**Guidelines for Notices to Mariner**

In order to get a complete overview of movements in Danish waters, one should keep an eye on Notices to Mariners (Efterretninger til Søfarende), Chart Corrections (Søkortrettelser) and National Warnings (Farvandsefterretninger) (if relevant, text TV, page 428).

Notices to Mariners (EFS) tells about the things that we know take place on the sea that may be of interest to navigators and sailors, both commercial seafarers and yachtsmen.

According to the watchkeeping order (order no. 1758 of 22 December 2006), annex 1, "Prior to each voyage the master of every ship shall ensure that the intended route from the port of departure to the first port of call is planned using adequate and appropriate charts and other nautical publications necessary for the intended voyage, containing accurate, complete and up-to-date information regarding those navigational limitations and hazards which are of a permanent or predictable nature, and which are relevant to the safe navigation of the ship."

Notices to Mariners is an important tool for ensuring that the above-mentioned is complied with. Here, we will describe how to understand Notices to Mariners.

A notice is written in the following manner:

1. A Preliminary EFS or P notice. Contains information about and new permanent change, such as port constructions or the laying out of aids to navigation. There will always be a start and stop time of the work. The condition always applies until it has been cancelled in a new notice, irrespective of the stop time stipulated. When a new P notice is cancelled, it will always result in a chart correction.

2. A Temporary EFS or T notice. Warns against temporary changes or risks, such as shooting exercises, temporary drillings, dredging works, etc. There will always be a start and stop time.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Next to a notice means that the information has come directly from the source and that the Danish Maritime Authority (DMA) has been the case worker. That is, we have received the original information. If the start is omitted, the information derives, for example, from a foreign notice where we are not in possession of the original information. At the bottom of a notice, you can always see from where the information derives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>All notices start with a number. Each year, the numbering is restarted. Thus, it is easy to identify a notice, see under reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Preliminary EFS or P notice. Contains information about and new permanent change, such as port constructions or the laying out of aids to navigation. There will always be a start and stop time of the work. The condition always applies until it has been cancelled in a new notice, irrespective of the stop time stipulated. When a new P notice is cancelled, it will always result in a chart correction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(T) (Temporary) Temporary EFS or T notice. Warns against temporary changes or risks, such as shooting exercises, temporary drillings, dredging works, etc. There will always be a start and stop time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Example Notice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>29.</th>
<th>Danmark, Smålandsfarvandet, Storstrømsbroen</th>
<th>Betonnedfald</th>
<th>Forbud mod sejlads under sidefag.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Tidligere</strong> EFS 39/961 2010 (gentagelse).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Tid</strong>. Indtil videre.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Position</strong>. 54° 57,83’ N 11° 52,93’ E, Storstrømsbroen.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><strong>Detailer</strong>. Sejlads gennem broens sidefag er forbudt, da der er fare for nedfald af betonstykker. Passage skal foregå under buelagene, hvor der ikke er fare for nedfald.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>. Forbuddet er etableret af SFS i henhold til lovbe kendtgørelse nr. 903 af 12. juli 2007 om sikkerhed til søs, § 6, nr. 1, og overtrædelse af forbuddet straffes i henhold til samme lov, § 28, nr. 3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td><strong>Søkort</strong>. 161, 162, 160, 104.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td><strong>Publikation</strong>. <a href="http://www.danskehavnelods.dk">www.danskehavnelods.dk</a>. [J.nr. 2010-007176, 2010-005239].</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td>(SFS 10. juni, Rambøl 27. og Banedanmark 28. september 2010).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
for the activity. The condition always applies until it has been cancelled by a new notice, irrespective of
the stop time stipulated. However, shooting exercises and regattas will not be cancelled, but will be
omitted automatically since no physical change has been made.

Each week, a P and T overview is published to make it easy to get an overview of what to be attentive
of.

4) Notices are given in a specific order, divided into waters and followed by a navigational direction. See
the chartlet on the last page.

Each notice starts with the country concerned. Then follows a geographical location, such as Denmark.
The Sound. Trekoner S. Thus, the reader is directed towards something to be aware of in Denmark south
of Trekroner in the Sound.

5) The geographical location of the correction is followed briefly by what the correction concerns.

6) Any prohibitions will also be evident from the headline.

7) If this field is included, there will be a notice number, such as 14/327 2011, referring to Notices to Mari-
ners, issue no. 14, notice no. 327 from 2011. There may be some positions after the notice number, such as po-
sitions 1), 2) and 7). This means that the notice refers only to the three specific positions from the notice con-
cerned.

Previous EFS. The notice number refers to a previously published notice as well as in parenthesis one
of the following types:

Repetition, repetition with a new time, updated repetition or cancelled.

A repetition is used when much time has passed since the condition was last published in the EfS (as
a kind of reminder). A repetition with a new time is used when the condition has not been com-
pleted at the time stated at first. A new stop time will be given. This may be the case in connection with,
for example, delayed port constructions or aids to navigation that cannot be laid out due to bad weather.
In connection with these repetitions, only the time has been changed – the contents as such is the same.

An updated repetition is used when some conditions have been changed compared to the last no-
tice, for example more shooting exercises may have been added to a shooting area, or there may be
changes to port constructions.

A notice is cancelled when the condition no longer applies, such as when port constructions have
been completed or aids to navigation have been laid out/retrieved.

EfS notice refers to a notice where something about the condition concerned was last published.

8) Time. States the start and stop time of the condition. However, the condition always applies until a
new notice has cancelled it. Many works are dependent on the weather and therefore the time can be
used only as guidance.

9) Position. Indicates the place where the condition takes place with coordinates given as degrees,
minutes and decimal minutes.

The positions are always given in the Datum of the chart, i.e. in WGS-84 for Faroese and Danish charts. In
connection with Greenland charts, the note will always state the Datum. If the notice is included in various
Greenland charts with various Datums, the note will give their positions.
The position can be given with up to 3 decimals. The fewer decimals, the poorer accuracy.
Some of the figures in the position may be given in bold. This is used in connection with adjusted posi-
tions where the bold figures show where the position has been changed compared to a previous notice.
If there is text after the position, it can be found in the chart as well, either a character of light or a
place name.

10) Details. A brief description of what is going on and any restrictions.

Various terms are used to tell about the background material. If something has been reported, it has not
been surveyed, whereas if something is found, it has been surveyed.
There is a difference between aids to navigation and marks; aids to navigation are the types described
in "Aids to navigation in Danish waters" and marks are, for example, balloons.
In order for aids to navigation to be "in place and in order", 2 of the 3 following must be in order:
form, colour and top designation.

Distinction is made between closed and barred for calls. Closed for calls means that the constructor or
the like do not want the port/area to be navigated. Barred for calls means that, for example, some work
vessels are barring the quay.

11) **Note.** Any other information, such as more detailed information about consolidated acts or on Datum.

12) **Charts.** Mentions the charts in which the condition is included. The order of priority is the best scale first. Generalisations in charts with a large scale mean that the correction is not necessarily included in the chart.

13) **Publication.** Mentions the nautical publications mentioning the relevant area. References are not made to all publications. What is given in [ ] is only of relevance to the Danish Maritime Authority.

14) The last parenthesis gives the source of the notice concerned. The source may be given as abbreviations that are available from EfS A.

EfS is published every Friday – except before Easter and Christmas when it is published as a double issue – together with "Current preliminary (P) and temporary (T) notices" (also referred to as the P and T overview), "List of contents", "Accumulated EfS" and "Chart corrections" – the latter from the Danish Geodata Agency.

Subscribers receive only EfS, T and P overview and Chart corrections.

Notices to Mariners, no. 1, has some enclosures: EfS A – General information, Overview of the Danish Defence shooting ranges, Notice from the Admiral Danish Fleet on ice service and Notice from the Admiral Danish Fleet on Naval Co-operation for Merchant Shipping.

Notices that concern main and passage waters as well as major ports are also translated into English.
Guidance for updating charts

It is recommended to update all charts that are being used or that will be used at a later point in time. Furthermore, one must always keep an eye out for new versions or reprints of charts. This can also be seen from the webpage of the Danish Geodata Agency, www.gst.dk. New or reprinted chart may contain corrections that have not been or will not be published, such as new surveys.

Preliminary (P) and temporary (T) notices contain important information which should be inserted in the chart with a pencil. Corrections of charts are best made with thin Indian ink (0.18 mm/0.25 mm) in another colour so that it is easy to see the correction. The symbols used in the charts are available from Chart 1 – Int 1, which is available for free from www.gst.dk. Always make the corrections so that they are easy to see – they must also be read in high seas.

If you do not have the time to add the corrections, you can write the correction numbers in the chart margin so that they are easy to find when the charts are to be corrected. If they are not updated frequently, you can easily lose the overview of the corrections. Always look at the chart when you are reading a notice so that you do not accidentally delete something that supplements the correction as such. Therefore, you should always add the correction before deleting anything.

When something needs to be deleted in the chart, you should cross it out by means of two thin lines.

When something is to be moved in the chart, it is often only very little that needs to be moved. It could be an advantage to plot the new position in the chart and make a circle around it. Make a circle around that which should be moved and direct the reader towards the new position by means of an arrow.

If there is no room in the chart to insert, for example, a symbol, then insert it close to the position and show by means of an arrow where it is supposed to be (to the inserted position with a circle around it).