編集:日本船主責任相互保険組合 ロス・プリベンション推進部

The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association Loss Prevention and Ship Inspection Department

大型事故分析と傾向

~大型事故を減らすには~

Large Claim Analysis and Trends

~ Reducing the Number of Large Claims ~



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1

はじめに

近年の船舶の大型化に伴い、港湾設備損傷や衝突、座礁といった海難事故では大型化・被害額の高額化が進んでいます。最近では、大型旅客船の座礁・沈没やサンゴ礁への乗り上げ、大型船同士の衝突等、これまでに類を見ない大型で悲惨な事故が発生していることは皆さんのご記憶にも新しいものと思います。

本稿では、2007年から2013年の7年間に当組合で扱った大型事故の傾向・原因を分析し、事故軽減につながる対応策等を取り纏めましたのでご案内します。なお、大型事故は多数の利害関係者が絡むことが多く、解決するまでに長い時間を要します。そのため、近年発生した大型事故で今回の分析の対象とならない事例もあり、保険てん補金額の大きさを比較する上では、必ずしも直近の傾向を反映していると言えない点をお含みおき下さい。

外航船及び内航船の過去7年間の傾向は以下の通りです。

外航船

グラフ1及び2は2007保険年度から2013保険年度に発生した外航船の事故件数及び実際に支払った保険金と保険金支払見込み額の合計(以下"保険金")を保険年度毎にまとめたものです。なお、保険金が10万ドル以上の案件を"大型事故"と位置付け、グラフ中の黄色い部分に示しています。

2007 保険年度から 2013 保険年度の7年間の外航船の事故件数は 25,071 件、保険金は約 10 億 7,638 万ドルで、この内大型事故は 1,208 件、保険金は 8 億 6,934 万ドルを占めています。グラフ 3 の通り、事故件数は 2010 保険年度をピークに漸減しており、2013 保険年度の事故発生件数は 3,070 件でした。加入船の 1 隻当りの事故発生率(事故件数÷期初加入隻数)も 2010 保険年度は 1.50 でしたが、2013 保険年度は 1.28 まで減少しており、約 15% の減少になっています。事故が多発すると事故対策を立案して事故防止を図る船主殿が多く、その対策が功を奏しているものと判断出来ますが、ともすれば、その対策が形骸化してくると事故率は上昇に転じます。事故件数や事故率が減少したからと言って安心せず、さらに事故防止対策を継続していくことが必要です。また、大型事故も 2013 保険年度は 118 件まで減少していますが、保険金について見ると、発生した事故によって大きく変動しています。7 年間の単純平均では 1 億 5,300 万ドルの支払いになっていますが、その大部分が大型事故に充てられています。



【グラフ 1. 2007 保険年度~2013 保険年度 外航船事故件数推移】

Intr

Introduction

As ships have grown larger in recent years, maritime accidents, such as damage to Harbor facilities, collisions, and groundings, have also become larger and more expensive. As you know, there have been unprecedentedly catastrophic accidents recently, such as the grounding and sinking of large passenger ships, the driving of large passenger ships onto coral reefs, collisions between large ships, and the like.

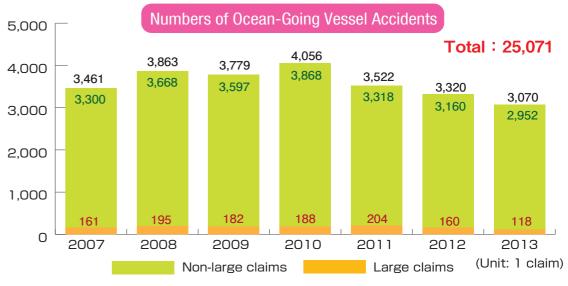
In this paper, we analyze the trends and causes of large claims handled by our Club over the seven year span between 2007 Policy year (hereafter referred to as "PY") and 2013PY, and present countermeasures which can be used to reduce the incidence of these accidents. Large claims involve multiple stakeholders, so it requires a significant amount of time to resolve them. This is why some of the large claims which have occurred recently are not included in this analysis. It is therefore important to note when comparing insurance compensation amounts that this analysis does not necessary reflect the most current trends.

Trends over the last seven years for ocean-going vessels and coastal vessels are described below.

Ocean-going vessels

Graphs 1 and 2 show, for each PY, the total number of ocean-going vessel accidents between 2007PY and 2013PY, and total insurance claim pay-outs and forecast insurance claim pay-outs (hereafter referred to as "insurance money"). Insurance money of \$100 thousand or more are positioned as "large claims", and are indicated in yellow on the graphs.

Over the seven year period from 2007PY to 2013PY there were 25,071 ocean-going vessel accidents and approximately \$1,076,377 thousand in insurance money. Of these, 1,208 were large claims, accounting for \$869,339 thousand in insurance money. As Graph 3 shows, the number of accidents has tailed off since the peak in 2010PY, and in 2013PY there were 3,070 accidents. In 2013PY the number of large claims had fallen to 118. The accident rate (number of accidents ÷ number of entered vessels at the start of the PY) was 1.50 in 2010PY, but fell to 1.28 by 2013PY, a decrease of approximately 15%. It is possible to conclude that when there is a high number of accidents, many vessel owners create and implement accident countermeasures, so these falls indicate that these countermeasures have been successful, but by that same token if those countermeasures become pro forma, it will result in increased accident rates. One cannot allow oneself to be lured into complacency by the fact that accident rates and the numbers of accidents are falling. On the contrary, accident countermeasures must be vigilantly maintained. The number of large claims fell to 118 in 2013PY, but actual insurance moneys varied significantly by accident. The simple mean payout over the seven year period was \$153,768 thousand but most of that corresponded to large claims.



[Graph 1. Numbers of Ocean-Going Vessel Accidents between 2007PY and 2013PY]



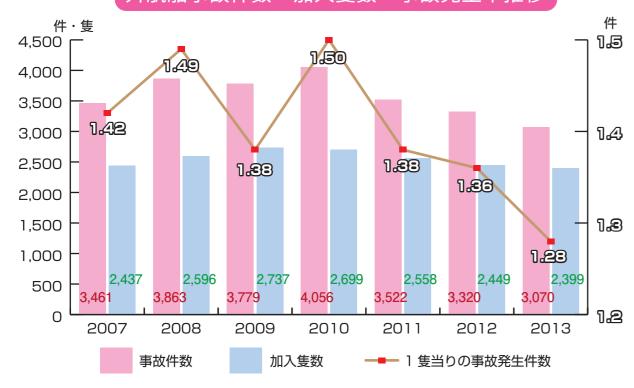


外航船保険金推移



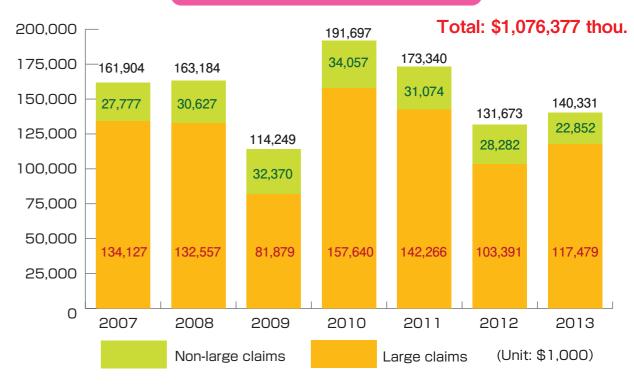
【グラフ 2. 2007保険年度~2013保険年度 外航船保険金推移】

外航船事故件数・加入隻数・事故発生率推移

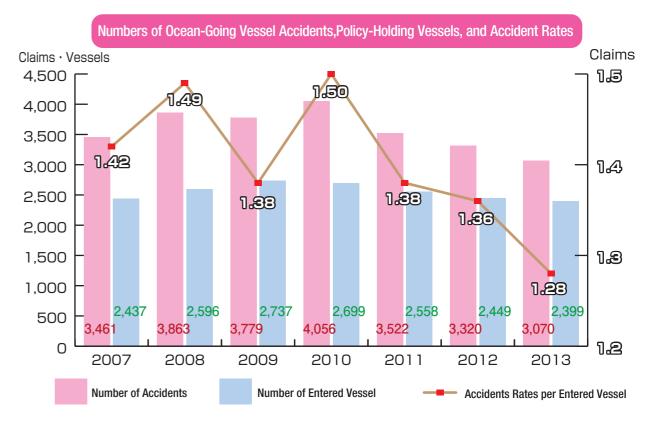


【グラフ 3. 2007 保険年度~2013 保険年度 外航船事故件数・加入隻数・加入船 1 隻当りの事故発生率推移】

Ocean-Going Vessel Insurance Money



[Graph 2. Ocean-Going Vessel Insurance Money between 2007PY and 2013PY]



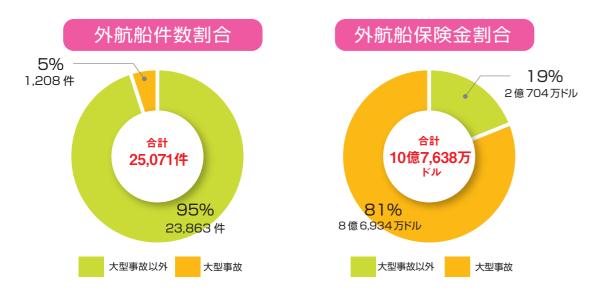
[Graph 3. Numbers of Ocean-Going Vessel Accidents, Entered Vessels, and Accident Rates per entered vessel between 2007PY and 2013PY]

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外航船の全体の件数及び保険金に対する大型事故の占める割合をみてみると、下記グラフ 4 に示すとおり、件数ベースでは僅か 1,208 件 (5%) であるのに対し、保険金ベースでは 8 億 6,934 万ドル (81%) にもなります。



【グラフ4 2007保険年度~2013保険年度 外航船件数及び保険金に対する大型事故割合】

内航船

内航船の傾向は以下の通りです。外航船と同様に、グラフ5及び6に 2007保険年度から2013保険年度に発生した内航船の事故件数及び保 険金を保険年度毎にまとめています。内航船の大型事故は、保険金が 1千万円以上の案件と設定し、グラフの黄色い部分に表しています。

過過去7年間の内航船の事故件数は1,964件、保険金は約166億200万円で、この内大型事故は243件、保険金は143億6,300万円を占めています。内航船事故の件数は2007保険年度が361件(内大型事故49件)と最も多く、年々減少傾向にあると言えますが、外航船同様に1隻当りの事故発生率で見ると2009保険年度から上昇傾向にあります。前述したように事故対策が形骸化し、その扱いがマンネリ化しているかも知れません。一方、保険金は外航船と同じく発生した事故種別によって大きく変動しますが、2009保険年度が45億1,700万円で突出しています。それ以外の保険年度は12億円~31億円の支払いがなされており、その大部分が大型事故に充てられています。保険金も2009保険年度以降は減少傾向にあると言えるでしょう。一方、内航船の全体の件数及び保険金に対する大型事故の占める割合をみてみると、下記グラフ8に示すとおり、件数ベースでは僅か243件(約12%)であるのに対し、保険金ベースでは143億6,300万円(約87%)にもなります。

Looking at the percentage of ocean-going vessel accidents and insurance money corresponding to large claims, while there were only 1,208 large claims (roughly 5% of the total number of accidents), these accounted for \$869,338 thousand in insurance money (roughly 81%).



[Graph 4. Percentage of Ocean-Going Vessel Accidents and Insurance Money Corresponding to Large Claims between 2007PY and 2013PY]

Coastal vessels

Below is an overview of the trends for coastal vessels. As with ocean-going vessels, Graphs 5 and 6 show, for each PY, the total number of coastal vessel accidents between 2007PY and 2013PY, and total insurance money. Accidents involving coastal vessels with insurance money of ¥10 million or more are positioned as large claims, and are indicated in yellow on the graphs.

There were 1,964 coastal vessel accidents over the past seven years, with insurance money of approximately \(\frac{\pmath{1}}{16,602}\) million. Of these, 243 accidents were large claims, with insurance money of \(\frac{\pmath{1}}{14,363}\) million. The highest number of coastal vessel accidents was 361, in 2007PY (49 of which were large claims). This number has been falling since then, but, as with ocean-going vessels, accident rates have been rising since 2009PY. As discussed earlier, this may be because accident prevention measures are becoming routine and pro-forma. As with ocean-going vessels, insurance money for coastal vessel accidents vary significantly by the type of individual accident, but were particularly high in 2009PY, at \(\frac{\pmath{4}}{4},517\) million. In other PY payments were between \(\frac{\pmath{1}}{1},200\) million and \(\frac{\pmath{3}}{3},100\) million, the majority of which were for large claims. It can be said that insurance money have also been falling since 2009PY. However, looking at the number of coastal vessel accidents and the percentage of insurance money corresponding to large claims, as shown in Graph 8 below, while there were only 243 large claims (roughly 13% of the total number of accidents), these accounted for \(\frac{\pmath{1}}{14},363\) million in insurance money (roughly 87%).

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内航船事故件数推移



【グラフ 5. 2007 保険年度~2013 保険年度 内航船事故件数推移】



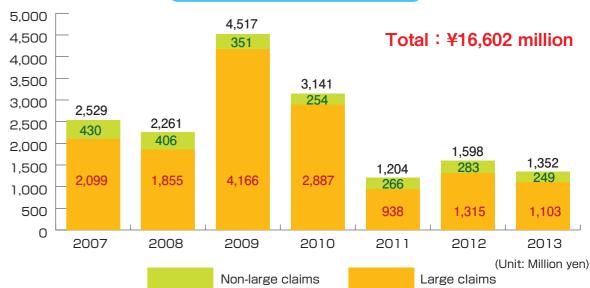
【グラフ 6. 2007 保険年度~2013 保険年度 内航船保険金推移】

Numbers of Coastal Vessel Accidents



[Graph 5. Numbers of Coastal Vessel Accidents between 2007PY and 2013PY]

Coastal Vessel Insurance Money



[Graph 6. Coastal Vessel Insurance Money between 2007PY and 2013PY]

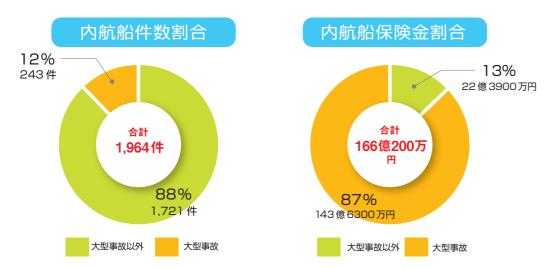
-8 -







【グラフ 7. 2007 保険年度~2013 保険年度 内航船事故件数・加入隻数・加入船 1 隻当りの事故発生率推移】

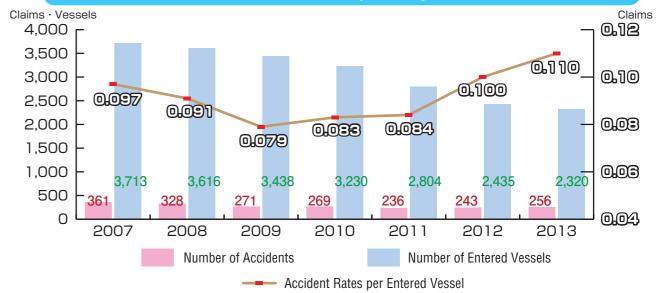


【グラフ 8. 2007 保険年度~2013 保険年度 内航船件数及び保険金に対する大型事故割合】

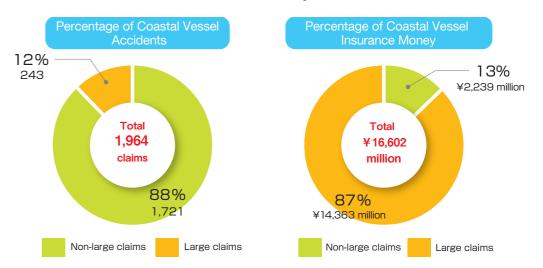
上記の通り、外航船・内航船共に大型事故の件数割合は少ないものの、保険金に与える影響は非常に大きいことが判ります。このことから大型事故を削減することが出来れば、保険成績の大幅な改善に繋がり、組合員の皆様と当組合、両者にとって望ましい状況を作り出すことが出来ます。

ご参考までに、過去7年間合計の外航船のLoss Ratio(=保険金÷保険料、以下"L/R")は75.9%で、この内訳は大型事故が61.3%、大型事故以外の案件が14.6%となっています。これは、組合員の皆様よりお預かりした保険料の75.9%を保険金として支払っており、この内61.3%は大型事故に充てられているということを表しています。もし仮に、大型事故を半減出来た場合、全体のL/Rは45.2%になります。また、過去7年間の内航船のL/Rは89.4%であり、大型事故が77.3%、大型事故以外の案件が12.1%となっています。外航船同様に大型事故が半減したらL/Rは50.7%まで減少します。このことからも大型事故が保険金に与える影響の大きさと大型事故削減の重要性が改めてご理解いただけるものと思います。

Numbers of Coastal Vessel Accidents, Policy-Holding Vessels, and Accident Rates



[Graph 7. Numbers of Coastal Vessel Accidents, Entered Vessels, and Accident Rates per entered vessel between 2007PY and 2013PY]



[Graph 8. Percentage of Coastal Vessel Accidents and Insurance Money Corresponding to Large Claims between 2007PY and 2013PY]

As shown above, while large claims account for only a small portion of all ocean-going vessel and coastal vessel accidents, their impact on insurance money is extremely large. Decreasing the incidence of large claims, then would greatly improve insurance performance, creating a beneficial situation for both our members and our club.

For reference, the ocean-going vessel Loss Ratio (insurance money ÷ insurance premiums, hereafter referred to as "L/R") over the past 7 years is 75.9%. This breaks down as 61.3% for large claims and 14.6% for non-large claims. This means that 75.9% of the insurance premiums collected from our members were paid out as insurance money. 61.3% of the collected premiums were paid out for large claims. If the number of large claims were, for example, halved, the overall L/R would fall to 45.2%. The coastal vessel L/R over the past 7 years is 89.4%. This breaks down as 77.3% for large claims and 12.1% for non-large claims. As with ocean-going vessels, if the number of large claims were halved, the L/R would fall to 50.7%. This again shows the tremendous impact large claims have on insurance money, and the importance of reducing the number of large claims.

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2

大型事故の傾向

大型事故では、どのような事故が多いのか、その内訳を外航船・内航船毎にまとめました。

外航船

先ず外航船について、前述の大型事故 1,208 件について、事故の種類別にその件数と保険金に分けてグラフ 9 及び 10 にまとめました。

件数では、船員クレームが590件で全体の半数近くを占めています。次いで、 積荷損害が258件、港湾設備・漁業施設損傷が163件と続いています。衝突、

油濁、座礁、火災及び沈没は、前述の件数上位の事故と比較すると件数では大分少なくなっています。一方、保険金では港湾設備・漁業施設損傷が2億2,156万ドルで最も大きく、続いて沈没及び座礁が各々1億4,356万ドル、1億4,202万ドル、船員クレームが1億2,675万ドルとなっています。

外航船大型事故種類別件数 590 600 合計 1.208件 500 400 300 258 200 163 100 0 積荷損害 船員 衝突 火災 沈没 油濁 その他 (単位:件)

【グラフ 9. 外航船大型事故種類別件数】

Large Claim Trends

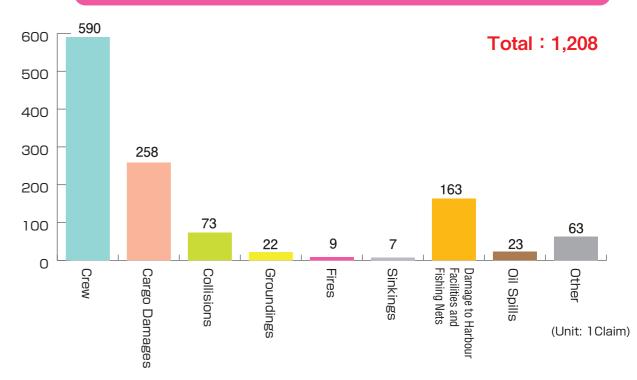
Let's look at what kinds of large claims are common, for ocean-going vessels and for coastal vessels.

Ocean-going vessels

There were 1,208 large ocean-going vessel accidents during the study period, and Graphs 9 and 10 show how many of each category of accident occurred, as well as the amounts of insurance money for each accident category.

There were 590 crew claims, accounting for almost half of all incidents. This was followed by cargo damage (258 incidents) and damage to Harbor facilities and fishing facilities (163 incidents). The number of collisions, oil spills, groundings, fires, and ship sinking incidents were all far lower than the number of accidents of the types described above. However, in terms of insurance money, incidents of damage to Harbor facilities and fishing facilities came in first, at \$221,558 thousand followed by ship sinking incidents (\$143,564 thousand), grounding incidents (\$142,019 thousand), and crew claims (\$126,752 thousand).

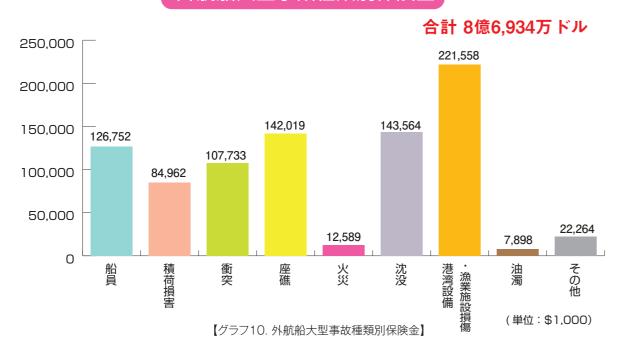
Number of Large Ocean-Going Vessel Claims by Accident Category



[Graph 9. Number of Large Ocean-Going Vessel Accidents by Risk Category]

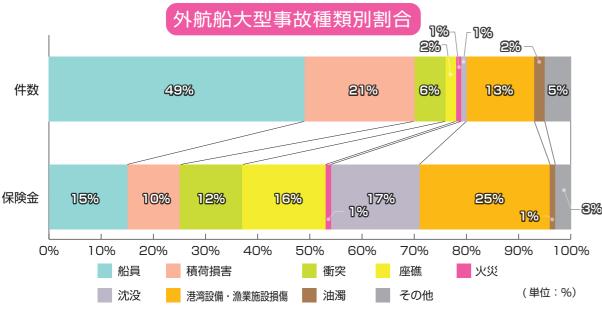


外航船大型事故種類別保険金



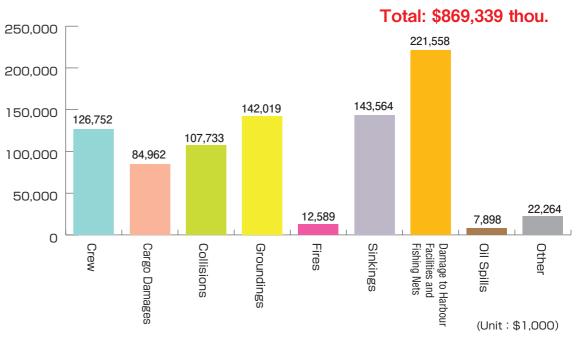
外航船の大型事故種類別の件数及び保険金の割合をみてみると、以下のグラフ 11 の通りです。船員クレームの件数は全体の 49% であるのに対し保険金では 15% です。件数は多いものの、1 件当りの保険金は比較的少ないということが分かります。一方で座礁及び沈没事故は、件数では各々 2%、1% であるのに対し、保険金では各々 16%、17% を占めており、1 件当りの保険金が非常に大きいことが分かります。従って、件数が多い船員クレームの削減と 1 件当りの保険金が大きい座礁及び沈没事故の防止が、保険成績改善の今後の課題のひとつになると言えます。

また港湾設備・漁業施設損傷は件数では13%、保険金では25%を占めており、件数では船員クレーム、積荷損害に次いで多く、保険金割合では最も大きい事故で、事故削減対策が必要と言えます。



【グラフ 11. 外航船大型事故種類別割合】

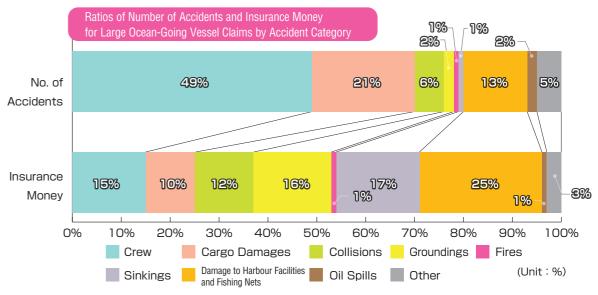
Insurance Money for Large Ocean-Going Vessel Accidents by Accident Category



[Graph 10. Insurance Money for Large Ocean-Going Vessel Accidents by Accident Category]

Graph 11 shows the ratios of large ocean-going vessel accidents and insurance money by accident category. Crew claims accounted for 49% of all incidents, but crew claim insurance money accounted for 15%. This shows that although the number of incidents is high, the insurance money per incident is relatively low. On the other hand, groundings and sinking incidents account for 2% and 1% of all incidents, respectively, but they account for 16% and 17% of all insurance money, showing that the insurance money per incident is extremely high. Therefore, reducing the number of crew claims, which are extremely numerous, and preventing groundings and sinking incidents, which have high per-accident insurance money, are future issues which must be tackled to improve insurance results.

Damages to Harbor facilities and fishing facilities account for 13% of all incidents and 25% of all insurance money. This makes it the next most common accident type after crew claims and cargo damage. This, combined with the fact that this accident type accounts for the highest share of insurance money, indicates that accident countermeasures are needed.



[Graph 11. Ratios of Number of Accidents and Insurance Money for Large Ocean-Going Vessel Accidents by Risk Category]

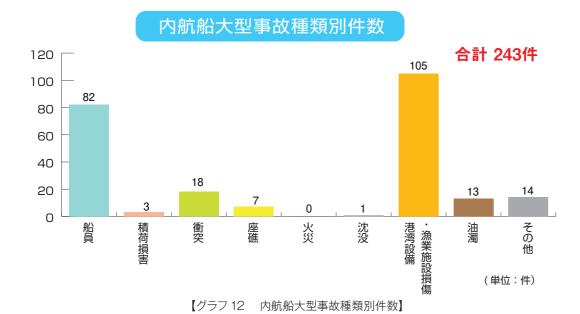




内航船

次に内航船の大型事故 243 件を外航船と同様に事故種類別にその件数と保険 金に分けてグラフ 12 及び 13 にまとめました。

件数では、港湾設備・漁業施設損傷が105件と全体の半数近くを占め船員クレームが82件と続いています。港湾設備・漁業施設損傷及び船員クレーム以外の事故件数は、前述の2事故と比較すると大幅に少なく、20件未満となっています。一方、保険金では港湾設備・漁業施設損傷が55億8,800万円と圧倒的に大きく、件数が少なかった座礁及び衝突がそれぞれ33億7,500万円、20億1,300万円と続いています。また、船員クレームでも22億6,300万円が支払われています。



内航船大型事故種類別保険金

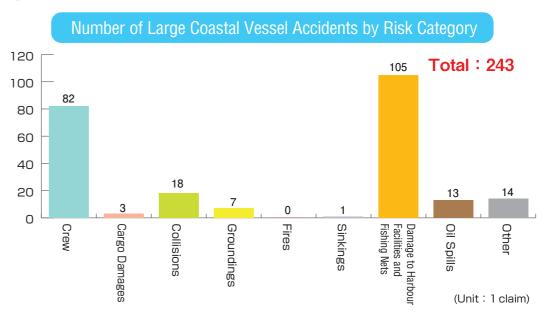


【グラフ13 内航船大型事故種類別保険金】

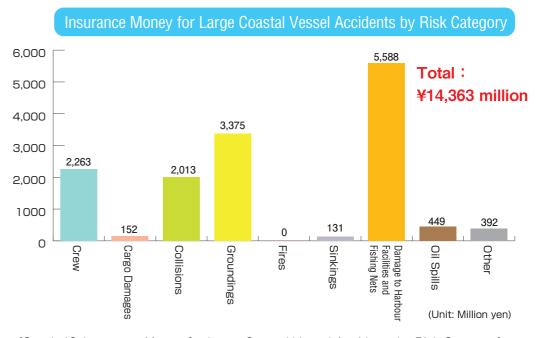
Coastal vessels

There were 243 large coastal vessel accidents during the study period. Graphs 12 and 13, like those for ocean-going vessels, show how many of each category of accident occurred, as well as the amounts of insurance money for each accident category.

There were 105 incidents of damage to Harbor facilities and fishing facilities, accounting for almost half of all incidents, followed by 82 crew claims. The number of incidents other than damage to Harbor facilities and fishing facilities and crew claims was far smaller than the number of incidents in these two categories, numbering less than 20 each. The amount of insurance money was highest for damage to Harbor facilities and fishing facilities by an overwhelming margin, at ¥5,588 million. This was followed by groundings and collisions, which, though few in number, had insurance money of ¥3,375 million and ¥2,013 million, respectively. ¥2,263 million were also paid out for crew claims.



[Graph 12. Number of Large Coastal Vessel Accidents by Risk Category]



[Graph 13. Insurance Money for Large Coastal Vessel Accidents by Risk Category]

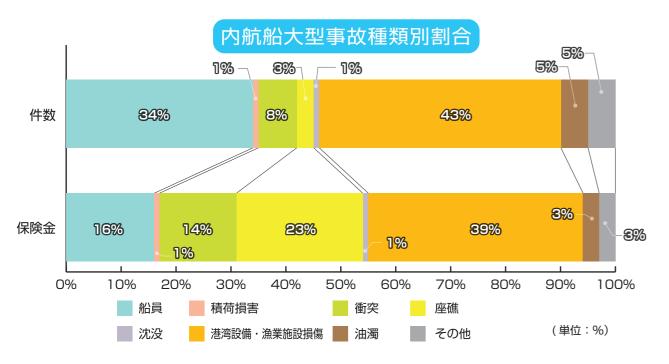


内航船の大型事故別の件数及び保険金の割合をみてみると、下記グラフ 14 の通りです。内航船の大型事故では港湾設備・漁業施設損傷の割合が件数で 43%、保険金では 39% なので最も気を付けなければならない事故です。沈没は 1 件で 1 億 3,100 万円の事故です。

一方で衝突及び座礁事故は、件数では8%、3%と比較的小さい割合ですが、保険金では各々14%、23%を占めており、1件当りの保険金が非常に大きいことが分かります。従って、件数・保険金共に大きい港湾設備・漁業施設損傷の削減と1件当りの保険金が大きくなっている衝突、座礁及び沈没事故の防止が、内航船における保険成績改善の今後の課題と言えるでしょう。

船員クレームの件数は全体の34%であるのに対し保険金では16%と、件数割合に比べると、他案件と比較して保険金の割合はやや小さいですが、注意が必要な案件といえるでしょう。なお、外航船に比べ保険金の割合が少ない理由のひとつは、日本人船員の場合"船員保険"へ加入しており、当組合のてん補対象となるものが限定されていることがあります(死亡給付金、後遺障害手当等)。

また外航船に比べ内航船では、積荷損害が非常に少ない傾向にありますが、これは今までの国内海上運送の商習慣により、船主側の過失で積荷損害が発生した場合でも貨物保険で処理されることが多く、船主へのクレームがほとんどなかったためです。従って、基本的な内航 P&I 保険では積荷損害に関する船主殿の責任は当組合のてん補対象としていないため、当組合で扱う事故はほとんどありませんでした。しかしながら、近年積荷損害が発生した場合に船主殿に対する荷主側や貨物保険者からのクレームが見られるようになってきたため、別途積荷損害保険をご手配頂くことで、積荷損害に関する船主殿の責任もてん補対象とさせて頂いています。詳しくは最寄りの当組合事務所までお問い合わせ下さい。



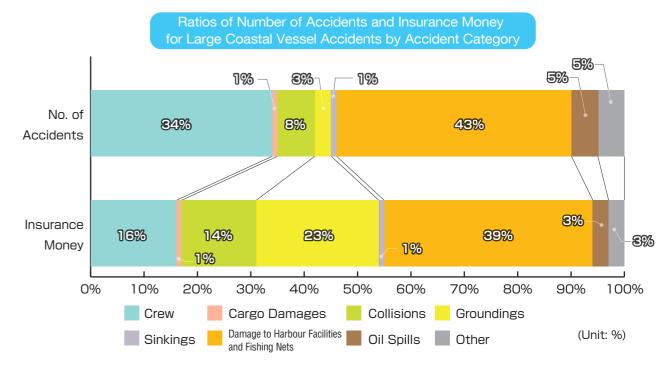
【グラフ 14. 内航船大型事故種類別割合】

Graph 14 shows the ratios of large coastal vessel accidents and insurance money by accident category. Incidents of damage to Harbor facilities and fishing facilities account for 43% of large coastal vessel accidents and 39% of insurance money, making it the accident category to which the greatest amount of attention needs to be paid. The insurance money for sinking was made for one case alone, amounting to ¥131 million.

On the other hand, collisions and groundings account for relatively small number of 8% and 3% of all incidents, respectively, but they account for 14% and 23% of all insurance money, an extremely high per-incident insurance money. Therefore, reducing the number of incidents of damage to Harbor facilities and fishing facilities, which are extremely numerous and involve large insurance money, and preventing collisions and groundings, which have high per-accident insurance money, are future issues which must be tackled to improve insurance results for coastal vessels.

Crew claims accounted for 34% of all incidents, but crew claim insurance money accounted for only 16%. Compared to the ratio of accidents, the insurance pay-out ratio is low, but this category also requires close attention. One of the reasons that the insurance money ratio is lower compared to ocean-going vessels is that Japanese crew members are enrolled in seamen's insurance, and the range of incidents to which P&I compensation applies is limited (death benefits, residual disability benefits, etc.).

Also, the ratio of cargo damage incidents was much lower for coastal vessels than for ocean-going vessels. This is due to the Japanese domestic sea transport business practice of handling cargo damages using cargo insurance even when the vessel owner is at fault, so there were few claims directed at vessel owners. Therefore, since basic coastal vessel P&I insurance does not cover cargo damage when the vessel owner is at fault, we handled almost no accidents of this type. However, in recent years it has become more common for cargo owners and their cargo insurers to make claims against vessel owners when cargo damage occurs, so separate cargo damage insurance is being provided by us to extend coverage to cargo damage which occurs when the vessel owner is at fault. Please contact our Underwriting Department for more details.



[Graph 14. Ratios of Number of Accidents and Insurance Money for Large Coastal Vessel Accidents by Risk Category]





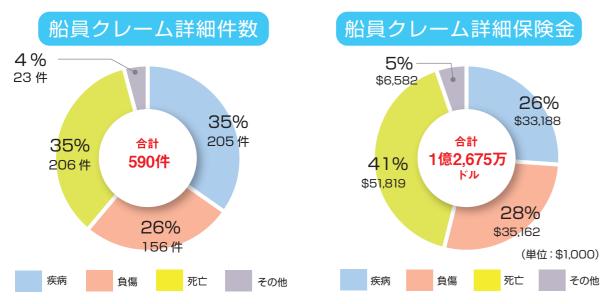
以上から外航船・内航船ともに大型事故といえば座礁、沈没、衝突等のイメージが強いのですが、前述してきたようにこれらの事故も少なからず発生していますが、実際には船員クレームや港湾設備損傷等といった比較的身近な事故が多いことが統計から判ります。そして、このような身近な事故でも、高額化する可能性が十分にあり、気を付ける必要があることを今一度ご理解頂ければと思います。

それでは大型事故の種類別の傾向を外航船のデータをもとにご説明します。

2-1. 船員クレーム

前述の通り、大型事故の中で船員クレームは当組合の扱う事故の中で最も件数が多く、船員クレームの対応に頭を悩まされている組合員の方も多いと思います。

船員クレームの内訳をグラフ 15 に示します。このグラフは船員クレームを疾病、負傷、死亡及びその他に分け、それらの件数と保険金を表したものです。死亡には、疾病や負傷が原因で最終的に死亡された件を示しており、その他には脱船等が該当します。件数別にみると、疾病が 205 件及び死亡が 206 件と多く、これらに比べると負傷は 156 件とやや少なくなっています。一方、保険金では、死亡が 5,182 万ドルと最も多く、疾病及び負傷は約 3,500 万ドル前後でほぼ同じとなっています。疾病及び負傷の保険金はほぼ同じ発生水準ですが、残念ながら最終的に死亡された事案では高額化する傾向にあると言えます。



【グラフ 15. 船員クレーム詳細 件数と保険金】

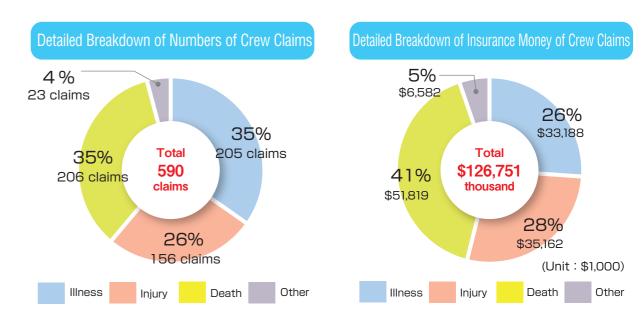
次に船員の国籍別の傾向をグラフ 16 に纏めてみました。近年の本船運航には外国人船員は欠かせません。 とりわけ、世界的にもフィリピン人船員が多く配乗されています。当組合にご加入頂いている船舶にも数 多くのフィリピン人船員が配乗されている現状にあります。従って、グラフ 16 にあるように、フィリピン人船員による件数が圧倒的に多く、全体の 56% に達します。以下、日本人、韓国人船員と続いており、 For both ocean-going and coastal vessels, when discussing large claims, groundings, sinkings, and collisions come to mind, but looking at these data, although those types of accidents do occur, in actuality more commonplace incidents, such as crew claims and damage to Harbor facilities, occur more often. These commonplace accidents have the potential to be very costly, so it is important to pay them close attention.

Next, we'll look at trends within each large claim category, using ocean-going vessel data.

2-1. Crew Claims

As discussed above, the greatest share of large claims we handle are crew claims. Many of our members struggle to handle these crew claims.

Graph 15 shows a breakdown of crew claims. This graph divides crew claims into the categories of illness, injury, death, and other, and shows the number of claims of each type and the amount of insurance money for each type. "Deaths" include illnesses and injuries which resulted in death. "Other" includes ship desertion, etc. In terms of numbers of claims, there were many claims for illnesses (205) and deaths (206). In comparison, the number of injury claims (156) was somewhat low. In terms of insurance money, on the other hand, deaths came in first, at \$51,819 thousand while illnesses and injuries came out about even, at roughly \$35,000 thousand each. Insurance money were roughly equal for illnesses and injuries, but claim amounts tended to be high for situations which unfortunately resulted in deaths.



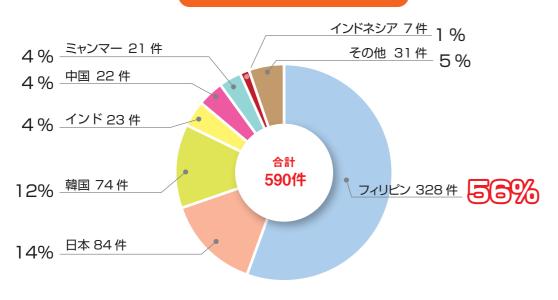
[Graph 15. Detailed Breakdown of Numbers and Insurance Money of Crew claims]

Graph 16 shows the ratios of nationalities of crew members. Foreign crew members have become an essential part of Japanese ship operation in recent years. There are many Filipino crew members working around the world. There are many Filipinos on the crews of ships which use our insurance. Therefore, as Graph 16 shows, an overwhelming share of claims are for Filipino crew members, accounting for 56% of the total. This is followed by Japanese and Korean crew members. Other nationalities include Vietnamese, Russians, Bangladeshis, and Taiwanese. Because these are



その他には、ベトナム人、ロシア人、バングラディッシュ人、台湾人船員等が含まれています。国籍別の 統計ですから、国籍別配乗総人数を分母にして件数割合を比較しないと、国籍別の事故率比較になりませ んが、残念ながら国籍別配乗人数が把握出来ないため件数の比較となりました。

船員クレーム詳細件数



【グラフ 16. 船員クレーム国籍別件数】

それでは、疾病及び負傷事故ではどういった大型事故が多いのか、その件数割合の比較をグラフ 17 に纏めました。

疾病案件で件数割合が最も多いのは、心不全等の循環器系に関する疾病です。続いて、脳卒中や脳梗塞等の脳や頭部疾患、癌、更に高血圧、糖尿病等の生活習慣病が多い傾向であることが見て取れます。このことから疾病の多くは生活習慣に関係していると考えられます。

また近年よく耳にする機会の多い精神病も注意すべき疾病です。件数は少ないですが、大型事故で取り扱う精神病のほとんどは海賊による拘束が原因です。海賊に襲われた恐怖で PTSD (心的外傷後ストレス障害)等の後遺障害が発生したケースです。更に、精神病にも関係がありそうな、本船上での自殺も見受けられます。船上生活によるストレス、特に国籍が違うことによる人間関係が原因で心が病む案件も発生しているので、船内において乗組員同士のコミュニケーションがうまく取れる環境作りが重要になってきます。

なお、疾病の保険金割合についてはグラフを掲載していませんが、ほぼ件数割合と同じ割合となっています。

statistics for each nationality, per-nationality accident rates cannot be compared without dividing the number by the total number of crew members of that nationality. However unfortunately, we have not been able to assess the number of crew members of each nationality, so this comparison is not possible.



[Graph 16. Number of Claims by Nationality of Crew Member]

Graph 17 shows a breakdown of the ratios of the individual illnesses and injuries that make up large claims.

The largest proportion of illnesses is circulatory related cardiac arrests and visceral diseases. This was followed by brain and cranial illnesses such as strokes and cerebral infarctions, cancer, and lifestyle diseases such as high blood pressure and diabetes. This indicates that many illnesses are lifestyle related diseases.

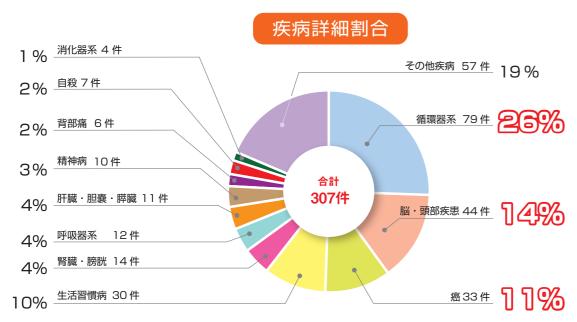
Close attention must also be paid to increasingly high-profile psychiatric illnesses. While the number of cases is low, the majority of major psychiatric illness incidents are the result of crew members becoming prisoners of pirates. The terror of being attacked by pirates has been known to produce lingering problems such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Another example of psychiatric illness-related incidents is suicides on-board vessels. The stress of life on a ship, and of difficulties in interpersonal relationships with those of other nationalities, can produce mental problems, so it is important to create environments on ships which foster communication between crew members.

There is no graph that shows insurance money for illnesses, but the breakdown is roughly identical to that of the number of these incidents.

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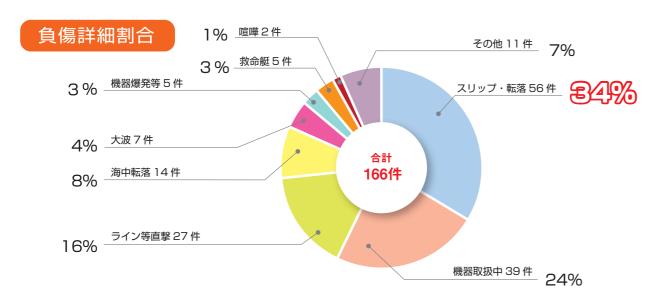


【グラフ 17. 疾病詳細割合】疾病が原因で死亡した案件も含む

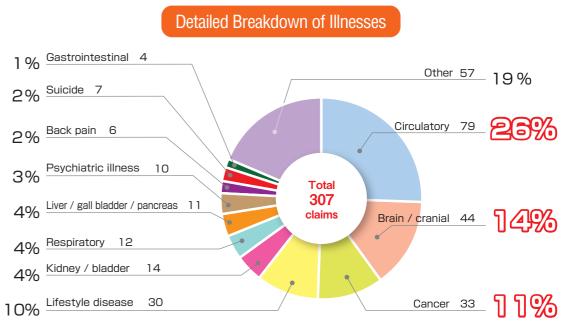
一方、負傷事故の詳細割合をグラフ 18 に纏めました。負傷では、スリップによる骨折やカーゴホールドに転落して負傷する事故が全体の 34% を占め、最も多い事案となっています。また本船上の機器の取り扱い中に負傷する事故や係船索が破断して船員を直撃して負傷する事故も度々見られます。

また件数は少ないものの、船員同士の喧嘩よる負傷案件もあり、前述の精神病や自殺案件同様、船員間のコミュニケーション不足が懸念されます。

負傷においても、保険金割合についてはグラフを掲載していませんが、疾病案件同様件数割合とほぼ同じ割合となっています。尚、負傷が原因で後遺障害が残った場合、負傷船員との雇用契約に基づく後遺障害手当を支払う必要が生じるので、必然的に保険金が高額化する傾向にあります。



【グラフ 18. 負傷詳細割合】負傷が原因で死亡した案件も含む

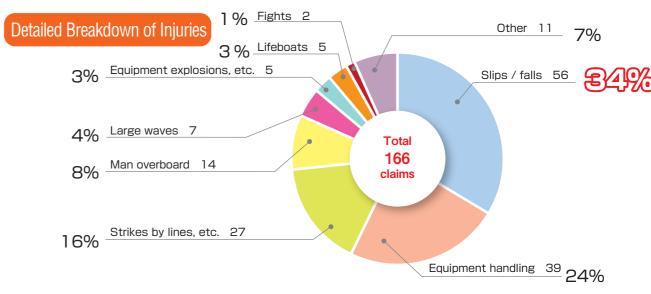


[Graph 17. Detailed Breakdown of Illnesses] (including illnesses which resulted in death)

Graph 18 shows a breakdown of injuries. Slips which result in fractures and injuries caused by falling in cargo holds were the main injury types, accounting for 34% of all injuries. There were also cases of injuries which occurred when handling onboard equipment and injuries caused by mooring lines breaking and striking crew members.

Although few in number, there were injuries caused by fights between crew members. As with the psychiatric illnesses and suicides above, this indicates a potential lack of communication between crew members.

There is no graph which breaks down insurance money for injuries, but, as with illnesses, the breakdown is roughly identical to that of the number of these incidents. When injuries result in residual disabilities, residual disability benefits must be paid out in accordance with the employment contracts of the injured crew members, so, necessarily, the insurance money tend to be large.



[Graph 18. Detailed Breakdown of Injuries] (including injuries which resulted in death)





特にフィリピン人船員の場合は自国で訴訟に発展するケースが多く、雇用契約上の高額な手当ての他に弁 護士費用等の防訴費用が発生し、これらの費用が当組合の保険金成績に与える影響も小さくはありません。 大型事故以外でも、疾病では高血圧や糖尿病等の生活習慣病が一定割合を占めており、また負傷ではス リップによる転倒やカーゴホールドへの落下事故が良く見られます。これらの事故を防ぐには、各船員の 日頃の生活習慣の改善や安全に対する意識の向上が重要となってきます。

2-2. 貨物損害

「貨物保険が手配されているのに、なぜ P&I 保険が関係してくるのか?」といったご照会を度々受けるこ とがあります。当組合の貨物損害事故の傾向をまとめる前に、この点について簡単に説明します。

一般的には荷主が当該貨物に対し貨物保険(註)を付保しており、基本的に当該貨物に何かしらの損害が 発生した場合には、貨物保険でその損害が保険てん補されます。その後、貨物損害の原因が本船ハッチか らの水漏れ等、運送人(B/L の署名者)に責任があると考えられる場合に貨物保険者がその原因者である 運送人に対し代位求償(一般的なカーゴクレーム)をしてきます。当組合では、組合員が前述の運送人と して当該貨物に対して負った責任、すなわち貨物損害に対する賠償責任を保険てん補対象としています。 以上から実務的には貨物に対する損害が明らかになった段階で当組合にご連絡頂き、事件原因や事実関係 の調査を開始することで、後日の貨物保険者からのカーゴクレームに備えています。

(註)

貨物保険:荷主が自身の財産である貨物を事故等によって損傷した場合に備え、その自 身の財産的損失をカバーするもの。(船体保険や自動車の車両保険と同じ)

P&I 保険

: 船主が荷主の所有物である貨物に損害を与えてしまった場合に、荷主からの 損害賠償請求に備えて船主自身の責任をカバーするもの。(賠償責任保険)

***内航船の場合はオプション!!

当組合の貨物損害事故の傾向を船種毎に見てみると、グラフ19のようになります。貨物損害の大型事故は 撒積貨物船、ケミカルタンカー、一般貨物船、コンテナ船で多く発生しています。撒積貨物船では淡水・ 海水の浸水における貨物濡損害、また濡損害と同時に荷不足損害が発生する等の複合ケースが多く発生 しています。ケミカルタンカーでは前荷や航海中に海水が当該貨物に混入することで起きる品質劣化 (offspec) 損害が多く、また、一般貨物船では積付不良と荒天が原因による荷崩れが発生し、当該貨物の損傷が 発生する事例が多くあります。コンテナ船では甲板積コンテナの本船固縛資材(デッキソケットなど)の 整備不良と荒天が原因によるコンテナの海中落下事故が多く見られます。ケミカルタンカーで品質劣化損 害が発生すると、貨物の単価が比較的高額であること、また1つのカーゴタンク全損となって損害が大き くなるケースも少なくなく、最終的なカーゴクレーム金額が非常に高額なものになる可能性がありますの で注意が必要です。

In particular, there were a large number of cases where injuries to Filipino crew members developed into lawsuits in the Philippines, resulting in expensive benefits above those specified in employment contracts as well as additional trial defense costs for hiring lawyers, etc., which has had a notable impact on our Club's insurance money results. Even for non-large claims, lifestyle diseases such as high blood pressure and diabetes account for some share of illnesses, and slips and cargo hold falls are common causes of injuries. Preventing these kinds of incidents will require improvements to the lifestyles of crew members, and improved safety awareness.

2-2. Cargo Damages

We receive many inquiries wondering why, when cargo insurance is arranged separately, P&I insurance is involved. Before looking at cargo damage trends, a brief answer to this question is in order.

Generally, cargo owners insure their cargo using cargo insurance (see note below), and if damage occurs to their cargo, compensation is provided by that cargo insurance. When responsibility for cargo damage lies with the carrier (the person who signed the B/L), such as when cargo is damaged by water leakage from a vessel hatch, the insurer issues a subrogate claim to the carrier (generally a cargo claim). P&I provides compensation to carrier who are our Club members for liabilities resulting from cargo damage. Because of this, when it is clear that cargo has been damaged, P&I is contacted, and we begin ascertaining the cause of the damage and the facts of the situation in preparation for future cargo claims from the insurer.

(Note)

Cargo insurance: Insurance taken out by the cargo owner to cover loss of property in the event that an accident, etc., causes damage to cargo, which is their property. (Like Hull insurance or automobile insurance)

P&I insurance

: Insurance taken out by the vessel owner to cover their own liability in the event that vessel owner causes damage to the property of a cargo owner and a claim for compensation is made by the cargo owner. (Liability insurance)

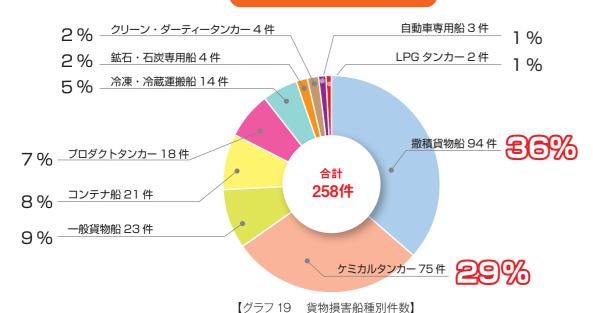
***Optional for coastal vessels!!

Graph 19 shows cargo damage trends for each vessel type. There was a high incidence of large cargo damage accidents for bulk carriers, chemical tankers, general cargo vessels, and container vessels. For bulk carriers, there were many cases of cargo damage caused by fresh or seawater leakage, or by water damage paired with short delivery damage. For chemical tankers, there was a great deal of quality degradation (off-spec) damage caused by seawater seeping into cargo during pre-loading or during voyages. For general cargo vessels there were many cases of cargo collapsing due to poor stowage or rough seas, damaging the cargo. For container vessels, there were many incidents of containers falling into the water due to problems with vessel on-deck container securing materials (deck sockets, etc.) or rough seas. For chemical tankers, when quality degradation damages occurred, there were numerous cases where the unit price of the cargo was relatively high, or damages were high because the incident resulted in the total loss of the cargo tank. These will result in cargo claims which can be exceptionally high, so careful attention must be paid to these cases.

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貨物損害船種別件数



2-3. 衝突

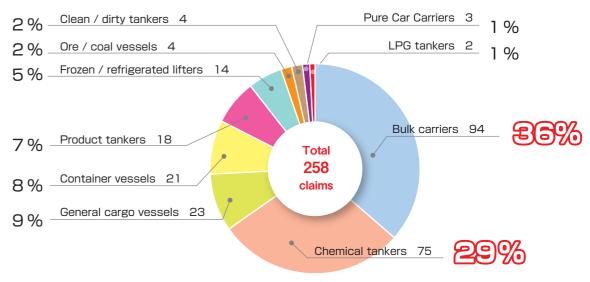
外航船の大型衝突事故は7年間で73件発生しています。

衝突事故においては複数の関係者が存在し、様々な利害関係が生じるのでクレーム処理も複雑になります。 貨物損害同様、「誰がどの損害をカバーするのか?」といった照会をよく受けますので、先ず、各保険者の てん補対象について簡単にご説明します。それぞれの損害に適用される保険は以下の通りです。



*注1:本船(加入船)が他船と衝突した結果生じた相手船船体、相手船上の貨物及びその他の財物の損害は基本的に船舶保険の 衝突損害賠償金でん補条項(RDC: Running Down Clause)でてん補されますが、引き受け条件によっては前述の損害 の一部を P&I 保険がてん補する場合もあります。例えば、Lloyd's によって引き受けられ、世界的に利用されている船舶 保険契約(ITC Hulls)では、船舶保険者が相手船損害の 3/4 相当を、P&I 保険が残る 1/4 相当を保険てん補対象として います。なお、内航船保険の場合は本船船舶保険者のてん補対象になっています。

Numbers of Cargo Damage Accidents by Vessel Type

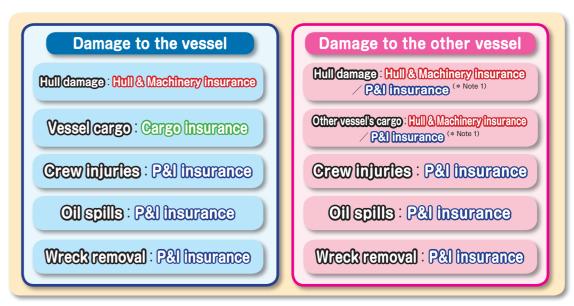


[Graph 19. Numbers and Ratios of Cargo Damage Accidents by Vessel Type]

2-3. Collisions

Over the seven year period there were 73 large ocean-going vessel collisions.

Collisions involve multiple parties and stakeholders, making claim processing complicated. As with cargo damage, we often receive inquiries asking who will cover which damage, so it would be best to first briefly explain which insurers cover which compensation. The insurance types which apply to each damage type are indicated below.



* Note 1: When an entered vessel collides with another vessel, causing damage to the other vessel's hull, cargo, or other property, compensation is normally covered in accordance with the hull & machinery insurance running down clause (RDC), but P&I may provide some compensation for the damages listed above, depending on the terms and conditions of insurance contracts. For example, for hull & machinery insurance contracts underwritten by Lloyd's and used around the world (ITC Hulls), the hull & machinery insurer covers compensation for 3/4 of the damage to the other vessel, and P&I covers the remaining 1/4. For coastal vessel insurance, compensation is covered by the hull & machinery insurer.





衝突は衝突相手船と衝突責任割合を決定した上で各々の損害を解決していきます。例えば衝突責任割合が40:60で本船有利であったとします。この衝突責任割合に基づいて、本船船主は相手船の損害額の40%相当を、相手船は本船の損害額の60%相当について責任を負うことになります。そして、本船の保険者は相手船の損害額の40%を保険てん補し、本船の損害の60%相当を相手船から回収すべく交渉します。



当組合の大型衝突事故は、船種、地域、時期に関係なく発生しています。その中で近年では中国沿岸海域における中国漁船との衝突が度々発生しており、一つの注目すべき傾向といえます。本船若しくは相手船が沈没したり、油流出や乗組員(特に漁船員)が負傷・死亡しているケースでは高額な保険金が支払われています。

衝突事故は、沈没・座礁・座州・火災とならび『船舶の5大危険』と呼ばれていますが、場合によっては 莫大な損害が発生する恐れがあります。例えば、多くの船舶が行きかう航路で大型タンカーと衝突してタ ンカーが沈没。更に大量の油が海上に流出して運悪く漁業が盛んな近くの海岸に漂着したという事故が不 幸にも起きてしまったら……その損害は計り知れません。年々、世界的にも環境への意識が高まっている なかで一度でもその様な事故を起こせば、船主は世間からの批判の的となるだけでなく、会社そのものの 信用問題にもかかわってくる可能性が高くなります。そのような事態とならないためにも、衝突事故防止 に対して日頃から十分注意を払う必要があります。

2-4. 座礁

当組合での大型座礁事故は、過去7年間に22件発生し、衝突事故同様、船種や地域、時期に関係なく発生しています。

座礁事故が大型事故になるかどうかは、"燃料油の海上流出の有無"が一つのポイントになってきます。座礁した地点が岩礁やテトラポッド等の場合で、船底が損傷すると燃料油等の流出事故につながる可能性が高くなります。燃料油の流出事故は、その清掃費用だけでもかなりの費用が発生し、更に漁業損害等にもつながる危険性を孕んでいます。特に珊瑚礁での座礁事故は、国際的な環境問題につながる恐れがありますので、注意が必要です。また、船底の損傷部分から海水が船内に浸水することにより本船機器(特に機関室内の機器)に損傷が発生する場合もあり、ケースによっては本船が全損と判断されて大切な本船を手放すという苦渋の決断を迫られる可能性もあります。そして、本船が全損となれば、本船は船骸扱いになり、その撤去作業を行う必要があります。本船の大きさや座礁地点にもよりますが、船骸撤去作業にも時間と非常に高額な費用がかかります。

Damages for collisions between ships are decided after determining to what degrees the insured vessel and the other vessel were collision liability. For example, consider a collision where our entered vessel is 40% responsible, and the other vessel is 60% responsible for the collision. Based on this responsibility ratio, our vessel would be responsible for paying 40% of the damages incurred to the other vessel, and the other vessel would be responsible for paying 60% of the damages incurred to our vessel. Our vessel's insurer would provide compensation for 40% of damages to the other



vessel, and would negotiate to claim the 60% in damages to our vessel.

Large collisions occur to our entered vessels of every type, in every region, and at any time. The number of collisions with Chinese fishing boats in waters off the coast of China has been increasing in recent years. This is a trend which requires ongoing attention. When our vessel or other vessel sinks, has an oil spill, or has crew members (especially fisher men) who are injured or died, insurance money tend to be high.

Collisions are one of the "big five ship perils", together with sinkings, groundings, strandings, and fires. They can result in tremendous amounts of damage. For example, consider a collision with a large tanker on a busy shipping route, causing the tanker to sink. Further, consider what would happen if this resulted in a major oil spill which washed ashore, unfortunately, on a nearby coast with a thriving fishing industry. The extent of the damages incurred would be immeasurable. The world is growing ever more environmentally conscious, and even a single incident like this would not only subject the vessel owner to criticism around the world, but could have a major impact on the amount of trust society placed in them. Close attention needs to be paid every day to prevent collisions such as this from occurring.

2-4. Groundings

Over the seven year period there were 22 large grounding accidents. As with collisions, they occurred to our insured vessels of every type, in every region, and at any time.

One of the key points involved in determining whether a grounding accident is large case or not was whether it involves the spilling of fuel oil into the sea. In areas where the grounding occurs on rocks, tetrapods, etc., there is a higher likelihood of damage to the bottom of the vessel, resulting in spills of fuel oil or the like. Fuel oil spills result in expensive cleanups, as well as potentially causing damages to the fishing industry, etc. In particular, groundings on coral reefs can become global environmental problems, so particular care is needed in this area. Damage to the bottoms of vessels can allow sea water to enter the vessel, damaging vessel equipment (especially equipment in engine rooms). In some cases, the damage may be severe enough that the entire vessel needs to be written off, requiring owners to make the painful decision to give up the vessel. When vessels are determined to be total losses, they are treated as wreck, the handling of which requires additional removal expenses. The removal of ship wreck can be both time-consuming and very costly, depending on the size of the vessel and where she grounds.



2-5. 火災

『船舶の5大危険』のひとつである火災事故は、過去7年間に9件発生しています。発生地域や原因も様々ですが、当組合がこれまでに取り扱っている事故は、主にアジア圏内で発生しているケースがほとんどです。

幸い、当組合で扱った事故はメディアに取り上げられる様な悲惨な事故ではなく、火災によって積荷に損害が発生しただけで収まっているものが殆どです。しかし、中には火災により船員が命を落とすといった例もありました。

火災は重大で悲惨な事故につながる危険性が非常に高い事故です。ボヤ程度の火災でも爆発事故に繋がれば、積荷や環境への損害もさることながら、船員の人命だけでなく本船自体の存続にも影響が出てきます。

2-6. 港湾設備·漁業施設損傷

P&I 保険のてん補対象と聞いて、「港湾設備や漁業施設の損害」を一番に思い浮かべる方は多いのではないでしょうか。P&I 保険の代表的なてん補対象である"第三者に与えた責任"としてイメージしやすい事故です。前述した通り、港湾設備・漁業施設損傷事故は、当組合において件数、保険金共に注意すべき事故の代表です。グラフ 20 の外側に港湾設備・漁業施設損傷事故件数の内訳を示します。過去7年間で港湾設備損傷が140件(86%)、漁業施設損傷が23件(14%)です。また、各々の損傷施設別の割合を内側の円グラフに示しています。

港湾設備損傷に関する大型事故で最も多いのは岸壁損傷で、全体の約半数を占めています。"岸壁"には、 桟橋やドルフィンも含まれており、本船着岸時に損傷を与える例が多く、ケーソンタイプの岸壁に穴をあ けた、ドルフィンの杭に曲損を与えたという案件では大掛かりな復旧工事が必要となり、高額な工事費用 が発生します。岸壁損傷に続いて防舷材(フェンダー)損傷が多く、岸壁損傷と併発することも度々見受 けられます。フェンダーには様々な種類があり、その価格も比較的安価なものから高価なものまでありま す。中には1本当り価格が1,000万円を超える大型のフェダーもあり注意が必要です。その他の港湾設備 は、海底ケーブル、コンベアー、ホッパー等の港湾設備が該当します。件数割合は少ないのですが、陸上 クレーンやローディングアーム等を損傷させた場合では、高額な修理費用と、場合によっては不稼働損害 が発生します。

一方、漁業施設損傷には大きく分けて、「定置網や引き網等の漁網に損傷を与えた事故」と「海苔、マグロ、ホタテ、ワカメ等の養殖施設に損傷を与えた事故」の2種類に分類することが出来ます。当組合の案件では養殖施設損傷案件の方が多く発生していますが、大型事故以外の案件も含めると漁網に損傷を与えた事故が圧倒的に多くなっています。



2-5. Fires

Over the seven year period there were 9 fires, another of the "big five ship perils". They occurred in various locations, with various causes, but most of the fires handled by us have been in Asia.

Fortunately, none of these cases have been the kind of tragic accidents which attract media coverage, and most have only resulted in cargo damage. However, there have been some cases where the fires resulted in the loss of crew member lives.

Fires run an extremely high risk of becoming large, tragic accidents. Even a small fire, if it results in an explosion, can not only damage cargo and the environment, but can threaten the lives of crew members and the continued existence of the vessel itself.

2-6. Damage to Harbor Facilities and Fishing Facilities

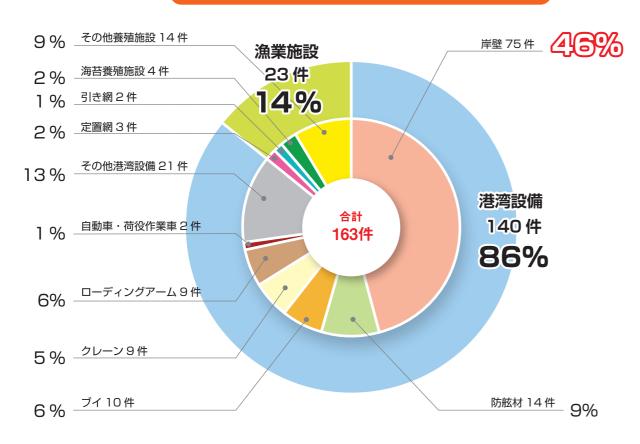
The first thing many people think of when they think about P&I insurance compensation may be damage to harbor and fishing facilities. They are an obvious example of third party liability insurance, one of P&I's typical types of compensation. As discussed earlier, accidents resulting in damage to harbor facilities and fishing facilities are notable accidents to which close attention must be paid, both in terms of number of accidents and insurance money. The outer ring of Graph 20 shows a breakdown the numbers of accidents resulting in damage to harbor facilities and fishing facilities. Over the past seven years there were 140 cases of damage to harbor facilities (86%) and 23 cases of damage to fishing facilities (14%). The inner ring pie graph shows the breakdown of type of facility damaged.

The most common type of large harbor facility damage related accident was pier damage, accounting for roughly half of all harbor facility damage. "Piers" include jetties and dolphins. There were many cases of damage when berthing, and incidents such as punching holes in caisson piers or bending mooring dolphin piles resulted in major repairs with correspondingly high construction costs. The next most common type of damage, after pier damage, was fender damage, which often occurred at the same time as pier damage accidents. There are various types of fenders, from relatively inexpensive ones to expensive ones. It is important to note that some large fenders can cost over \mathbb{10} million each. Other harbor damage included damage to submerged cables, conveyor belts, hoppers, and the like. Accidents to land-based cranes, loading arms, and the like, while accounting for few of the total number of accidents, resulted in high repair costs, as well as, in some cases, loss of time damages.

Damage to fishing facilities can be broadly divided into "accidents which caused damage to fishing nets such as stationary nets and dragnets" and "accidents which caused damage to seaweed (laver), tune, scallop, seaweed (wakame), or other aquaculture facilities". In large claims, damage to aquaculture facilities occured more than damage to fishing nets, but when non-large claims were also included, accidents involving damage to fishing nets constituted the overwhelming majority.



港湾設備・漁業施設損傷案件件数割合



【グラフ 20. 港湾設備・漁業施設損傷 件数割合】

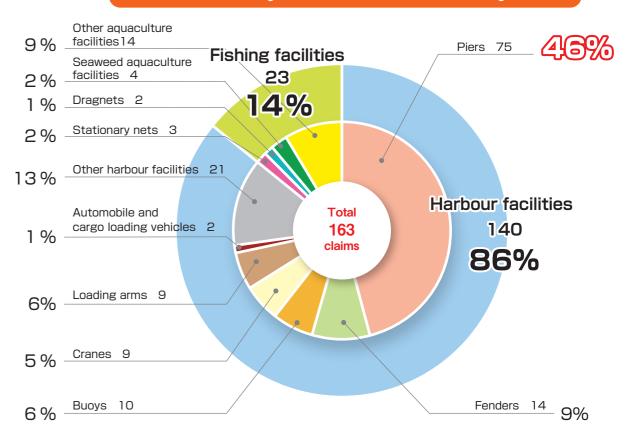
陸上クレーン・ローディングアームや養殖施設に損傷を与えた場合は、現状復旧のための修理費用も相当 高額となりますが、修理期間中の逸失利益等、間接損害にも注意を払う必要があります。例えば、養殖施 設に損傷を与えた場合において、施設所有者より「本来事故が無ければ得られたであろう漁獲高等の収入」 を逸失利益として請求されることがありますが、このような請求があった時にはその内容や金額について 精査する必要があるので、請求を受けましたら、先ず当組合にご相談下さい。

2-7. 油濁事故

大型油濁事故は過去7年間で23件発生しています。

衝突事故の項目でも触れましたが、油濁による環境損害に対する意識が年々高まっています。当組合では 船種や地域にはばらつきがあるものの、年間数件の割合で大型油濁事故が発生しており、その多くが補油 作業中に発生しています。サウンディングを誤り燃料タンクが満杯になってエアベントから燃料油がオー バーフローする、或いはバルブ操作を誤ってオーバーフローさせた燃料油が海上に流出してしまう事故等 です。

Breakdown of Damage to Harbor Facilities and Fishing Facilities



[Graph 20. Breakdown of Damage to Harbor Facilities and Fishing Facilities by Number of Cases]

When aquaculture facilities are damaged, restoring the facilities to their original conditions involves significant repair expenses, but it is also important to note that these accidents also result in indirect damages, such as compensation for loss of income. For example, when aquaculture facilities are damaged, their owners may make claims for compensation for the income that they would have received had the accident not occurred. The contents and amounts of these claims must be scrutinized, so please contact us first if any claims like this are received.

2-7. Oil Spills

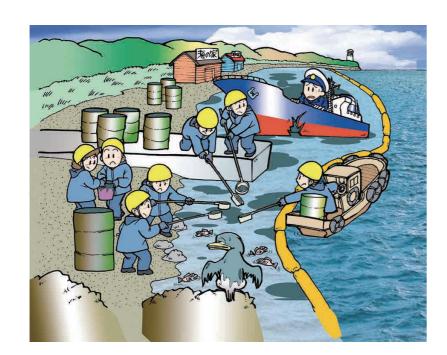
There were 23 large oil spills over the seven year period.

As was touched on in the section on collisions, there is a growing awareness of and interest in the environmental impact of oil spills. While frequency varies by ship type and region, several large oil spills occur each year, many of which occur during bunkering. These include accidents such as sounding errors resulting in fuel tanks overfilling and fuel oil overflowing from air vents, or valves being operated incorrectly, allowing fuel oil to overflow into the sea.



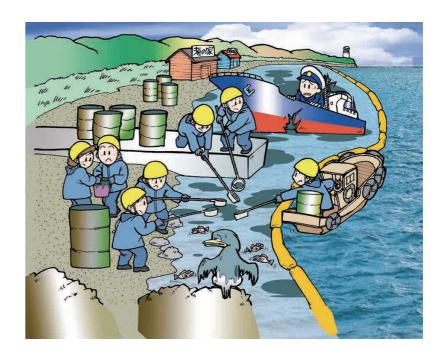
大型油濁事故のほとんどで大量の燃料油が流出し、清掃費用だけでも高額なものになっています。流出油による漁業損害はよく耳にしますが、この他にも港内に流出油が侵入して係留している漁船や、ヨット、プレジャーボート等の他船に付着して汚損が発生するという事故も発生しています。

流出油は大きく分けて、ガソリン、灯油、軽油などの揮発性が高い"白物油"と原油や重油等の"黒物油"の2種類があります。流出油が"白物油"場合、気化が早く進むので、火気による火災や爆発を防ぐために警戒作業が清掃作業よりも重要になってきます。一方、"黒物油"の場合、その水に溶けにくく浮きやすい、粘度が高いため付着しやすいと言った性質を持っているので、流出油の拡散を抑えるための早急な油防除体制が必要になってきます。しかしながら、本船の所持している油濁防除資材には限りがあり、海上に流出した油の拡散を止めるには十分ではない状況にあります。従って、流出した油が拡散しない早期の段階で清掃業者によるオイルフェンスの展張、油吸着剤による回収等が必要になってきます。また清掃作業には、多くの作業員の他に、流出状況に加えて気象、海象条件を考慮しながら漂着場所に適した清掃作業を行うことが重要となります。油処理剤を使用する際には当局の許可が必要となりますが、無断で油処理剤を使用すると、後日当局や現地の漁協と思わぬトラブルが発生する可能性もありますので注意が必要です。油流出事故では、清掃作業体制の確立と当局や関係者との交渉を滞りなく進めるためにも、対応に慣れたサーベイヤーや清掃業者の起用がポイントとなってきます。当組合では案件毎に適切なサーベイヤーや清掃業者を手配していますので、可能な限り事故発生から早い段階で当組合にご連絡下さい。



Most large oil spills involve large amounts of spilled fuel oil, resulting in expensive cleanups. Fishing industry damage caused by oil spills is well known, but in addition spilled oil can enter harbors, adhering to fishing boats, yachts, pleasure boats, and the like.

Spilled oil can be broadly broken down into volatile "white oils", like gasoline, kerosene, and diesel oil, and "black oils", like crude oil and heavy oil. In the case of "white oil" spills, the oils evaporate rapidly, so precautionary work, preventing ignition sources from causing fires or explosions, is more important than cleaning work. In the case of "black oil" spills, on the other hand, the oils do not dissolve in water, tend to float, and are highly viscous, making them adhere easily to objects, so what is needed is a system for rapidly removing the oil in order to prevent the spill from spreading. However, there are limits to the amount of non-proliferation materials of spilled oil possessed by entered vessels, and they are insufficient to prevent the dispersion of oil which has spilled into the sea. This makes it necessary for cleaners to set up oil fences and soak up spills using oil sorbents soon after the spill, to prevent it from spreading. Performing this cleaning work requires not only many cleaning personnel, but also cleaning work tailored to the spill conditions, weather, sea conditions, and locations where the spill has washed ashore. The permission of the relevant authorities is required to use oil treatment reagents. Using them without permission may result in unexpected problems with the authorities and local fishing cooperatives. A key point in handling oil spills is to use experienced surveyors and cleaners in order to be able to establish cleaning systems and negotiate with authorities and other related parties, without delays. We dispatch surveyors and cleaners appropriate for each particular accident, so please contact us as soon as possible after an accident occurs.



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3

大型事故原因分析と再発防止対策

ここでは各大型事故の原因と事故原因に沿った再発防止策をまとめました。

3-1. 乗組員関係

船員クレームの原因については、24ページのグラフ 17「疾病詳細割合」及び グラフ 18「負傷詳細割合」をご参照下さい。

疾病の詳細割合は、心不全等の循環器系に関する疾患、脳卒中等の脳・頭部疾患、癌、更に高血圧、脳梗塞、糖尿病等の生活習慣病に起因する疾病が多い傾向にありました。これら疾病の直接の原因を明らかにすることは難しいのですが、偏った食生活、運動不足、睡眠不足、タバコ・アルコールの過度な摂取等の不健全な生活の積み重ねにより"内臓脂肪型肥満"となり、これが原因となり様々な疾病が引き起こされていると考えられます。また、高血圧や糖尿病等、乗船前に既に患っている場合が多くあると考えられ、乗船中に発病するというケースも少なくないと考えられます。

これら疾病案件を未然に防ぐためには、以下の防止策が考えられます。

船員クレーム(疾病)防止策

【乗船前】

乗船前の検診基準の強化(受診機関の選定)と 検診結果の詳細を把握した上での雇用の可否判 断が重要になります

乗船前の検診基準は受診機関によって相違します。したがって、同一人物がある受診機関では不合格、他の受診機関では合格となる場合もあります。実際に、ある受診機関で不合格と診断され雇用されなかった船員が他の受診機関で再度受診し合格とされ、他の会社の船に乗船した後に既往症が悪化した例もあるようです。幣組合ではフィリピンにおける乗船前健康診断 Japan P&I PEME Package を提供しています。現在、検査設備の整ったマニラのクリニックと提携しており、通常よりも割安な特別価格にて検査を受けることが出来ますので、積極的なご活用をお薦めいたします。

なお、乗船前健康診断(PEME)に関しては海上労働条約(Maritime Labour Convention:MLC2006)の発効に伴い、条約上に規定される Medical Certificate for Service at Sea には、聴力、視力、色覚等に問題ないかどうかの基本的なチェック項目があるだけで、詳細な健康状態が記載されなくなりました。しかし、船員を雇用する船主としては、適切な乗船前健康診断



Large Claim Cause Analysis and Countermeasures

This section provides an overview of the causes of individual large claims and countermeasures used to prevent them.

3-1. Crew Claims

Graph 17 "Detailed Breakdown of Illnesses" and Graph 18 "Detailed Breakdown of Injuries" on page 25 show the causes of crew claims.

There tended to be high incidences of circulatory illnesses, such as cardiac arrests, brain and cranial illnesses such as strokes, cancer, and lifestyle diseases such as high blood pressure, cerebral infarction, and diabetes. While it is hard to pinpoint the direct causes of these illnesses, it is believed that many diseases are caused by visceral fat obesity resulting from unhealthy lifestyles, such as unhealthy dietary habits, insufficient exercise, insufficient sleep, smoking, and excess alcohol intake. The majority of cases of high blood pressure and diabetes, etc., are believed to have begun before boarding, and few are believed to have begun while on board.

The following preventive measures could help stop these illnesses from occurring.

Crew claim (illness) preventive measures

(Before boarding)

To prevent crew illness claims it is important to strengthen pre-boarding medical examination criteria (selection of medical examination providers) and gain detailed information about medical examination results before deciding whether or not to hire a crew member.

Pre-boarding medical examination criteria vary by the medical examination provider. Therefore crew members may be given failing grades by one provider, but passing grades by another. There have been actual cases where a crew was given a failing grade by one medical examination provider, only to go to another medical examination provider for an examination, pass, board another company's ship, and then suffer from complications to an existing disorder. In the Philippines, we provide the Japan P&I PEME Package, a pre-boarding health examination

package. We partner with clinics with sufficient examination equipment in Manila, making it possible to receive health examinations at discounted prices, so we recommend actively using this service. With the adoption of the Maritime Labor Convention: MLC2006, the Medical Certificates for Service at Sea specified in the convention for pre-employment medical examinations (PEME) only contain basic check items, such as the results of hearing, vision, and color vision testing. They



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(PEME) を受診させて幅広い項目で船員の健康状態をチェックすることが 重要です。PEME の結果は前述の Medical Certificate とは別の書類で確認 することができます。



【乗船中】

・・・船内における簡易な定期健康検査の実施

全体的な健康管理として、体重測定、血圧測定、尿糖検査等、船内でも実施可能な検査を定期的に実施し、必要に応じて入港の機会に医療機関での受診へつなげることも可能となります。

・ 生活環境に関する船内教育の実施と啓蒙活動

近年の疾病構造は医療の進化に伴い、結核や肺炎等のうつる病気(感染症疾患)から、癌、心疾患、脳 血管疾患等の作られる病気(所謂生活習慣病)に変化しています。生活習慣病は、加齢が主原因ではな

く、文字通り日頃の生活習慣が大きく関与しており、日頃の不摂生 の積み重ねによって発症するものです。船上の生活で食事の管理も 難しい状況ですが、休暇中の自己管理も含めて陸上管理部門におい ても生活環境に関する乗組員への船内教育と啓蒙を是非お願いした いと思います。



次に負傷の原因についてまとめました。負傷事故では、スリップによる転倒/突起物に衝突した際の骨折や貨物艙・タンクに転落して負傷した事故、係留索を含めた本船機器の取扱い中に負傷する事故が全体の 半数を占めています。

これら事故発生の一因として、疲労が蓄積したまま、体調が優れないままに就労したり、過去に何度も経験した作業なので"事故などは起こりえない"との思い込み等があげられます。重要なのは作業環境の整備、各機器の取扱いに伴うリスクの理解と各作業に必要とされる保護具使用の徹底です。

これら注意不足や安全意識の低下による負傷事故を防ぐためには、以下の防止策が考えられます。

船員クレーム(負傷)防止策

作業環境の整備

安全通路の確保と甲板上・機関室内のグレーチングやマンホールカバー、その他突起物等の色識別と 事故数が比較的多い係船機周囲に必要に応じて危険域を色識別表示すること等が考えられます。また、 階段をはじめとするスリップしやすい部分には必要に応じてノンスリップペイントを使用することも 必要です。

貨物艙・タンクへの落下事故に対しては、時としてラダーステップ/ハンドレールが機械的ダメージ を受けていることがあるため、放置せずに時宜をみて修復作業を行うなどの点検・整備も重要です。

代表的な事例、数例をあげましたが、上記以外にも事故防止上必要と考えられる次のような対応策を



no longer contain detailed health information. However, it is important for vessel owners who will be hiring crew members to have them take appropriate PEME and to check a wide range of items concerning the health of the potential crew member. PEME results can be confirmed using documents other than the Medical Certificate.



(On-boarding)

· Perform regular basic health examinations on-board

As part of general health management, perform regular examinations of basic health items, such as weight, blood pressure, and urine glucose levels. This will make it possible when necessary to have crew members go for more extensive medical examinations at healthcare facilities after arriving at ports.

Implement on-board training regarding living environments and promote awareness

Led by medical advances in recent years, the prevalence of illnesses is shifting from communicable illnesses such as tuberculosis and pneumonia to so-called lifestyle diseases such as cancer, heart disease, and cerebrovascular disease.

Lifestyle diseases, as the name implies, are closely tied to lifestyles, not aging, and develop as the result of accumulated health negligence. It is difficult to manage diets when on-board, but it would be best if land management divisions would also implement on-board education and awareness-raising activities regarding living environments, including managing one's own health during break periods.



Next we will look at the main causes of injuries. Slips and falls, bone fractures from collisions with protruding items, injuries from falling into cargo holds or tanks, and injuries when handling vessel equipment, including mooring lines, accounted for more than half of all injuries.

Some causes of these accidents are that fatigue builds up among crew members, and they continue working despite not being in good physical condition, or that they are doing work which they have done frequently in the past, and don't believe that an accident will happen. What is important is to maintain appropriate working environments, have crew members understand the risks involved in handling equipment, and always provide the safety gear required for the various works performed.

The following preventive measures could help reduce inattentiveness and decreased safety awareness, and stop these injuries from occurring.

Crew claim (injury) preventive measures

Maintain appropriate working environments

Safe routes should be ensured, color coding should be used for gratings, manhole covers, and other projecting objects, etc. on deck and in engine rooms, and dangerous areas should be indicated with color coding around mooring winches, which have a relatively high incidence of accidents. Non-slip paint must be applied to areas where slips are likely, such as stairs.

Ladder steps and handrails in and near cargo holds and tanks may be mechanically damaged. To prevent falls, this damage should not be ignored. Instead, regular inspections and repairs should be performed.

These are some representative examples of potential preventive measures, but it is also important to implement accident prevention countermeasures such as the following.

- 40 -





実施することも肝要です。

・作業前ミーティングの実施

普段から実施している通常作業でも、あらためて注意点、作業に伴うリスク等についての認識の共有 化を図る。どの作業においても、常に船体動揺を伴う中での作業であることを銘記する。

・特殊作業の手順書の作成

高所作業、閉鎖区画内作業、火気使用作業、重量物の移動等、特殊作業に関しては注意点も含む手順 書化を図り、手順書に従った作業を行う。各作業によって必要な保護具の着用は必須事項です。

また疾病として扱っている精神病、負傷の中で喧嘩によるもの等船上でのコミュニケーション不足が原因で発生している案件もあります。狭い船上での生活なので、コミュニケーションが人間関係を良好にし、本船の運航業務を円滑に進めていくために必要不可欠です。コミュニケーションが不足することで、業務上の報告や相談が出来ず、業務に影響も出てきます。即ちコミュニケーションをとることで、船員の疾病や負傷だけでなく、安全で事故が無い運航へとつながるものと考えます。

3-2. 貨物損害

大型貨物損害の事故原因をグラフ21にまとめました。

外航船において、過去7年間で258件の大型貨物損害がありました。同グラフには様々な船種が含まれていますが、船種別に見ると28ページのグラフ19に示すように、撒積貨物船、一般貨物船、コンテナ船、ケミカルタンカーにおける事故が多いようです。

貨物損害の事故原因で最も多い"本船人為ミス"とは、"人的要因"による貨物事故を指しています。例えばバルブの操作ミス、冷凍・冷蔵貨物艙の温度設定ミス、貨物艙内の換気不足、貨物の積付不良等の乗組員による管理ミスが該当します。また、"本船積荷・荷役設備トラブル"は、"本船設備(ハード)要因"による貨物事故を指しており、ハッチカバーのガスケットの劣化により淡水・海水の浸水が見られた、本船揚貨装置のワイヤーロープが劣化しており、それが破断して貨物が落下した、貨物タンク隔壁にクラックが発生して隣接するタンクから別の積荷が混入した、コンテナの積付用の固縛資材であるツイストロックが錆によりロックできなかった、或いは、甲板上のデッキソケットの損傷や摩耗が原因でロックがかからない状態にあり結果として荷崩れが発生した等、積荷設備や荷役設備のメンテナンスの不足が原因のものを表しています。"気象・海象"による貨物事故は、"環境的要因"を指しており、台風等の荒天が原因で、荷崩れが発生した場合で、積み付け状態に特に問題がなかった場合に発生したものを指しています。

貨物損害の原因は、"人的要因"及び"本船設備(ハード)要因"が各々28%、26%を占めており、主な事故原因と言えます。いずれも"本船側の管理に責任がある"もので、これを合せると全体の54%を占めています。また、"気象・海象"が原因のものが16%ありますが、天気予報等で事前に気象情報を入手し、余裕をもって台風避泊を実行できる場合もあるはずです。こうして考えれば、"気象・海象"が原因としているものも"人的要因"として考えることができ、大型貨物損害の内、70%が本船の人的要因と本船設備の不備が原因で貨物損害を発生させていると言えます。

Hold meetings before performing work

Even for routine work, before performing the work, hold meetings and ensure all crew members are aware of cautions, the risks involved in the work, etc. Imprint in the minds of all crew members that any and all work performed on board will be performed while the ship is constantly in motion.

Create written procedures for special work

Create written procedures for all special work, such as work in high areas, work in closed areas, work involving fire, the moving of heavy objects, etc., including items which require special attention when performing that work. Have crew members perform the work as dictated in the procedures. Require the wearing of all protective gear necessary for that work.

Psychiatric illness and injuries from fights can both be the results of insufficient communication. Conditions on vessels are cramped, and communication improves interpersonal relationships and is essential for smoothly carrying out duties on-board vessels. When there is insufficient communication, crew members cannot report on or consult about their work, which has an impact on this work. Immediately communicating about issues not only reduces the number of crew member illnesses and injuries, but can lead to safe, accident-free navigation.

3-2. Cargo Damages

Graph 21 shows the causes of large cargo damages.

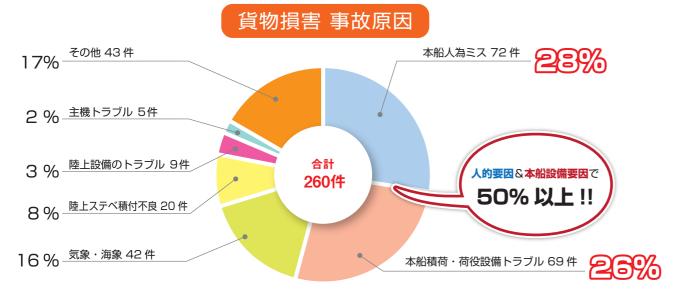
Over the seven year period, there were 258 cases of large cargo damages for ocean-going vessels. The graph includes various vessel types, but as Graph 19 on page 29 shows, the number of accidents was particularly high for bulk carriers, general cargo vessels, container vessels, and chemical tankers.

The most common cause of cargo damage was vessel crew human error. For example, this includes improper valve operation, incorrectly setting frozen or refrigerated cargo hold temperatures, insufficient ventilation inside the cargo hold, improper cargo loading/lashing, and other improper management by crew members. Vessel loading equipment problems refer to damage to cargo caused by vessel equipment hardware. This consists of problems resulting from insufficient maintenance of loading equipment, such as the seeping in of fresh or seawater due to the degradation of hatch cover gaskets, the dropping of cargo due to vessel cargo lifting equipment wire ropes degrading and breaking, cargo from adjacent tanks spilling in due to cracks in the walls between cargo tanks, cargo collapses due to twist locks used to secure containers in place rusting and becoming unable to lock, cargo collapses due to deck sockets being damaged or worn and unable to lock, or the like. Weather and seas-related cargo damage refers to environmental factors, such as cargo collapses caused by rough weather, such as typhoons, when there are no problems with the way the cargo was actually loaded.

Human error and vessel equipment hardware problems were the main causes of cargo damage, accounting for 28% and 26%, respectively. Both are causes in which vessel management is at fault, and, combined, accounted for 54% of all cargo damage. Weather and seas accounted for 16%, but there are cases where this damage could have been avoided by gathering weather information, such as weather forecasts, in advance, and building leeway into scheduling to allow the typhoons to be avoided. In this sense, weather and sea cargo damage can also be considered a form of human error, meaning that 70% of large cargo damage was caused by human error or equipment problems.







【グラフ 21. 貨物損害 事故原因】複数の原因があるケースもあり、発生件数と合計は異なる。

貨物損害事故防止策

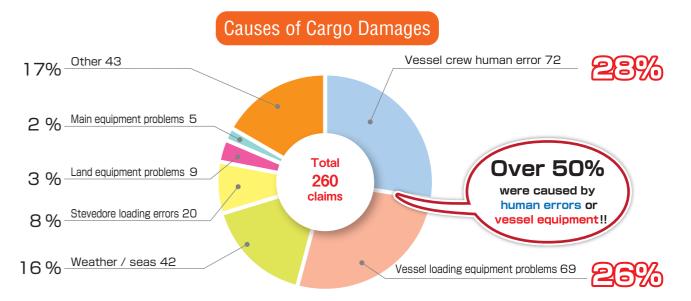
人的要因について見ると、荷役担当者(主に一等航海士)だけに貨物管理を任せている場合もあるようです。複数の乗組員で積み付け状況を確認することでかなりの事故が削減出来るものと考えます。

また、本船設備要因による事故は、機器の適切な保守整備で殆どの事故が削減可能と考えられます。特に、一般貨物船や撒積貨物船では、ハッチカバー周辺の整備不良が原因であることが当組合に数多く報告されています。ガスケットの目視点検、チョークテストや射水テスト等による水密状態の確認を定期的に行い、これらの業務を日常業務の一貫として行うことが求められます。

3-3. 衝突

過去7年間に73件の大型衝突事故がありました。

原因を纏めると以下のグラフ 22 の通りです。"本船操船ミス"とは、海上衝突予防法で規定されている航法にてらしあわせた動作が出来ていない等が該当します。例えば、同法第 15 条(横切り船の航法)では、『2 隻の動力船が互いに進路を横切る場合において衝突するおそれがあるときは、他の動力船を右舷側に見る動力船は、当該他の動力船の進路を避けなければならない。この場合において、他の動力船の進路を避けなければならない動力船は、やむを得ない場合を除き、当該他の動力船の船首方向を横切ってはならない。』と定められており、また、避航船の動作として第 16 条で『この法律の規定により他の船舶の進路を避けなければならない船舶は、当該他の船舶から十分に遠ざかるため、できる限り早期に、かつ、大幅に動作をとらなければならない』と定められています。しかしながら、横切り船の航法が適用された衝突事



[Graph 21. Causes of Cargo Damage]

Some cases had multiple causes, resulting in the discrepancy between the number of individual incidents and the total number of incidents.

Cargo damage preventive measures

Considering human error, one factor appears to be leaving cargo management entirely up to cargo loading personnel (primarily the chief officer). Having multiple crew members confirm cargo loading/lashing conditions could significantly reduce the number of cargo damage accidents.

Most accidents caused by vessel equipment problems could be eliminated by properly maintaining vessel equipment. In particular, we received many reports of cargo damage on general cargo vessels and bulk carriers caused by improper maintenance of and hatch covers and their surroundings. Gaskets need to be visually checked, and their water tightness confirmed through periodic chalk testing or hose tests. This confirmation work needs to be part of ordinary vessel work.

3-3. Collisions

Over the seven year period, there were 73 large collisions.

Graph 22 shows an overview of their causes. Vessel handling error refers to handling not in accordance with the handling methods specified in the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea. For example, Article 15 (Crossing Vessel Navigation) of the Act states that "When two power-driven vessels are on a course which would result in their paths crossing, and there is a potential of collision, the power-driven vessel which sees the other power-driven vessel on its starboard side must avoid the course of said power-driven vessel. Except when unavoidable, the power-driven vessel which must avoid the course of the other power-driven vessel must not cross in front of said power-driven vessel." With regard to the handling of the avoiding vessel, Article 16 states that "Vessels which are required by this Act to avoid the courses of other vessels must maneuver promptly and in a pronounced manner in order to distance themselves sufficiently from the vessel to be avoided." However, in most cases of collisions involving crossing vessels, either the avoiding vessel did

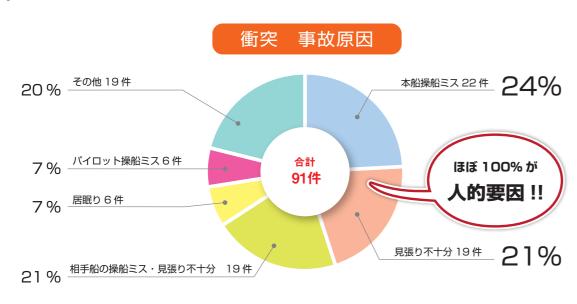


故では、避航船が相手船の存在に気が付かなかった、或いは、気が付いていても適切な時期に避航動作を取らなかったことが主因とされているケースが殆どです。また、本船側の"見張り不十分"とは、当直員が船橋にいるものの、いすに座っていて周囲全体の見張りが疎かになっていたり、書類作業等の別の作業をしていて、結果として衝突相手船の確認が遅れた場合が該当します。更に件数は少ないながらも、居眠りによる衝突事故も発生しています。これらの事故原因は、全て"人的要因"によるものと判断出来ます。

衝突した相手船が主因であった場合を、"相手船の操船ミス・見張り不十分"として、グラフにまとめています。同原因による事故は全体の21%を占めています。本船が着桟中に相手船が衝突してきたような、所謂"もらい事故"ならば、その責任割合は基本的に衝突してきた相手船舶が主因として10:0と判断されることが多いのですが、お互いに航行中の船舶どうしで衝突した場合は、双方に責任が生じ、"主因"と"副因"とに分けられることが一般的です。仮に本船が保持船であったとしても、海上衝突予防法第17条第3項で「保持船は、避航船と間近に接近したため、当該避航船の動作のみでは避航船との衝突を避けることができないと認める場合は、第1項の規定(針路・速力保持義務)にかかわらず、衝突を避けるための最善の協力動作をとらなければならない。」と規定されていますが、当然、衝突に至る前に相手船に対し注意喚起や疑問表示をしなければなりません。また、相手船の動作のみでは衝突を避けることが出来ないと認めた場合は、衝突を避けるための最善の協力動作をとらなければなりません。このような動作を取っていないことが多く、衝突責任割合がゼロとなる場合はありません。

その他に分類されている 19 件 (20%) の衝突案件では、海上衝突予防法の航法が適用されないようなケースで、海上衝突予防法第 39 条にある「船員の常務」が適用された場合です。「船員の常務」とは、海事関係者の常識、即ち、通常の船員ならば当然知っているはずの知識、経験、慣行というような意味であり、同法 8 条 1 項 (船舶の運用上の適切な慣行)と比べ、その範囲が運用に限られておらず、若干範囲が広い場合です。典型的な例として航行中の船舶は錨泊船を避ける場合などがあります。

こうして考えると、水先人の操船ミスも加えれば、衝突事故の原因はほぼ100%が"人的要因"と考えられます。



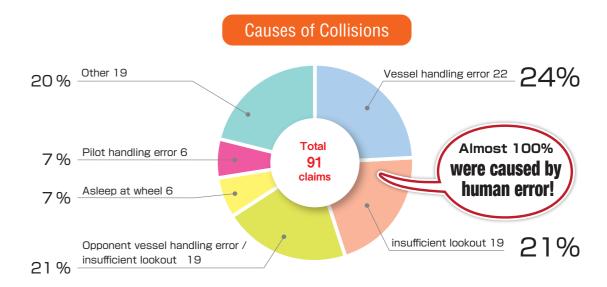
【グラフ 22. 衝突 事故原因】複数の原因が関係する案件もあり、事故発生件数と異なる。

not notice the other vessel, or it noticed the other vessel but did not engage in avoidance maneuvers at the appropriate time. Insufficient vessel lookout refers to situations when a person on duty was on the bridge but was sitting down and not sufficiently watching the surrounding area, or was doing paperwork or some other work, and therefore was late to notice the other vessel, with which the vessel then collided. Although infrequent, there were also cases where collisions occurred due to lookouts being asleep. These accidents can all be considered human error.

The graph combines handling errors and insufficient lookout when they were problems of the vessel collided with. These accounted for 21% of all collision accidents. When collisions are one-sided, such as when a vessel is struck by another vessel when docked, responsibility is often considered to lie entirely with the other vessel (10:0), but in collisions between two vessels at sea, both are generally considered partly at fault, with each vessel categorized as the "primarily cause" or the "secondary cause". Even when the entered vessel is a holding vessel, Article 17 Section 3 of the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea states that "When a holding vessel is in close proximity to an avoiding vessel, and avoiding vessel handling alone is seen as insufficient to avoid collision, regardless of Section 1 (Responsibility for Maintaining Course and Speed), the holding vessel must perform handling to avoid collision to the best of its ability." Needless to say, it must warn the other vessel and issue an interrogatory signal. When it recognizes that handling by the other vessel alone will be insufficient to avoid collision, it must perform handling to avoid the collision to the best of its ability. There are many cases where this does not occur, so the holding vessel is considered partially at fault for the collision.

The other 19 collisions (20%) were cases where handling specified in the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea did not apply, and where Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea, Article 39 "Routine Crew Duties" applied. Routine crew duties refer to those covered by the common sense of persons engaged in maritime activities — that is, experience, knowledge, and practices which any crew member would be expected to know as a matter of course. This is not limited to practices, and therefore is somewhat more broad-ranging than Article 8 Section 1 (Appropriate Vessel Operation Practices) of the Act. A typical example would be that during navigation vessels must avoid anchored vessels.

This, combined with pilot handling errors, makes it fair to say that almost 100% of collisions are the result of human error.



[Graph 22. Causes of Collisions]

Some cases had multiple causes, resulting in the discrepancy between the number of individual incidents and the total number of incidents.

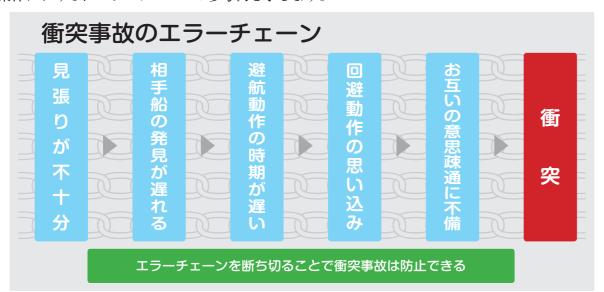


衝突案件事故防止策

BRM の徹底

近年よく耳にするようになった BRM です。BRM とは Bridge Resource Management(ブリッジ リソース マネジメント)の略称であり、「人は誰もがミスを犯す」、「一人が同時に行う作業に対し、その能力に限界がある」ことを受け入れ、その人間の弱点をブリッジにおけるチームワークや情報等を活用し、人同士のコミュニケーションのみならず、機器の発する警告信号や手順書などのソフトウェアともコミュニケーションすることで当直体制を円滑にすることにより、エラー・ミスの連鎖を断ち切って安全な航行を目指すための考え方です。

海難事故はたった一つのエラー・ミス (特に"人的要因") が原因でおこることはまずありません。多くの場合は小さなエラーが重なって事故が発生します。この"エラーの重なり"をエラーチェーンと呼び、エラーチェーンを断ち切ることが出来なかったことの結末として、海難事故へとつながるのです。 衝突案件における、エラーチェーンの参考例を示します。



衝突案件の場合、車の出会いがしらの衝突事故と異なり、事前に相手船を認めているケースがほとんどです。しかし、事故直前に上述したエラーを断ち切るための回避動作を一人が同時に取ることは非常に難しいことは誰にでも想像がつきます。例えば、舵を切りながら機関停止を行い、同時に汽笛を吹鳴しながらVHFで相手船を呼び出すことを一人で同時に行うことは不可能です。しかし、船舶が衝突に至るまでの過程にはいくつもの衝突回避のチャンス(エラーチェーンを断ち切る場面)があり、それらに対してどのように正確で確実な対策・動作等を取るのかということが肝要です。

海上衝突予防法第19条第5項一号(視界制限状態の航法)では、「他の船舶が自船の正横より前方にある場合(当該他の船舶が自船に追い越される船舶である場合を除く)において、針路を左に転じること」は、やむを得ない場合を除き、行ってはならないと規定されています。しかし、このような見合い関係の衝突事故では、この規程を忘れてしまい、どちらかの船舶が回避のために左転をしたために衝突事故が発生したと言うことが殆どです。このような海上衝突予防法の航法の基本的な部分については、乗組員に対して乗船前教育などを通じて繰り返し確認させる教育を行うことなども有効です。

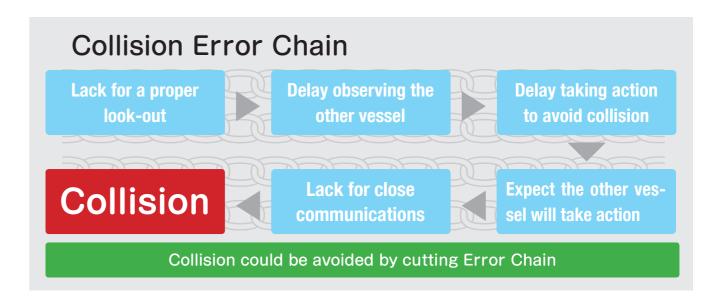
Collision prevention measures

· Thorough BRM

BRM is becoming a more well-known keyword. BRM stands for Bridge Resource Management. It refers to a safe navigation approach which recognizes that all people make mistakes, and that there are limits to how many things a person can do at the same time, and makes up for these weaknesses and stops chain reactions of errors and mistakes by utilizing bridge teamwork and information, not only through interpersonal communication, but also through device warning signals and procedures, to carry out duties smoothly.

There are almost no maritime accidents which occur as the result of a single error or a mistake (especially in the case of "human error"). In most cases, accidents are the result of many small errors. These "error chains", if not cut, lead to maritime accidents.

Below is an example of a collision error chain.



Unlike with car intersection collisions, in the case of vessel collisions, the other vessel is usually spotted before the collision. However, as is apparent, it is extremely hard for a single person to take evasive measures in order to cut the error chain shown above. For example, it is impossible for one person to turn the vessel while also stopping the engines, while at the same time sounding the horn and hailing the other vessel on VHF. However, there are several chances to avoid collisions before the occur (chances to cut the error chain), and what is important is how to reliably take the right course of action and respond appropriately.

Article 19 Section 5 (Navigation with Limited Visibility) of the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea states that "turning left when the other vessel is in front of the beam (except when the other vessel is going to be passed by your own vessel)" should not be done unless it is otherwise unavoidable. However, in most cases like this, this regulation was forgotten, and one of the boats turned left, resulting in a collision. An effective way to avoid accidents such as this are for crew members to be repeatedly educated and drilled during pre-boarding training on these basic stipulations of the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

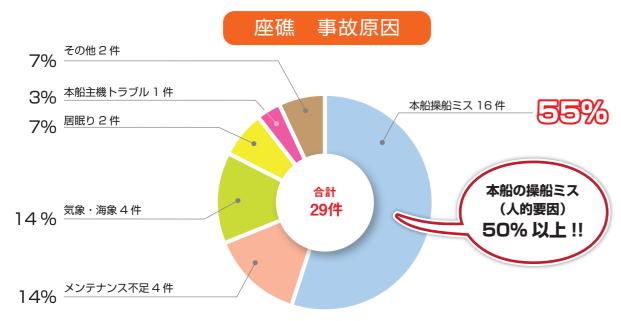


何より大切なことは見張りです。見張りを常に行うというのは、船舶運航者にとっては常識中の常識です。ことさら海上衝突予防法の規定を置くまでもないと言う考え方もあるようです。しかし、海上衝突予防法では、原点に立ち返り、衝突を回避するための最も基本的な事項について力点を置き、見張り義務について正面から第5条で次のように規定しています。「船舶は周囲の状況及び他の船舶との衝突のおそれについて十分に判断できるように、視覚、聴覚及びその時の状況に適した他のすべての手段により、常時適切な見張りをしなければならない。」と規定しています。見張りを継続して行うことで、殆どの衝突事故が回避出来ると言っても過言ではありません。

3-4. 座礁

過去7年間で22件の大型座礁事故が報告されています。

原因は、以下のグラフ 23 の通りです。"人的要因"である"本船操船ミス"が全体の 55% を占め、最も多い事故原因となっています。この中で、錨泊中に走錨して付近の浅瀬に乗り上げる、見張り不十分により浅瀬に乗り上げる(座礁事故では"見張り不十分"も"本船操船ミス"に含む。)事故が目立ちます。また、"メンテナンス不足"を事故原因としているものは、貨物艙に破孔が生じ、そこからバラスト水が浸水して最終的に座礁する案件が該当しています。本船の主機が何等かの原因で停止し、船体制御ができずに潮流に流されて座礁した場合は、"本船主機トラブル"を事故原因としていますが、このような事故案件は当組合では1件のみとなっています。



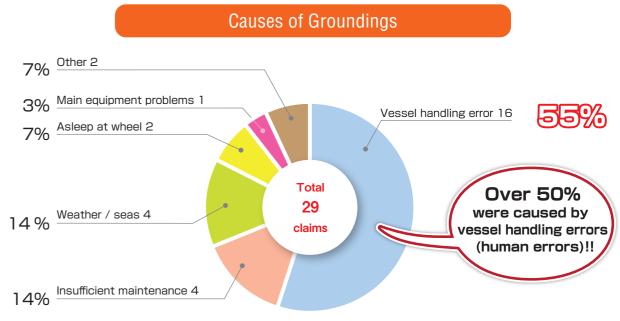
【グラフ 23. 座礁 事故原因】複数の原因が関係することもあるので、事故発生件数と異なる

The most important element in avoiding collisions is looking out for other vessels. Always maintaining a lookout is absolute common sense for a vessel operator. It is something so obvious that some see no need for it even to be specified in the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea. However, the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea goes back to the basics, focusing on the absolute essentials of avoiding collisions, and Article 5 of the Act specifies the following regarding the vessel operator's obligations to post lookouts. "Vessels must always have appropriate lookouts posted, capable using their senses of sight and hearing, and other methods as appropriate, to observe conditions around the vessel and spot other vessels in order to avoid collisions." It would be fair to say that maintaining a constant lookout would prevent most collisions.

3-4. Groundings

There were 22 large groundings over the seven year period.

Graph 23 shows an overview of their causes. Vessel handling errors, which are human errors, were the most common cause of groundings, accounting for 55% of all accidents. Notable among these were cases where anchored vessels dragged anchor and were grounded in the shallows, or were grounded in the shallows due to insufficient lookout (for groundings, insufficient lookouts are included in vessel handling errors). Groundings caused by insufficient maintenance include holes in cargo holds allowing ballast water to leak in, ultimately resulting in the grounding of the vessel. Situations in which main equipment stopped for some reason, making it impossible to control the vessel and allowing the vessel to be carried by the tide and grounded, are categorized as main equipment problems, but we had only one of these incidents during the study period.



[Graph 23. Causes of Groundings]

Some cases had multiple causes, resulting in the discrepancy between the number of individual incidents and the total number of incidents.

座礁事故防止策

・走錨の防止

荒天や潮流等で船舶が受ける外力が錨と錨鎖から形成する把駐力を上回り、錨が錨鎖と共に引きずられて錨とともに本船が移動する事を"走錨"と呼びます。走錨を始めて錨を巻き上げることが出来ない状況では機関を使用しても姿勢制御することが難しいことが殆どです。さらに、風下に流される力も加わると揚錨機の通常の速度で錨を巻き上げることが難しく、姿勢制御出来ない内に浅瀬へ乗り上げたり、他船と衝突する等の海難事故に至る危険性が非常に高くなります。

錨泊中の事故は、走錨→漂流→海難事故という形で発生し、事故に至るまでの原因と対策を纏めると以下 の通りです。

- ① 走錨を検知するまで時間を要する。
- ▶ 守錨当直を厳重に行い、可能な限り早い段階で走錨を検知することが重要。
- ② 走錨している錨を巻き上げ、自船の姿勢制御が可能になるまでに時間を要することを認識しておく。
- ▶ 迅速に対応するため、走錨時の非常計画を策定しておく。
- ③ 走錨を始めてから姿勢制御を掌握出来るまでの間、漂流しても座礁しないよう危険 水域までの距離や水域が確保出来ていない。
- ▶ 多数の船舶が港外避泊して錨泊しているような場合、風下側に安全水域を確保することは難しい状況にありますが、このような場合は錨泊を継続することを諦めて漂泊体制とすることも必要です。

また、走錨事故を避けるための基本的な考え方は以下の通りです。

- ① 錨泊に際し、事前に考慮する事項
- ▶ 走錨しにくい錨地(地形、底質、水深等)を選定。
- ▶ 走錨しても事故に至らないための浅瀬や他船との距離を確保。
- ② 守錨時における技術的方策
- ▶ 風向/風速、波高/周期、流向や流速等の外力を把握。
- ③ 走錨の余地・早期検知
- ▶ 外力と把注力の関係を知る。
- ▶ 振れ回り走錨を検知する(電子海図や GPS などの情報を旨く活用する)。
- ④ 走錨後の対策措置
- ▶ 揚錨し、自船の姿勢制御を出来る限り早く可能にする。
- ▶ 振れ回り走錨の状態の内に揚錨する。

走錨防止の詳細については、2013 年 7 月発行の P&I ロス・プリベンションガイド 25 号をご参照下さい。



Grounding prevention measures

Prevention of anchor dragging

"Anchor dragging" occurs when the external force placed on hulls by rough weather or tides, etc., exceeds the holding power of the anchor and anchor chain, dragging the hull together with the anchor and anchor chain. When anchor dragging starts and the anchor cannot be weighed, it is seldom possible to use the vessel's motors to control its attitude. Furthermore, the force applied when being pushed downwind makes it difficult to raise the anchor at regular speed using the anchor windlass, and this will greatly increase the risk of the situation, before being able to control the vessel attitude, developing into a maritime accident such as a grounding in the shallows or a collision with another ship.

Accidents when anchored usually occur when the anchor drags and the vessel drifts without holding power, leading to maritime accidents. Below is an overview of the causes of these situations and possible countermeasures.

- 1 It can take some time to realize the anchor is dragging.
- ▶ It is important to always have a vigilant bridge watch so that anchor dragging can be detected as soon as possible.
- 2 Be aware that it takes time to weigh a dragged anchor and regain attitude control over a vessel.
- Formulate anchor dragging contingency plans in advance to ensure rapid response.
- 3 During the period beginning with the detection of dragging to the time full control is achieved over the ship's maneuverability, the vessel may run dangerously close to waters where grounding may occur.
- ▶ In situations where a large number of vessels are harbored outside of a port, it may be difficult to secure safe water areas downwind. When this is the case, it is important to give up on attempting anchorage, and instead assume a drift position.

The basic approach to avoiding anchor dragging accidents is summarized below.

① Items to consider before anchoring

- ▶ Select an anchoring site which is not prone to anchor dragging (topography, bed material, water depth, etc.)
- Stay sufficiently far away from shallows and other boats so that accidents can be avoided even if anchor dragging occurs.
- ② Technical measures when lying at anchor
- ▶ Be aware of external forces such as wind speed, wind direction, wave height, wave frequency, current direction, current speed etc.
- ③ Anchor dragging prediction / early detection
- ▶ Understand the relationship between external force and holding power.
- ▶ Detect anchor dragging by observing horsing motion (use information from electronic maps, GPS, etc.).
- 4 Countermeasures after anchor dragging is detected
- ▶ Weigh anchor and establish maneuverability as soon as possible.
- ▶ Weigh anchor during periods of horsing.

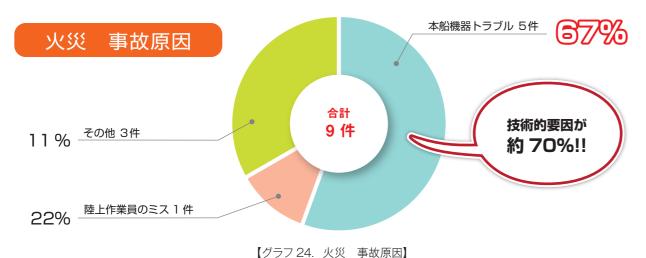
For details regarding anchor dragging prevention, see P&I Loss Prevention Bulletin Vol. 25, issued in July 2013.



3-5. 火災

過去7年間に9件の大型火災事故が発生しています。

原因は、以下のグラフ 24 の通りです。"技術的要因"である"本船機器トラブル"が全体の 67% を占めていますが、これは主に機関室からの発火で、主機燃焼不良による排ガスエコノマイザーの火災、配電盤からの発火、主機燃料高圧管から燃料油ミストが過給機に罹り発火したケースです。また件数は少ないですが、"陸上作業員のミス"として、荷役作業員が本船の禁煙区域でタバコを吸い、その火の不始末により火災が発生したケースもあります。"その他"には、積荷からの自然発火等が該当します。



火災事故防止策

火災事故の防止対策として以下が挙げられます。

・船上設備の保守整備

特に機関室火災防止として適切な機器の保守整備を行い、油漏れ等を発見した場合にはすぐに修理することが必要です。また、機関室内の見回りも重要です。

・消火設備の保守点検

初期消火に使用する消火設備(持ち運び消火器、消火ホースやポンプなど)の保守点検も重要な作業です。消火器の薬剤の有効期限切れ等にも注意することが求められます。

・火気作業における火災防止対策

船上で溶接作業を行う場合、高温の溶接片やスラグが可燃物に落下したり、付着しないように十分注意しなければなりません。また Hot Work Permit (溶接作業許可書) 等の手順書を準備して事前の確認作業を行うことも必要です。

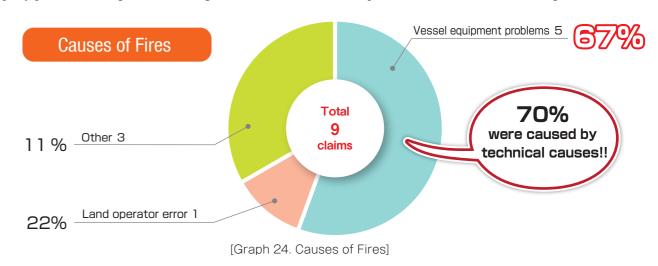
・乗組員の訓練

防火操練は船員法や SOLAS で実施間隔も決められています。乗組員による繰り返しの訓練も行わなくてはなりません。

3-5. Fires

There were 9 large fires over the seven year period.

Graph 24 shows an overview of their causes. Vessel equipment problems, a technical cause, accounted for 67% of all fires. These were primarily fires which began in the engine room, such as fires in exhaust gas economizers, due to combustion failures in main equipment, fires starting from distribution boards, and fuel oil mist from high pressure main equipment fuel tubes falling on superchargers and igniting. There was also one case of shore worker (stevedore,etc.) error, in which a loading worker was smoking in a non-smoking area of the vessel and failed to properly put out their cigarette, resulting in a fire. "Other" includes spontaneous fires from loaded cargo.



Fire prevention measures

The following fire prevention measures can be implemented.

Maintenance and repair of vessel equipment

It is important, especially for the prevention of fires in engine rooms, to appropriately maintain equipment and immediately make repairs when oil leaks, etc. are detected. Engine rooms must also be checked for problems.

· Firefighting equipment maintenance and inspection

Inspecting and maintaining firefighting equipment (portable fire extinguishers, firefighting hoses and pumps, etc.) in order to engage in initial firefighting activities is an important vessel duty. Attention must also be paid to the expiration dates, etc. of fire extinguishers.

· Fire prevention measures when performing work which involves fire

When performing welding work onboard, sufficient care must be given to ensuring that hot welded pieces and slag do not fall on or adhere to flammable materials. Hot Work Permit procedures, etc., must be prepared and used to perform preliminary confirmation work.

· Crew training

Firefighting drills must be held at regular intervals as specified in the Mariners Act and SOLAS. Crew members must also perform repeated drills.



また、本船で初期消火に失敗した場合、自力消火は難しい状況にあると考えるべきです。人命優先は全て の海難事故に共通するものですが、火災事故では、退船や二酸化炭素消火装置を起動する場合の人員確認 を確実なものにする必要があります。例えば、船橋に全員が集合し、船長がひとりづつ確認を行う。これ を数回繰り返すことも必要です。

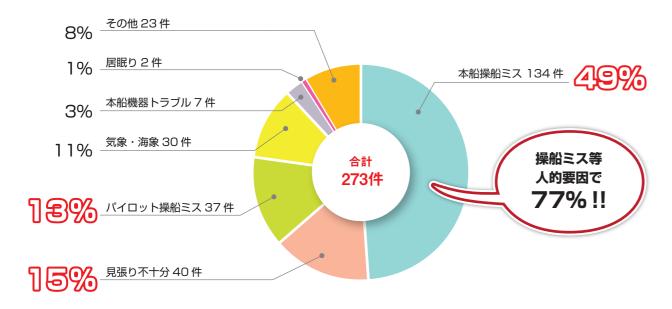
3-6. 港湾設備・漁業施設損傷

港湾設備・漁業施設損傷事故は船員クレームに次いで多く、 過去 7 年間で 163 件の事故が報告されています。

港湾設備・漁業施設損傷事故の原因は、以下のグラフ25の通りで、"人的要因"である"本船操船ミス"及び"見張り不十分"が全体の64%を占めています。着岸作業中に本船の行き脚が速過ぎて岸壁や陸上施設に接触して損傷をあたえる、タグボートへの指示の遅れや誤った指示を行ったために、本船の姿勢制御に失敗して岸壁や陸上施設を損傷させる例が多く見られます。

水先人嚮導中の事故も全体の13%を占めており注目すべきポイントです。本船船長が水先人に操船を任せきりにして対応が遅れ事故に至るケースが殆どで、その原因は船長と水先人のコミュニケーション不足が考えられますが、これも"人的要因"の一つといえるでしょう。水先人の操船ミスも"人的要因"とすると、港湾設備・漁業施設損傷事故における"人的要因"が原因で発生した事故は全体の77%も占めています。

港湾設備・漁業施設損傷事故原因



【グラフ 25. 港湾設備・漁業施設損傷 事故原因】 複数の原因が関係する場合もあるので、事故発生件数と異なる。

Consideration must also be given to the fact that when initial firefighting efforts fail, there may be situations where it is difficult for vessels to put out fires on their own. Putting people's lives first is a basic principle of all maritime accidents, and in the cases of fires, it is essential to perform headcounts when abandoning ship, or when activating carbon dioxide firefighting equipment. For example, all crew members must be assembled on the bridge, and the captain must confirm that each person is present, and repeat this process several times.

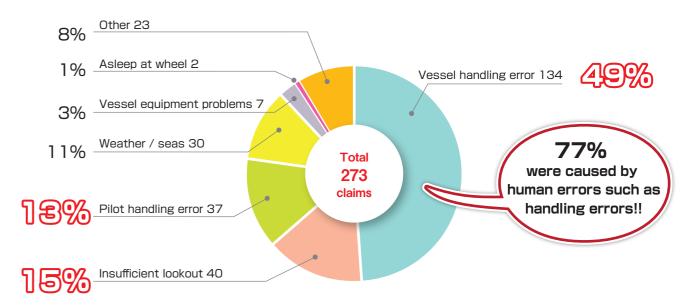
3-6. Damage to Harbor Facilities and Fishing Facilities

Damage to harbor facilities and fishing facilities was second in frequency to crew claims. There were 163 incidents of harbor and fishing facility damage over the seven year period.

As Graph 25 shows, vessel handling errors and insufficient lookout, both human errors, accounted for 64% of all incidents of damage to harbor facilities and fishing facilities. These included numerous examples of damage caused by collisions with piers and shore facilities due to excess speed when berthing, and damage to piers and shore facilities due to vessel maneuvering control failures resulting from delays in issuing instructions to tugboats, or the issuing of incorrect instructions to tugboats.

Accidents which occurred during pilot guidance accounted for a notable 13% of all accidents resulting in damage to harbor and fishing facilities. Most of these consisted of accidents which occurred when entered vessel captains left handling entirely up to pilot, resulting in delayed response. These appear to have been due to insufficient communication between pilots and captains, which is another form of human error. If pilot handling errors are considered to be human errors, human errors account for 77% of all accidents causing damage to harbor facilities and fishing facilities.

Causes of Damage to Harbor Facilities and Fishing Facilities



[Graph 25. Causes of Damage to Harbor Facilities and Fishing Facilities]

Some cases had multiple causes, resulting in the discrepancy between the number of individual incidents and the total number of incidents.

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港湾設備・漁業施設損傷事故防止策

·BRM の徹底

衝突事故同様、人的要因による事故防止の観点から BRM の徹底が求められます。

特に水先人が乗船した場合でも、船長は水先人に離着岸操船の手順の説明を求めるとともに本船コンディション(喫水や Displacement、本船の運動特性など)の情報を提供することが必要です。また、母国語や英語以外が使用されている港において、水先人とタグボートは現地語で交信していることが殆どです。船首尾配置の航海士にタグボートの動静を報告させて本船の動きを船長が把握することも重要です。

本船運動性能の把握

離着岸操船は、船長や水先人の経験に基づいて行われることが多いようですが、機関後進やタグボートをブレーキとして使用した場合の最短停止距離、必要とされる回頭水域の広さや、風潮流など外力の影響等について数値として事前に把握しておくことも必要です。

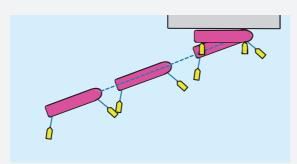
詳細については、2014年6月及び7月発行のP&I ロス・プリベンションガイド31及び32号をご参照下さい。



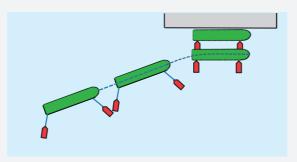


・平行着岸の推奨

現在でも総トン数2万トン程度までの船舶において は岸壁法線にある程度の角度を持ってアプローチ し、船首の係留索を取ってから船尾をタグボートで 押して接岸させる方法が行われています。しかし、 総トン数2万トンを超える大型船ではバース前面に おいて船体を岸壁法線に平行とし、岸壁から船幅 の1.5~2倍程度離した地点で一旦停止させた後 に、タグボートやバウスラスタを使用して横押しし、 接岸させる方法が一般的になってきました。ある大 手外航船社では、この平行着岸操船を徹底させた ことにより、着岸時の岸壁接触事故が半減したそう です。その港の構造にもよりますが、平行着岸操船 は行脚制御に失敗しても岸壁に接触する可能性は 従前の方法と比べて低く、事故削減に効果があると 思われます。従って、状況にもよりますが、総トン 数2万トン未満の船舶でも平行着岸操船を実施す ることが望まれます。



以前の方法 2万トン未満



平行着岸 2万トン以上

Prevention measures of damage to harbor facilities and fishing facilities

· Thorough BRM

As with collisions, thorough understanding of BRM is important for preventing accidents caused by human error. In particular, even when a pilot is handling a vessel, the captain must require the pilot to provide explanations of procedures for leaving docks or berthing, and must provide information on the vessel's condition (draft, displacement, motion characteristics, etc.).

At ports where languages other than English or the pilot's native language are used, pilots and tugboats generally communicate in the local language. It is important for officers at the fore and aft of the vessel to report on the tugboat's movement and conditions to ensure the captain understands the vessel's movements.

· Understand the vessel's movement capabilities

When leaving dock or berthing, handling is often left up to the experience of the captain or pilot, but they must understand in advance quantitative information such as the minimum stopping distance when tugboats or engine reversal is used for braking, the amount of space needed to turn, the impact of external forces such as wind and currents, etc.

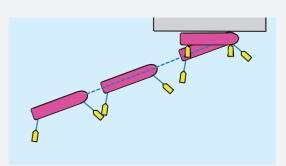




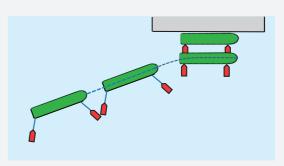
For details, see P&I Loss Prevention Bulletins Vol. 31 and Vol. 32, issued in June and July 2014, respectively.

Recommend parallel berthing

Even now, for vessels of up to 20,000 G/T, berthing is performed by approaching piers at an angle from their normal, and then after gathering the mooring lines from the bow, using a tugboat to push the stern to the pier. However, for vessels larger than 20,000 G/T, normally the vessel approaches from in front of the berth parallel to the pier's normal, and is stopped at a distance of approximately 1.5 to 2 vessels' widths from the pier. Tugboats and bow thrusters are then used to push the vessel, maintaining its parallel orientation to the pier, until it is berthed. A major ocean-going vessel company which switched to using only this parallel berthing approach, reduced the number of berthing pier collisions by half. While it depends on layout of the particular port, generally the risk of collision with a pier when in the event of speed control loss while using parallel berthing is lower than that of losing speed control when approaching piers head on, and is effective in reducing the number of accidents. Therefore, although specific situations may vary, even for vessels of less than 20,000 tons, parallel berthing is preferable.



Conventional method Under 20,000 G/T



Parallel berthing 20,000 G/T or more

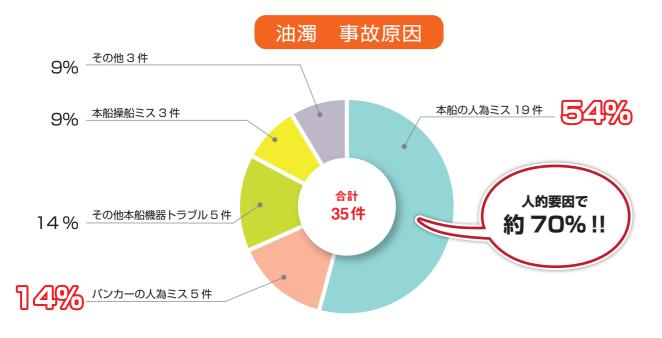
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3-7. 油濁

大型油濁事故は過去7年間に23件発生しています。

原因は、以下のグラフ 26 の通りです。油濁事故においても、"人的要因"や"本船の人為ミス"が全体の54%を占めています。例えば、補油作業中に本船船員がタンクバルブ操作を誤り、燃料油タンクのエアベントパイプからオーバーフローさせた、本船から送油停止の指示をバンカーバージに指示したつもりで確認を怠り、給油が継続されて燃料タンクからオーバーフローさせる例が多く見られます。本船とバンカーバージ間での意思疎通が出来ていないために発生する事故であり、これも"人的要因"によるものと考えられます。



【グラフ 26. 油濁 事故原因】複数の原因が関係する場合もあるので、事故発生件数と異なる。

油濁事故防止策

・バルブ操作ミス防止

タンカーの荷役作業や補油作業におけるバルブ操作ミスを防止するため、今一度下記のような 基本に戻り、これを徹底させることが必要です。

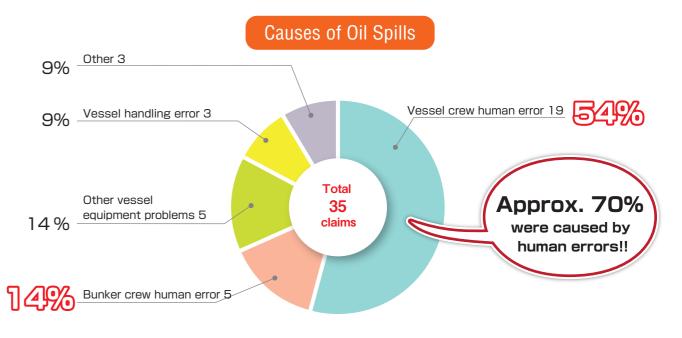
荷役・補油作業を開始する前に、全バルブを一度全て「閉」とし、それから Line Up を行うことが基本です。また、作業終了後も同様で、一度全バルブを「閉」としてから、必要とされるバルブを開けてライン作りを行うことが求められます。

コンソール上で、油圧駆動のリモートコントロールのバルブも含めて使用しないバルブにはカ

3-7. Oil Spills

There were 23 large oil spills over the seven year period.

Graph 26 shows an overview of their causes. Vessel handling errors, which are human errors, were the most common cause of oil spills, accounting for 54% of all oil spills. For example, these include numerous examples of vessel crew operating tank valves incorrectly when bunkering, causing oil to overflow from fuel oil tank air vent pipes, or of crew believing they had instructed bunker barges to stop pumping fuel but failing to confirm that pumping had stopped, resulting in fuel overflowing from fuel tanks. These were cases of accidents caused by insufficient communication between vessels and bunker barges, and can also be considered human errors.



[Graph 26. Causes of Oil Spills]

Some cases had multiple causes, resulting in the discrepancy between the number of individual incidents and the total number of incidents.

Oil spill prevention measures

· Valve operation error prevention

The following basic policies must be thoroughly reapplied in order to prevent valve operation errors during tanker loading and bunkering.

Before starting loading or bunkering, closing all valves and then lining up from that point is basic operating procedure. Likewise, after all work is finished, all valves need to be closed again, and then valves which must be opened can be reopened.





バーを掛け、そのカバーが外れないようにテープで留めると言ったことも誤操作防止になります。 さらに、遠隔操作バルブでは、コントロールパネルの表示と実際の開度に相違が生じる場合があ ります。パネル上では閉表示しているものの、バルブ本体は微開の状態にある場合等があります が、貨物関係バルブは特に注意が必要ですので、荷役前の現場での確認作業が重要になります。

・Sounding/Ullage の実測励行

コンソール上で液面高さ(Sounding)や Ullage が表示されている場合でも、現場で実測を行い、コンソールの数値と比較して確認作業を行うことも重要です。そのための適切な人員配置を行うことも重要です。







当組合で取り扱っている大型事故の原因をまとめると、 事故原因の大半は人的要因にあるように思われます。また、貨物損害や火災事故の原因のひとつである本船機器 の不具合がありますが、保守管理を適切に行うのも乗組

員の重要な作業です。こうして考えると、事故防止の基本となるものは乗組員管理と教育が重要であることが見えてきました。乗組員は乗船と休暇を繰り返し、会社からの情報が伝わりにくい状況にもありますが、乗船前のブリーフィングの実施や、船上訓練を通じた教育などが事故防止に役立つものと考えます。

特に、一般貨物船や撒積貨物船では、ハッチカバー等のガスケットが劣化しているのに放置し、その結果重大な貨物濡損事故を起こしていることも多く報告されています。事故が発生してから、或いは、劣化がひどくなってから修理する場合は、費用と時間が多くかかります。機器管理では定期的なメンテナンスを行うことも結果として費用削減につながると言えるでしょう。



On consoles, all unused valves should be covered, including hydraulically driven remote control valves, and secured with tape to prevent the covers from coming off, in order to prevent valves from being accidentally opened or closed.

Furthermore, the open/close status of remotely operated valves may not always match what is shown on the control panel. Valves which show as closed on panels may actually be slightly open. Special attention must be paid to cargo related valves, so on-site confirmation must be performed before loading cargo.

Thorough measurement of actual sounding/ullage

Even when sounding and ullage figures are shown on the console, it is important to confirm them by actually performing sounding and ullage measurement. It is therefore important to assign personnel to perform these measurements.

Summary

Overall, the majority of large claims handled by us appear to be due to human error. Even in the case of vessel equipment problems, one of the causes of cargo damage and fires, appropriate maintenance

and management of equipment is one of the important duties of the crew. Given this, educating and managing crew members is a fundamental aspect of accident prevention. Crew members work in cycles of on-board work and breaks, making it difficult for information from their companies to reach them, but education, through pre-boarding briefings and on-board drills, would help prevent accidents.

In particular, there have been many cases on general cargo vessels and bulk carriers in which the gaskets of hatch covers and the like have been allowed to degrade without repair, resulting in major cargo water damage. Waiting until an accident has occurred, or degradation has grown severe, often results in pricey and time-consuming repairs. Equipment management including regular maintenance would reduce these costs.



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4

事故例紹介

4 - 1. 船員クレーム

乗組員疾病事例

事故概要

本船が入渠中に2等機関士(フィリピン人58歳)が突然発作を起こし、視界がぼやける等の症状を呈したため、直ちにドック内にあるクリニックに搬送し、診察の結果、市内の医療施設へ搬送されることになりました。そこでの診断の結果、脳血管障害、高血圧、糖尿病及び潜在的甲状腺亢進症を併発していることが明らかになり、同市内の別の医療施設へ転院して外科手術が行われました。そして、家族が介護のため現地入りして入院先で介護にあたりました。

8ヶ月後、漸く当該船員の本国への送還が可能との医師の判断が出され、看護師のエスコートのもと本国 へ送還されて入院・加療にあたりました。

多 事故原因

乗船前の健康診断の結果には高血圧及び糖尿病にリマークがあり、いずれも投薬によりコントロールしている旨の記載がありましたが、診断結果として "Fit for employment" とされていました。

今回の場合、雇用期間は10ヶ月でしたが、上記疾病が発症した時点で乗船から既に14ヶ月が経過していました。そして10ヶ月以降の薬の扱い(乗船時の携行量、補充の有無等)は明らかになっていませんが、契約期間より長い乗船の為、既往症の薬が切れて既往症が悪化したことも考えられます。

3 再発防止策

診断結果として "Fit for employment" であったとしても、既往症の内容にもよりますが、投薬によりコントロールしている状態での雇用は可能な限り避けるべきであると考えます。やむを得ず雇用する場合でも薬の管理が重要になります。既往症を投薬によりコントロールしているならば、本人が乗船時に薬を携行していると考えられますが、本船管理者(船長と陸上の雇用管理部門)は乗船時に薬の携行量を確認し、基本的に携行量を超える期間の雇用は避けるべきですし、船員から雇用期間の延長申請があったとしても安易に認めるべきではありません。

また、船内での全体的な健康管理として定期的に体重測定、血圧測定、尿糖検査等、可能な範囲で健康診断を実施すべきです。中には定期的に医師を訪船させて簡単な健康診断を実施している例もあります。

Case Studies

4-1. Crew Claims

Example of Crew Illness

1 Incident Overview

During vessel at dockyard the second engineer (a 58 year old Filipino) had a sudden attack, characterized by symptoms such as vision clouding. He was immediately transported to a clinic at the dock and given a medical examination. He was then transported to a medical facility in town. The examination at this medical facility found that he had cerebral vascular disturbance, high blood pressure, diabetes, and latent hyperthyroidism. He was taken to another medical facility and underwent surgery. He remained at that location and was cared for by his family.

After eight months, he was given permission by his doctor to return to his home country. He was escorted by a nurse and taken back to the Philippines, where he was hospitalized for additional treatment.

2 Cause of Incident

There were remarks on his pre-boarding medical examination that he had high blood pressure and diabetes, but that he was being treated with medicine, and that therefore he was "fit for employment".

The employment period in this case was 10 months, but 14 months had already passed when the symptoms of the above illnesses became evident on-board. His medication situation after the 10 month period is unclear (for example, it is not known how much medication he brought with him, or whether he replenished his supply of medication), but it is possible that because he was on-board for a longer period than contracted, he ran out of medication for his pre-existing conditions, causing them to worsen.

Reoccurrence Prevention Measures

Even if an examination comes back as "fit for employment", whenever possible the employment of persons requiring medication to control pre-existing conditions should be avoided, though this depends on the specific pre-existing conditions in question. When employing a person with pre-existing conditions, management of their medication is important. When pre-existing conditions are being controlled with medication, it is likely that the crew member in question will bring medication with them, but the vessel managers (the captain and the employing department on land) must also confirm that the crew member is bringing the medication when they board the vessel, must avoid employing the person for a period of time longer than that for which they have medication, and must not rush to extend the employment period even if the crew member requests an extension.

As part of overall on-board health management, medical examinations which can be performed on-board, such as weight measurement, blood pressure measurement, and diabetes testing, should be performed on a regular basis. There are even some examples of having doctors board vessels to carry out basic medical examinations.





4 保険でん補額

後遺障害手当金	US\$	66,000
治療費	US\$	133,000
送還費用等	US\$	66,000
コレポン費用	US\$	7,000
総額	約 US\$	272,000



本件では10万ドルを超える治療費が発生する他、当該船員の代人の為の費用も6万ドルを超える費用が発生しています。

乗組員負傷事故例

事故概要

本船が積荷役中に陸上荷役設備の都合で本船ロープシフト作業を行っていた際、船首 Spring 係船索が破断。破断した係船索が作業中の一等航海士の足を直撃しました。一等航海士は直ちに病院に搬送されましたが、両足は複雑骨折、最終的に右足は膝下からの切断を余儀なくされました。

2 事故原因

本船のロープシフトは、船首スプリングライン1本を使用して後方に移動させるものでした。また、移動方向と逆方向に 2.9 ノットの潮流もあり、これがロープにかかる荷重を増大させてスプリングラインを破断したと考えられます。

負傷した一等航海士はシフト状況を確認するため、立ち位置を船尾方向から船首方向に向けて移動中に破断した係船索にはねられました。

・係船索のメンテナンス状況

本船船舶管理会社の指示に従い3ヶ月毎の点検を行い、振替や新替えも管理会社の指針に従って適切に実施されていました。また、破断した係船索も含めて全ての係船索の状態を点検しましたが異常はありませんでした。

・ロープシフト時の人員配置

事故発生時の本船上の人員配置に問題はなく、上記の通り一等航海士は船尾方向から船首方向に向かっている途中に、偶然にも当該場所に来たときに係船索が破断して事故に遭遇しました。

Insurance Compensation

Residual disability allowance	US\$	66,000
Medical costs	US\$	133,000
Repatriation expenses, etc	US\$	66,000
Correspondence expenses	US\$	7,000
Total	Approx.US\$	272,000



This incident involved over \$100 thousand in medical costs, as well as over \$60 thousand to replace the crew member.

Example of Grew Injury

1 Incident Overview

During cargo loading, ship rope shift work was being performed on the vessel due to land cargo equipment considerations, and a fore spring mooring line snapped. The severed mooring line struck a chief officer who was working on deck in the legs. The chief officer was immediately taken to a hospital, but both legs suffered multiple fractures, and ultimately the right leg had to be amputated at the knee.

Cause of Incident

The rope shift work was using one fore spring line to move the vessel back. There was a 2.9 knot current in the opposite direction of the movement of the vessel. This increased load on the rope is believed to be the cause of the spring line breakage.

The injured chief officer was moving from the stern of the vessel to the bow of the vessel to check the status of the shift work when he was struck by the broken mooring line.

Mooring line maintenance condition

As instructed by the vessel ship management company, inspections were performed every 3 months, and mooring lines were rotated or replaced appropriately, as instructed by the shipmanagement company. The conditions of all mooring lines, including the mooring line which broke, had been inspected and found problem-free.

Personnel placement when performing rope shift work

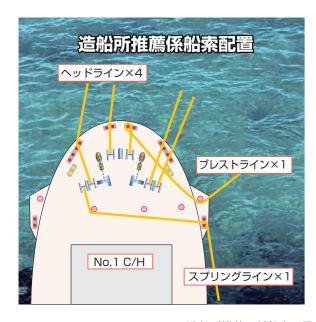
There were no problems with personnel station on the vessel when the accident occurred. The mooring line just happened to snap at the same location as the chief officer as he was moving from the aft of the vessel to its fore.

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・船首 Spring Line の取り方が造船所作成の指針と異なっていましたが、このことが Spring Line に異常な張力を掛けたことになるのかはっきりしていません(下記図 1. ご参照)。



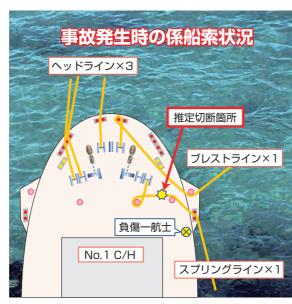


図 1. 造船所推薦の係船索配置図及び事故発生時の係船索状況

3 再発防止対策

- 今回の事故では問題となりませんでしたが、係船索の点検を適当な間隔で実施すべきでしょう。また、新替えに関してロープメーカーの基準はありませんが、6年間使用した直径75mmのダブルブレードホーサーの破断試験の結果、破断荷重は新品のものと比較して65%まで低下していました。点検同様、適当な間隔で新替えを行うことも必要です。
- ロープシフトを行う場合は事前に甲板部職部員に対して手順等の入 念な説明を行い、計画と異なる状況が発生したら、ただちに作業を 中断して再検討することが必要です。
- 1本の係船索にロープシフトの荷重がかかるような状況は避けるべきです。必要に応じてタグボートの支援も考慮することが重要です。
- スナップバックゾーン(Snap Back Danger Zone)の周知。 Snap Back Danger Zone(切り替えし危険範囲)に関する乗組員への周知・教育も重要です。破断点を中心とし、切り替えし危険範囲は素の延長線と反対方向に略左右11度が危険範囲になります。また、フェアリーダーを介して係船索を回している場合はSnap Back Danger Zone が大きな範囲となることを理解しておくことも必要です。(右記図 2. ご参照)定期航路に従事しており、各港の着岸岸壁が同一の場合は、Snap Back Danger Zone を甲板上に記載することも必要ですが、基礎知識としてロープの延長線上左右30度程度の範囲には、係船索を巻き込むときには立ち入らないと言ったことを乗組員に教育することも必要です。



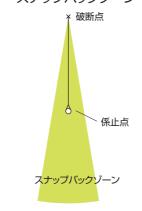
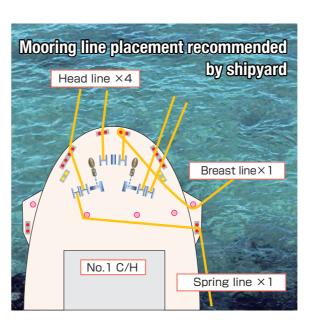


図 2. スナップバックゾーン



• The bow spring line was not connected as indicated in the shipyard's guidelines, but it is not clear if this resulted in abnormal tension being placed on the spring line (see Figure 1 below).



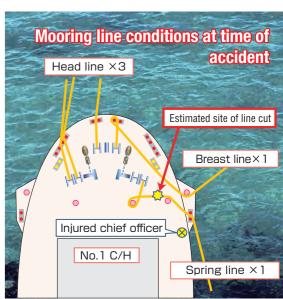
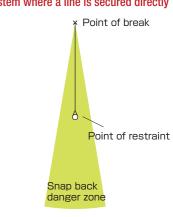


Figure 1. Mooring Line Placement Recommended by Shipyard and Mooring Line Conditions at Time of Accident

Reoccurrence Prevention Measures

- Although it was not an issue in this particular case, mooring line inspections should be performed at appropriate intervals. Rope manufacturers do not have standards for when ropes should be replaced, but break testing on 75mm diameter double-braided hawsers used for six years found that the break load was reduced to 65% of that of new ropes. Ropes replacement, like inspection, should be performed at appropriate intervals
- When performing ship rope shift work, provide detailed explanations of the
 procedures, etc. to all deck crew, and if any situations arise which differ from planned
 procedures, work must be immediately halted and the situation re-assessed.
- Situations in which rope shift loads are placed on a single mooring line should always be avoided. It is also important to consider using tugboat support when necessary.
- Inform crew of snap back danger zone
 Notifying and educating crew members about snap back danger zones are also
 important. The snap back danger zone encompasses a 22 degree cone (11 degrees left
 of center to 11 degrees right of center), with the point of the point of break, pointing
 in the direction of the point of restraint. It is also important that crew understand that
 when mooring lines pass through a fairlead, the snap back danger zone covers a much
 greater area. (See Figure 2 on the right) For regular shipping routes with identical
 berth piers at each port, snap back danger zones must be indicated on-deck, but basic
 training must be provided to crew members to not stand within a 60 degree angle in
 the direction of the mooring line when reeling the mooring line in.

Projected snap back danger zone for a system where a line is secured directly



Projected snap back danger zone for a system where a line is secured directly

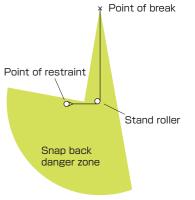


Figure 2. Snap Back Danger Zone

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保険でん補額

後遺障害手当金	US\$	137,500
治療費	US\$	477,500
送還費用等	US\$	27,500
コレポン・サーベイヤー費用	US\$	66,500
総額	約 US\$	709,000



本件では、後遺障害手当や治療費の他に、事故当時の状況や調査のためサーベイ費用や、事故発生国及び 自国での治療等のアシストのためのコレポン費用が大きく発生しています。

4-2. 貨物損害

石炭の海水濡れ損害

1

事故概要

本船(撒積貨物船 / 25,000G/T) は豪州南岸を航行中、荒天 に遭遇し(ビューフォートスケール 8) No.1 貨物艙に海水が 浸水し、積荷の石炭に損害が発生しました。

揚地における調査の結果、約250MTの海水が浸水していたことが明らかとなりました。なお、本船は荒天の中を1週間航行しましたが、この豪州南岸海域は冬季に荒天が続く可能性が高い海域でした。



本船のハッチカバータイプはフォールディング型ハッチカバー(船首尾方向に開閉するタイプ)で、ハッチカバーのセンタージョイント部分やカバー船首尾方向の複数個所に海水の侵入痕跡が認められました。 更に、コンプレッションバーに複数の損傷個所、ドレンチャンネルの排水孔が貨物残渣で詰まっており、機能していないことが確認されました。



事故原因

ハッチカバーの水密性を確保する構成部に問題があったことが海水浸水の原因であると考えられます。これに加えて、荒天の中を1週間も航行を継続したことにより、大量の海水が浸水したものと考えられます。

4

Insurance Compensation

Residual disability allowance Medical costs Repatriation expenses, etc. Correspondence / surveyor expenses	US\$ US\$ US\$	137,500 477,500 27,500 66,500
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In addition to residual disability allowance and medical costs, this accident also involved significant expenses to pay for a surveyor to investigate the conditions at the time of the accident and correspondence expenses to assist with medical treatment, etc., in the country where the accident happened and in the crew member's country.

4-2. Cargo Damages

Sea Water Damage of Coal



Incident Overview

While the vessel (bulk carrier / 25,000G/T) was at sea off the south coast of Australia, it encountered stormy weather (8 on the Beaufort scale). Seawater leaked into the No. 1 cargo hold and damaged the coal inside.

At discharging port, the extent of the damage was investigated, and it was determined that roughly 250MT of seawater had entered the hold. The vessel sailed through stormy weather for one week. During the winter, there is always a high possibility of stormy weather to the south of Australia.



The vessel had folding hatch covers (which opened towards the fore and aft). Evidence was found that sea water leaked in from multiple points on the hatch cover center joint and cover stern and bow areas. There were also several areas of damage on the compression bar, and the drain holes of drain channel were clogged with cargo residue, preventing them from functioning as intended.

2

Cause of Incident

The cause of the leakage of sea water appears to have been problems in the mechanisms used to ensure the water tightness of the hatch cover. This appears to have been exacerbated by the fact that the vessel was at sea in stormy weather for an entire week.

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JAPAN P&I CLUB

3 再発防止策

- 貨物艙への浸水事故防止に向けて常にハッチカバー、アクセスハッチ、ベンチレーター等のシール性確保のための定期的な点検及び整備が必要です。
- 荒天が予想される海域を航行する場合は、事前の気象予報の入手と詳細分析に基づいた航路の選定(必要に応じた荒天避泊を含む)が必要です。航路選定を本船に任せ切りにするのではなく、陸上側からも支援・助言することが求められます。

4 保険でん補額

海水濡貨物損害解決金	US\$	470,000
コレポン費用	US\$	180,000
総額	約 US\$	650,000



袋米の淡水濡れ損害

事故概要

本船 (撒積貨物船 / 18,600G/T) は8ホールド中、6ホールドのハッチカバーを開放して貨物を揚荷中、降雨があり、ハッチカバーの閉鎖作業を行いました。しかし、計4ホールドのハッチカバーが閉鎖出来なかったために、積荷の袋米に濡損害が発生しました。この後も、降雨は断続し、この間にも閉鎖不可能なハッチがあったので積荷への損害が拡大して、最終的に、積荷全体の約20%相当の90,000bags (4,500MT) に損害が発生しました。

2 事故原因

本船ハッチカバー開閉用油圧システムの不具合により、ハッチカバーの閉鎖が不可能になり、雨水がホールド内に直接浸入したことが原因です。この内、油圧配管自体にトラブルがあった二つのホールドについては、応急措置として高圧用フレキシブルホースが使用されましたが、残念ながら荷役中のハッチカバーの閉鎖は間に合いませんでした。



Reoccurrence Prevention Measures

- The seals of hatch covers, access hatches, ventilators, and the like must be regularly inspected and maintained to prevent water from leaking into cargo holds.
- When there are forecasts for stormy weather while at sea, shipping routes must be selected based on detailed analysis of weather forecast data obtained in advance (including the possibility of taking shelter from stormy weather). Optimally, shipping route selection should not be left entirely up the vessel, but ground operations should also provide support and guidance.

4 Insurance Compensation

Total		US\$ 650,000
Correspondence expenses	US\$	180,000
Settlement amount of cargo claim	US\$	470,000



Fresh Water Damage of Bagged Rice

Incident Overview

The vessel (bulk carrier / 18,600G/T) was discharging cargo from six of its eight holds. The hatch covers were open during the discharging work. It began raining, so the crew began closing the hatch covers. However, the hatch covers of four of the holds could not be closed, resulting to water damage to bagged rice in those holds. The rain continued intermittently thereafter, and some holds remained unclosed, extending the scope of damage. Ultimately, 90,000 bags (4,500MT, approximately 20% of the cargo) were lost to water damage.

2 Cause of Incident

A fault in the vessel's hatch cover operation hydraulic system made it impossible to close the hatch covers, allowing rainwater to enter the holds. For two of the holds which hatch covers could not be closed, high pressure flexible hose was used as a stopgap replacement for the hydraulic hoses, but it was not possible to close the hatch covers in time.



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3 再発防止策

ハッチカバー開閉用システムの日常の点検・整備不足が積荷損害発生の事態をもたらしました。これらのシステムが積荷損害に直結する重要な機器であることを認識する必要があります。

日常点検

油圧配管は暴露甲板上の配管であり発錆しやすいこと、グレーチング下部の配管部分等点検しにくい部分がある等を念頭に、入念に点検する必要があります。不具合のある配管部分は都度、早めに新替を実施するべきです。

防錆措置

他の配管と違い、油圧機器用配管は高圧ゆえ外部腐食の進行を防ぐことが重要です。配管表面に防錆 (防食) テープを巻き付けて発錆を防止する方法がとられるのが一般的です。

システム機能の維持

配管以外の制御用機器部分についても定期的な点検・整備を心がけることが求められます。

4 保険でん補額

総額	約 US\$	1,248,000
コレポン費用	US\$	88,000
淡水濡貨物損害解決金	US\$	1,160,000



ケミカルカーゴのオフスペック損害

事故概要

本船(ケミカルタンカー / 18,400G/T)は積荷の 酢酸エチル(Ethyl Acetate)の一部を小型船に瀬 取りしました。ところが、小型船のタンクから採 取されたカーゴサンプルの水分含有値が正常値の 100ppm に対し、4,800ppm まで上昇していること が発見されました。

上記オフスペック貨物(500MT)は、別の陸上タンクに揚げられ、格落転売されました。



3 Reoccurrence Prevention Measures

Insufficient day-to-day inspections and repairs to the hatch cover operation system led to the cargo damage incident. This equipment needs to be recognized as important equipment with a direct impact on potential cargo damage.

Day-to-day inspections

Hydraulic piping is exposed to the elements on deck, and is prone to rusting. It may also be difficult to inspect, with sections covered by grating. In-depth inspections, therefore, must be performed. Sections of pipes with problems should be replaced as soon as possible.

· Rust prevention measures

Unlike other pipes, hydraulic equipment pipes are high pressure pipes, making it especially important to prevent external corrosion. Generally, external corrosion is prevented by wrapping the pipes with rustproofing (corrosion-proofing) tape.

Maintain system functionality

In addition to piping, control components must also be regularly inspected and maintained.

3 Insurance Compensation

Total	Approx. US\$	1,248,000	
Correspondence expenses	US\$	88,000	
Settlement amount of cargo claim	US\$	1,160,000	



Off-Spec Damage of Chemical Cargo

1 Incident Overview

The vessel (chemical tanker / 18,400G/T) discharged of part of its cargo of ethyl acetate to a smaller vessel. However, a cargo sample taken from the smaller vessels tanks showed that the water content of the cargo was 4,800ppm instead of the correct amount of 100ppm.

The off-spec cargo (500MT) was discharged to a separate shore tank and resold.







なお、瀬取り中に本船上では払い出しタンク(No.6S タンク)に隣接するカーゴタンクのタンククリーニングが行われていました。

多 多数原因

調査の結果、本船払い出しタンク(No.6S タンク)に隣接するカーゴタンクのタンククリーニング中に、本船船員がクリーニング用配管を誤って No.6S タンクに接続し、タンククリーニング用の清水を注入していたことが明らかになりました。

本船は、洗浄水の固定配管の端とクリーニングマシン(固定式)間をフレキシブルホースで接続する方式でした。タンククリーニング用の海水/清水弁には色識別が施されていたものの、クリーニングマシンに記載されていた文字識別表示が明確ではなかったために、船員の接続ミスにつながったものと思われます。

3 再発防止策

- タンククリーニング計画に関する事前の入念な打合せは必ず行うこと。
- クリーニング用配管の文字識別表示及び海水、清水のバルブの色識別表示を行うこと。 例)海水:**緑** 清水:**青** 等
- 固定式の場合はクリーニングマシンドーム近辺に、移動式の場合は固定用マンホール表面に文字識別表示、タンク名の文字識別表示(port/center/starboard の表示まで明確に)を行うことが肝心です。
- 貨物積載中のタンクについては、クリーニングドーム付バルブやコックにロックをかけることも重要です。

4 保険でん補額

総額	約 US\$	107,800
コレポン費用	US\$	12,800
積荷オフスペック損害解決金	US\$	95,000



During the discharging to the smaller vessel, the cargo tank next to the tank which was supplying the ethyl acetate (the No. 6S tank) was being cleaned.

2 Cause of Incident

Investigation found that during the cleaning of the cargo tank next to the tank supplying the ethyl acetate (the No. 6S tank), a vessel crew member accidentally connected the cleaning hose to the No. 6S tank, and therefore water for tank cleaning was being pumped into the tank containing the ethyl acetate.

The vessel used flexible hose to connect the end of the fixed cleaning water pipe with the cleaning machine. The sea water/fresh water tank cleaning valves were color coded, but the labels for the cleaning machine were not clearly legible, which is believed to be why the crew misconnected the hose.

Reoccurrence Prevention Measures

- Always perform in-depth tank cleaning plan briefings in advance.
- Color code cleaning tube labels and sea water / fresh water valves.
 eg.) Sea water: Green Fresh water: Blue, etc.
- When using fixed cleaning machines, place labels near the cleaning machine dome. When using movable cleaning machines, place labels near the fixed manholes. Labels must include tank names (as well as clearly indicating if they are port/center/starboard).
- It is also important to lock valves and cocks near cleaning domes for tanks which contain cargo.

4 Insurance Compensation

Total	Approx. US\$	·
Correspondence expenses	US\$	12,800
Settlement amount of cargo claim	US\$	95,000



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(註 以下 1. 事故概要、2. 事故原因は、運輸安全委員会 平成 23 年 11 月 25 日付発行船舶事故調査報告書より抜粋)

事故概要

本船(以下 A 号:自動車運搬船 / 10,833G/T / タイ人船長、タイ・ミャンマー・インドネシア人混乗 18 名乗組み)は愛知県三河港を出港し横浜港向け航行中、時間調整のために伊豆大島北方を航過した後、船舶交通が比較的少ない伊豆大島東方海域に向けて針路 <147> 速力 17 ノットで航行していました。

一方、相手船(以下 B 号:多目的貨物船 / 4,255G/T / 韓国人船長、韓国・インドネシア人混乗 16 名乗組み)は鹿島で鋼材(スチールコイル)を積載し、韓国麗水港(Yosu 港)に向けて伊豆大島東方を針路 <240> 速力 11 ノットで航行していました。

某月02:13 JST 頃、伊豆大島竜王崎灯台の東方9海里付近で両船は衝突。A 号は船首に破孔を生じたものの幸い死傷者はなく自力航行で横浜港に入港しました。一方、B 号は衝突の2分後に沈没し、乗組員16名全員が行方不明となりました。更に沈没したB号から燃料油が流出して付近の養殖施設に汚損を与えました。

事故原因

互いに針路を横切る体制で接近していましたが、沈没した B 号は A 号を右舷に見る位置関係にあり、その方位変化は僅かに左に変わっていることから、A 号は B 号の前方を右から左に横切る体制にありました。また B 号は衝突の 10 分前の 02:03 頃から小刻みに右転していましたが、一方、A 号は B 号までの距離が約 1.3 海里となった 02:10 頃から左転を開始、衝突直前に左舵一杯としました。回避動作は功を奏せず、B 号を回り込むようにして B 号の左舷中央部に A 号の船首がほぼ直角に衝突しました。衝突 5 分前に B 号は AIS 情報から船名を指定して VHF で呼びかけましたが、A 号はこれに返答していなかったことが確認されています。

事故原因は以下の通り。

· A 号の当直航海士の見張り不十分

ARPA(自動船舶衝突予防援助装置: Automatic Radar Plotting Aids)の警報が二度鳴っていましたが、B号の動静を継続して監視していませんでした。また、02:00 頃、5 海里の地点にB号を目視とレーダー双方で認めていたものの、方位変化等を連続して確認するような見張りを継続していませんでした。更に、横切り関係における保持船の協力動作(海上衝突予防法第17条)として「やむを得ない場合を除き左転の禁止」の規定がありますが、本船はこれに違反しています。

·B号の当直航海士の見張り不十分

乗組員の証言が得られないので詳細は不明ですが、AIS 記録から衝突の10分前頃(距離約4海里)から小刻みに右転しているので、A号を認めていたものと推定されます。避航船の動作として海上衝突予防法第16条では「当該他の船舶から十分に遠ざかるため、できる限り早期に、かつ、大幅に動作をとらなければならない。」とあり、小刻みな右転は同条の違反と考えられます。

上記状況を考慮した結果、本件での衝突責任割合は50:50として、解決交渉が進められました。



4-3. Collisions

(Note: Sections 1. Incident Review and 2. Cause of Incident are excerpts from the Marine Accident Investigation Report dated November 25, 2011 by the Japan Transport Safety Board)

1

Incident Overview

An insured vessel ("Vessel A", a 10,833G/T Pure Car Carrier, with a Thai captain and 18 crew members from Thailand, Myanmar, and Indonesia) left Mikawa Port in Aichi Prefecture, headed to Yokohama Port. To adjust its arrival time, it passed north of Izu Oshima Island, and then speed at 17 knots on course <147> towards the relatively uncrowded sea to the east of Izu Oshima Island.

Opponent vessel ("Vessel B", a 4,255G/T Multipurpose Carrier, with a Korean captain and 16 crew members from Korea and Indonesia) was loaded with steel coil from Kashima Port, and was speed at 11 knots on course <240> to the east of Izu Oshima Island, headed to Yosu Port in Korea.

At approximately 02:13 JST the two vessels collided approximately 9 nautical miles to the east of the Izu Oshima Ryuozaki lighthouse. Vessel A's bow was pierced, but fortunately there were no injuries or deaths, and the vessel was able to enter Yokohama Port under its own command. However, Vessel B sank two minutes after the collision, with all 16 crew members going missing. Furthermore, fuel oil leaked from Vessel B, causing pollution damage to nearby aquaculture facilities.

2

Cause of Incident

Both vessels approached on intersecting approaches, but Vessel A was to the starboard of Vessel B, and the bearing change was slightly to the left, so Vessel A attempted to cross in front of Vessel B, from its starboard side to its port side. Vessel B had been slowly turning to the right since 02:03, 10 minutes before the collision, but when Vessel A was approximately 1.3 nautical miles from Vessel B it began turning left, and was turning hard port immediately before the collision. Attempts to avoid collision were unsuccessful, and while attempting to turn in front of Vessel B, the bow of Vessel A struck the middle port side of Vessel B at an almost perpendicular angle. 5 minutes before the collision Vessel B hailed Vessel A by VHF, using its vessel name, determined from AIS, but it has been confirmed that Vessel A did not respond.

The cause of the accident is detailed below.

Insufficient lookout by officer on duty on Vessel A

The Automatic Radar Plotting Aids (ARPA) alarm rang twice, but Vessel A was not constantly monitoring Vessel B's movements. At approximately 02:00, Vessel A spotted Vessel B at a distance of 5 nautical miles, both visually and by radar, but did not maintain a lookout to constantly confirm any bearing changes. Article 17 of the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea states that when vessels are on intersecting paths, the holding vessel must not turn left unless it is otherwise unavoidable, and Vessel A violated this stipulation.

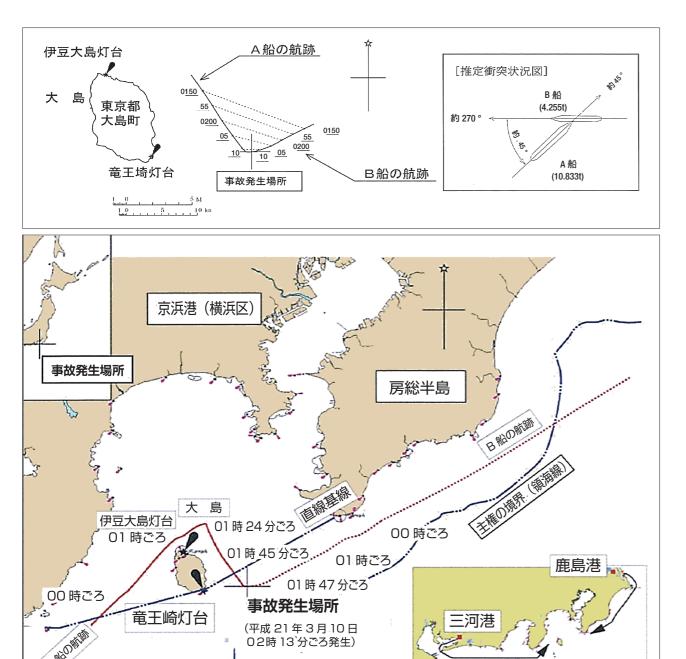
Insufficient lookout by officer on duty on Vessel B

Because it was impossible to hear accounts from crew members, few details are known, but based on AIS records it has been ascertained that Vessel B began slowly turning right from approximately 10 minutes before the collision (at a distance of approximately 4 nautical miles), so it can be said that Vessel B was aware of Vessel A. According to Article 16 of the Act for Preventing Collisions at Sea, the avoiding vessel must maneuver promptly and in a pronounced manner in order to distance themselves sufficiently from the vessel to be avoided. The slow turn to the right appears to be a violation of this stipulation.

Based on the above, collision liability was determined to be shared 50:50, and resolution negotiations began.



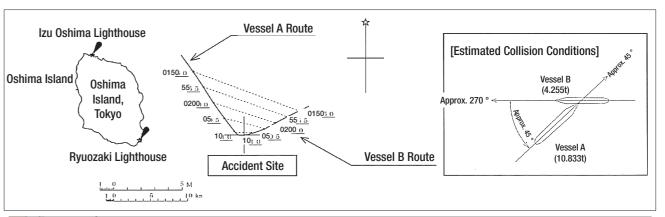


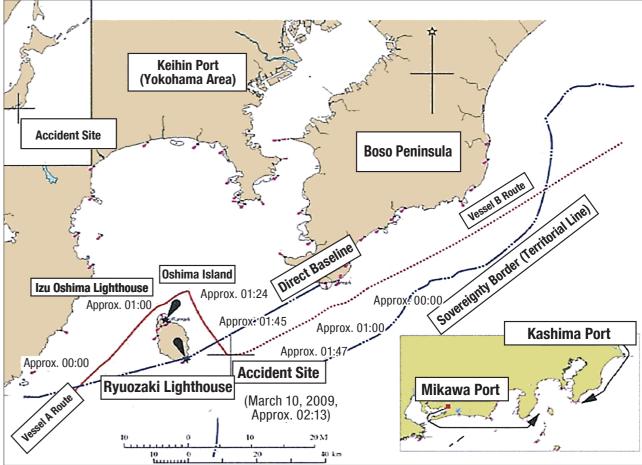


(提供:運輸安全委員会)

3 再発防止対策

前述したように、衝突事故はほぼ100%が"人的要因"によって発生しています。今回のケースも、双方の当直航海士がレーダーや目視、ARPA等により連続した相手船の動静監視を行い、避航船(今回の場合はB号)は、早めに大幅な動作を取ることが求められます。また、保持船も相手船の動静に疑問を感じた場合は、あらゆる手段(VHF/汽笛/衝突の危険が切迫しない内の協力動作等)を取って、衝突を避ける協力動作を取ることが求められます。





(Source: Japan Transport Safety Board)

Reoccurrence Prevention Measures

As discussed earlier, almost 100% of collisions are due to human error. This case required officers on duty on both ships to use radar, visual contact, ARPA, etc., to constantly monitor the movements of the opponent vessel, and required the avoiding vessel (in this case, Vessel B) to take early and pronounced avoidance measures. If the holding vessel had doubts about the actions being taken by the opponent vessel, it needed to use whatever means at its disposal (VHF / whistle / cooperative action to prevent the risk of collision before it becomes critical, etc.) to avoid the collision.

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保険でん補額

【A 号保険てん補額】

相手船乗組員死亡補償	US\$	313,000
相手船修繕費(1/4 相当分)	US\$	119,000
相手船流出油清掃費用	US\$	1,115,000
漁業損害解決金	US\$	112,000
弁護士・サーベイヤー	US\$	574,000
総額	約 US\$	2,233,000



【B号保険てん補額】

総 類	約1100	2 039 000
弁護士費用	US\$	104,000
漁業損害解決金	US\$	63,000
本船流出油清掃費用	US\$	653,000
本船乗組員死亡補償	US\$	1,219,000



4-4. 座礁



事故概要

本船(自動車専用船 / 14,663G/T / 韓国人船長、フィリピン・インドネシア人混乗 21 名乗り組み)は、シンガポール港から Pusan 港(韓国)向けてバラスト航海中、荒天に遭遇し Keelung(台湾)沖で避泊(錨泊)していましたが、走錨したため抜錨し、Pusan に向けて荒天避泊航行を開始しました。航行を再開した約 2 時間後の 22:00 頃、北東の強風と大波に圧流され、陸から約 200m の岩礁に底触して座礁しました。その結果、燃料タンクに亀裂が生じ、約 300M/T の燃料油が海上に流出しました。幸い、本船乗組員は全員無事でしたが、本船は残念ながら全損となりました。



事故原因

前述したように、本船は台湾東岸を航行中、荒天に遭遇し Keelung 沖に避難して錨泊しましたが、強風とうねりにより走錨しました。本船はこれ以上錨泊を続行することは難しいと判断し、船体動揺を考慮した結果、台湾西岸に向けて沿岸を航行することを決断。航行を開始して約2時間後、北東からの非常に強い

4

Insurance Compensation

[Vessel A Insurance Compensation]

Total:	Appro	ox. US\$ 2,233,000
Lawyer, surveyor expenses	US\$	574,000
Settlement amount of fishing facility damage	US\$	112,000
Cost of cleaning oil spilled by opponent vessel	US\$	1,115,000
Cost of repairs to opponent vessel (1/4 of repair cost)	US\$	119,000
Compensation for deaths of crew members on opponent vessel	US\$	313,000

[Vessel B Insurance Compensation]

Compensation for deaths of crew members on own vessel	US\$		1,219,000
Cost of cleaning oil spilled by own vessel	US\$		653,000
Settlement amount of fishing facility damage	US\$		63,000
Lawyer expenses	US\$		104,000
Total	Approx.	US\$	2,039,000

4-4. Groundings



Incident Overview

The vessel (a 14,663G/T Pure Car Carrier, with a Korean captain and 21 crew members from the Philippines and Indonesia) was in ballast passage from the Port of Singapore to the Port of Busan when it encountered stormy weather and took refuge (anchored) off the coast of Keelung (Taiwan). It began dragging anchor, so it weighed anchor and began navigating to Busan to take refuge from the stormy weather. Approximately 2 hours after resuming navigation, at roughly 22:00, the vessel was struck by large waves and strong winds from the northeast, grounding it on a rock reef approximately 200m from the shore. This caused a crack in the fuel tank, which resulted in an approximately 300M/T fuel oil spill. Luckily, none of the crew members were harmed, but unfortunately the entire vessel had to be total loss.

2

Cause of Incident

As indicated above, the vessel encountered stormy weather off the east coast of Taiwan, and anchored near Keelung to take refuge, but strong winds resulted in anchor dragging. The vessel determined that it would not be possible to remain at anchor, so, taking ship swaying into consideration, the decision was made to set course for the west coast of Taiwan. Approximately 2 hours after setting off, extremely strong winds and large waves from the northeast (wind

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風と大波(風速 $20m \sim 25m/sec$ 、波高 $3.5 \sim 4.0m$)により急に圧流された直後に暗闇のなか本船左舷に浅瀬の存在を示す白波を視認、危険を感じた船長が右舵一杯としましたが、強風と大波による圧流で本船は暗礁に底触、座礁しました。

本船の船位確認が不十分であること、強風を受ける角度と風圧力、それらを統合した操船可能領域に関する操船知識の欠如が直接の原因と考えられ、更に、本船が陸岸に接近することを未然に防ぐ操船が直前まで出来なかったことも原因のひとつとして考えられます。

3 再発防止策

荒天のなか船体強度を考慮し、船体動揺を抑えつつ保針・操船することは制約があります。強風及び大波にて船体が圧流されることは想定出来るので、特に沿岸航行を行うのであれば、陸岸への接近には十分注意を払う必要があります。また、風速と船速の比が3.7を超える場合、風を受ける角度によっては保針不可能領域が生じたり、6を超える場合には変針不可能領域が生じます。まずは、風向・風速と荒天避難針路を十分に検討し、これら保針不可能領域や変針不可能領域を生じさせないような避難針路計画を立てることが重要です。(詳細はロスプリガイド25号:走錨防止、第32号:港湾設備損傷防止と港内操船 Part 2をご参照ください。)

また、本船の船位測定を頻繁に行い、常に現在位置および風下への圧流状況を把握して、危険な状態にならないよう操船することが必要です。 特に沿岸航行する場合は、水深や暗礁の位置などを目安にして、予め海図に避険線や進入禁止区域(No Go Area)を設定するなどして、本船が危険に晒されないように事前の準備と航海計画を慎重に策定することが重要です。

4 保険でん補額

流出油回収・清掃費用	US\$	5,577,000
漁業損害解決金	US\$	23,000
船骸撤去作業費用	US\$	21,877,000
乗組員送還費用等	US\$	170,000
その他	US\$	58,000
弁護士・コレポン・サーベイヤー費用	US\$	1,365,000
総額	約 US\$	29,070,000



speeds of 20m to 25m/sec, wave heights of 3.5 to 4.0m) suddenly pushed the vessel. In the darkness the captain saw white waves, indicating the presence of shallows, to the port side. Recognizing the danger this posed, the captain turned hard starboard, but the pressure of the strong winds and large waves grounded the vessel on the reef.

The direct causes of the accident appear to have been that the captain did not sufficiently confirm the vessel's position, and was insufficiently knowledgeable about the angle with which to receive strong winds, the pressure exerted by strong winds, and potential ship maneuvering when faced with strong winds. Another cause of the accident appears to be that the captain did not make corrective maneuvers until the vessel was already very close to the shore.

Reoccurrence Prevention Measures

When faced by stormy weather, the strength of the hull places limitations on the course a vessel can keep and the maneuvers it can take while limiting vessel swaying. Strong winds and large waves can be expected to sweep vessels, so when navigating near coast, special care needs to be taken to avoid drawing near shore. When the ratio of wind speed to vessel speed exceeds 3.7, depending on the angle with which the wind hits the vessel, there will be regions in which vessels cannot maintain course. When the ratio exceeds 6, there will be regions in which vessels cannot change course. It is important, in these conditions, to give sufficient consideration to wind speed, wind direction, and stormy weather avoidance courses, and to establish avoidance plans which do not produce regions in which course cannot be maintained or changed. (For details see Loss Prevention Bulletin Vol. 25: Preventing an Anchor from Dragging and Loss Prevention Bulletin Vol. 32: Preventing Damage to Harbor Facilities and Ship Handling in Harbors PART 2.)

It is also important to frequently check the vessel's actual position, always being aware of the vessel's current position and the leeward pressure exerted on the vessel, and to maneuver the vessel to avoid dangerous conditions. In particular, when navigating near coasts, steps need to be taken in advance to prevent the vessel from being put in danger, such as using sea charts to choose danger avoidance routes and "No Go Areas", based on water depths and the positions of reefs, and to carefully formulate navigation plans.

Insurance Compensation

Cost of recovering and cleaning spilled oil	US\$	5,577,000
Settlement of fishing facility damage	US\$	23,000
Cost of wreck removal	US\$	21,877,000
Crew repatriation expenses, etc.	US\$	170,000
Other	US\$	58,000
Lawyer, correspondence, and surveyor expenses	US\$	1,365,000
Total	Approx.US\$	29,070,000

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4-5. 港湾設備・漁業施設損傷

1

事故概要(添付図参照)

本船(ウッドチップキャリアー / 38,844G/T)は揚荷役のためにインドネシアの某港に入港予定でした。 錨地で水先人が乗船し、港外で各 2.000HP のタグを右船首・尾に取り、

幅 375m の水路を D. Slow Ahead (速力約4ノット) にて航進していましたが、同水路左舷側の岸壁に2 隻の他船が着岸しており、有効水路幅は約350m 以下でした。この時、バージが本船左舷側に向けて出航体制にあったので、水先人は VHF でバージを呼出し、本船が予定回頭水域(直径約420mの回頭水域:本船全長の約2倍)における回頭作業が終了するまで待機するように要請しました。しかし、バージからの返答がなくバージはそのまま続航しました。やむなく、水路出口付近でタグによる右回頭を開始したところ、行脚の制御(速力を落とさないまま回頭操船を開始)に失敗し、右舷側のバースに船首が接触し、フェンダーとそれを支えている支柱に損傷を与えました。

事故発生時は、北寄りの風、風速 $3 \sim 5$ m/sec で、潮流は殆どなかったので外力による操船に対する影響は殆どなかったと判断出来ます。



事故原因

=水先人の操船ミス=

- 出航バージに気を取られ、当初の回頭操船計画を変更して水路内で回頭開始。
- ・ 本船を停止させてから回頭作業を開始すべき。

一般的に本船停止状態においても、タグを使用した場合の必要とされる回頭水域(Turning Basin)の 直径は本船全長の2倍(今回の場合だと400m)が必要です。出航バージを十分に躱してから当初の操 船計画通りのTurning Basin(直径420m)で行脚を止めて回頭すべきであったと考えられます。

・行脚制御の失敗。

実際の本船 Displacement は不明ですが、仮に 37,500MT(Draft 8m から推定)とした場合、タグラインの俯角が 20 度として 2200HP(22tons)で真後ろに引っ張ったとしても本船停止まで初速 4 ノットだと 420m を要することになります。

4 ノットの本船速力があるとタグの推力は見かけ上 6~7 割減少し、本船に引きずられるような姿勢となり、タグによる本船姿勢制御(回頭補助)は期待出来ません。

・使用タグの馬力が小さすぎた(追加タグを要請したが、間に合わなかった)。

一般的なガイドラインによれば、本船クラスの大きさですと、3000HPのタグが2隻必要です。また、Displacementを基にした所要タグ馬力は以下略算式で求められます。このことからも使用していた2200HPのタグ2隻では必要とされる推力は得られないと判断出来ます。

全所用馬力= 7.4 × (DWT) 0.6

上記計算式で Displacement を 37,500MT とすれば、必要総推力は 4,108HP となります。

4-5. Damage to Harbor Facilities and Fishing Facilities



Incident Overview (see attached figure)

The vessel (woodchip carrier / 38,844G/T) planned to dock at a port in Indonesia to discharge cargo. A pilot boarded when the vessel was anchored and navigated outside the port through a 375m wide channel at D. Slow Ahead (approx. 4 knots) with a 2,000HP tugboat at the vessel's starboard bow, and another at its starboard stern. However, there were two other vessels berthed on the port side pier of the channel, so the effective channel width was approximately 350m or less. A barge was preparing to leave port, facing the port side of the vessel, so the pilot hailed the barge via VHF and requested that it stand by until the vessel had completed its turn round work in the area it planned to turn in (a roughly 420m diameter turn area, approximately twice the length of the vessel). However, there was no response from the barge, which continued on its course to leave the port. The pilot was therefore forced to start its starboard turn, driven by the tugboats, near the exit of the channel, but the vessel lost control when starting rotational maneuvers without slowing, and the bow struck the starboard berth, damaging the fender and its support.

When the accident occurred there was a 3 to 5m/sec northerly wind and almost no current, so external force was deemed to have almost no impact on vessel handling.



Cause of Incident

= Pilot handling error =

- The pilot was so concerned with the departing barge that he changed the initial turning maneuver plan and began turning within the channel.
- The pilot should have stopped the vessel before turning.

Generally speaking, even when a vessel is stopped, the diameter of the turning basin, the area needed for tugboats to turn the vessel, must be twice the length of the vessel (in this case, 400m). The vessel should have avoided the departing barge and then stopped and performed its turn within the 420m turning basin, according to its original maneuvering plan.

Control failure.

The actual vessel displacement is unknown, but assuming a displacement of 37,500MT (based on its 8m of draft), if the tug line angle of action were 20 degrees, and it pulled straight back with 2200HP (22tons) of force, given the initial vessel speed of 4 knots, it would take 420m to bring the vessel to a complete stop.

The thrust of the tugboat, when pulling on a vessel moving at 4 knots, would have an apparent decrease of 60% to 70%, and would be dragged by the vessel, so the tugboat could not be depended on to control the attitude of the vessel (supplement its rotation).

 The tugboats which were being used did not have enough horsepower (additional tugboats were requested, but did not arrive in time).

General guidelines state that vessels in the class of the vessel in question would require two 3000HP tugboats. The amount of tugboat power required can be calculated using the following formula, based on displacement. This also makes it clear that the two 2200HP tugboats used provided insufficient power.

Total required horsepower = $7.4 \times (DWT)^{0.6}$

If the displacement were 37,500MT, then according to the above formula the total power required would be 4,108HP.



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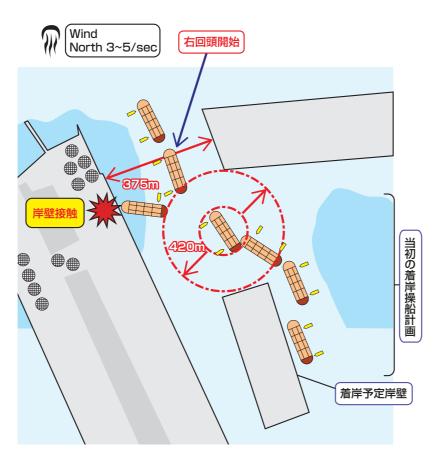
=本船船長のミス=

- ・ 水先人と着岸操船方法について、事前に十分な打ち合わせをしていませんでした。
- ・ 計画と異なる地点で回頭作業を開始した際に、船長は行脚が早いと感じたのに水先人にアドバイス を行いませんでした。

上記のように、本船船長は水先人との BRM が出来ていませんでした。

3 再発防止対策

- 錨地で抜錨前に水先人が乗船するような場合、着岸操船計画について十分打ち合わせる時間は取れるので、BRMの重要性を認識して念入りに打合わせることが重要です。特に、タグの所要馬力確認しっかりと確認することが必要です。
- ・ 操船を水先人に任せ切りにせず、 入港前に回頭に必要とされる水域の広さや行脚制御について、 過去の経験に基づく勘に頼らず、 数値計算を予め行う等、入港準 備計画を念入りに行うことが重要 です。特に、狭い水路内で回頭 水域が小さい場合などは、本船 を一度停止させてから回頭作業 を行うことが重要です。(詳細は ロスプリガイド31/32号:港湾設 備損傷防止と港内操船をご参照)



4 保険でん補額

フェンダー・港湾設備現状復旧工事費用	US\$	330,000
コレポン・サーベイヤー費用	US\$	28,000
総額	約 US\$	358,000



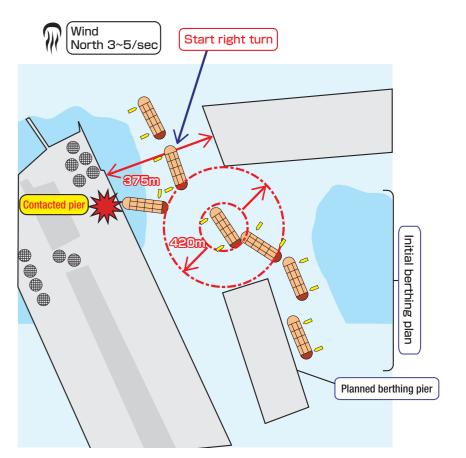
= Vessel captain error =

- The captain did not sufficiently discuss the berth handling approach with the pilot.
- The captain realized that the vessel was moving too quickly when the turn maneuver started at a point which differed from the turn plan, but did not provide advice to the pilot.

Based on the above, there was insufficient BRM between the vessel captain and the pilot.

3 Reoccurrence Prevention Measures

- When a pilot boards where a vessel is anchored before anchor up, it is possible to take time to discuss berthing maneuver plans in depth, so it is important to recognize the importance of BRM and engage in in-depth discussions. It is especially important to closely confirm how much tugboat horsepower will be required.
- It is important not to leave handling entirely to the pilot, but create detailed berthing preparation plans, including calculating how much space and what speeds will be required before entering the port, instead of relying purely on past experience and gut instinct. In particular, it is important to stop the vessel entirely before beginning turning work when turning in confined areas such as narrow channels. (For details see Loss Prevention Bulletins Vol. 31/32: Preventing Damage to Harbor Facilities and Ship Handling in Harbors.)



Insurance Compensation

Total			
Takal	Approx. US\$	358.000	
Correspondence / surveyor expenses	US\$	28,000	
Repair cost of Fender and harbor facility	US\$	330,000	





5

おわりに

本稿では当組合で過去7年間に取り扱った大型事故の傾向をまとめてみました。組合員の皆様が実際に抱えられている問題や実際に起こしてしまった事故と比較していかがでしたでしょうか。

最後に当組合の事故原因と対策を再度まとめると下図のようになります。

大型事故の削減が重要! 事故のほとんどが人的要因!!



船員の教育・管理 & 本船のメンテナンスが重要 !!!

乗組員教育や本船メンテナンスには費用・時間・手間がかかりますが、このことを常に念頭に置いていただき、加入船舶の安全航行の一助にして頂ければと思います。

Conclusion

This bulletin summarized the trends of large claims over the past seven years. Try comparing these trends to the problems and accidents you yourselves have encountered.

The chart below shows a summary of the causes of large claims and countermeasures

It Is Important to Reduce the Number of Large Claims!
Most Accidents Are Caused by Human Error!



Crew Training / Management and Vessel Maintenance Are Important!

Crew training and vessel maintenance cost money, take time, and are troublesome, but constantly employing this approach can help ensure the safe operation of entered vessels.

日本船主責任相互保険組合 ロスプリベンション推進部 アシスタントマネージャー 遠藤 岳洋

Takehiro Endo Assistant Manager

(監修)

(Supervising Editor) Capt. Takuzo Okada

ロスプリベンション推進部長

Master Mariner General Manager

船長 岡田卓三

Loss Prevention and Ship Inspection Dept.

The Japan Ship Owners' Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association



JAPAN P&I CLUB 日本船主責任相互保険組合

ホームページ http://www.piclub.or.jp

●東京本部 〒 103-0013 東京都中央区日本橋人形町 2 丁目 15 番 14 号 ········· Tel: 03-3662-7229 Fax: 03-3662-7107 Principal Office (Tokyo) 2-15-14, Nihonbashi-Ningyocho Chuoh-ku, Tokyo 103-0013, Japan

Kobe Branch

●神戸支部 〒 650-0024 兵庫県神戸市中央区海岸通 5 番地 商船三井ビル 6 階…… Tel:078-321-6886 Fax:078-332-6519 6th Floor Shosen-Mitsui Bldg. 5, Kaigandori Chuoh-ku, Kobe, Hyogo 650-0024, Japan

Fukuoka Branch

●福岡支部 〒 812-0027 福岡県福岡市博多区下川端町1番1号 明治通りビジネスセンター6階 ··· Tel: 092-272-1215 Fax: 092-281-3317 6th Floor Meiji-Dori Business Center 1-1, Shimokawabata-machi, Hakata-ku, Fukuoka 812-0027, Japan

Imabari Branch

●今治支部 〒 794-0028 愛媛県今治市北宝来町 2 丁目 2 番地 1 ················ Tel: 0898-33-1117 Fax: 0898-33-1251 2-2-1, Kitahorai-cho, Imabari, Ehime 794-0028, Japan

●シンガポール支部 Singapore Branch 80 Robinson Road #14-01B SINGAPORE 068898······ Tel: 65-6224-6451 Fax: 65-6224-1476

● JPI 英国サービス株式会社 38 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BS U.K. ········ Tel∶44-20-7929-3633 Fax∶44-20-7929-7557 Japan P&I Club (UK) Services Ltd