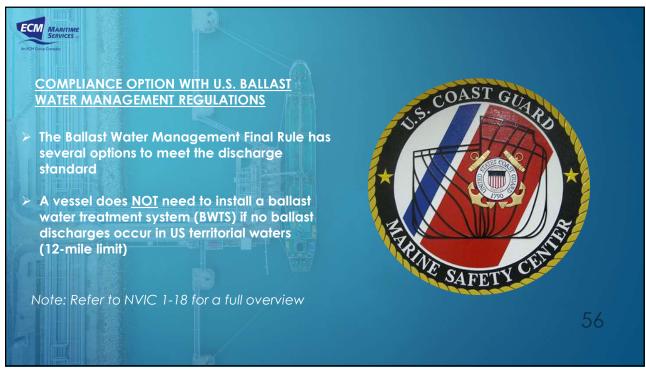
- Energy Efficiency for Existing Ships (EEXI)
- · Carbon Intensity Indicator (CII)

Alternate Fuels

- · Multiple fuel considerations
- CG supporting IMO Guideline development
 - · Fuel Cells, Methanol, Hydrogen, Ammonia
- CG leverage equivalency authority to support industry innovation

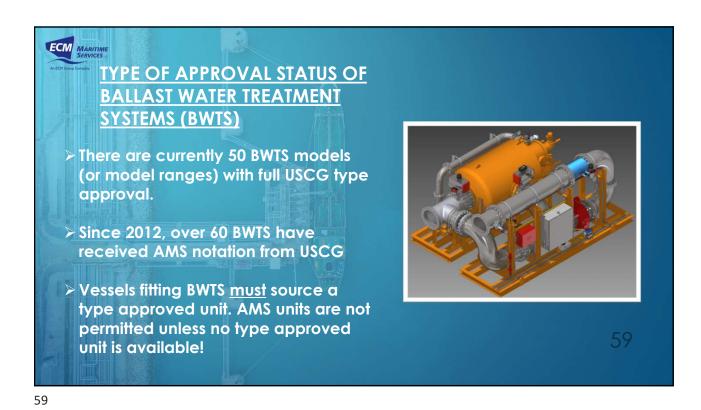








	THE ALL-IMPORTANT COMPLIANCE DATES 33 CFR 151.2035(b) Implementation Schedule for Approved Ballast Management Methods					
	F	Vessel's Ballast Water capacity	Date Constructed (Keel laid or eqv)	Vessel Compliance Date		
1	New vessels	All	On or after December 1, 2013	On delivery		
E	Existing vessels	Less than 1500 m ³	Before December 1, 2013	First scheduled drydocking after January 1, 2016	Note: Purely recreational vessels are exempt.	
		1500-5000 m ³	Before December 1, 2013	First scheduled drydocking after January 1, 2014		
		Greater than 5000 m ³	Before December 1, 2013	First scheduled drydocking after January 1, 2016	58	



USCG Type Approved BWTS Units ECM MARITIME **Certification and Markings** USCG PSC inspectors are becoming more focused on verifying proof of BWTS type approval aboard vessels **United States Coast Guard** Certificate of Approval Vessels trading to the US and fitted with a BWTS that is type-approved by the USCG (which is necessary for it to be used in US waters), should carry a copy of the USCG type approval certificate on board. In addition, the BWTS should have a nameplate attached to the system with the following information, required under 46 CFR 162.060-22: (1) Coast Guard approval number assigned to the BWTS in the certificate of approval (2) Name of the manufacturer (3) Name and model number of the BWTS (4) The manufacturer's serial number for the BWTS (5) The month and year of manufacture completion

(6) The maximum allowable working pressure for the BWTS



VESSELS BOUND FOR U.S. WATERS WITH INOPERABLE BWTS

- USCG CVC Policy Letter 18-02 issued in February 2018, to provide comprehensive guidance to vessels and USCG COTPs in such situations (Refer to ECM Client Alert 05-2018)
- It references 33 CFR 151.2040, on procedures for "Discharge of Ballast Water in Extraordinary Circumstances"
- Vessels must always maintain BWTS in operational readiness and test the equipment before any voyage involving a US port call
- Report inoperative BWTS <u>asap</u> to the relevant Captain of the Port (COTP), with details of planned remedial action



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VESSELS BOUND FOR U.S. WATERS WITH INOPERABLE BWTS (CONTINUED)

- Conduct an open-sea exchange en-route to the US port
- Follow COTP instructions regarding alternative methods of BW management (Do not discharge any ballast in US territorial waters without clearance from the COTP)
- Same procedure to be followed if BWTS fails inside US waters
- > BWMP must contain guidance on above situation
- Instructions from different COTPs can vary considerably

Some COTPs are becoming increasingly strict and intolerant about permitting untreated BW discharges!



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