

Directive 2003/25/EC – Passenger Ship Safety

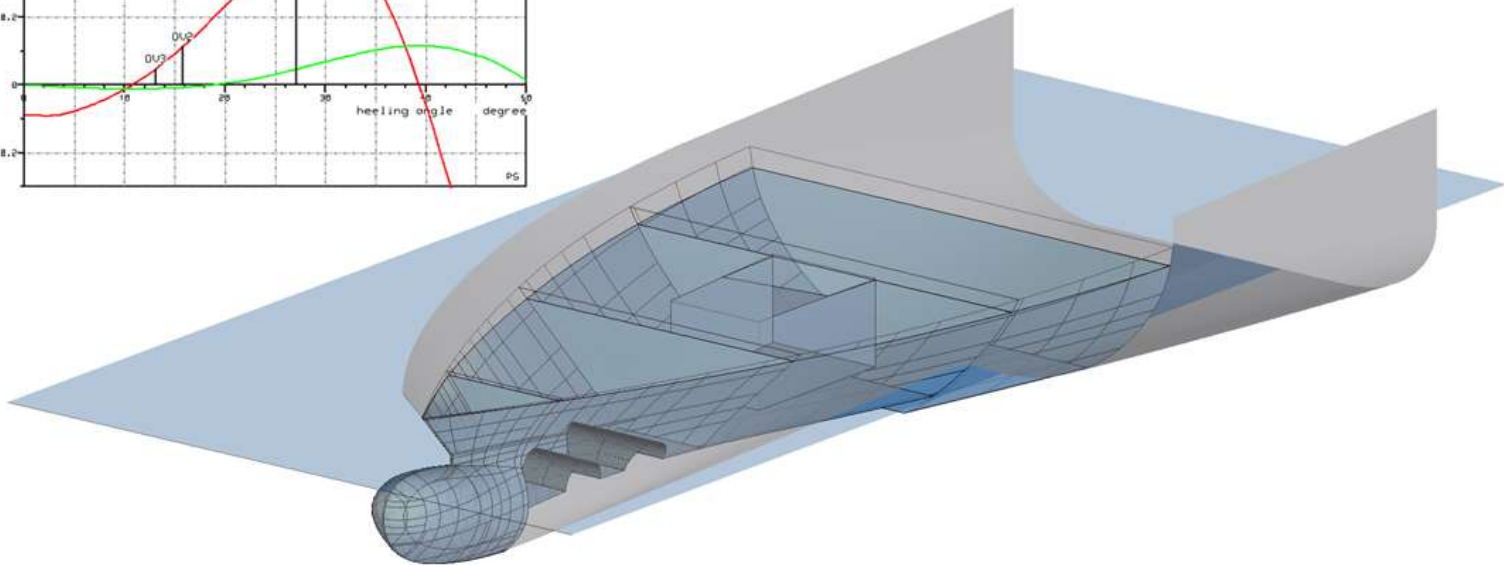
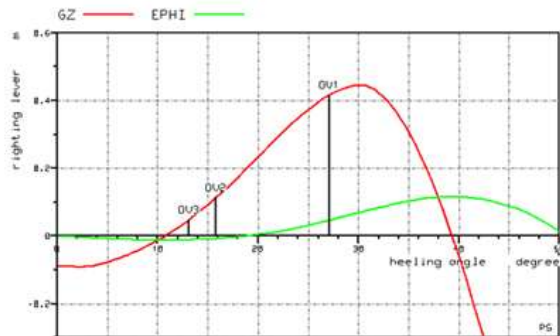
Introduction and main elements

Sifis Papageorgiou / Project Officer
Department B: Ship Safety

Lisbon / 8th June 2016

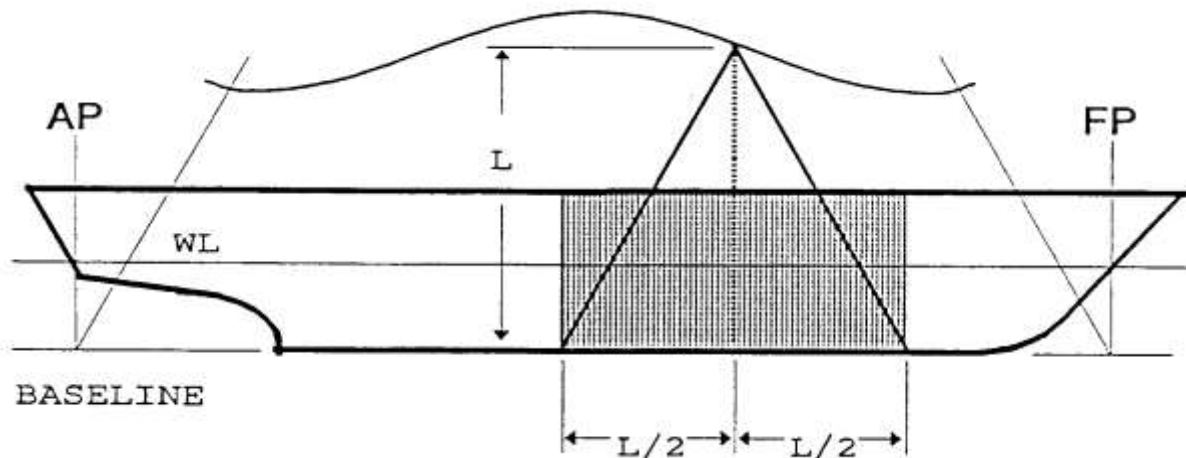


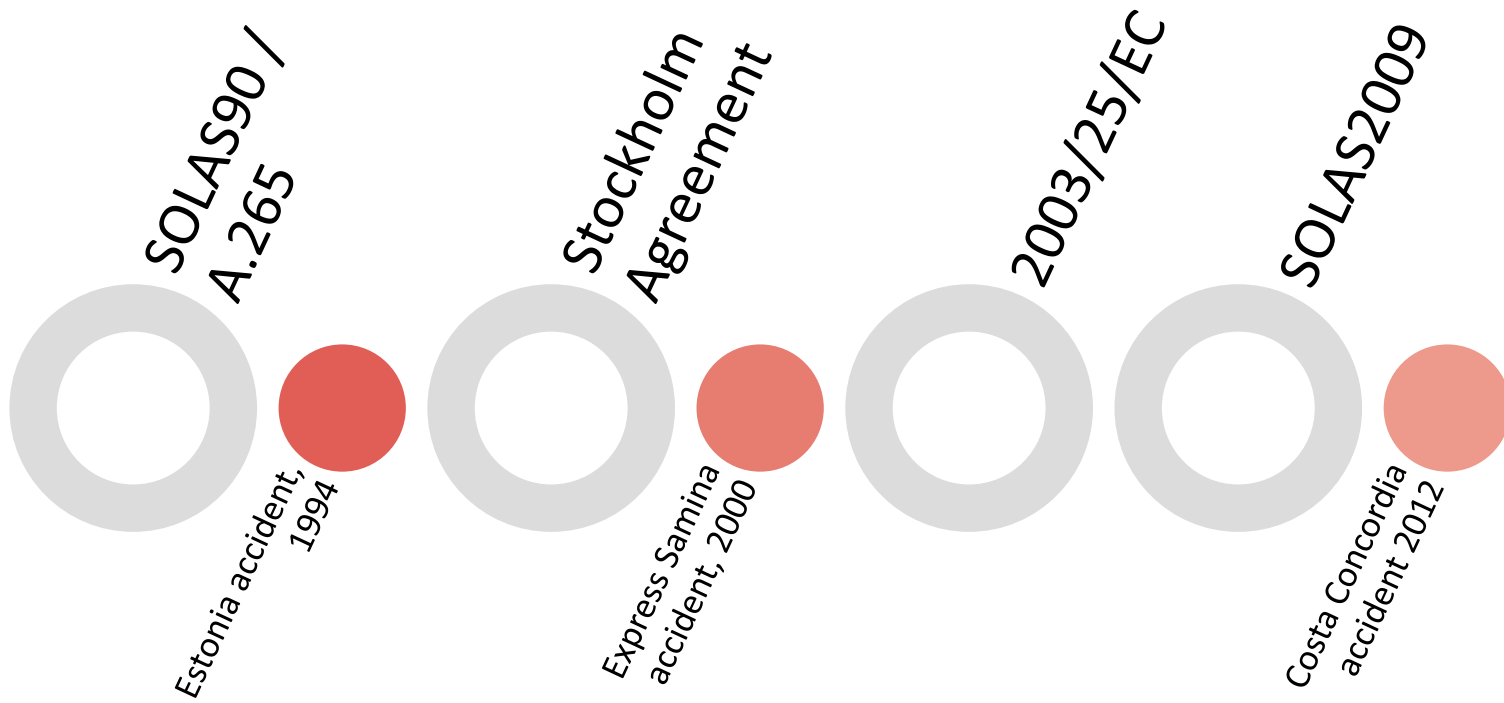
Damage stability refers to the stability of a floating object in a damaged condition.



SOLAS and various national or regional standards set out various requirements in relation to acceptable conditions of flotation and stability after flooding.

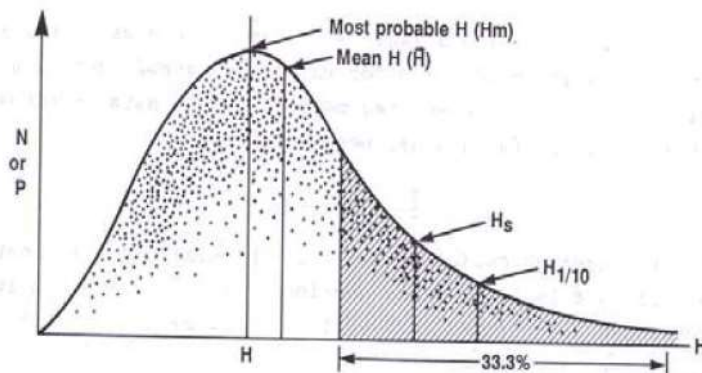
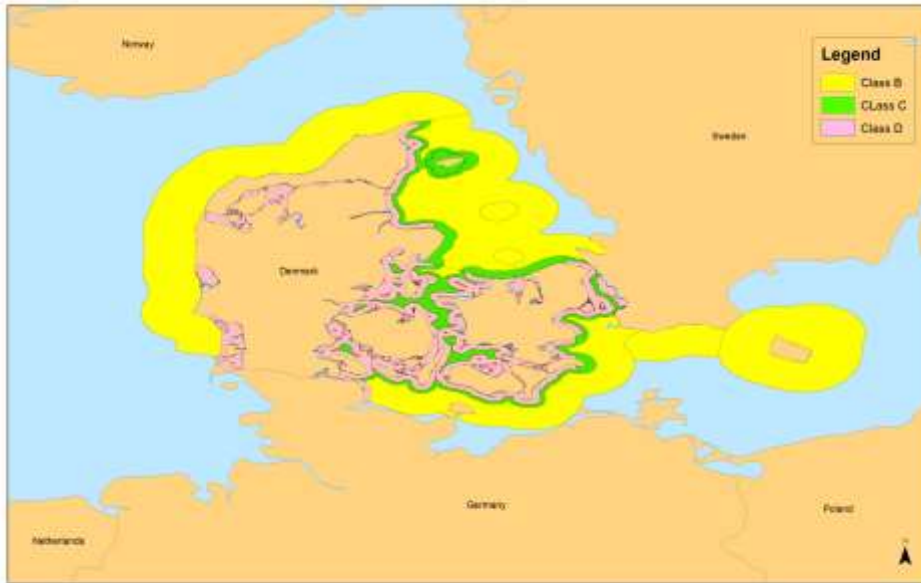
Main categories: Deterministic & Probabilistic





2003/25 applies to:

- All ro-ro passenger ships engaged in international voyages*;
 - All class A & B domestic ro-ro passenger ships;
 - Class C domestic ro-ro passenger ships built on or after 01/10/2004.
-
- *including ro-ro passenger ships of third country flags.



- **Class C:** $H_s=2.5\text{m}$ but $H_{\max} = 4.2\text{m}$ (1%) ($H_m \approx 1.6\text{m}$)
- **Class D:** $H_s=1.5\text{m}$ but $H_{\max}= 2.5\text{m}$ (1%) ($H_m \approx 0.95\text{m}$)

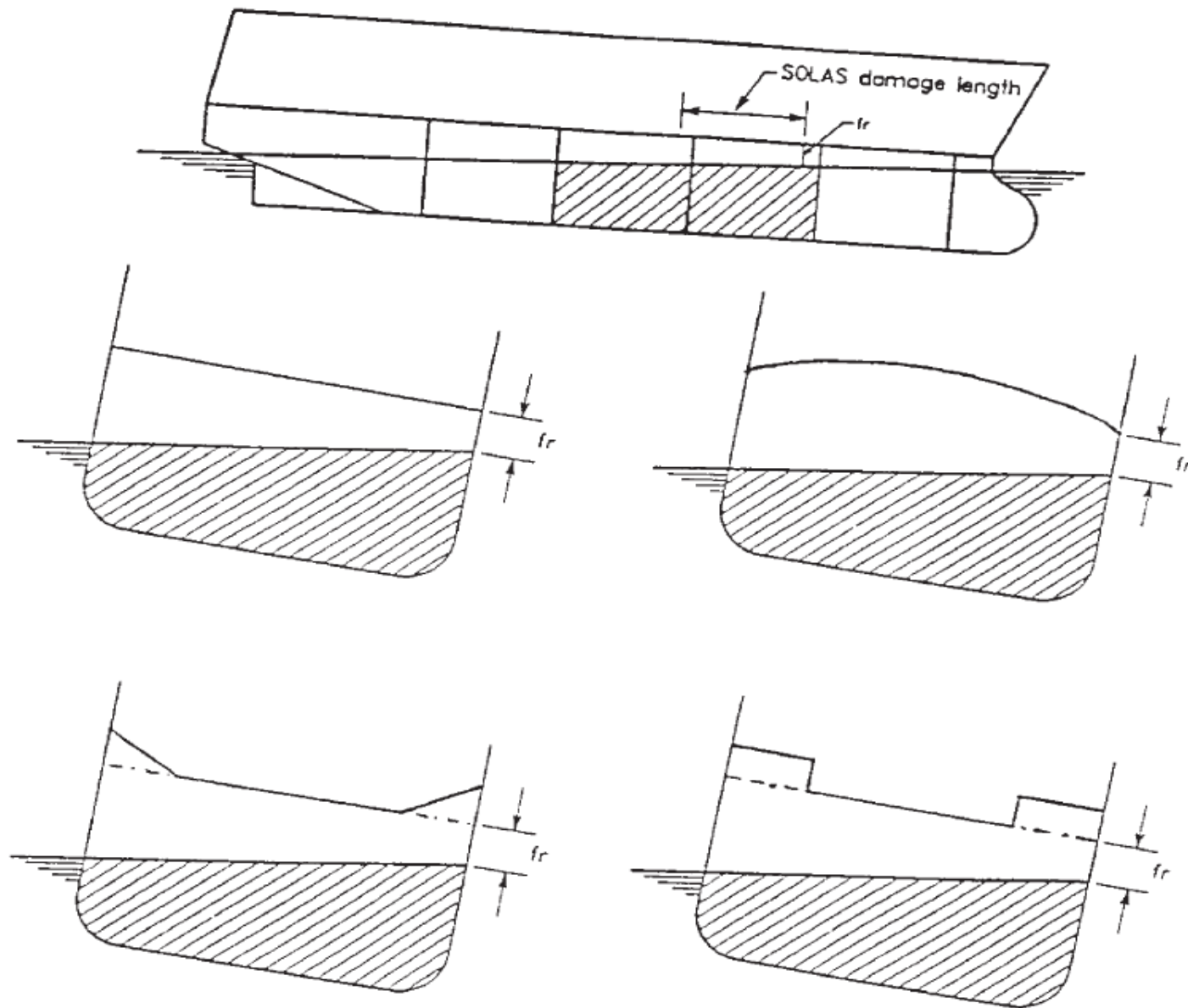
Figure 4.9: The statistical distribution of wave heights showing various parameters (from Bretschneider, 1964)

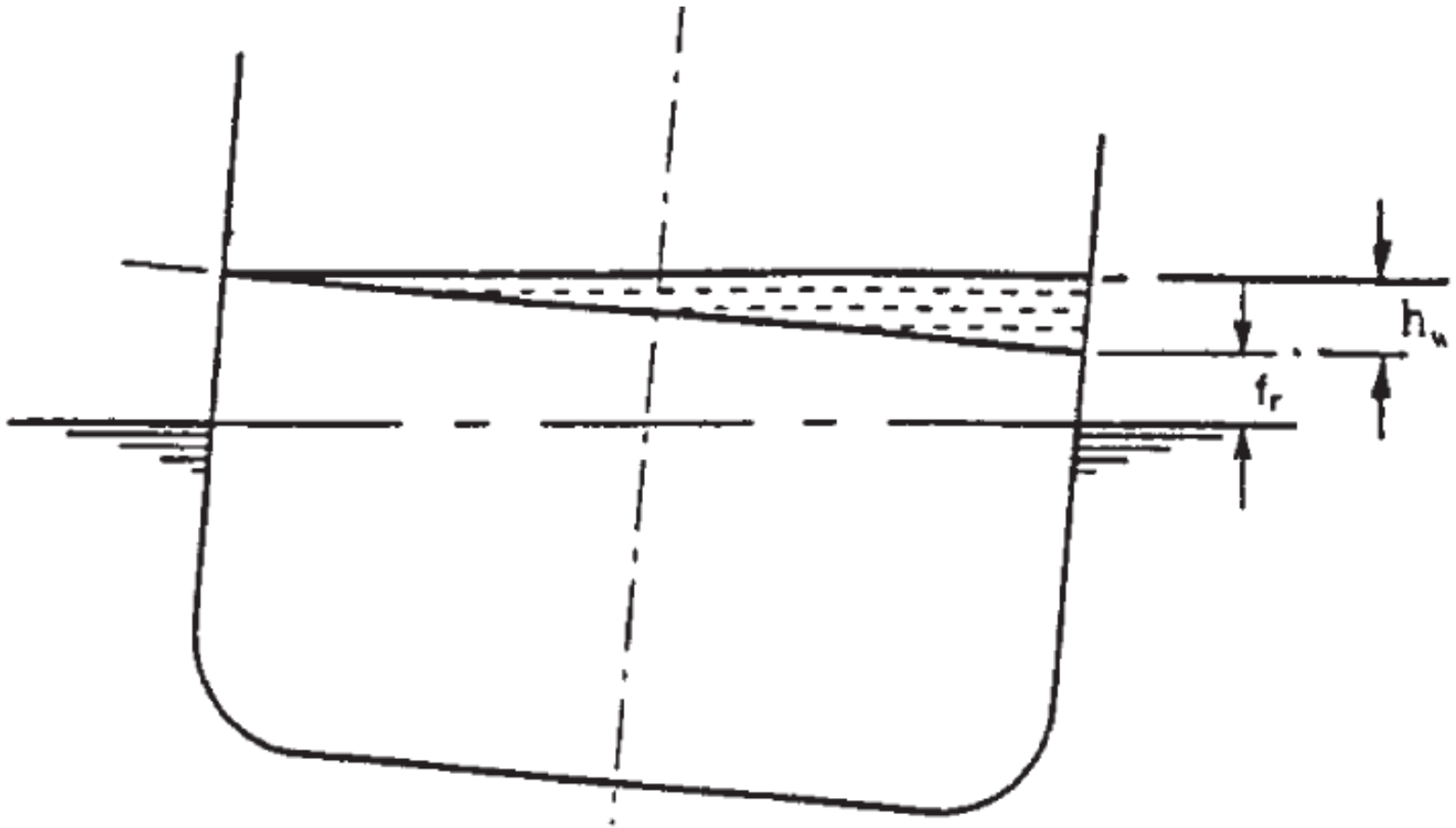
- Lower significant wave heights than those established for the same sea area for all-year-round operation may apply;
- If the significant wave height is equal or less than 1.5m, SOLAS 90 standard applies.

Additional wedge of water on the ro-ro deck to be included in the calculations depending on residual freeboard and applicable significant wave height.

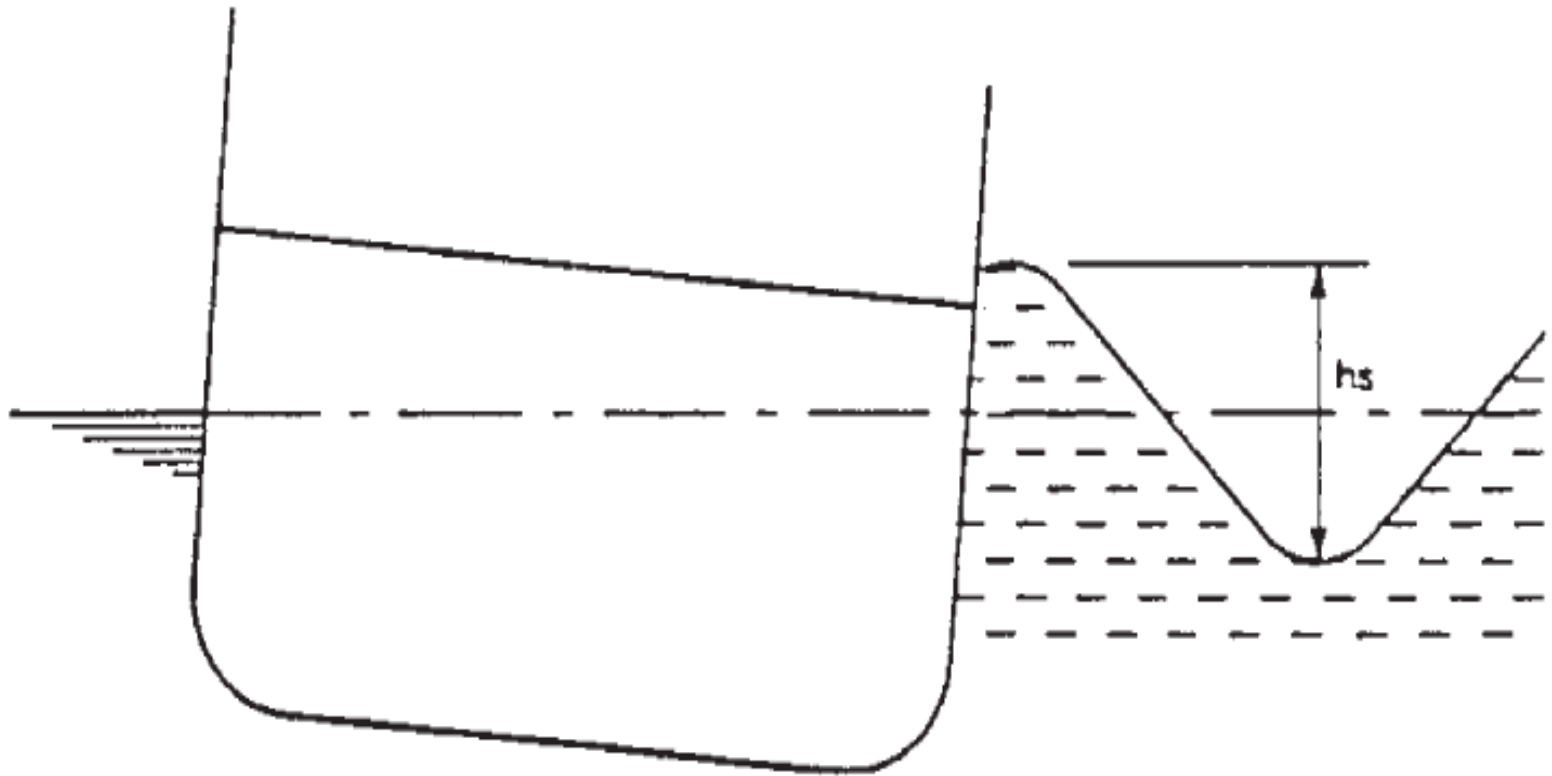
Additional to SOLAS90 standard*.

***no other requirements of Regulation II-1/B/8 need be taken into account. (e.g. angles of equilibrium or non-submergence of the margin line.)**





1. If $f_r \geq 2,0$ metres, height of water on deck (h_w) = 0,0 metres.
2. If $f_r < 0,3$ metres, height of water on deck (h_w) = 0,5 metres.



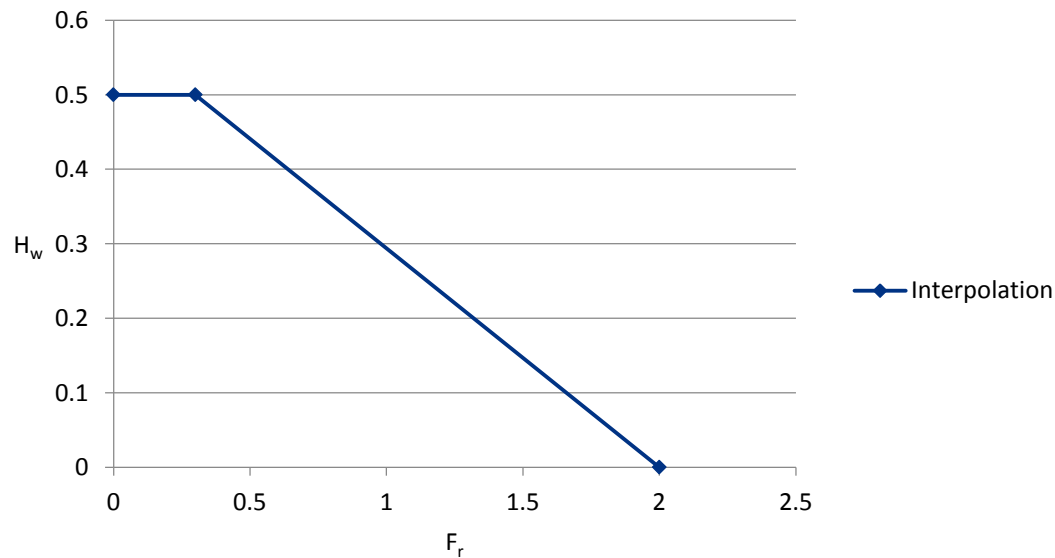
1. If $h_s \geq 4,0$ metres, height of water on deck is calculated as per figure 3.
2. If $h_s < 1,5$ metres, height of water on deck (h_w) = 0,0 metres.

Example:

If $f_r = 1.15$ m and $h_s = 2.75$ m,

$h_w = ?$

Interpolation



Example:

If $f_r = 1.15$ m and $h_s = 2.75$ m,

$h_w = 0.125$ m

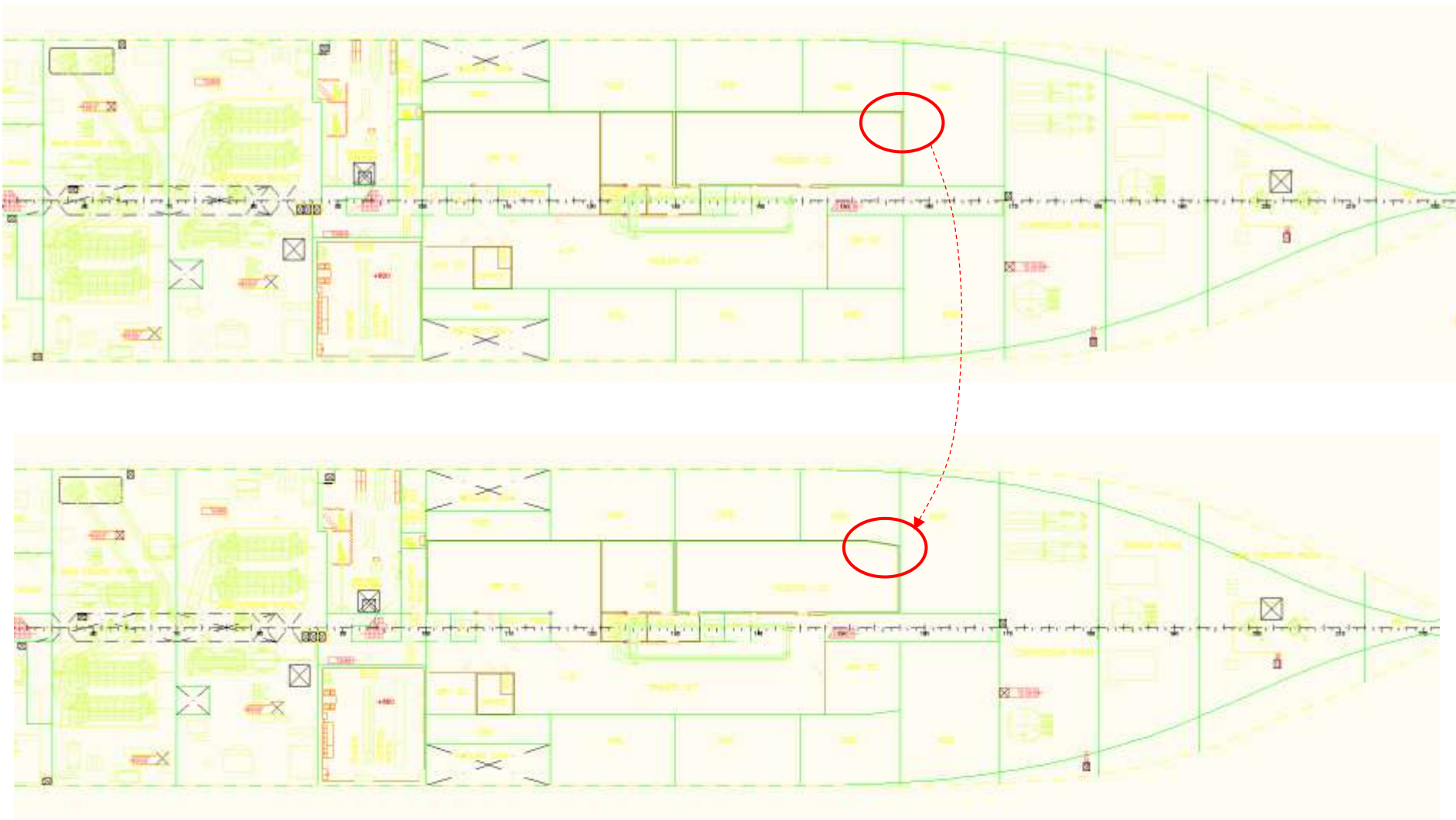
As per SOLAS 90 (Regulation II-1/B/8):

1. longitudinal extent: $3.0\text{m} + 3\% L$, or 11.0m whichever is the less. Where the required factor of subdivision is .33 or less the assumed longitudinal extent of damage shall be increased as necessary so as to include any two consecutive main transverse watertight bulkheads;

.2 transverse extent (measured inboard from the ship's side, at right angles to the centre line at the level of the deepest subdivision load line): a distance of one-fifth of the breadth of the ship, as defined in regulation 2; and

.3 vertical extent: from the base line upwards without limit

Compliance issues



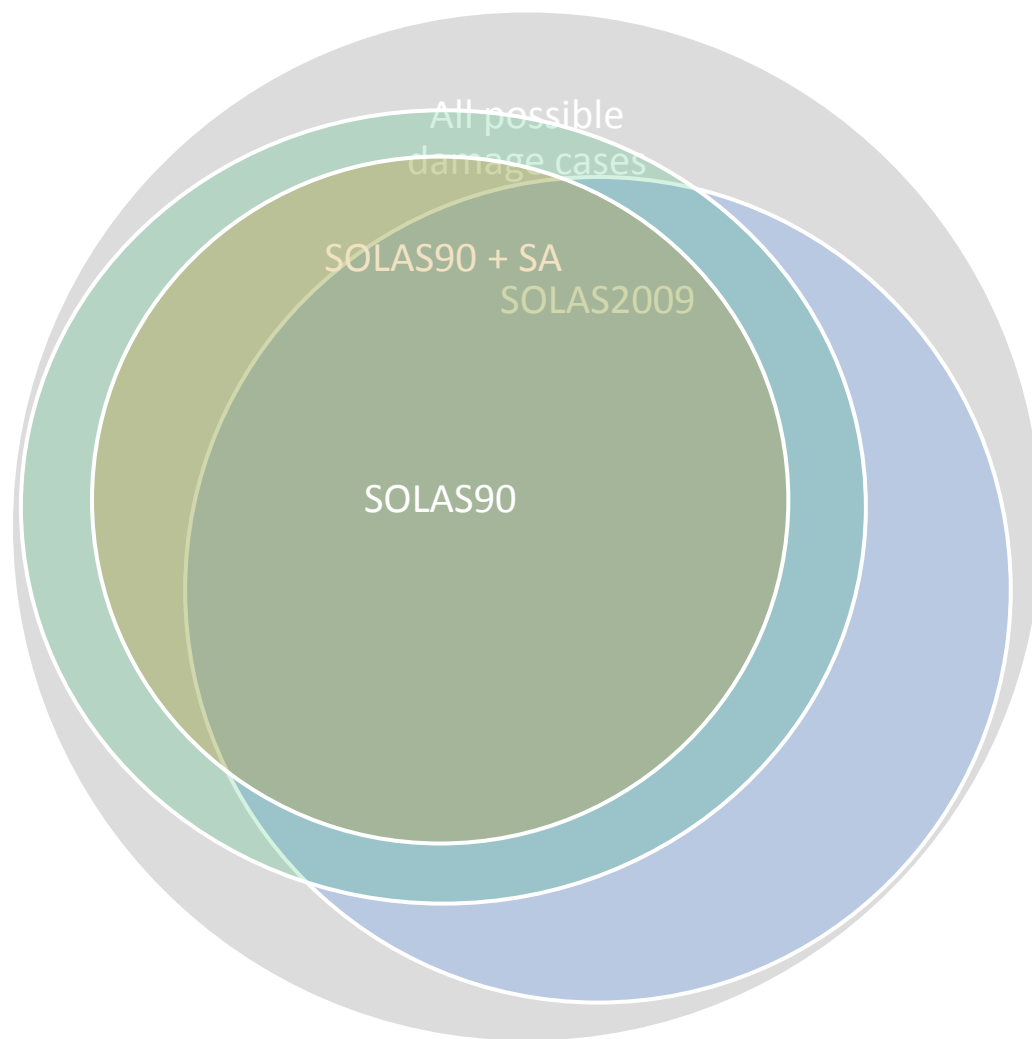
Alternative possible: Model tests



Solutions for compliance vary:

- Side casings of B/5;
- Watertight subdivision of ro-ro deck;
- Sponsons;
- Changes in watertight subdivision;
- ...

Subdivision criteria – Equivalent?

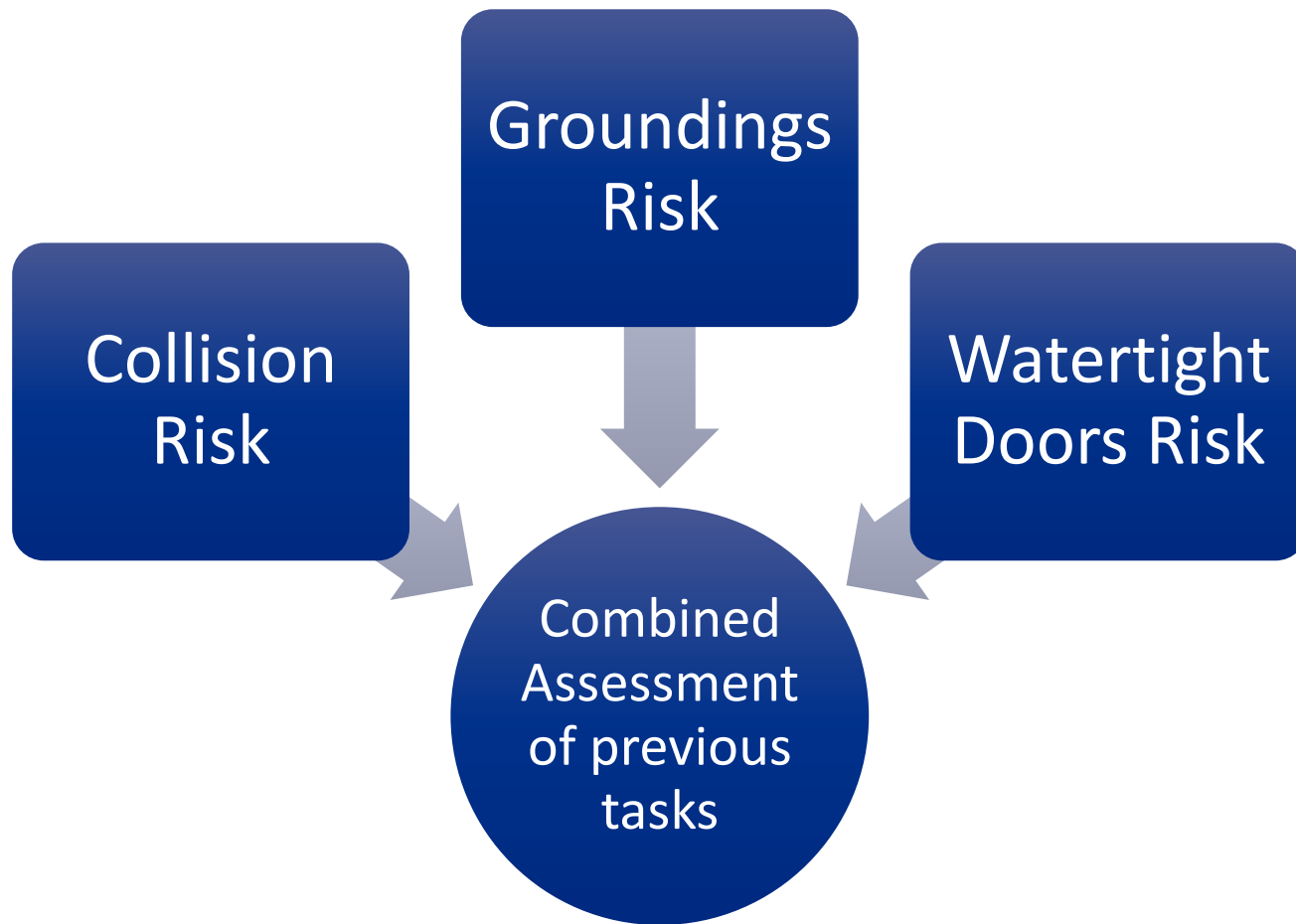


EMSA commissioned 2 studies on this issue:

- **HSVA finalised in 2009 (EMSA1);**
- **UoS finalised in 2011 (EMSA2);**

EMSA2 further questioned the adequacy of the level of the Required Subdivision Index 'R' of SOLAS2009

GOALDS (EU funded) also raised similar concerns and proposed a much higher 'R' – no agreement at IMO on the issue



Further information on EMSA3:

- Conducted by DNVGL and 14 Sub-contractors;
- Final reports published (<http://www.emsa.europa.eu/damage-stability-study.html>) and submitted to IMO;
- Has been reviewed by IMO FSA Expert Group in November 2015; and
- Expected to be adopted at MSC 97.



Questions?

 twitter.com/emsa_lisbon
 facebook.com/emsa.lisbon

