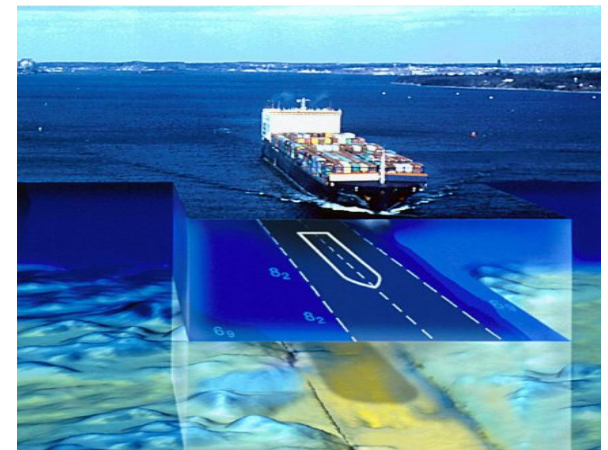



IALA and LinkedIn

**Paris, France
27 March 2014**

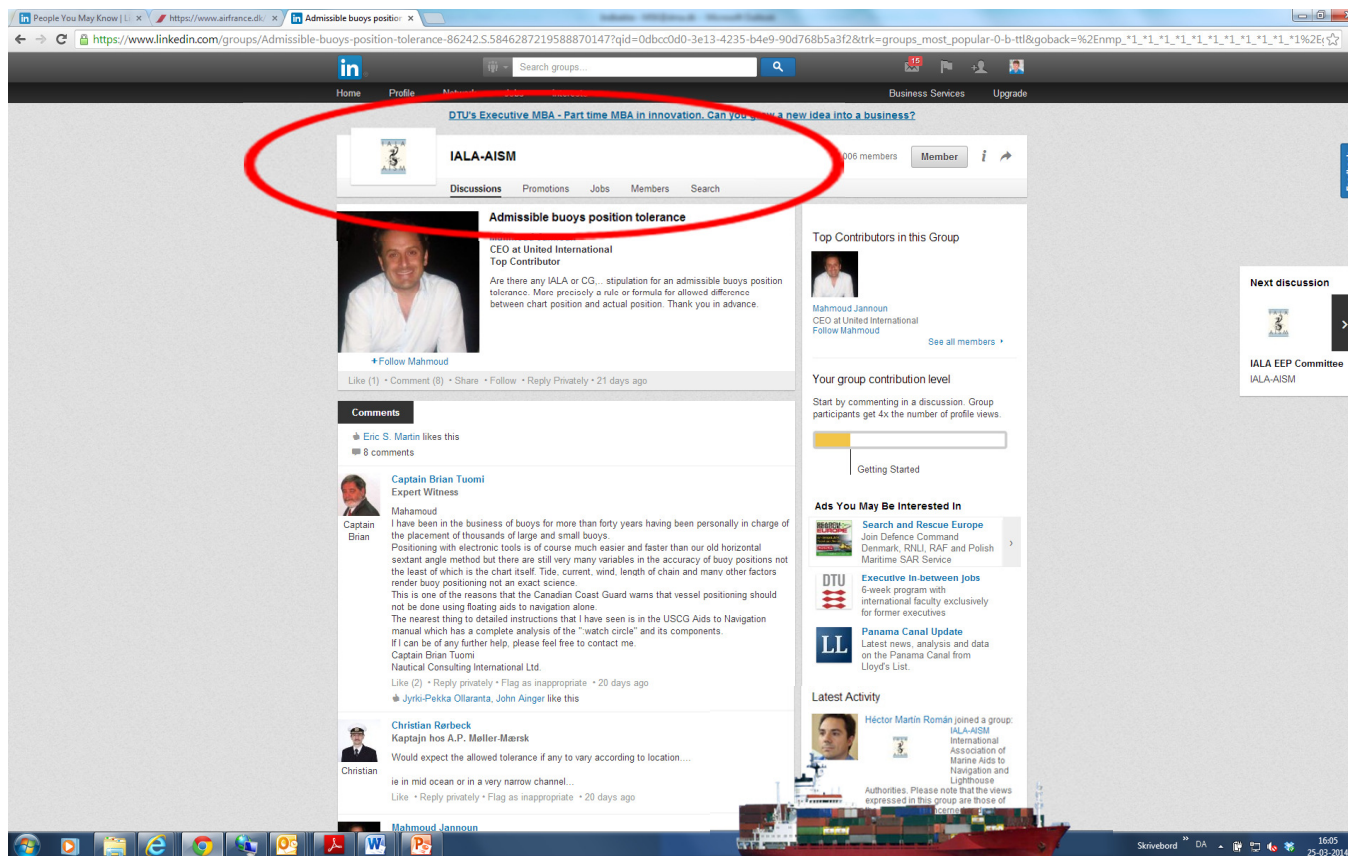


IALA-AISM



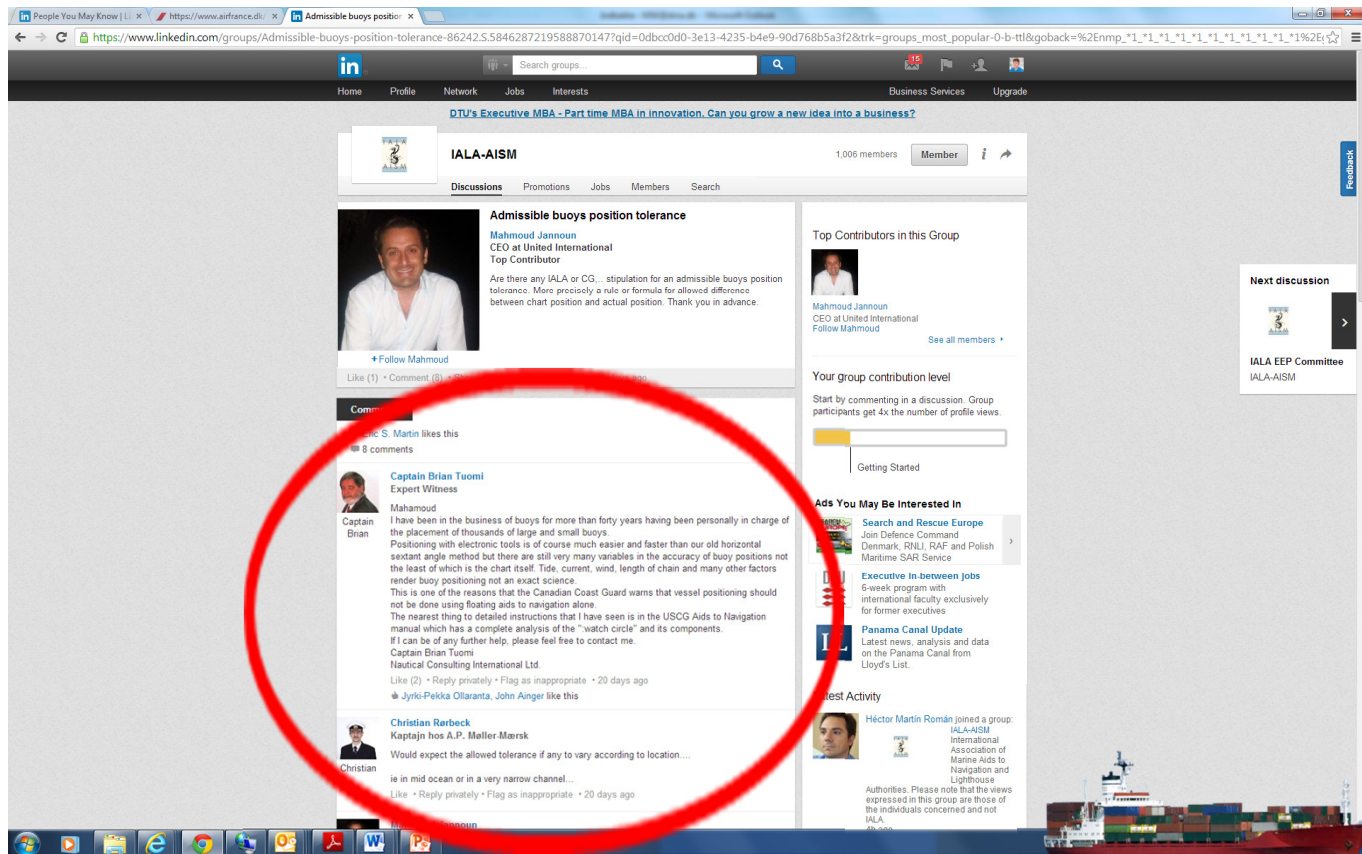
The screenshot shows the LinkedIn group page for IALA-AISM. The browser address bar displays the URL: https://www.linkedin.com/groups/IALAAISM-86242?gid=86242&goback=%2Enmp_*1_*1_*1_*1_*1_*1_*1_*1_*1_*1&trk=nmp_rec_act_group_name. The LinkedIn navigation bar is visible at the top. The group header shows the IALA-AISM logo, the name "IALA-AISM", and a red circle highlighting "1,006 members" and a "Member" button. Below the header, there are tabs for "Discussions", "Promotions", "Jobs", "Members", and "Search". The main content area features a post titled "e-Navigation Underway 2014 Conference" by Omar Frits Eriksson, a "Your Activity" section with a post by Mahmoud Jannoun titled "Admissible buoys position tolerance", and a "Popular" section with a post by Mahmoud Jannoun titled "Admissible buoys position tolerance". The right sidebar includes "Top Contributors in this Group" (Mahmoud Jannoun), "Your group contribution level" (Getting Started), "Ads You May Be Interested In" (gluu, DP Training Courses In UK, WHU Negotiations Program), and "Latest Activity" (Héctor Martín Román joined a group).

Why IALA-AISM on LinkedIn?



The screenshot shows the LinkedIn group page for IALA-AISM. The group name "IALA-AISM" is circled in red. The page displays the group's profile picture, a description of the group, and a list of members. The group is titled "Admissible buoys position tolerance". The description states: "Are there any IALA or CG... stipulation for an admissible buoys position tolerance. More precisely a rule or formula for allowed difference between chart position and actual position. Thank you in advance." The group has 1006 members. The page also shows a list of top contributors, including Mahmoud Jannoun, and a section for "Your group contribution level". The "Comments" section shows a post by Captain Brian Tuomi, who discusses the importance of buoy positioning and the challenges of using electronic tools. The post includes a link to a document titled "The nearest thing to detailed instructions that I have seen is in the USCG Aids to Navigation manual which has a complete analysis of the 'watch circle' and its components." The post also mentions that the Canadian Coast Guard warns that vessel positioning should not be done using floating aids to navigation alone. The post has 2 likes and 8 comments. The "Latest Activity" section shows a post by Héctor Martín Román, who mentions that he has joined the group and that the views expressed in the group are those of the authorities.

Usage of IALA-AISM on LinkedIn?



The screenshot shows the LinkedIn group page for IALA-AISM, which has 1,006 members. The group is focused on "Admissible buoys position tolerance". A red circle highlights a discussion post by Captain Brian Tuomi, an Expert Witness. The post discusses the challenges of buoy positioning, mentioning factors like tide, current, wind, and length of chain, and references the USCG Aids to Navigation manual. Other users, including Christian Rørbeck, have also commented on the post. The right sidebar shows top contributors, a group contribution level bar, and a list of ads and related groups.

IALA-AISM 1,006 members

Admissible buoys position tolerance

Mahmoud Jannoun
CEO at United International
Top Contributor

Are there any IALA or CG... stipulation for an admissible buoys position tolerance. More precisely a rule or formula for allowed difference between chart position and actual position. Thank you in advance.

Captain Brian Tuomi
Expert Witness

I have been in the business of buoys for more than forty years having been personally in charge of the placement of thousands of large and small buoys. Positioning with electronic tools is of course much easier and faster than our old horizontal sextant angle method but there are still very many variables in the accuracy of buoy positions not the least of which is the chart itself. Tide, current, wind, length of chain and many other factors render buoy positioning not an exact science. This is one of the reasons that the Canadian Coast Guard warns that vessel positioning should not be done using floating aids to navigation alone. The nearest thing to detailed instructions that I have seen is in the USCG Aids to Navigation manual which has a complete analysis of the "watch circle" and its components. If I can be of any further help, please feel free to contact me.

Christian Rørbeck
Kaptajn hos A.P. Møller-Mærsk

Would expect the allowed tolerance if any to vary according to location... ie in mid ocean or in a very narrow channel...

Thank you very much for your attention

Questions?

