**Annex B to NIPWG 3-47.1**

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| **Distribution of Submarine Cable Topics Extracted from Listed Nautical Publications** | |
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| **Source Document** | **Cable Topic** |
| 1. US Coast Pilot 2. US Special Paragraphs 3. Belgium Annual Notices 4. Australia Annual Notices 5. South Africa Annual Notices 6. BA NP 100 7. Japan Sailing Directions | Certain cables carry high voltage. Electrocution, with injury or loss of life, could occur if they are broached. |
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| 1. US Coast Pilot 2. US Special Paragraphs 3. Belgium Annual Notices 4. Australia Annual Notices 5. South Africa Annual Notices 6. BA NP 100 | Vessels fouling a submarine cable should attempt to clear without undue strain. Anchors or gear that cannot be cleared should be slipped, but no attempt should be made to cut a cable. |
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| 1. US Coast Pilot 2. US Special Paragraphs 3. South Africa Annual Notices 4. Japan Sailing Directions 5. Australia Annual Notices | In view of the serious consequences resulting from damage to submarine cables, vessel operators should take special care when anchoring, fishing, or engaging in underwater operations near areas where these cables may exist or have been reported to exist. |
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| 1. US Coast Pilot 2. BA NP 100 | Mariners are also warned that the areas where cables were originally buried may have changed and they may be exposed; extreme caution should be used when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to the vessel’s draft. |
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| 1. Belgium Annual Notice 2. BA NP 100 | Before any attempt to slip or cut gear from the cable is made, the cable should first be lowered to the seabed. |
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| US Special Paragraphs | Warning signs are often erected to warn the mariners of their existence. |
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| Australia Annual Notices | Damaging or severing an undersea cable could rate as a national disaster and very severe criminal penalties may apply. |
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| Belgium Annual Notices | In order to avoid t h e risk of damaging sub marine cables as much as possible, a 250-meter protected area is created; this area is located on both sides of the cable. It is not allowed to drop any ancho r in that a rea, even when there is no specific prohibition on the chart. |
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| Italy Annual Notices | Anchoring within one quarter of a nautical mile from a submarine cable whose position is indicated by signals or otherwise is a punishable offence, except in case of force majeure. Sanctions are higher if the cable is damaged as a result, even if not operating at the time, and if the damage is not promptly notified at the first port of call within 24 hours from arrival. |
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| BA NP 100 | Incidents involving the fouling of submarine cables or should be reported immediately to the appropriate authorities. In most cases this will be the local Coastguard, who should be advised as to the nature of the problem and the position of the vessel. |
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| South Africa Annual Notices | Incidents involving the fouling of submarine cables should be reported immediately to the appropriate authorities. In most cases this will be the nearest Coastal Radio Station, who should contacted and advised as to the nature of the problem and the position of the vessel. |