



Alert on Detainable Deficiencies

URC24009 | 19 April 2024

Notice to: Ship Owners/ Managers/ Operators / Surveyors/ Auditors:

Following recent Port State Control (PSC) inspections, several deficiencies were recorded that resulted in the detention of the vessels. Dromon wishes to draw attention to the detainable deficiencies to avoid recurrence.

The detainable deficiencies:

SOLAS Chapter II-2: Construction – Fire protection, fire detection, and fire extinction.

1) The fire detection system was found to be non-operational.

SOLAS Chapter II-2 Regulation 14.2 requires fire detection and fire alarm systems to be kept in good order to ensure their required performance if a fire occurs.

2) The Fireman's Outfits and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus were missing.

SOLAS Chapter II-2 Regulation 10 requires ships to carry at least two fire-fighter outfits. These outfits and the self-contained breathing apparatus must comply with the requirements of the Fire Safety Systems Code.

3) The Fire Isolation Valve was stuck.

SOLAS Chapter II-2 Regulation 10.2.1.4.1 requires isolating valves to separate the section of the fire main within the machinery space containing the main fire pump or pumps from the rest of the fire main to be fitted in an easily accessible and tenable position outside the machinery spaces. The fire main is to be arranged so that when the isolating valves are shut, all the hydrants on the ship, except those in the machinery space, can be supplied with water by another fire pump or an emergency fire pump.

IACS Unified Interpretation states that any part of the fire main routed through a category A machinery space, except for short lengths of suction or discharge piping complying with SOLAS II-2/10.2.1.4.1, must be fitted with isolating valves outside of the space. The arrangements of the fire mains must allow for fire water from the fire pumps or emergency fire pump to reach all hydrants outside of the isolated space.

SOLAS Chapter II-1: Construction – Structure, subdivision and stability, machinery and electrical installations.

4) The Emergency Generator did not exist on the ship.

SOLAS Chapter II-1 Regulation 42 requires that a self-contained emergency source of electrical power is provided.

SOLAS Chapter III: Life-saving appliances and arrangements

5) Unable to operate steering system for lifeboat

SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 20-3.1 states that maintenance, testing, and inspections of life-saving appliances shall be carried out in a manner having due regard to ensuring the reliability of such appliances.

LSA Code 4.4.7.2 states that all lifeboats are to be provided with a rudder and tiller. When a wheel or other remote steering mechanism is also provided, the tiller shall be capable of controlling the rudder in case of failure of the steering mechanism. The rudder shall be permanently attached to the lifeboat. The tiller shall be permanently installed on, or linked to, the rudder stock; however, if the lifeboat has a remote steering mechanism, the tiller may be removable and securely stowed near the rudder stock. The rudder and tiller shall be so arranged as not to be damaged by the operation of the release mechanism or the propeller.

Revised guidelines for maintaining and inspecting fire protection systems and appliances can be found in [MSC/Circ.1432](#), as amended by [MSC.1/Circ.1516](#).

SOLAS Chapter V: Safety of Navigation

6) Radar inoperative

7) Echo-sounder inoperative

SOLAS Chapter V –Regulation 19.2.3 requires all ships of 300 gross tonnage and upwards and passenger ships irrespective of size to be fitted with:

- An echo-sounding device, or other electronic means, to measure and display the available depth of water;
- A 9 GHz radar, or other means to determine and display the range and bearing of radar transponders and other surface craft, obstructions, buoys, shorelines, and navigational marks to assist in navigation and collision avoidance.

SOLAS Chapter V –Regulation 19.2.7 requires all ships of 3000 gross tonnage and upwards to have a 3 GHz radar or where considered appropriate by the Administration a second 9 GHz radar, or other means to determine and display the range and bearing of other surface craft, obstructions, buoys, shorelines and navigational marks to assist in navigation and collision avoidance.

SOLAS Chapter V - Regulation 16 -Maintenance of equipment - states:

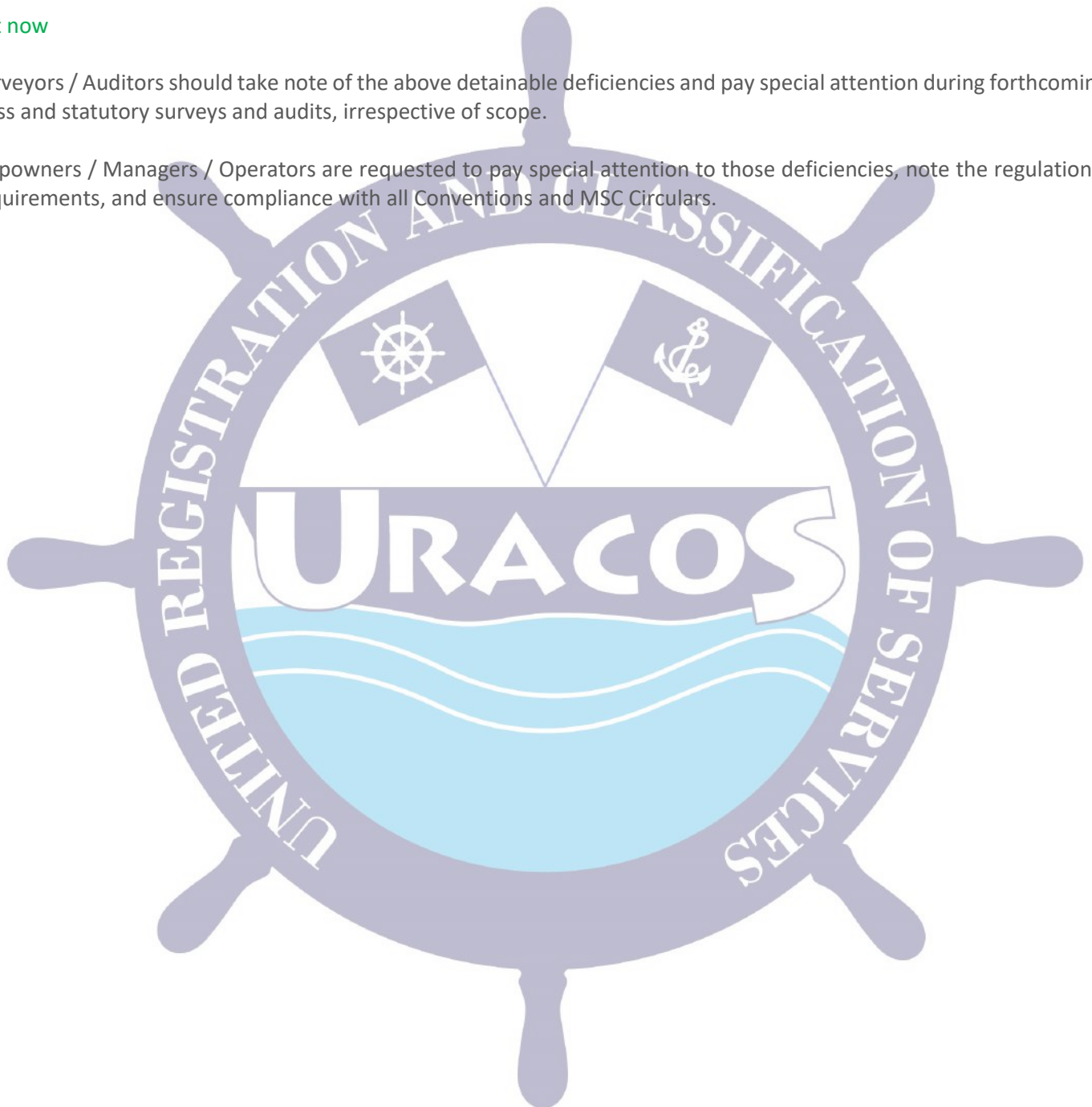
- The Administration shall be satisfied that adequate arrangements are in place to ensure that the performance of the equipment required by this chapter is maintained.

- Except as provided in regulations I/7(b)(ii), I/8 and I/9, while all reasonable steps shall be taken to maintain the equipment required by this chapter in efficient working order, malfunctions of that equipment shall not be considered as making the ship unseaworthy or as a reason for delaying the ship in ports where repair facilities are not readily available, provided suitable arrangements are made by the master to take the inoperative equipment or unavailable information into account in planning and executing a safe voyage to a port where repairs can take place.

Act now

Surveyors / Auditors should take note of the above detainable deficiencies and pay special attention during forthcoming class and statutory surveys and audits, irrespective of scope.

Shipowners / Managers / Operators are requested to pay special attention to those deficiencies, note the regulations' requirements, and ensure compliance with all Conventions and MSC Circulars.



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MSC.1/Circ.1432
31 May 2012

**REVISED GUIDELINES FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF
FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES**

- 1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninetieth session (16 to 25 May 2012), having considered a proposal by the Sub-Committee on Fire Protection, at its fifty-fifth session, and recognizing the need to include maintenance and inspection guidelines for the latest advancements in fire-protection systems and appliances, approved the Revised Guidelines for the maintenance and inspection of fire protection systems and appliances, as set out in the annex.
- 2 Member Governments are invited to apply the annexed Guidelines when performing maintenance, testing and inspections in accordance with SOLAS regulation II-2/14.2.2.1 on or after 31 May 2013 and bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of shipowners, shipmasters, ships' officers and crew and all other parties concerned.
- 3 This circular supersedes MSC/Circ.850.

ANNEX

REVISED GUIDELINES FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES

1 Application

These Guidelines apply to all ships and provide the minimum recommended level of maintenance and inspections for fire protection systems and appliances. This information may be used as a basis for the ship's onboard maintenance plan required by SOLAS regulation II-2/14. These Guidelines do not address maintenance and inspection of fixed carbon dioxide systems or portable fire extinguishers. Refer to the comprehensive instructions provided in the Guidelines for the maintenance and inspections of fixed carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing systems (MSC.1/Circ.1318) for fixed carbon dioxide systems, and in the Improved Guidelines for marine portable fire extinguishers (resolution A.951(23)) for portable fire extinguishers.

2 Operational readiness

All fire protection systems and appliances should at all times be in good order and readily available for immediate use while the ship is in service. If a fire protection system is undergoing maintenance, testing or repair, then suitable arrangements should be made to ensure safety is not diminished through the provision of alternate fixed or portable fire protection equipment or other measures. The onboard maintenance plan should include provisions for this purpose.

3 Maintenance and testing

3.1 Onboard maintenance and inspections should be carried out in accordance with the ship's maintenance plan, which should include the minimum elements listed in sections 4 to 10 of these Guidelines.

3.2 Certain maintenance procedures and inspections may be performed by competent crew members who have completed an advanced fire-fighting training course, while others should be performed by persons specially trained in the maintenance of such systems. The onboard maintenance plan should indicate which parts of the recommended inspections and maintenance are to be completed by trained personnel.

3.3 Inspections should be carried out by the crew to ensure that the indicated weekly, monthly, quarterly, annual, two-year, five-year and ten-year actions are taken for the specified equipment, if provided. Records of the inspections should be carried on board the ship, or may be computer-based. In cases where the inspections and maintenance are carried out by trained service technicians other than the ship's crew, inspection reports should be provided at the completion of the testing.

3.4 In addition to the onboard maintenance and inspections stated in these Guidelines, manufacturer's maintenance and inspection guidelines should be followed.

3.5 Where particular arrangements create practical difficulties, alternative testing and maintenance procedures should be to the satisfaction of the Administration.

4 Weekly testing and inspections

4.1 Fixed fire detection and alarm systems

Verify all fire detection and fire alarm control panel indicators are functional by operating the lamp/indicator test switch.

4.2 Fixed gas fire-extinguishing systems

- .1 verify all fixed fire-extinguishing system control panel indicators are functional by operating the lamp/indicator test switch; and
- .2 verify all control/section valves are in the correct position.

4.3 Fire doors

Verify all fire door control panel indicators, if provided, are functional by operating the lamp/indicator switch.

4.4 Public address and general alarm systems

Verify all public address systems and general alarm systems are functioning properly.

4.5 Breathing apparatus

Examine all breathing apparatus and EEBD cylinder gauges to confirm they are in the correct pressure range.

4.6 Low-location lighting

Verify low-location lighting systems are functional by switching off normal lighting in selected locations.

4.7 Water mist, water spray and sprinkler systems

- .1 verify all control panel indicators and alarms are functional;
- .2 visually inspect pump unit and its fittings; and
- .3 check the pump unit valve positions, if valves are not locked, as applicable.

5 Monthly testing and inspections

Monthly inspections should be carried out to ensure that the indicated actions are taken for the specified equipment.

5.1 Fire mains, fire pumps, hydrants, hoses and nozzles

- .1 verify all fire hydrants, hose and nozzles are in place, properly arranged, and are in serviceable condition;
- .2 operate all fire pumps to confirm that they continue to supply adequate pressure; and

- .3 emergency fire pump fuel supply adequate, and heating system in satisfactory condition, if applicable.

5.2 Fixed gas fire-extinguishing systems

Verify containers/cylinders fitted with pressure gauges are in the proper range and the installation free from leakage.

5.3 Foam fire-extinguishing systems

Verify all control and section valves are in the proper open or closed position, and all pressure gauges are in the proper range.

5.4 Water mist, water spray and sprinkler systems

- .1 verify all control, pump unit and section valves are in the proper open or closed position;
- .2 verify sprinkler pressure tanks or other means have correct levels of water;
- .3 test automatic starting arrangements on all system pumps so designed;
- .4 verify all standby pressure and air/gas pressure gauges are within the proper pressure ranges; and
- .5 test a selected sample of system section valves for flow and proper initiation of alarms.
(**Note** – The valves selected for testing should be chosen to ensure that all valves are tested within a one-year period.)

5.5 Firefighter's outfits

Verify lockers providing storage for fire-fighting equipment contain their full inventory and equipment is in serviceable condition.

5.6 Fixed dry chemical powder systems

Verify all control and section valves are in the proper open or closed position, and all pressure gauges are in the proper range.

5.7 Fixed aerosol extinguishing systems

- .1 verify all electrical connections and/or manual operating stations are properly arranged, and are in proper condition; and
- .2 verify the actuation system/control panel circuits are within manufacturer's specifications.

5.8 Portable foam applicators

Verify all portable foam applicators are in place, properly arranged, and are in proper condition.

5.9 Wheeled (mobile) fire extinguishers

Verify all extinguishers are in place, properly arranged, and are in proper condition.

5.10 Fixed fire detection and alarm systems

Test a sample of detectors and manual call points so that all devices have been tested within five years. For very large systems the sample size should be determined by the Administration.

6 Quarterly testing and inspections

Quarterly inspections should be carried out to ensure that the indicated actions are taken for the specified equipment:

6.1 Fire mains, fire pumps, hydrants, hoses and nozzles

Verify international shore connection(s) is in serviceable condition.

6.2 Foam fire-extinguishing systems

Verify the proper quantity of foam concentrate is provided in the foam system storage tank.

6.3 Ventilation systems and fire dampers

Test all fire dampers for local operation.

6.4 Fire doors

Test all fire doors located in main vertical zone bulkheads for local operation.

7 Annual testing and inspections

Annual inspections should be carried out to ensure that the indicated actions are taken for the specified equipment:

7.1 Fire mains, fire pumps, hydrants, hoses and nozzles

- .1 visually inspect all accessible components for proper condition;
- .2 flow test all fire pumps for proper pressure and capacity. Test emergency fire pump with isolation valves closed;
- .3 test all hydrant valves for proper operation;
- .4 pressure test a sample of fire hoses at the maximum fire main pressure, so that all fire hoses are tested within five years;
- .5 verify all fire pump relief valves, if provided, are properly set;
- .6 examine all filters/strainers to verify they are free of debris and contamination; and
- .7 nozzle size/type correct, maintained and working.

7.2 Fixed fire detection and fire alarm systems

- .1 test all fire detection systems and fire detection systems used to automatically release fire-extinguishing systems for proper operation, as appropriate;
- .2 visually inspect all accessible detectors for evidence of tampering obstruction, etc., so that all detectors are inspected within one year; and
- .3 test emergency power supply switchover.

7.3 Fixed gas fire-extinguishing systems

- .1 visually inspect all accessible components for proper condition;
- .2 externally examine all high pressure cylinders for evidence of damage or corrosion;
- .3 check the hydrostatic test date of all storage containers;
- .4 functionally test all fixed system audible and visual alarms;
- .5 verify all control/section valves are in the correct position;
- .6 check the connections of all pilot release piping and tubing for tightness;
- .7 examine all flexible hoses in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations;
- .8 test all fuel shut-off controls connected to fire-protection systems for proper operation;
- .9 the boundaries of the protected space should be visually inspected to confirm that no modifications have been made to the enclosure that have created uncloseable openings that would render the system ineffective; and
- .10 if cylinders are installed inside the protected space, verify the integrity of the double release lines inside the protected space, and check low pressure or circuit integrity monitors on release cabinet, as applicable.

7.4 Foam fire-extinguishing systems

- .1 visually inspect all accessible components for proper condition;
- .2 functionally test all fixed system audible alarms;
- .3 flow test all water supply and foam pumps for proper pressure and capacity, and confirm flow at the required pressure in each section (Ensure all piping is thoroughly flushed with fresh water after service.);
- .4 test all system cross connections to other sources of water supply for proper operation;
- .5 verify all pump relief valves, if provided, are properly set;

- .6 examine all filters/strainers to verify they are free of debris and contamination;
- .7 verify all control/section valves are in the correct position;
- .8 blow dry compressed air or nitrogen through the discharge piping or otherwise confirm the pipework and nozzles of high expansion foam systems are clear of any obstructions, debris and contamination. This may require the removal of nozzles, if applicable;
- .9 take samples from all foam concentrates carried on board and subject them to the periodical control tests in MSC.1/Circ.1312, for low expansion foam, or MSC/Circ.670 for high expansion foam.
(**Note:** Except for non-alcohol resistant foam, the first test need not be conducted until 3 years after being supplied to the ship.); and
- .10 test all fuel shut-off controls connected to fire-protection systems for proper operation.

7.5 Water mist, water spray and sprinkler systems

- .1 verify proper operation of all water mist, water-spray and sprinkler systems using the test valves for each section;
- .2 visually inspect all accessible components for proper condition;
- .3 externally examine all high pressure cylinders for evidence of damage or corrosion;
- .4 check the hydrostatic test date of all high pressure cylinders;
- .5 functionally test all fixed system audible and visual alarms;
- .6 flow test all pumps for proper pressure and capacity;
- .7 test all antifreeze systems for adequate freeze protection;
- .8 test all system cross connections to other sources of water supply for proper operation;
- .9 verify all pump relief valves, if provided, are properly set;
- .10 examine all filters/strainers to verify they are free of debris and contamination;
- .11 verify all control/section valves are in the correct position;
- .12 blow dry compressed air or nitrogen through the discharge piping of dry pipe systems, or otherwise confirm the pipework and nozzles are clear of any obstructions. This may require the removal of nozzles, if applicable;
- .13 test emergency power supply switchover, where applicable;

- .14 visually inspect all sprinklers focusing in areas where sprinklers are subject to aggressive atmosphere (like saunas, spas, kitchen areas) and subject to physical damage (like luggage handling areas, gyms, play rooms, etc.) so that all sprinklers are inspected within one year;
- .15 check for any changes that may affect the system such as obstructions by ventilation ducts, pipes, etc.;
- .16 test a minimum of one section in each open head water mist system by flowing water through the nozzles. The sections tested should be chosen so that all sections are tested within a five-year period; and
- .17 test a minimum of two automatic sprinklers or automatic water mist nozzles for proper operation.

7.6 Ventilation systems and fire dampers

- .1 test all fire dampers for remote operation;
- .2 verify galley exhaust ducts and filters are free of grease build-up; and
- .3 test all ventilation controls interconnected with fire-protection systems for proper operation.

7.7 Fire doors

Test all remotely controlled fire doors for proper release.

7.8 Breathing apparatus

- .1 check breathing apparatus air recharging systems, if fitted, for air quality;
- .2 check all breathing apparatus face masks and air demand valves are in serviceable condition; and
- .3 check EEBDs according to maker's instructions.

7.9 Fixed dry chemical powder systems

- .1 visually inspect all accessible components for proper condition;
- .2 verify the pressure regulators are in proper order and within calibration; and
- .3 agitate the dry chemical powder charge with nitrogen in accordance with system manufacturer's instructions.
(**Note:** Due to the powder's affinity for moisture, any nitrogen gas introduced for agitation must be moisture free.)

7.10 Fixed aerosol extinguishing systems

Verify condensed or dispersed aerosol generators have not exceeded their mandatory replacement date. Pneumatic or electric actuators should be demonstrated working, as far as practicable.

7.11 Portable foam applicators

- .1 verify all portable foam applicators are set to the correct proportioning ratio for the foam concentrate supplied and the equipment is in proper order;
- .2 verify all portable containers or portable tanks containing foam concentrate remain factory sealed, and the manufacturer's recommended service life interval has not been exceeded;
- .3 portable containers or portable tanks containing foam concentrate, excluding protein based concentrates, less than 10 years old, that remain factory sealed can normally be accepted without the periodical foam control tests required in MSC.1/Circ.1312 being carried out;
- .4 protein based foam concentrate portable containers and portable tanks should be thoroughly checked and, if more than five years old, the foam concentrate should be subjected to the periodical foam control tests required in MSC.1/Circ.1312, or renewed; and
- .5 the foam concentrates of any non-sealed portable containers and portable tanks, and portable containers and portable tanks where production data is not documented, should be subjected to the periodical foam control tests required in MSC.1/Circ.1312.

7.12 Wheeled (mobile) fire extinguishers

- .1 perform periodical inspections in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- .2 visually inspect all accessible components for proper condition;
- .3 check the hydrostatic test date of each cylinder; and
- .4 for dry powder extinguishers, invert extinguisher to ensure powder is agitated.

7.13 Galley and deep fat cooking fire-extinguishing systems

Check galley and deep fat cooking fire-extinguishing systems in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

8 Two-year testing and inspections

Two-year inspections should be carried out to ensure that the indicated actions are taken for the specified equipment.

8.1 Fixed gas fire-extinguishing systems

- .1 all high pressure extinguishing agents cylinders and pilot cylinders should be weighed or have their contents verified by other reliable means to confirm that the available charge in each is above 95 per cent of the nominal charge. Cylinders containing less than 95 per cent of the nominal charge should be refilled; and

- .2 blow dry compressed air or nitrogen through the discharge piping or otherwise confirm the pipe work and nozzles are clear of any obstructions. This may require the removal of nozzles, if applicable.

8.2 Fixed dry chemical powder systems

- .1 blow dry nitrogen through the discharge piping to confirm that the pipe work and nozzles are clear of any obstructions;
- .2 operationally test local and remote controls and section valves;
- .3 verify the contents of propellant gas cylinders (including remote operating stations);
- .4 test a sample of dry chemical powder for moisture content; and
- .5 subject the powder containment vessel, safety valve and discharge hoses to a full working pressure test.

9 Five-year service

At least once every five years, the following inspections should be carried out for the specified equipment.

9.1 Fixed gas fire-extinguishing systems

Perform internal inspection of all control valves.

9.2 Foam fire-extinguishing systems

- .1 perform internal inspection of all control valves;
- .2 flush all high expansion foam system piping with fresh water, drain and purge with air;
- .3 check all nozzles to prove they are clear of debris; and
- .4 test all foam proportioners or other foam mixing devices to confirm that the mixing ratio tolerance is within +30 to -10% of the nominal mixing ratio defined by the system approval.

9.3 Water mist, water spray and sprinkler systems

- .1 flush all ro-ro deck deluge system piping with water, drain and purge with air;
- .2 perform internal inspection of all control/section valves; and
- .3 check condition of any batteries, or renew in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

9.4 Breathing apparatus

Perform hydrostatic testing of all steel self-contained breathing apparatus cylinders. Aluminium and composite cylinders should be tested to the satisfaction of the Administration.

9.5 Low-location lighting

Test the luminance of all systems in accordance with the procedures in resolution A.752(18).

9.6 Wheeled (mobile) fire extinguishers

Visually examine at least one extinguisher of each type manufactured in the same year and kept on board.

10 Ten-year service

At least once every 10 years, the following inspections should be carried out for the specified equipment:

10.1 Fixed gas fire-extinguishing systems

- .1 perform a hydrostatic test and internal examination of 10 per cent of the system's extinguishing agent and pilot cylinders. If one or more cylinders fail, a total of 50 per cent of the onboard cylinders should be tested. If further cylinders fail, all cylinders should be tested;
- .2 flexible hoses should be replaced at the intervals recommended by the manufacturer and not exceeding every 10 years; and
- .3 if permitted by the Administration, visual inspection and NDT (non-destructive testing) of halon cylinders may be performed in lieu of hydrostatic testing.

10.2 Water mist, water spray and sprinkler systems

Perform a hydrostatic test and internal examination for gas and water pressure cylinders according to flag Administration guidelines or, where these do not exist, EN 1968:2002 + A1.

10.3 Fixed dry chemical powder systems

Subject all powder containment vessels to hydrostatic or non-destructive testing carried out by an accredited service agent.

10.4 Fixed aerosol extinguishing systems

Condensed or dispersed aerosol generators to be renewed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

10.5 Wheeled (mobile) fire extinguishers

All extinguishers together with propellant cartridges should be hydrostatically tested by specially trained persons in accordance with recognized standards or the manufacturer's instructions.

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MSC.1/Circ.1516
8 June 2015

**AMENDMENTS TO THE REVISED GUIDELINES FOR THE MAINTENANCE
AND INSPECTION OF FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES
(MSC.1/CIRC.1432)**

1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-fifth session (3 to 12 June 2015), approved amendments to the *Revised guidelines for the maintenance and inspection of fire protection systems and appliances* (MSC.1/Circ.1432), as set out in the annex, concerning testing of automatic sprinkler systems, prepared by the Sub-Committee on Ship Systems and Equipment, at its second session.

2 Member Governments are invited to use the amendments when applying MSC.1/Circ.1432 and to bring the amendments to the attention of ship designers, shipyards, shipowners, systems manufactures and all parties concerned.

ANNEX

AMENDMENTS TO THE REVISED GUIDELINES FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND APPLIANCES (MSC.1/CIRC.1432)

- 1 Paragraph 3.4 is amended to read as follows:

"3.4 In addition to the onboard maintenance and inspections stated in these guidelines, manufacturer's maintenance and inspection guidelines should be followed. The quality of water in automatic sprinkler systems is of particular importance and should be maintained in accordance with manufacturer guidelines. Records of water quality should be maintained on board in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines."

- 2 A new paragraph 6.5 is added after the existing paragraph 6.4, as follows:

"6.5 Water mist, water spray and sprinkler systems

Assess system water quality in the header tank and pump unit against the manufacturer's water quality guidelines."

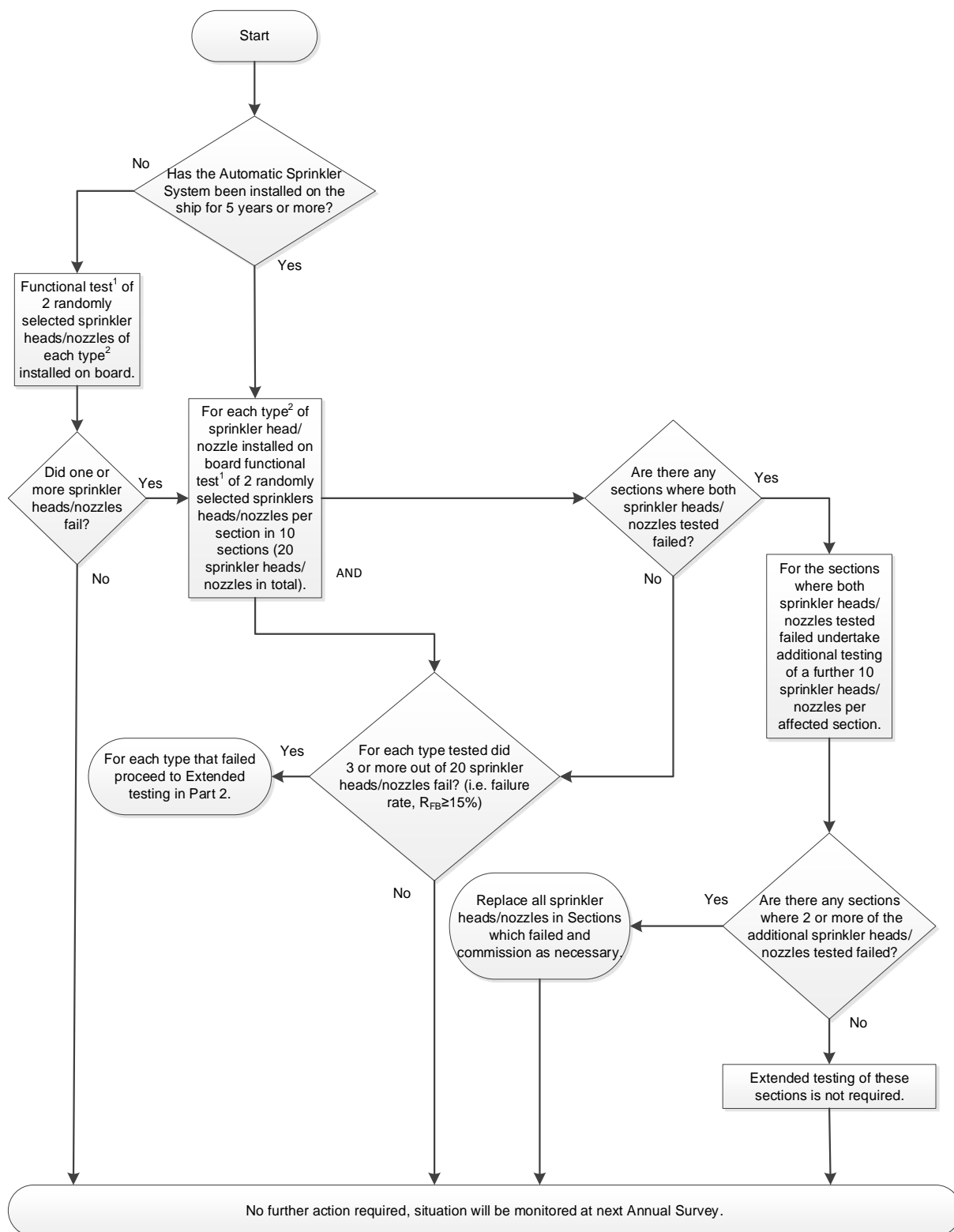
- 3 Paragraph 7.5 is amended to read as follows:

"7.5 Water mist, water spray and sprinkler systems

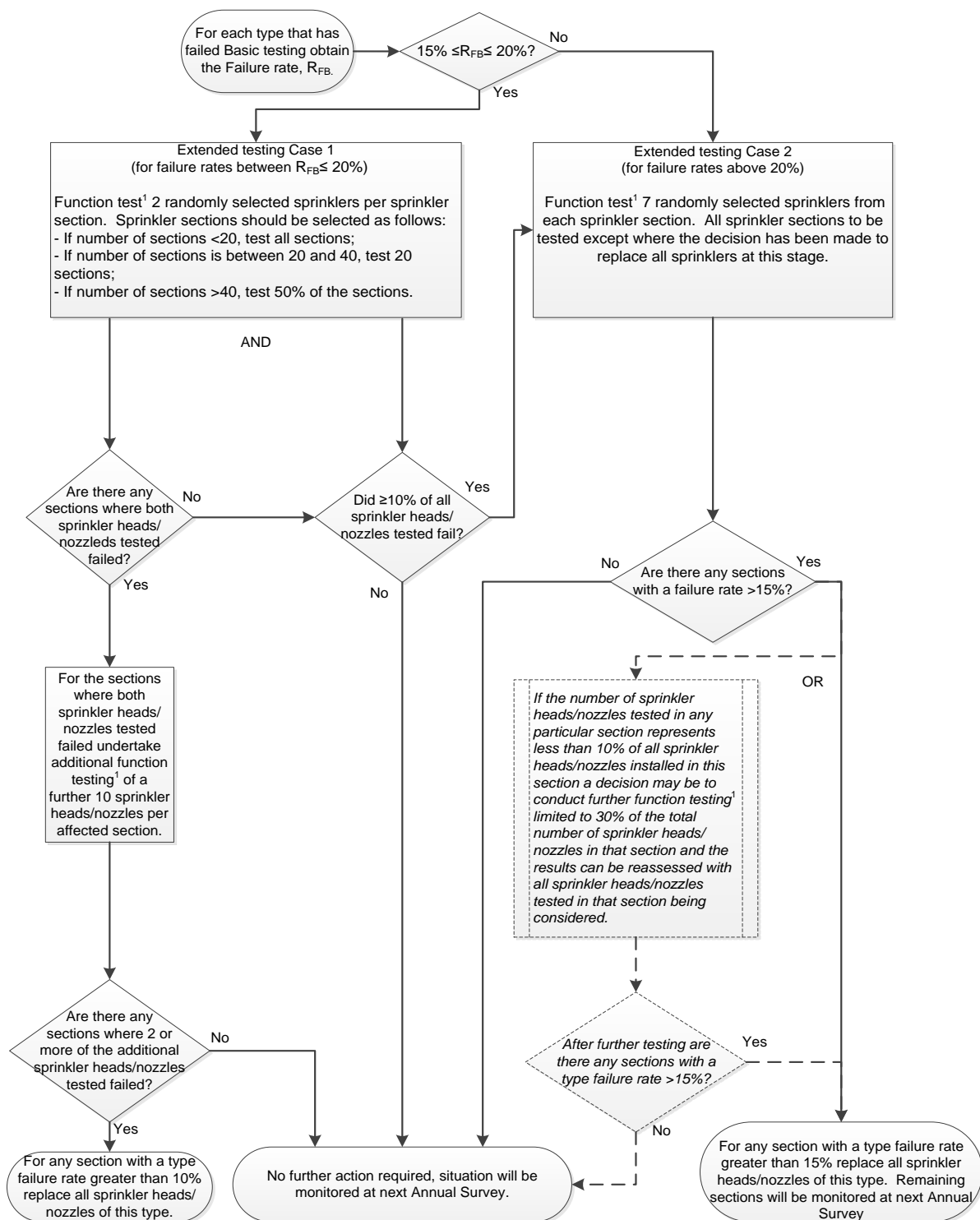
- .1 verify proper operation of all water mist, water-spray and sprinkler systems using the test valves for each section;
- .2 visually inspect all accessible components for proper condition;
- .3 externally examine all high pressure cylinders for evidence of damage or corrosion;
- .4 check the hydrostatic test date of all high pressure cylinders;
- .5 functionally test all fixed system audible and visual alarms;
- .6 flow test all pumps for proper pressure and capacity;
- .7 test all antifreeze systems for adequate freeze protection;
- .8 test all system cross connections to other sources of water supply for proper operation;
- .9 verify all pump relief valves, if provided, are properly set;
- .10 examine all filters/strainers to verify they are free of debris and contamination;
- .11 verify all control/section valves are in the correct position;

- .12 blow dry compressed air or nitrogen through the discharge piping of dry pipe systems, or otherwise confirm the pipework and nozzles are clear of any obstructions. This may require the removal of nozzles, if applicable;
- .13 test emergency power supply switchover, where applicable;
- .14 visually inspect all sprinklers focusing in areas where sprinklers are subject to aggressive atmosphere (like saunas, spas, kitchen areas) and subject to physical damage (like luggage handling areas, gyms, play rooms, etc.) so that all sprinklers are inspected within one year. Sprinklers with obvious external damage, including paint, should be replaced and not included in the number of sprinklers tested in subparagraph .17;
- .15 check for any changes that may affect the system such as obstructions by ventilation ducts, pipes, etc.;
- .16 test a minimum of one section in each open head water mist system by flowing water through the nozzles. The sections tested should be chosen so that all sections are tested within a five-year period;
- .17 test automatic sprinklers and automatic water mist nozzles in accordance with the following flow chart:

Part 1 - Basic Testing



Part 2 - Extended testing



Explanatory notes to the flow chart

- 1 *Functional test* is defined as a test that demonstrates the operation and flow of water from sprinkler head/nozzle.
 - 2 *Type* is defined as each different manufacturer model of sprinkler head/nozzle.
 - 3 *Static/standby pressure* is defined as the constant pressure maintained in the system at all times prior to activation.
 - 4 All testing should be carried out at static/standby pressure.
 - 5 *Failure rate* (R_{FB}) is the number of sprinkler heads/nozzles to fail testing divided by test sample size multiplied by 100; and
- .18 during basic testing, and extended testing when applicable, of automatic sprinkler heads/nozzles as outlined in subparagraph .17, water quality testing should be conducted in each corresponding piping section. Note – should a tested sprinkler fail, assessing the corresponding water quality at that time would assist in determining the cause of failure."
- 4 Paragraph 9.3 is replaced by the following:
- "9.3 Water mist, water spray and sprinkler systems
- .1 flush all ro-ro deck deluge system piping with water, drain and purge with air;
 - .2 perform internal inspection of all control/section valves; water quality testing should be conducted in all corresponding piping sections, if not previously tested as outlined in paragraph 7.5.18 within the last five years;
 - .3 check condition of any batteries, or renew in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations; and
 - .4 for each section where the water is refilled after being drained or flushed, water quality should meet manufacturer's guidelines. Testing of the renewed water quality should be conducted and recorded as a new baseline reference to assist future water quality monitoring for each corresponding section."
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MSC.1/Circ.1676
30 June 2023

**DELAYS AFFECTING THE AVAILABILITY OF NEW GMDSS EQUIPMENT COMPLIANT
WITH THE REVISED PERFORMANCE STANDARDS SET OUT IN RESOLUTIONS
MSC.511(105), MSC.512(105) AND MSC.513(105)**

1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its 105th session (20 to 29 April 2022), adopted amendments to:

- .1 the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974 (resolution MSC.496(105));
- .2 the Protocol of 1988 relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (1988 SOLAS Protocol) (resolution MSC.497(105));
- .3 the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 1994 (1994 HSC Code) (resolution MSC.498(105)) and the International Code of Safety for High-Speed Craft, 2000 (2000 HSC Code) (resolution MSC.499(105)); and
- .4 the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 1979 (1979 MODU Code) (resolution MSC.504(105)), the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 1989 (1989 MODU Code) (resolution MSC.505(105)) and the Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 2009 (2009 MODU Code) (resolution MSC.506(105)),

which will enter into force on 1 January 2024.

2 The Committee also adopted, inter alia, resolutions:

- .1 MSC.511(105) on *Performance standards for shipborne VHF radio installations capable of voice communication and digital selective calling*;
- .2 MSC.512(105) on *Performance standards for shipborne MF and MF/HF radio installations capable of voice communication, digital selective calling and reception of maritime safety information and search and rescue related information*; and
- .3 MSC.513(105) on *Performance standards for Inmarsat-C ship earth stations capable of transmitting and receiving direct-printing communications*,

which recommend Governments to ensure that shipborne equipment installed on or after 1 January 2024, which will form part of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), conform to performance standards not inferior to those adopted at that session.

3 The Committee, at its 107th session (31 May to 9 June 2023), having considered information provided by IEC and CIRM on the availability of GMDSS equipment after 1 January 2024, noted that considerable work had been carried out by the radio manufacturing industry and the standards' organizations to develop the new equipment required. However, some of the performance standards incorporate new features which still require specification from other organizations.

4 The Committee, therefore, concluded that it was unrealistic for new shipborne VHF radio installations, shipborne MF and MF/HF radio installations or Inmarsat-C ship earth stations conforming to performance standards specified in the annex to resolutions MSC.511(105), MSC.512(105) and MSC.513(105), respectively, to be available for installation from 1 January 2024.

5 In this regard, the Committee invited Member States to consider permitting until 1 January 2028 the continued installation of:

- .1 shipborne VHF radio installations conforming to performance standards not inferior to those specified in the annex to resolution A.803(19), as amended;
- .2 shipborne MF and MF/HF radio installations conforming to performance standards not inferior to those specified in the annex to resolutions A.804(19), as amended and A.806(19), as amended; and
- .3 Inmarsat-C ship earth stations conforming to performance standards not inferior to those specified in the annex to resolution A.807(19), as amended.

6 Member States are invited to bring this information to the attention of the appropriate national authorities and all other parties concerned.
