

“ECDIS USER FEED BACK”

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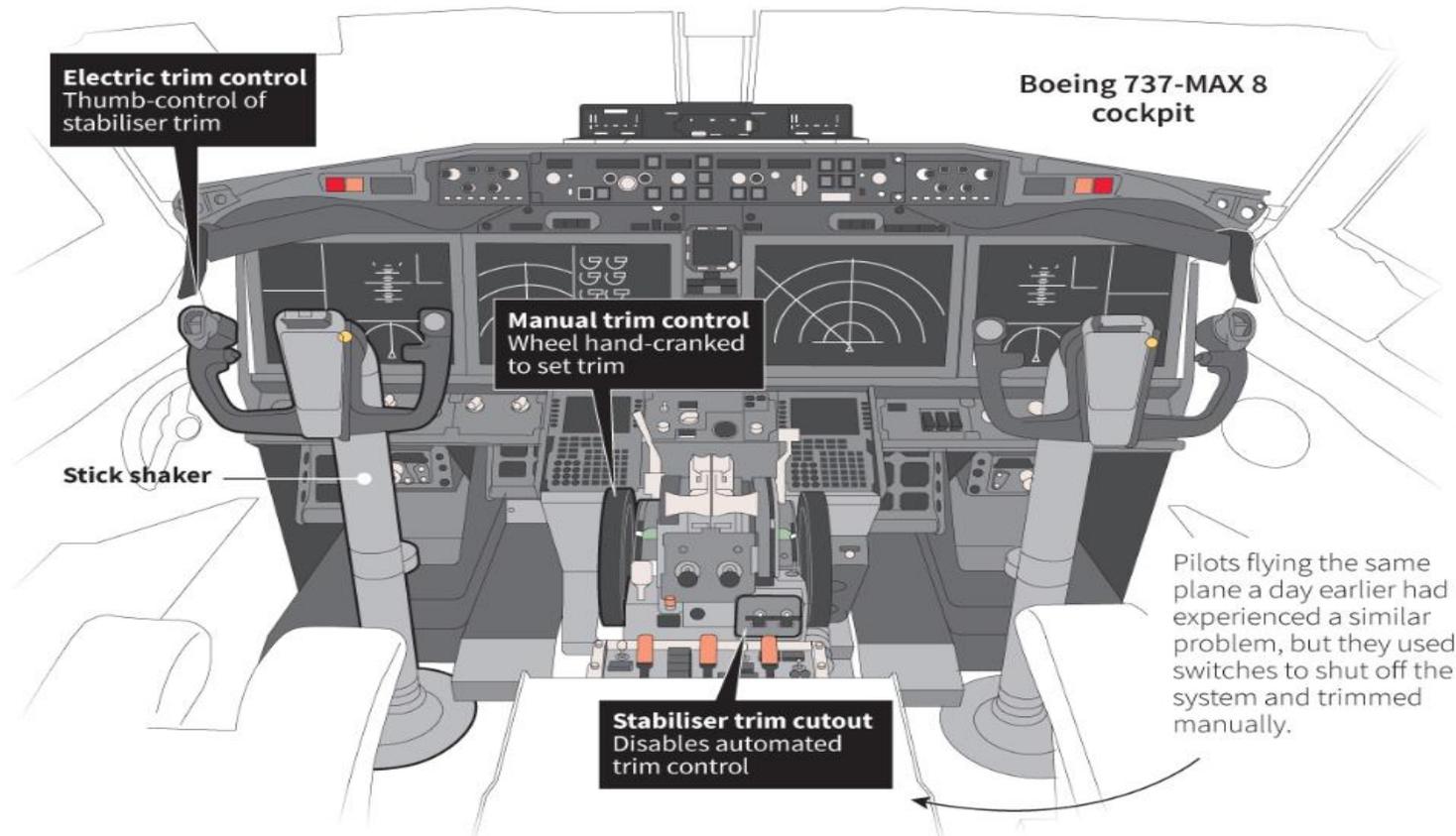
28-November-2019



Regulators knew before crashes that 737 MAX trim control was confusing in some conditions: document

Jamie Freed

8 MIN READ



ECDIS – MAIN ADVANTAGES



Easily accessible information

Simple, reliable and fast updating of ENC's

Reduces the Navigational Workload

Anti Grounding Tool

Voyage Playback

Electronic Log Keeping

Convenient & Timely means of

- **Route Monitoring**
- **Route Planning**
- **Position Monitoring**
- **Route & Waypoint Management**

Exchange of Data

- **RADAR / ARPA data can be superimposed**
- **Ice Data can be superimposed**





The existence of multiple systems in market brings in another challenge – Non standardization?

Will ECDIS go the Radar way?

Wow or How?

Automation Trap.
Automation
surprises.

High Automation
– boredom and
complacency.

‘RTFM’ and regular
practice at sea.

Change in attitude
towards automation .

ECDIS - Main Purpose / Advantage ?



Anti Grounding Tool !!

How is this Purpose achieved ?

- *By ECDIS Safety Settings*

What are these settings ?

- *Shallow Contour, Deep Contour, Safety Contour and Safety Depth !!*
- *Look Ahead Function / Watch Vector*

ECDIS - Safety Settings



1. Deep Contour

*Deep contour (selected) indicates
“Depth areas below which shallow water effects get
pronounced”
(MSD + Max SQUAT) X 2*

Is it part of ECDIS Performance standards ?

- *No*

Does it give any alarm and indication when breached ?

- *No alarm or indication, only colour identification*
- *Waters inside Deep Contour depicted in **Grey** Colour*

ECDIS - Safety Settings

2. Safety Contour



Highlights the selected contour in bold.

*The highlighted contour value distinguishes between the **Navigable (Safe)** and **Non-Navigable water (Unsafe)**.*

Is it part of ECDIS Performance standards ?

- *Yes*

Does it give any alarm and indication when breached ?

- *Yes, it gives alarm and indication **when look ahead function/ Watch vector breaches it***

ECDIS - Safety settings



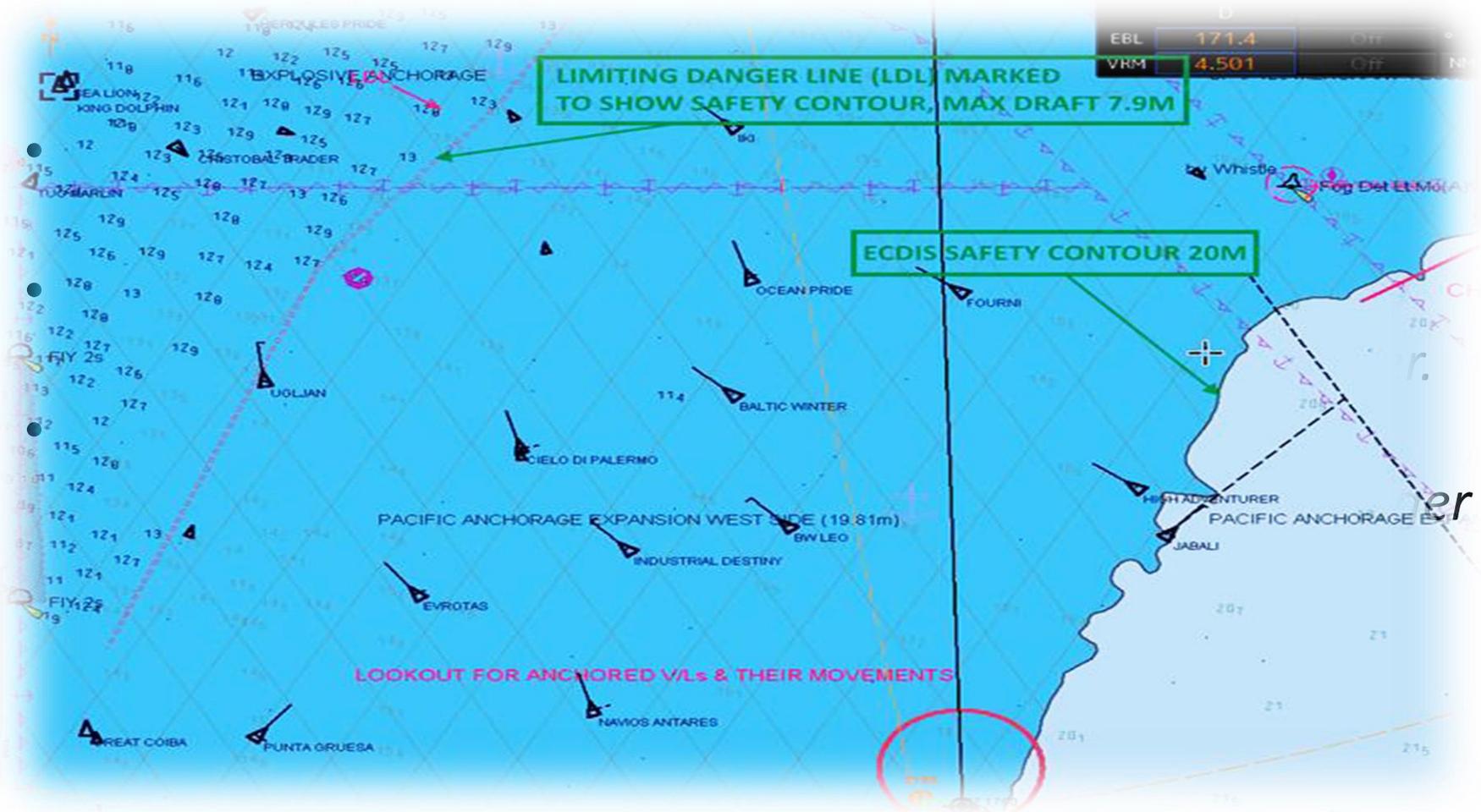
Navigating Across Safety Contour

- *If the safety contour selected is not available in ENC, it would default to the next available deeper contour.*
- ***Result** - artificially displaying a reduce amount of safe water on chart.*
- ***Action** - entire area inside the safety contour cannot be taken as non – navigable water and **areas with spot soundings highlighted in bold (Safety Depth) should be treated as ‘No Go Area’.***

ECDIS - Safety settings



Navigating Across Safety Contour



ECDIS - Safety Settings

3. Safety Depth



Calculated safety depth highlights

*Spot sounding equal to or below the selected value
'in bold'.*

- *It informs the user of the depths that are **insufficient** for the vessel to safely pass over.*
- *Safety Depth can be set as a different value than Safety Contour, but it is strongly recommended to set as :
Safety Depth = Safety Contour*

Is it part of ECDIS Performance standards ?

- ***Yes***

Does it give any alarm and indication when breached ?

- ***No alarm or indication***

ECDIS - Safety Settings



4. Shallow Contour

DEPTH DISPLAY

Shallow Contour (selected), indicates the “Depths below which vessel will run aground”.

***Grounding depth
(MSD + Max SQUAT)***

Is it part of ECDIS Performance standards ?

- *No*

Does it give any alarm and indication when breached ?

- *No alarm or indication, only colour identification*
- *Waters inside Shallow Contour depicted in **Deep Blue** Colour*

5. Managing T&P Corrections with AIO



- One area that probably was not discussed in detail during the development of ECDIS was the correction of ENC's.
- For example, the word AIO did not appear even once during the initial ECDIS training.
- Another issue with ECDIS was that most of us thought ECDIS would reduce some work for the ship staff.
- *T&P Corrections and other important corrections must be applied only as a Manual Update.*

6. Management of Manual Corrections



- *Maintain a log of all manual updates to the ECDIS either in electronic form or manual records in NP 133C.*
- *Manual corrections do not get removed when an update is applied. Use the date dependent feature, if available, for setting the 'end date' or the 'date to be deleted'.*

7. Manual Position Fixing



- *Manual positions are required as “2nd means of position fixing” so as to verify GPS position.*
- *Such positions must be obtained by **visual and/or radar observations** of terrestrial or other charted fixed objects, or means other than the GPS and inserted soon after the observation.*

No Manual Position Fixing



The screenshot displays a maritime navigation software interface. The main window shows a track plot with various waypoints and routes. A red box highlights a specific event in the logbook, with a red arrow pointing to it from a text box that reads "NO MANUAL POSITION FIXES TAKEN OVER 4 HOURS SINCE DEPARTURE".

Logbook

No.	Date(LMT)	Event
87022	2017-08-05 00:00	Specified Period
87021	2017-08-04 23:30	Specified Period
87020	2017-08-04 23:00	Specified Period
87019	2017-08-04 22:30	Specified Period
87018	2017-08-04 22:00	Specified Period
87017	2017-08-04 21:30	Specified Period
87016	2017-08-04 21:00	Specified Period
87015	2017-08-04 20:30	Specified Period
87014	2017-08-04 20:00	Specified Period
87013	2017-08-04 19:30	Specified Period
87012	2017-08-04 19:00	Specified Period
87011	2017-08-04 18:30	Specified Period
87010	2017-08-04 18:00	Specified Period
87009	2017-08-04 17:30	Specified Period
87008	2017-08-04 17:00	Specified Period
87007	2017-08-04 16:51	Manual Position Fix
87006	2017-08-04 16:49	Manual Position Fix
87005	2017-08-04 16:30	Specified Period
87004	2017-08-04 16:00	Specified Period
87003	2017-08-04 15:42	System Start
87002	2017-08-04 15:40	System Exit
87001	2017-08-04 15:30	Specified Period
87000	2017-08-04 15:00	Specified Period

Cursor readout

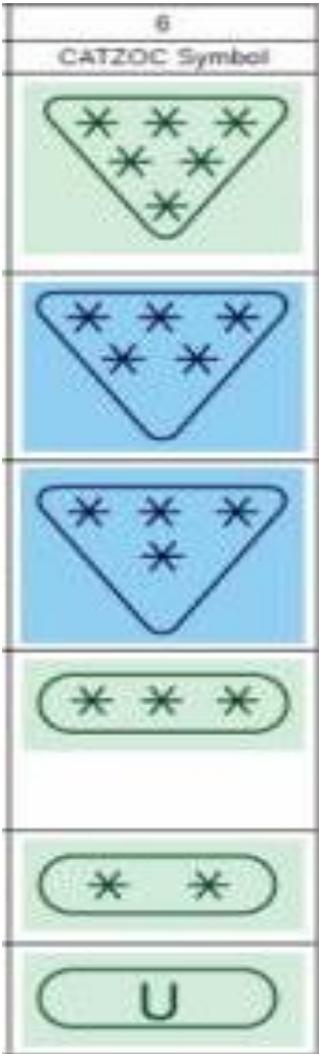
TTG:	*****
ETA:	*** ** **
****	° T
*****	NM

Event Details

Event	Specified Period	2017-08-05 00:00	-05:00
Position	28°44.540'N 93°19.780'W	Course/Speed	HDG 137.0 ° STW 13.7 kn COG 137.3 ° SOG 12.9 kn Av.(4h) 8.5 kn Av.(24h) 4.2 kn
Depth	15.1 m		
Chart	US3GC02M INFO		
Current	Set ° Drift kn	Wind	Dir, 009.7 ° SPD 18.4 kn BFT
		Wave	Dir, **** ° Height *** m
Voyage Distance	(Ground) ***** NM (Water) ***** NM	Weather	Air Pressure hPa Air Temperature °C Water Temperature °C Weather Condition
Engine Rev.	75.7 rpm		

Comment

8. CATZOC

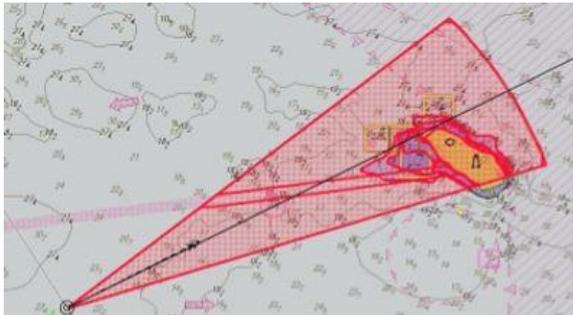


- *CATZOC values are assigned on the basis of positional and depth accuracy of survey.*
- *What to do if CATZOC depth uncertainty value is less than or equal to UKC available ?*
- *What to do if ZOC depth uncertainty value is more than UKC available ?*

9. Look Ahead Function/ Watch Vector



- *What is Look Ahead Function/ Watch Vector ?*
- *What factors relating to the Look ahead function/ Watch vector/Anti Grounding Guard zone should a navigator take into account ?*



10. Route Check



- *What are the draw backs of automated Route check ?*
- *Why is important to check the route visually ?*
- *How often the visual route check should be done ??*
- *Master should validate/approve the route after satisfying himself that there are no hazards along the planned route.*

11. Voyage Chart Status



- *In the Voyage Charts status report in certain makes of ECDIS , why does 'To be ordered' appear against some charts?*
- *If ECDIS manufacturer is not the chart service provider?*
- *Vessel should use the catalogue provided by the chart service provider and to be kept up to date, by updates sent by them.*

12. Computer Virus / Malware Prevention

Update of System

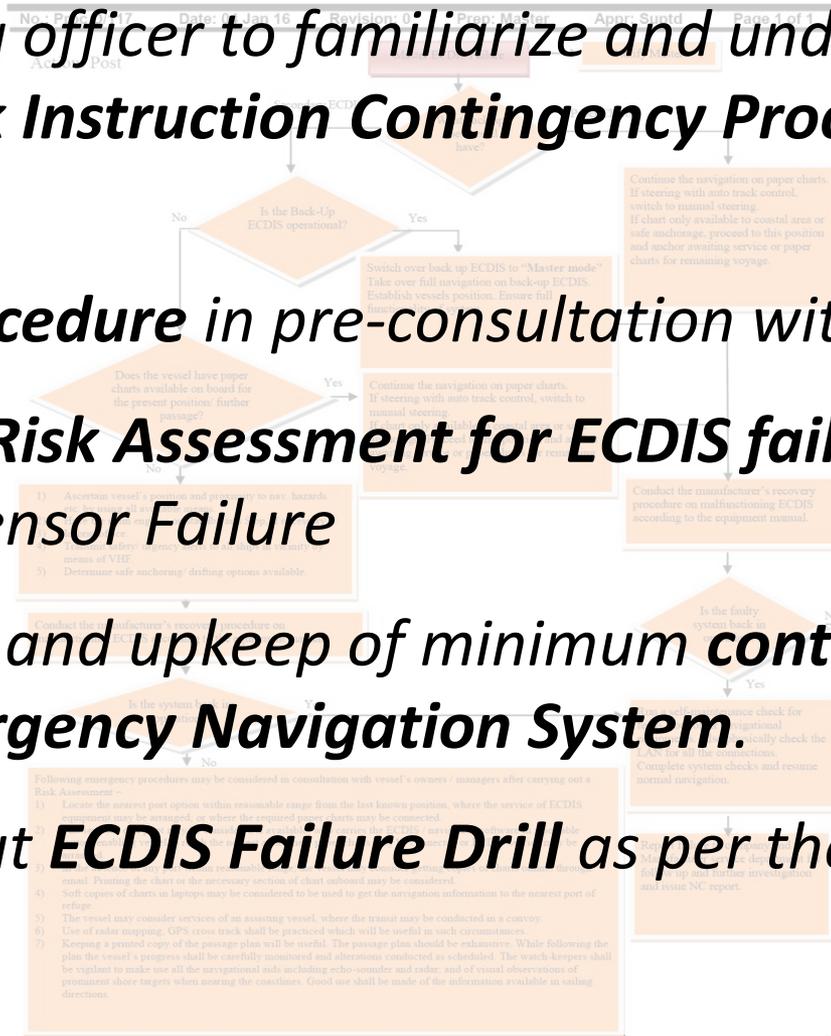
- Take a **backup of system data at regular intervals** as per maker's instruction.
- Prior transferring data from the communication computer to the ECDIS, using any external media, **scan the communication computer** with the latest version of the antivirus update.
- Use a dedicated USB which is suitably marked, as "FOR ECDIS USE ONLY". **Do not connect any other device to the USB port of ECDIS.** A clean DVD is the preferred mode for data transfer to / from ECDIS.



13. ECDIS Failure



ANGLO-EASTERN QHSE MANAGEMENT M.V. CONTINGENCY PROCEDURE FOR ECDIS FAILURE



- All navigating officer to familiarize and understand **Ship-Specific Work Instruction Contingency Procedure For ECDIS.**
- **Recovery procedure in pre-consultation with makers**
- Ship-specific **Risk Assessment for ECDIS failure** including mandatory sensor Failure
- Maintenance and upkeep of minimum **contingency paper charts / Emergency Navigation System.**
- Must carry out **ECDIS Failure Drill** as per the **Emergency Drill Planner**



***QUESTIONS /
FEEDBACK..***



Thank You!

 **ANGLO-EASTERN**