

Harbor Operations

7.1 *Arriving and Departing Anchorages, p. 2*

7.2 *Vessel Coordination and Procedures at the Pacific Entrance, p. 2*

7.3 *Vessel Coordination and Procedures at the Atlantic Entrance, p. 3*

7.4 *Arrival and Departure Times for Manzanillo Bay, p. 7*

7.5 *Harbor Tug Services Conditions, p. 7*

7.6 *Precautionary Measures Due to Dangerous Cargo, p. 8*

7.7 *Docking and Mooring Restrictions, p. 9*

7.8 *Periodic Surveys at Balboa and Cristobal Harbors, p. 10*

7.9 *Balboa and Cristobal Harbor Conditions, p. 11*

7.10 *Bunkering/Fueling Vessels at the Docks in Balboa or Cristobal Harbors, p. 14*

7.11 *Vessel Movement Control for Small Ships in the Ports of Balboa and Cristobal, p. 14*

7.12 *Vessel Movements In and Out of the Dry Dock, p. 14*

7.13 *Panamax Plus and Neopanamax Vessel Movements In and Out of Balboa and Cristobal Harbors, p. 15*

7.14 *Exemption from Compulsory Pilotage, p. 16*

7.15 *Changes to Cargo Declaration Forms for Container Vessels, p. 19*

7.16 *Attachments, p. 21*

7.1 Arriving and Departing the Anchorages

- a. Vessels arriving or departing the Atlantic or Pacific Anchorages are required to contact the Port Entry Coordinator (PEC) in Cristobal or Flamenco Signal Stations on Channel 12 (VHF) prior to this evolution.
- b. All vessels of 300 gross tons or over, or of 100 gross tons or over when carrying one or more passengers for hire, and every commercial towing vessel of 26 feet (8 m) in length or more shall be equipped with a radiotelephone, which can be operated from the navigation bridge and shall maintain a continuous watch on Channel 12 (VHF), until an ACP pilot assumes control.
- c. All communications between the Signal Stations and vessels shall be in English.

7.2. Vessel Coordination and Procedures at the Pacific Entrance

- a. When a vessel reaches a point of twelve (12) Nautical Miles from Pacific Sea Buoy (about 15 Nautical Miles from Flamenco Island), it must notify Flamenco Signal Station on Channel 12 (VHF).
- b. Flamenco Signal Station will contact vessels when they are two (2) miles off the Pacific Sea Buoy, if they have not previously called, to state their intentions. Channel 12 will be used to notify vessels of their transit times and for harbor coordination communication between vessels and the ACP Signal Station.
- c. Procedures for Arrival at the Anchorage.
 - (1) Flamenco Signal Station will coordinate the anchorage entry/exit and the harbor movements from the anchorage.
 - (2) When vessels assigned a dangerous cargo designator (1-2-3-4-5-H), when they are going to take bunkers, lubricating oil, discharge oil residues, slops, are expecting underwater operations with divers or STS operations or loading or discharging operations at Melones or Taboguilla Decal Terminals, will normally be required to anchor in the Pacific Explosives anchorage.
 - (3) When the vessel is twelve (12) nautical miles from the Pacific Sea Buoy, Flamenco Signal Station enters the time of the contact and the Sight Time into our records. This is recorded in the system as the Sight Time. Flamenco Signal Station

then proceeds to recommend a specific anchor location based on the characteristics and intentions of the vessel in the General Merchant Ship Anchorage Area or in the Explosive Anchorage Area. The vessel's Master must prepare the boarding facilities on the leeward side of the vessel three (3) feet or one (1) meter above the water level for the Panama Canal Boarding Officers and have all the required arrival documents ready for inspection. Flamenco Signal Station directs the Master to call again when the vessel is two (2) nautical miles from the Pacific Sea Buoy for traffic check purposes.

(4) When the vessel reports two (2) nautical miles off the Sea buoy, the PEC then proceeds to provide the Master the traffic movement information expected in the anchorages and to/from the Canal, and the master confirms that the pilot ladder is ready for the Panama Canal Boarding Officials, and is requested to call Flamenco Signal Station before the vessel drops anchor in order to verify if she is in a safe position in regards to the vessels already at anchor and within the anchorage limits.

(5) When the vessel is reported at anchor the Master is requested to advise his position by a true bearing and distance in nautical miles from Flamenco Island to corroborate the anchoring position by means of the radar. The vessel shall maintain a continuous radio watch on VHF channels #12 and #16.

7.3. Vessel Coordination and Procedures at the Atlantic Entrance

a. When a vessel reaches a point of eight (8) Nautical Miles from the Atlantic Breakwater, it must notify Cristobal Signal Station on Channel 12 (VHF). Cristobal Signal Station normally contact vessels when they are five (5) miles off the breakwater, if they have not previously called, to state their intentions. Channel 12 will be used to notify vessels of their transit times and for harbor coordination communication between vessels and the ACP Signal Station.

b. Procedures.

(1) Cristobal Signal Station will coordinate the anchorage entry/exit and the harbor movements.

(2) Only vessels having valid reasons, such as listed below in paragraph (5), will be authorized to enter the breakwater.

(3) Vessels inside the inner anchorage may be required to return to the outer anchorage after their business is completed if the space is needed for other vessels.

(4) Large vessels of over 228.6 m (750 feet) in length or over 30.5 m (100 feet) in beam and vessels assigned a dangerous cargo PD, will normally be required to anchor in the outer anchorage.

(5) Priority for use of inner anchorages will normally be granted to vessels in the following order:

- i. Vessels requiring stores, crew changes, bunkering or other matters shortly before commencing southbound or immediately following northbound transit.
 - ii. Transiting vessels, in order of scheduled transit.
 - iii. Other vessels.
- (6) Transiting vessels anchored in the outer anchorage must enter the breakwater in sufficient time to complete the boarding process without incurring a delay at the locks. After confirming that arrangements have been made for a pilot to meet the vessel just inside the breakwater, Cristobal Signal Station will inform the vessel when they are to enter.
- (7) Normally, vessels shall not meet at the Cristobal breakwater entrance. Every effort shall be made to maintain one-way traffic. Cristobal Signal Station shall arrange the order in which vessels will be authorized to enter/exit the breakwater.
- (8) The order of entry/exit shall be communicated by Cristobal Signal Station to affected vessels in such a manner as to ensure that each vessel knows which vessel it will follow, or which vessel must clear before it proceeds. For example:
- "PACIFIC STAR, two vessels will depart the breakwater before you may enter. You may enter when the TOYAMA and EAGLE have departed."
 - "RAINBOW LEADER, the SEA BREEZE will enter the breakwater before you may depart."
- (9) Pilotage is required for vessels departing Anchorage Area C until the vessel is safely in the Channel clear of oncoming traffic.
- (10) Other specific vessels, such as dead tows and vessels anchoring for bunker, may require pilotage when deemed necessary by the Cristobal Canal port captain or, in his absence, the Canal port captain on duty.
- (11) Vessels should not enter, depart or move within Limon Bay and the inner harbor without a pilot unless they have first contacted the Signal Station and obtained authorization. Authorization shall be given only for a specific time. If the vessel does not proceed at the appointed time, she may not proceed without first obtaining authorization for another under way.
- (12) Vessels authorized to move in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 11, above, will be given a detailed account by Cristobal Signal Station of vessel movements, imminent or in progress. Similarly, all other vessels under way or preparing to get under way will be advised of the intended movement of non-piloted vessel.
- (13) Bunkering may be permitted for light-draft vessels near the east breakwater and for deep-draft vessels at the inner explosive anchorage. Bunkering operations

require approval of the Cristobal Canal port captain or, in his absence, the Canal port captain on duty. Bunkering operations will not be permitted in other anchorage areas. Pilots are required to anchor all vessels, either arriving from sea or departing the Canal that will be taking on bunkers within the confines of Limon Bay. Exceptions to this rule may be made by the Canal port captain on duty.

c. Special Procedures for Vessels with Certain Dangerous Cargoes

(1) *Applicability:* This paragraph applies to all vessels assigned dangerous cargo **PD 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5.**

(2) *Procedures.*

(a) The PEC will arrange the entry of vessels in accordance with the provisions of this notice.

(b) Vessels authorized to enter in accordance with this Paragraph require pilots who shall embark as near the breakwater as practicable.

(c) Vessels assigned a PD listed in paragraph (1), above, whether from sea, the Canal or dock, may anchor inside the Cristobal Breakwater only when specifically authorized by the Cristobal Canal port captain or, in his absence, the Canal port captain on duty, and then only in the designated explosive anchorage.

(d) Vessels arriving for transit on the Atlantic side and assigned a PD listed in paragraph (1), above, will anchor in the outside anchorage. These vessels shall not enter the breakwater until authorized to do so. Authorization will be radioed to the ship by the Signal Station only after a pilot is at the boathouse, available to board the vessel, and there will be no outbound traffic at the time of entry.

(e) Outbound vessels assigned a PD listed in paragraph (1), above, and any vessel leaving Anchorage Area C must be piloted.

d. Dead Tows: Requirements for dead tows vary greatly depending on size and configuration of the tow, time of arrival, traffic conditions and other circumstances. For these reasons the Cristobal Canal port captain will exercise direct control and coordination over the movement of dead tows. **Pilots are required for all arriving dead tows.**

e. Vessel Responsibility to Abide by Navigational Rules: Due to the volume of vessel traffic and the confined navigational area, vessels must navigate with extreme caution. The master retains full responsibility for the safe navigation of his vessel until a Panama Canal pilot assumes control. The master shall ensure full compliance with all applicable Navigation Rules. All vessels must maintain a proper lookout, proceed at a safe speed, use all available means to determine if risk of collision exists, and take timely positive action to avoid collision as required by Navigation Rules 5 through 8. The Navigation Rules are mandatory and may not be relaxed to meet the coordination measures set forth in this directive. When the master of a vessel determines he cannot comply with the coordination advice received from the Signal Station, and still meet the requirements for

safe navigation set forth in the Navigation Rules, he shall immediately advise the Signal Station of the circumstances and his intended course of action.

NOTE: The Navigation Rules applicable upon the navigable waters of the Canal operating areas are set forth in *ACP Navigation Regulations, Chapter VIII*. These provisions incorporate most of the Rules of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS) and the *Rules for the Prevention of Collisions in the Panama Canal, ACP Navigation Regulations, Article 108*, and shall be applicable to vessels and seaplanes upon the navigable waters of the Canal operating areas. The same are described as a continuous area generally following the course of the Panama Canal, and generally contiguous to it, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It includes the Atlantic entrance and its anchorage areas, the port of Cristobal, Gatun Locks, Gatun Dam, Gatun Spillway, Gatun Power Station, portions of Gatun Lake, Culebra (Gaillard) Cut, Pedro Miguel Locks, Miraflores Lake, Miraflores Locks, Miraflores Spillway, Miraflores Filtration Plant, Miraflores Power Station, the port of Balboa, the Pacific entrance and its anchorage areas, as well as the land and water areas encompassing them.

f. Navigational Caution:

- (1) Many factors combined together make the Atlantic terminal of the Panama Canal a difficult area to navigate safely. Mariners must be alert for frequent vessel movement not only to and from the Canal, but also to and from anchorages inside and outside of the breakwaters.
- (2) Traffic to and from the local port is to be expected. Vessels that are either arriving or departing the Panama Canal should be aware that traffic to and from Manzanillo Bay may cross their path.
- (3) Vessels calling at the Manzanillo Bay, which then wish to transit the Canal, are required to exit through the Manzanillo Bay breakwater entrance and proceed to the Panama Canal Atlantic Sea Buoy before proceeding to the Canal anchorage or entrance.
- (4) Rain squalls which suddenly reduce visibility may be encountered. An easterly set across the Channel outside the jetties is normally encountered. Shallow water effects frequently cause seagoing vessels to respond in ways not anticipated by the master. At night, background lights make it difficult to identify aids to navigation and the navigation lights of other vessels.
- (5) To ensure safe navigation, vessels navigating this region must exercise extreme caution. The mariner must be alert and expect the unexpected. **Masters who believe they will require assistance outside the Atlantic Breakwater, may request a pilot to meet the vessel outside in accordance with ACP Navigation Regulations, Article 94.**

g. Exceptions: Special circumstances may arise for which it may be appropriate for ACP to apply more restrictive or less restrictive procedures than those established by this Notice to Shipping. Each situation must be well reasoned, appropriate to existing

circumstances, and shall not result in significant unnecessary risk. The Cristobal Canal port captain shall exercise authority under this rule when appropriate; however, the Transit Operations Division executive manager shall be advised as soon as possible and, when practicable, beforehand.

h. Compliance: Non-compliance with any of the requirements set forth in this directive shall be reported to the Cristobal Canal port captain or, in his absence, the Canal port captain on duty.

7.4. Arrival and Departure Times for Manzanillo Bay

The following operational procedures apply for vessels proceeding to or departing from Manzanillo Bay to determine the arrival and departure times for scheduling purposes:

a. Traffic coordination through the Manzanillo Bay Breakwater will be entirely the responsibility of the *Panama Maritime Authority*.

b. All vessels, **BOOKED** or **NON-BOOKED**, proceeding to Manzanillo Bay for a later Canal transit, will be considered as **ARRIVED** by the ACP Cristobal Signal Station when:

They report their arrival at the East Breakwater entrance on an inbound course; and the ACP Port Entry Coordinator confirms this visually or by radar.

Arrival time will be used to determine the order in which **NON-BOOKED VESSELS** will be scheduled. It will also determine **BOOKED VESSELS** compliance with **BOOKING ARRIVAL REQUIREMENTS**.

c. All vessels proceeding from Manzanillo Bay on the planned day for Canal transit must arrive at the Panama Canal outer anchorage in sufficient time to ensure that they will be at the ACP breakwater entrance at the time set for transit. Any vessel that fails to adhere to this requirement may lose its transit. In case of **BOOKED VESSELS**, it they may forfeit their booking.

e. Northbound vessels proceeding to Manzanillo Bay after a Canal transit, and later returning for a southbound Canal transit, must comply with the same requirements as provided above. Such vessels will require ACP boarding as any other vessel proceeding from sea for Canal transit.

7.5. Harbor Tug Services Conditions

The harbor tug operation in Balboa and Cristobal is a contracted service by the vessel's agency. The following rules shall be followed regarding this service:

a. Only the Panama Canal Authority Marine Traffic Control (MTC) has the authority to request tugs for harbor service. This will be done via the harbor radio.

b. All docking and undocking jobs shall be performed by commercial tugs with the following exceptions:

- (1) Dead tows from the piers to the Canal: Panama Canal Authority (ACP) tugs will continue to make up at the pier before proceeding to the Canal.
- (2) All dead tows proceeding from the Canal to the piers will be taken to the piers by ACP tugs.
- (3) All dead tows proceeding to sea, either northbound or southbound, will be taken to the usual "cast off points" where ocean-towing tugs usually make up to the tow. From the dock at Cristobal or Balboa, commercial tugs will be used. If coming from transit, ACP tugs will be employed. The Balboa "cast off point" is in the area south of Buoys 1 and 2 and in Cristobal, it is in the area between the Mole Buoy and Cristobal Breakwater Entrance.
- (4) The turning around of large "supers" in Cristobal Harbor will be accomplished using ACP tugs when available.
- (5) ACP tugs will be used, when available, in the harbor and anchorages for primary response to emergency situations.

c. These operational guidelines do not cover unusual circumstances or emergencies that may arise, requiring special tug assignments. The Transit Operations Division executive manager, or his designee, will decide on a case-by-case basis what constitutes an unusual circumstance or emergency, whereby a substitution or exchange of tugboats between port and transit functions may be made.

d. The following are the tug requirements for docking and undocking Neopanamax vessels under normal circumstances:

- Vessels equipped with one or more operational thrusters will rate two (2) tugboats of four thousand (4,000) horsepower or more, or three (3) tugboats of three thousand (3,000) horsepower or more.

- Vessels of eight hundred (800) feet or more in length overall which are not equipped with an operational bow thruster will rate two (2) tugboats of four thousand (4,000) horsepower or more, or three (3) tugboats of three thousand (3,000) horsepower or more. An additional tug shall be made available upon pilot's request.

In addition to the above requirements, other restrictions and requirements may be applied by the Transit Operations Division executive manager to *Panamax Plus* and *Neopanamax* vessels other than full container vessels proceeding between the Pacific Anchorage and Balboa Harbor or between the Atlantic Breakwater and Cristobal Docks.

7.6. Precautionary Measures Due to Dangerous Cargo

- a. Vessels classified as Precaution Designator-1 (PD-1) or PD-2 will not be allowed to berth at dock 6, Balboa.
- b. The precautionary measures assigned by the Authority to vessels with dangerous cargo vary depending on the inherent properties of the cargo and whether it is

transported in bulk or packaged. Regulations require vessels to communicate detailed information to MTC concerning all dangerous cargo carried no less than 96 hours in advance of arrival.

(1) Based on this information, a Precaution Designator (**PD**) is assigned to the vessel. "**PDs**" are numbers (**1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7**) or letters ("**N**" or "**H**"), where "**PD-1**" is the most hazardous and "**PD- 7**," the least. "**PD-N**" means no dangerous cargo is aboard.

(2) When a vessel does not provide the necessary information as required by the regulation, an "**H**" or "**HOLD**" is assigned. This means that the vessel will not be scheduled for transit or docking until the cargo information is made available.

(3) The "**PD**" assigned to each vessel sets forth the imposed precautionary measures due to cargo that will be taken for that vessel while in Canal waters, which include actions such as the level of pilot assignments; docking, clear-cut or Channel restrictions; special precautions while at the locks, or whether or not a fire truck will stand by at the locks during lockages.

(4) While the precautionary measures assigned by the Authority are internal actions to ensure a safe transit or docking to every vessel, it is important that masters provide exact and timely information, as there is a direct relationship between the type of cargo and the way the vessel is scheduled for transit or for docking at Cristobal or Balboa.

(5) Failure to provide proper information could result in delays to the vessel.

7.7 Docking and Mooring Restrictions

a. Dock 6, Port of Balboa.

(1) Vessels over 700 feet (213.4 m) L.O.A. are not allowed to berth at Dock 6, Balboa. Docking vessels that are more than 600 feet (183 m) L.O.A. and have a beam of 100 feet (30.5 m) or more will require prior approval from Transit Operations Division.

(2) Vehicle Carriers or vessels equipped with a ramp on the stern will require prior approval from Transit Operations Division to berth at Dock 6, Balboa.

(3) When a vessel is moored at Dock 6, Balboa, the master should be reminded to have his crew tend the mooring lines and keep the lines tight, especially during the ebb tide when the lines may go slack. Maintaining mooring lines tight will help prevent a surge of the vessel when ship traffic moving in the Canal channel passes close to Dock 6. Pilots are instructed to proceed with caution and at a safe minimum speed when passing Dock 6.

b. Docks 7, 8 and Dry dock, Port of Balboa. The routine docking of a second vessel at Docks 7 and 8, Balboa, abeam of a vessel already docked at the opposite pier may be accomplished with the following restrictions:

- (1) For movements occurring during daylight hours, the combined beam of both vessels will not exceed 150 feet (45.7 m).
 - (2) Movements of vessels with a combined beam exceeding 110 feet (33.5 m) will be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Canal port captain on duty.
 - (3) Movements occurring during darkness will be approved on a case-by-case basis; however, in these instances, the combined beam of both vessels will not exceed 110 feet (33.5 m).
 - (4) An omnidirectional tug will be used when available.
 - (5) The tidal level provides enough water for deeper vessels, which is critical for Dock 8.
 - (6) Dry dock entries and exits will be accomplished only during daylight hours.
 - (7) No movement either into or out of dry dock 1 will be authorized if there are vessels moored to both Dock 7 and Dock 8 of the Port of Balboa.
- c. Lighting on Piers 9/10 Cristobal Harbor: A quick flashing green light is available at the corner of Cristobal Piers 9/10 to assist vessels docking at Pier 16. Should this light be extinguished or should additional lighting be required for a particular job, the dock master from the port company will provide the additional lighting requested. The dock master may be contacted through the Cristobal Harbor controller located at MTC, Balboa.
- d. Dock 16 AB, Port of Cristobal. When a vessel with LOA in excess of 900 feet is docked at DK 10 of the Port of Cristobal, vessels will not be allowed to enter or depart Docks 16 AB unless specially approved by the duty CPC.
- e. A large vessel mooring alongside a smaller vessel that is being used as a fender at any dock is not considered by ACP to be a safe procedure in waters under Canal control. Should the mooring require an ACP pilot, both vessels will be requested to sign ACP Form 4323 "Undertaking to Release and Indemnify" before proceeding.
- f. Inadequate Lighting or Fendering: When a vessel is to be berthed on a pier deemed to have inadequate or no lighting or fendering, either at the ports of Balboa or Cristobal, it will be required to sign Form 4323 "Undertaking to Release and Indemnify."

7.8 Periodic Surveys at Balboa and Cristobal Harbors

It is the responsibility of the Port Operators to maintain the depths on the berths and approaches to their facilities, including periodic surveys of the area. Additionally, the ACP Engineering Division Topography, Hydrography and Cartography Section periodically conducts routine hydrographic surveys of the Channel, the pier areas adjacent to Rodman, and the general and inner harbor areas of the ports of Balboa and Cristobal. When these surveys reveal that the general and inner harbor areas of the ports have significantly silted, pilots and customers will be notified of the conditions of the areas and

of the new draft restrictions consistent with the available depths will be enforced in those areas.

7.9 Balboa and Cristobal Harbor Conditions

a. *Depths and Drafts:* The depths in Tables I, II and III, on the following pages, refer to the amount of water available at Mean Low Water Springs (MLWS) in the ports of Balboa, Rodman and Cristobal. The attendant draft figures are the allowable drafts at the respective docks at any stage of the tide. Pilots or boarding officers are requested to have the master of the vessel sign Form 4323, "Undertaking to Release and Indemnify," prior to docking vessels which arrive with a draft in excess of the respective dock or which expect to load to a draft in excess of that amount. In addition, the master will also be required to sign Form 4323 when a vessel is to be berthed on a pier deemed to have inadequate or absent lighting or fendering at Balboa or Cristobal harbors. (See copy on page 22.)

DOCK	BERTH	USABLE LENGTH	DEPTH	MAXIMUM WATER DRAFT	MAXIMUM LENGTH OF SHIP	REMARKS
6	AB	226.21 m (742')	10.00 m (32' 09")	9.69 m (32' 10")	182.88 m (600')	F / M / L OIL / WATER / DRY & LIQUID BULK / PASSENGER / CAR CARRIER
7	ABCD	320.12 m (1,050')	AB: 10.10 m (33' 02") C: 9.20 m (30'-02) D: 6.20 m (20' 04")	AB: 9.80 m (32' 02") C: 8.90 m (29' 02) D: 5.90 m (19' 04")	259.14 m (850')	F / M / L OIL / WATER/ DRY & LIQUID BULK / PASSENGER / CAR CARRIER
8		143.29 m (470')	6.90 m (22' 07")	6.60 m (21' 07")	161.59 m (530')	DRY DOCK EXCLUSIVE USE
13		48.10 m (158')	8.10 m (26.57')	7.80 m (25.59)	67.07 m (220')	REPAIRS
14	AB	321.22 m (1,054')	12.90 m (42' 04")	12.60 m (41.04')	290.85 m (954')	CARGO CONTAINER
15	AB	274.32 m (900')	A: 12.80 m (42' 00")	A: 12.50 m (41' 00")	243.90 m (800')	CARGO CONTAINER
16		335.37 m (1,100')	14.40 m (47.24')	14.10 m (46.26')	304.88 m (1,000')	CARGO CONTAINER
17		335.37 m (1,100')	14.9 m (48.88)	14.6 m (46.84')	(1,000') 304.88 m	CARGO CONTAINER
18		335.37 m (1,100')	15.2 m (52' 06")	14.9 m (48.88')	304.88 m (1,000')	CARGO CONTAINER

TABLE I - Depths and Drafts in the Port of Balboa

Notes:

1. All these readings have at least 30.0 cm under keel clearance (UKC) and referenced to MLWS.
2. Vessels with deeper drafts or during negative tides must be reviewed and approved by the CPC office.
3. Based on ACP Hydrographic Chart dated March, 2017

Area No.	True Heading	Berth	Pier Length				Depth MLWS		Max. S W Draft MLWS		Maximum Length of Ship at Maximum Draft		Height Above Low Water (MLWS)	
			Total Pier Length		Usable Length									
			Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet
1		Approach to Pier 1					12.60	41'04"	11.90	39'00"				
2	232°	Pier 1 – North C&D	215	704	169	554.4	11.60	41'04"	12.30	40'04"	169 ¹	554 ¹	7.72	25'04"
3	232°	Pier 1 – South A&B	215	704	184	604	13.00	42'07"	12.67	41'07"	184 ¹	604 ¹	7.72	25'04"
4-5	232°	Approach to Pier 2					12.60	41'04"	11.99	39'04"				
6	232°	Pier 2 – North C&D	215	704	192	630	12.10	39'08"	11.78	38'08"	192 ¹	630	7.72	25'04"
7	232°	Pier 2 – South A&B	215	704	192	630	9.20	30'02"	8.90	29'02"	168 ¹	550	7.72	25'04"

TABLE II: Rodman Piers Draft Limitations

NOTES:

¹ Vessels with deeper drafts, during negative tides or exceeding the usable length of the pier must be previously approved by the CPC office. (Table information provided by PetroAmérica, S.A. (PATSA) on March 6, 2015.)

Berth	Dock Length				Depth MLWS		Max. S W Draft MLWS		Maximum Length of Ship at Maximum Draft		Beam Limitations	Remarks
	Total Dock Length		Usable Length									
	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet	Meters	Feet		
1	330	1082.4	305	1000	14.50	47'06"	14.15	46'06"	305	1000	none	Containers

TABLE III: PSA Terminal Draft Limitations

DOCK	BERTH	USABLE LENGTH	DEPTH	MAXIMUM WATER DRAFT	MAXIMUM LENGTH OF VESSEL	MAX DRAFT AT MAX LENGTH OF VESSEL	REMARKS
6	AB	313.94 m (1030')	12.00 m (39.4 ft.)	A: 11.50 m (37.7 ft.) B: 10.50 m (34.4 ft.)	295.66 m (970')	10.50 m (34.4 ft.)	PASSENGERS / RO-RO CARGO
6	CD	313.94 m (1030')	12.50 m (41.0 ft.)	A: 12.00 m (39.37 ft.) B: 11.50 m (37.7 ft.)	295.66 m (970')	11.50 m (37.7 ft.)	PASSENGERS
6	E	73.15 m (240')	12.50 m (41.0 ft.)	10.00 m (33.0 ft.)	73.15 m (240')	10.06 m (33.0 ft.)	WATER
7	AB	297.78 m (977')	11.00 m (36.1 ft.)	A: 10.50 m (34.4 ft.) B: 10.00 m (32.8 ft.)	304.80 m (1000')	10.00 m (32.8 ft.)	ALL TYPE OF CARGO
7	CD	304.80 m (1000')	14.00 m (45' 11")	13.50 m (44.3 ft.)	295.66 m (970')	13.50 m (44.3 ft.)	ALL TYPE OF CARGO
7	E	73.15 m (240')	12.50 m (41.0 ft.)	12.19 m (40.0 ft.)	73.15 m (240')	12.19 m (40.0 ft.)	WATER
8	AB	302.00 m (990')	10.00 m (32.8 ft.)	A: 9.50 m (31.1 ft.) B: 9.50 m (31.1 ft.)	287.12 m (942')	9.50 m (31.1 ft.)	F / M / L OIL / WATER / ALL TYPE OF CARGO
8	CD	307.84 m (1010')	11.00 m (36.1 ft.)	C: 10.5 m (34.4 ft.) D: 10.5 m (34.4 ft.)	295.66 m (970')	10.5 m (34.4 ft.)	WATER
8	E	76.20 m (250')	12.50 m (41.0 ft.)	12.20 m (40' 00")	76.20 m (250')	12.20 m (40' 00")	WATER
9	AB	325.53 m (1068')	14.0 m (45.9 ft.)	13.5 m (44.3 ft.)	316 m (1036 ft.)	13.5 m (44.3 ft.)	F / M / L OIL / WATER / ALL TYPE OF CARGO
10		350 m (1148')	14.0 m (45.9 ft.)	13.5 m (44.3 ft.)	350 m (1148')	44.3 ft. (13.5 m)	F / M / L OIL / WATER / ALL TYPE OF CARGO
14		140.20 m (460')	10.40 m (35.0 ft.)	8.53 m (28.0 ft.)	152.40 m (500')	8.53 m (28.0 ft.)	REPAIRS
15		274.32 m (900')	10.40 m (35.0 ft.)	8.84 m (29.0 ft.)	213.36 m (700')	8.84 m (29.0 ft.)	REPAIRS
16	AB	326.13 m (1070')	11.5 m (37.7 ft.)	A: 11.0 m (36.1 ft.) B: 11.0 m (36.1 ft.)	304.80 m (1000')	11.0 m (36.1 ft.)	F / M / L OIL / WATER / DRY & LIQUID BULK
16	CD	326.13 m (1070')	12.50 m (41.0 ft.)	C: 12.2 m (40.0 ft.) D: 11.6 m (38.0 ft.)	304.80 m (1000')	11.6 m (38.0 ft.)	F / M / L OIL / WATER / DRY & LIQUID BULK
16	E	139.60 m (458')	12.50 m (41.0 ft.)	12.2 m (40.0 ft.)	91.44 m (300')	12.2 m (40.0 ft.)	F / M / L OIL / WATER
Telfers East	A B	270 m (885.8 ft.)	12.50 m (41.0 ft.)	12.00 m. (39.4 ft)	300.0 m (984')	11.90 m (39' 01")	FUEL TRANSFER
Telfers West	C D	270 m (885.8 ft.)	11.80 m (38'08")	11.30 m. (37.0 ft)	300.0 m (984')	11.80 m (38'08")	FUEL TRANSFER

TABLE IV – Ports of Cristobal and Telfers draft limitations

NOTES:

- All these readings have at least 30.5 cm (1 foot) under keel clearance (UKC) and referenced to Mean Low Water.
- When a vessel with LOA in excess of 900 feet is docked at DK 10, vessels will not be allowed to enter or depart Docks 16 AB unless specially approved by the duty CPC.
- Vessels with deeper drafts or during negative tides must be reviewed and approved by the CPC office.
- Information provided by Panama Ports Company S.A. (PPC) on December 2, 2016.

7.10 Bunkering/Fueling Vessels at the Docks in Balboa or Cristobal Harbors

Bunkering/fueling a vessel at any dock from a tank vessel moored alongside the offshore side of that ship is not considered by ACP to be a recommended practice in waters under Canal operation control. The Transit Operations Division Executive Manager may allow exceptions on a case-by-case basis; however, if this is done, ACP will require both vessels to sign Form 3821 (OPTS), "*Mooring of a bunker vessel under compulsory pilotage by the ACP alongside a docked vessel,*" before proceeding.

7.11 Vessel Movement Control for Small Vessels in the Ports of Balboa and Cristobal

On certain small vessels, such as those involved in local bunkering operations specially designated by the Transit Operations Division executive manager, the master and crew may be allowed to complete docking maneuvers after the first mooring line is made fast ashore. In these cases, the pilot may yield control of and responsibility for the vessel to the vessel's master after the first mooring line is made fast, at the pilot's direction, provided that any assisting harbor tugs have been dismissed. At this point, the pilot may allow the vessel's master to assume control. The pilot will retain control of the vessel if the master so desires or as long as harbor tugs are still made fast or on stand by to assist.

7.12 Vessel Movements In and Out of the Dry Dock

a. Movement to and from the dry dock will normally be made from the wet dock adjacent to that facility. Panama Canal pilots will pilot a vessel destined to enter the dry dock from sea to the wet berth associated with that dock. If no wet berth is available, then the pilot will continue to exercise his authority until the first part of the vessel crosses the dry dock sill. At that point, the pilot's responsibility will terminate and he will relinquish control. The pilot will assume control of the vessel from the wet dock to sea when departing the dry dock. If there is no wet dock available, the pilot will assume control when the last part of the vessel crosses the sill departing the dry dock. When arriving from sea, a vessel will be considered docked at the wet berth when the first mooring line is made fast ashore under the pilot's direction.

b. When docking at the wet berth and preparing to enter the dry dock, the pilot will yield control of, and responsibility for, the vessel at a time mutually agreed upon with the vessel's master, after the vessel is safely alongside the dock. When proceeding directly into or out of the dry dock, the pilot will yield or accept control of the vessel at a time mutually agreed upon with the appropriate dry-dock personnel. Normally, this will occur when the first line is made fast ashore or the last line is cast off and the vessel is in a safe

condition. If such mutual agreement cannot be reached, the evolution will be terminated and the vessel returned to its starting location or to safe anchorage at no cost to the Canal.

- c. The pilot will be responsible for determining the number of tugs required for calling tugs and for directing their activities. Two tugs are normally assigned.
- d. A senior pilot will be assigned to any vessel moving directly to a dry dock. Vessels that are bound for the dry dock, but will be warped into that facility at a later time, will be assigned a pilot qualified for that size vessel.
- e. The direct movement of vessels into or out of the dry dock will be made only during daylight. Warping the vessel into or out of the dry dock from the adjacent wet dock without ACP assistance or support may be performed anytime it is safe and efficient to do so.
- f. If the vessel is simply going to or from the wet dock, and not immediately involving the dry dock, then the docking will take place in the normal manner.
- g. Good radio communications should exist between the ship, dock master and tugs during the docking operation. Working Channel is 4B (Channel 12 Zone 1).
- h. Shipyard line handlers should be positioned to receive and shift lines as soon as the ship is within heaving line range of the dock entrance. If required and if the berth is cleared, the vessel could be positioned alongside Pier 8.
- i. The vessel should provide lines and line handlers, and should operate winches as directed by the pilot or dock master.
- j. When making the approach, the state of the tide, currents and wind should be considered. The wind generally blows from the north or north-northwest at variable speed.

7.13 Panamax Plus and Neopanamax Vessel Movements In and Out of Balboa and Cristobal Harbors

- a. The procedures established in this section are to be utilized for Neopanamax and Panamax Plus vessel.
- b. The following requirements shall apply to Panamax Plus or Neopanamax vessels of up to 48.77 m (160 feet) in beam proceeding between Buoy No. 1 at the Pacific Entrance and Balboa Channel up to Cocoli Locks:
 - (1) Panamax Plus and Neopanamax vessels will have clear channel restriction between the Bridge of the Americas and the basin of the Port of Balboa.
 - (2) Panamax Plus and Neopanamax vessels up to *43.6 m (143 feet)* in beam, will be allowed to meet other vessels for a combined beam of up to 70.7 m (232 feet.)

(3) Neopanamax vessels with beam exceeding 43.6 m (143 feet) will have a Clear Channel restriction.

(4) Vessels shall have a minimum under keel clearance of 1.52 m (5 feet.)

(5) For reasons of safety and expediency, it is preferable to dock Panamax Plus and Neopanamax vessels port side to at Balboa Dock 16 and starboard side to at Balboa Dock 17.

c. The following restriction shall apply to Panamax Plus or Neopanamax vessels between the Mole buoy and Agua Clara Locks:

- Panamax Plus and Neopanamax vessels will have a restriction of 265 feet of combined beam between the junction buoy and the Mole buoy in the Atlantic Channel when the navigational channel has a minimum width of 984 feet and is free of obstructions, and the vessel has a minimum UKC of 5 feet.

7.14 Exemption from Compulsory Pilotage

a. *Purpose:* In order to standardize the application for exemption from compulsory pilotage for all locally operated commercial vessels, under *ACP Navigation Regulations, Articles 98 to 105*, the following policy is established.

b. *Application for Exemption:* Vessel owners/operators desiring to operate their vessels without ACP pilots in the Canal operating waters of the approaches to the locks of Miraflores, Cocoli, Agua Clara and Gatun, and harbors of Cristobal and Balboa shall submit a request for this exemption to the Transit Operations Division executive manager, following the policy guidelines below. Owners/operators with previous exemptions must reapply under this policy in order to continue to operate without a pilot. All exemptions issued under this policy will remain valid for one year and, if a continuation of the pilot exemption is desired, a new request shall be submitted within one month before expiration of the exemption.

Vessel owners/operators desiring to operate their vessels without ACP pilots will be considered for the following areas:

1. The navigational channels leading to the port terminals on both ends of the Panama Canal.
 2. The ports and their basins
 3. The sea navigational channels leading to the locks of Cocoli, Miraflores, Agua Clara and Gatun.
 4. Outside of the navigational channels of the Canal, and in its Anchorages.
- c. *Vessel Categories:* Exemption from compulsory pilotage may be requested for commercial vessels within the following categories, provided such vessels comply with

requirements specified in the Panama Canal Authority Maritime Regulations for the Operation of the Panama Canal and the current version of OP Notice to Shipping No. 1 (Vessel Requirements).

- (1) Self-propelled vessels up to 38.1 meters (125 feet) of overall length, or
- (2) Self-propelled vessels not more than 1,000 ITC gross tons, other than (3).
- (3) Self-propelled passenger vessels not more than 500 ITC gross tons.
- (4) Towboats without tows.

Commercial vessels that request to operate in Panama Canal waters without a pilot under the conditions of this section will require an inspection by the Board of Inspectors Maritime Safety Unit.

d. *Licensed master/Operators Experience and certification requirements:* The masters/operators of vessel seeking the pilot exemption must comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Possess a valid license issued by the *Panama Maritime Authority*, authorizing the holder to navigate a vessel of the size for which the pilot exemption is being requested.
- (2) Successfully complete the course *Certificación Comercial para Operador de Equipo Flotante* offered by SIDMAR.
- (3) Pass a practical exam given by SIDMAR. This practical exam will be on board the same or similar equipment that the operator will be operating on, and for the same route requested.
- (4) Pass the written test for Small Craft Operators at the Board of Inspectors.

e. *Information and Documentation Requirements for requesting the Pilotage Exemption:*

Vessel owners or operators requesting pilotage exemption for their vessels in the Canal operating waters of the approaches and harbors of Cristobal and Balboa shall submit a written request to the Transit Operations Division Executive Manager, containing the following information:

- (1) Name and particulars of the vessel (type of vessel, length, beam, depth, tonnage, engines)
- (2) Ship Identification Number (SIN) of the vessel
- (3) Route(s) that the vessel will be navigating.
- (4) Type of commercial activity of the vessel
- (5) Name(s) of the personnel that will be operating the vessel, with their current license issued by the *Panama Maritime Authority*, as well as, current Panama Canal License information.
- (6) Particulars of the owner or operator of the vessel including telephone and fax numbers. If the owner/operator is a company, the letter must include complete name and

personal identity card number (*cédula*) of its legal representative, complete address, e-mail address, and telephone numbers.

(7) Name, cellular phone number of the person responsible for the vessel during non-business hours and weekends (24 hours.)

Additionally, the following documents must be attached to the request for pilot exemption:

(1) Original Flag Registry documents (*Patente de Navegación*)

(2) In cases that the party requesting the pilotage exemption is not the registered owner of the vessel, the original documentation of the chartering of the vessel must be presented.

(3) In cases that the party requesting the pilot exemption is a company, it is necessary to present a certification from the Public Registry issued within the last 60 days, containing the name of the legal representative of the company, the period of validity of the certificate, and the names of the authorized company representatives.

(4) Original document of valid licenses issued by the *Panama Maritime Authority* for the personnel listed as the operators of the vessel.

(5) Copy of the authorization to perform the intended commercial activity, issued by the Panama Canal Lands Management office. POC (DVeliz@pancanal.com) or call 272-7103.

f. *Operating Requirements:* The following are operating requirements for pilot exempted vessels:

(1) *Permission to Move:* The vessel must inform his intention and obtain permission from the appropriate Signal Station (Flamenco or Cristobal) prior to any movement in or out of the harbor, including arrival or departure, when shifting berths, as well as when shifting anchorage area. The Signal Station will inform Marine traffic Control for the proper dissemination of the information to surrounding traffic. The vessel must obey at all times any/all instructions given by the Signal Station and will maintain a continuous radio watch on Channel 12 (VHF) in order to receive any further instructions while maneuvering in Canal waters.

(2) *Licensed Master/Operator Experience:* A person seeking permission to navigate in Canal Operating Area waters without a pilot must possess a valid document, issued by a competent authority of the Republic of Panama, which authorizes the holder to navigate a vessel of the size for which this permission is being requested. Owners must maintain records of these masters/operators qualification trips and be able to produce these records upon request. The Board of Inspectors should validate this license. To comply with this requirement the operator should pay a charge of \$15.00 based on the Non-Commercial Vessel Tariff. This payment is made at the Citibank (Balboa), Account No.0-550305-054 through a Speed Collect Form.

(3) The non-licensed masters or operators will not be exempted from pilotage. Vessel's owners shall make their request for a pilot to the Traffic Management and Admeasurement Branch manager, by fax, at 272-3630. This office will apply the pilotage

charges such as: Port Pilotage Tariff, Channel Fee Tariff and Launch Service Tariff (if used) according to vessel's gross tons. After the operator complies with all the above-mentioned requirements, he should request authorization to validate the license to the Transit Operations Division executive manager, Building 910, La Boca.

(4) *Canal Channel from Entrance to Harbor and Return:* Pilots must be utilized if available. If the Canal port captain authorizes movement without a pilot, the vessel shall establish communications on Channel 12 with the appropriate Signal Station and maintain watch on the channel throughout the movement.

(5) *Crossing Canal Channel:* A pilot is not required; however, the vessel shall establish communications on Channel 12 with the appropriate Signal Station and maintain watch on Channel 12 throughout the crossing

(6) *Harbor Movement or Movements Not Involving the Canal Channel:* A pilot is normally not required. In these instances the vessel shall establish communications on Channel 12 with the appropriate Signal Station and maintain watch on Channel 12 throughout the movement; however, pilots are required for bunkering operations in the harbor or for moving dead tows in or out and within the harbor.

g. *Boarding for Inspection:* All pilot-exempted vessels are subject to boarding and inspection by ACP personnel at any time in compliance with this policy. Any vessel owner or operator found not in compliance will have their exemption revoked and will not be reconsidered for a period of one year after the noncompliance was discovered.

7.15 Cargo Declaration Forms for Container Vessels

a. The declaration of cargo by container vessels enable the Panama Canal to perform a more precise analysis of cargo movements at port terminals and along the different trade routes, as well as providing a means to gauge the value of service offered to customers. This information determines the tolls basis for this type of vessels as per the current tariff criteria and must be declared using the BAPLIE file (Bayplan/stowage plan occupied and empty locations message) via the Maritime Service Portal. For further information on BAPLIE declaration please refer to Notice-03 "Communication on Transit Activities."

b. Full container vessels arriving only for transit with cargo and /or empty containers are required to submit a BAPLIE file prior to 0700 hours the day following the transit date. The transit date is the date of the vessel's arrival at the first set of locks. Vessels that fail to comply with this requirement will be considered non-compliant with BAPLIE file requirements and, as a result, the variable portion of the tolls invoice will be based on full capacity.

c. In order to validate the total amount of loaded TEUs, the client must present to the Panama Canal official inspecting the vessel a duly signed Container Summary (form 4510) with the container information that the vessel will have on board at the time of initiating its transit through the Panama Canal. In case of differences between the

information declared in the Container Summary (form 4510) and the vessel's BAPLIE, the greater Total TEU loaded between the two documents will be used. The updated container form can be uploaded from the following link:

<http://www.pancanal.com/common/maritime/forms/4510-Rev20171212.xls>

- d. If, prior to transit, the vessel performs cargo operations in ports adjacent to the ends of the Canal (Balboa, Cristobal and Manzanillo Bay), the BAPLIE file generated after cargo operation and an updated Container Summary (form 4510) shall be submit after cargo operation, but prior to 0700 hours the day following the transit date.
- e. Extensions to the 0700 hour deadline may be requested by the vessel's local agency to the Panama Canal Admeasurement Unit at OPTC-AS@pancanal.com, as follows.
 - i. If the request is received prior to 0830 hours the day following the transit date, a fee equivalent to 1 percent of the fixed portion of the Tolls Invoice (Toll for Total TEU Allowed (TTA)), multiplied by the corresponding Toll Tariff will be incurred.
 - ii. If received after 0830 hours, but before 1500 hours, on the next day following its transit date, a fee equivalent to 2 percent of the Total Invoice will be incurred.
- f. The Panama Canal Authority has the exclusive right to determine if the information submitted by the vessel through the Bayplan/stowage plan occupied and empty locations (BAPLIE) and the information declared in the Container Summary (Form 4510) is accurate, adequate or complete; and the corresponding toll the vessel shall pay to transit.
- g. If the information submitted by the vessel is incorrect, inadequate, incomplete, insufficient, or untimely, or disagrees with each other, the variable portion of the Tolls shall be the product of multiplying the vessel's total TEU allowance according to the Regulations for the Admeasurement of Vessels to Assess Tolls for the Use of the Panama Canal, for the corresponding rate or the product of multiplying the number of TEUs with cargo aboard while transiting the Canal, by the corresponding rate; whichever is the greater.
- h. Full container vessels arriving only for local calls or those arriving and transiting in ballast condition (no commercial cargo and/or empty container and do not perform cargo operation in local ports) are not required to submit BAPLIE files. However, a detailed cargo declaration is still required at least 96 hours prior to the vessel's arrival to Canal waters.
- i. Failure to comply with these requirements may result in additional charges, unnecessary delays, to include the possibility of removal from the transit schedule, loss of booking, and other applicable penalties.

7.16 Attachments

The following form and charts are provided for reference:

- Form 4323, *Undertaking to Release and Indemnify* (page 22)
- Pacific Entrance (page 23)
- Balboa Harbor (page 24)
- Atlantic Entrance (page 25)
- Cristobal Inner Harbor (page 26)
- Form 3821 (OPTS), *Mooring of a bunker vessel under compulsory pilotage by the ACP alongside a docked vessel* (page 27)

PANAMA CANAL AUTHORITY

4323 (OPT)
V.12-01-2012

Ship Identification No.

TO: EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF OPERATIONS

UNDERTAKING TO RELEASE AND INDEMNIFY (Ship dry-docked, docked, or berthed by Canal pilot)

I, _____ Master of the _____
for and in consideration of the _____ being dry-docked, docked or
(Name of vessel)

berthed by a pilot employed by the Panama Canal Authority under the following circumstances: (Check the applicable item(s) and delete others.)

- _____ (a) Main engine is not fully operational.
- _____ (b) Deck machinery is not functioning properly.
- _____ (c) Vessel subject to damage if operation requires landing alongside dock with inadequate fendering.
- _____ (d) Vessel is not fully manned for maneuver.
- _____ (e) No visibility forward due to vessel's excessive drag.
- _____ (f) The vessel's draft may exceed available depth of water at the assigned dock.
- _____ (g) Other deficiency(ies) or condition(s). (Specify).

do hereby undertake, for the said vessel, her owners, operators, charterers, crew, or any other persons having any interest in her, and for myself, to release the Panama Canal Authority and the Republic of Panama from, and to indemnify it against, any loss or damage, or any liability incurred by the Panama Canal Authority or the Republic of Panama under, or in respect to:

- (a) Articles 63 to 74 of the Panama Canal Authority Organic Law (Law No. 19 of June 11, 1997),
- (b) Property of the Panama Canal Authority, or the Republic of Panama; and
- (c) Panama Canal Authority employees to the extent and in the proportion that the above-described circumstances may proximately cause or contribute to a casualty and resulting damages.

By accepting the vessel in the above-described circumstances for dry-docking, docking or berthing, the Panama Canal Authority does not, and shall not be deemed to, waive any rights against the vessel, her owner, operators, charterers, or any other persons having interest in her.

It is understood that the obligations assumed by the undersigned, on behalf of himself, the _____

_____, (hereinafter referred to as "the vessel"), her owners, operators, charterers, crew, or any
(Name of the vessel)

other persons having and interest in the said vessel, as stated in this undertaking to release and indemnify, shall continue in effect for all dry-docking, docking or berthing with the assistance of a Canal pilot by the vessel on and after _____
(Date)

It is further understood that this document does not, of itself, grant continuing permission for the vessel to dry-dock, dock or berth with the services of a pilot in the above-stated condition. Such permission must be obtained from the Executive Vice President of Operations or his designee for each intended dry-docking, docking or berthing until such time as the condition(s) noted above has (have) been rectified.

WITNESSED:

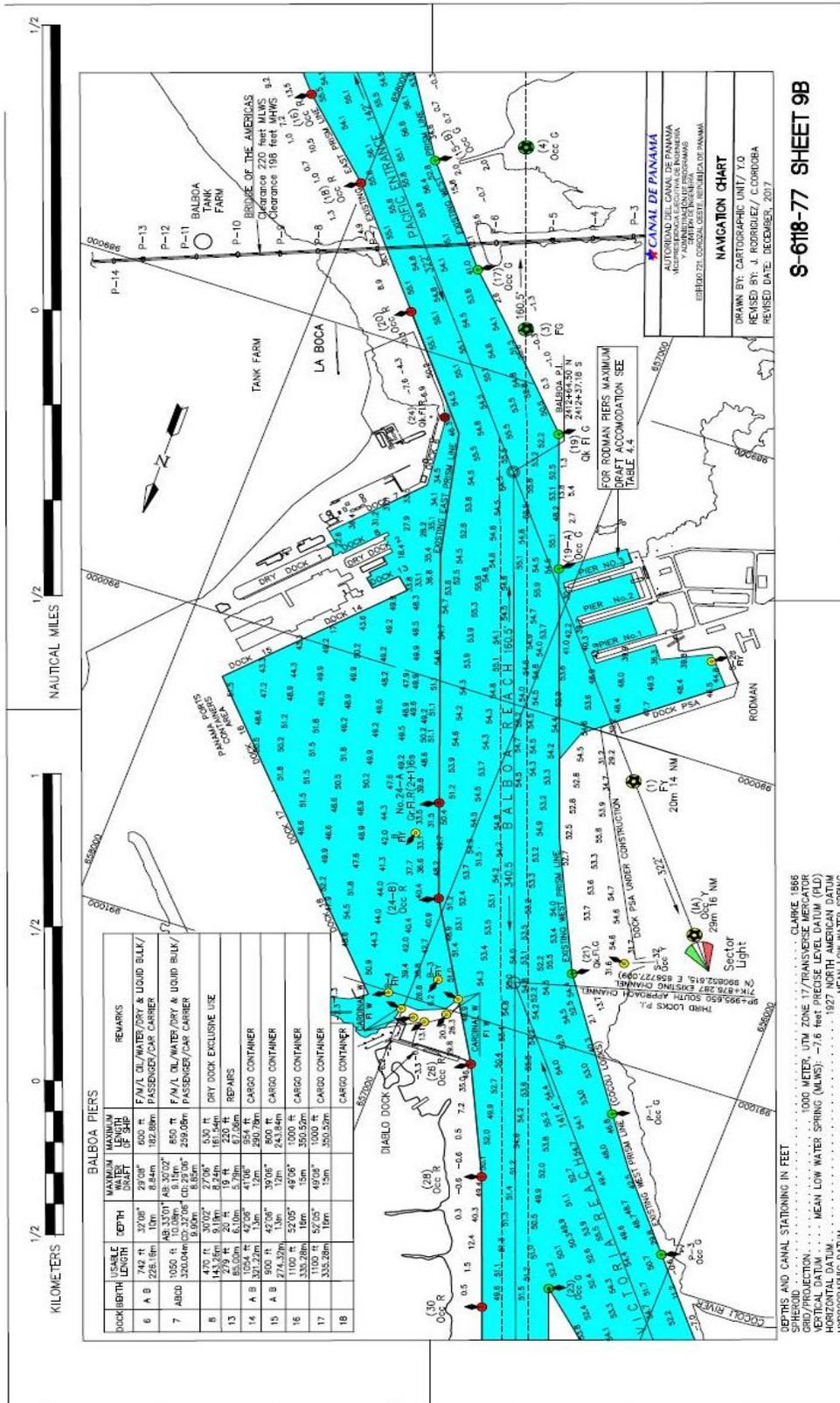
(Authorized ACP Official)

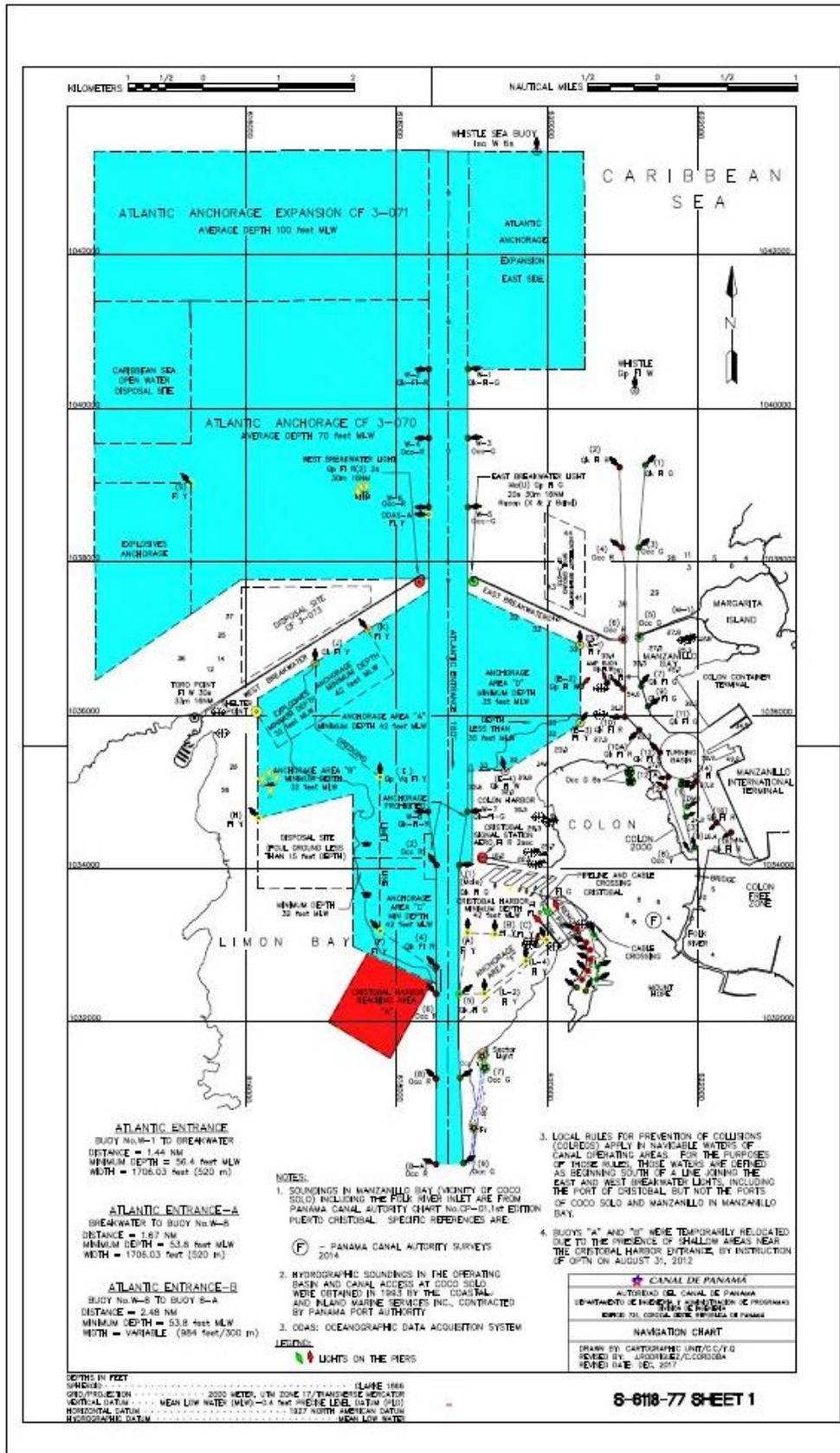
(Title)

(Date)

(Owner/Master/Agent)

(Vessel)







AUTORIDAD DEL CANAL DE PANAMÁ

3821 (OPTS)
v. 12-10-2011

Ship Identification No.

TO: CANAL OPERATIONS CAPTAIN

(Mooring of a bunker vessel under compulsory pilotage by the ACP alongside a docked vessel)

I, _____, Master of the _____ (hereinafter

referred to as "the vessel"), for and in consideration of the vessel (please check applicable condition):

having a bunker vessel under compulsory pilotage by the ACP thereto attached while docked

being moored to a docked vessel while under compulsory pilotage by the ACP

do hereby undertake for the vessel, her owners, operators, charterers, crew, or any other persons having any interest in her, and for myself to release the Panama Canal Authority and the Republic of Panama from, and to indemnify it against, any loss or damage, or any liability incurred by the Panama Canal Authority or the Republic of Panama under, or in respect to:

- a. Damages resulting from navigation, as set forth in Articles 63-74, Chapter IV, Section Two of the Panama Canal Authority Organic Law.
- b. Property of the Panama Canal Authority, or the Republic of Panama; and
- c. Panama Canal Authority employees to the extent and in the proportion that the requested maneuver may proximately cause or contribute to a casualty and resulting damages.

By accepting the vessel for the maneuver described above, the Panama Canal Authority does not, and shall not be deemed to waive any rights against the vessel, her owner, operators, charterers, or any other persons having interest in her.

It is understood that the obligations assumed by the undersigned, on behalf of himself, the vessel, her owners, operators, charterers, crew, or any other person having an interest in the vessel, include the commitment by the vessel to follow good industry practices for bunkering operations and taking all measures to avoid pollution of Canal waters and surrounding environment. A safety checklist based on an agreed bunkering plan between both vessels shall be employed. As a minimum, the plan and ensuing checklist shall account for grades and total quantities to be transferred, transfer rates and times, pre-transfer checks, communication procedures, responsible parties aboard each vessel, equipment checks during transfer, tank soundings, normal finalization procedures, and emergency operations (including notification of incidents/accidents).

It is further understood that this document does not, of itself, grant future permission for similar activities. For each intended mooring by a Canal pilot of a bunker vessel to the offshore side of a vessel for bunkering, permission must be obtained from the Canal Operations Captain or his designee.

MASTER OF THE VESSEL

NAME: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

DATE: _____

AUTHORIZED ACP OFFICIAL

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____