

Consolidation of Guidances regarding Underwater Noise and External Airborne Noise from Ships, Etc.

■ Summary of Major Amendments

Related Rules/Guidance	Effective date
Guidance for Radiated Noise from Ships	– an application date for certification on or after 1 July 2024

■ Major Amendments

○ Reason for Amendments

1. Two guidances for underwater noise and airborne noise radiated from ships are being consolidated into a single set of Guidance for Radiated Noise from Ships.
2. In addition to class notations for Transit mode and Quiet mode in underwater noise, new class notations and related requirements for Research mode, Seismic Survey mode, and Thruster mode are being added.
3. The procedures for measuring underwater noise and post-processing based on the ISO 17208 series are being revised.

○ Amendments

1. Procedures for measuring and post-processing airborne noise are added to Chapter 4 of the Guidance for Underwater Radiated Noise.
2. The procedures for underwater noise measurement and post-processing have been revised based on the ISO 17208 series as follows:
 - The depth of underwater noise sources from ships has been changed from the sea surface to 0.7 times the draft.
 - The Lloyd mirror effect is now considered during distance correction.
 - The data window length has been adjusted.
 - The distance correction calculation method now incorporates actual propagation loss measurements
3. In addition to class notations for Transit mode and Quiet mode, procedures

for measuring underwater noise and permissible criteria for Research mode, Seismic Survey mode, and Thruster mode are being added.

○ **Impact Analysis**

- ✓ Indication of any impact on and/or contribution to safety, security or environmental protection
 - : A positive impact on the marine and port environment is expected, As noise reduction measures are implemented to meet the standards for underwater and airborne noise measurement
- ✓ Indication of any impact on net and gross scantlings
 - : The introduction of measures to reduce underwater and airborne noise, or the addition of new equipment, may require an increase in structural strength in specific areas.