Our changing relationship with the Oil Industry.

Managing Navigation.



www.bullmxb.com

Early career

• Commenced career in 1970 with P&O



End of the seagoing phase

• Came ashore in 1997



Post seagoing career

- 10 years in ship management.
- Moved into P&I as the Loss Prevention Manager at one of the IG Clubs
- Then assisted a new start up ship management company in Germany.
- Since 2012 IMC
 - The last 17 months have been spent almost exclusively conducting navigational assessments of tankers, mostly on time charter to oil majors.



















Regulation 15 - Principles relating to bridge design, design and arrangement of navigational systems and equipment and bridge procedures

Summary

- Requires owners, naval architects, manufacturers and administrations to ensure compliance with specified ergonomic principles.
- Requires owners and masters to ensure that bridge procedures are adopted which take ergonomic criteria into consideration

Regulation 15

- **1.** All decisions which are made for the purpose of applying the requirements of regulations 19, 22, 24, 25, 27 and 28 and which affect bridge design, the design and arrangement of navigational systems and equipment on the bridge and bridge procedures* shall be taken with the aim of:
 - **1.1** facilitating the tasks to be performed by the bridge team and the pilot in making full appraisal of the situation and in navigating the ship safely under all operational conditions;
 - **1.2** promoting effective and safe bridge resource management;
 - **1.3** enabling the bridge team and the pilot to have convenient and continuous access to essential information which is presented in a clear and unambiguous manner, using standardized symbols and coding systems for controls and displays;
 - **1.4** *indicating the operational status of automated functions and integrated components, systems and/or sub-systems;*
 - **1.5** allowing for expeditious, continuous and effective information processing and decision-making by the bridge team and the pilot;
 - **1.6** preventing or minimizing excessive or unnecessary work and any conditions or distractions on the bridge which may cause fatigue or interfere with the vigilance of the bridge team and the pilot; and
 - **1.7** *minimizing the risk of human error and detecting such error if it occurs, through monitoring and alarm systems, in time for the bridge team and the pilot to take appropriate action.*

* Refer to Guidelines on ergonomic criteria for bridge equipment and layout (MSC/Circ.982) and the Performance standards for IBS (resolution MSC.64(67); annex 1); and for INS (resolution MSC.86(70); annex 3).

MCA Guidance

- Regulation 15 applies primarily to companies, ship builders and naval architects. Masters and watchkeepers of all vessels are responsible for ensuring the efficient deployment and use of bridge resources in particular noting the requirements of 15.1.6.
- 2. The Regulation addresses the principles to be followed in the design and layout of ships' bridges and the establishment of bridge procedures using ergonomic criteria. These criteria are detailed in IMO MSC/Circ.982. Where ships are fitted with Integrated Bridge Systems (IBS) or Integrated Navigational Systems (INS) the appropriate IMO Performance Standards should be referred to. (For Performance Standards see also Regulation 18).
- **3.** The Regulation specifically covers decisions which are made for the purpose of applying the requirements of Regulations 19 (Navigational Equipment), 22 (Bridge Visibility), 24 (Heading/Track control systems), 25 (Operation of main source of Electrical Power and Steering Gear), 27 (Nautical Charts and Publications) and 28



- Who requires such audits?
- At present the only body requiring these audits to be carried out is OCIMF through their TMSA initiative. (and then only recommended)(go far beyond the VIQ
- Occasionally audits have been recommended by MAIB a following an incident. OVIT)
- Occasional audits have been requested by P&I Clubs, again following incidents or poor claims records.

- What is the standard?
- There is none unfortunately.
- Who is qualified?
- Again there is no standard.
- I know of several former inspectors, auditors and surveyors who do this work but there is little communication between us.

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MANAGING NAVIGATION revised BPG5

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- The reason behind such a complex approach is two fold;
- firstly to encompass all the statutory compliance elements and
- secondly to be able to provide a reference to the company about what is not being done onboard; (nobody likes being given a Non Conformity without a specific reference where it originates from).
- The numbering allows a database to be constructed if ever one should be desired, and hence trends identified.

- Why do these need to be carried out whilst the vessel is underway.
- For 2 main reasons;
- firstly there are many activities which at face value are minor (and thus are not recorded in any way) but collectively are very important and
- secondly, for a static audit based in port only, it is too easy to prepare for the questions.
- Observing people performing the procedures however, shows them soon reverting to form.

- However, since I started this almost exclusively from 2014, something came along to fundamentally change my approach.....
-widespread ECDIS implementation

- ECDIS has now been widely implemented across the world's fleet. It has replaced the paper chart which has been in existence for 200 years.
- ECDIS is transforming how we operate today's bridge; but what has not changed:-
- The Sea
- The risks to Safe Navigation
- The catastrophic consequences of a navigational incident.
- The requirement to confirm tankers are safe.

- As ECDIS is new, very, very few people are fully familiar with its use; this includes vetting inspectors and company superintendents alike – even the regulators.
- Even fewer people who are writing the procedures for Bridge Teams are familiar.
- This situation demands both care and caution.
- It also requires more cooperation on an exchange basis. (what you extract is directly proportional to what you contribute) and we need to help the vetting inspectors!

- There are things you can do on paper charts that you cannot not do on ECDIS
- There are things you can do on ECDIS that you could not do on paper.
- WYSIWYG
- WYSIWYA
- Using ECDIS properly requires an ECDIS mindset (if we are not careful we will have a Red Flag Act)



Inappropriate use of ECDIS

- ALL the ships I visit have the alarm settings incorrectly set with the net result there is a cacophony of alarms (playback from bridge in Singapore Strait). This is normally my first task now on boarding.
- There are numerous officers who misunderstand the plotting of visual fixes on ECDIS or how to use these fixes as the reference system for EPs. (more follows)

- ECDIS is transforming how we run a bridge today. Gone are the days of running from one part of the bridge to the other – nowadays the correct procedure is to stay in one place and only occasionally move. (Can you imagine an airline pilot standing up).
- The problems though are people are trying to make ECDIS do too much; and many companies are making erroneous instructions to the ships.
- Here are some examples









































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- The foregoing are just some examples.
- How would the vetting inspector interpret them?
- Now that BPG5 has been published, this type of problem or inappropriate use has been identified.
- Managing navigation is not just about ECDIS (but it can be used to advantage)





- ECDIS has transformed how the bridge operates.
- If you have ECDIS up and running; do not think the job is complete – it has only just started.
- As problems arise, they need to be shared and circulated – we should not be competing on Navigational Safety.
- Make no doubt about it; the officers "hang on to the procedures". Well written procedures will help the bridge teams become familiar with the equipment AND help them explain how the equipment is used/ how it works to vetting inspectors. They (VI) will appreciate this as much as anyone.