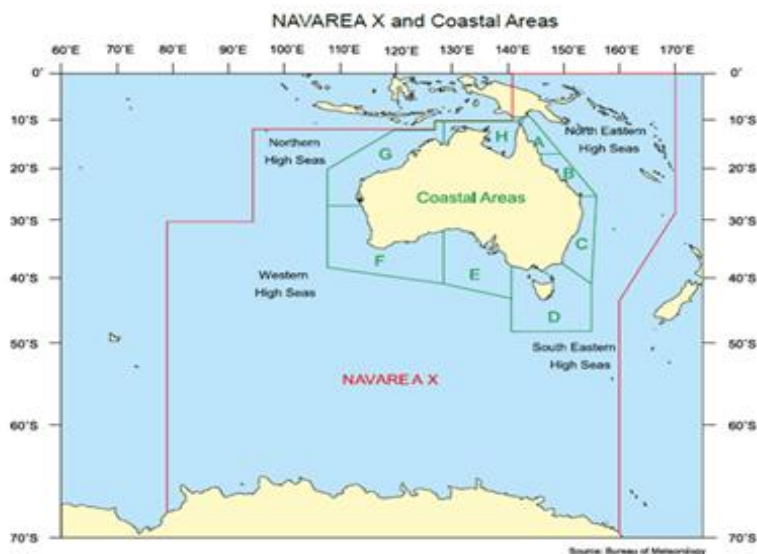
	<p align="center"><i>HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</i></p> <p align="center">75.0 RECEIVING MSI ON AUSTRALIAN COAST</p> <p align="center"><i>ON THE JOB TRAINING</i></p>	<p>OJT : 075 Page : 1 of 2 Date : 07-Nov-25 Rev : 10.1 Appr : DPA</p>
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VESSEL : _____

DATE : _____

Details of Training: Receiving MSO on Australian Coast

- Maritime Safety Information (MSI) includes navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts and other urgent safety related messages of vital importance to ships at sea. The MSI service is an internationally coordinated network of radio broadcasts containing information which is necessary for safe navigation. Ships must be able to receive the MSI broadcasts for the area in which they are operating.
- Australia uses the Inmarsat's SafetyNET EGC as the primary means of promulgating MSI. Australia does not provide a NAVTEX service.
- Australia's Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (JRCC Australia) and Bureau of Meteorology promulgate MSI for NAVAREA X through the Inmarsat-C EGC service. Such MSI is received on board ships as a SafetyNET message.
- It should be noted that ships may also need to receive MSI whilst in port.
- JRCC Australia issues two types of navigational warnings - Long Range Warnings and Coastal Warnings. The warning system is designed to align as closely as possible with Worldwide Navigational Warning Service (WWNWS) and Inmarsat recommendations.
- Under the WWNWS, Australia is the area coordinator for NAVAREA X. In addition, each NAVAREA is divided into coastal areas. Australia uses coastal navigational warning areas A to H.
- NAVAREA X warnings are issued for navigational aids or dangers within NAVAREA X but outside the Australian coastal areas. Warnings such as major aids to navigation failures are issued as NAVAREA X warnings.
- Coastal Navigational Warnings are important navigational warnings, prefixed AUSCOAST and numbered consecutively on an annual basis. They are broadcast for as long as the information is valid.
- The limits of these areas and more information on MSI is provided in the Admiralty List of Radio Signals (ALRS) Volumes 3 and 5, Seafarers Handbook for Australian Waters and the Australian Annual Notices to Mariners



- The OOW shall ensure that the Inmarsat-C Enhanced Group Calling (EGC) receivers are configured to receive MSI messages for NAVAREA X and the coastal warning areas appropriate to their intended voyage. In addition, the types of MSI to be received for the coastal warning areas need to be selected (e.g. navigational warnings, weather information).
- The areas set in INMARSAT -C to receive Maritime Safety Information by the officer shall also be cross checked by the other navigational officers so as to avoid one man error.
- The Master shall also check at random if the correct areas are being set

Reference:

- MSI, as defined in Regulation IV/2 of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (SOLAS 74), as amended, includes navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts, and other urgent safety-related messages broadcast to ships.
- AMSA MARINE NOTICE – 13/2016
- Mariners handbook for Australian waters – Chapter 8

Training conducted to all navigating officers on board:

Master: _____

CO: _____

2O: _____

3O: _____