

RULES

FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF FIXED OFFSHORE PLATFORMS

PART XVIII RADIO EQUIPMENT

ND No. 2-020201-027-E



**St. Petersburg
2023**

RULES FOR THE CLASSIFICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF FIXED OFFSHORE PLATFORMS

Rules for the Classification and Construction of Fixed Offshore Platforms (the FOP Rules) of Russian Maritime Register of Shipping (RS, the Register) have been approved in accordance with the established approval procedure and come into force on 1 September 2023.

The present Rules are based on the latest version of the Rules for the Classification, Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units and Fixed Offshore Platforms, 2022, taking into account the amendments and additions developed immediately before publication.

The Rules set down specific requirements for FOP and supplement the Rules for the Classification and Construction of Sea-Going Ships and the Rules for the Equipment of Sea-Going Ships.

The Rules are published in the following parts:

Part I "Classification";

Part II "Hull";

Part III "Equipment, Arrangements and Outfit";

Part IV "Stability";

Part V "Subdivision";

Part VI "Fire Protection";

Part VII "Machinery Installations and Machinery";

Part VIII "Systems and Piping";

Part IX "Boilers, Heat Exchangers and Pressure Vessels";

Part X "Electrical Equipment";

Part XI "Refrigerating Plants";

Part XII "Materials";

Part XIII "Welding";

Part XIV "Automation";

Part XV "Safety Assessment";

Part XVI "Signal Means";

Part XVII "Life-Saving Appliances";

Part XVIII "Radio Equipment";

Part XIX "Navigational Equipment";

Part XX "Equipment for Prevention of Pollution".

REVISION HISTORY

(purely editorial amendments are not included in the Revision History)

For this version, there are no amendments to be included in the Revision History.

1 GENERAL

1.1 APPLICATION

1.1.1 The requirements of this Part apply to the radio equipment which is subject to survey by the Register and intended for installation on board FOP.

2 FITTING OF FOP WITH RADIO EQUIPMENT

2.1 FOP SUBDIVISION INTO GROUPS

2.1.1 To define the standard complement of radio equipment, all FOP are subdivided into two groups:

- .1** FOP when towed;
- .2** FOP under operational or severe storm conditions.

2.2 LIST OF RADIO EQUIPMENT

2.2.1 Each FOP of the 1st group with people on board shall be provided with radio equipment depending on the radio equipment complement of towing or escorting ship.

Where the towing or escorting ship is equipped in accordance with the requirements of Chapter IV of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 74), the FOP shall be provided with the following radio equipment:

- .1** VHF radio installation;
- .2** float-free satellite EPIRB operating in the COSPAS-SARSAT system;
- .3** facilities for reception of marine safety information depending on the sea area:
 - NAVTEX service receiver (in areas within coverage of international NAVTEX service);
 - EGC receiver (in areas within coverage of recognized mobile satellite services (RMSS), not covered by the international NAVTEX service);
- .4** MF radio installation (for sea area A2).

Where the ship towing or escorting the FOP is not equipped in accordance with the requirements of Chapter IV of SOLAS 74, the FOP shall be provided with full list of radio equipment complying with the requirements of Chapter IV of SOLAS 74.

FOP of the 1st group without people on board may not be provided with radio equipment.

2.2.2 Each FOP of the 2nd group shall be provided with the main and duplicating radio equipment. The list of the main and duplicating radio equipment shall be determined in accordance with the requirements of Chapter IV of SOLAS 74 depending on the sea area in which the FOP stays (refer also to Table 2.3 of the Guidelines on the Application of Provisions of Chapter IV of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 74)).

A complex consisting of several FOPs connected by bridges may be considered as a single facility in terms of the required radio equipment.

2.2.3 Each FOP serviced by helicopters shall be provided with the two-way VHF radiotelephone apparatus for communication with aircraft.

2.2.4 Each FOP shall be provided with effective means of communication between the main machinery control room, navigating bridge (if any) and any station or stations, which have means of radio equipment control.

2.2.5 Each lifeboat of FOP shall carry a two-way VHF radiotelephone apparatus. In addition, at least two such apparatuses shall be available on each FOP, so stowed that they can be rapidly placed in any liferaft.

2.2.6 Each lifeboat of FOP shall carry a survival craft search and rescue locating device. In addition, at least two survival craft search and rescue locating devices shall be available on each FOP, so stowed that they can be rapidly placed in any liferaft.

2.2.7 FOP shall be fitted with the security alarm system.

2.2.8 All the FOP radio equipment shall meet the technical requirements given in Chapter IV of SOLAS 74 (refer also to Appendix 3 to the Guidelines on the Application of Provisions of Chapter IV of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS 74)), and the radio equipment installed in hazardous zones or being portable shall be of intrinsically safe type.

3 RADIO EQUIPMENT ARRANGEMENT

3.1 The control of radio equipment shall be carried out from the position where the FOP is routinely controlled when in tow and where a constant watch is kept while the FOP is under operational or severe storm condition.

3.2 The duplicating radio equipment of the 2nd FOP group shall be arranged in a space, which can be an emergency control room, placed as far as possible from the location of the main radio equipment so that no single accident in any part of the FOP could disable all the means of radio communications.

3.3 If under operational conditions of the FOP the acoustic noise level in spaces fitted with radio equipment is high and may interfere in the proper use of radio equipment, then the relevant noise protection shall be provided.

4 AERIALS

- 4.1** Transmitting aerials shall be located outside hazardous zones.
- 4.2** All transmitting and receiving aerials shall not be within 9 m from a drilling derrick, cargo crane booms and other high metal structures, which can give rise to screening effect.

Russian Maritime Register of Shipping

**Rules for the Classification and Construction of Fixed Offshore Platforms
Part XVIII
Radio Equipment**

FAI "Russian Maritime Register of Shipping"
8, Dvortsovaya Naberezhnaya,
191186, St. Petersburg,
Russian Federation
www.rs-class.org/en/