A SHIPOWNERS GUIDE

Polar Safety

Specifying life-saving solutions under the Polar Code
As a result of this work, the new Polar Code came into force on 1 January 2017, featuring several mandatory goal-based requirements in extension to existing SOLAS, STCW and MARPOL conventions. In the years to come, yards, owners and operators have their work cut out to secure compliance.

About this guide

From the very first draft, VIKING Rules and Regulations experts have made a significant contribution to the development of the Polar Code. As a global leader in maritime safety, we’re dedicated to raise the transparency of the Code, making it as simple as possible for everyone to remain safe and compliant.

The Polar Code consists of an introduction (general mandatory provisions) along with Parts I (safety) and II (pollution prevention).

This guide exclusively addresses Part I, which contains mandatory provisions and recommendations on safety measures.

The Polar Code

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Deciphering the **Polar Code**

The Polar Code acknowledges that Polar water operation may impose additional demands on ships, systems and operations beyond existing SOLAS requirements.

**QUESTION:** What are the special safety risks in Polar waters?

**ANSWER:**
- Ice and ice accretion
- Severe weather conditions
- Low temperature
- Extended periods of darkness or daylight
- High latitude
- Remoteness (limited nearby SAR resources)
- Lack of ship crew experience in Polar operations
- Lack of suitable emergency equipment

**QUESTION:** How do the Polar Code address these risks?

**ANSWER:** Polar Code applies a risk-based approach, adopting a holistic method in reducing identified risks. It differs from existing IMO regulations by using a goal based structure and standards.

This means less focus on prescriptive regulations and more on achieving goals (reducing risks) supported by related functional requirements. This allows standards to improve and progress as best-practice evolves.

**QUESTION:** How do goal based standards work?

**ANSWER:** Goal based standards consist of at least one goal, functional requirements associated with that goal, and verification of conformity that rules and regulations meet the functional requirements. Compliance is achieved through approval by a relevant flag state or classification society that a ship design and safety arrangements meet class requirements or other standards which may offer an equivalent level of safety.

Individual suppliers (VIKING included) cannot self-sufficiently approve specific equipment as Polar Code compliant, but rather recommend and supply solutions based on extensive experience.

**QUESTION:** Who must comply?

**ANSWER:** The Polar Code is mandatory for all cargo ships larger than 500 tonnes and all passenger vessels carrying more than 12 passengers operating on international or domestic voyages within the IMO-defined boundaries of the Arctic and Antarctica - regardless of season and temperature.

**QUESTION:** How are Polar waters defined?

**ANSWER:** Polar waters cover the areas north of 60°N and south of 60°S although there are slight deviations for Arctic waters intended to include the entire southern exposure of Greenland. Areas that are ice free throughout the entire year are not included (e.g. Iceland, Norway and the Kola Peninsula (figures 1 and 2).

**QUESTION:** What is the deadline for compliance?

**ANSWER:** Compliance is mandatory for all new vessels built after January 1 2017 and for all vessels regardless of year built at the first certificate renewal inspection after January 1 2018. All ships must comply no later than January 1 2023.

**QUESTION:** Who is responsible for compliance?

**ANSWER:** Responsibility for compliance with the regulations, functional requirements and eventually the goals of the Code rests with the shipowner (existing vessels) and shipyard (new vessels).

**QUESTION:** Where to turn for assistance?

**ANSWER:** Many established marine classification societies offer resources, expertise and guidance to help shipowners achieve compliance with the Polar Code.
Important considerations for Polar shipowners

**QUESTION:** When it comes to Polar safety, what should shipowners consider first?

**ANSWER:** The main thresholds for regulations that may influence the operational risk assessment (and compliance) are based on these conditions:

- Vessels intended to operate in ice
- Vessels intended to operate in low air temperatures
- Vessels intended to operate in areas exposed to ice accretion

**QUESTION:** What’s important when it comes to ice?

**ANSWER:** Several requirements of the Code are only applicable for vessels that are ice strengthened or intended to operate in ice. When it comes to safety and life-saving equipment, consideration should be given to:

- Protection of life-saving installations from ice ingestions from sea water (ice accretion)
- Means for safe evacuation in ice-covered waters
- Special training for crew

**QUESTION:** What’s important when it comes to operating in low temperatures?

**ANSWER:** Recognizing the additional risks to materials, equipment, and human performance when operating in low temperatures, the Polar Code is the first IMO instrument to introduce an actual “design temperature” concept - the Polar Service Temperature. The Polar Service Temperature (PST) definition introduced in the Code is a harmonized approach that will help standardize temperature requirements (more information overleaf).

**QUESTION:** What is the Polar Service Temperature and how is it calculated?

**ANSWER:** Polar Service Temperature (PST) is a new term introduced by the Polar Code. The PST is referenced when specifying demands for equipment and systems. Calculation of the PST is based on the Mean Daily Low Temperature (MDLT) for the intended area and season of operation. The MDLT is a statistical mean of daily low temperatures for each day of the year. Ships that operate where the lowest MDLT is below -10°C must specify the PST set at least 10°C below the lowest MDLT.

**QUESTION:** What are the implications of the PST for life-saving appliances?

**ANSWER:** The PST is referenced by several regulations in the Polar Code. When it comes to safety and life-saving equipment, notable examples include:

- Survival systems and equipment shall be fully operational at the PST
- Materials used for ship structures, exposed machinery, electrical installations, and fire safety systems shall be suitable for operation at the PST
- Fire safety systems and appliances shall be available/refective at the PST

**Figure 3:** Setting an appropriate PST based on available data

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<th>FEB</th>
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Polar Service Temperature

PST = Lowest MDLT - 10°C

Calculating the PST
What does the Polar Code mean for ship safety?

The Polar Code states regulations for lifesaving appliances above and beyond the minimum requirements of SOLAS and the LSA Code. It follows a logical order beginning with escape, then evacuation, and ultimately survival.

**QUESTION:** What does the Code say about escape?

**ANSWER:** Escape routes, survival craft and their launching appliances must remain accessible and safe, taking ice and snow accretion into consideration.

**QUESTION:** What's required for Polar evacuation?

**ANSWER:** First, the survival craft must provide the crew with a means of safely evacuating the vessel, considering typical hazards of the Polar regions (page 4). The key components of a safe evacuation rely on the effective mustering and boarding the escape craft.

The crew and passengers should be protected from the elements and the craft large enough for persons with protective clothing and survival kits.

**QUESTION:** What is required when it comes to survival?

**ANSWER:** The Code only permits the use of partially or totally enclosed survival craft. Personal thermal protection devices (such as thermal protective aids, anti-exposure and immersion suits) must be provided for everyone on board and take into consideration immersion into frigid waters.

Importantly, appropriate survival resources must be provided to support survival on land, water or ice for the maximum expected time of rescue (at least five days).
Expedition cruise activity in Polar regions has increased massively in the recent years. The advent of the Polar Code is a safety milestone for operators sailing in Arctic and Antarctic waters. It means that for any operator, experienced or new, there is a clear outline of the hazards and risks that need to be considered and mitigated.

While experienced operators may need to review, adapt and formalise current procedures, newcomers face a more challenging journey towards compliance.

Undoubtedly, Code requirements such as those for equipment supporting five-day survival, ice-proof evacuation solutions, let alone the availability of immersion suits for everyone on board vessels carrying hundreds or thousands of people, remain steep challenges to be managed.

Each year tens of thousands of tourists visit the areas covered by the Polar Code, and as these regions become ever more accessible, these figures are expected to just keep growing.

When it comes to safety - think VIKING

VIKING has decades of experience in passenger ship safety. Our solutions protect the crew and passengers on board the smallest ferries as well as world’s largest cruise ships. We stand ready to assist with good advice and tested solutions to address any Polar safety challenge.

VIKING SOLUTIONS:
- Safety equipment and servicing agreements
- Marine evacuation systems
- Lifeboats, hooks and davits
- Personal protective equipment
- Life-saving appliances and marine firefighting
Specifying life-saving solutions under the Polar Code

Liferrafts, lifeboats and MES
The Code only permits the use of enclosed survival craft. VIKING SOLUTIONS was the first to offer dedicated Polar liferafts operational down to minus 50 degrees celcius. See page 14.

While not addressed individually by the Polar Code, Marine Evacuation Systems (MES) must be operable at the PST, be protected from ice and use enclosed survival craft. VIKING has long supplied MES solutions for vessels and offshore installations in cold and icy regions, some of them operating under tough RMRS regulations. See page 18.

Marine fire equipment
All equipment relevant to firefighting must remain accessible and operable at all times. It should not be incapacitated by cold temperatures or obstructed by ice and snow. VIKING SOLUTIONS supplies a complete range of marine firefighting equipment along with heated storage solutions for mitigating ice related risks. See page 20.

Survival kits and lifesaving appliances
To support the requirement for minimum 5 days survival upon escape and evacuation, the Polar Code mandates the carriage of group (GSK) and personal (PSK) survival kits based on the number of people on board. VIKING SOLUTIONS offers an exhaustive range of lifesaving appliances. PSK and GSK packages can be specified as standard package solutions or fully customized in accordance with Code and client requirements. See page 22.

Protective clothing
The Polar Code states that adequate thermal clothing must be provided for all persons on board. Additionally, an insulated immersion suit or thermal protective aid must be provided. VIKING SOLUTIONS strongly recommends the use of immersion suits when operating in Polar regions. For cargo vessels, the use of such suits is already a mandatory requirement. We have the most extensive range of SOLAS approved immersion and anti-exposure suits in the industry. Our PS5002 Polar immersion suit is widely used by cold-water shipping operators today. See page 24.
VIKING patented 
Polar liferafts

For safe escape and evacuation in Polar regions, VIKING recommends our patented Polar liferafts.

Based on VIKING quality standard SOLAS liferafts, Polar liferafts are packed in special containers with built-in heating.

Available in sizes from 6-35 persons, these they are designed and tested to withstand extremely harsh conditions and function at a PST as low as -50°C.

A Polar liferaft package typically consists of liferafts along with specially selected cradles, relays, cables and boxes suited for Polar conditions.

The emergency pack contains extra rations of food and water in order to comply with Code requirements for five-day survival, additional rations and equipment is to be carried on board in group and personal survival kits.

See page 22.

Patents include: DK Patent No. 17671681 and CN Patent No. 101795934B.

POLAR CODE - LIFERAFTS

Heated containers

Our special Polar container is equipped with internal heating mats that serve the dual purpose of keeping the liferaft as well as the container ice-free, ensuring that the system is always ready for deployment.

When the temperature drops below 5°C, a thermal control box activates the heating mats. For extra safety, the control box can be connected to the ship’s alarm system. When the temperature outside the liferaft rises above approx. 5°C, the control box automatically deactivates the heating to save power.

“Field tested at SARex I+II and used by cold water shipping operators worldwide”
Thermal control box

Thermal control box in corrosion resistant GRP.

The liferaft heating mats are attached to a specially designed thermal control box holding a separate RMRS type approval. The box is installed near the liferafts and keeps the power supply safe. Each box supports 1-2 liferaft units, is equipped with a temperature controlled relay, set to turn off automatically when the air temperature rises above +5°C.

The hydrostatic release unit (HRU) is protected by a special heating box monitored by a ‘HRU heat guard’ function in the control box.

The box also features an independent circuit for detecting and reporting functional errors such as short/open circuits and operating failure.

All cables, boxes and connectors are waterproof and IP67 certified.

The control box contains:
- Temperature control relay
- Auxiliary relay
- Circuit breaker relay
- Power disconnector
- Anti-condense heating element
- Terminal block
- HRU heat guard
- Independent error detection circuit

Liferaft deployment in a Polar environment

VIKING Polar liferafts come in a throw overboard and a davit launched version. Taking into regard the extremely low water temperatures and general climatic conditions present in Polar areas, VIKING recommends davit launched liferafts for use in Polar Code regulated areas, as these provide for ‘dry shod’ evacuation.

Davit launched liferafts are inflated and boarded at deck level, then launched to sea level or directly onto ice.

Liferaft content

VIKING Polar liferafts are equipped with SOLAS required equipment and rations + 30%. This is assumed to last for 3 days survival.

Additional water, food and equipment to support survival for the 5 days required in the Polar Code must be carried in a PSK and GSK.

VIKING RECOMMENDS:
Due to additional Polar equipment (GSK and PSK) requirements, it is strongly recommended to downgrade the number of persons per liferaft.

Global service network

Several of our 260 global servicing stations offers service for VIKING Polar Liferafts.
**Marine evacuation systems**

With more than 1300 systems currently in operation worldwide, VIKING is the global leader in chute and slide based Marine Evacuation Systems. MES became part of our range in 1984 and we’ve supplied solutions to vessels operating in freezing conditions ever since.

**The next generation in fully enclosed, dry-shod, low maintenance MES solutions, the VIKING VEC Plus™ enables passengers and crew to disembark quickly and safely in the event of an emergency.**

The essence of the VEC Plus™ system is simplicity and smart thinking - reducing technical risks and extending asset life.

The system provides substantial cost benefits provided by a combination of easy accessibility, reduced complexity and extended service intervals.

**VIKING VEC PLUS™**

**A heritage carved in ice**

Founded in Denmark and with the likes of Greenland and Iceland as our “local markets”, VIKING has always been well positioned as a supplier of safety solutions to cold water shipping operators.

Today, our MES solutions are trusted by many Nordic cruise and ferry operators that navigate freezing waters on a daily basis. We have also supplied advanced ‘means of rescue’ type MES for Russian icebreakers - all fully tested and approved according to strict Russian Winterization Code standards under the RMRS. Last but not least, we supply dedicated mass evacuation systems for offshore rigs and platforms operating in harsh Polar regions.

**Polar MES solutions**

The VIKING range of MES solutions is constantly evolving to match the latest safety requirements, including the Polar Code. We’re currently testing a series of dedicated Polar MES solutions based on our VEC Plus™ concept.

Contact VIKING for more information
QUESTION: What are the risks related to fire safety when operating in a Polar environment?

ANSWER: Safety critical firefighting systems and equipment are in many aspects susceptible to Polar hazards. Ice accretion can hinder access to controls such as valve handles or control panels; water can freeze inside exposed piping; fire extinguishers and hoses can freeze and become ineffective; and crew assigned to firefighting teams could be wearing bulky cold weather clothing, affecting their ability to use equipment.

The Code mandates that systems and materials for firefighting remain accessible and functional at all times. Effectively, this means they should not be incapacitated by means of freezing above the PST, or buried under ice or snow, obstructing accessibility in an emergency.

Compliance can be demonstrated by design features or operational mitigation measures (including storage in heated areas and special compartments).

Firefighting

VIKING offers a complete range of highly efficient fire extinguishers and accessories for any type of fire. We also supply a wide portfolio of fire hoses, branch pipes, foam application, couplings, adaptors, breathing apparatus and EEBDs.

Heated cabinets

VIKING supplies a full range of heated cabinets to keep your immersion, fire, work suits, life jackets and other critical safety and firefighting equipment from freezing or accumulating ice. Our heated cabinets are ATEX approved.

Fire suits

VIKING manufactures everything from top of the line combined immersion and fire suits, to traditional marine fire suits according to both EN469 (SOLAS, FSC) and NFPA (USCG) standards. We also supply complete marine firefighter safety packages and accessories.
To accommodate the requirement for minimum 5 days survival upon escape and evacuation, the Polar Code mandates the carriage of personal and group survival kits for 110% of the persons onboard, with stowage as close as possible to muster and embarkation stations.

**Polar survival kits**

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**VIKING solutions**

Based on the guidance and suggestions listed in the Code, VIKING has put together two competitive packages of high-quality products conveniently bundled in practical waterproof grab (PSK) and carrying (GSK) bags. Since we offer an exhaustive range of life-saving appliances, any custom requirement for equipment and survival kit content can be accommodated upon request.
Polar immersion suits

The Polar Code mandates thermal protection to be available for all passengers and crew members aboard. VIKING recommends the use of insulated immersion suits over, e.g., thermal protective aids.

While many of the options available on the market today would accommodate this basic requirement, the goal-based structure of the Polar Code means that actual suit specifications must also take into account, e.g., the requirement for minimum 5 days of survival and the risk of immersion in freezing water.

This means that the immersion suits specified for Polar use would have to be of a high standard, both when it comes to quality, functionality and thermal protection.

Specifying immersion suits

VIKING offers protective immersion suits for all requirements, standards and climatic conditions. For Polar use, we recommend our top-of-the-line PS5002 Polar immersion suit made with PU coated Nylon and multi-layer technology. The VIKING PS5002 is widely used by cold-water vessel operators today.

The PS5002 has double the insulation of a standard suit. Other key features include easy donning and integrated buoyancy. The latter eliminates the extra donning complexity, storage space requirements and reduced comfort associated with the use of a separate lifejacket.

VIKING PS5002 Polar immersion suit

- Tested to -62 degrees for storage and donning
- 6-hour SOLAS approved multi-layer system
- Built-in buoyancy foam (use without lifejacket)
- Extra thermal insulating liner
- Interior braces for adjustable sizing
- Detachable gloves for easy donning and handling of e.g., emergency equipment and rations.
- Lifting becket, buddy line and emergency light

Integrated buoyancy. No need for a separate lifejacket
VIKING PS4190/91
Anti-exposure, work and immersion suit

Another excellent suit option for Polar applications is the new VIKING PS4190/91 anti-exposure and immersion suit that offers superior protection, comfort and freedom of movement under extreme maritime conditions.

A suit for all seasons
- Designed and crafted for tough work applications
- Protects against hypothermia and heat stress
- Fitted and ergonomically enhanced. Waterproof and breathable GORE-TEX® NARVIK™ with stretchy fabric panels
- Knees reinforced with DuPont™ Kevlar®
- Available with or without fully integrated inflatable buoyancy
- Gloves, hood and attached steel-reinforced safety boots
- Lifting becket, buddy line, emergency light and whistle
- Host of design extras, such as print on back, patches etc.

Excellent choice for boat, MES and SAR crews

Tested for Polar performance
Our field experience has shown that 5 days survival under harsh Polar conditions place extreme demands on both human and survival equipment performance. Therefore, make sure to specify high quality products with a proven track record.

VIKING immersion and anti-exposure suits are tested to perform in a Polar environment:
- Thermal Storage and donning test at -42°C (VIKING PS5002)
- Field and in water testing: SARex I and II in Svalbard

Excellent ergonomics and ventilation. Fully integrated buoyancy.
We've got the power to simplify safety

For Polar shipping operators and any other shipowner who wants compliant, streamlined, and reduced-risk onboard safety, VIKING is the only safety equipment and servicing supplier that provide all the elements of a future-proof strategy.

A VIKING Shipowner Agreement offers everything you need to say goodbye to fluctuating servicing costs and unwelcome surprises forever. It’s a uniquely customizable concept that covers almost all products and brands in a variety of predictable, fixed-price structures.

VIKING LIFE-SAVING EQUIPMENT
Protecting people and business

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