



The Rule is followed by an explanation

#### Rule 10 Traffic Separation Schemes

(a) This Rule applies to traffic separation schemes adopted by the Organization and does not relieve any vessel of her obligation under any other Rule.

(b) A vessel using a traffic separation scheme shall:

- (i) proceed in the appropriate traffic lane in the general direction of traffic flow for that lane;
- (ii) so far as practicable keep clear of a traffic separation line or separation zone;
- (iii) normally join or leave a traffic lane at the termination of the lane, but when joining or

leaving from either side shall do so at as small an angle to the general direction of traffic flow as practicable.

(c) A vessel shall, so far as practicable, avoid crossing traffic lanes but if obliged to do so shall cross on a heading as nearly as practicable at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow.

(d) (i) A vessel shall not use an inshore traffic zone when she can safely use the appropriate traffic lane within the adjacent traffic separation scheme. However, vessels of less than 20 metres in length, sailing vessels and vessels engaged in fishing may use the inshore traffic zone.

(ii) Notwithstanding sub-paragraph (d) (i), a vessel may use an inshore traffic zone when en route to or from a port, offshore installation or structure, pilot station or any other place situated within the inshore traffic zone, or to avoid immediate danger.

(e) A vessel other than a crossing vessel or a vessel joining or leaving a lane shall not normally enter a separation zone or cross a separation line except:

- (i) in cases of emergency to avoid immediate danger;
- (ii) to engage in fishing within a separation zone.

(f) A vessel navigating in areas near the terminations of traffic separation schemes shall do so with particular caution.

(g) A vessel shall so far as practicable avoid anchoring in a traffic separation scheme or in areas near its terminations. Contd.....

(h) A vessel not using a traffic separation scheme shall avoid it by as wide a margin as is





practicable.

(i) A vessel engaged in fishing shall not impede the passage of any vessel following a traffic lane.

(j) A vessel of less than 20 metres in length or a sailing vessel shall not impede the safe passage of a power-driven vessel following a traffic lane.

(k) A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre when engaged in an operation for the maintenance of safety of navigation in a traffic separation scheme is exempted from complying with this Rule to the extent necessary to carry out the operation.

(l) A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre when engaged in an operation for the laying, servicing or picking up of a submarine cable, within a traffic separation scheme, is exempted from complying with this Rule to the extent necessary to carry out the operation.

#### **Rule 10 Traffic Separation Schemes Explained**

The rule for Traffic Separation Schemes **does not relieve** any vessel of her obligation under any other rules.

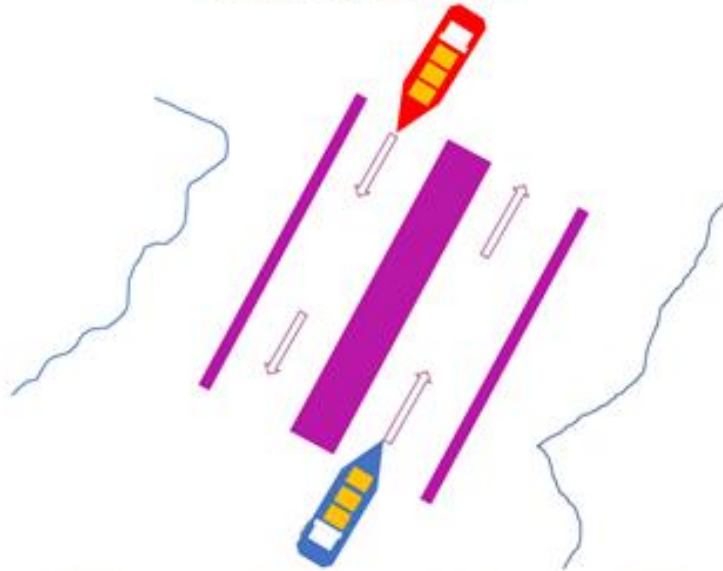
In other words

**NORMAL COLLISION REGULATIONS APPLY**

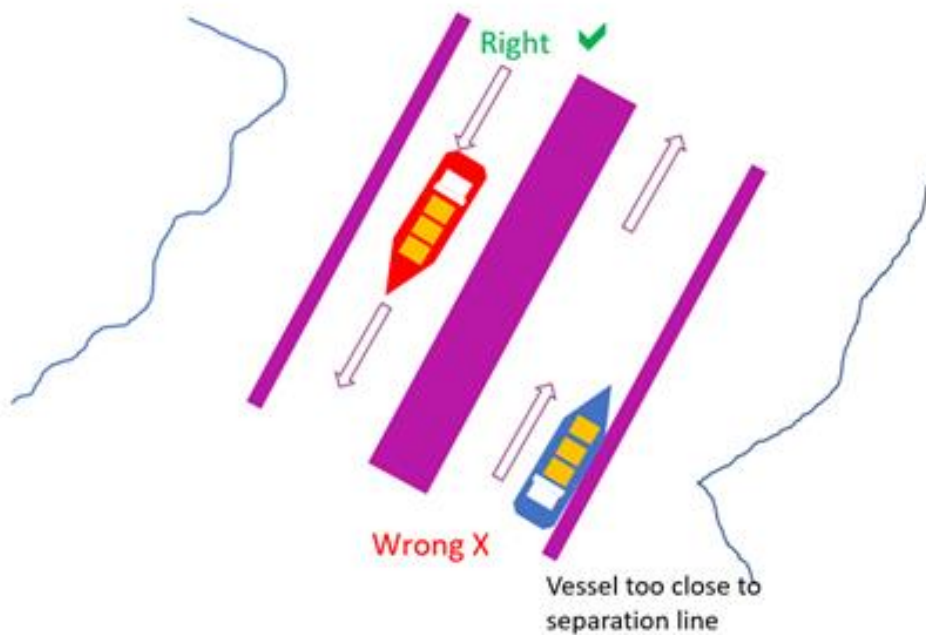
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Vessels proceed in the appropriate traffic lane in the general direction of traffic flow for that lane

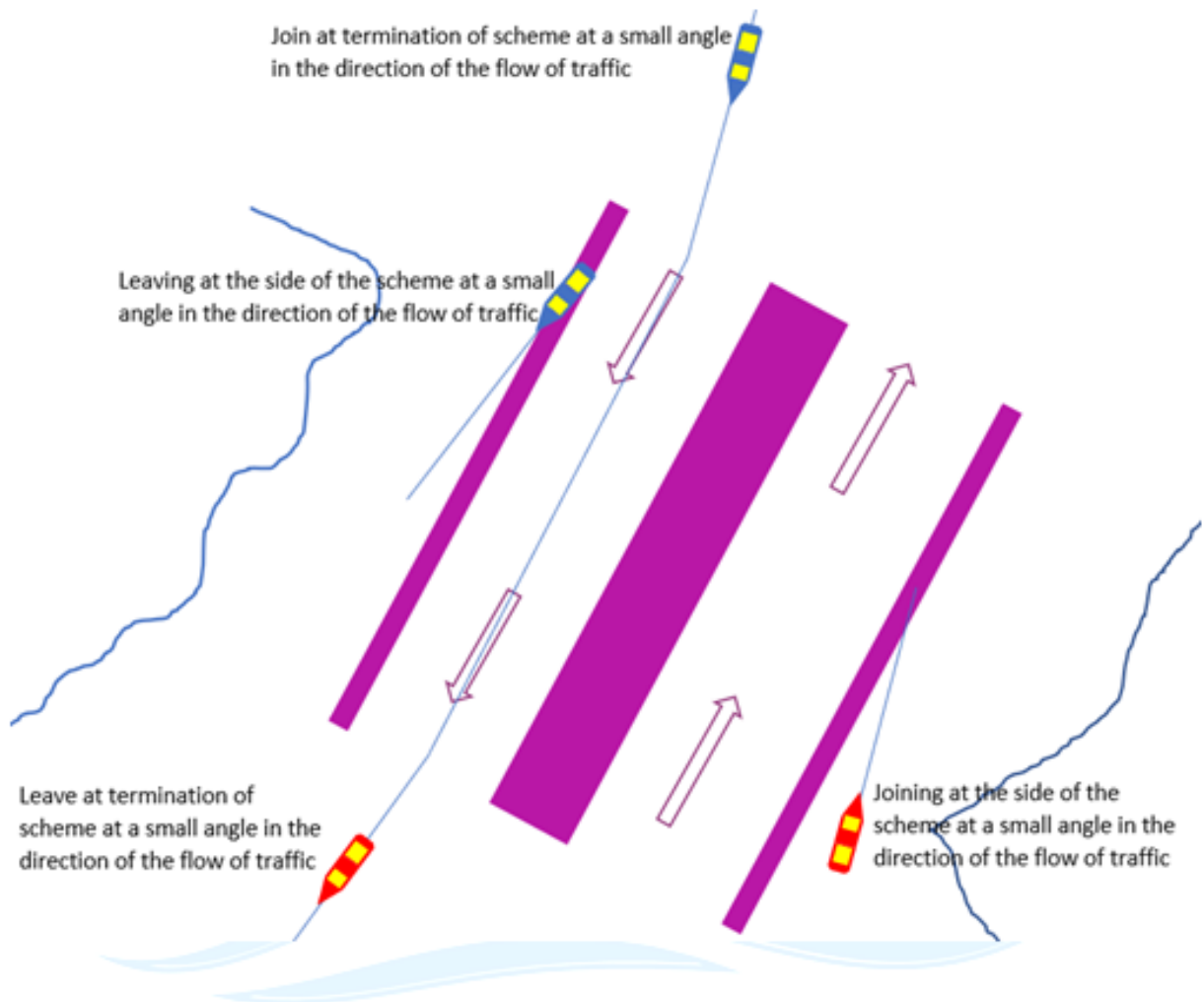


So far as practicable keep clear of a traffic separation line or separation zone.



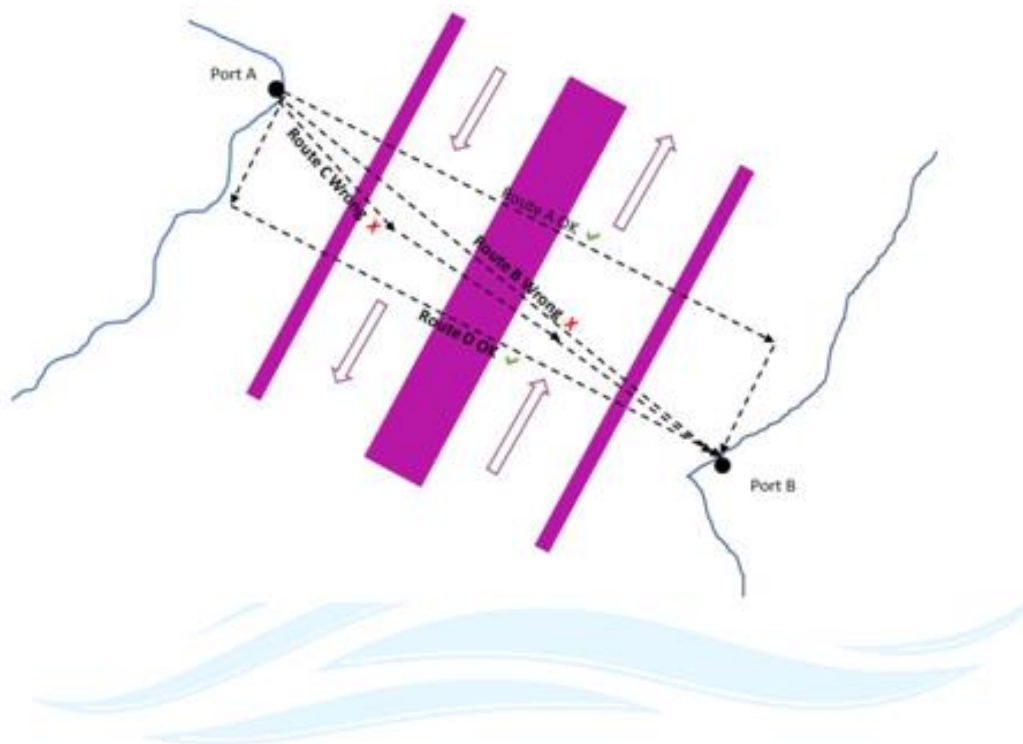


Normally join or leave a traffic lane at the start and termination of the lane, but when joining or leaving from either side shall do so at as small an angle to the general direction of traffic flow as practicable.

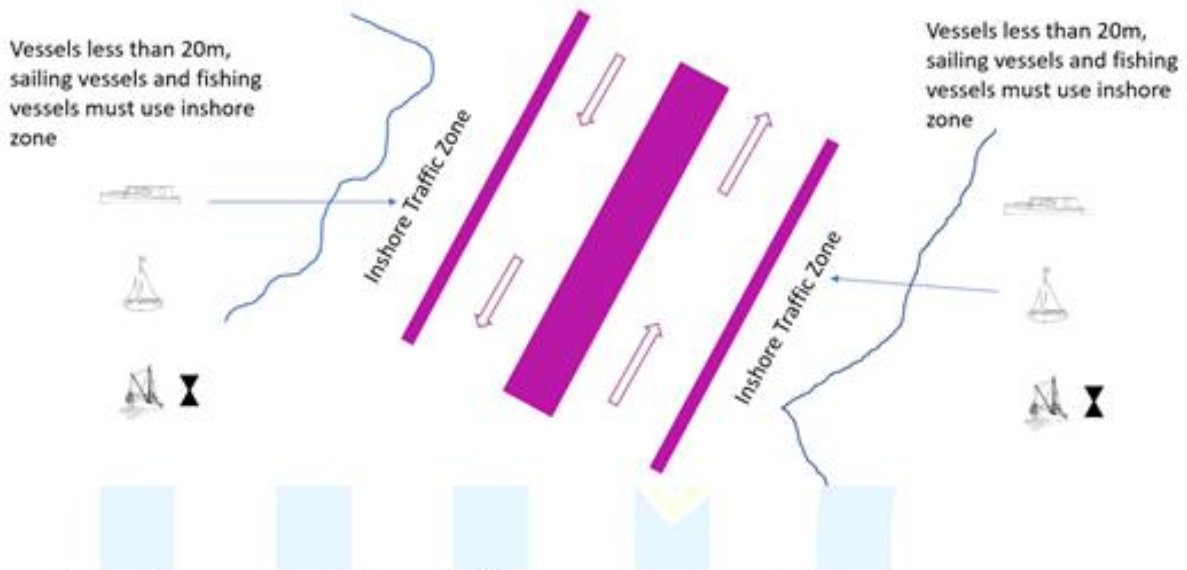


A vessel shall, so far as practicable, avoid crossing traffic lanes but if obliged to do so shall cross on a heading as nearly as practicable at right angles to the general direction of traffic flow.

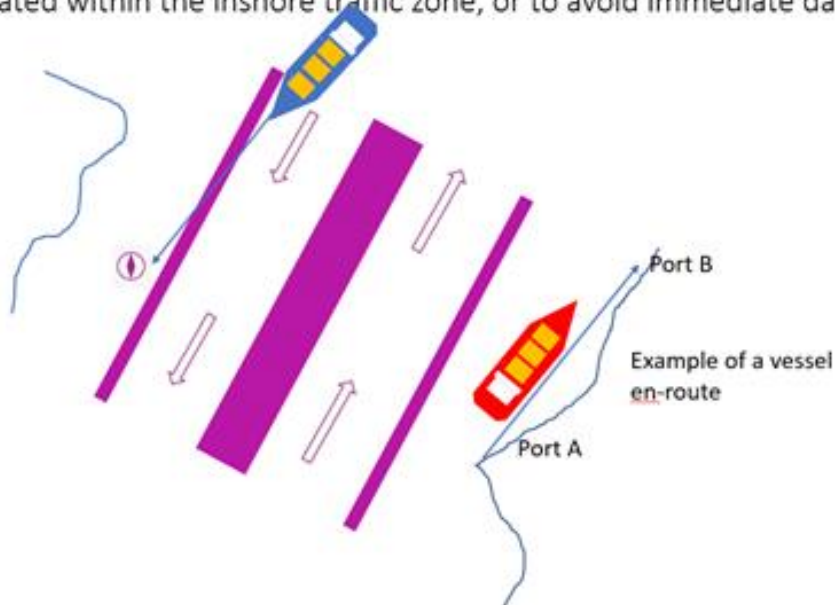
How To Cross A Traffic Separation Scheme



Inshore traffic zones shall not normally be used by through traffic which can safely use the appropriate traffic lane within the adjacent traffic separation scheme. However, vessels of less than 20m in length, sailing vessels and vessels engaged in fishing may under all circumstances use inshore traffic zones.



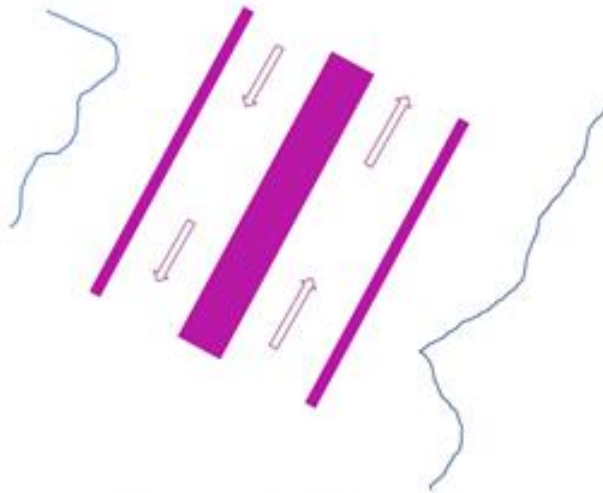
A vessel may use an inshore traffic zone when *en route* to or from a port, offshore installation or structure, pilot station or any other place situated within the inshore traffic zone, or to avoid immediate danger



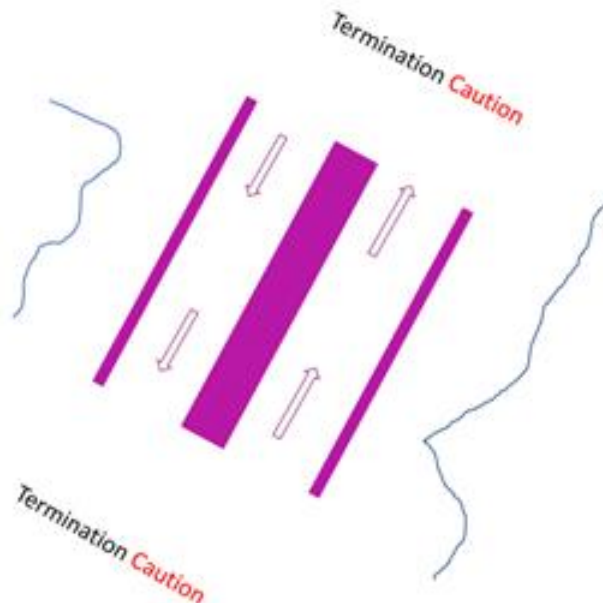


A vessel other than a crossing vessel or a vessel joining or leaving a lane shall not normally enter a separation zone or cross a separation line except:

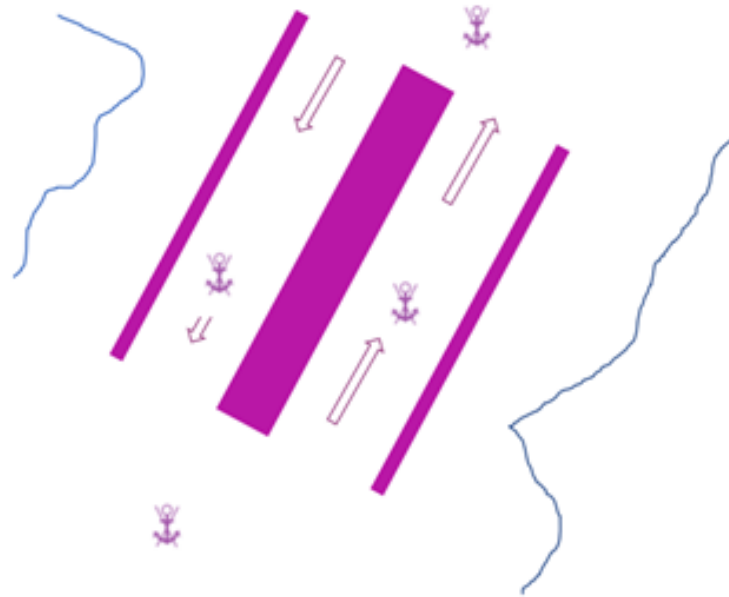
- (i) in cases of emergency to avoid immediate danger.
- (ii) to engage in fishing within the separation zone.



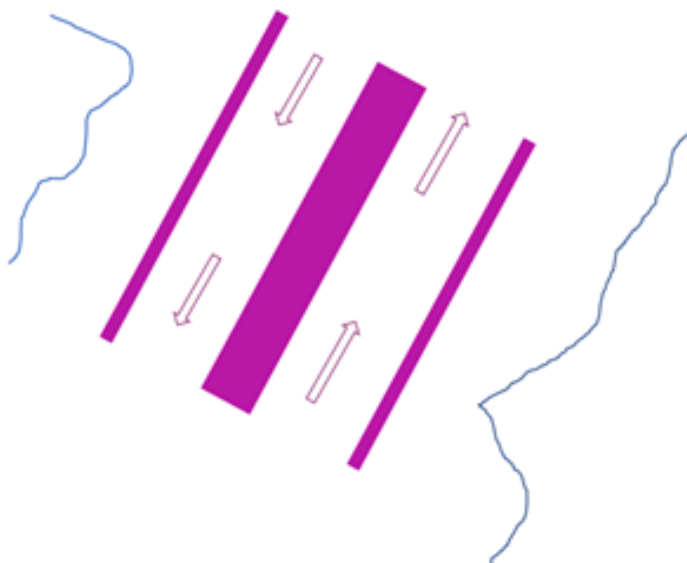
A vessel navigating in areas near the terminations of traffic separation schemes shall do so with particular caution



A vessel shall as far as practicable avoid anchoring in a traffic separation scheme or in areas near its terminations



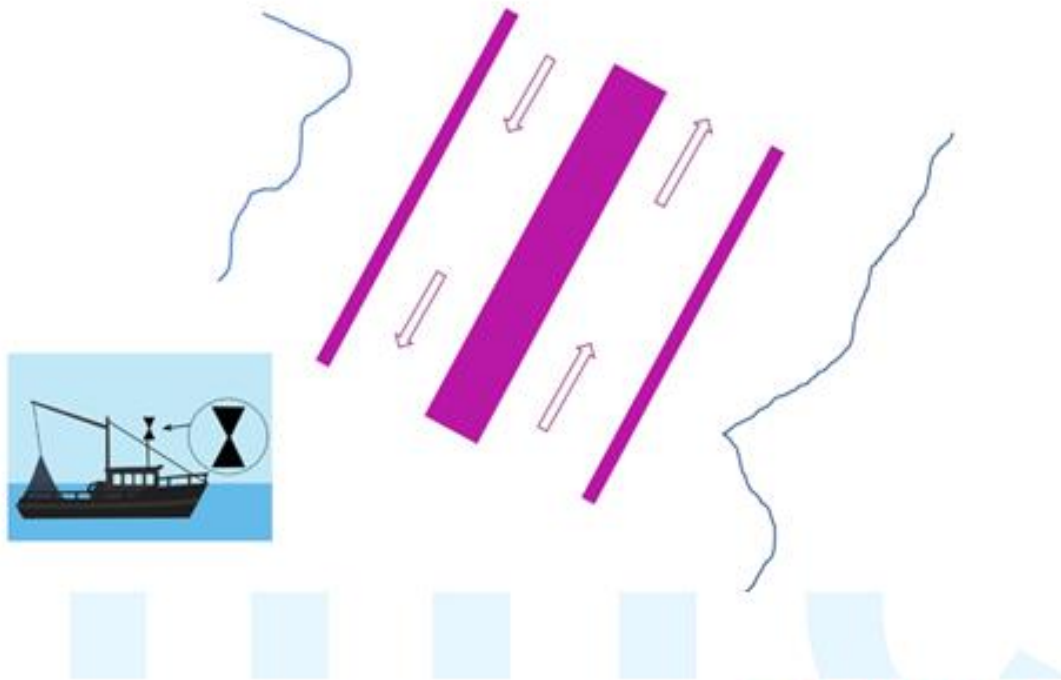
A vessel not using a traffic separation scheme shall avoid it by as wide a margin as practicable.



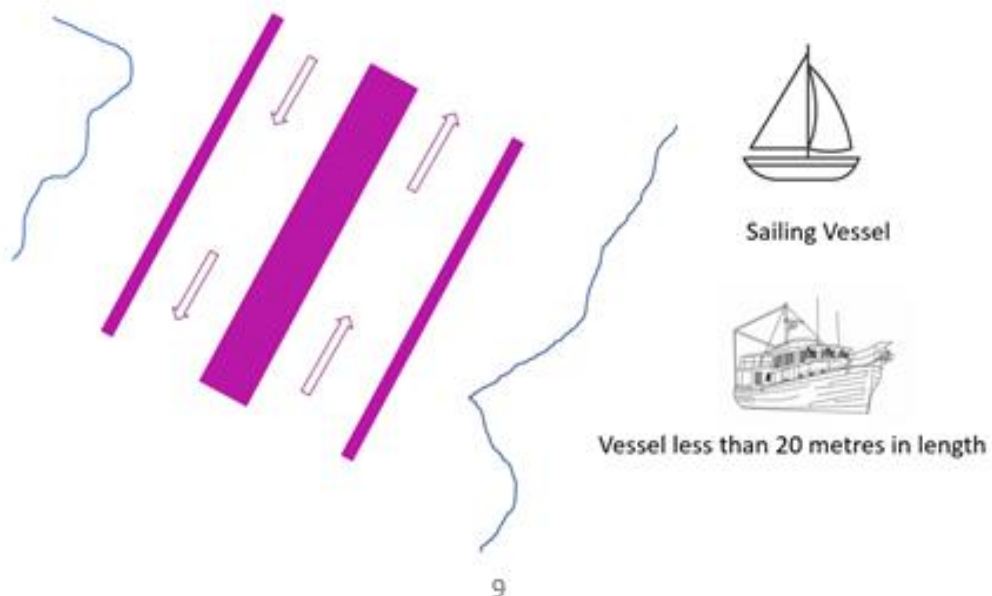




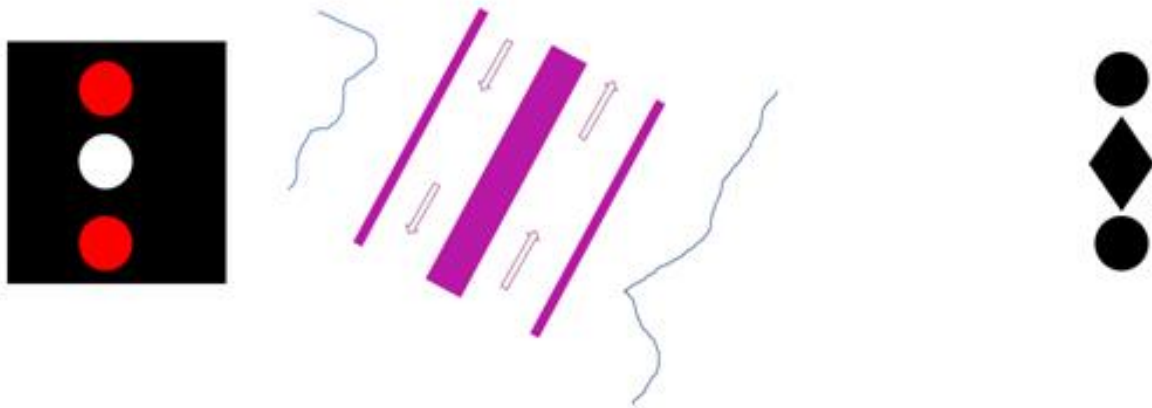
A vessel engaged in fishing shall **NOT** impede the passage of any vessel following a traffic lane.



A vessel of less than 20m in length or a sailing vessel shall not impede the safe passage of a power-driven vessel following a traffic lane.

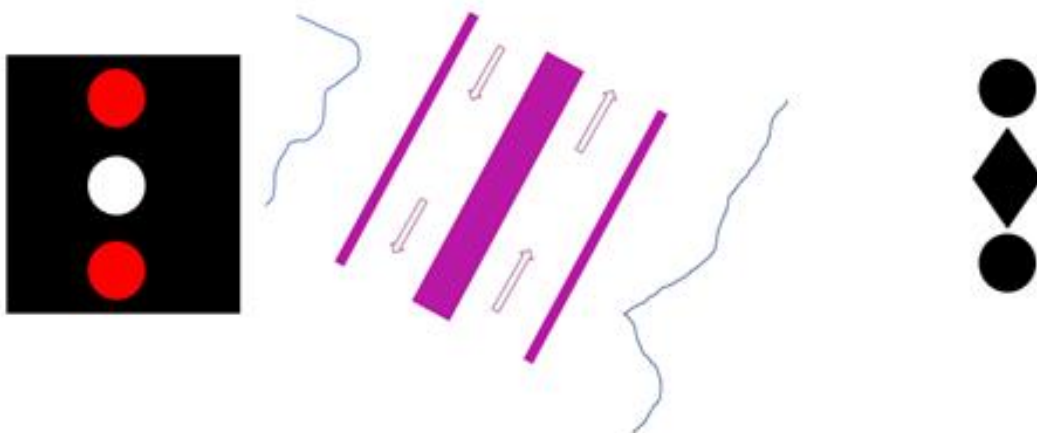


A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre when engaged in an operation for the maintenance of safety of navigation in a traffic separation scheme is exempted from complying with this rule to the extent necessary to carry out the operation.



e.g, picking up or laying navigational buoys

A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre when engaged in an operation for the laying, servicing or picking up of a submarine cable, within a traffic separation scheme, is exempted from complying with this Rule to the extent necessary to carry out the operation.





Remember Rule 10 states, "This Rule applies to traffic separation schemes adopted by the Organization and does not relieve any vessel of her obligation under any other Rule". **Normal rules apply.**

### **Not to Impede the Passage of the Other Vessel**

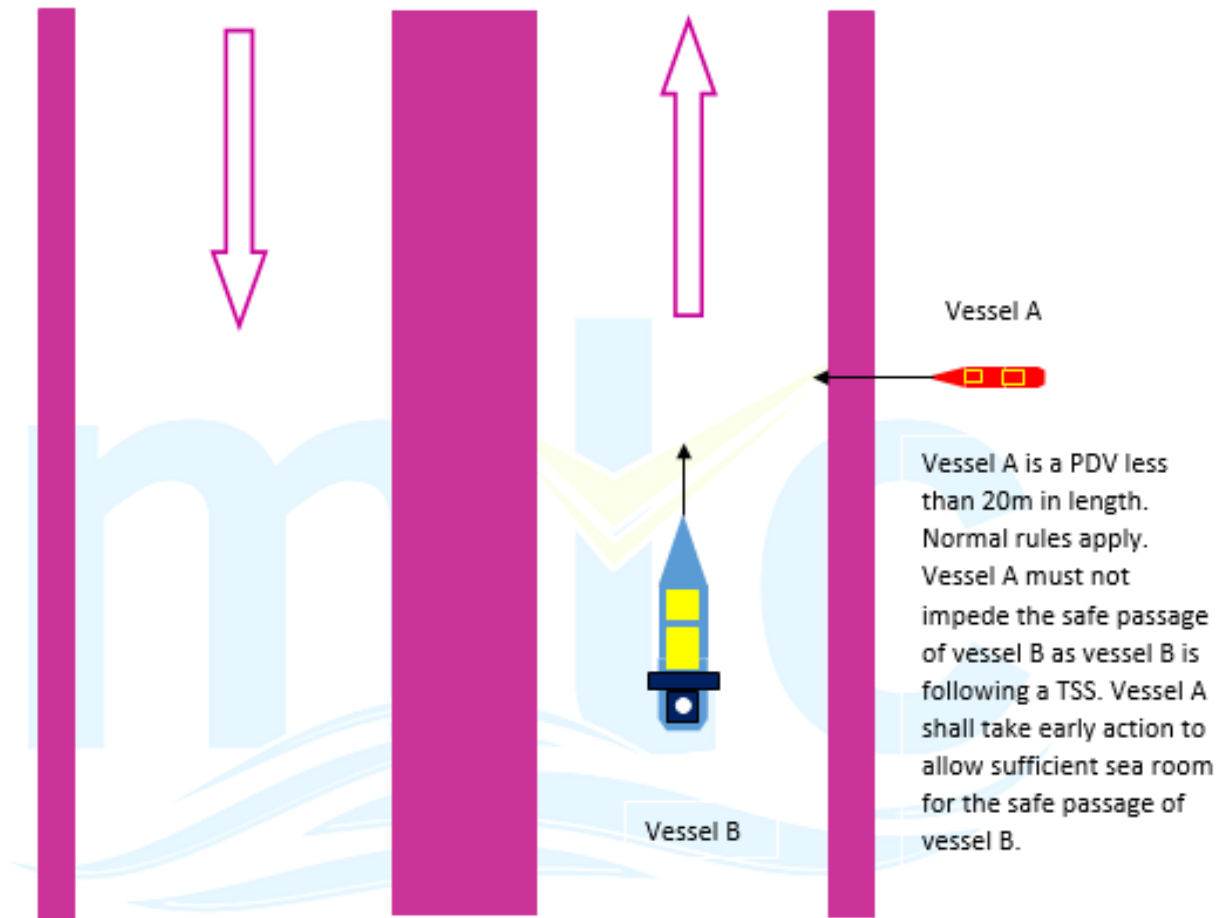
If one of two power-driven vessels, crossing so as to involve risk of collision, is required not to impede the passage of the other vessel, she must, in compliance with Rule 8(f), take early action to allow sufficient sea room for the safe passage of the other vessel although the other vessel may be required by Rule 15 to keep out of the way.

Although the other vessel may become the give-way vessel when risk of collision develops the vessel required not to impede is not relieved from the requirement to allow sufficient sea room for the safe passage of the other vessel. As it is not possible to establish the precise distance apart at which risk of collision begins to apply, a vessel taking early action not to impede should also have full regard to the action which may be taken by the other vessel. The other vessel is not relieved of her obligation to comply with the Steering and Sailing Rules when there is risk of collision.

See examples on the following pages.....



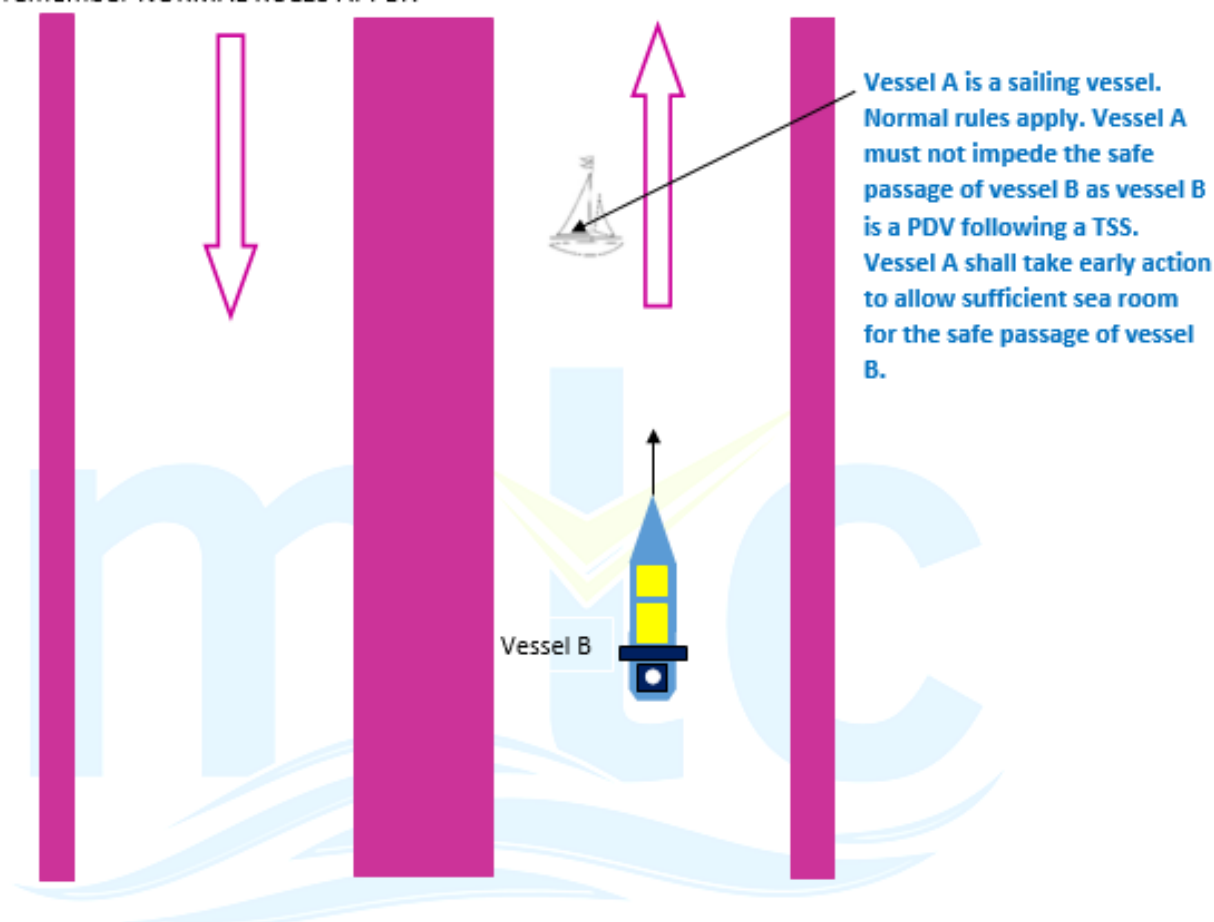
### Example 1



Vessel B is a PDV following the direction of the TSS. Vessel A must not impede the safe passage vessel B. If vessel A is not taking action to avoid impeding the safe passage of vessel B. Vessel B should sound at least five or more rapid blasts. If vessel A still does not take action, when risk of collision exists vessel B can take action as it is a crossing situation and/or sound one short blast and alter course to starboard or slow down.

## Example 2

Again remember **NORMAL RULES APPLY.**



Vessel B is a PDV following the direction of the TSS. Vessel A must not impede the safe passage vessel B. If vessel A is not taking action to avoid impeding the safe passage of vessel B. Vessel B should sound at least five or more rapid blasts. If vessel A still does not take action, when risk of collision exists vessel B can take action to avoid collision, reduce speed