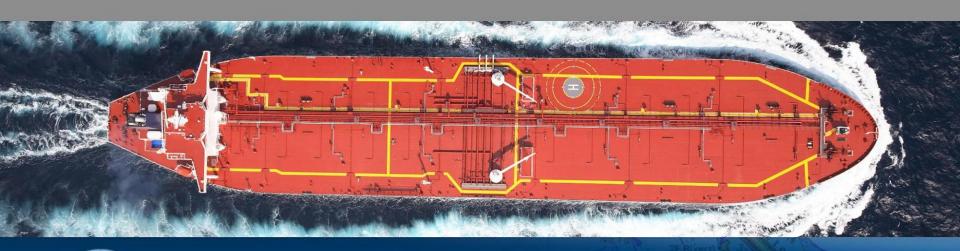
ECDIS Display and Alarm Issues





Covering Note

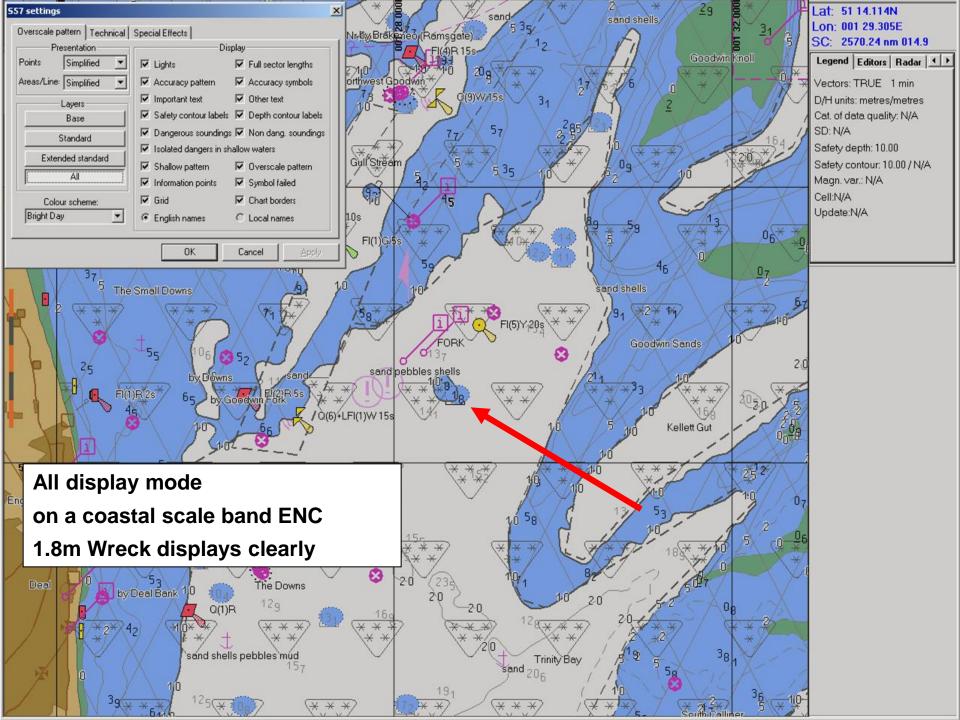
- The following ECDIS display and alarm issues came to light purely by chance as a result of routine UKHO procedures for investigating reports of marine accidents for possible charting implications.
- None of the following examples have been the cause of any marine accident – they simply represent "what if" scenarios.

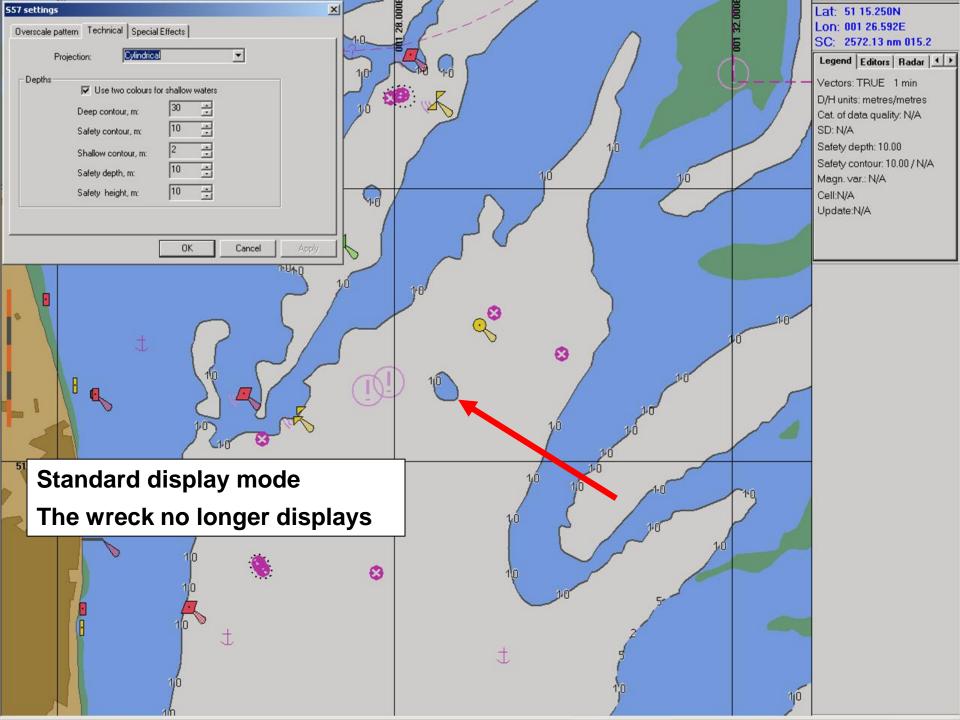
CASE 1 - DOES NOT DISPLAY BUT DOES ALARM

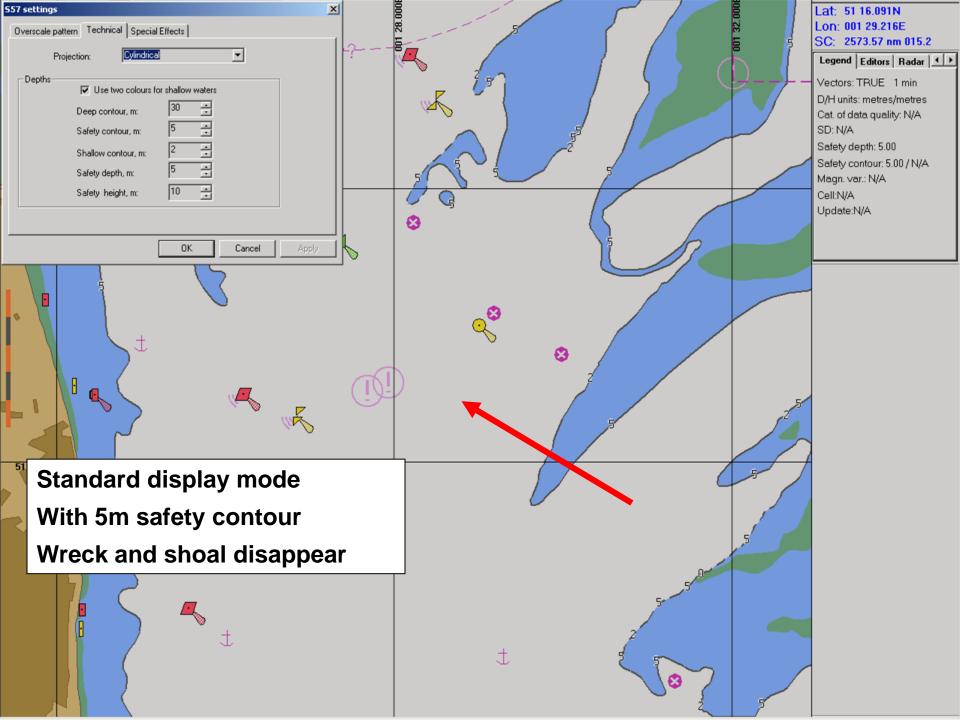
Wreck coincident with a depth contour

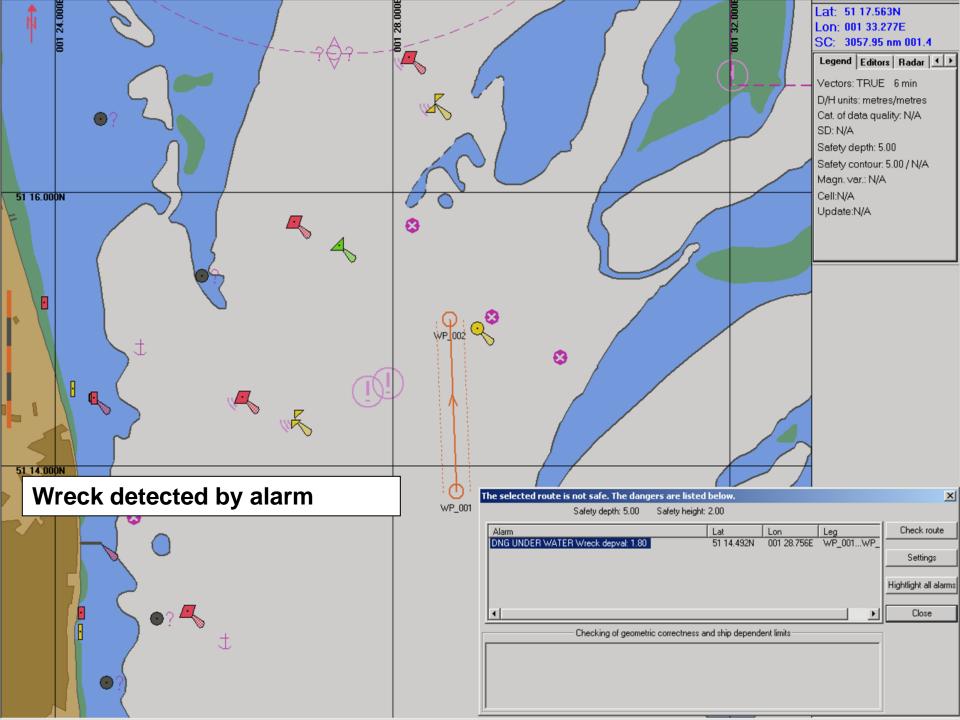
- This example came to light in January 2009 as a result of an enquiry from IHB regarding the encoding of a 1.8m wreck on a GB ENC.
- The enquiry was prompted by the UK Marine Accident Investigation Board report on the grounding of P&O ferry "Pride of Canterbury" off the Kent coast in January 2008.











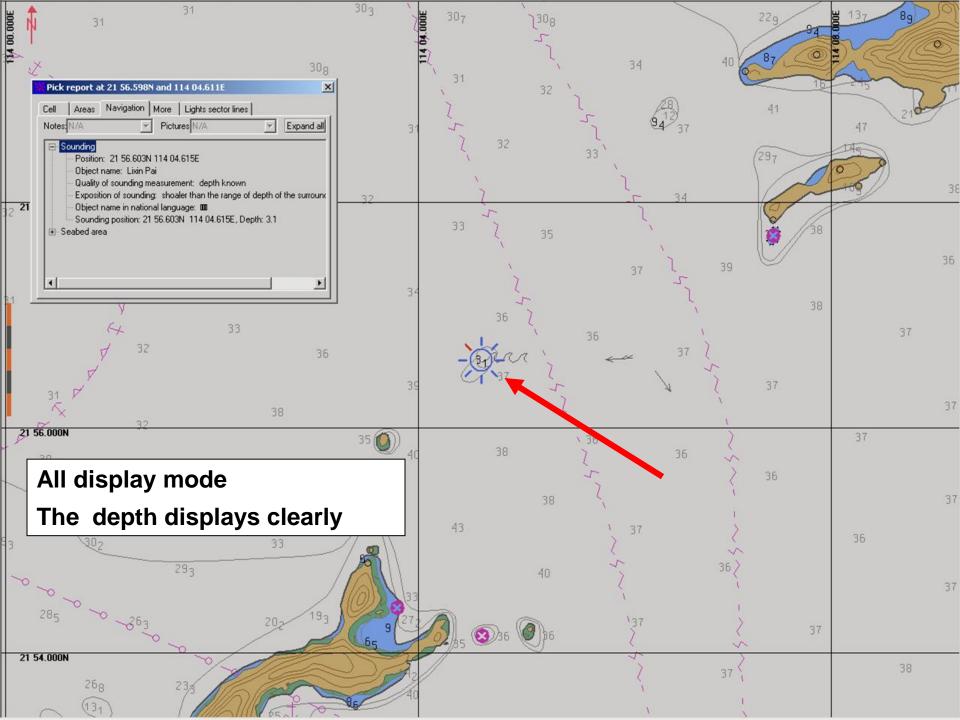
CASE 2 - DOES NOT DISPLAY OR ALARM

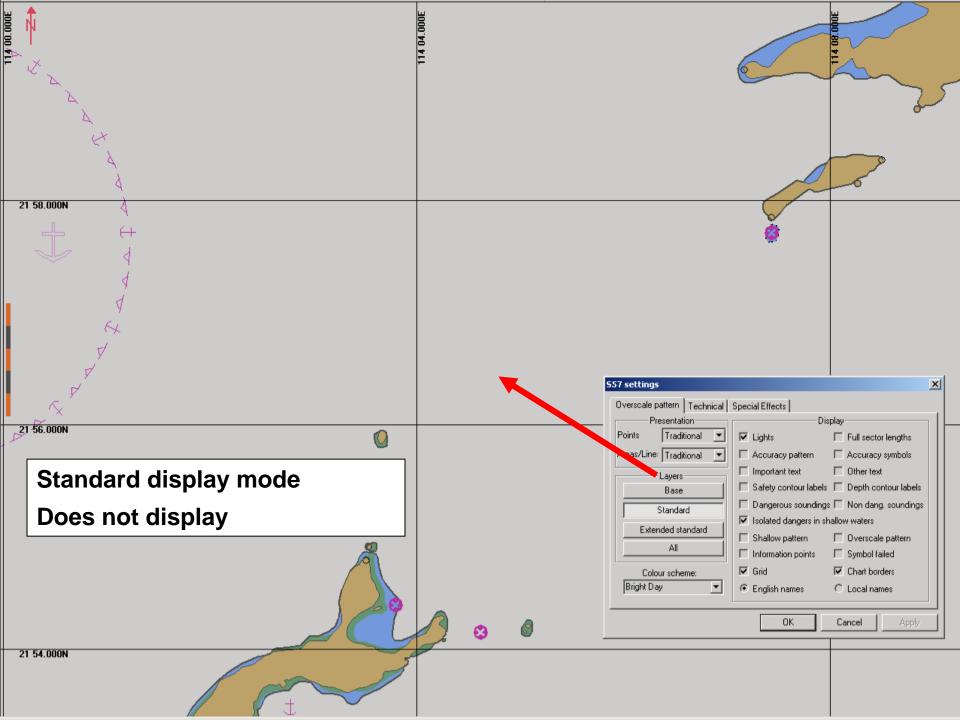
Soundings with EXPSOU=2

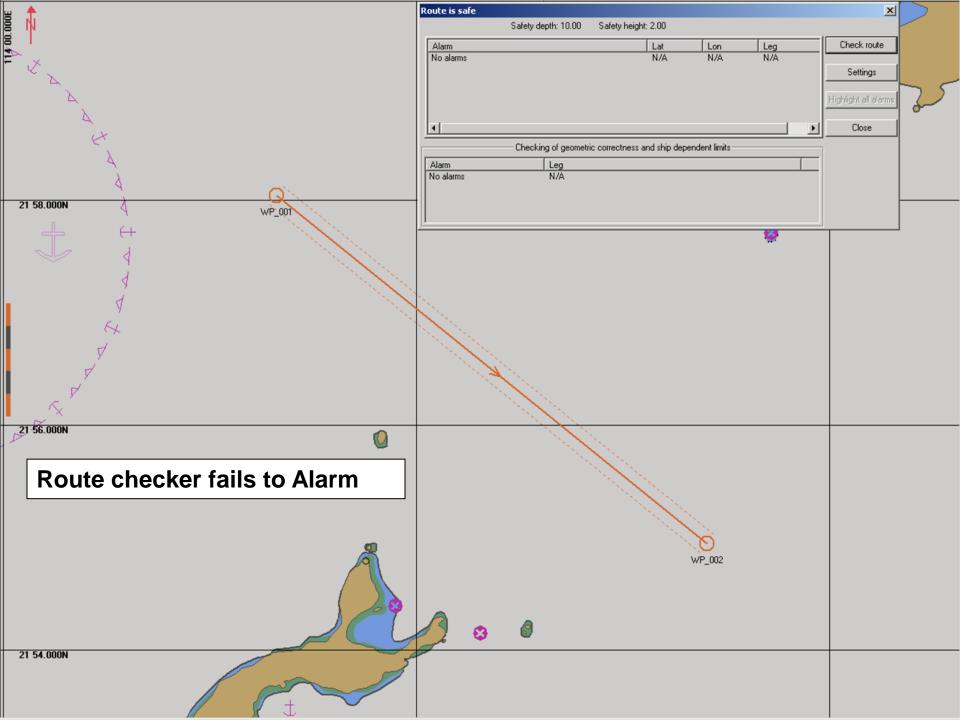
- This example came to light during a visit by MAIB in January 2010.
- MAIB chose to look at an area in the approaches to Hong Kong where the MV "Cosco Hong Kong" grounded on a 3.1m shoal in March 2009.



HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE





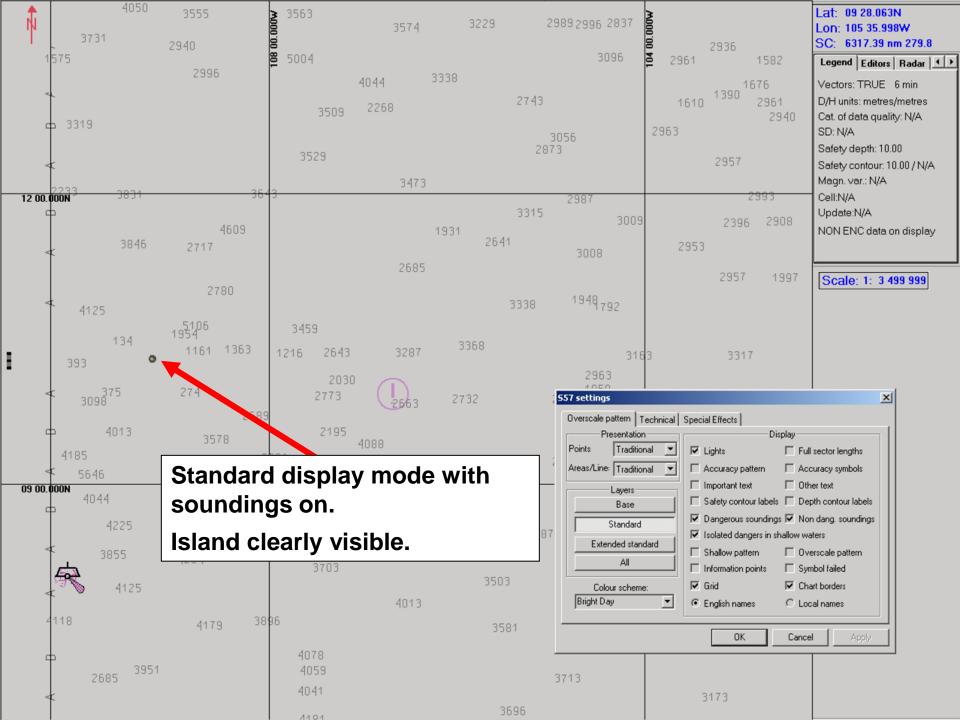


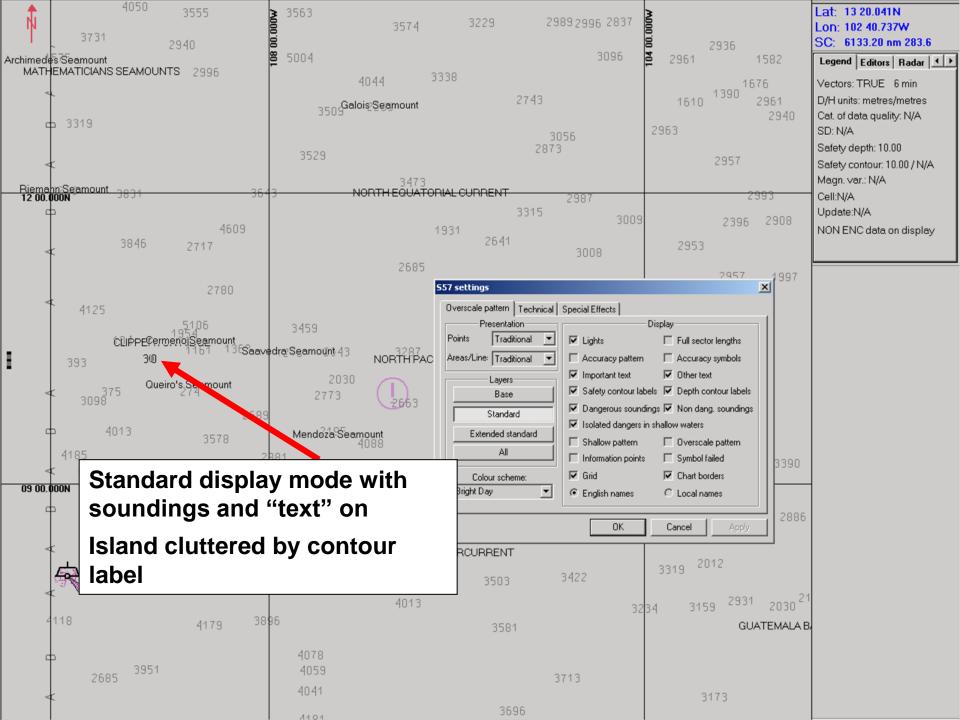
CASE 3 – DOES NOT DISPLAY OR ALARM LNDARE objects with point geometry

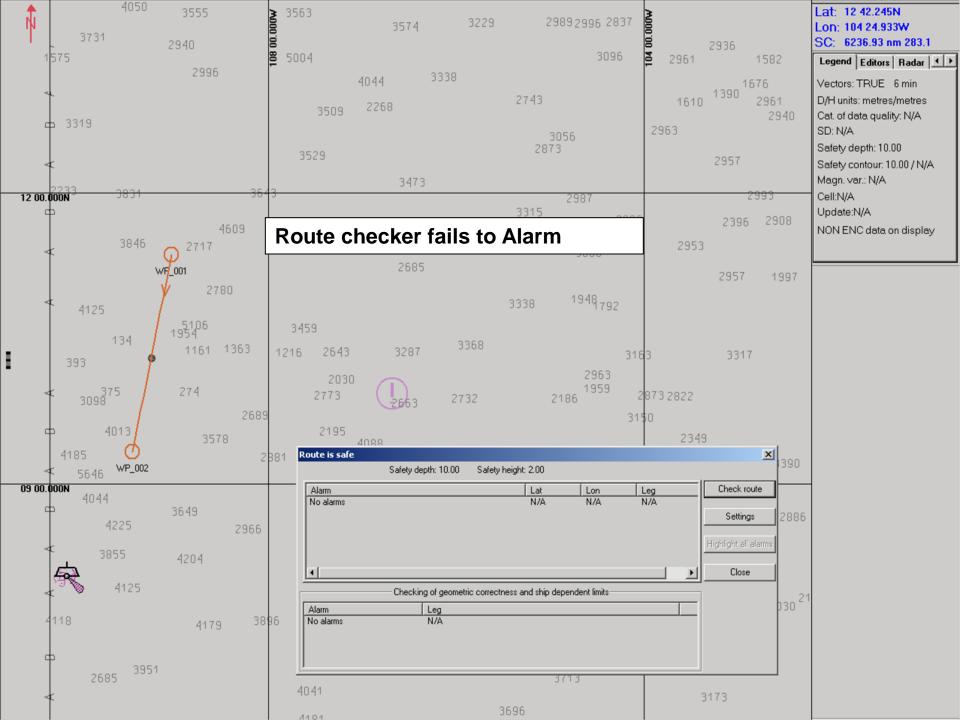
- This next example came to light following receipt of a Hydrographic Note in April 2010.
- The H Note was sent in by chemical tanker "Sichem Osprey" following a grounding on Île Clipperton in February 2010.
- Île Clipperton is a small French atoll in the Pacific Ocean, about 1300km off the coast of Mexico.
- Accident Investigation Report shows ECDIS was not the cause of this incident



Sichem Osprey aground on the reef at Clipperton Island near Clipperton Rock

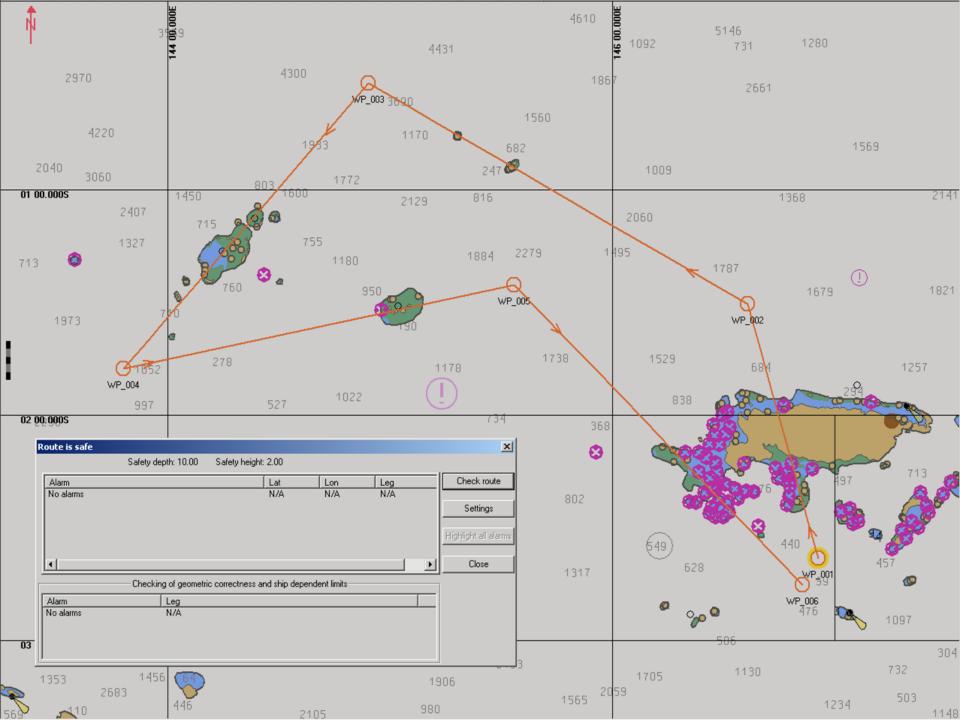






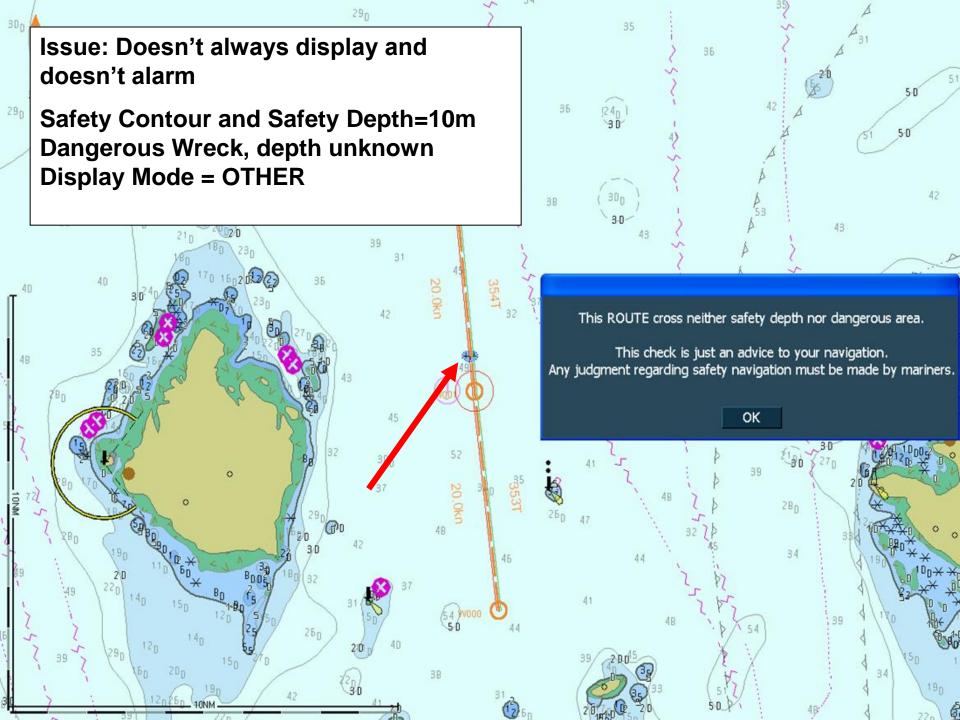
Route checking on small scale ENCs

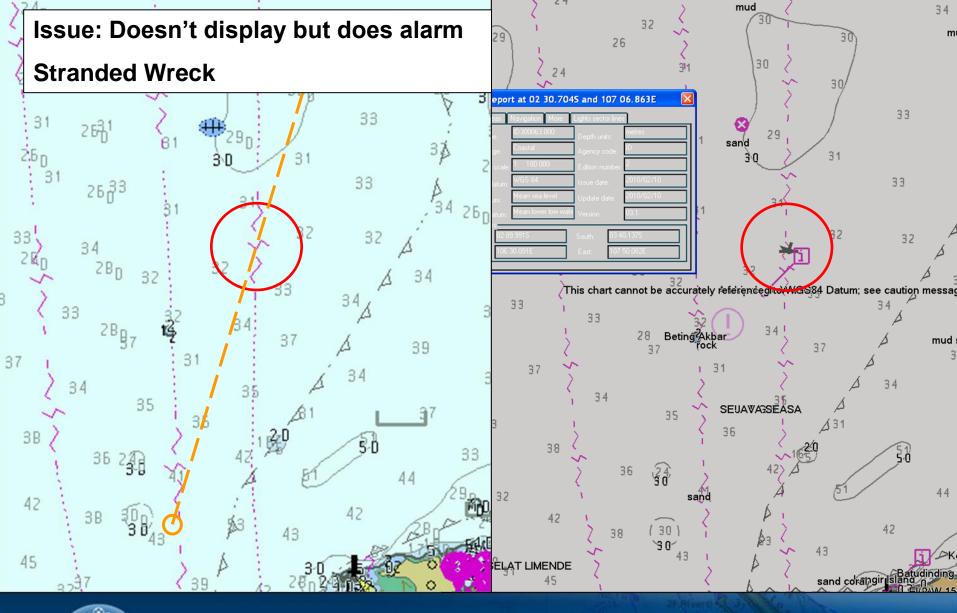
- On further investigation, we found that some Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) have implemented route checking with a scale limit.
- These scale limits have been implemented in different ways by different OEMs, perhaps assuming usage bands 1 or 2 will not be used for coastal navigation.
- IEC 61174 states: "The largest scale data available...shall always be used by the ECDIS for all alarms..."
- In many areas, small scale ENCs in usage band 1 or 2 represent the largest scale chart data available.



The need for Systematic Analysis

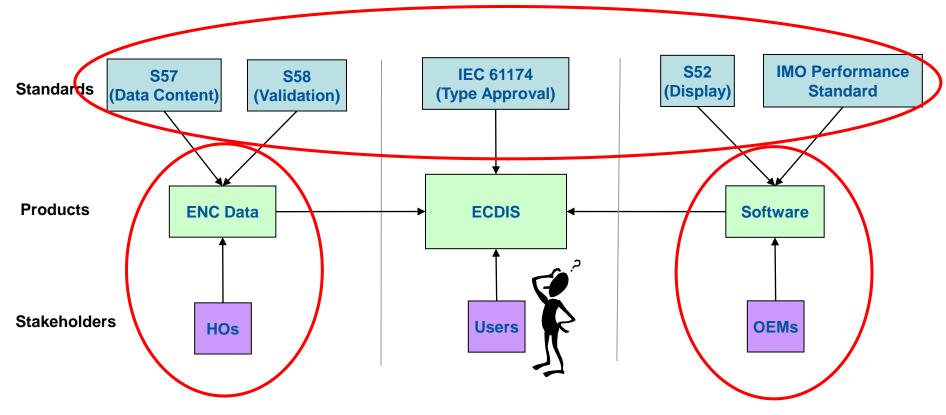
- The previous examples came to light purely by chance.
- UKHO Safety & Quality and Operations Standards branches therefore carried out a more systematic analysis, but still limited just to:
 - display and alarm functionality
 - potentially hazardous underwater features (64 test cases)
 - on a small number of ECDIS systems representing some the main suppliers in the market







UKHO has some influence over the development of these standards



UKHO has full control over UKHO-produced ENCs; only limited control over FGHO-produced ENCs

UKHO has little or no influence over the development of ECDIS software

Summary of actions

- MCA and IHO informed as and when issues were first discovered
- RNWs issued (Navarea I warnings 37/10, 230/10, 317/10)
- Papers submitted to IMO MSC88 (Dec 2010) and MSC89 (May 2011)
- Dec 2010: IMO MSC circular on "ECDIS Anomalies" issued (MSC.1/Circ.1391)
- Feb 2011: MCA Marine Information Note on "Reporting Operating Anomalies Identified within ECDIS" issued (MIN 406 M+F)
- Oct 2011: Simple ENC check dataset issued by IHO