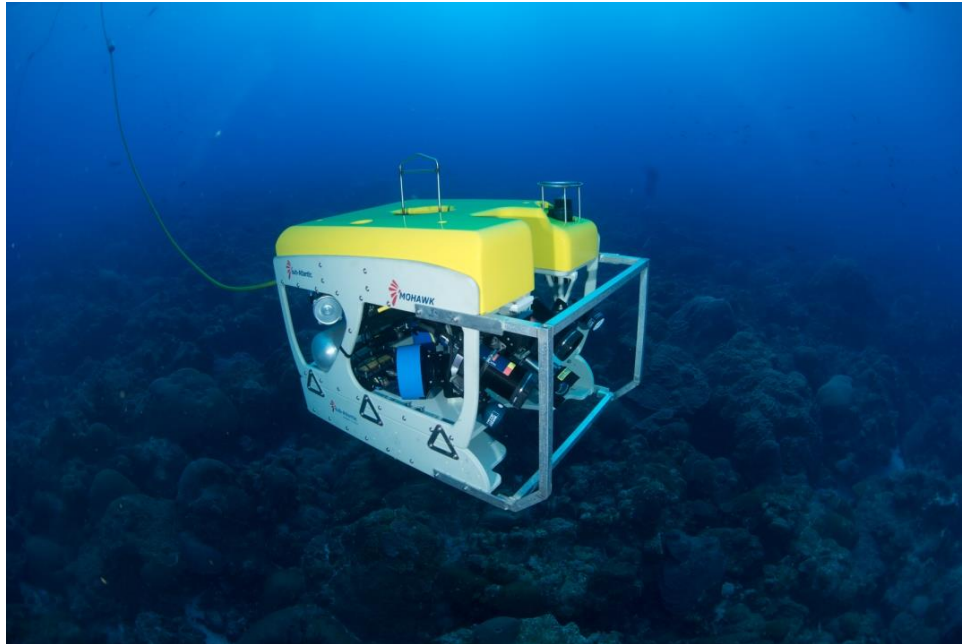


Remotely Operated Vehicle Operations and Procedures Manual

**NOAA Cooperative Institute for
Ocean Exploration, Research, and Technology**



**University of North Carolina at Wilmington
5600 Marvin Moss Lane
Wilmington, NC 28409
<http://www.uncw.edu/nurc/>**

**Lance Horn
Operations Director/Pilot
910-962-2443
hornl@uncw.edu**

**Jason White
Pilot/Technician
252-717-3099
whitejh@uncw.edu**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION		PAGE
1.0	GENERAL INFORMATION	4
1.1	Introduction	4
	1.1.1 Super Phantom S2	4
	1.1.2 Trackpoint 300	4
1.2	Scope	4
1.3	Exceptions	4
2.0	ROV DIVING STANDARDS	5
2.1	Depth	5
2.2	Bottom Type	5
2.3	Penetrations	5
2.4	Sea Conditions	5
	2.4.1 Seastate	5
	2.4.2 Currents	5
	2.4.3 Visibility	5
2.5	Personnel Requirements	5
	2.5.1 Manning Levels	5
	2.5.2 Responsibilities	6
	A. Operator	6
	B. Tender	6
	C. Bridge Personnel	6
	D. Scientific Observer	6
	2.5.3 Scientist Training and Qualifications	7
2.6	Equipment	7
	2.6.1 Remotely Operated Vehicle	7
	2.6.2 Integrated Navigation System	8
	2.6.3 Video Recording	8
	2.6.4 Scientist Supplied Equipment	9
	2.6.5 Equipment Shipment	9
2.7	Record Keeping Requirements	9
	2.7.1 Mission Dive Folder	9
	A. ROV Dive Logs	10
	B. Pre-mission Loadlist	10
	C. Pre- and Post-dive Checklist	10
	D. Trouble Report	10
	2.7.2 Video Tape Procedures	10
	2.7.3 Maintenance	10
3.0	OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES	11
3.1	General Policy	11
3.2	Communications	11
3.3	Deployment and Recovery	11
3.4	Pre- and Post-dive Procedures	11

3.4.1	Pre-dive Procedures	11
3.4.2	Post-dive Procedures	12
3.5	Emergency Operations	12
3.5.1	General Policy	12
3.5.2	Primary Contacts	12
3.5.3	Entanglement	13
3.5.4	Tether in Vessel's Wheel	13
3.5.5	Tether Severed Completely	13
3.6	Hours of Operation	14
3.7	Operating Modes	14
3.7.1	Vessel at Anchor	14
3.7.2	Live-Boat Operations	15
3.7.3	Night Operations	15
3.8	Maintenance	16
3.8.1	Routine	16
3.8.2	Emergency	16

APPENDICES

1.	ROV Dive Log	17-18
2.	ROV Super Phantom Load Lists	19-20
3.	Pre-dive Checklist	25
4.	Post-dive Checklist	27
5.	Trouble Report Form	28
6.	ROV Piece Weight List	29
7.	Mission Coordinator's Daily Log	30
8.	ROV Dive Summary Log	32
9.	Tether Management	33

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This remotely operated vehicle operations manual is designed to provide guidelines for the use of UNCW's Mohawk, Super Phantom S2, and Phantom 300 remotely operated vehicles (ROV). Following these guidelines will ensure the safe performance of ROV research operations for the equipment and personnel involved. It is the responsibility of all participating personnel to comply with the policies and safe operating practices set forth in this manual.

1.1.1 Mohawk – The Mohawk is a sophisticated state of the art fiber optics ROV. The ROV is equipped with a HD color video camera, 10 megapixel digital stills camera and strobe, LED lights, altimeter, 50 mW green lasers for scaling, navigation instruments, lights, and powered tilt platform. The current setup of the Mohawk allows it to be operated with just 2 staff members.

1.1.2 Super Phantom S2 - The Super Phantom S2 is a powerful and maneuverable ROV that can be deployed from a wide variety of support platforms. This light weight system can be deployed by two operators and is designed as an underwater platform which provides support services including color video, digital still camera and strobe, parallel lasers for scaling, navigation instruments, lights and a powered tilt platform. A wide array of specialty tools and sampling devices are available. (See Appendix 9)

1.1.3 Phantom 300 - The Phantom 300 ROV is a small, lightweight, highly portable system used for video documentation only from a variety of support platforms. It has extremely limited payload capabilities and no spare wires for power to external instrumentation. Skilled technicians can be provided, however, the controls for the Phantom 300 are very simple and user friendly making it easy to use by inexperienced researchers. The Phantom 300 has a Sony zoom color camera on a tilt platform and fixed lights. The cable is 350 feet long allowing access to depths of 300 feet seawater.

1.2 Scope

This manual is to be used for mission planning and implementation in conjunction with direct consultation with the UNCW office. Primary contacts regarding operations:

Lance W. Horn
Operations Director
5600 Marvin Moss Lane
Wilmington, N.C. 28409
Phone (910) 962-2443
Fax (910) 962-2410
Cell (910) 512-0193
hornl@uncw.edu

1.3 Exceptions

Deviation from these guidelines may be approved by the UNCW ROV Coordinator or designee upon ascertaining that such procedures are safe and essential to program operations. The circumstance leading to the situation, the deviation made, and the action taken shall be fully documented in the ROV mission diving folder.

2.0 ROV DIVING STANDARDS

2.1 Depth

The Mohawks tether is 360 meters long and therefore that vehicle's maximum depth is 330 meters. The Super Phantom S2 tether of 320 meters limits the maximum depth capability to approximately 290 meters. The Phantom 300 tether is 106 meters long so it can access depths up to 90 meters. Current, support vessel anchoring requirements and natural obstacles will decrease the depth range of the vehicle.

2.2 Bottom Type

Bottom type directly affects the operational capability of the ROV. A flat, sandy bottom poses no threat to the vehicle, while a shipwreck, rocky outcroppings, and/or coral protrusions can trap the vehicle, or more likely, the tether. For this reason, the UNCW staff operator retains the final decisions as to the vehicle's safety and continuation of operations.

2.3 Penetrations

Penetrations into large, natural enclosures will be considered only after a thorough external visual inspection. As a rule, penetrations into wrecks or areas that limit maneuverability shall not be performed. No penetrations will be permitted during live-boat operations.

2.4 Sea Conditions

2.4.1 Sea state - The ROV can operate in seas up to an 8-foot swell or 6-foot chop during day time operations and up to 3 feet during night time operations. Sea state is most critical during deployment and recovery when the ROV is in close proximity to the support vessel. When the ROV and support vessel collide in rough seas, the ROV will always be the loser. Any sea that endangers the tender, such as waves coming over the side causing poor footing or causing the launch vessel to become unstable, will preclude ROV operations. Any seas that hamper vessel maneuverability during live-boating will also preclude ROV operations.

2.4.2 Currents - Current greatly reduces ROV maneuverability and affects the tether, which may limit the depth that the ROV can reach. ROV operations can be conducted with a fair amount of certainty in 1-knot currents. Without special deployment techniques, which will be discussed later, the ROV can barely hold its position on the bottom in a 2-knot current.

2.4.3 Visibility - In general, the ROV can operate in visibility of 2' or greater. In areas where obstacles are expected, this distance shall be increased at the discretion of the ROV Coordinator.

2.5 Personnel Requirements

2.5.1 Manning Levels - Deployment and operation of the ROV requires a minimum of two individuals, an operator, and a tender. These positions are normally held by qualified, trained staff personnel, however, scientists and/or mission participants can fill the positions after adequate training. A member of the scientific team will be designated as scientific observer. A MINIMUM OF ONE STAFF ROV TECHNICIAN MUST BE PRESENT DURING ROV OPERATIONS.

2.5.2 Responsibilities

A. Operator - The ROV operator is responsible for:

1. The safety of the ROV and peripheral equipment.
2. Coordination of the ROV dive with P.I. and vessel personnel.
3. Coordination of overall vessel, tether, and vehicle speed & movement with Ship's Captain and ROV tender during all operations. This includes setting up communications between the bridge, deck (tender), and ROV operator.
4. Termination of ROV operations when conditions endanger the ROV or personnel.
5. Set up of the ROV and peripheral equipment, wiring, and power supply.
6. Continually monitor the orientation and amount of ROV tether deployed to prevent snagging or fouling.
7. Continually monitor the depth of the down-weight to prevent snagging or fouling.
8. Recovery and deployment of the vehicle and LinkQuest hydrophone.
9. Vehicle and peripheral equipment maintenance.
10. Updating & recording OSD Title Header on DVDs and video recordings.
11. Completion of mission dive log and all associated forms.

B. Tender - The ROV tender is responsible for:

1. Open oil compensators prior to requesting permission to launch.
2. Request permission and supervise deployment of hydrophone pole and ROV.
3. Proper management of ROV tether and down-weight.
4. Keeping the operator informed of length of tether deployed and location in relation to the vessel.
5. Coordination of vessel movements in relation to tether's proximity to vessel's propellers, hull, and the hydrophone pole.
6. Monitoring hydrophone pole movement & vibration during the dive.
7. Ensuring that the tether is safe from shipboard hazards such as snagging, fouling, cuts, abrasions, heat, etc and from buoys and fishing gear.
8. Securing hydrophone pole, ROV, and tether on deck after recovery of the ROV.

- C. Bridge Personnel - Bridge personnel are responsible for:
 - 1. Monitoring navigational equipment and mooring line to ensure stable vessel positioning.
 - 2. Maintaining vessel position so that in the event of loss of power the vessel would not drift over the ROV.
 - 3. Communication of status of vessel position, heading, and speed over ground to ROV operator and tender.
 - 4. Maintaining the vessel's position with the ROV during live-boat operations.

- D. Scientific Observer - The scientific observer is responsible for:
 - 1. Coordination of ROV tasks with the operator before operations commence.
 - 2. Voice narration of video recordings made during the dive.
 - 3. Completion of all reports required by UNCW and applicable portions of the ROV dive log designated by the operator.
 - 4. Helping the operator with the operation of peripheral equipment when necessary.
 - 5. Operation of video recording equipment and labeling of the video media.

2.5.3 Scientist Training and Qualifications

- A. Scientist may serve as ROV operator and/or tender after a thorough training session. During the training session, a staff ROV technician will cover the information contained in the appropriate manuals, the responsibilities of the operator and tender, and the controls on the console. After a successful training session and an in-water demonstration by an ROV technician, the controls can be turned over to the trainee.

- B. At least one staff ROV technician will always be present throughout operations to assist the trainee with maneuvering, tracking, and avoiding entanglement.

2.6 Equipment

All of the topside electronic equipment shall be kept and operated from an enclosed area safe from weather, salt spray, extreme temperature, and humidity changes. The equipment shall be securely mounted on a stable, permanent bench or table prior to the vessel getting underway.

2.6.1 Remotely Operated Vehicle

- A. The minimum equipment necessary for an ROV mission consists of the following:
 - 1. Remotely operated vehicle
 - 2. ROV control console or pilot station and power cords
 - 3. Cable/Tether
 - 4. Isolation transformer

5. VHF radio transceivers
6. Assorted weights and floats for vehicle trim and tether management
7. Spares kit
8. Tool kit
9. ROV Operations and Procedures Manual
10. ROV Technical Manuals Binder
11. Mission dive folder
12. Video Console
13. Integrated Navigation System

Note: Remote joy sticks and cable are optional

- B. A list of optional equipment including tools, sampling devices, and their use is contained in Appendix 9.

2.6.2 Integrated Navigation System (INS) - The ROV uses an integrated navigation system consisting of Hypack 2016 software on a Windows 7 64 bit 3.4 GHz computer, LinkQuest TrackLink 1500HA Acoustic Tracking System with an LinkQuest 1505b transponder, and Trimble SP461 dual antenna DGPS/Compass. This system provides real time tracking of the ROV and ship to the ROV operator and the support vessel's bridge for navigation. ROV personnel install a Trimble dual DGPS antenna and an TrackLink hydrophone on the vessel and survey their positions with respect to a reference point at the center of the vessel. DGPS antenna and hydrophone offsets, as well as ship dimensions, are entered into the Hypack 2016. The TrackLink interrogates the LinkQuest 1505b transponder on the ROV. Using the TrackLink hydrophone, TrackLink determines slant range, bearing, and depth. The real-time Hypack navigation screen accurately displays the ship (to scale) with proper position and heading, and the position and heading of the ROV. Ship and ROV positions are logged and processed for each dive and provided to the scientist in an Excel file. Geo-referenced .tif files obtained with multibeam or side scan sonar can be entered into Hypack as background files to display target sites and features of interest to aid in ROV and support vessel navigation. The LinkQuest acoustic tracking system can track up to 16 targets at one time.

- A. The TrackLink system is required during live-boating operations or when operating in low visibility or high risk areas where entanglement is possible.
- B. Its use is recommended for all dives except those performed shallower than 45 fsw.
- C. Acoustic beacons will only be deployed when their recovery is reasonably ensured. The operator will determine where and how the beacon should be deployed, and the risk involved.
- D. Should tracking of the ROV or beacon be required, the following equipment shall be used:

1. INS console with DGPS Trimble Receiver and computer
2. LinkQuest hydrophone with mounting bracket
3. Hydrophone cable
4. Hydrophone mounting pole and associated hardware
5. Transponders or pingers
6. Transponder power adapter/charger

2.6.3 Video Recording - ROV missions will require video documentation of in water operations. The video console contains all essential equipment necessary for documentation of the dive. The video console includes:

1. 2 Color monitors (19" Diagonal)
2. Toshiba DVD recorder (one hour record time)
3. 3 Digital recorders capable of recording in several formats
4. Microphone for voice annotation onto the recording media
5. Sufficient number of DVD's and hard drive space for daily operations
6. Additional assortment of video patch cords and adapters.

2.6.4 Scientist Supplied Equipment

- A. Plans to attach additional scientific instruments to the ROV must be submitted to the ROV coordinator a minimum of one week prior to shipment or transport of the ROV equipment from the UNCW facility at Wilmington, N.C.
- B. The ROV coordinator shall determine feasibility of attachment points and necessary electrical wiring.
- C. Attachment of scientific equipment is limited to the ROV crash frame, tilt unit, manipulator, or designated mounting structures.
- D. Any equipment that impedes movement of the thrust motors or tether management will not be considered. Any equipment that impedes the movement of the tilt platform will be considered **only** at the discretion of the ROV operator.

Note: See Appendix 8 for a schematic drawing of the ROV positioned in the crash frame.

2.6.5 Equipment Shipment

- A. Missions requiring shipment by an independent carrier must be carefully planned and organized. Completion of load lists (see Appendix 2) will ensure that every possible piece of equipment required to complete the mission is included.
- B. After loading the boxes, a list of container numbers, container sizes, and weights must be calculated. A copy of the list shall be placed in each box. One copy will be given to the carrier. The original shall go in the mission dive folder along with the U.S.

Customs Certificates of Registration (when shipped to a foreign country), Shippers Invoice, Bill of Laden, and all receipts.

Note: A list of container measurements and the weight of each piece of equipment can be found in the ROV Piece Weight List (Appendix 6).

2.7 Record Keeping and Documentation

2.7.1 Mission Dive Folder - A permanent record shall be kept of all ROV missions including cruise plans, communications, equipment load lists, dive log sheets, dive plans, operations schedules, and other pertinent information.

- A. ROV Dive Logs (Appendix 1) - A record of each ROV dive will be kept in the mission dive folder. All of the information spaces of the log must be filled in. Copies of the dive logs will be included with all other mission documentation on external hard drive.
- B. Pre-Mission Load list (Appendix 2) - Proposal requirements and the mission cruise plan will be checked prior to loading in order to ascertain which load lists will be pertinent for the successful completion of the mission. The required load lists will then be completed for each mission prior to departure from UNCW. This will ensure that all required items for the mission are accounted for and loaded.
- C. Pre- and Post-Dive Checklist (Appendix 3 and 4)
 - 1. The pre-dive checklist shall be completed to ensure vehicle readiness, safety, and correct electrical hook-up.
 - 2. The post dive checklist is performed after each dive as a standard maintenance function to extend vehicle longevity.
- D. Trouble Report (Appendix 5) - All ROV or Trackpoint failures and damage will be documented with the Trouble Report Form. The nature of the problem and all trouble shooting efforts shall be recorded for future reference.

2.7.2 Video Recording Procedures

- A. Generally, DVD and DVR recording begins when the ROV nears the bottom. Recording the transit through the water column is available upon request.
- B. The OSD provides a title page with information such as mission number, P.I. name, support vessel name, general location, ROV Dive number, mini-DV tape number, DVD disk number, and any other pertinent information that the scientist requires. This information is recorded as a header at the beginning of each DVD disk. The OSD also provides data overlay on the video including time, date, ROV heading ribbon, ROV numeric heading in degrees, ROV depth in feet, and ROV umbilical cable turns counter for the pilot.

- C. DVR files and original DVDs go to the PI/Chief Scientist. Copies are not maintained at UNCW; therefore, it is the responsibility of the PI/Chief Scientist to maintain the video media after the mission.

2.7.3 Maintenance

- A. All routine maintenance of the ROV system, Trackpoint II system, and accessories shall be recorded in the appropriate UNCW equipment maintenance folder.
- B. All emergency maintenance shall be recorded on Trouble Report Forms and kept in the mission diving folder. Upon return from the mission, the information on the Trouble Report Forms shall be incorporated into the maintenance file for the appropriate piece of equipment.

3.0 OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

3.1 General Policy

Every effort shall be made to complete the scientific task proposed by the Principal Investigator without placing the vehicle in jeopardy. In order to do this, all scientific requirements shall be thoroughly discussed and planned with the Principal Investigator to maximize efficiency and the successful completion of the mission objectives. Ultimate responsibility for vehicle and personnel safety rests with the ROV supervisor/operator. **Therefore, it is the supervisor/operator's responsibility and duty to refuse to commit the ROV if conditions are unsafe, unfavorable, or they would be violating the conditions of their training or the regulations in this manual.**

3.2 Communications

Communications between the operator and the tender shall be maintained at all times. Since live-boat operations greatly enhance the possibility of the tether being cut or entangled in the vessel's propeller(s), communications with the vessel's bridge shall be maintained at all times during live boat operations. The ROV operator and tender may jointly decide in directional information to be given to the vessel's bridge, but the information is to be conveyed by the ROV **tender only**. **Any movement of the vessel while at anchor must be communicated to and coordinated with the ROV operator and tender.**

3.3 Deployment and Recovery

A "permission to launch the ROV" must be received from the vessel's bridge prior to deployment of the ROV. The ROV shall be supported by the crash frame or the ROV lifting eye and **not** the tether during deployment and recovery. Be aware of any equipment, weights, or floatation attached to the crash frame that may snag on the side of the vessel during deployment and recovery. The tender shall ensure that sufficient tether is available for the ROV to reach the water during deployment. No fishing gear may be in the water during ROV operations.

3.4 Pre- and Post-Dive Procedures

3.4.1 Pre-Dive Procedures

- A. The equipment will be set up in accordance with the pre-dive checklist (Appendix 3). A quick test of all ROV functions will be performed prior to each dive.
- B. Pre-Dive Briefing - A pre-dive briefing shall be conducted each day before the vehicle enters the water. The supervisor/operator, tender, scientists involved, and any vessel crew involved in maneuvering the vessel shall be in attendance. Topics shall include objective(s) of the dive, specific task assignments, dive profile information, vessel movements, tether management, anticipated conditions and hazards, and safety precautions.

3.4.2 Post-Dive Procedures - The post-dive checklist shall be completed upon completion of each dive.

3.5 Emergency Operations

3.5.1 General Policy

- A. In the event of an equipment failure during dive operations, the ROV operator shall assess the situation and decide if dive operations should be terminated.
- B. Any problems with the vehicle or tether will automatically necessitate the termination of the ROV dive until the problem can be isolated and resolved. This will preclude further damage to the vehicle, ensure operator safety, and enhance the continuation of ROV operations. After a failure has been isolated and determined to be non-detrimental to other components in the system, ROV dive operations may be resumed.
- C. Failure of peripheral equipment, (i.e., Trackpoint, video system, manipulator, etc.) will not necessarily preclude operations unless the dive is specifically based on that equipment.

3.5.2 Primary Contacts

- A. Super Phantom
Deep Ocean Engineering, Inc.
1431 Doolittle Drive
San Leandro, CA 94577
(510) 562-9300
(510) 430-8249 (Fax)
Darrell Martin (dmartin@deepocean.com)
Joe Andrade (jandrade@deepocean.com) – electronics

B. Mohawk
Sub-Atlantic-FORUM Energy Technologies
10344 Sam Houston Park Drive Suite 300
Houston, Tx 77064
561-402-0568 (US 24 hour number)
Michael Anastasio: 281-979-0078 or Michael.Anastasio@f-e-t.com
sub-atlantic.service@f-e-t.com (24 hour support UK)

B. TrackLink
LinkQuest, Inc.
6749 Top Gun St. #100
San Diego, CA 92121
(858) 623-9900
Dr. Ning Xiao <nxiao@link-quest.com>

3.5.3 Entanglement - Should the vehicle become hopelessly trapped, UNCW shall be notified at first opportunity. If the vessel must leave the area, the following steps shall be taken:

1. **Do not try to recover vehicle by putting excessive tension on tether!**
2. Obtain best navigational fix available from the bridge, and enable "Last Position" on Trackpoint II system if possible.
3. Secure all power to console and vehicle.
4. Disconnect tether from junction box.
5. Seal tether end with several plastic bags to prevent water from entering tether.
6. Secure a fresh transponder on the tether, about 100' from the surface end if possible.
7. Secure surface end of tether to largest buoy available.
8. Let out all tether and buoy gradually, do not toss all overboard at once.
9. Mark site with additional buoy and mooring.
10. Take navigational fixes on both buoys.
11. Return to port.

3.5.4 Tether in Vessel's Propeller(s)

1. Secure vessel's propeller(s) as soon as possible.
2. If vehicle is still operable, drive to surface and recover.
3. Secure power to ROV.
4. If not operable, try to locate tether or buoy between propeller(s) and vehicle and recover vehicle manually.
5. If dive equipment is available or the propeller(s) can be reached by breath holding, an attempt should be made to pass a line around the vehicle end of the tether and recover the vehicle manually. **Note:** Every effort to recover the vehicle shall be exhausted. **Vehicle recovery is first priority.**
6. If available, divers should attempt to clear tether out of vessel's propeller(s).

7. If divers cannot clear propeller(s), and vehicle has not been recovered, obtain best navigational fix from bridge and attach large buoy to vehicle end of tether with enough rope that the buoy will float on the surface.
8. Attach fresh transponder to tether.
9. Sever tether between propeller(s) and buoy as close to propeller(s) as possible.
10. Try to recover ROV.
11. Cut tether out of propeller(s).
12. If unable to recover ROV, return to port, discuss situation and options with UNCW office.

3.5.5 Tether Severed Completely

1. Secure ROV console power.
2. Get bridge to record vessel position as soon as possible.
3. Locate transponder on vehicle with Trackpoint and enable "Last Position."
4. If surface buoy was attached to tether, locate buoy.
5. Recover buoy, tether and vehicle if possible.
6. Contact UNCW office and relay situation.

3.6 Hours of Operation

ROV operations require the full concentration of the operator at all times. In order to maintain ROV operations at peak performance, operators shall perform no more than a maximum of four continuous hours of dive time. Dive operations shall then be terminated or operators will be rotated. After a one hour break, the original operator can return for another four hour period of vehicle operations. ROV operations can be performed during the day or night, but each operator shall be given the opportunity to acquire at least eight hours of continuous sleep per day. Normal work hours for personnel engaged in ROV operations should not exceed twelve hours during any twenty-four hour period.

3.7 Operating Modes

The following information will provide some guidelines for different modes of operation. Operating mode and bottom type will require different techniques of tether management. Several techniques of tether management are discussed in Appendix 10.

3.7.1 Vessel at Anchor

- A. This mode of operation greatly reduces two major operational concerns; vessel motion in relation to the vehicle and entanglement of the tether in the vessel's propeller. With the vessel using one anchor, all but major vessel swings can be handled through tether management. Therefore, whenever possible, support vessels shall be anchored prior to performing ROV operations.

- B. When operating the ROV from an anchored vessel, the following precautions shall be taken:
 - 1. Tender and bridge shall alert operator of major current or wind shifts that could affect vessel mooring.
 - 2. Tender shall inform operator when there is a possibility of the tether becoming entangled with the anchor line.
 - 3. The ROV shall not be deployed until the bridge informs the ROV personnel that the vessel is anchored and settled in its mooring.
 - 4. The bridge shall notify the ROV operator if the vessel begins to drag anchor or loses its mooring.

3.7.2 Live-Boat Operations

- A. This is a common mode of operation that can make ROV operations difficult and complex. Smaller, more maneuverable vessels or vessels with dynamic positioning (DP) are better for this type of operation, larger vessels tend to pull the ROV off station.
- B. Extra precaution must be taken during ROV operations on shipwrecks or large obstacles to avoid dragging the ROV into an entanglement situation.
- C. When operating the ROV from an unanchored vessel, the following stipulations and precautions apply:
 - 1. Bridge shall maintain communication with ROV personnel throughout the ROV dive.
 - 2. When not using the downweight deployment technique, a surface buoy should be secured to the tether and maintained at a distance far enough from the side of the vessel for the bridge to monitor.
 - 3. Requests for maneuvers by the vessel will be issued by the ROV tender only. The instructions given should always tend the tether away from the vessel's propellers.
 - 4. The support vessel shall not exceed speeds of 2 kts.
 - 5. Penetrations shall not be performed during live boat operations.

3.7.3 Night Operations

- A. Night operations greatly reduce visibility above and in the water. Visibility is reduced to 3-4 feet in water regardless of water clarity. The low-light (SIT) camera becomes useless due to the "no light" situation, and sees only what the lights illuminate (same as color camera).

B. When operating the ROV at night, the following stipulations and precautions apply:

1. No penetrations shall be attempted.
2. A surface buoy with a light source shall be attached to the tether.
3. To ensure safe operations, deck lights will sufficiently illuminate the deck as well as the launch and recovery site.
4. The operator must focus greater concentration on preventing bottom entanglement.

3.8 Maintenance

3.8.1 Routine Maintenance – Routine or scheduled maintenance shall be performed in accordance with the UNCW equipment maintenance plan. The specific tasks and maintenance schedules contained in the maintenance plan are outlined from excerpts of the maintenance sections contained in the technical manuals for the equipment.

3.8.2 Unscheduled Maintenance - Emergency on site maintenance shall be performed as soon as possible in accordance with the trouble shooting sections of the technical manuals. Prompt servicing is necessary to preclude further damage to other sensitive electrical components that comprise these systems.

Note: The ROV shall not be permitted to dive with a known mechanical impairment or conditions which is likely to adversely affect the safety or continuing operation of the ROV or its operators.

Appendix 1
UNCW ROV DIVE LOG

P.I.: _____ MISSION #: UNCW _____

M.C.: _____ PLATFORM: _____

DATE: _____ LOCATION: _____

WEATHER: _____ WAVES: _____

BOTTOM TYPE: _____ CURRENT: _____

=====

DIVE #: _____ TAPE # _____ DVD # _____ TIME IN/OUT: _____ / _____

ROV OPERATOR: _____ SCIENTIFIC OBSERVER: _____

MAX DEPTH: _____ PURPOSE OF DIVE: _____

COMMENTS (SPECIAL TOOLS USED, PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED, ETC.): _____

=====

DEPTH	TIME COUNTER	OBSERVATION
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Appendix 2

1	Mohawk 18 ROV & Tool Skid
1	Tether Box
1	Isolation Xformer 208 or 440
3	ROV Consoles & Pilot Station
2	Laptop (Mac Book Pro)
1	Tool box
1	Charger Box
1	Down Weight (300#)
1	Square Recovery Pole 8' WC
1	GPS Antenna Pole WC
1	VHF Radio Antenna WC
1	Fiber Termination Kit & Pen
1	Pilot Station Monitor Case
1	Pilot Station Components Case
2	Spare Thrusters
1	Spare Vertran
Misc.	Foul Weather Gear & Boots
2	Hard Hats
2	Workvests
1	Norwegian Buoy
1	Rug
1	Rubber Mat for Down Weight
1	Adjustable Padded Chair
Misc.	Truck Paperwork

Rigging Box	
1	Deck Box
1	Rigging Hardware Box
1	Strain Relief Line
Misc.	Spare Trim Weights
4	Ratchet Straps (stainless)
1	Duct Tape
Misc.	Gloves
2	Chaffing gear sections

Blue Box #2	
1	Spares & Repair Box
1	Solder Station
1	External Hard Drives Box
2	Duct Tape-New
1	Vinyl Tape
4	Electrical Cleaner Spray Cans
2	Silicone Spray Cans
3	Air Spray Cans
1	Silicone Resin Lacquer
1	Small Can WD-40
1	Bug Spray
2	50 CD's

Red Box	
1	Printed Circuit Board Box
1	ROV Cables Box
1	Fiber Optic Termination Kit
1	ROV Spares Box
1	907 Multiplexer PCB Remote&Topsid
1	Spare Fiber Optic Cable
1	Vacum Pump and Adapter
1	Bag of spare oil comp tubing
1	RS 485 Adapter

Blue Box #1	
1	INS/Camera/CD Wallet Box
1	Tie Down Box
1	CABLES: INS/Computer
1	Video Cable Box
1	Mohawk 18 Manual
1	Mission Book with logs
1	Download Cable, remote, adaptor

Misc.		Tie-down lines
2		PVC Probes
1		C-Clamps
1		Corrosion Stop Spray Can
Printed Circuit Board Box		
1		0024P 24V
2		0433P Thruster Drive
1		1420P Mixed I/O Board I
1		1422P Communications Hub Bd
1		1424P Mixed I/O Board II
1		1543P Power Supply Bd I 5V only
1		1557P Mixed I/O III Interface Bd I
1		1558P Mixed I/O Bd III
1		1606P Power Supply Board
1		2256P LED Lamp PSU Bd 100W
1		2903P-1 PSU Bd 600W
1		3153P Pod Interface PCB Layout
4		Spare Capacitors; 22MicroF 50V
1		Spare PBOF Top plate

Deck Box		
1		Quick-Release Line
1		Recovery Hook
20		Brass Clips on Soft Line
20		1/8" Nylon Loops
Misc.		Cable Ties
2		Electrical Tape
1		SS Adjustable Wrench
1		Dykes/Nippers/Screw Driver
1		Shackles 1/4", 3/8", 1/2"
1		Compass
Misc.		Rubber Pads
2		Spare Pelican Hooks
6		Spare Split Rings
1		WD-40 - Small Can

Tie-Down Box		
4		Red w/Blk-Stripe 10' Ratchet Straps
2		Blue 15' Ratchet Straps

1		Extension Cord
2		Power Strips
3		Non-skid sheets
1		2' x 1" Square Tubing
1		Paper towels
1		Large Zip Ties
INS/Camera/CD Wallet Box		
1		CD Wallet
1		Digital Camera
Misc.		Pens, Pencils, Note Pad, Blue Tape
2		Spare Glasses
Misc.		Plastic bags
1		DVD Cleaner
2		Spare Nuts & Bolts

Hydrophone Gear		
1		Hydrophone & Mount (WC)
1		100' Hydrophone Cable
1		Hydrophone Boom (WC)
1		Boom Extension & hardware

Rigging Hardware Box		
Misc.		Band Clamps
2		Pelican Hooks
1		Capture Hooks & mounting plates
2		Shackles
2		Backing Plates
Misc.		Misc bolts, nuts, washers
2		Pulleys On Shackles
Misc.		1/2" Hardware
Misc.		SS split rings
1		Probe Mount & U-Bolts

Solder Station		
1		Soldering Iron & spare tips
1		Solder & Flux
1		Butane Torch, Butane, Lighter
Misc.		Large Heat Shrink (Adhesive Lined)
Misc.		Small Heat Shrink Tubing
1		Self Vulcanizing Tape
1		Magnifying Lamp
4		ScotchCast 2-Part Resin

2	Black Ratchet Straps
2	Yellow/Black Ratchet Straps
Misc	1/8" nylon line
Misc	1/4" Clothes line
Misc	Velcro Straps
1	Velcro Coil
Misc	Used Velcro Bag

1	Liquid Electrical Tape
Misc.	Ferrels
Misc.	Rubber Gloves
Roll	Speaker Wire
Misc	Alligator Test Leads Bag
1	Reflectometer with leads

Bridge Monitor Case	
1	19" Monitor with power cord
1	100' VGA Extension Cable
1	6' VGA Cable
1	9' VGA Extension Cable

ROV Spares	
1	O-ring Bag
1	Fuse Bag
Misc	Digital Still Camera & Strobe Kit
Misc	Mini Zeus O-Rings & Fuses
5	Thruster Zinc anode
Misc	TrackPoint Spare O-Rings & Fuses
1	Altimeter Accessory Kit
1	Joystick Main 0001
1	Joystick Depth 0002
1	Joystick Pan & Tilt 0003
6	Deep Groove Bearings - BRG 6302
6	Seals, Rotary Fitted SEA 0001
6	Rotary Seals-Elringklinger
3	Ceramic wear rings
1	Blanking Plug 0083
6	Bleed Screws
3	Dummy Plug Male
3	Dummy Plug Female
2	Metal Shaft Keys 5 x 5 x 30
1	Extra copy Junction Box Picture
1	Potentiometer
1	Potentiometer Knob
1	Compensator Bladder
3	Spare Compensator Check Valves
1	Power Supply Homemade Lasers
3	Brass Oil Fill Valves
5	Stainless Comp Tubing Nipples
2	PBOF Oil Comp Valves

Cable Box - Computer, INS	
1	DB-9 Serial Port Mini Tester
2	DB-9 Male to DB-9 Female Cable
2	DB-9 Female to DB-9 Female 25' Cable
1	DB-9 Null Modem Cable 25' (M/F)
3	DB-9 Null Modem Adaptor (M/F)
2	DB-9 Gender Bender (M/M)
4	DB-9 Gender Bender (F/F)
3	DB-9 Serial-to-USB Adaptor
3	DB-9 Shell Kits & inserts
4	DB-9 Female Solder Ends
4	DB-9 Male Solder Ends
1	VGA 15-Pin Gender Bender (M/M)
1	VGA 15-Pin Gender Bender (F/F)
3	USB Extension Cables (M/F)
1	TNC GPS Antenna Cable 50' (M/M)
2	TNC Female to TNC Female Adaptor
1	DB-9 2 way splitter
1	Sub_CAN Adapter USB-RS232
1	Meridian Fiber to HD-SDI convertor
2	GPS antenna spare connectors
1	USB Hub

Spares & Repairs Box	
4	9V Batteries
4	AA Lithium Batteries
4	AAA Batteries
1	Spare Transponder Battery
1	Super Glue

AJA External Drive Box		
2		Fiber Optic Cable
2		WD Passport PC Drives 1 & 2 TB
2		WD Passport Mac Drives 1 & 2 TB
Misc		FireWires for TB Drives

Fiber Optic Termination Kit		
9		Fiber Termination Connectors
3		ST Coupling Connectors
Misc		Tools
1		Laser Pen
1		St Connector Cleaner
3		Separate packs of lapping disk
1		Clear tubing for fiber termination

ROV Cable Box		
1		4-Way Bulkhead F Size A
2		5-Way Bulkhead F Size A
2		7-Way Bulkhead F Size A
2		9-Way Bulkhead F Size A
1		12-Way Bulkhead M Size B
1		LED Twin Lamp Cable 2 meters
1		Mini Zeus Camera Cable
1		Sonar-Compass Y-Splice Cable
2		5-Way Male to Pen Size A
1		5-Way Male Size A Lead
1		12-Way Female to Pen Size B
2		Digital Stills to strobe cable
1		RS-485 Special Mini-Zeus Hand Con
1		Altimeter ASCII Cable
1		Digital Stills USB Download Cable
1		Laser Cable-Sidus Lasers
1		Laser Cable-Homemade Red
1		Digital Stills power cable
1		CRE 4 pin whip
1		CRE 5 pin whip
1		CRE 9 pin whip
1		CRE 7 pin whip
Tether Box		
1		Tether - 360 meters

1		5200 Marine Sealant
1		2-Part Epoxy
1		Parker O-Lube
1		Syringe
3		Red, Blue, Green Vinyl Tape
misc		2 inch velcro pieces
2		ONYX CO2 Replacements Kits
1 ea		Transponder M & F Dummy Plugs
Misc		Desicant
1		West Systems Repair
1		Screen Cleaner
1		Kimtech Wipes Box
1		Locktight, red
1		Spare Bungy Cord Material
1		Label Maker

Tool Box		
1		Fluke Meter
Misc		Fluke Leads
1		25' Tape Measure
Misc		Electrical Tape
1		Pin Wrench
1		Strobe Wrench
2		Flashlights
Misc		Cable Ties (4", 8", 14")
1		Hammer & Half-Round File
1		Hex Key Set
3		Razor Blades
1		Hacksaw Blade
1		Parker O-Lube
1		Aqua Shield (Blue Goo)
Misc		Q-Tips
Misc		Pipe Cleaners
1		Steel Wool
3		Green Pads
3		Sand Paper
2		Orange Rubber Pads
1		Velcro coil
1		Socket wrench, extension, socket 12mm
1		Torque Wrench
1		Prop removal tool

1		Rigging Box
15		Black Floats
2		75' Lines (green)
1		Hydrophone Pivot
		Shell Diala 3/4 of bottle
		Castrol VG-5 Hyspin 1/4 of bottle
		Manip Oil
		Oil Dispensers
1		Hydrophone 2x4
Misc		Paper Towels
Misc		Oil Diapers

Pilot Station		
1		Hand Control Unit
1		Back-up Hand Control Unit
1		Video Camera Control
1		Starboard Base
1		Monitor Tree
4		Monitors
1		Quad Controller
Misc		Hardware
Misc		Cables
Misc		Power Strip

Video Cable Box		
2		HDMI-to-HDMI 6'
2		HDMI-to-HDMI 20'
2		BNC Female-to-BNC-Female 10'
1		BNC Female-to-BNC Female 12'
1		RCA M-M Audio/Video Cable 6'
3		BNC F to BNC-M "T" Adaptor
6		BNC F to RCA F Adaptor
2		BNC M to BNC M Adaptor
5		RCA M to BNC M Adaptor
1		HDMI-to-HDMI Adaptor
1		VGA 15-Pin Extension Cable (M/F) 14'
1		VGA 15-Pin Cable (M/M) 6'
1		Composite Cable 1'
1		Spare Lightning Cable
2		Firewire to Lightning Adaptors
1		Firewire Download Cable

Special Gear for this Mission		

Appendix 3

PRE-DIVE CHECKLIST

I. ROV

A. Vehicle Inspection

- ___ 1. Check to confirm oil compensators have correct amount of oil
- ___ 2. Confirm oil compensators are open
- ___ 3. Make sure lens cap is off
- ___ 4. Confirm all connectors on ROV are tight
- ___ 5. Confirm no debris in thrusters
- ___ 6. Make sure transponder is connector is plugged in
- ___ 7. Inspect Collection Skid for debris in bio box or bottles

B. Electrical Hook-up

- ___ 1. Check that the main power switch on the console is off
- ___ 2. Mount PBOF inside of vehicle
- ___ 3. Secure Chinese finger to hook on vehicle
- ___ 4. Wire inside junction box via image in manual
- ___ 5. Hook fibers from junction box up after all other wiring is finished
- ___ 6. Connect transformer to SCU
- ___ 7. Connect transformer to Power outlet
- ___ 8. Confirm LinkQuest Hydrophone connection is done
- ___ 9. Ensure the input line voltage matches the setting in the isolation transformer
- ___ 10. Have engineers turn breaker on for ROV power

C. System Checkouts

Note: Lights, thrusters, and lipstick cameras should be run in air no more than 5 seconds.

- ___ 1. Ensure lights and lasers are off
- ___ 2. Confirm auto thruster motion buttons are not pressed
- ___ 3. Confirm communications between Sub_CAN and vehicle
- ___ 4. Power on Mini-Zeus topside after ROV
- ___ 5. Test zooming function of Mini-Zeus
- ___ 6. Take digital stills with Kongsberg software
- ___ 7. Test lights briefly
- ___ 8. Test both sets of lasers
- ___ 9. Make sure tilt pre-sets are correct
- ___ 10. Turn thruster power on

- ___ 11. Briefly toggle joy sticks and observe prop rotation
- ___ 12. Test Collection Skid Functions: Manipulator, bio box, carousel
- ___ 13. Make sure umbilical is stretched out on deck

II. LinkQuest

A. Electrical Hook-Up

- ___ 1. Secure hydrophone pole to ship
- ___ 2. Secure hydrophone to pole
- ___ 3. Clean and lubricate the connector on subsea end of the hydrophone cable
- ___ 4. Mate hydrophone cable to hydrophone
- ___ 5. Plug Tracking console power plug into proper AC power source

Appendix 4

POST-DIVE CHECKLIST

I. ROV Post Dive

- ___ 1. Raise hydrophone out of water and secure to ship
- ___ 2. Inspect camera ports for cracks and condensation. Cover lens ports immediately after dive.
- ___ 3. Close oil compensation valves immediately after dive.
- ___ 4. Check thruster oil filled chambers to ensure no collapsing occurred during dive.
- ___ 5. Inspect and rotate thruster shafts to ensure no debris was collected during dive and that shafts are turning freely.
- ___ 6. Rinse vehicle down with fresh water
- ___ 7. Secure all equipment
- ___ 8. When ROV operations have been completed, rinse vehicle thoroughly, disconnect all cables, grease terminals with lubricant and install dummy plugs.

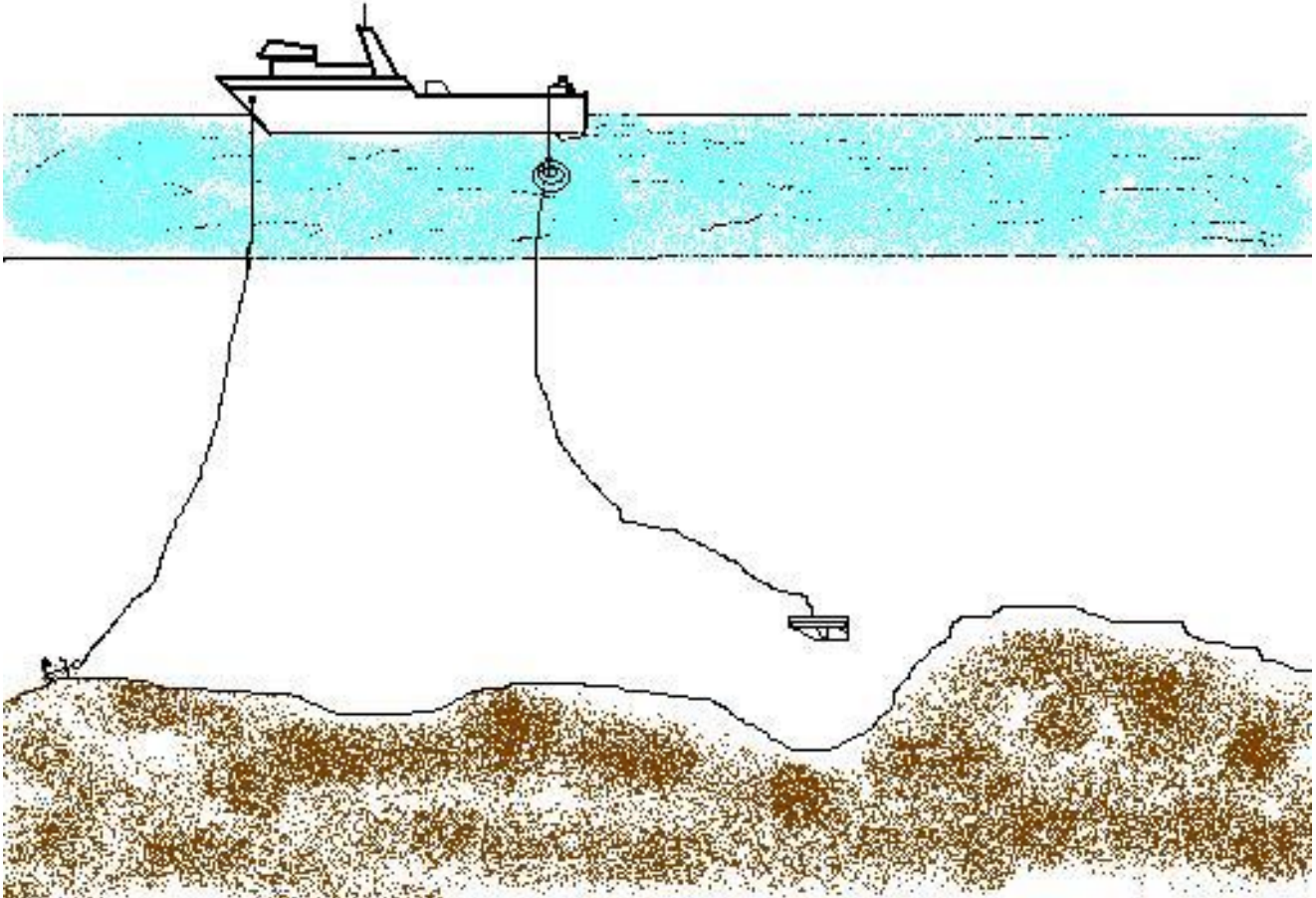
Appendix 6
ROV PIECE WEIGHT LIST

Item	Weight lbs	Length"	Width"	Tall"	Comments
Transformer	211	19	16	25	
Toolbox	51	19	17	14	
ROV	464	54	32	42	
Radio Box	33	21	18	9	
Spare Vertran	27	24	16	9	
Spare Thruster X2	41	24	16	9	
Pilot Station box	100	34	21	20	
Tracking Console	80	28	26	36	
Science Console	110	37	29	37	
ROV Console	90	37	29	37	
Red Box	63	28	21	16	
Blue Box #1	70	28	21	16	
Blue Box #2	56	28	21	16	
Downweight	300	12	12	10	
Norweigeon Float	5	21	16	16	
Jason Wet Weather Gear	15	Small Bag			
Lance Wet Weather Gear	13	Small Bag			
Gear In Tether Box					
Tether Box	235	72	49	36	Top plus box
Oil Box	45	24	20	24	
Deck Box	52	24	16	17	
Pilot Station (starboard&mount)	35	42	31	24	
Tether	624	Fits in tether box			
Black Floats Tether	15	5	5	6	1 lb each
Black Floats Extra	6	5	5	6	
Junction Box	18	12	12	5	Plus Cable 10' section
Hydrophone	57	55	7	7	
Hydrophone Extension	18	60	2	2	
Hydrophone Cable	20	4' diameter			
Recovery Pole	4	96	1	1	
Power Cables X2	26	2' diameter			Total Weight
Green Lines X2	10	2 small bundles			Total Weight
GPS Mounting Pole	13	53	1	6	
ROV Carpet	15	70	47	0.25	
ROV Rubber Matts (2 of them)	32	36	36	0.5	

	2954				
Collection Skid					
Skid	300	54	33	27	
Blue Box Spares		28	21	16	
Topside unit	24	22	24	8	
Gear not needed on some missions					
Hydrophone Pole		240	20	6	
Heavy Downweight	450	8	8	27	

Appendix 9

TETHER MANAGEMENT

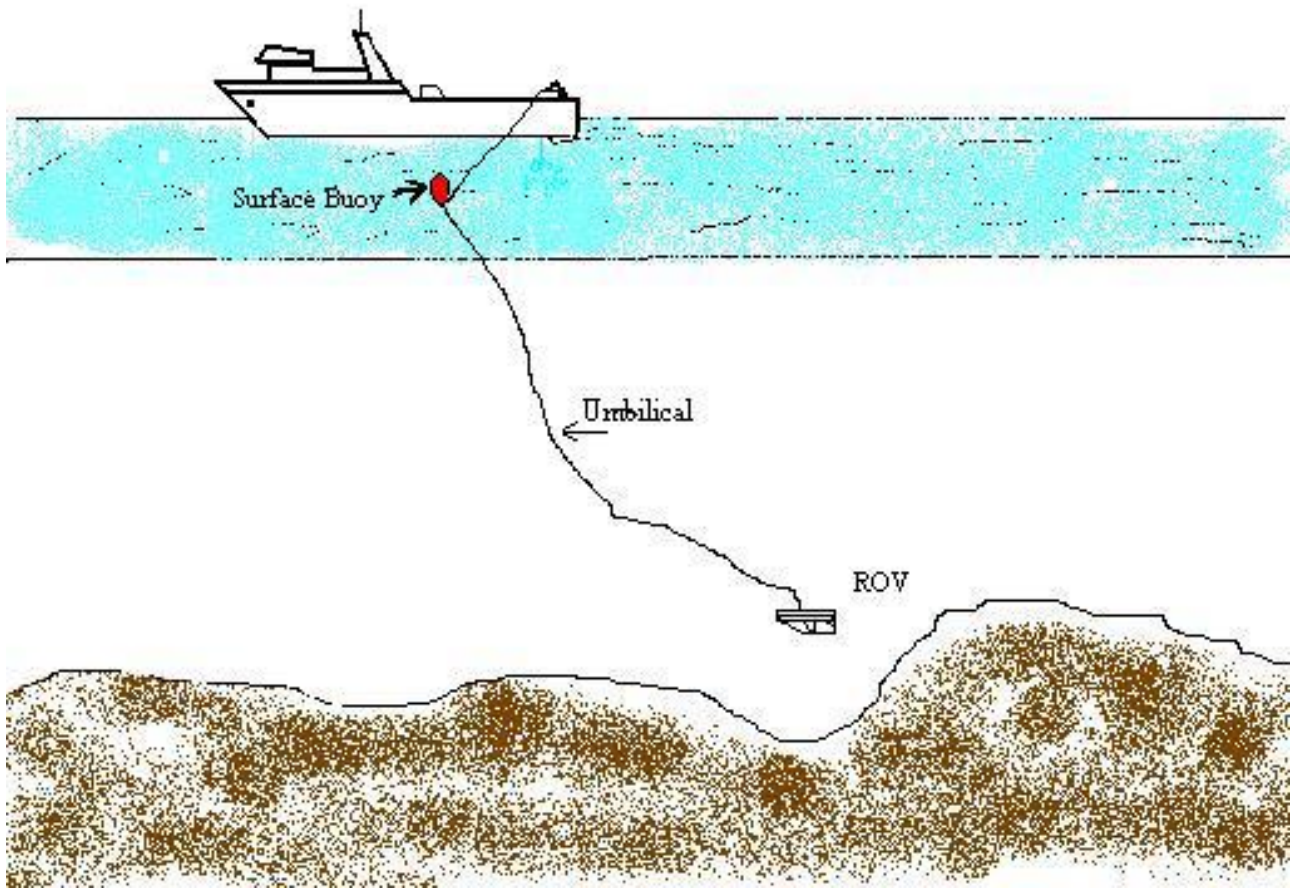


Scenario 1

ROV is free swimming from a vessel which is at anchor. The ROV is free swimming on bottom or mid water. The ROV is neutrally buoyant and cable is paid out by tender on an as needed basis. Tether is coded so the amount paid out is known. The tether should **always** be tended with communications set up between the tender and operator as to advise operator of the orientation of the tether in relation to the vessel.

NOTE: This mode of operation is the safest of modes for two main reasons:

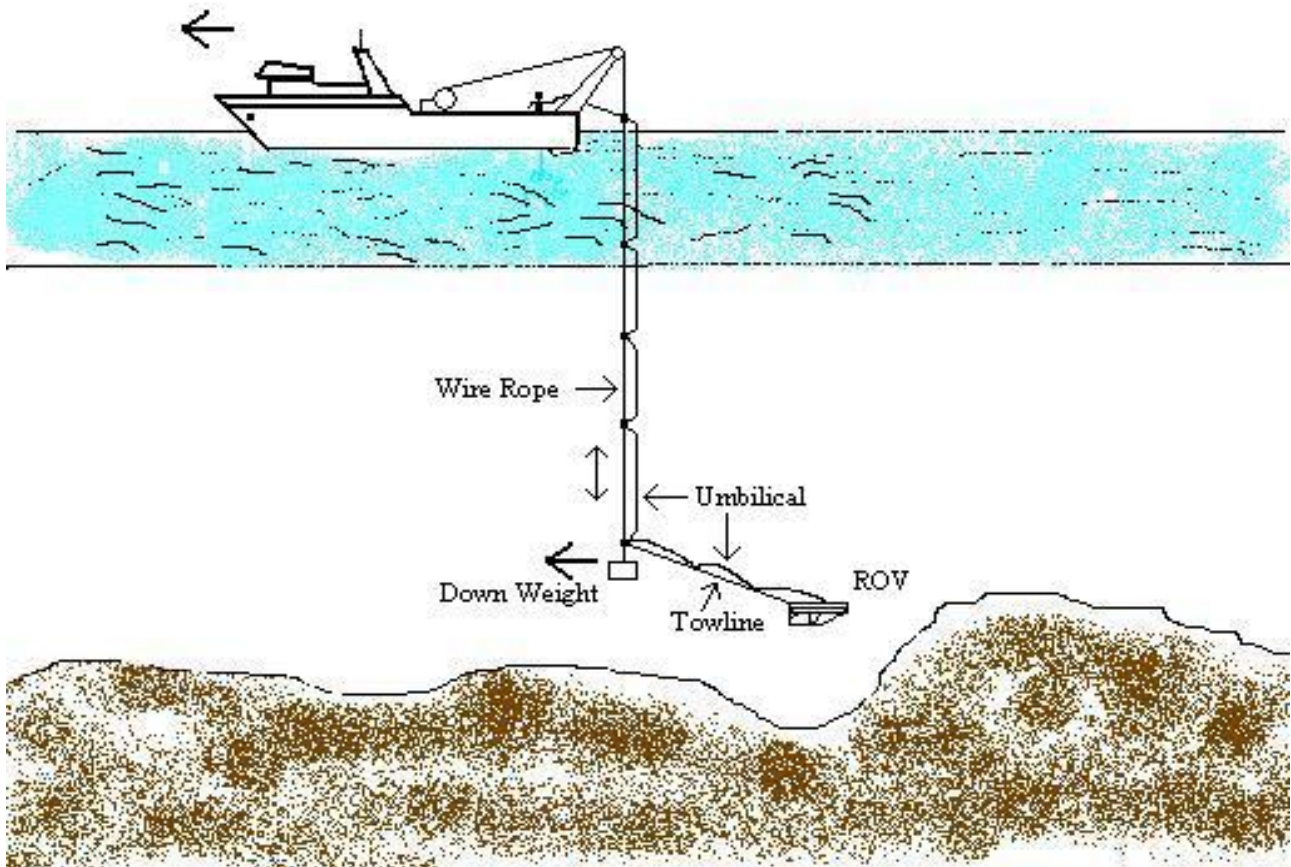
1. The vessel wheels are not under power thus are not turning.
2. The vessel is in a relatively stationary position so the ROV will not be dragged into any structure.



Scenario 2

ROV is free swimming from a vessel which is not at anchor, but ROV is marked with a surface buoy attached to the tether. The ROV is deployed with the vessel adrift and out of gear. When the ROV reaches the desired working depth a large Norwegian buoy is affixed to the tether and placed overboard along with additional tether. With the buoy clear of the vessel and in sight of the bridge the vessel is free to maneuver in order to follow the buoy. Maneuvers must be coordinated with the tender.

- NOTE:**
1. Communications must be set up between the vessel's bridge, ROV operator, and the tender.
 2. The buoy must be in sight of vessel's bridge at all times.
 3. Tether must be tended at all times.
 4. Recommended for small, maneuverable vessels only.

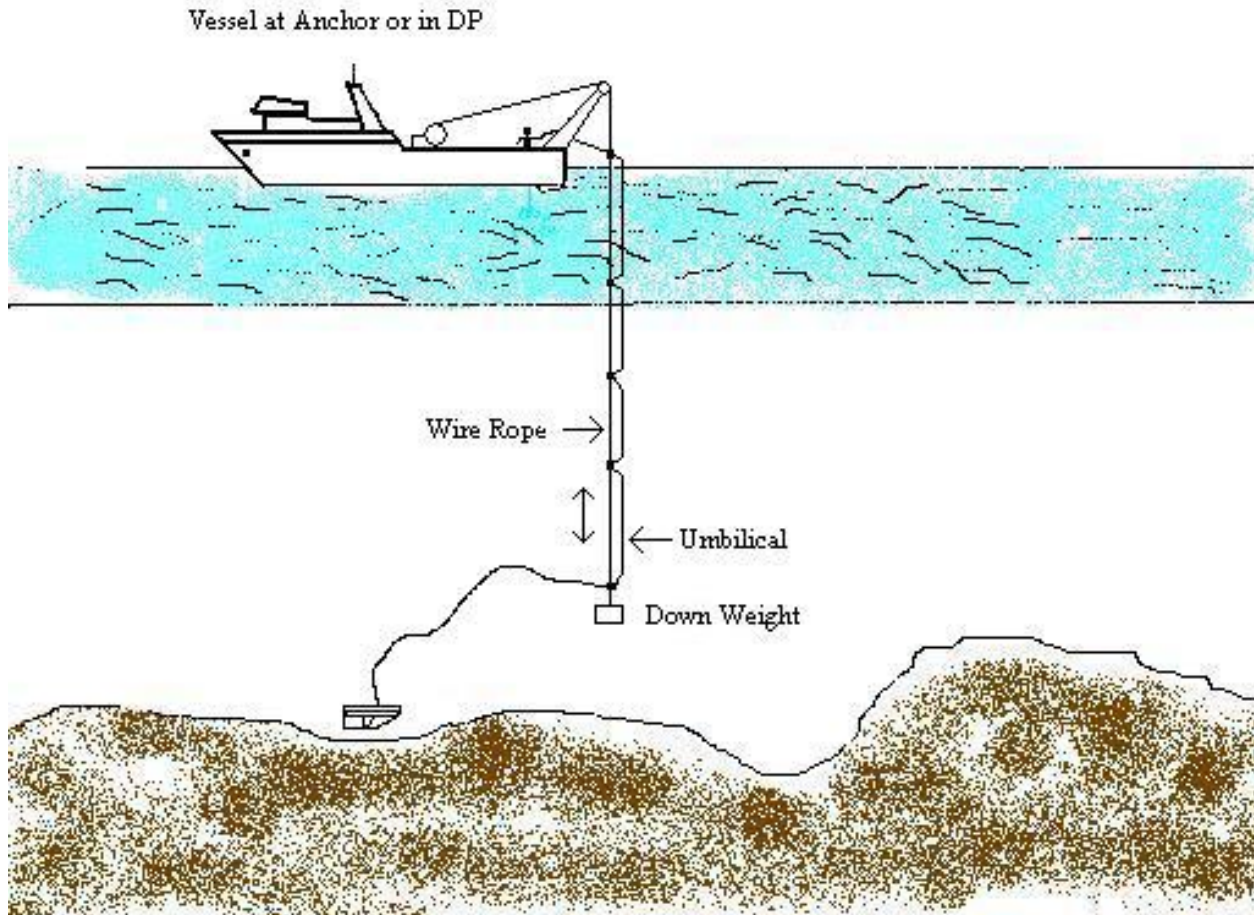


Scenario 3

ROV is being towed via a tow bridle which is attached to a suppressor weight and is deployed from a vessel not at anchor. The ROV is attached to the down weight by a tow bridle which is approximately 60 feet in length. The tether is attached to the tow bridle so that no strain is placed on the tether. With the vessel adrift the ROV/Tow Bridle assemblage is placed in the water from the stern of the vessel. Tether and bridle are paid out until the end of the bridle is reached. The bridle is then shackled to a 300 lbs. suppressor weight which is then lowered into the water on a static line by an A-frame. The tether is clipped to the static line roughly every 50 feet in a manner in which no tension is placed on the tether. After the suppressor weight is 50 feet in the water the vessel is free to make necessary maneuvers coordinated with the tender.

NOTE: This mode of operation is extremely dangerous due to vessel being in gear and the chance of unforeseen hangs being present in the tow path. Pre-dive coordination is, therefore, very important.

1. Communications must be set up between the vessel's bridge, ROV operator, and the tether tender.
2. Tether must be tended at all times.
3. The depth of the ROV is controlled by the depth of the suppressor weight.
4. Vessel speed should not exceed 2 kts.



Scenario 4

ROV is attached to a suppressor weight via the tether and is deployed from a vessel which is at anchor. This method of deployment is very effective in strong current situations by alleviating the drag created by the current on the tether. The ROV is placed in the water and starts to descend in the water column. After the working depth is reached or 200 feet of tether is paid out the tether is affixed to a static line just above a suppressor weight. The suppressor weight is then lowered into the water via an A-frame. The tether is then clipped to the static line every 50 feet. The suppressor weight can be lowered to a depth not to exceed the working depth minus 30 feet. This will keep the suppressor weight from pinning the ROV between it and the bottom.

- NOTE:**
1. Communications must be set up between the vessel's bridge, ROV operator, and the tender.
 2. Tether must be tended at all times.
 3. The circumference of travel by the ROV is controlled by the depth of the suppressor weight.
 4. Vessel crew shall notify the ROV operator and tender of major current changes, wind shifts, or loss of dynamic positioning.