



CLASS NOTATIONS



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INTERNATIONAL REGISTER OF SHIPPING

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CHANGES HISTORY

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May 2024	00	Initial Issue
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1. Introduction

In order to ascertain the appropriate rule requirements for the assignment and retention of class, class notations are assigned accordingly. There are both necessary and optional requirements that are covered by class notations.

2. Scope

The purpose of this document is to provide assistance to surveyors and other users in selecting the proper class notation in accordance with the INTLREG Rules.

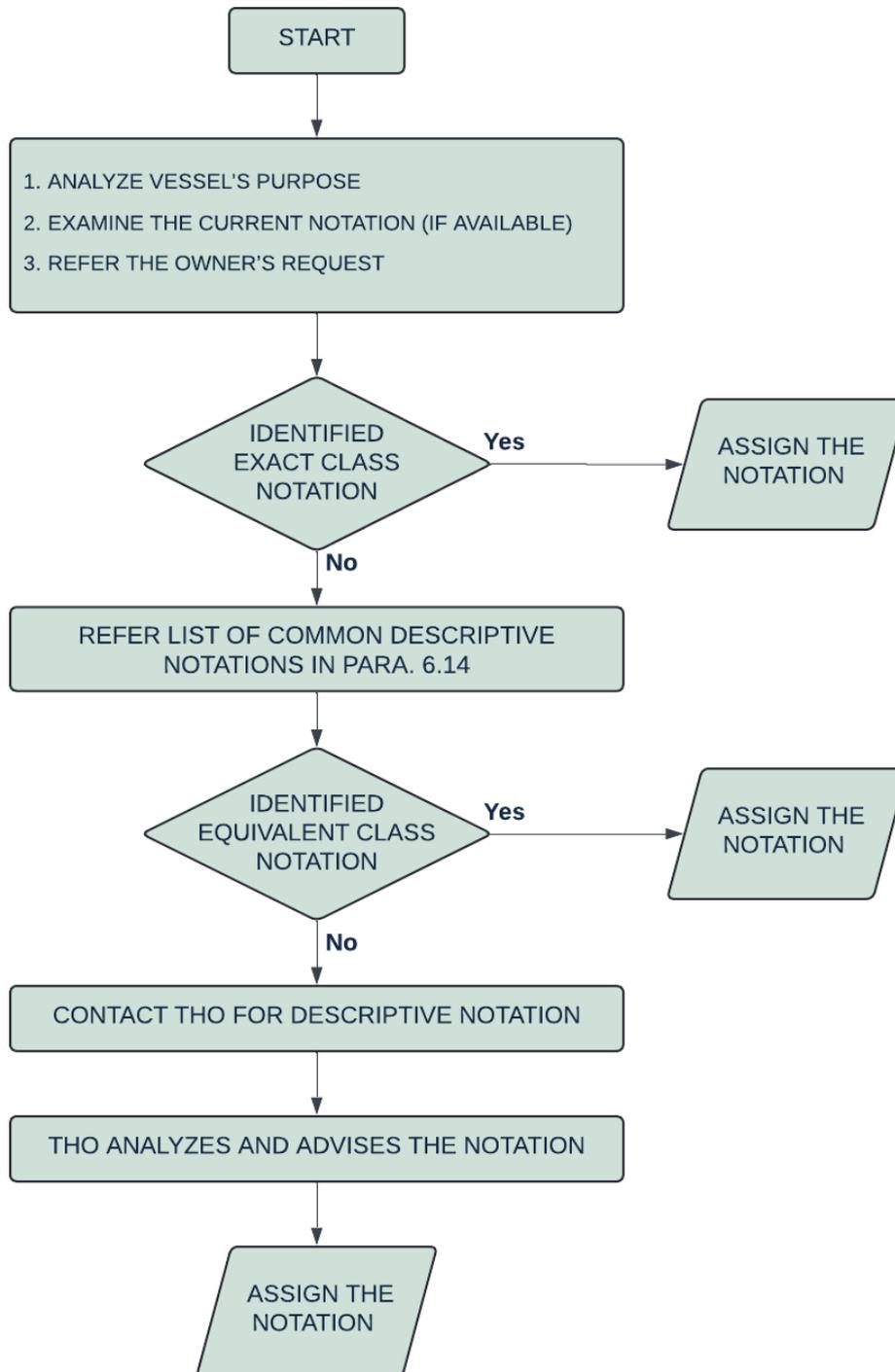
Although it is possible to see variances in class notations during class entry, particularly during class transfer from other societies, it is possible to observe that the INTLREG and the society that is losing its class will experience these differences. On the whole, the differences are quite insignificant; however, there are instances in which significant disparities can be noticed.

A tabular advice is made available to the surveyor and other users, with reference to the Part 1 of the INTLREG Main Rules as well as general terms that are utilised in the marine sector.

It is possible that this can be appropriately associated to the other INTLREG Rules as well, despite the fact that the guideline is primarily focused on the Rules and Regulations for Classification of Steel Vessels of INTLREG.

In order to ensure compliance with the most recent changes of each vessel type, it is imperative that the updated Rules be referred to.

3. Flow chart for assigning the appropriate Class Notation



4. General Examples

Examples of identifying the most suitable class notation are listed in this section

4.1. Example 1

A vessel coming to INTLREG with an existing class notation “Offshore Support Vessel”. Identify the equivalent INTLREG class notation!

Multipurpose notations for offshore support activities, hence the INTLREG notation shall be assigned as “Offshore Service Vessel”

4.2. Example 2

A vessel coming to INTLREG with an existing class notation “Supply Vessel”. Identify the equivalent INTLREG class notation!

If the Vessel complying with OSV Code, the INTLREG notation shall be assigned as “Offshore Supply Vessel”

Else the notation “Offshore Support Vessel” or “Offshore Service Vessel” shall be assigned if OSV code doesn’t comply. In case of doubt regarding the compliance towards OSV Code THO must be consulted.

4.3. Example 3

A vessel coming to INTLREG with an existing class notation “Mango Carrier”. Identify the equivalent INTLREG class notation!

Fruit Carriers vessels with or without refrigeration shall be assigned with notation “Reefer, RF, or RF (port) depending on the vessel’s capability.

4.4. Example 4

A vessel coming to INTLREG with an existing class notation “Provision Supply”. Identify the equivalent INTLREG class notation!

The aforementioned notation would not be found in the table, hence the surveyor may request THO. Accordingly, THO may advise vessels notation as “Crew Service”/Utility Vessel” depending on the nature of the business of the vessel.

5. Format and Structure of Class Notations

* IS, E, General Cargo Ship; * IM, UM, TS (OG)

Note 1

Semicolon (;) is used as a separator between Hull Characters and Machinery Characters.

Comma (,) is used as a separator between Characters within either of Hull or Machinery.

6. Steel Vessels in General

6.1. Construction symbols

Symbol	Description
	This symbol is assigned to vessels for which the hull construction and/or the manufacture of its machinery and components and any associated required testing, as applicable, is carried out under International Register of Shipping (INTLREG) survey. This symbol shall be prefixed to both hull and machinery notations as applicable.
*	This mark when prefixed to characters of classification would mean that the vessel was built under the supervision of a recognized classification Society other than International Register of Shipping (INTLREG) and later assigned class with International Register of Shipping (INTLREG). This symbol shall be prefixed to both hull and machinery notations as applicable.

6.2. Main character of Class

Symbol	Description
IS	This character denotes that the hull of the vessel has been designed and constructed in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Rules and Regulations.
E	This character signifies that the vessel's anchoring and mooring equipment complies with the applicable Rules and Regulations of the Society.
e	This character signifies that the anchoring and mooring equipment provided on board has been accepted by the Technical Committee as adequate for the intended operation of the vessel.
N	This character signifies that the Technical Committee has agreed that anchoring and mooring equipment need not be fitted for the intended operation of the vessel.
IWS	This notation (In-water Survey) may be assigned to a ship which has been surveyed satisfactorily as per Part 1, Chapter 3 Section 4.3 of the Rules and Regulations.
IM	This notation signifies that machinery, boilers and systems of the vessel have been constructed and installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Rules and Regulations.
IW	This character denotes that the vessel has been classified for navigation in inland waters as per International Register of Shipping (INTLREG) Rules and Regulations for Classification of Inland Navigation Vessels, Part 1, Chapter 2, Section 2[2.3] Vessels for inland navigation shall be classified under four categories, viz, IW (0), IW (0.6), IW (1.2) and IW (2) as applicable. Green corrected section
RB	This notation shall be assigned to vessels that have undergone the International Register of Shipping (INTLREG) rebuilding procedure as per Part 1, Chapter 7 of the Rules and Regulations.

6.3. Main ship types – Passenger ships

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship type	Applicable Rules
Passenger Ship	Ship designed primarily for carriage of more than 12 passengers	Passenger ships	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 2
Passenger/Vehicle Ferry	Ro/Ro ship designed for regular transport of more than 12 passengers and vehicles.	Ferries	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 3

6.4. Main ship types – Cargo Ships

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship type	Applicable Rules
Bulk Carrier	Ships designed for carriage of solid bulk cargoes	Bulk carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 5
Oil or Bulk Carrier	Ships intended for separate carriage of oil and dry cargoes in bulk	Combination Carriers	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 10
Container Ship	Ships specifically intended for the carriage of containers	Container carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 6
Ore Carrier	Ships designed for carriage of ore cargoes in centre holds	Ore carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 12
Ore or Oil Carrier	Ships intended for carriage of ore cargoes in the centre holds or of oil cargoes in the centre holds and wing tanks	Combination Carriers	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 1
Oil Tanker	Ships intended for transport of oil in bulk	Oil carriers	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 1
Oil Product Tanker	Ships intended for transport of all types of oil products except crude oil	Oil product carriers	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 1
Oil Product Tanker (FP above 60°C)	Ships intended for transport of oil products with flashpoint above 60°C	Oil product carriers	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 1
Chemical Tanker	Ships intended for transport of all types of liquid chemicals	Chemical carriers. Cargoes listed in IBC Code Ch. 17 and 18 with additions given in IMO MEPC.2/Circular	Part 7B Ch 6 Sec 1
Chemical Tanker (FP above 60°C)	Ships intended for transport of liquid chemicals with flashpoint above 60°C	Chemical carrier	Part 7B Ch 6 Sec 1
(Z) Tanker	Tanker carrying specific types of liquid chemicals. Z denotes type of cargo for which the vessel is classed. Note that the final notation should be without the brackets.	Chemical carriers carrying cargo not requiring full compliance with Part 7B Ch 6 Sec 1 to 14. These carriers comply with IBC or BHC code	Part 7B Ch 6 Sec 1 to 14

6.5. Mandatory Survey Scheme Class Notations

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship type	Applicable section for surveys
ESP	Enhanced Survey Programme	Mandatory for ships with class notations: Oil tanker, Bulk Carrier, Oil or bulk carrier, Ore Carrier, Ore or oil carrier, Chemical tanker, (Z) tanker, Oil product tanker, Oil product tanker (FP above 60°C), Chemical tanker (FP above 60°C)	Part 1 Ch 3 Sec 5 Bulk carrier: Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 5 Oil tanker and Oil product tanker: Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 1 Chemical tanker: Part 7B Ch 6 Sec 1

6.6. Additional mandatory class notation for main ship types

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable rules
BC	A (holds a, b... may be empty)	Bulk carriers designed to carry dry bulk cargoes of cargo density 1.0 t/m ³ and above with specified holds empty at maximum draught.	Mandatory for ships with class notation Bulk Carrier ESP with L ≥150 m unless BC-B or BC-C is assigned.
	B	Strengthened to carry dry bulk cargoes with cargoes of cargo density 1.0 t/m ³ and above with all cargo holds loaded.	Mandatory for ships with class notation Bulk Carrier ESP with L ≥150 m unless BC-A or BC-C is assigned.
	C	Strengthened to carry dry bulk cargoes with cargoes of cargo density less than 1.0 t/m ³	Mandatory for ships with class notation Bulk Carrier ESP with L ≥150 m unless BC-A or BC-B is assigned.

Additional mandatory class notation for main ship types (Cont...)				
Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable rules
BOW LOADING		Bow Loading System. Assigned to tankers equipped with bow loading arrangements to facilitate the transfer of cargo oil from offshore loading terminals	Mandatory for the notation Oil tanker when installed	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 14
CSR		Assigned to bulk carriers $L \geq 90m$ and double hull oil tankers $L \geq 150m$ compliant with the IACS Common Structural Rules for Bulk Carriers and Oil Tankers (CSR Rules)	Oil tanker and Bulk Carrier	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 5 CSR Part.1 and CSR Part. 2
Holds a,b,c... may be empty		Holds may be empty at full draught where a, b, c ... is the identification number for each hold that may be empty	Mandatory for ships with class notation BC-A	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 5
INERT		Systems for inerting of tanks and void spaces within the cargo area	Mandatory if installed on Oil tanker with DWT < 20 000 ton	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 1
SPM		Single point mooring	Mandatory for Oil tanker when installed	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 15
STL		Submerged turret loading	Mandatory for Oil tanker when installed	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 14
BC-A BC-B BC-C	Maximum Cargo Density x.y t/m ³	Designed for a maximum cargo density x.y in t/m ³	Mandatory for Bulk Carrier BC-A or BC-B designed for a maximum cargo density x,y t/m ³	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 5
No MP		Ships not designed for loading and unloading in multiple ports	Bulk Carrier	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 5

6.7 Notations for other ship types

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Non-propelled	Vessels without propulsion engines and are required to be pushed or pulled into its position of operation.	Barges for various specific operations	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 10
Barge	Barge or pontoons without self-propulsion for their service area	Barges or pontoons	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 10
Deck Cargo Barge	Barges intended to carry deck cargo only	Barges or pontoons	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 10
Oil Barge	Intended for storage and carriage of oil		
(Z) Barge	Intended for storage and carriage of chemical liquids, where 'Z' denotes the type of cargo for which the barge is classified. Note that the final notation will be without the parenthesis		
Crane Barge	Barges equipped with a crane on-board	Barges or pontoons	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 10
Car Carrier	Intended for carriage of cars and other vehicles	Vehicle carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 7
Fishing Vessel	Intended for fishing as the main purpose	Fishing Vessels	Part 7B Ch 4 Sec 1
General Cargo Ship	Arranged for lift on/lift off cargo handling and intended for carriage of general dry cargoes	General Dry Cargo Carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 4
Great Lakes Bulk Carrier	Bulk carrier designed to operate within the limits of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence river to the seaward limits defined by the Anticosti Island.	Bulk Carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 11
Sealer	Designed for catching seals	Fishing Vessels	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 5
Standby Vessel	Designed to carry out rescue and standby services to offshore installations	Offshore Support Vessels	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 6
Stern Trawler	Arranged for fishing as main purpose	Fishing Vessels	Part 7B Ch 4 Sec 2
Offshore Service Vessel	Designed specifically for services to offshore installations	Offshore Service Vessels	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 2

Notations for other ship types (cont...)			
Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Anchor Handling	Designed specifically for towing of floating objects in open waters and objects on seabed in addition to subsurface deployment and lifting of anchoring equipment	Vessels equipped with lifting of anchoring equipment	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 3
Towing	Designed specifically for towing of floating objects in open waters. Mainly intended for offshore duty.	Offshore Service Vessel, Tugs	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 3
AHTS	Designed specifically for towing of floating objects in open waters and objects on seabed, subsurface deployment and lifting of anchoring equipment and platform supply services along with towing operations	Compliance with notation Anchor handling and Offshore supply vessel qualifies for notation AHTS	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 2, Sec 3 and Sec 4
Offshore Supply Vessel	Designed specifically for supply services to offshore installations as per IMO. Res. MSC.235(82) - Amended by Res. MSC.335(90)	Offshore Supply Vessels	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 4
Tug	Specially intended for towing	Tugs	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 9
Tanker for Asphalt	Apply to ships intended to carry asphalt at a temperature higher than 80°C at atmospheric pressure	Tankers	Part 3 Ch 12 Sec 5
(Z) Carrier	Bulk Carrier specialised for the carriage of a single type of dry bulk cargo. (Z) denotes the type of bulk cargo to be carried, e.g. Alumina Carrier, Cement Carrier, Sugar Carrier etc. Note that the final notation will be without the parenthesis	Bulk Carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 9

Notations for other ship types (cont....)			
Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Reefer	Vessel built mainly for the carriage of refrigerated dry cargo.	Refrigerated Cargo Carrying Ships	Part 7B Ch 7 Sec 1
RF	Vessels permanently equipped for carriage of fruit needing controlled atmosphere in cargo chambers.	Reefer Fruit Carriers	Part 7B Ch 7 Sec 1
RF (port)	Vessels permanently equipped for carriage of fruit needing controlled atmosphere in cargo chambers with partly portable equipment	Reefer Fruit Carriers with portable equipment	Part 7B Ch 7 Sec 1
Fruit Juice Tanker	Vessels built for transport of fruit juices and similar cargoes in refrigerated tanks	Tankers	Part 7B Ch 7 Sec 1
Potable Water Tanker	Vessel intended for transport of potable water in bulk	Tankers	Part 7B Ch 8 Sec 1
Fresh Water Tanker	For the carriage of Non-potable Fresh Water which in bulk	Tankers	Part 7B Ch 8 Sec 1
Pipe Laying Vessel	Vessel intended for laying pipelines on the sea bottom	Offshore Support Vessels	Part 7B Ch 9 Sec 1
Pipe Laying Barge	Vessel with barge notation, intended for laying pipelines on the sea bottom	Barges	Part 7B Ch 9 Sec 1
DG-Bulk	Vessels arranged for carriage of dangerous goods as solid bulk cargoes	Bulk Carriers	Part 7B Ch 10 Sec 1
DG-Pack	Vessels arranged for carriage of dangerous goods in packaged form	Bulk Carriers	Part 7B Ch 10 Sec 1
CNG Tanker	Ships intended for transportation of compressed natural gas	Compressed natural gas carrier	Part 7B Ch 11 Sec 1
SPS	Ship intended to Carry Special Personnel as per IMO. SPS Code (Res. MSC.266(84)/Res. A.534(13) as applicable)	Ships complying with SPS code, generally Offshore Support /Service / Research Vessels	Part 7B Ch 12 Sec 1

Notations for other ship types (cont....)			
Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Escort Vessel	Vessels specially provided for escort service	Offshore Support / Service Vessels with Escort service	Part 7B Ch 13 Sec 1
Escort Tug	Vessels with Tug Notation, specially provided for escort service	Offshore Support / Service Vessels with Escort service and Towing operations	Part 7B Ch 13 Sec 1 & Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 9
Dredger	Vessels designed for dredging operations	Dredgers	Part 7B Ch 14 Sec 1
Cable Laying Vessel	Vessel designed for laying cables on the sea bottom	Offshore Support / Service Vessels	Part 7B Ch 15 Sec 1
Cable Laying Barge	Vessel designed for laying cables on the sea bottom, with Barge Notation	Barges	Part 7B Ch 15 Sec 1
SRP Vessel	Vessel to use as floating facilities for reception and processing of oily water and oil residues	Offshore Support Vessels	Part 7B Ch 16 Sec 1
DSV-SD	Diving support vessels arranged for support of diving operations with Shallow/Surface Diving system.	Diving / Offshore Support Vessels	Part 7B Ch 17 Sec 1
DSV-DD	Diving support vessels arranged for support of diving operations with Deep/Saturated Diving system	Diving / Offshore Support Vessels	Part 7B Ch 17 Sec 1
SF	Offshore Support/ Supply/ Service Vessels designed to comply with the requirements of Stability and Floatation	Offshore Support/ Supply/ Service Vessels	Part 7B Ch 17 Sec 1

Notations for other ship types (cont. ...)			
Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
DP-0	Denotes that the ship is fitted with automatic controls for position keeping and/or heading without joystick system back-up	Diving / Offshore Support Vessels	Part 5A Ch 7 Sec 8
DP-1	Denotes that the ship is fitted with automatic controls for position keeping and/or heading, an independent joystick system back-up and a position reference back-up	Diving / Offshore Support Vessels	Part 5A Ch 7 Sec 8
DP-2	Denotes that the ship is fitted with automatic controls of position keeping and/or heading with automatic standby controls and redundancy in design and equipment	Diving / Offshore Support Vessels	Part 5A Ch 7 Sec 8
DP-3	Denotes that the ship is fitted with automatic controls for position keeping and/or heading with automatic standby controls, redundancy in design and equipment and physical separation of components in different compartments	Diving / Offshore Support Vessels	Part 5A Ch 7 Sec 8
MOOR	Diving support vessels, equipped with a mooring system with anchors	Diving / Offshore Support Vessels	Part 7B Ch 17 Sec 1
LG Tanker	Ship intended for carrying the liquefied gases	LNG Tankers	Part 7B Ch 18 Sec 1
Liquefied Gas Carrier	Ship intended for carrying the liquefied gases	LNG Tankers	Part 7B Ch 18 Sec 1

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
REGAS	Ship fitted with system for on-board regasification of LNG	LNG Tankers	Part 7B Ch 18 Sec 1
STL	Vessel intended for regasification operation with arrangement for export of natural gas through a submerged turret system	LNG Tankers	Part 7B Ch 18 Sec 1

6.8 Service area restrictions

Service area restrictions	
Service area notation	Distance from nearest Port of Refuge or Anchorage (nautical miles) *
R300	300
R200	200
R100	100
R50	50
R20	20

Notation RC, under this notation, vessels must operate within 20 nautical miles of nearest land at all times, generally for Coastal Vessels.

Notation RSA, this notation is assigned to vessels intended to operate in sheltered area,

Eg. Harbors, estuaries, roadsteads, bays, lagoons and calm stretches of water

6.9 Optional Class notation related to cargo

Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
[..] TEU		Number of twenty-foot equivalent container units (TEU) that may be carried	Container Carrier	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 6
CONTAINER		Arranged for carriage of containers	Container Carrier	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 6
SHB		Arranged for carriage of fish in bulk, provided with shifting boards in cargo holds	Fishing vessel and Stern Trawler	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 4
COW		Fitted with crude oil washing system	Oil Tankers	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 13
EC		Ships built for quick cleaning of cargo holds	Bulk Carrier	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 5
EL-2		Ships built for easy loading of cargo holds, loading each cargo hold in one step	Ore Carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 12
HTC	(...°C cargo tank #...).	Structures designed for carriage of liquid cargoes at temperatures higher than 80°C. Maximum cargo temperature in °C, applicable for cargo tank # n	Asphalt Tankers	Part 3 Ch 12 Sec 1
LowFP		Designed for carriage of liquid with flashpoint lower than 60°C	Offshore Service/ Support/ Supply Vessels	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 8
LowFP	*	Flashpoint lower than 43°C		
NLS		Vessels complying with MARPOL Annex II requirements for Noxious Liquid Substances	Oil Carriers	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 1
PET		Arranged for carriage of vehicles with fuel in their tanks	Mandatory for ships arranged for lift on/off cargo handling	Part 7B Ch.2 Sec.4

6.10 Optional Class notation related to machinery and systems

Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable rules
UM		This notation indicates that a self-propelled vessel is fitted with various degrees of automation and with remote monitoring and control systems to enable the propulsion machinery space to be periodically unattended and the propulsion control to be effected primarily from the navigation bridge.	All vessels	Part 5A Ch 1
TS	OG	Denotes that the tail shaft of the vessel is fitted with an approved oil gland	All vessels	Part 5A Ch 1
	CL	Denotes that the tail shaft of the vessel is fitted with continuous shaft liner		Part 5A Ch 1
	ES	Denotes that the tail shaft of the vessel is of exposed type		Part 5A Ch 1
	NC	Denotes that the tail shaft of the vessel is noncorrosive		Part 5A Ch 1
	CM	The vessel has been fitted with an approved oil gland and has extended tailshaft survey based on Condition Monitoring.		Part 5A Ch 1
APS		Indicates that a self-propelled vessel is fitted with athwart-ship thrusters. APS is optional for all self-propelled vessels fitted with such thrusters and signifies compliance with applicable requirements Rules	All vessels	Part 5A Ch 1
PAS		Indicates that a non-self-propelled vessel is fitted with thrusters for the purpose of assisting other ships or manoeuvring. Such notation shall comply with applicable requirements of the Rules		Part 5A Ch 1
POT		Assigned to vessels that satisfy measures for oil pollution prevention by providing additional protection for fuel and lube oil tanks in accordance with Pt 5A, Ch 8, Sec 9.3 of the Rules		Part 5A Ch 8 Sec 9
IR ₁		A ship fitted with multiple propulsion machines but one propulsor and steering system will be assigned the class notation IR ₁ .		Part 5A Ch 11 Sec 2

Optional class notation related to machinery and systems (Cont..)			
Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
IR ₂	A ship fitted with multiple propulsion machines and also multiple propulsors and steering systems (hence, multiple propulsion systems) will be assigned the class notation IR ₂ .	All vessels	Part 5A Ch 11 Sec 2
IR ₁ -S	A ship fitted with only a single propulsor but having the propulsion machines arranged in two distinct spaces such that a fire or flood in one space would not affect the propulsion machine(s) in the other space(s) will be assigned the class notation IR ₁ -S.		Part 5A Ch 11 Sec 2
IR ₂ -S	A ship fitted with multiple propulsors (hence, multiple propulsion systems) which has the propulsion machines and propulsors, and associated steering systems arranged in two distinct spaces (propulsion machinery space and steering gear flat) such that a fire or flood in one space would not affect the propulsion machine(s) and propulsor(s), and associated steering systems in the other space(s) will be assigned the class notation IR ₂ -S.		Part 5A Ch 11 Sec 2
(+)	The + mark will be suffixed to any of the above class notations (e.g., IR ₁ +, IR ₂ -S+) to denote that ship's propulsion capability is such that, upon a single failure, propulsive power can be maintained or instantly restored to the extent required to bear unfavourable weather conditions without drifting		

Optional class notation related to machinery and systems (Cont..)				
Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
CCS		This notation denotes that in a self-propelled vessel, in lieu of manning the propulsion machinery space locally, it is intended to monitor the propulsion machinery space and to control and monitor the propulsion and auxiliary machinery from a continuously manned Centralized Control Station.	All vessels	Part 5A Ch 1 Sec 1
ICC		This notation may be assigned when the arrangements are such that the control and supervision of ship operational functions is computer based. It denotes that the control engineering equipment has been arranged, installed, and tested in accordance with the Rules.		Part 5B Ch 7 Sec 1
BWM-E ()	d/s/f	Applied to ships complying with the requirements of IMO BWM convention, 2004 for ballast water exchange		Part 5A Ch 9 Sec 4
BWM-EP ()	d/s/f	Applied to ships complying with the requirements of IMO BWM convention, 2004 for ballast water enhanced exchange performance		
BWM-T		Applied to ships complying with the requirements of IMO BWM convention, 2004 for ballast water treatment		

Optional class notation related to machinery and systems (Cont..)				
Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Fire Fighter	I	A vessel with Fire Fighter I notation shall be designed with active protection, giving it the capability to withstand higher heat radiation loads from external fires, to meet its objectives. In addition, the vessel includes a sufficient set of firefighting equipment.	All vessels intended to fight fires on board ships and on offshore and onshore structures	Part 7B Ch 5 Sec 7
	I+	The notation differentiates itself from I with a higher reliability and capability. In addition to active protection as named in Sec 7.1.2.2		
	II	The vessel has been built for continuous fighting of large fires from a safe distance and for the cooling of structures on fire.		
	III	The notation III requires a significant water pumping capacity and more comprehensive firefighting equipment when compared to the vessel with notation II.		
RC	1	Ships equipped for carriage of refrigerated containers, with self-contained refrigeration systems requiring electrical power supply; 80-100% chilled cargo	Dry cargo ships	Part 7B, Ch 2 Sec 10
	2	Ships equipped for carriage of refrigerated containers, with self-contained refrigeration systems requiring electrical power supply; 50-80% chilled cargo		
	3	Ships equipped for carriage of refrigerated containers, with self-contained refrigeration systems requiring electrical power supply; less than 50% chilled cargo		

6.11 Optional Class notations for design features

Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
DK	+	Decks strengthened for heavy cargo	Dry cargo ships	Part 3 Ch 4 Sec 3
ETC		Arranged for effective tank cleaning	Oil tanker, Oil Product tanker, Chemical tanker	Part 7B Ch 3 Sec 1
HA	+	Hatches strengthened for heavy cargo	Dry cargo ships	Part 3 Ch 4 Sec 3
HLC	ρ	Tanks or holds strengthened for heavy liquid, where ρ denotes the maximum density in t/m ³ in any of the cargo tanks	Oil tanker, Oil Product tanker, Chemical tanker, Offshore service vessel	Part 3 Ch 4 Sec 3
INB	Z	Inner bottom strengthened for grab loading and discharging where Z denotes which areas (area 1, 2, or 3) are to be strengthened	Bulk carriers	Part 3 Ch 6 Sec 8
ECA	WB	Increased corrosion margin in ballast tanks	All ships	Part 3 Ch 2 Sec 4
	WBU	Ballast tanks, upper part of the ship (above D/2)		
	WBs	Increased corrosion margin in ballast tanks, strength deck of the ship and 1.5 m below		
	CO	Increased corrosion margin in cargo oil tanks		
	COu	Increased corrosion margin in cargo oil tanks, upper part of the ship (above D/2)		
	COs	Increased corrosion margin in cargo oil tanks, strength deck of the ship and 1.5 m below		
	HC	Increased corrosion margin in cargo holds		
	HCU	Increased corrosion margin in cargo holds, upper part of the ship (above D/2)		
	HCS	Increased corrosion margin in cargo holds, strength deck of the ship and 1.5 m below		
PWDK		Decks strengthened for wheel loading	Dry cargo ships	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 4
RO/RO		Arranged for roll-on roll-off cargo handling	General cargo carriers	Part 7B Ch 2 Sec 4

Optional Class notations for design features (Cont..)				
Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
SF		Offshore Support/ Supply/ Service Vessels designed to comply with the requirements of Stability and Floatation	Offshore Support/ Supply/ Service Vessels	Part 7B Ch.7 & Part 7B Ch 17
ACCOM		Meets requirements for accommodation standards, noise, vibration, and lighting for crew habitability	All ships	Part 10 Ch 1 Sec 1
	+	Additional criteria along with ACCOM requirement		Part 10 Ch 1 Sec 1
	++	Additional criteria along with ACCOM + requirement		
CG	H	Certified lifting appliances for use at harbour conditions	Lifting appliances	Part 9 Ch 1 Sec 4
	H1	Certified lifting appliances for use at harbour conditions and complying with specified National regulations		
	O	Certified lifting appliances for use at Offshore conditions		
	O1	Certified lifting appliances for use at Offshore conditions and complying with specified National regulations		

6.12 Optional Class notation for ships navigating in ice

Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
ICE	E	Ships with ice strengthening for light localized drift ice in mouths of rivers and coastal areas.	All ships	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 2
	C	Ships with basic ice strengthening		
	1C	Ships constructed according to Baltic ice rules. Ice thickness 0.4 m		Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 3
	1B	Ships constructed according to Baltic ice rules. Ice thickness 0.6 m		
ICE	1A	Ships constructed according to Baltic ice rules. Ice thickness 0.8 m	All ships	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 3
	1A*	Ships constructed according to Baltic ice rules. Ice thickness 1.0 m		
	1A*F	Ships constructed according to Baltic ice rules. High powered ships for regular traffic in heavy Baltic ice.		
	05	Ships constructed according to arctic ice rules. Ice thickness 0.5 m, no ramming anticipated		Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 4
	10	Ships constructed according to arctic ice rules. Ice thickness 1.0 m, no ramming anticipated		
	15	Ships constructed according to arctic ice rules. Ice thickness 1.5 m, no ramming anticipated		
	(for maximum draught x.x m)	Designed for a maximum draught x.x metres in ice		For class notation ICE when maximum draught in ice is less than summer load line in fresh water
Icebreaker	Designed for icebreaking as main purpose	All ships	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 4	

Optional class notation for ships navigating in ice (Cont..)				
Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
POLAR	10	Ships constructed according to arctic ice rules with ice thickness 1.0 m, accidental ramming	All ships	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 4
	20	Ships constructed according to arctic ice rules with ice thickness 2.0 m, accidental ramming		
	30	Ships constructed according to arctic ice rules with ice thickness 3.0 m, accidental ramming		
PC	1	Year-round operation in all Polar waters	Ships designed for ice breaking for the purpose of escort and ice management, and which are assigned a polar class notation PC-1 to PC-6, may be given the additional notation Icebreaker	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 8
	2	Year-round operation in moderate multi-year ice conditions		
	3	Year-round operation in second-year ice which may include multi-year ice inclusions		
	4	Year-round operation in thick first-year ice which may include old ice inclusions		
	5	Year-round operation in medium first-year ice which may include old ice inclusions		
	6	Summer/autumn operation in medium first-year ice which may include old ice inclusions		
	7	Summer/autumn operation in thin first-year ice which may include old ice inclusions	All ships	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 8
Winterized	Basic	Operation occasionally in cold climate for short periods	All Ships	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 6
	Cold	Operation in cold climate regularly or for an extended period, though not necessarily in ice-infested waters		
	Polar	Operation in extreme cold climate of the polar regions year-round, in ice-infested waters		

6.13 Optional Class notation related to special equipment and systems

Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
ECA(SOx)		ECA -denotes vessel operate within Emission Control Area. SOx denotes (SOx) regulations	ECA -denotes vessel operate within Emission Control Area. SOx denotes (SOx) regulations	Part 7B Ch19 Sec 1
	ECA(SOx)-A	Vessel designed to only operate on distillate marine fuel	Vessels operating within Emission Control Areas comply with SOx regulations	Part 7B Ch19 Sec 1
	ECA(SOx)-P	Operate in port on distillate marine fuel	For vessels calling EU ports comply with the EU low sulphur directive 2005/33/EC	Part 7B Ch 19 Sec 1
CLEAN-		CLEAN identifies the basic requirements for controlling and limiting operational emissions and discharges	Ships designed, built and operated to give additional protection to environment	Part 7B Ch 19 Sec 1
	CLEAN-DSIGN	Additional requirements for controlling and limiting operational emissions and discharges.	Additional requirements for controlling and limiting operational emissions and discharges.	Part 7B Ch 19 Sec 1
VCS	I	Ships fitted with systems for control of vapour emission from cargo tanks may be given one of the additional class notations	Tanker for Chemicals Tanker for Oil Products Tanker for Oil	Part 7B Ch 20 Sec 1
	II			
	III			
CR	A	Denotes that the vessel complies with the Cyber Resilience(Advanced/Level A) requirements, ensuring protection against cyber incidents for essential ship systems.	All vessels	Part 6, Ch. 9
	B	Denotes that the vessel complies with the Cyber Resilience (Basic/Level B) requirements, providing a baseline level of protection for shipboard computer-based systems.	All Vessels	

Optional Class notation related to special equipment and systems (Cont...)				
Class notation		Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
NAUTIC -	OC	Requirements within bridge design, bridge instrumentation and workstation arrangement	Ocean Going Vessels largely operating in high seas	Part 7B Ch 22 Sec 1
	AW	augmented requirements for bridge configuration, instrumentation and automation	ships largely operating in coastal and narrow waters	Part 7B Ch 22 Sec 1
	OSV	Nautical safety to reduce the risk of failure in bridge function .Requirements to specified bridge system elements	ships largely operating as support vessel for various offshore operations	Part 7B Ch 23 Sec 1
	(ICS)	Network based Integration of Navigation Systems	Nautical safety-Bridge equipment and layout for Ocean Going Vessels	Part 7B Ch 22 Sec 7
	OSV(A)	Fundamental requirements targeting ships operating as service vessels for offshore industry in harsh environment	OSV, Basic requirements for bridge design and instrumentation for safe operation in all waters including areas with harsh operational and environmental conditions such as North Sea	Part 7B Ch 22 Sec 1
	OSV(T)	Basic requirements within Bridge design, instrumentation and location of equipment	Offshore Service Vessels trading in tropical waters	Part 7B Ch 1 Sec 1
LC 1	Vessel installed with a loading instrument software. The Instrument can perform the hull girder loads in still water under any loading condition and compare the results to the allowable limits in intact conditions only.	All Vessels	Part 1 Ch 1 Sec 5 Part 3 Ch 5 Sec 1	
LC 2	Vessel installed with a loading instrument software. The Instrument can perform the hull girder loads in still water under any loading condition and compare the results to the allowable limits both in intact and damaged conditions	All Vessels	Part 1 Ch 1 Sec 5 Part 3 Ch 5 Sec 1	

Optional Class notation related to special equipment and systems (Cont..)			
Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Type 1	<p>Vessel Installed with a loading instrument software.</p> <p>Software calculating intact stability only (for vessels not required to meet a damage stability criterion).</p>	All Vessels	<p>Part 1 Ch 1 Sec 5 Part 8 Ch 1 Sec 3</p>
Type 2	<p>Vessel Installed with a loading instrument software.</p> <p>Software calculating intact stability and checking damage stability on basis of a limit curve (e.g. for vessels applicable to SOLAS Part B-1 damage stability calculations, etc.) or checking all the stability requirements (intact and damage stability) on the basis of a limit curve.</p>	All Vessels	<p>Part 1 Ch 1 Sec 5 Part 8 Ch 1 Sec 3</p>
Type 3	<p>Vessel Installed with a loading instrument software.</p> <p>Software calculating intact stability and damage stability by direct application of pre-programmed damage cases based on the relevant Conventions or Codes for each loading condition (for some tankers etc.).</p>	All Vessels	<p>Part 1 Ch 1 Sec 5 Part 8 Ch 1 Sec 3</p>
Type 4	<p>Vessel Installed with a loading instrument software.</p> <p>Software calculating damage stability associated with an actual loading condition and actual flooding case, using direct application of user defined damage, for the purpose of providing operational information for safe return to port (SRtP).</p>	Passenger Vessels	<p>Part 1 Ch 1 Sec 5 Part 8 Ch 1 Sec 3</p>

6.14 Descriptive Notations

Descriptive notations as agreed by the “Head Office” of INTLREG to signify the special features or limitations of the vessel will be assigned at the request of the owners or as deemed necessary by the Technical Committee.

The Client/Vessel Operator may request INTLREG for assigning a “Descriptive Notation” based on commercial requirements from a charterer, special instructions from authorities to explicitly represent the operations the vessel may carry out or carry a particular cargo. INTLREG is committed to accommodate any such demands within the framework of the International Standards, Class Rules, and any other standards that are equivalent.

The “Head Office” would conduct a thorough examination to identify an equivalent notation prior to issuing "Descriptive Notations" before assigning such notations during the construction of new vessels or during class entry.

Examples of similar situation

- For Service within (specified Route or location)
- For a Particular Purpose (Pleasure, Research, Patrol, Support and Operation)
- Unconventionally Big Equipment (Crane Barge, Floating Crane)
- For the carriage of (a specific cargo)
- Computer Controlled Machinery System
- “Altered (1999)”, “Modified Survey System” (where the vessel has a modified survey system in view of the notation ‘SC’)
- Vessel equipped with (certain features or equipment)
- Vessel designed for (certain types of operations)
- Vessel not to operate beyond (certain Beaufort scale)

List of Common Descriptive Notations

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Accommodation Barge	Vessels designed to accommodate work personnel and crew with a degree of comfort and safety, It is usually fully fitted with equipment to undertake a variety of offshore tasks.	Barges and other support vessels
Air-Cushion Vehicle- Hovercraft	Hovercraft also known as an air-cushion vehicle or ACV is an amphibious craft capable of travelling over land, water, mud, ice, and various other surfaces.	Hovercraft
Alcohol Tanker	Alcohol Tanker are cargo ships constructed or adapted and used for the carriage of alcohol grades in bulk	Chemical Tanker

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Ammonia Tanker	Ammonia Tanker are cargo ships constructed or adapted and used for the carriage of Ammonia in bulk.	Chemical Tanker
Asphalt/Bitumen Tanker	Asphalt and bitumen tankers are specialized vessels designed for the transportation of liquid bitumen at high temperatures.	Tanker
Backhoe Dredger	A backhoe dredger is a type of mechanical dredging equipment. It consists of a hydraulic excavator mounted on a pontoon. It can be deployed on a wide variety of dredging projects.	Dredger
Barge Carrier	Ships designed to carry either barges or containers exclusively, or some variable number of barges and containers simultaneously.	Heavy Lift Flat Top Vessels
Barge Double Hull	Barge hull design and construction method where the bottom and sides of the ship have two complete layers of watertight hull surface: one outer layer forming the normal hull of the ship, and a second inner hull which is some distance inboard, typically by a few feet, which forms a redundant barrier to seawater in case the outer hull is damaged and leaks.	Barge
Bulk/Liquid Carrier	Ships intended for separate carriage of oil and dry cargoes in bulk	Bulk Carrier or Similar to OBO (Oil/Bulk/Ore)
Bunkering Ship	A small tanker fitted with fuel pumps and a crane for hose handling, used for loading fuel oils into ship tanks.	Small Tanker
Cable Layer	Vessel intended for laying cables on the sea bottom	Cable Laying Barge/ Cable Laying Vessel
Cargo Barge	Barges intended to carry cargo only	Barge

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Catamaran	Twin-hulled sailing and powered boat developed primarily for sport and recreation, Passenger, Special Purposes	Pleasure Crafts, Sailing Yachts, Passenger Vessels
Cattle Carrier	Livestock carriers are those ships, which specialise exclusively in the transportation of large numbers of live animals together with their requirements for the voyage.	Livestock Carrier
Cement Carrier	A single-skin or double-skin bulk carrier provided with a cement loading and discharging plant	Bulk Carriers/General Cargo
Chemical/Oil Products Tanker	Ships intended for transport of all types of liquid chemicals and oil in bulk	Tanker for multi-purpose cargoes such as Oil and other chemicals
Chip Carrier	This is a specialized carrier of woodchips, the raw material to make paper. Since woodchips are relatively small in specific gravity, the cargo hold space is extended sideways as far as possible to maximize the capacity, and the ballast space is arranged only on the bottom of the hull. The ship is equipped for cargo handling with belt conveyors and cranes having grab buckets.	General Cargo
CO ₂ Tanker	Ships intended for transport of liquid CO ₂ in bulk	Tanker
Coastal Oil Tanker	Ships intended for transport of oil in bulk only for coastal voyages	Tanker
Commercial Yacht	Commercial yacht is any yacht engaged in trade (YET), commerce, or on charter, and carrying no more than 12 passengers.	Yacht, Pleasure Crafts
Container/Ro-Ro Cargo	Ro/Ro ship designed for regular transport of more than 12 passengers and vehicles.	A combination of General Cargo/ Container/ Vehicle Carrier
Crane Ship	A crane vessel, crane ship, crane barge, or floating crane is a ship with a crane specialized in lifting heavy loads.	Crane Barge/ Vessels fitted with Crane

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Crew & Service Boat	A crew boat, also called , crew transfer vessel, fast support vessel, fast supply vessel or fast intervention supply vessel, is a vessel specialized in the transport of offshore support personnel, deck cargo, and below-deck cargo such as fuel and potable water to and from offshore installations such as oil platforms, drilling rigs, drill and dive ships or wind farms	Service/Support Vessel
Crew Boat	is a vessel specialized in the transport of offshore support personnel	Service/Support Vessel
Crew Utility/Supply Boat/Utility Vessel	A crew boat, also called crew transfer vessel, fast support vessel, fast supply vessel or fast intervention supply vessel, is a vessel specialized in the transport of offshore support personnel, deck cargo, and below-deck cargo such as fuel and potable water to and from offshore installations such as oil platforms, drilling rigs, drill and dive ships or wind farms	Service/Support Vessel
Crude Oil Tanker	Ships intended for transport of crude oil in bulk	Tanker
Cutter Suction Dredger	A cutter suction dredger cuts hard soil into fragments with a rotating cutter head. The material is sucked up by dredge pumps and discharged to a deposit area through pipelines across sea and land.	Dredger
Deck Barge	These barges are designed to carry cargo on deck and differ in size and structural design, depending on their intended use. Deck cargos include pipe, piling, fabricated structures, equipment, rock, palletized material or even horses, cattle, and rocket boosters	Barge

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Deck Barge Non-Propelled	These barges are designed to carry cargo on deck and differ in size and structural design, depending on their intended use. Deck cargos include pipe, piling, fabricated structures, equipment, rock, palletized material or even horses, cattle, and rocket boosters and are non self-propelled.	Barge
Deck Cargo Ship	Deck cargo ship intended to carry deck cargo only	General Cargo
Deck Loading Barge	Barges intended to carry deck cargo only	Barge
Deck Loading Barge, Non-Propelled	Barges intended to carry deck cargo only and are non-self-propelled.	Barge
Dive Support	A diving support vessel is a ship that is used as a floating base for professional diving projects	Diving Support Vessels, DSV-SD, DSV-DD
Double Hull Bunker Barge	Double Hull Bunker barge design and construction method where the bottom and sides of the ship have two complete layers of watertight hull surface: one outer layer forming the normal hull of the ship, and a second inner hull which is some distance inboard, typically by a few feet, which forms a redundant barrier to seawater in case the outer hull is damaged and leaks.	Tanker
Double Hull Oil Tanker	Double Hull oil tanker design and construction method where the bottom and sides of the ship have two complete layers of watertight hull surface: one outer layer forming the normal hull of the ship, and a second inner hull which is some distance inboard, typically by a few feet, which forms a redundant barrier to seawater in case the outer hull is damaged and leaks.	Tanker

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Dredge Barge	It features a barge with an installed dredge system for removing sediment, trash, dead vegetation and other debris from the bottom of ponds, lakes and other bodies of water.	Barge
Dredger Hopper	A trailing suction hopper dredger is a ship that has a full sailing capacity used to maintain navigable waterways, deepening the maritime canals that are threatened to become silted, to construct new land elsewhere or to replace sand eroded by storms or wave action on the beaches. This is made possible by large powerful pumps and engines able to suck sand, clay, silt and gravel.	Hopper Dredger
Drill Rig	The modern drilling rig is a complex piece of machinery designed for a single purpose - to drill oil, gas or geothermal wells	RIG
Drill Ship	A drillship is a merchant vessel designed for use in exploratory offshore drilling of new oil and gas wells or for scientific drilling purposes	RIG
Drilling Support Ship	The Drilling Support Ship is designed for supplying offshore drilling rigs and production platforms with necessary equipment, stores and drilling	Special Type Vessel
Edible Oil Tanker	Ships intended for transport of edible oil in bulk	Chemical Tanker
Engineering Ship	Ships purely designed/used for engineering activities on ocean	Special Type Vessel/ SPS Vessels / Research Vessels
Fish Carrier	A carrier vessel is a type of vessel used to transport fish, supplies, and crew to and from fishing vessels, allowing fishing vessels to stay out at sea for longer periods of time. A carrier vessel can receive catch, or 'tranship', from one or more fishing vessels at sea or in port and then offload the catch at a chosen port or fish processing location.	Fishing Vessel

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Fish Factory Ship	A factory ship, also known as a fish processing vessel, is a large ocean-going vessel with extensive on-board facilities for processing and freezing caught fish or whales. Modern factory ships are automated and enlarged versions of the earlier whalers, and their use for fishing has grown dramatically. Some factory ships are equipped to serve as a mother ship.	Fishing Vessel
Fishing Support Vessel	Fishing support vessels receive the catch of fishing vessels and supply vessels that bring fuel and provisions to fishing vessels.	Fishing Vessel
Fixed Offshore Production Unit	A Mobile Offshore Production Unit is any type of portable structure that can be reused when procuring oil and gas from the seabed.	Platform
Flat Barge	Barge' is a long, flat-bottomed vessel traditionally used to transport goods (and now, also people) through inland waterways	Barge
Flat Top Barge	Flat-top barges are also known as pontoons, flat-deck barges, and deck cargo barges. More sophisticated flat tops have pumping rooms and ballasting systems which allow the trim of the barge and draft to be regulated, for efficient loading and offloading.	Barge
Floating Dock	A floating dock, floating pier or floating jetty is a platform or ramp supported by pontoons. It is usually joined to the shore with a gangway.	Floating Dock
FPSO	A Mobile Offshore Production Unit is any type of portable structure that can be reused when procuring oil and gas from the seabed	Special Type Vessel

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
FSO	A vessel used only to store oil (without processing it) is referred to as a floating storage and offloading (FSO) vessel	Special Type Vessel
Grab Dredger	A grab, or clamshell, dredge lowers, closes, and raises a single bucket by means of flexible cables. In operation the bucket is dropped to the bottom, where it bites because of its weight and the action of the bucket-closing mechanism. A grab dredge can work at virtually unlimited depths.	Dredger
Heavy Load Carrier	A heavy-lift ship is a vessel designed to move very large loads that cannot be handled by normal ships.	Special Type Vessel
High Speed Craft-Passenger	High-speed craft (HSC) is a high-speed water vessel for civilian use, also called a fast craft or fast ferry.	HSC
High Speed Craft - Cargo Vessel	High-speed craft - cargo vessel high-speed water vessel for carrying high priority cargo.	HSC
Hopper Barge	A hopper barge is a type of barge commonly designed to transport commodities like coal, steel, rocks, sand, soil and waste. 'Hopper barge' can also refer to a barge that dumps cargo at sea.	Barge
Hopper Barge Non-Propelled	A hopper barge is a type of barge commonly designed to transport commodities like coal, steel, rocks, sand, soil and waste. 'Hopper barge' can also refer to a barge that dumps cargo at sea.- non self propelled	Barge
Hospital Vessel	A hospital ship is a ship designated for primary function as a floating medical treatment facility or hospital. Most are operated by the military forces	Special Type Vessel/ SPS Vessel /ERRV Vessels

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Ice Breaker	An icebreaker is a special-purpose ship or boat designed to move and navigate through ice-covered waters, and provide safe waterways for other boats	Ice Breaker
Inland Drill Barge	A floating drilling structure consisting of a barge on which the drilling equipment is constructed and only operated in inland waters	Barge
Towing/Pushing	Towing vessel means a commercial vessel engaged in, or intending to engage in, pulling, pushing, or hauling alongside, or any combination of pulling, pushing, or hauling alongside.	Tug
Landing Barge	Landing Barge used to support amphibious operations by carrying tanks, vehicles, cargo, and landing troops directly onto a low slope beach with no docks or piers.	Barge
Landing Craft	Landing craft are small and medium seagoing watercraft, such as boats and barges, used to convey a landing force (infantry and vehicles) from the sea to the shore during an amphibious assault	HSC
Latex Tanker	Latex Tanker are cargo ships constructed or adapted and used for the carriage of latex grades in bulk	Tanker
Live Fish Carrier	The vessel is designed for transport of live fish. The vessel is also intended service the fish farms on delousing operations with fresh water. Easy access to fish tanks. Large hatch cover to fish handling area for easy installment of future equipment for fish handling.	Fishing Vessel
Mining Vessel	As the name suggests, mining ships are specialized ships which are used to perform mining activities at the ocean's floor.	Special Type Vessel

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Modular Jack Up Barge	Jack up barges, also known as jack up rigs, are used as a stable base for the construction and servicing of a variety of overwater structures, including drilling platforms, bridges and wind turbines.	Barge
Molasses Tanker	Molasses Tanker are cargo ships constructed or adapted and used for the carriage of Molasses grades in bulk	Tanker
Mooring Vessel	Vessel used to assist on Mooring vessels is called Mooring vessel.	Mooring Vessel
Motor Hopper	Hopper (dumb) motorised	Barge
Motor Launch	A motor launch (ML) is a small vessel It was designed for harbour defence and submarine chasing or for armed high-speed air-sea rescue.	Service Vessel
Motor Yacht	Yacht / Pleasure Craft / Sailing Yacht	Yacht / Pleasure Craft / Sailing Yacht
Multi-Purpose Vessel	A multi-purpose vessel (MPV) is a seagoing ship that is built for the carriage of a wide range of cargoes. Examples of these cargoes are: wood, steel,	General Cargo Vessel
Non Propelled Cutter Suction Dredger	A cutter suction dredger is a hydraulic dredger that uses centrifugal pumps with a rotating cutter head to loosen, lift and transport dredged material.	Dredger
Non Propeller Drilling Rig Barge	Although Barge rigs are not moored to the sea floor, they are explained in this section. They are floating offshore drilling vessels but it is not self-propelled. The drilling equipment is on the barge. It is generally towed to the location and then has its hull filled with water.	Barge
Other Non-Merchant Ship	Vessels that is not categorized as merchant vessel	Special Type Vessel

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Palletized Cargo Ship	Pallets are flat supports that a palletized cargo ship uses to hold containers and products. These buildings are used for palletising, the process of stacking cargo consignments.	General Cargo Vessel
Patrol Vessel	A patrol boat is a relatively small naval vessel generally designed for coastal defence, border security, or law enforcement	Offshore Support/Service
Pilot Vessel	A pilot boat is a type of boat used to transport maritime pilots between land and the inbound or outbound ships that they are piloting	Pilot Vessel
Platform	An oil platform (also called an oil rig, offshore platform, oil production platform, etc.) is a large structure with facilities to extract and process petroleum	Offshore Support/Service
Pleasure Yacht	Pleasure yachts and recreational boats are pleasure vessels used for personal, family, and sometimes sportsmanlike recreation. Such watercraft are divided into two main categories: motorboats (or motor yachts) and sailboats.	Yacht
Pollution Control Vessel	Pollution control ships are intended to prevent disasters and for emergency support.	Support Vessel
Pontoon - No-Propulsion	A pontoon boat is a flattish boat that relies on floats to remain buoyant, which is not self-propelled	Barge
Power Station Vessel	A power ship (or power ship) is a special purpose ship, on which a power plant is installed to serve as a power generation resource.	Special Type Vessel

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Product Tank Barge	A tank barge is used for transporting bulk liquids, such as diesel fuel and gasoline, chemicals, vegetable oils, and water. Inland tank barges can vary in size	Barge
Product Tanker	A vessel is used for transporting bulk liquids, such as diesel fuel and gasoline, chemicals, vegetable oils, and water	Oil Product Tanker
Production Testing Vessel	A vessel is used for testing bulk liquids, such as diesel fuel and gasoline, chemicals, vegetable oils, and water	Special Type Vessel
Railway Wagon Carrier	A vessel intended to carry Railway wagons of standard dimensions with proper securing arrangements	Special Type Vessel
RC Split Hopper Barge	The split hopper barge delivers the dredged material to the desired place, splits ... Unmanned, opening by radio remote control	Barge
Refrigerated Cargo Ship	A reefer ship is a refrigerated cargo ship typically used to transport perishable cargo, which require temperature-controlled handling, such as fruits, meat ...	Reefer
Research Vessel	A research vessel (RV or R/V) is a ship or boat designed, modified, or equipped to carry out research at sea. Research vessels carry out a number of roles. Some of these roles can be combined into a single vessel but others require a dedicated vessel.	Research Vessel / SPS Vessel
Restricted To Coastal Navigation	Vessel only designated to coastal navigation	Coastal Vessel
Sailing Vessel	Pleasure yachts and recreational boats are pleasure vessels used for personal, family, and sometimes sportsmanlike recreation. Such watercraft are divided into two main categories: motorboats (or motor yachts) and sailboats.	Special Type Vessel / Vessels Fitted with Sails

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Salvage Ship	Rescue and salvage ships (hull classification symbol ARS) are a type of military salvage tug. They are tasked with coming to the aid of stricken vessels.	Special Type Vessel
Sand Carrier	Vessels used only for carried of sand.	General cargo Vessels
Sea Going Tug	Ocean-going tugboats, constructed for handling long-distance tows across open waters, actively embody rugged vessels designed for endurance	Tug
Search And Rescue Ship	Vessels engaged in Search And Rescue	Special Type Vessel
Self Discharging Bulk Carrier	A self-discharger (or self-unloader) is a ship that is able to discharge its cargo using its own gear. The most common discharge method for bulk cargo is to use an excavator that is fitted on a traverse running over the vessel's entire hatch, and that is able to move sideways as well.	Bulk Carrier
Self Elevating Drilling Unit	A jack up rig or a self-elevating unit is a type of mobile platform that consists of a buoyant hull fitted with a number of movable legs, capable of raising	Offshore Support/Service
Self-Erecting Tender Barge	Tender vessels are typically flat bottom barges or semi-submersible, and are Self erecting	Barge
Special Purpose Ship	A mechanically self-propelled ship which, by its function, carries on board more than 12 special personnel, including passengers (ships engaged in research, expeditions and survey; ships for training the marine personnel; whale and fish factory ships not engaged in catching; ships processing other living resources	SPS Vessels
Split Barge	A split hopper barge is a vessel used for installing soil, sand or stones. Powered by two hydraulic cylinders, the bottom of the barge splits like a grab. When sailing, the parts are kept closed by a number of locks.	Barge

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Spud Barge	A spud barge - sometimes called a jack-up barge - is a specialized type of barge commonly used for marine construction operations. The barge is moored by steel shafts or through-deck piling, which are essentially pipes driven right into the soil or sand at the bottom of the water to provide stability.	Barge
Stand By Safety Vessel	Standby rescue vessels ... It is a requirement on most off shore fields to have emergency response and rescue vessels (ERRV) constantly on standby to evacuate	Special Type Vessel
Steel Tender Rig	Tender assisted rigs are an existing type of development drilling, workover or plug and abandonment rig (same "family" as jack up rig, semi-submersible or drillship). However, it is the only design that can operate in both shallow and deep-water	Offshore Support/Service
Stern Trawler	Stern trawlers are powerful vessels that are often built with ramps for hauling heavy catches up the stern onto the working deck. Powered by engines of up to 5,000 horsepower, modern trawlers drag huge nets that must be hauled by rope winches and large net...	Fishing Vessel
Suction Dredger	A trailing suction hopper dredger has large, powerful pumps and engines that enable it to dredge sand, clay, sludge and even gravel from sea or river beds. The vessel stores the dredged material in its own hopper and discharges the leftover water overboard.	Dredger
Supply Boat	A boat that provides assistance to other fishing vessels, such as fuel supply, fish storage, refrigeration or processing, and/or periodic transportation of catches to shore.	Support Vessels, Supply Vessels

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Survey Boat	The purpose of a boat survey is to identify any potential issues with the boat, such as structural problems, water damage, or mechanical issues, and to provide a detailed report of the boat's condition. Boat surveys are often required when buying or selling a boat, or when obtaining insurance coverage.	Special Type Vessel / SPS Vessels
Swamp Barge	A swamp barge is a vessel used for offshore drilling in very shallow water, which is towed out and then rests on the bottom. Swamp barges operate in water that is less than 20ft deep. They can be towed onto location and are then ballasted so that they sit on the bottom.	Barge
Tank Cleaning Ship	Vessel used in supporting cleaning of tanks on vessels	Support Vessels
Training Ship	A ship on which people are taught how to sail and related skills.	Special Type Vessel / SPS Vessels
Trawler	A fishing trawler is a commercial fishing vessel designed to operate fishing trawls. Trawling is a method of fishing that involves actively dragging	Fishing Vessel
Trenching Support	Pipeline Post trenching is a generic term for burial of the pipeline after the pipe has already been installed. ships supporting this kind of support is trench support vessel	Offshore Support/Service Vessels
Utility Vessel	Multi-purpose vessels for the transportation of supplies to and from offshore oil platforms. They can also perform a standby emergency function.	Offshore Support/Service
Utility Vessel Aluminium Hull	Multi-purpose vessels for the transportation of supplies to and from offshore oil platforms. They can also perform a standby emergency function. Made of aluminium hull	Offshore Support/Service
Vegetable Oil Tanker	Ships intended for transport of vegetable oil in bulk	Tanker

Class Notation	Description	Applicable ship types
Waste Disposal Vessel	Vessel designated to transport waste water from vessels and offshore units	Support Vessels
Water Tanker	Vessel intended to carry portable water as cargo for supplying to other vessels or offshore rigs.	Support Vessels
Well Simulation Vessel	A well stimulation vessel mainly provides services for production of wells, injects stimulation substances into wells through the operation of well stimulation installations and equipment to improve the productivity of oil and/or gas and support the offshore engineering production.	Offshore Support/Service
Wine Tanker	Ships intended for transport of wine in bulk	Tanker
Work Barge	A barge used for : carrying out repairs and maintenance to fixed aids to navigation	Barge
Work Boat	A boat used for : carrying out repairs and maintenance to fixed aids to navigation	Support Vessels

7 MODU / FOP Units

7.1 MODU

Class notation	Description	Applicable Rules
Column-stabilized semi-submersible units	Semi-submersible unit is a column-stabilized unit which is afloat when in operating condition and which is kept in the horizontal plane by means of anchors, thrusters or other positioning equipment	MODU Rule Part 1
Mobile offshore drilling units	Mobile offshore drilling unit (MODU) is a vessel capable of engaging in drilling operations for the exploration or for exploitation of resources beneath the seabed such as liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons, Sulphur or salt.	MODU Rule Part 1
Heavy lift units	Mobile Offshore Drilling Unit/ Fixed Offshore Platforms fitted with heavy Lift equipment	MODU Rule Part 1
Pipe laying units	This notation will be assigned to vessels that are primarily engaged in installation of pipelines and are in compliance with class rules	MODU Rule Part 1
Accommodation units and diving support units	This notations will be assigned to non-self-propelled vessels used for accommodation of personnel engaged in offshore work on other vessels, rigs, platforms and diving support	MODU Rule Part 1
Jack-up mobile offshore drilling units	This notation will be assigned to drilling vessels/platforms/barges that are primarily fitted with a self-jack up equipment and are in compliance with class rules	MODU Rule Part 1
Drill ships	This notations will be assigned to Drilling ship with a drilling unit.	MODU Rule Part 1
Twin-hull heavy lift vessels	This notations will be assigned to self-propelled vessels with heavy lift equipment with twin hull.	MODU Rule Part 1
Wind turbine installation vessels	This notations will be assigned to self-propelled vessels designed for wind turbine installations.	MODU Rule Part 1
Tender barge	This notations will be assigned to flat bottom barges which are semi-submersible	MODU Rule Part 1

7.2 FOP

Class notation	Description	Applicable Rules
Column-stabilized semi-submersible floating production units (FPU)	This notations will be assigned to column-stabilized semi-submersible floating production unit are in compliance with class rules	MODU Rule Part 1
Self-elevating (jack-up) production units	This notations will be assigned to FPU which are self-elevating (jack up) production unit are in compliance with class rules	MODU Rule Part 1
Jack up accommodation	This notations will be assigned to nonself-propelled barges used for accommodation of personnel which have self-elevating equipment fitted	MODU Rule Part 1
Crude oil floating production, storage and offloading ship and barge type units	This notations will be assigned to self-propelled crude oil floating production, storage and offloading ship and barge type unit (FPSO).	MODU Rule Part 1
Crude oil floating storage and offloading ship and barge type units	This notations will be assigned to self-propelled crude oil floating, storage and offloading ship and barge type unit(FSO).	MODU Rule Part 1
Liquefied gas floating production and storage ship and barge type units	This notations will be assigned to self-propelled liquefied gas floating production, storage and offloading ship and barge type unit (FLNG).	MODU Rule Part 1
Liquefied gas floating storage ship and barge type units	This notations will be assigned to self-propelled liquefied gas floating production, storage and offloading ship and barge type unit (FLNG).	MODU Rule Part 1
Tension leg units	This notations will be assigned to Tension leg platform (TLP) unit having considerable surplus buoyancy under operating conditions, which is kept at a drilling location/recovery site with tensioned anchor ties fixed on the seabed.	MODU Rule Part 1
Deep draught caisson units	This notations will be assigned to deep draft platforms on a solid metal foundation	MODU Rule Part 1
Buoys	Buoys for offshore assistance	MODU Rule Part 1
Floating offshore sea-water desalination units	This notations will be assigned to vessels built primarily as Floating offshore sea-water desalination units	MODU Rule Part 1

7.3 Descriptive Notations

Refer Section 6.14 along with the below-mentioned table:

Class notation	Description	Applicable Rules
MODU self-elevating;	Denotes that the MODU is fitted with a self-elevating equipment	MODU Rule Part 1
MODU semi-submersible;	Denotes that the MODU is a semi-submersible type.	MODU Rule Part 1
MODU submersible;	Denotes that the MODU is a submersible type.	MODU Rule Part 1
MODU tension leg;	Denotes that the MODU is having considerable surplus buoyancy under operating conditions, which is kept at a drilling location/recovery site with tensioned anchor ties fixed on the seabed	MODU Rule Part 1
Drilling Ship;	Denotes that the vessel is a having capacity as drilling vessel	MODU Rule Part 1
Drilling Barge;	Denotes that the barge is non- self propelled and is a having capacity as drilling barge.	MODU Rule Part 1
FOP Gravity;	Gravity FOP is a construction whose stability on the seabed is mainly ensured due to its deadweight and the weight of ballast taken in.	MODU Rule Part 1
FOP Pile;	Pile FOP (pile-supported fixed offshore platform) is a construction whose stability on the seabed is mainly ensured due to piles driven in the seabed	MODU Rule Part 1
FOP Mast;	Mast FOP is a deep-water fixed offshore platform whose stability is ensured either by a relevant volume of flotation	MODU Rule Part 1
Ice-Resistant	Ice resistance is a capability of a unit to withstand the ice load.	MODU Rule Part 1

8 Inland Vessels

8.1 General

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Barge	Barge or pontoons without self-propulsion for their service area	Barges or pontoons	INLAND Rules Part 1
Cargo vessel	Arranged for lift on/lift off cargo handling and intended for carriage of general dry cargoes	General Cargo Carriers	INLAND Rules Part 1
Container vessel	General Dry Cargo Carriers	Container carriers	INLAND Rules Part 1
Dredger ¹	Vessels designed for dredging operations	Dredgers	INLAND Rules Part 1
Hopper barge	Barge with hopper arrangement for storage	Barge	INLAND Rules Part 1
Hopper dredger ¹	Dredger with hopper arrangement	Dredger	INLAND Rules Part 1
Launch	Watercraft typically used for transporting people, goods, or equipment between a larger vessel or shore and other locations	Launch	INLAND Rules Part 1
Passenger vessel	Ship designed primarily for carriage of more than 12 passengers	Ship designed primarily for carriage of more than 12 passengers	INLAND Rules Part 1
Pontoon ²	Pontoon is a flat-bottomed boat or floating structure, typically consisting of two or more buoyant cylindrical tubes or "pontoons" that provide buoyancy and stability	Barge	INLAND Rules Part 1
Pushed barge	A barge without self propulsion	Barge	INLAND Rules Part 1
Pusher	Denotes for a Tug/Craft designed for pushing barges	Tug	INLAND Rules Part 1
Restaurant ship	Denotes for Vessel built as floating Restaurant non self propelled	Restaurant ship	INLAND Rules Part 1
Ro-Ro vessel	This notation will be assigned to vessels intended for carriage of passengers, vehicles and cargo in pallet form or in containers and loaded/unloaded by wheeled vehicles	General Cargo Carriers	INLAND Rules Part 1

Type and service Notations (Cont..)			
Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Special service ³	This notation will be assigned to vessels that comply with the requirements	Ship Specially designed or to be operate for a particular purpose	INLAND Rules Part 1
Tanker	Ships intended for transport of oil in bulk	Oil carriers	INLAND Rules Part 1
Tug	Specially intended for towing	Tugs	INLAND Rules Part 1

¹ This Notation may be completed by the type of the dredger, e.g. Hopper suction dredger.

² This Notation may be completed by the type of installations on deck of the pontoon, e.g. Pontoon/Crane.

³ This Notation may be completed by the type of vessel, e.g. Floating dock.

8.2 Notations for vessels carrying passengers

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Hotel ship	Hotel ship are vessel which serves as a Hotel or hostel.	Hotel ship	INLAND Rules Part 1
Excursion boat	Excursion boats are vessel intended for short voyages	Passenger vessel with less than 12 members carriage	INLAND Rules Part 1

8.3 Notations for vessels carrying liquids and gaseous cargoes in bulk

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Ferry	This notation will be assigned to ferries intended for carriage of passengers, vehicles and cargo in pallet form or in containers and loaded/unloaded by wheeled vehicles	Ferry	INLAND Rules Part 1
Fire	Denotes that the ship is equipped for continuous fighting of large fires and for cooling of structures on fire including means for self protection of the vessel	General vessels	INLAND Rules Part 1

8.4 Descriptive Notations

Refer Section 6.14

9 FRP Vessels

9.1 General

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Passenger	Ship designed primarily for carriage of more than 12 passengers	Passenger ships	FRP Rules Part 1
Cargo	Vessel intended for carriage of general dry cargoes	Dry Cargo Carriers	FRP Rules Part 1
Supply	Vessel intended for supply of general cargoes within limited sailing areas	Cargo Vessels	FRP Rules Part 1
Workboat	Work boats are designed to perform specific tasks such as towing, pushing barges, transporting personnel or equipment, conducting surveys, assisting with construction projects, servicing offshore installations, and more.	Work Boat	FRP Rules Part 1
Pilot	Pilot boats is a specialized type of vessel used to transport maritime pilots to and from large ships as they navigate through ports, harbours, and other confined or challenging waterways.	Pilot Boat	FRP Rules Part 1
Patrol	A patrol boat is a type of naval vessel used for patrolling. Patrol boats are typically smaller and more manoeuvrable than larger naval vessels, allowing them to operate in coastal waters, rivers, and other shallow or confined areas where larger ships may have difficulty manoeuvring	Patrol Vessels	FRP Rules Part 1
Rescue	This is a specialized type of vessel designed and equipped for conducting search and rescue (SAR) operations in maritime environments.	Rescue Vessels	FRP Rules Part 1

9.2 Descriptive Notations

Refer Section 6.14

10 HC-LC-NAVAL Vessels

10.1 General

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
HSC	These are vessels designed to travel at high speeds over water, typically exceeding conventional vessels' speed capabilities. High-speed craft encompass a wide range of waterborne vehicles, including hydrofoils, hovercraft, catamarans, and fast ferries, among others.	Passenger Crafts and Non-Passenger Crafts complying with the applicable requirements of HSC Code 2000	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
HSLC	Defined for High Speed Light Craft with less than 500GT capacity	Passenger Crafts and Non-Passenger Crafts complying with the applicable requirements of HSC Code 2000	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
LC	Defined as low Speed craft as per Class Rules.	Light Crafts complying with the applicable requirements of HSC Code 2000	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
Naval Craft	This notation is to be assigned to a naval vessel with ratio vv/LL not less than 2.36 that is intended to operate in the littoral environment, but is capable of open ocean voyages with restrictions on significant wave height of 4.0 m for the Operational Design Condition and 6 m for the Survival Design Condition. Naval Craft are limited to a maximum voyage of 300 miles from a safe harbour when operating in the Winter Seasonal Zones as indicated in Annex II of the International Conference on Load Lines, 1966. When operating on an open ocean voyage, craft are to avoid tropical cyclones and other severe weather events	Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1

Notations for other ship types (Cont..)			
Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
Coastal Naval Craft	Vessels intended to operate on a coastal voyage and limited to a maximum distance from safe harbour of 300 miles and a maximum voyage of 150 miles from a safe harbour when operating in the Winter Seasonal Zones	Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
Riverine Naval Craft	Vessels intended to operate in rivers, harbours, and coast lines and limited to a maximum distance from safe harbour of 50 miles	Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
Passenger Craft	This notation is to be assigned to craft designed and specifically fitted for the carriage of passengers and built to the applicable requirements of this section and other relevant sections of the Rules. In addition, the craft is to have a Safety Certificate for High-Speed Craft from the Administration of registry or its agent evidencing the craft compliance with the requirements of the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft (IMO HSC Code 2000)	Passenger Crafts	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
Non-Passenger Craft	This notation is to be assigned Cargo Vessels/ Support Vessels built to the applicable requirements of this section and other relevant sections of the Rules	All cargo vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1



10.2 Notations relating to Machinery Systems Capabilities

Class notation	Description	Applicable ship types	Applicable Rules
HELDECK	Assigned to vessels complying with Part 6, Ch 2, Section 2.7 of INTLREG Rules for Classification of HSC/LC/Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
FIRE FIGHTER	Assigned to vessels complying with Part 6, Ch 1, Section 1.1.1 of INTLREG Rules for Classification of HSC/LC/Naval Crafts	HSC/LC/Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
EVAC	Assigned to vessels complying with Part 6, Ch 2, Section 3 of INTLREG Rules for Classification of HSC/LC/Naval Crafts	HSC/LC/Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
EMC	Assigned to vessels complying with Part 7 of INTLREG Rules for Classification of HSC/LC/Naval Crafts	HSC/LC/Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
SAM	Assigned to vessels complying with Part 8 of INTLREG Rules for Classification of HSC/LC/Naval Crafts	HSC/LC/Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1
RADHAZ	Assigned to vessels complying with Part 9 of INTLREG Rules for Classification of HSC/LC/Naval Crafts	HSC/LC/Naval Vessels	HSC/LC/NAVAL Vessel Rules Part 1

10.3 Descriptive Notations

Refer Section 6.14

11 Wooden Vessels

11.1 General

Wooden Vessels shall be assigned with appropriate class notations indicating various features and/or restrictions based on any published rules.

Vessels with hulls constructed with wooden material shall be assigned with an additional notation "Wooden Hull" if constructed with "INTLREG Rules for Classification of Wooden Vessels".

11.2 Descriptive Notations

Refer Section 6.14