

Code Name: **Norgrain 89**

RECOMMENDED BY  
THE BALTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARITIME COUNCIL (BIMCO)  
THE FEDERATION OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF SHIP BROKERS AND  
AGENTS (FONASBA)  
AMENDED MAY 1989

# NORTH AMERICAN GRAIN CHARTERPARTY 1973

ISSUED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF SHIP BROKERS AND AGENTS (U.S.A.) INC.

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Owners IT IS THIS DAY MUTUALLY AGREED, between  
 Note: Delete as Owners  
 appropriate Disponent Owners } of the  
 Time-chartered Owners }  
 Chartered Owners } Self/Non Self Trimming Bulk Carrier  
 SS Tween Decker Call Sign  
 M.V. Tanker

Description of Vessel Built at of  
 deadweight all told, or thereabouts, and with a grain cubic capacity available for cargo of tons of 2,240 lbs.  
 self-bleeding wing spaces) cubic feet (including  
 cubic feet in

Classification Classed in now

Note: Insert Vessel's Itinerary

Charterers and of Charterers.

Loading Port(s) 1. that the said vessel, being tight, staunch strong and in every way fit for the voyage, shall with all convenient speed proceed to

Description of Cargo at always afloat, a full and complete\* part\* cargo in bulk of safe loading berth(s) in Charterers' option. and there load

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at Charterers' option tons of  $\frac{2,240 \text{ lbs.}^*}{1,000 \text{ kilos.}^*}$  % more or less, quantity at Owners' option.

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2. Owners are to give Charterers (or their Agents) (telegraphic address " )  
15 and 7 days notice of vessel's expected readiness to load date, and approximate quantity of cargo required with the 15 days' notice, such quantity to be based on a cargo of Heavy Grain, unless the cargo composition has been declared or indicated.

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3. The Charterers are to be kept continuously advised by telegram/telex of any alteration in vessel's readiness to load date.  
Master to apply to (telegraphic address " )  
for first or sole loading port orders 144 hours before vessel's expected readiness to load date but not sooner than 144 hours before the laydays in Clause 4 and Charterers or their Agents are to give orders for first or sole loading port within 72 hours of receipt of Master's application, unless given earlier.

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Orders for second port of loading, if used, to be given to the Master not later than

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Master is to give Charterers (or their Agents) 72 and 12 hours notice of vessel's estimated time of arrival at first or sole loading port together with vessel's estimated readiness to load date.

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3. Vessel is to load under inspection of National Cargo Bureau, Inc in U.S.A. ports or of the Port Warden in Canadian ports. Vessel is also to load under inspection of a Grain Inspector licensed/authorized by the United States Department of Agriculture pursuant to the U.S. Grain Standards Act and/or of a Grain Inspector employed by the Canada Department of Agriculture as required by the appropriate authorities.

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If vessel loads at other than U.S. or Canadian ports, she is to load under inspection of such national and/or regulatory bodies as may be required.

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Vessel is to comply with the rules of such authorities, and shall load cargo not exceeding what she can reasonably stow and carry over and above her Cabin, Tackle, Apparel, Provisions, Fuel, Furniture and Water. Cost of such inspections shall be borne by Owners.

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4. Laytime for loading, if required by Charterers, not to commence before 0800 on the

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Should the vessel's notice of readiness not be tendered and accepted as per Clause 18 before 1200 on the day of

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the Charterers have the option of cancelling this Charterparty any time thereafter, but not later than one hour after the tender of notice of readiness as per Clause 18.

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5. On being so loaded, the vessel shall proceed to

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\*Delete as appropriate.

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as ordered by Charterers/Receivers\*, and deliver the cargo, according to Bills of Lading at safe discharging berths in Charterers' option, vessel being always afloat, on being\*/having been\* paid freight as per Clauses 8 and 9.

Discharging Port Orders Master to apply by radio to (telegraphic address") and they are to give first or sole discharging port orders by radio within 48 hours of receipt of Master's application unless given earlier. If Master's application is received on a Saturday, the time allowed shall be 52 hours instead of 48 hours.

Orders for second and/or third port(s) of discharge are to be given to the Master not later than vessel's arrival at first or subsequent port.

Master to radio Charterers/Receivers (or their Agents) 72 and 24 hours notice of vessel's estimated time of arrival at first or sole discharging port. Charterers/Receivers (or their Agents) are to be kept continuously advised by radio/telegram/telex of any alterations in such estimated time of arrival.

6. The Master is to sign Bills of Lading as presented on the North American Grain Bill of Lading form without prejudice to the terms, conditions and exceptions of this Charterparty. If the Master elects to delegate the signing of Bills of Lading to his Agents he shall give them authority to do so in writing, copy of which is to be furnished to Charterers if so required.

Rotation of Ports 7. Rotation of loading ports is to be in Owners\*\* option. Charterers\*\*

Rotation of discharging ports is to be in Owners\*\* option, but if more than two (2) ports of discharge are used rotation is to be geographic to Charterers\*\*

Freight 8. Freight to be paid as follows:

per ton of 2,240 lbs./1,000 Kilos\* Charterers have the option of ordering the vessel to load at

in which case the rate of freight to be

\*Delete as appropriate.

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per ton of 2,240 lbs./1,000 Kilos.\*

Charterers/Receivers have the option of ordering the vessel to discharge at

in which case the rate of freight to be

per ton of 2,240 lbs./1,000 Kilos\*

If more than one port of loading and/or discharging is used, the rate of freight shall be increased by

per ton of 2,240 lbs./1,000 Kilos\* for each additional loading and/or discharging port on the entire cargo.

9. (a) Freight shall be fully prepaid on surrender of signed Bills of Lading in

in

Freight  
Payment

on Bill of Lading weight, discountless, not returnable, vessel and/or cargo lost or not lost. Freight shall be deemed earned as cargo is loaded on board.

Once the Bills of Lading have been signed, and Charterers call for surrender of Original Bills of Lading against freight payment above, it will be incumbent upon Owners or their Agents to comply immediately with such call for surrender during office hours, Mondays to Fridays inclusive.

(Other) (b)

\*Delete as appropriate.

Cost of Loading and Discharging	82
10. (a)* Cargo is to be loaded and spout trimmed (to Master's satisfaction in respect of seaworthiness) free of expense to the vessel. Cargo is to be discharged free of expense to the vessel (to Master's satisfaction in respect of seaworthiness).	83
(b)* Cargo is to be loaded and trimmed at Owners' expense. Cargo is to be discharged free of expense to the vessel (to Master's satisfaction in respect of seaworthiness).	84 85
Stevedores at Loading	86
11. Stevedores at loading Port(s) are to be appointed by <u>Charterers*</u> and paid by <u>Charterers*</u> Owners*	
Port(s) and Discharging Port(s)	87 88
If stevedores are appointed by Owners, they are to be approved by Charterers at loading port(s), and such approval is not to be unreasonably withheld. Stevedores at discharging port(s) are to be appointed and paid for by Charterers/Receivers*.	
In all cases, stevedores shall be deemed to be the servants of the Owners and shall work under the supervision of the Master.	89
Bulk Carrier and Wing Spaces	90
12. (a) The vessel is warranted to be a <u>self-trimming bulk carrier.*</u> non-self-trimming bulk carrier.*	
(b) Cargo may be loaded into wing spaces if the cargo can bleed into centerholds. Wing spaces are to be spout trimmed; any further trimming in wing spaces and any additional expenses in discharging are to be for Owners' account, and additional time so used is not to count as laytime or time on demurrage.	91 92
Overtime	93 94
13. (a) Expenses	
(i) All overtime expenses at loading and discharging ports shall be for account of the party ordering same.	95
(ii) If overtime is ordered by port authorities or the party controlling the loading and/or discharging terminal or facility all overtime expenses are to be equally shared between the Owners <u>Charterers*</u> and <u>Receivers*</u>	96
(iii) Overtime expenses for vessel's officers and crew shall always be for Owner's account.	97
(b) Time Counting	98
If overtime ordered by Owners be worked during periods excepted from laytime the actual time used shall count; if ordered by Charterers/Receivers, the actual time used shall not count; if ordered by port authorities or the party controlling the loading and/or discharging terminal or facility half the actual time used shall count.	99 100
Separations	101 102
14. Cost of cargo separations, including labor used for laying same, to be for Charterers' account unless required by Owners, in which case all resultant expenses shall be borne by the Owners. Separations ordered by Charterers shall be made to Masters' satisfaction (but not exceeding the requirements of the competent authorities).	
Securing	103 104 105
15. (a) For Owners' account	
Any securing required by Master, National Cargo Bureau or Port Warden for safe trim/stowage to be supplied by and paid for by Owners, and time so used not to count as laytime or time on demurrage. Bleeding of bags, if any, at discharge port(s) to be at Owners' expense, and time actually lost is not to count.	
(b) For Charterers' account	106

Delete para (a) or (b) as appropriate

\*Delete as appropriate.

	Any securing required by Master, National Cargo Bureau or Port Warden for safe trim/stowage to be supplied by and paid for by Charterers, and time so used to count as laytime or time on demurrage. Bleeding of bags, if any, at discharge port(s) to be at Charterers'/Receivers' expense.	107 108
Fumigation	16. If after loading has commenced, and at any time thereafter until completion of discharge, the cargo is required to be fumigated in vessels holds, the Owners are to permit same to take place at Charterers' risk and expense, including necessary expenses for accommodating and victualling vessel's personnel ashore.	109 110
	The Charterers warrant that the fumigants used will not expose the vessel's personnel to any health hazards whatsoever, and will comply with current IMO regulations.	111
	Time lost to the vessel is to count at the demurrage rate.	112
Opening/ Closing Hatches	17. At each loading and discharging port, cost of first opening and last closing of hatches and removal and replacing of beams, if any, shall be for Owners' account. Cost of all other opening and closing of hatches, removal and replacing of beams shall be for Charterers'/Receivers' account.	113 114
	18. (a) Notice of Readiness Notification of vessel's readiness to load and discharge at the first or sole loading and discharging port shall be delivered in writing at the office of Charterers/Receivers between 0900 and 1700 on all days except Sundays and holidays, and between 0900 and 1200 on Saturdays. Such notice of readiness shall be delivered when the vessel is in the loading or discharging berth if vacant, failing which from a lay berth or anchorage within limits of the port, or otherwise as provided in Clause 18 (b) hereunder.	115 116 117 118
Time Counting	(b) Waiting for Berth Outside Port Limits If the vessel is prevented from entering the limits of the loading/discharging port(s) because the first or sole loading/discharging berth or a lay berth or anchorage is not available within the port limits, or on the order of the Charterers/Receivers or any competent official body or authority, and the Master warrants that the vessel is physically ready in all respects to load or discharge, the Master may tender vessel's notice of readiness, by radio if desired, from the usual anchorage outside the limits of the port, whether in free pratique or not, whether customs cleared or not. If after entering the limits of the loading port, vessel fails to pass inspections as per Clause 18 (e) any time so lost shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage from the time vessel fails inspections until she is passed, but if this delay in obtaining said passes exceeds 24 running hours (shex all time spent waiting outside the limits of the port shall not count).	119 120 121 122 123 124
	(c) Commencement of Laytime Following receipt of notice of readiness laytime will commence at 0800 on the next day not excepted from laytime. Time (not excepted from laytime) actually used before commencement of laytime shall count.	125 126 127
	(d) Subsequent Ports At second or subsequent port(s) of loading and/or discharging, laytime or time on demurrage shall resume counting from vessels arrival within the limits of the port or as provided in Clause 18 (b) if applicable.	128 129 130
	(e) Inspection Unless the conditions of Clause 18 (b) apply, at first or sole loading port Master's notice of readiness shall be accompanied by pass of the National Cargo Bureau/Port Warden and Grain Inspector's certificate of vessel's readiness in all compartments to be loaded, for the entire cargo covered by the Charterparty as per Clause 3. In the event that vessel loads in subsequent port(s) and is required to re-pass inspections in these ports, any time lost thereat in securing the required certificates shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage.	131 132 133 134

\*Delete as appropriate.

Laytime	<p>19. (a) Vessel is to be loaded and discharged within Sundays and Holidays excepted.</p> <p>(b) Vessel is to be loaded within Sundays and Holidays excepted.</p> <p>(c) Vessel is to be discharged at the average rate of (weather permitting), Sundays and Holidays excepted on the basis of the Bill of Lading weight.</p> <p>(d) Notwithstanding any custom of the port to the contrary, Saturdays shall not count as laytime at loading and discharging port or ports where stevedoring labor and/or grain handling facilities are unavailable on Saturdays or available only at overtime and/or premium rates.</p> <p>In ports where only part of Saturdays is affected by such conditions, as described above, laytime shall count until the expiration of the last straight time period.</p> <p>Where six or more hours of work are performed at normal rates, Saturday shall count as a full lay day.</p> <p>(e) In the event that the vessel is waiting for loading or discharging berth, no laytime is to be deducted during such period for reasons of weather unless the vessel occupying the loading or discharging berth in question is actually prevented from working grain due to weather conditions in which case time so lost is not to count.</p>	<p>working days of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours each (weather permitting).</p> <p>working days of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours each (weather permitting).</p> <p>tons of 2,240 lbs.*/1,000 kilos.* per working day of twenty-four (24) consecutive hours</p>	<p>135</p> <p>136</p> <p>137</p> <p>138</p> <p>139</p> <p>140</p> <p>141</p> <p>142</p> <p>143</p> <p>144</p> <p>145</p> <p>146</p>
Demurrage/ Despatch Money	<p>20. Demurrage at loading and/or discharging ports is to be paid at the rate of day and shall be paid by Charterers in respect of loading port(s) and by Charterers/Receivers* in respect of discharging port(s). Despatch money to be paid by Owners at half the demurrage rate for all laytime saved at loading and/or discharging ports.</p> <p>Any time lost for which Charterers/Receivers are responsible, which is not excepted under this Charterparty, shall count as laytime, until same has expired, thence time on demurrage.</p>	<p>per day or pro rata for part of a</p>	<p>147</p> <p>148</p> <p>149</p> <p>150</p>
Shifting	<p>21. (a) Shifting expenses and time</p> <p>(i) Cost of shifting between loading berths and cost of shifting between discharging berths, including bunker fuel used, to be for Owners** /Charterers*/Receivers* account, time counting.</p> <p>(ii) If vessel is required to shift from one loading or discharging berth to a lay berth or anchorage due to subsequent loading or discharging berth(s) not being available, all such shifting expenses, as defined above shall be for Owners*/Charterers*/Receivers* account, time counting.</p> <p>(iii) If the vessel shifts from the anchorage or waiting place outside the port limits either directly to the first loading or discharging berth or to a lay berth or anchorage within the port limits the cost of that shifting shall be for Owners' account and time so used shall not count even if vessel is on demurrage.</p> <p>(iv) Cost of shifting from lay berth or anchorage within the port limits to first loading or first discharging berth to be for Owners' account, time counting.</p> <p>(b) Shifting in and out of the same berth If vessel is required by Charterers/Receivers* to shift out of the loading berth and back to the same berth, one berth shall be deemed to have been used, but shifting expenses from and back to the loading or discharging berth so incurred shall be for Charterers*/Receivers* account and laytime or time on demurrage shall count.</p>	<p>151</p> <p>152</p> <p>153</p> <p>154</p> <p>155</p> <p>156</p> <p>157</p> <p>158</p> <p>159</p> <p>160</p> <p>161</p>	

Delete para  
(a),(b) or (c)  
as appropriate

\*Delete as appropriate.

	(c) Overtime expenses for vessel's officers and crew shall always be for Owners' account.				162
Gear and Lights	22. If required, the Master is to give free use of vessel's cargo gear, including runners, ropes and slings as on board, and power to operate the same. Vessel's personnel is to operate the gear if permitted to do so by shore regulations, failing which shore operators are to be used. Such shore operators are to be for Owners' account at loading port(s) if the provisions of Clause 10 (b) apply, otherwise for Charterers' account at loading and Discharging ports and Receivers' account at discharging port(s). Time lost on account of breakdowns of vessel's gear essential to the loading or discharging of this cargo is not to count as laytime or time on demurrage, and if Clause 10 (a) applies any stevedore standby time charges incurred thereby shall be for Owners' account. If required, Master shall give free use of the vessel's lighting as on board for night work.				163 164 165 166 167 168 169
Seaworthy Trim	23. If ordered to be loaded or discharged at two or more ports, the vessel is to be left in seaworthy trim to Master's satisfaction (not exceeding the requirements of the Safety of Life at Sea Convention as applied in the country in which such ports are situated) for the passage between ports at Charterers' expense at loading and at Charterers'/Receivers' expense at discharging ports, and time used for placing vessel in seaworthy trim shall count as laytime or time on demurrage.				170 171 172
Draft/Lightage	24. Owners warrant the vessel's deepest salt water draft shall not exceed <del>feet</del> inches on completion of loading and on arrival at first or sole discharging port. Should the vessel be ordered to discharge at a place in which there is not sufficient water for her to get the first tide after arrival without lightening, and lie always afloat, laytime is to count as per Clause 18 at a safe anchorage for similar vessels bound for such a place and any lightage expenses incurred to enable her to reach the place of discharge is to be at the expense and risk of the cargo, any custom of the port or place to the contrary notwithstanding, but time occupied in proceeding from the anchorage to the discharging berth is not to count as laytime or time on demurrage. Unless loading and/or discharging ports are named in this Charterparty, the responsibility for providing safe port of loading and/or discharging lies with the Charterers/Receivers* provided Owners have complied with the maximum draft limitations in Lines 173/174.	feet	feet	inches	173 174 175 176 177 178 179
Car Decks, etc.	25. It is understood that if this vessel is fitted with car decks, container fittings and/or other special fittings not connected with the carriage of grain in bulk, any extra expenses incurred in loading and/or discharging as a result of the presence of such car decks, container fittings and/or special fittings are to be for Owners' account. Time so lost shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage.				180 181
Dues and/or Taxes	26.				182
Seaway Tolls	27. All St. Lawrence Seaway and/or Welland Canal tolls on vessel and/or cargo assessed by Canadian and United States Authorities are to be paid and borne by Owners.				183 184
Water Pollution	28. Any time lost on account of vessels non-compliance with Government and/or State and/or Provincial regulations pertaining to water pollution shall not count as laytime or time on demurrage.				185 186

\*Delete as appropriate.



- Agents 187
29. Owners\*/Charterers\* are to appoint agents at loading port(s) and Owners\*/Charterers\* are to appoint agents at discharging port(s). 188
- In all instances, agency fees shall be for Owners' account but are not to exceed customary applicable fees. 189
- Strikes, 190
- Stoppages, 191
- etc. 192
30. If the cargo cannot be loaded by reason of Riots, Civil Commotions or of a Strike or Lock-out of any class of workmen essential to the loading of the cargo, or by reason of obstructions or stoppages beyond the control of the Charterers caused by Riots, Civil Commotions or a Strike or Lock-out on the Railways or in the Docks or other loading places, or if the cargo cannot be discharged by reason of Riots, Civil Commotions, or of a Strike or Lock-out of any class of workmen essential to the discharge, the time for loading or discharging, as the case may be, shall not count during the continuance of such causes, provided that a Strike or Lock-out of Shippers' and/or Receivers' men shall not prevent demurrage accruing if by the use of reasonable diligence they could have obtained other suitable labor at rates current before the Strike or Lock-out. In case of any delay by reason of the before mentioned causes, no claim for damages or demurrage shall be made by the Charterers/Receivers of the cargo or Owners of the vessel. For the purpose, however, of settling despatch rebate accounts, any time lost by the vessel through any of the above causes shall be counted as time used in loading, or discharging, as the case may be. 193  
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- Ice 196
31. Loading Port 197
- (a) If the Vessel cannot reach the loading port by reason of ice when she is ready to proceed from her last port, or at any time during the voyage, or on her arrival, or if frost sets in after her arrival, the Master - for fear of the Vessel being frozen in - is at liberty to leave without cargo; in such cases this Charterparty shall be null and void. 198
- (b) If during loading, the Master, for fear of Vessel being frozen in, deems it advisable to leave, he has the liberty to do so with what cargo he has on board and to proceed to any other port with option of completing cargo for Owners' own account to any port or ports including the port of discharge. Any part cargo thus loaded under this Charterparty to be forwarded to destination at Vessel's expense against payment of the agreed freight, provided that no extra expenses be thereby caused to the Consignees, freight being paid on quantity delivered (in proportion if lump sum), all other conditions as per Charterparty. 199  
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- (c) In case of more than one loading port, and if one or more of the ports are closed by ice, the Master or Owners to be at liberty either to load the part cargo at the open port and fill up elsewhere for the Owners' own account as under sub-clause (b) or to declare the Charterparty null and void unless the Charterers agree to load full cargo at the open port. 203  
204
- Voyage and Discharging Port 205
- (d) Should ice prevent the Vessel from reaching the port of discharge, the Charterers/Receivers shall have the option of keeping the Vessel waiting until the re-opening of navigation and paying demurrage or of ordering the vessel to a safe and immediately accessible port where she can safely discharge without risk of detention by ice. Such orders to be given within 48 hours after the Owners or Master have given notice to the Charterers/Receivers of impossibility of reaching port of destination. 206  
207  
208
- (e) If during discharging, the Master, for fear of Vessel being frozen in, deems it advisable to leave, he has liberty to do so with what cargo he has on board and to proceed to the nearest safe and accessible port. Such port to be nominated by Charterers/Receivers as soon as possible, but not later than 24 running hours, Sundays and holidays excluded, of receipt of Owners' request for nomination of a substitute discharging port, failing which the Master will himself choose such port. 209  
210  
211
- (f) On delivery of the cargo at such port, all conditions of the Bill of Lading shall apply and the Owners shall receive the same freight as if the Vessel had discharged at the original port of destination, except that if the distance to the substitute port exceeds 100 nautical miles the freight on the cargo delivered at that port to be increased in proportion. 212  
213
- Extra 214
- Insurance 215
32. Any extra insurance on cargo incurred owing to vessel's age, class, flag or ownership to be for Owners' account up to a maximum of and may be deducted from the freight, in Charterers' option. The Charterers shall furnish evidence of payment supporting such deduction. 215
- P. & I. 216
33. The vessel shall have the liberty as part of the contract voyage to proceed to any port or ports at which bunker oil is available for the purpose of bunkering at any stage of the voyage whatsoever \*Delete as appropriate.

Bunker Clause 217 and whether such ports are on or off the direct and/or customary route or routes between any of the ports of loading or discharge named in this Charterparty and may, there take oil bunkers in any quantity  
218 in the discretion of Owners even to the full capacity of bunker tanks and deep tanks and any other compartment in which oil can be carried whether such amount is or is not required for the chartered  
219 voyage.

Deviation 220 34. Any deviation in saving or attempting to save life or property at sea or any reasonable deviation shall not be deemed to be an infringement or breach of this Charterparty and the Owners shall not  
221 be liable for any loss or damage resulting therefrom; provided, however, that if the deviation is for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo or passengers it shall, prima facie, be regarded as unreasonable.

Lien and Cesser Clause 222 35. The Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for freight, deadfreight, demurrage, and average contribution due to them under this Charterparty.

223 Charterers' liability under this Charterparty is to cease on cargo being shipped except for payment of freight, deadfreight, and demurrage at loading, and except for all other matters provided for in this  
224 Charterparty where the Charterers' responsibility is specified.

Exceptions 225 36. Owners shall be bound before and at the beginning of the voyage to exercise due diligence to make the vessel seaworthy and to have her properly manned, equipped and supplied and neither the  
226 vessel nor the Master or Owners shall be or shall be held liable for any loss of or damage or delay to the cargo for causes excepted by the U.S. Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1936 or the Canadian  
227 Carriage of Goods by Water Act, 1970, or any statutory re-enactment thereof.

228 And neither the vessel, her Master or Owners, nor the Charterers or Receivers shall, unless otherwise in this Charterparty expressly provided, be responsible for loss of or damage or delay to or failure  
229 to supply, load, discharge or deliver the cargo arising or resulting from: Act of God, act of war, act of public enemies, pirates or assailing thieves; arrest or restraint of princes, rulers or people; seizure  
230 under legal process, provided bond is promptly furnished to release the vessel or cargo; floods; fires; blockades; riots; insurrections; Civil Commotions; earthquakes; explosions. No exception afforded  
231 the Charterers or Receivers under this clause shall relieve the Charterers or Receivers of their obligations for payment of any sums due to the Owners under provisions of this Charterparty.

U.S.A. Clause 232 37. If the vessel loads in the U.S.A. the U.S.A. Clause Paramount shall be incorporated in all Bills of Lading and shall read as follows:

Paramount 233 "This Bill of Lading, shall have effect subject to the provisions of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act of the United States, approved April 16, 1936, or any statutory re-enactment thereof, which shall  
234 be deemed to be incorporated herein, and nothing herein contained shall be deemed a surrender by the carrier of any of its rights or immunities or an increase of any of its responsibilities or liabilities  
235 under said Act. If any term of this Bill of Lading be repugnant to said Act to any extent, such terms shall be void to that extent but no further."

Canadian Clause 236 38. If the vessel loads in Canada the Canadian Clause Paramount shall be incorporated in all Bills of Lading and shall read as follows:

Paramount 237 "This Bill of Lading, so far as it relates to the carriage of goods by water, shall have effect, subject to the provisions of the Carriage of Goods by Water Act, 1970, Revised Statutes of Canada,  
238 Chapter C-15, enacted by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, or any statutory re-enactment thereof, which shall be deemed to be incorporated herein, and nothing herein contained shall  
239 be deemed a surrender by the carrier of any of its rights or immunities or an increase of any of its responsibilities or liabilities under the said Act. If any term of this Bill of Lading be repugnant to said  
240 Act to any extent, such term shall be void to that extent, but no further."

Both-to-Blame Collision Clause 241 39. If the liability for any collision in which the vessel is involved while performing this Charterparty falls to be determined in accordance with the laws of the United States of America, the following  
242 clause shall apply.

243 "If the vessel comes into collision with another vessel as a result of the negligence of the other vessel and any act, neglect or default of the master, mariner, pilot or the servants of the Carrier in the  
244 navigation or in the management of the vessel, the owners of the goods carried hereunder will indemnify the Carrier against all loss or liability to the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners in so  
245 far as such loss or liability represents loss of or damage to or any claim whatsoever of the owners of the said goods, paid or payable by the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners to the owners of

\*Delete as appropriate.

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the said goods and set off, recouped or recovered by the other or non-carrying vessel or her owners as part of their claim against the carrying vessel or Carrier."

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The foregoing provisions shall also apply where the Owners, operators or those in charge of any vessel or vessels or objects other than, or in addition to, the colliding vessels or objects are at fault in respect to a collision or contact."

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249

The Charterers shall procure that all Bills of Lading issued under this Charterparty shall contain the same clause.

250

40. General Average shall be adjusted according to the York/Antwerp Rules 1974 and shall be settled in

251

Where the adjustment is made in accordance with the law and practice of the United States of America, the following clause shall apply:

252

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

253

254

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

255

The Charterers shall procure that all Bills of Lading issued under this Charterparty shall contain the same clause.

256

War Risks  
41. 1. The Master shall not be required or bound to sign Bills of Lading for any blockaded port or for any port which the Master or Owners in his or their discretion consider dangerous or impossible to enter or reach.

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261

2. (A) If any port of loading or of discharge named in this Charterparty, or to which the vessel may properly be ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading be blockaded, or

262

(B) if owing to any war, hostilities, warlike operations, civil war, civil commotions, revolutions, or the operation of international law (a) entry to any such port of loading or of discharge

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or the loading or discharge of cargo at any such port be considered by the Master or Owners in his or their discretion dangerous or (b) it be considered by the Master or Owners in his or their discretion dangerous or impossible for the vessel to reach any such port of loading or of discharge - the Charterers shall have the right to order the cargo or such part of it as may be affected to be loaded or

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265

discharged at any other safe port of loading or of discharge within the range of loading or discharging ports respectively established under the provisions of the Charterparty (provided such other port

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is not blockaded or that entry thereto or loading or discharge of cargo thereat is not in the Master's or Owners' discretion dangerous or prohibited). If in respect of a port of discharge no orders be

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received from the Charterers within 48 hours after they or their agents have received from the Owners a request for the nomination of a substitute port, the Owners shall then be at liberty to discharge

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the cargo at any safe port which they or the Master may in their or his discretion decide on (whether within the range of discharging ports established under the provisions of the Charterparty or not)

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and such discharge shall be deemed to be due fulfillment of the contract or contracts of affreightment so far as cargo so discharged is concerned. In the event of the cargo being loaded or discharged at

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any such other port within the respective range of loading or discharging ports established under the provisions of the Charterparty, the Charterparty shall be read in respect of the freight and all other

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conditions whatsoever as if the voyage performed were that originally designated. In the event, however, that the vessel discharges the cargo at a port outside the range of discharging ports established

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under the provisions of the Charterparty, freight shall be paid as for the voyage originally designated and all extra expenses involved in reaching the actual port of discharge and/or discharging the cargo

273

thereat shall be paid by the Charterers or Cargo Owners. In this latter event the Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for all such extra expenses.

274

3. The vessel shall have liberty to comply with any directions or recommendations as to departure, arrival, routes, ports of call, stoppages, destinations, zones, waters, delivery or in any other

\*Delete as appropriate.

275 wise whatsoever given by the government of the nation under whose flag the vessel sails or any other government or local authority including any de facto government or local authority or by any  
276 person or body acting or purporting to act as or with the authority of any such government or authority or by any committee or person having under the terms of the war risks insurance on the vessel  
277 the right to give any such directions or recommendations. If by reason of or in compliance with any such directions or recommendations, anything is done or is not done such shall not be deemed a  
278 deviation.

If by reason of or in compliance with any such directions or recommendations the vessel does not proceed to the port or ports of discharge originally designated or to which she may have been ordered  
279 pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading, the vessel may proceed to any safe port of discharge which the Master or Owners, in his or their discretion may decide on and there discharge the cargo. Such  
280 discharge shall be deemed to be due fulfillment of the contract or contracts of affreightment and the Owners shall be entitled to freight as if discharge has been effected at the port or ports originally  
281 designated or to which the vessel may have been ordered pursuant to the terms of the Bills of Lading. All extra expenses involved in reaching and discharging the cargo at any such other port of discharge  
282 shall be paid by the Charterers and/or Cargo Owners and the Owners shall have a lien on the cargo for freight and all such expenses.  
283

284 An address commission of  $\frac{\%}{100}$  on gross freight, deadfreight and demurrage is due to Charterers at time freight and/or demurrage is paid,  
285 vessel lost or not lost, Charterers having the right to deduct such commission from payment of freight and/or demurrage.

286 A brokerage commission of  $\frac{\%}{100}$  on gross freight, deadfreight, and demurrage is payable by Owners to  
287  
288

at time of receiving freight payment and/or demurrage payments(s), vessel lost or not lost.

289 Charterers have the privilege of transferring/assigning/releasing all or part of this Charterparty to others (guaranteeing to the Owners the due fulfillment of this Charterparty).

290 (a) New York. All disputes arising out of this contract shall be arbitrated at New York in the following manner, and be subject to U.S. Law:  
291 One Arbitrator is to be appointed by each of the parties hereto and a third by the two so chosen. Their decision or that of any two of them shall be final, and for the purpose of enforcing any award, this  
292 agreement may be made a rule of the court. The Arbitrators shall be commercial men, conversant with shipping matters. Such Arbitration is to be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Society  
293 of Maritime Arbitrators Inc.

For disputes where the total amount claimed by either party does not exceed U.S.\$  
Shortened Arbitration Procedure of the Society of Maritime Arbitrators Inc.

\*\* the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the

(b) London. All disputes arising out of this contract shall be arbitrated at London and, unless the parties agree forthwith on a single Arbitrator, be referred to the final arbitrament of two  
296 Arbitrators carrying on business in London who shall be members of the Baltic Mercantile & Shipping Exchange and engaged in the Shipping and/or Grain Trades, one to be appointed by each of the  
297 parties, with power to such Arbitrators to appoint an Umpire. No award shall be questioned or invalidated on the ground that any of the Arbitrators is not qualified as above, unless objection to his  
298 action be taken before the award is made. Any dispute arising hereunder shall be governed by English Law.  
299

For disputes where the total amount claimed by either party does not exceed U.S.\$  
Small Claims Procedure of the London Maritime Arbitrators Association.

\*\* the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the

\* \* \* Where no figure is supplied in the blank space this provision only shall be void but the other provisions of this clause shall have full force and remain in effect.

\*Delete as appropriate.