

CIL-ICPC Workshop on Submarine Cables Session # 5 Using IMO Rules & Regulations to Protect

Submarine Cables

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Automatic Identification System (AIS)



Cable operators in UK started using AIS in 2006
AIS provided conclusive proof for some faults

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Automatic Identification System (AIS)

CAUSE OF FAULT	Pre 2006	2006-2010
Fishing	67%	39%
Anchor	8%	36%
Dredging	2%	0%
Other	23%	25%

Courtesy Global Marine

- Changed distribution of faults due to anchor
- Proved existence of two types of fault due to anchor:
 - ship dragging anchor whilst at anchor
 - ship dragging anchor whilst underway

Ships Dragging Anchor whilst Underway

13 faults around UK since 2007 Presents risk of multiple cable failure Cost per repair \$1-3m Not unique to the UK Extent of problem likely to increase with increased use of AIS by cable operators

Ships that have Dragged Anchor whilst Underway



Majority of the ships were relatively small
Primarily engaged in coastal trade
Damages recovered from owners

Anchor Securing Mechanisms



Courtesy TE SubCom



Courtesy TE SubCom

- Technical standards defined by Classification Societies but use subject to discretion of master
- Inconceivable that a correctly secured anchor will accidently release regardless of weather

Probable Cause

- Anchor held on brake and not properly secured prior to passage
- Anchor becomes loose in heavy weather and released
- Anchor not visible from bridge and loss of speed attributed to weather
- Anchor dragged until chain parts or arrive at destination

Way Forward

The IMO should be invited to consider:

- whether the securing of anchors prior to passage should be of a minimum standard methodology and a mandatory requirement
- the introduction of interlock on anchors when secured for sea passage with an alarm on bridge
- securing of the anchor for sea with the interlock or a reason why the interlock is not used should be a required entry in the vessel log book and subject to Port State inspection
- greater promulgation of the problem via 'M' notices (Marine Coastguard Agency) and appropriate notices worldwide
- wider port inspections by the state following future submarine cable failures due to anchors



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