

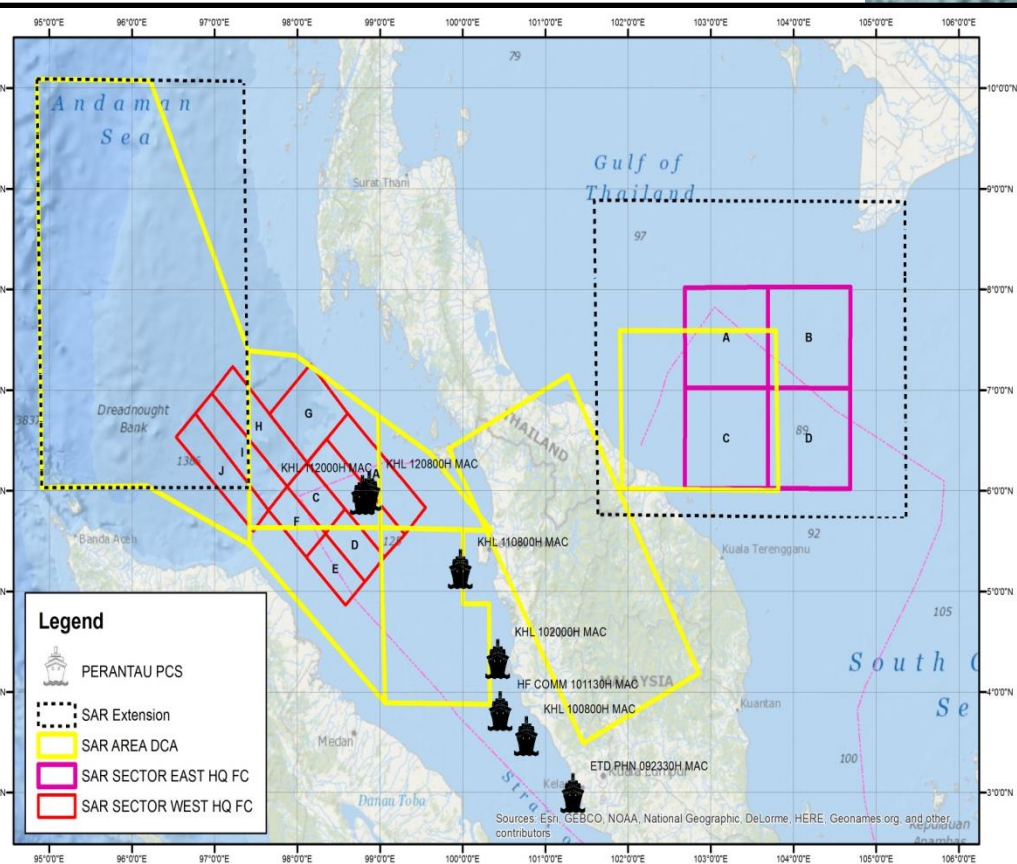
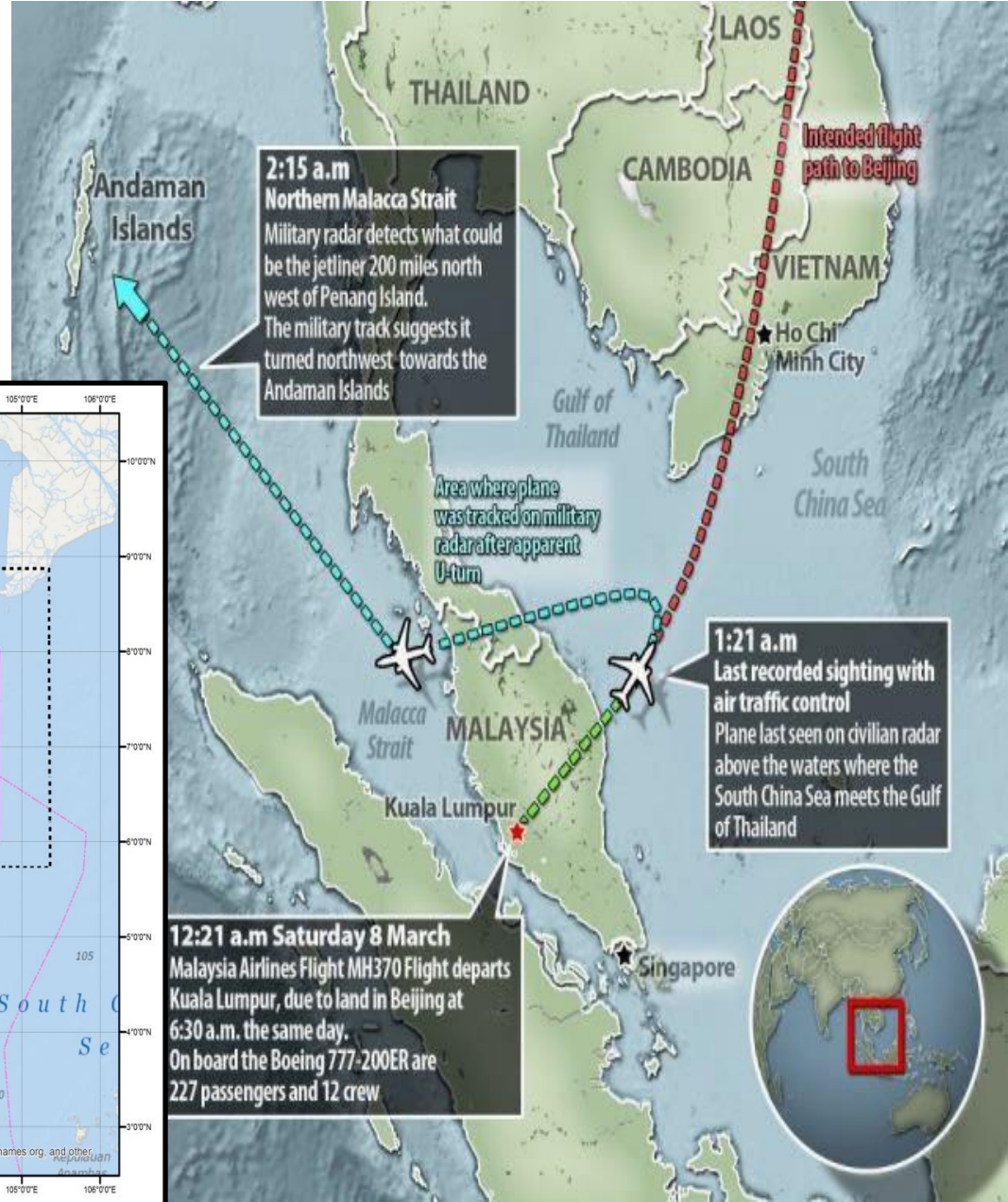


malaysia 
airlines
MH370

**NHC EXPERIENCE BASED ON ACTIVITIES
UNDERTAKEN IN
SEARCH CONDUCTED
FOR MH370**



Background





Inmarsat Satellite Deduction

- Malaysia formed 4 ministerial committees
 - The Next of Kin (NOK)
 - The Communications, Coordination and Media
 - The Assets Deployment
 - The Technical Committee
- In April 2014, search started in Indian Ocean,
- NHC involve with the Assets Deployment Committee

MH370 lost in the Indian Ocean

Analysis of satellite data concludes Malaysia Airlines jet flew south, could not have avoided crashing into the sea

The plane carrying 227 passengers and 12 crew vanished after veering off course on March 8





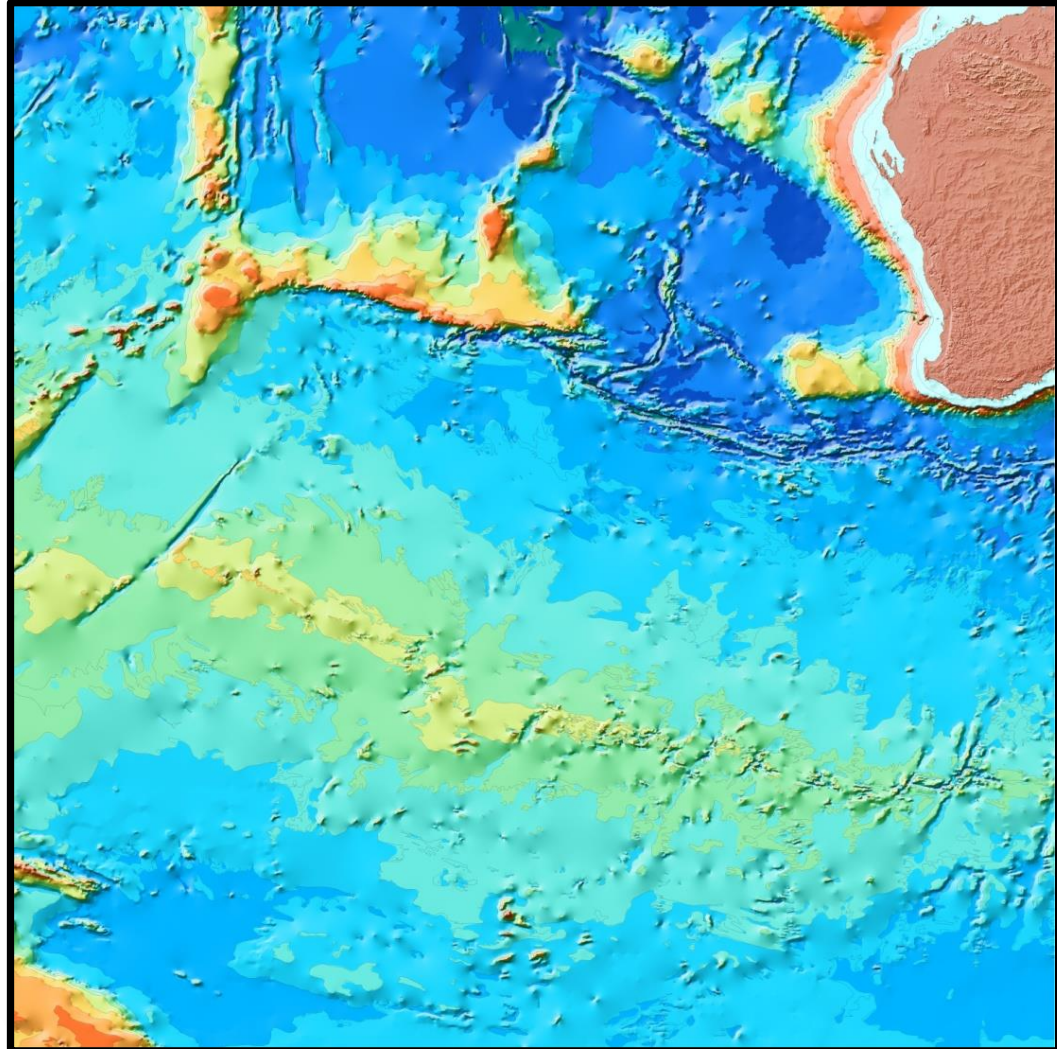
Hydrographic Surveyor Involvement

- Representative from NHC was required to assist Malaysia government
- Appointed as Malaysia Head of Team in Joint Agency Coordination Centre (JACC), Canberra, Australia
- His duties is to determine the measurement and bathymetric data collected which can be implemented effectively and efficiently.
- He is also tasked with advising and determine the needs of the assets to be used to fulfil the search mission.
- In addition, he acts as an intermediary between the teams Technical High Level Task Force (HLTTF) Malaysia and Australia.



Search Concept

- The bathymetric survey will provide crucial knowledge of the seafloor terrain to begin the actual underwater search
- Analysis of all available data to refine the best search area
- Sub-surface search of an agreed search area.





System Used

Asset Deployment	System
Bathymetric Survey	
Zhu Kezhen	Seabat 8150 (Max Depth : 12,000 m)
Fugro Equator	Kongsberg EM 302 (Max Depth : 7,000 m)
Fugro Supporter	Kongsberg EM 122 (Max Depth : 11,000 m)
Underwater Search	
GO Pheonix	Raytheon Prosas PS60 Synthetic Appeture Sonar
Fugro Equator	Edgetech 2400 Sidescan Sonar and Sub Bottom Profiler
Fugro Supporter	Kongsberg HUGIN Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
Fugro Discovery	Edgetech 2400 Sidescan Sonar and Sub Bottom Profiler



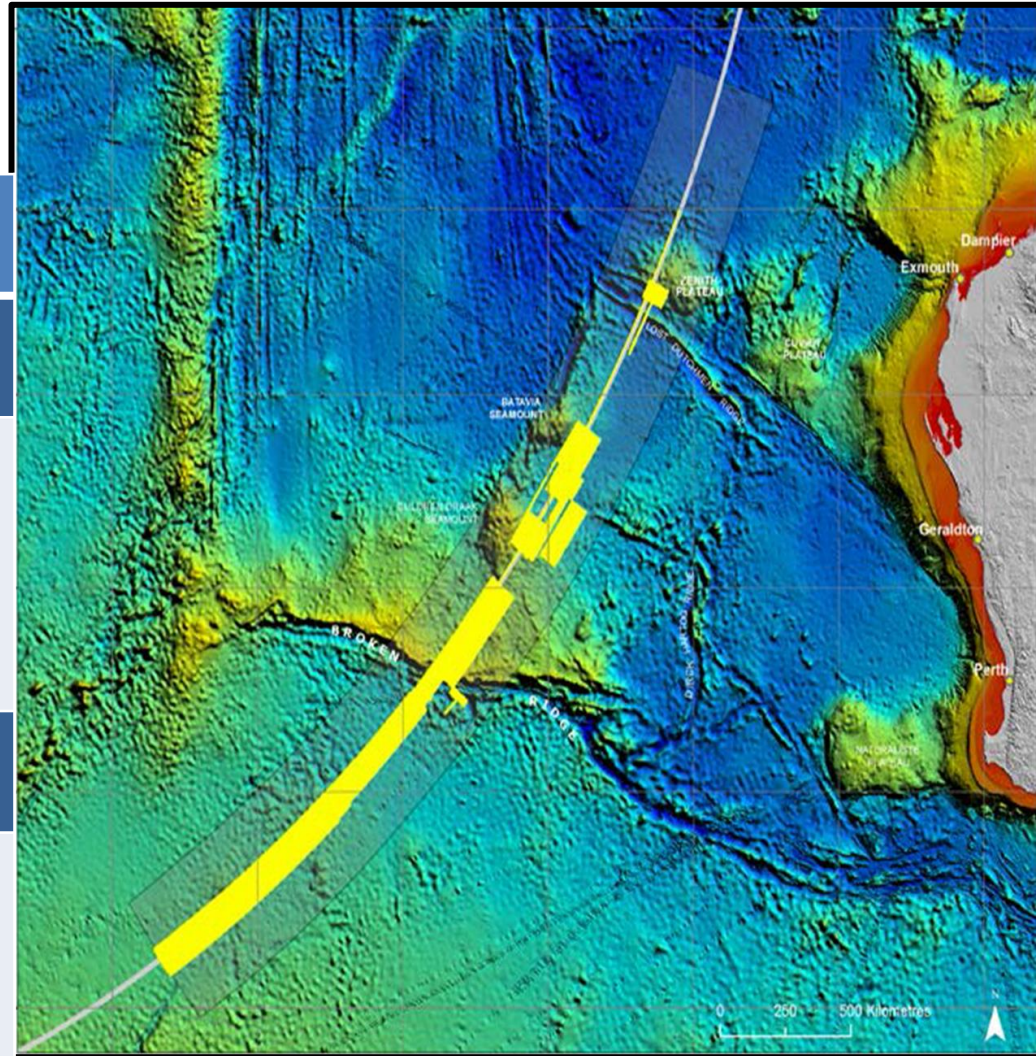
Challenges

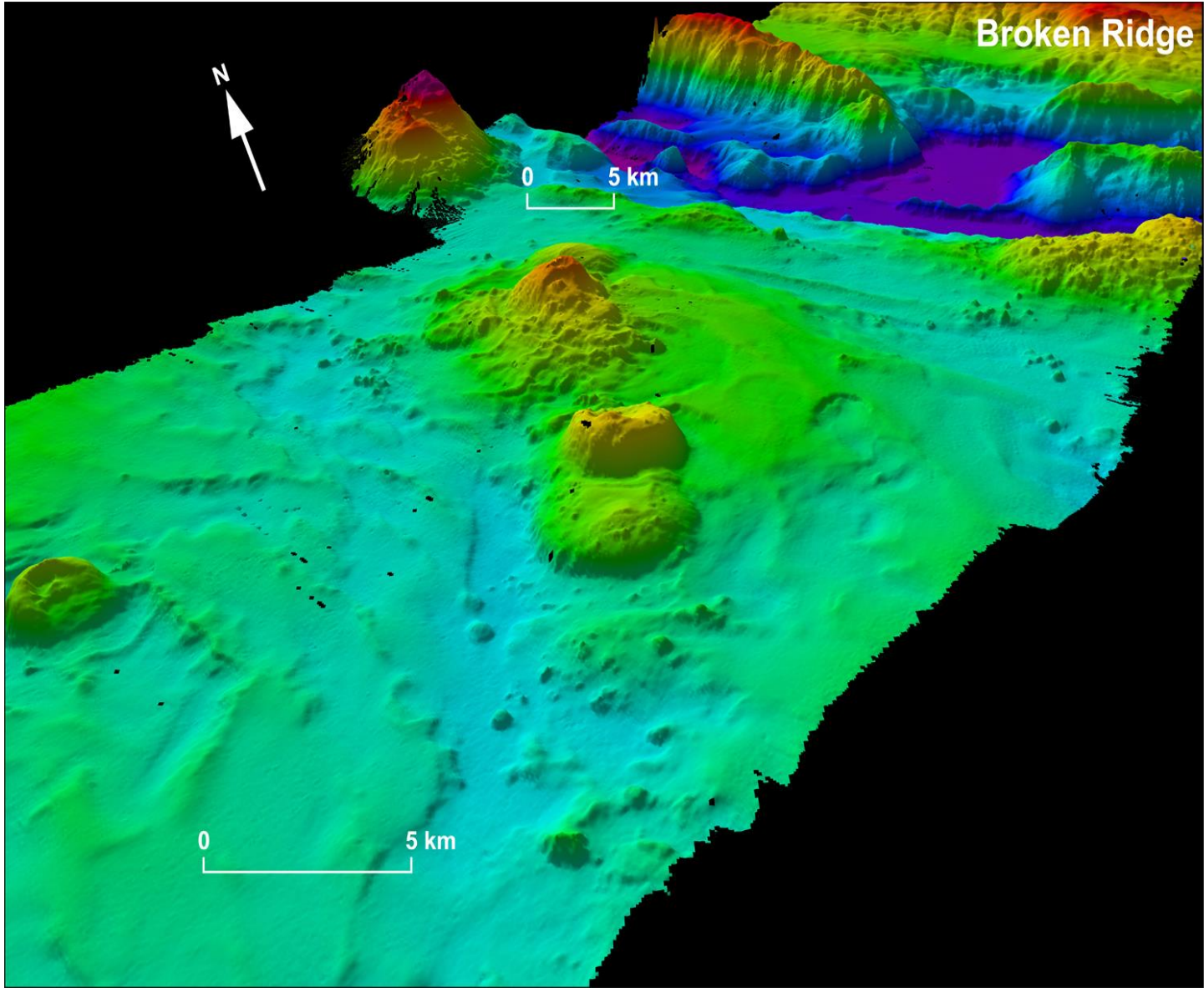
- Area too large to locate aircraft
- The depth and topography of the seafloor
- The prevailing weather in the search area
- The efficiency and effectiveness of the available proven search methods
- Operational risk



Area Too Large

	Asset Deployment	Achievement
Bathymetric Survey		
	Zhu Kezhen	232,000 kmsq (1.1mil kmsq).
	Fugro Equator	
	Fugro Discovery	
Underwater Search		
	GO Pheonix	110,000 kmsq of 120,000 kmsq.
	Fugro Equator	
	Fugro Supporter	
	Fugro Discovery	

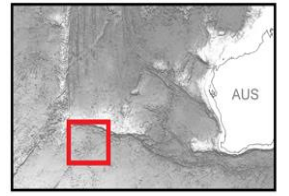
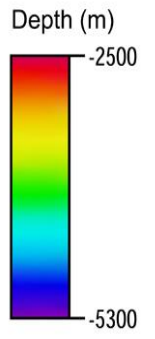




Australian Government
Australian Transport Safety Bureau

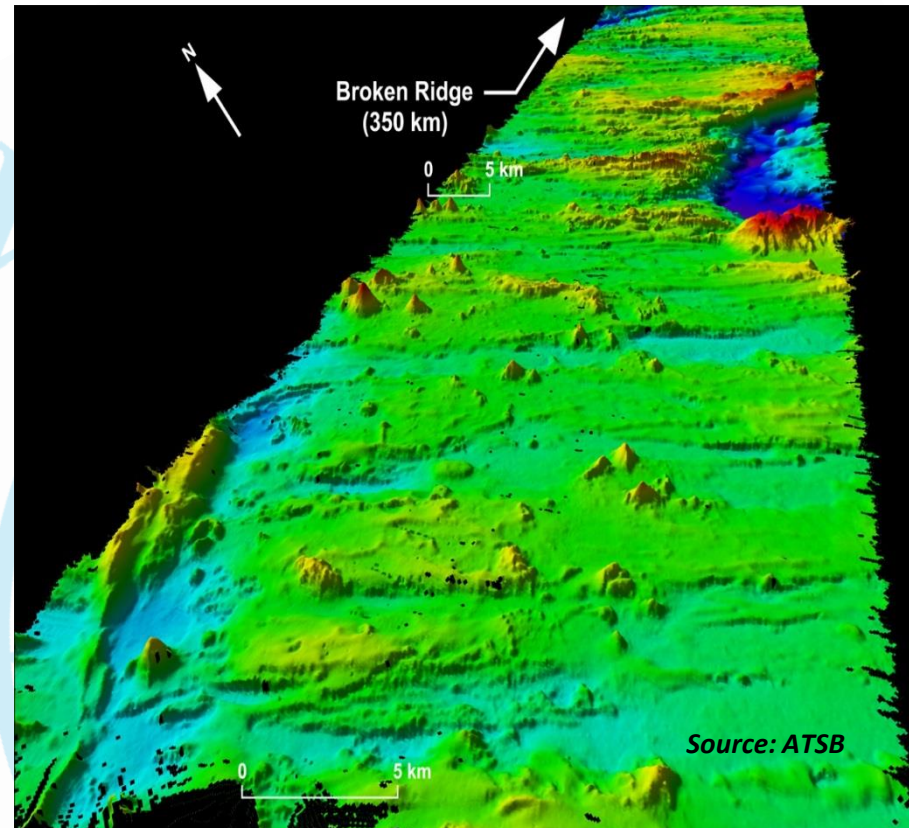
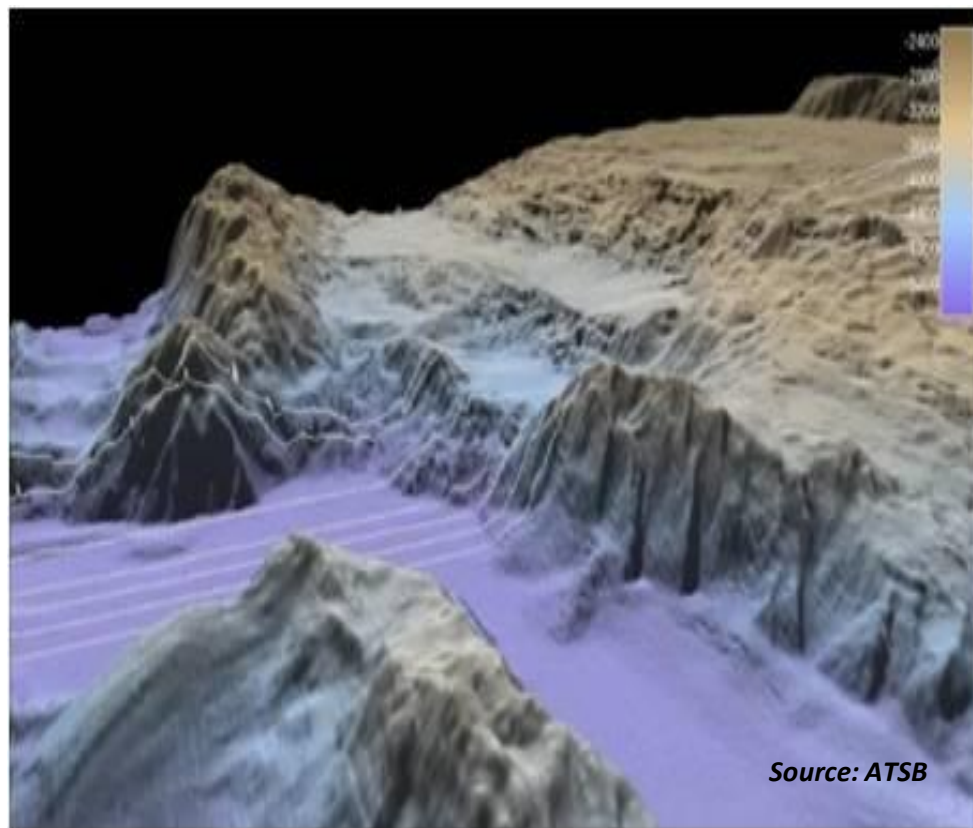
Geoscience Australia

Three-dimensional model
of sea floor terrain





The Depth and Topography of the Seafloor





The Prevailing Weather in the Search Area



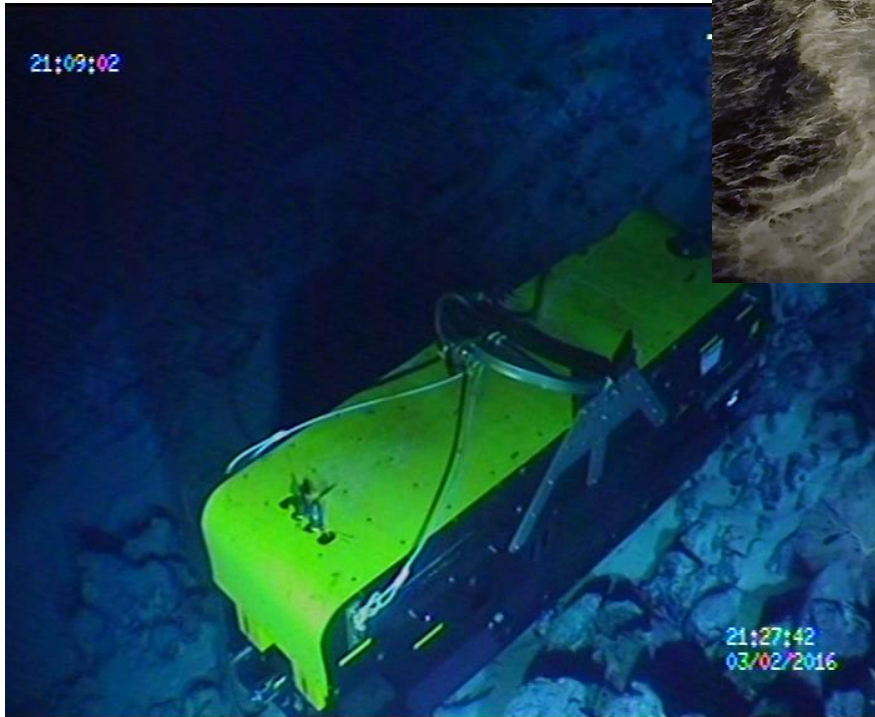


The Efficiency and Effectiveness of The Available Proven Search Methods





Operational Risk





Conclusion

- It is an advantage to have a coverage of our waters with multibeam data
- Utilization of multibeam data such as sea bottom map (backscatter)
- The requirement to study the surface current and underwater current for prediction
- Hydrographic survey cooperation among Member States for emergency respond on search



NATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC CENTRE



THANK YOU