



OIL & GAS G1162

IALA has created a recommendation for the correct marking of man-made offshore structures, including oil & gas platforms to aid to vessels navigation.

Each of the platforms shall be marked as a single unit, a block or field, which simplifies the marking process.

MAIN & SECONDARY LIGHT(S)

- Morse letter “U” every 15 secs
- Light colour white visible in any direction
- Intensity range 10 nm
- Vertical divergence 2.5°
- Constructed and fixed as to ensure that at least one light is visible upon approaching the structure from any direction

SUBSIDIARY LIGHTS

- Flashing red light
- Morse letter “U” every 15 secs
- Intensity range 3 nm
- They shall be located at the horizontal ends of the structure and at interconnecting bridges

ID PANELS

- Visible in all directions
- Black letters or numbers 1m high on a yellow background.

These are the main aids to navigation, in addition to which ATON may be included:

MAIN & SECONDARY FOG SIGNALS

- Autonomy 96h for a power source independent
- Morse letter “U” every 30 secs
- Sound range 2 nm in any direction (MAIN)
- Minimum sound range 1/2 nm in any direction (SECONDARY)
- A visibility detector will typically be used

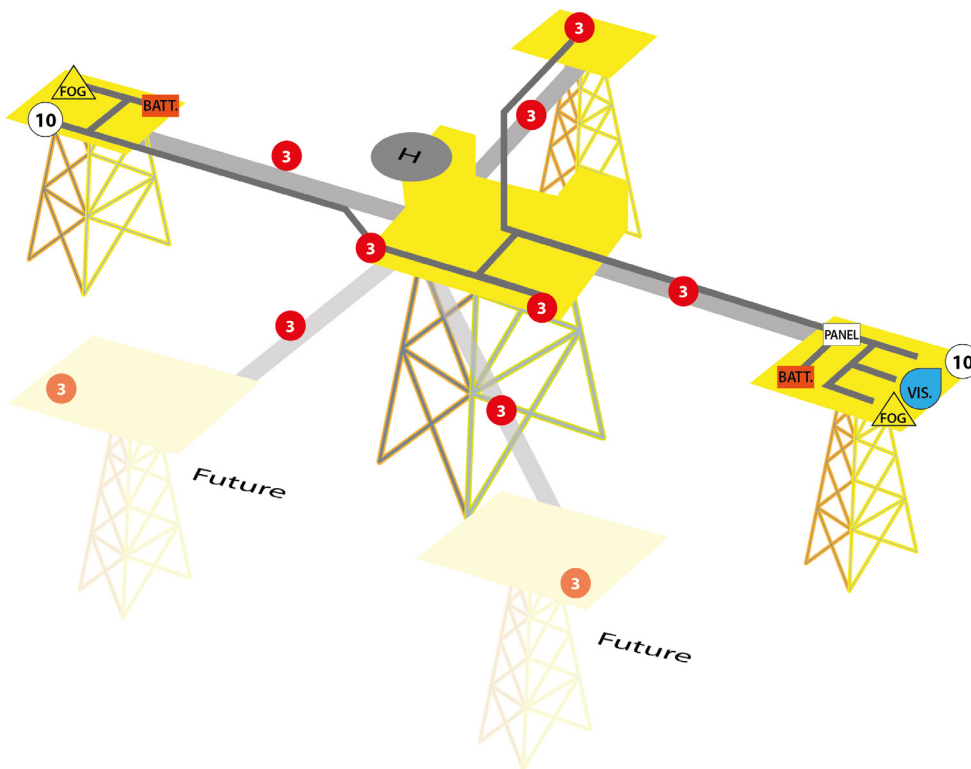


RACON

- Frequency range*
 - X band: 9,300 - 9,500 MHz
 - S band: 2,900 - 3,100 MHz.
- Broadcasting uniformity: ± 2 dB in X+S bands over 360° (horizontal).*
- Vertical divergence: ± 3 dB in bands X+S / 15° (vertical).*

* ITU-R M.824-4 standard

In the following drawing we can see how to place the aids to navigation on an offshore platform:



- 10** 10 nm Main Lantern - WHITE
- 3** 3 nm Subsidiary Lantern - RED
- FOG** 2 nm Fog Signal
- VIS.** Visibility Detector
- BATT.** Batterie