



01. BACKGROUND



I. MV TRICOLOR

Name Tricolor

Class & Type PCTC

Tonnage 49,792 GT

Length 190m













II. NEW DANGER MARK BUOY







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Avoid danger

Safe navigation







III. AUTO RELEASING NEW DANGER MARK BUOY

- 01. BACKGROUND
- 02. LIMITATIONS&PROBLEMS
- 03. PROPOSAL TO IMO
- 04. CONCLUSION





Economic aspect



Time-related aspect



Solve problem



Maximize function

AUTO RELEASING NEW DANGER MARK BUOY

02. LIMITATIONS & PROBLEMS



<LIMITATION>



Installation



Management



Took 1 month for recovery



To reduce cost to 5%



Used simplified buoy **◆**





Immediate installation impossible



Korean Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

New Danger Mark Buoy







III. PROBLEMS OF TEMPORARY BUOY

01. BACKGROUND

02. LIMITATIONS&PROBLEMS

03. PROPOSAL TO IMO

04. CONCLUSION







Installation



Labor Force

X Immediate response unable

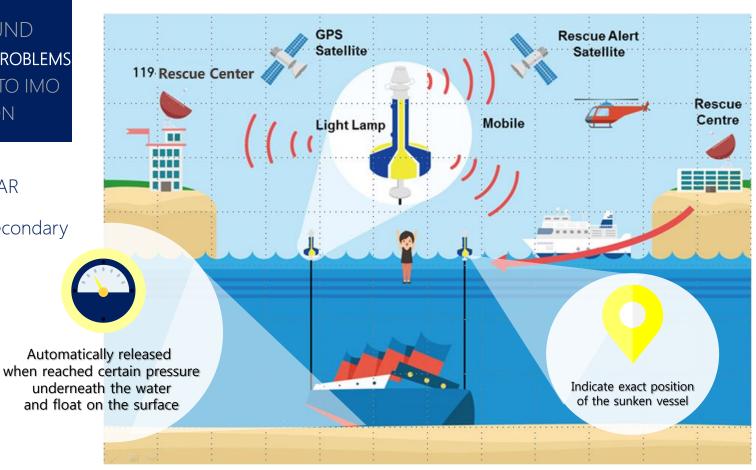


AUTO RELEASING NEW DANGER MARK BUOY



AUTO RELEASING NEW DANGER MARK BUOY TEAM LIFE SAVIOR 01. BACKGROUND 02. LIMITATIONS&PROBLEMS 03. PROPOSAL TO IMO 04. CONCLUSION

IV. AUTO RELEASING NEW DANGER MARK BUOY





Efficient SAR



Prevent secondary accident

03. PROPOSAL TO IMO



A m e n d m e n t t o The International Convention For the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA, 1974, AS AMENDED

CHAPTER III LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES AND ARRANGEMENTS

PART B
REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPS AND LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCE

SECTION I PASSENGERS SHIPS AND CARGO SHIPS



Regulation 6 - Communications

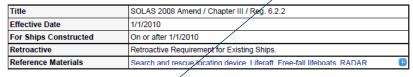
01. BACKGROUND

02. LIMITATIONS&PROBLEMS

03. PROPOSAL TO IMO

04. CONCLUSION

1. Existing section 2.2 is renumbered as 2.2.1. A new paragraph is inserted after the renumbered paragraph 2.2.1 as follows:





2.2 Search and rescue locating devices

At least one search and rescue locating device shall be carried on each side of every passenger ship and of every cargo ship of 500 gross tonnage and upwards. At least one search and rescue locating device shall be carried on every cargo ship of 300 gross tonnage and upwards but less than 500 gross tonnage. Such search and rescue locating devices shall conform to the applicable performance standards not inferior to those adopted by the Organization*. The search and rescue locating devices** shall be stowed in such location that they can be rapidly placed in any survival craft other than the liferaft or liferafts required by regulation 31.1.4. Alternatively one search and rescue locating device shall be stowed in each survival craft other than those required by regulation 31.1.4. On ships carrying at least two search and rescue locating devices and equipped with free-fall lifeboats one of the search and rescue locating devices shall be stowed in a free-fall lifeboat and the other located in the immediate vicinity of the navigation bridge so that it can be utilized on board and ready for transfer to any of the other survival craft.

* Refer to the Recommendation on performance standards for survival craft radar transponders for use in search and rescue operations, adopted by the Organization by resolution MSC 247(83) (A 802(19)), as amended) and the Recommendation on performance standards for survival craft AIS Search and Rescue transmitter (AIS SART), adopted by the Organization by resolution MSC 246(83).

** One of these search and rescue locating devices may be the search and rescue locating device required by regulation IV/7.1.3.



"2.2.2 At least one auto releasing new danger mark buoy must be carried on **both bow** and stern on every passenger ship and of every cargo ship of 500 gross tonnage and upwards. At least one auto releasing new danger mark buoy must be carried on either bow or stern on every cargo ship of under 500 gross tonnage."



ADOPTION OF **AUTO RELEASING NEW DANGER MARK BUOY**ON VESSELS

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Auto releasing new danger mark buoy equipment
- 3. Characteristics of Auto buoyant new danger mark buoy mentioned in clause 2.1 of this resolution
- 4. Performance standards for "Auto releasing new danger mark buoy"
- 5. Removal of Auto releasing new danger mark buoy



I. Introduction

Auto releasing new danger mark buoys are intended to prevent secondary accidents such as collision with the wreck as well as assist easy identification of the position of sinking vessel for quicker and more efficient search and rescue activities.





Same appearance as current new danger mark buoy

2. Auto releasing new danger mark buoy equipment

The term "Auto releasing new danger mark buoy" equipment as used in this resolution includes all the components and units necessary for the system to properly perform its intended functions. The "Auto releasing new danger mark buoy" equipment include the following minimum components:

- .1 an auto buoyant new danger mark buoy;
- .2 an auto release unit;
- .3 an auto reel chain;
- .4 an **auto lighting lantern**.



3. Characteristics of Auto buoyant new danger mark buoy mentioned in clause 2.1 of this resolution

The Auto buoyant new danger mark buoy will:

- .1 be a pillar or a spar buoy;
- .2 have a **size** each member state is regulating on its new danger mark buoy;
- .3 be **coloured** in equal number and dimension of blue and yellow vertical stripes (minimum 4 and maximum 8);
- .4 use a racon Morse Code "D" and AIS transponder.

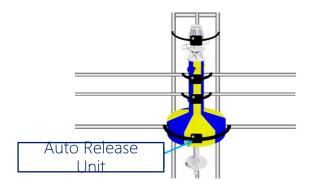


The Auto releasing new danger mark buoy should:

- .1 be capable of floating by buoyancy;
- .2 be rigidly fixed on the vessel by an auto release unit;
- .3 be equipped with auto release unit that can measure the water pressure and release the buoy when at depth of between 1.5 meters to 4 meters;
- .4 be connected with an auto reel chain of up to 100 meters based on its main area of navigation and size of the ship;
- .5 be capable of unwinding the chain when vessel starts sinking and stops unwinding when the buoy reaches the sea surface and ship reaches the sea floor;
- .6 be provided with a auto lighting lantern that automatically activates when the buoy is released from its stowed position;
- .7 be capable of producing energy for the lantern to be activated without any through solar heating;
- .8 be capable of flashing light vertically and horizontally for efficient search and rescue activities.

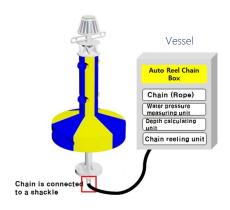


- .2 be **rigidly fixed** on the vessel by an auto release unit;
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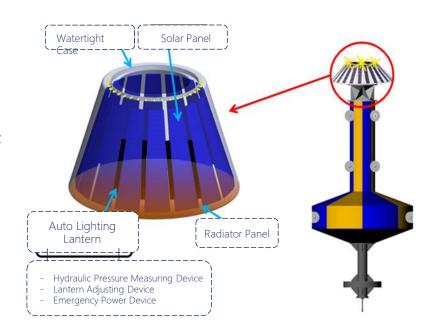


- .4 be connected with an **auto reel chain** of up to 100 meters based on its main area of navigation and size of the ship;
- .5 be capable of unwinding the chain when vessel starts sinking and stops unwinding when the buoy reaches the sea surface and ship reaches the sea floor;





- be provided with a **auto lighting lantern** that automatically activates when the buoy is released from its stowed position;
- .7 be capable of **producing energy for the lantern** to be activated without any through solar heating;
- .8 be capable of flashing light vertically and horizontally for efficient search and rescue activities





5. Removal of Auto releasing new danger mark buoy

Auto releasing new danger mark buoy should not be removed from its position until a more permanent form of marking of the wreck has been installed or the danger is totally removed.



04. CONCLUSION







Possibility of Accidents







Benefits of Auto Releasing New Danger Mark Buoy



Reduce secondary accidents with the wrecks







Time consuming



Require clear position



Environmental factors



Special ship needed





Benefits of Auto Releasing New Danger Mark Buoy



Efficient Search and Rescue



Easily identified position



Time saving

