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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FC | DQ.01 | entire doc |  | ge | IHO Publication S-101 Annex A, Data Classification and Encoding Guide (version 1.0.0.Dec 2018) and S-101 Feature Catalogue (version Data 2019-04-09) are not synchronized regarding version release date. | Suggest that when an update of either S-101 Annex or the S-101 Feature Catalogue is published, the two documents are checked for consistency and their version dates are synchronized. |  |
| FC | DQ.02 | entire doc |  | ed | Usage of capitals and small letters appears to be not consistent within the FC itself. | Format should be consistent in line with S-97. No observations are reported at this time. It is expected that this will be corrected for FC edition 1.1.0. |  |
| FC | DQ.03 | 3.1 | definition | te | **FC**: The shape a beacon exhibits  **DCEG**: Describes the characteristic geometric form of the beacon. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.1 and DCEG 27.1) |  |
| FC | DQ.04 | 3.3 | definition | te | **FC**: The shape a buoy exhibits  **DCEG**: The principal shape and/or design of a buoy | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.3 and DCEG 27.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.05 | 3.12 | definition | te | **FC**: Cardinal marks are classified according to the quadrant of space they occupy.  **DCEG**: The four quadrants (north, east, south and west) are bounded by the true bearings NW-NE, NE-SE, SE-SW and SW-NW taken from the point of interest. A cardinal mark is named after the quadrant in which it is placed. The name of the cardinal mark indicates that it should be passed to the named side of the mark. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.12 and DCEG 27.12) |  |
| FC | DQ.06 | 3.12 | remarks | te | The remarks section for category of cardinal mark does not match the same definition in S-101 Annex A (27.12) | Choose which wording is leading and change the other document accordingly. |  |
| FC | DQ.07 | 3.13 | label | te | The definition for label custom is not consistent:  **FC**: An office, especially in ports, at which customs dues are collected or administrated.  **DCEG**: Serves as a government checkpoint where customs duties are collected, the flow of goods  are regulated and restrictions enforced, and shipments or vehicles are cleared for entering or leaving a country. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.13 and DCEG 27.13) |  |
| FC | DQ.08 | 3.14 | label | te | The definition for label glacier is not consistent:  **FC**: Projecting seaward extension of glacier, usually afloat.  **DCEG**: Projecting seaward extension of glacier, usually afloat. Also called glacier tongue. | Consider adding the second sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.14). |  |
| FC | DQ.09 | 3.14 | label | te | The definition of marshy shore does not match the same definition in S-101 Annex A (27.14) | Choose which wording is leading and change the other document accordingly. |  |
| FC | DQ.10 | 3.14 | label | te | The definition for marshy shore is not consistent:  **FC**: A shoreline area made up of spongy land saturated with water.  **DCEG** : A shoreline area made up of spongy land saturated with water. It may have a shallow  covering of water, usually with a considerable amount of vegetation appearing above the surface. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.14 and DCEG 27.14) |  |
| FC | DQ.11 | 3.16 | label | te | The definition for A-frame is not consistent:  **FC**: a type of crane shaped like the letter 'A'  **DCEG**: A type of crane shaped like the letter “A”. They are often positioned on river banks or the coastline and are used for lifting logs from logging trucks and depositing them in the water. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.16 and DCEG 27.16) |  |
| FC | DQ.12 | 3.17 | label | te | The definition for weir is not consistent.  **FC**: A dam erected across a river to raise the level of the water. A fence of stakes set in a river or along the shore as a trap for fish.  **DCEG**: A dam erected across a river to raise the level of the water. A fence of stakes set in a river or along the shore as a trap for fish. The word is now restricted to smaller works, the larger are called dams. | Consider adding the second sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.17). |  |
| FC | DQ.13 | 3.20 | label | te | The definition for spoil ground is not consistent:  **FC**: An area at sea where dredged material is deposited.  **DCEG**: A sea area where dredged material is deposited. Also called dumping ground | Consider adding the second sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.20). |  |
| FC | DQ.14 | 3.21 | label | te | The definition for wall is not consistent:  **FC**: A fence constructed from masonry or stone.  **DCEG**: A solid man-made barrier of generally heavy material used as an enclosure, boundary, or for protection. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.21 and DCEG 27.21) |  |
| FC | DQ.15 | 3.24 | label | te | The definition for bell is not consistent:  **FC**: A ringing sound with a short range.  **DCEG**: A ringing sound with a short range. The apparatus may be operated automatically, by hand or by wave action. | Consider adding the second sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.24). |  |
| FC | DQ.16 | 3.24 | label | te | The definition for whistle is not consistent:  **FC**: A distinctive sound made by a jet of air passing through an orifice.  **DCEG**: A distinctive sound made by a jet of air passing through an orifice. The apparatus may be operated automatically, by hand or by air being forced up a tube by waves acting on a buoy. | Consider adding the second sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.24). |  |
| FC | DQ.17 | 3.24 | label | te | The definition for gong is not consistent:  **FC**: A sound produced by vibration of a disc when struck.  **DCEG**: A sound produced by vibration of a disc when struck. The apparatus may be operated automatically, by hand or by wave action. | Consider adding the second sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.24). |  |
| FC | DQ.18 | 3.27 | label | te | The defintion for yacht harbour/marina is not consistent:  **FC**: A harbour with facilities for small boats and yachts.  **DCEG**: A harbour facility for small boats, yachts, etc., where supplies, repairs, and various services are available. | Consider adding the text to the FC from DCEG (27.27). |  |
| FC | DQ.19 | 3.27 | label | te | The definition for container terminal is not consistent:  **FC**: A terminal for container ships.  **DCEG**: A terminal with facilities to load/unload or store shipping containers. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.27 and DCEG 27.27) |  |
| FC | DQ.20 | 3.27 | label | te | The definition for straddle carrier is inconsistent:  **FC**: A wheeled vehicle designed to lift and carry containers or vessels within its own framework.  **DCEG**: A wheeled vehicle designed to lift and carry containers or vessels within its own framework. It is used for moving, and sometimes stacking, shipping containers and vessels. | Consider adding the second sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.27). |  |
| FC | DQ.21 | 3.29 | label | te | The definition for fast ice is not consistent:  **FC**: Sea ice which remains fast, generally in the position where originally formed, and which may attain a considerable thickness.  **DCEG**: Sea ice which remains fast, generally in the position where originally formed, and which may attain a considerable thickness. It is found along coasts, where it is attached to the shore, or over shoals, where it may be held in position by islands, grounded icebergs or grounded polar ice. | Consider adding the second sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.29). |  |
| FC | DQ.22 | 3.30 | label | te | The definition for single buoy mooring is not consistent:  **FC**: A mooring structure used by tankers to load and unload in port approaches or in offshore oil and gas fields.  **DCEG**: A mooring structure used by tankers to load and unload in port approaches or in offshore oil and gas fields. The size of the structure can vary between a large mooring buoy and a manned floating structure. Also known as single point mooring (SPM) | Consider adding the second and third sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.30). |  |
| FC | DQ.23 | 3.31+3.32 | complete item | ge | The order of items in the FC is not consistent with the order of items in the DCEG:  **FC**: 3.31 = category of landmark. 3.32 = category of land region.  **DCEG**: 27.31 = category of land region. 27.32 = category of landmark | What is the correct order for these two items? Ensure consistency. |  |
| FC | DQ.24 | 3.31 | label | te | The definition for cemetery is not consistent:  **FC**: An area of land for burying the dead.  **DCEG**: A site and associated structures devoted to the burial of the dead. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.31 and DCEG 27.32) |  |
| FC | DQ.25 | 3.31 | label | te | The definition for chimney is not consistent:  **FC**: A vertical structure containing a passage or flue for discharging smoke and gases.  **DCEG**: A vertical structure containing a passage or flue for discharging smoke and gases of combustion. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.31 and DCEG 27.32) |  |
| FC | DQ.26 | 3.31 | label | te | The definition for is not consistent:  **FC**: A straight vertical piece of timber or a hollow cylinder.  **DCEG**: A relatively tall structure usually held vertical by guy lines. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.31 and DCEG 27.32) |  |
| FC | DQ.27 | 3.31 | label | te | The definition for monument is not consistent:  **FC**: A structure erected or maintained as a memorial to a person or event.  **DCEG**: marker erected and/or maintained as a memorial to a person and/or event. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.31 and DCEG 27.32) |  |
| FC | DQ.28 | 3.31 | label | te | The definition for statue is not consistent:  **FC**: A representation of a human, animal or fantasy figure in marble, bronze, etc.  **DCEG**: representation of a living being, sculptured, moulded, or cast in a variety of materials (for example: marble, metal, or plaster). | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.31 and DCEG 27.32) |  |
| FC | DQ.29 | 3.31 | label | te | The definition for is not consistent:  **FC**: A relatively tall structure which may be used for observation, support, storage or communication etc  **DCEG**: A relatively tall, narrow structure that may either stand alone or may form part of another structure. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.31 and DCEG 27.32) |  |
| FC | DQ.30 | 3.31 | label | te | The definition for windmill is not consistent:  **FC**: A wind driven system of vanes attached to a tower like structure (excluding wind-generated power plants).  **DCEG**: system of vanes attached to a tower and driven by wind (excluding wind turbines). | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.31 and DCEG 27.32) |  |
| FC | DQ.31 | 3.31 | label | te | The definition for triangulation mark is not consistent:  **FC**: A recoverable point on the earth, whose geographic position has been determined by angular methods with geodetic instruments. A triangulation point is a selected point, which has been marked with a station mark, or it is a conspicuous natural or artificial feature.  **DCEG**: A recoverable point on the earth, whose geographic position has been determined by angular methods with geodetic instruments. A triangulation point is a selected point, which has been marked with a station mark, or it is a conspicuous natural or artificial feature. Also called trigonometric station or triangulation station. | Consider adding the last sentence to the FC from DCEG (27.32). |  |
| FC | DQ.32 | 3.32 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The attribute “category of land region” encodes general terms for describing landscapes. | Consider adding the comment from the DCEG (27.31) |  |
| FC | DQ.33 | 3.32 | label | te | The definition for agricultural land is not consistent:  **FC**: Areas used for cultivation of the soil, the breeding of livestock etc. and general farming.  **DCEG**: Of or pertaining to the science or practice of cultivating the soil and rearing animals. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.32 and DCEG 27.31) |  |
| FC | DQ.34 | 3.32 | label | te | The definition for savanna/grassland land is not consistent:  **FC**: A large area of relatively flat natural pasture.  **DCEG**: An open grassy plain with few or no trees in a tropical or subtropical region; a tract covered mainly by grasses that have little or no woody tissue. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.32 and DCEG 27.31) |  |
| FC | DQ.35 | 3.33 | remarks | te | The remarks are not consistent/text is missing.  **FC**: There are two international buoyage regions, A and B, between which lateral marks differ. The buoyage region is encoded using the separate attribute MARSYS. When top-marks, retro reflectors and/or lights are fitted to these marks, they are encoded as separate objects.  **DCEG**: There are two international buoyage regions, A and B, between which lateral marks differ. The buoyage region is encoded using the separate attribute marks navigational – system of (see clause 27.121). When retroreflectors and/or lights are fitted to these marks, they are encoded as separate features.  The “conventional direction of buoyage” may be either the general direction taken by the mariner when approaching a harbour, river, estuary or other waterway from seaward, or the direction determined by the proper authority, which in principle follows a clockwise direction around land masses. | Consider adding the second part of the remarks of the DCEG (27.33) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.36 | 3.37 | label | te | The definition for chain/wire/cable is not consistent:  **FC**: A connection between two independent objects e.g. a buoy and pile or between two buoys used as a mooring facility.  **DCEG**: A chain or very strong fibre or wire rope connecting two independent features (for example a buoy and pile or two buoys) used to anchor or moor vessels or buoys. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.37 and DCEG 27.37) |  |
| FC | DQ.37 | 3.39 | label | te | The definition for fish haven is not consistent:  **FC**: Areas established by private interests, usually sport fishermen, to simulate natural reefs and wrecks that attract fish. The reefs are constructed by dumping assorted junk in areas which may be of very small extent or may stretch a considerable distance along a depth contour.  **DCEG**: Areas established by private interests, usually sport fishermen, to simulate natural reefs and wrecks that attract fish. The reefs are constructed by dumping assorted junk in areas which may be of very small extent or may stretch a considerable distance along a depth contour. Also called fishery reefs | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.39) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.38 | 3.41 | alias | te | The alias in the DCEG is missing:  **FC**: CATPRA  **DCEG**: not available. | Consider adding the alias CATPRA to the DCEG (27.41) |  |
| FC | DQ.39 | 3.46 | label | te | The definition of alternate is not consistent and also wrong:  **FC**: The preferred choice in extraordinary conditions.  **DCEG:** The preferred first choice in extraordinary conditions. | Primary should be: the preferred choice used in normal conditions OR the first choice used in normal condiations.  Alternate should be: the second-best choice in normal condititions.  Consider changing the definition of primary and alternate. |  |
| FC | DQ.40 | 3.47 | label | te | The definition for quarry is not consistent:  **FC**: An excavation in solid rock from which building stone, limestone, etc. is removed.  **DCEG**: An open-air excavation for the extraction of stone intended principally for use in construction. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.47 and DCEG 27.47) |  |
| FC | DQ.41 | 3.47 | label | te | The definition for power station area is not consistent:  **FC**: A stationary plant containing apparatus for large-scale conversion of some form of energy (hydraulic, steam, chemical, nuclear, etc.) into electrical energy.  **DCEG**: A facility including one or more buildings and equipment used for power generation. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.47 and DCEG 27.47) |  |
| FC | DQ.42 | 3.47 | label | te | The definition for refinery area is not consistent:  **FC**: A system of process units used to convert crude petroleum into fuels, lubricants and other petroleum-derived products.  **DCEG**: A facility where petroleum and/or petroleum products are refined. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.47 and DCEG 27.47) |  |
| FC | DQ.43 | 3.47 | label | te | The definition for timber yard is not consistent:  **FC**: A storage area for wood used for building, carpentry or joinery.  **DCEG**: An open tract for the storage of wooden lumber and timbers. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.47 and DCEG 27.47) |  |
| FC | DQ.44 | 3.47 | label | te | The definition for tank farm is not consistent:  **FC**: An area in which a number of large-capacity storage tanks are located, generally used for crude oil or petroleum products.  **DCEG**: A collection of collocated large-capacity tanks in which petroleum, natural gas, or liquid petrochemicals are stored. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.47 and DCEG 27.47) |  |
| FC | DQ.45 | 3.47 | label | te | The definition for wind farm is not consistent:  **FC**: An area in which numerous wind motors are located.  **DCEG**: A collection of wind motors that are collocated and are organized as a single power generation unit. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.47 and DCEG 27.47) |  |
| FC | DQ.46 | 3.48 | label | te | The definition for power transmission pylon/pole is not consistent:  **FC**: A vertical construction consisting, for example, of a steel framework or of pre-stressed concrete, to support a power transmission cable or line.  **DCEG**: A pylon that supports one or more power lines. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.48 and DCEG 27.48) |  |
| FC | DQ.47 | 3.48 | label | te | The definition for telephone/telegraph pylon/pole is not consistent:  **FC**: A pylon or pole used to support a telephone or telegraph line.  **DCEG**: pylon that supports one or more communication lines. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.48 and DCEG 27.48) |  |
| FC | DQ.48 | 3.48 | label | te | The definition for bridge pier is not consistent:  **FC**: A support in the form of a pillar or pier for the spans of a bridge.  **DCEG**: A tower and/or pylon from which the deck of a bridge is suspended. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.48 and DCEG 27.48) |  |
| FC | DQ.49 | 3.51 | remarks | te | The remarks in the FC are missing in the DCEG.  **FC:** A radiobeacon is a radio transmitter which emits a distinctive or characteristic signal on which a bearing may be taken.  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the remarks to the DCEG (27.51) |  |
| FC | DQ.50 | 3.51 | label | te | The definition for differential GNSS is not consistent:  **FC**: A radiobeacon transmitting DGPS correction signals.  **DCEG**: A radio station intended to determine only the direction of other stations by means of transmission from the latter. | The definition in the DCEG is wrong, it is the definition of a radio direction-finding station.  Replace the definition with the correct one. |  |
| FC | DQ.51 | 3.52 | label | te | The definition for based on a system of fixed marks is not consistent:  **FC**: A straight route (known as a recommended track, range or leading line), which comprises at least two structures (usually beacons or daymarks) and/or natural features, which may carry lights and/or top-marks. The structures/features are positioned so that when observed to be in line, a vessel can follow a known bearing with safety.  **DCEG**: A straight route (known as a recommended track, range or leading line), which comprises:  at least two structures (usually beacons or daymarks) and/or natural features, which may carry lights and/or top-marks. The structures/features are positioned so that when observed to be in line, a vessel can follow a known bearing with safety. (Adapted from International Association of Lighthouse Authorities - IALA Aids to Navigation Guide, 1990); or  a single structure or natural feature, which may carry lights and/or a topmark, and a specified bearing which can be followed with safety. (S-57 Edition 3.1, Appendix A – Chapter 2, Page 2.72, November 2000, as amended). | Suggest to add the second of the DCEG (27.52) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.52 | 3.54 | definition | te | The definition for Category of restriced area is not consistent:  **FC**: The official legal status of each kind of restricted area defines the kind of restriction(s), e.g., the restriction for a 'game preserve' may be 'entering prohibited', the restriction for an 'anchoring prohibition area' is 'anchoring prohibited'.  **DCEG**:The official legal status of each kind of restricted area defines the kind of restriction(s), for example the restriction for a 'game reserve' may be 'entering prohibited'. | Consider adding the last part of the sentence to the DCEG (27.54) |  |
| FC | DQ.53 | 3.55 | label | te | The definition for motorway is not consistent:  **FC:** A main road with separate carriageways and limited access, specially constructed and controlled for fast motor traffic.  **DCEG**: limited access dual carriageway road specially designed for fast long-distance traffic and subject to special regulations concerning its use. It may have more than two lanes. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.55 and DCEG 27.55) |  |
| FC | DQ.54 | 3.55 | label | te | The definition for track/path is not consistent:  **FC**: Track - a rough path or way formed by use path - a way or track laid down for walking or made by continual treading.  **DCEG**: Track - a rough path or way formed by use. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.55 and DCEG 27.55) |  |
| FC | DQ.55 | 3.56 | label | te | The definition for aeroplane runway is not consistent:  **FC**: A level stretch of land where aeroplanes take off and land.  **DCEG**: A defined rectangular area, on a land aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.56 and DCEG 27.56) |  |
| FC | DQ.56 | 3.57 | alias | te | **FC**: CATSDL  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the alias to the DCEG (27.57) |  |
| FC | DQ.57 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for bay is not consistent:  **FC**: An indentation in the coastline.  **DCEG**: Wide indentation in the coastline generally smaller than a gulf and larger than a cove. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.58 and DCEG 27.58) |  |
| FC | DQ.58 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for ridge does is not consistent:  **FC**: (c) The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent.  **DCEG**: The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent. Also called mid-oceanic ridge. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.58) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.59 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for escarpment is not consistent:  **FC**: An elongated and comparatively steep slope separating or gently sloping areas.  **DCEG**: n elongated and comparatively steep slope separating or gently sloping areas. Also called: scarp. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.58) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.60 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for fan does is not consistent:  **FC**: A relatively smooth, fan-like, depositional feature normally sloping away from the outer termination of a canyon or canyon system.  **DCEG**: A relatively smooth, fan-like, depositional feature normally sloping away from the outer termination of a canyon or canyon system. Also called: cone. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.58) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.61 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for guyot is not consistent:  **FC**: A seamount having a comparatively smooth flat top.  **DCEG**: A seamount having a comparatively smooth flat top. Also called tablemount. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.58) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.62 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for rise is not consistent:  **FC**: (b) The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent.  **DCEG**: (b) The linked major mid-oceanic mountain systems of global extent. Also called mid-oceanic ridge. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.58) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.63 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for shelf-edge is not consistent:  **FC**: A narrow zone at the seaward margin of a shelf along which is a marked increase of slope.  **DCEG**: A narrow zone at the seaward margin of a shelf along which is a marked increase of slope. Also called: shelf break. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.58) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.64 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for valley is not consistent:  **FC**: A relatively shallow, wide depression, the bottom of which usually has a continuous gradient. This term is generally not used for features that have canyon-like characteristics for a significant portion of their extent.  **DCEG**: A relatively shallow, wide depression, the bottom of which usually has a continuous gradient. This term is generally not used for features that have canyon-like characteristics for a significant portion of their extent. Also called: submarine valley; sea valley. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.58) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.65 | 3.58 | label | te | The definition for canal does is not consistent:  **FC**: An artificial water course used for navigation.  **DCEG**: An artificial water course. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.58 and DCEG 27.58) |  |
| FC | DQ.66 | 3.62 | label | te | The definition for silo in general is not consistent:  **FC**: A generally cylindrical tower used for storing fodder or grain.  **DCEG**: A large storage structure used for storing loose materials. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.62 and DCEG 27.62) |  |
| FC | DQ.67 | 3.62 | label | te | The definition for water tower is not consistent:  **FC**: A tower with an elevated container used to hold water.  **DCEG**: A tower supporting an elevated storage tank of water. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.62 and DCEG 27.62) |  |
| FC | DQ.68 | 3.63 | label | te | The definition for embankment is not consistent:  **FC**: An artificial elevation constructed from earth, stone, etc. carrying a road, railway or similar or serving to dam water.  **DCEG**: A man-made raised long mound of earth or other material. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.63 and DCEG 27.63) |  |
| FC | DQ.69 | 3.63 | label | te | The definition for scree is not consistent:  **FC**: Rocky debris on the side or at the foot of a mountain forming a steep stony slope.  **DCEG**: A mass of detritus, forming a precipitous, strong slope upon a mountain-side. Also the material composing such a slope | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.63 and DCEG 27.63) |  |
| FC | DQ.70 | 3.64 | label | te | The definition for boat hoist is not consistent:  **FC**: A hoist for lifting boats out of the water.  **DCEG**: A hoist for lifting boats out of the water (also known as a travel lift). | Consider adding the last part of the sentence of the DCEG (27.64) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.71 | 3.66 | complete item | te | In the FC the Category of temporal variation is defined as an Simple Attribute. In the DCEG the Category of temporal variation is described as an Meta Feature and Spatial Attribute and Enumerate Description (28.1) | Please explain the difference. |  |
| FC | DQ.72 | 3.67 | label | te | The definition for flood stream is not consistent:  **FC**: The horizontal movement of water associated with the rising tide.  **DCEG**: The horizontal movement of water associated with the rising tide. Flood streams generally set towards the shore, or in the direction of the tide progression. Also called flood, flood current or ingoing stream. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.67 and DCEG 27.66) |  |
| FC | DQ.73 | 3.67 | label | te | The definition for ebb stream is not consistent:  **FC**: The horizontal movement of water associated with falling tide.  **DCEG**: The horizontal movement of water associated with falling tide. Ebb streams generally set seaward, or in the opposite direction to the tide progression. Also called ebb, ebb current or outgoing  stream. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.67 and DCEG 27.66) |  |
| FC | DQ.74 | 3.69 | label | te | The definition for tree in general is not consistent:  **FC**: A woody perennial plant, having a self supporting main stem or trunk.  **DCEG**: An individual woody perennial plant, typically having a single stem or trunk growing to a  considerable height and bearing lateral branches at some distance from the ground. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.69 and DCEG 27.68) |  |
| FC | DQ.75 | 3.69 | label | te | The definition for evergreen tree is not consistent:  **FC**: A tree which keeps its foliage all year round.  **DCEG**: Having green foliage all the year round. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.69 and DCEG 27.68) |  |
| FC | DQ.76 | 3.69 | label | te | The definition for casuarina tree is not consistent:  **FC:** A tree characterized by slender, green, often drooping branches that are deeply grooved and that bear, at intervals, whorls of tine leaves.  **DCEG:** (Also called beefwood, Australian pine, ironwood, she-oak, swamp oak, whistling pine). A  tree characterized by slender, green, often drooping branches that are deeply grooved and that bear, at  intervals, whorls of tine leaves. | Consider adding the text in brackets of the DCEG (27.68) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.77 | 3.69 | label | te | The definition for deciduous tree is not consistent:  **FC**: A tree which sheds its foliage for part of the year (generally in winter).  **DCEG**: Sheds its leaves each year at the end of the period of growth. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.69 and DCEG 27.68) |  |
| FC | DQ.78 | 3.69 | label | te | The definition for filao tree is not consistent:  **FC**: A variety of tropical or sub-tropical tree.  **DCEG**: Casuarina equisetifolia, the most widespread and well-known member of the family  Casuarinaceae. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.69 and DCEG 27.68) |  |
| FC | DQ.79 | 3.70 | label | te | The definition for bombora is not consistent:  **FC**: A wave that forms over a submerged offshore reef or rock, sometimes (in very calm weather or at high tide) nearly swelling but in other conditions breaking heavily and producing a dangerous stretch of broken water the reef or rock itself.  **DCEG**: A wave that forms over a submerged offshore reef or rock, sometimes (in very calm  weather or at high tide) nearly swelling but in other conditions breaking heavily and producing a dangerous stretch of broken water; the reef or rock itself. Also called bumbora or bomborah. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.69) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.80 | 3.71 | label | te | The definition for seaweed is not consistent:  **FC**: General name for marine plants of the algae class which grow in long narrow ribbons.  **DCEG**: General name for marine plants of the algae class which grow in long narrow ribbons. Also  called seagrass. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.70) to the FC. |  |
| FC | DQ.81 | 3.72 | label | te | The definition for dangerous wreck is not consistent:  **FC**: A wreck which is considered to be dangerous to surface navigation.  **DCEG**: A wreck submerged at such a depth as to be considered dangerous to surface navigation. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.71 and DCEG 27.71) |  |
| FC | DQ.82 | 3.75 | remarks | te | The remarks are not consistent:  **FC**: The expected input is the specific VHF-Channel. The attribute 'communication channel' encodes the various VHF-channels used for communication.  **DCEG**: The attribute “communication channel” encodes the various Channels used for all methods of radio communication | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.75 and DCEG 27.74) |  |
| FC | DQ.83 | 3.76 | remarks | te | The remarks are not consistent:  **FC**: The default 'condition' should be considered to be completed, undamaged and working normally. This attribute should, therefore, only be used to indicate objects whose condition is anything other than 'normal'.  **DCEG**: The attribute “condition” encodes the various conditions of buildings and other constructions. The default “condition” should be considered to be completed, undamaged and working normally. This attribute should, therefore, only be used to indicate features whose condition is anything other than “normal”. | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.76 and DCEG 27.75) |  |
| FC | DQ.84 | 3.76 | label | te | The definition for under construction is not consistent:  **FC**: A structure that is in the process of being built.  **DCEG**: Being built but not yet capable of function. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.77 and DCEG 27.75) |  |
| FC | DQ.85 | 3.76 | label | te | The definition for under reclamation is not consistent:  **FC**: An area of the sea that is being reclaimed as land, usually by the dumping of earth and other material.  **DCEG**: An area of the sea, a lake or the navigable part of a river that is being reclaimed as land, usually by the dumping of earth and other material. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.77 and DCEG 27.75) |  |
| FC | DQ.86 | 3.76 | label | te | The definition for wingless is not consistent:  **FC**: A windmill or windmotor from which the turbine blades are missing.  **DCEG**: A windmill or wind turbine from which the vanes or turbine blades are missing. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.77 and DCEG 27.75) |  |
| FC | DQ.87 | 3.76 | label | te | The definition for planned construction is not consistent:  **FC**: An area where a future construction is planned.  **DCEG**: Detailed planning has been completed but construction has not been initiated. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.77 and DCEG 27.75) |  |
| FC | DQ.88 | 3.77 | alias | te | **FC**: CONINS  **DCEG**: None | Add the alias to the DCEG (27.76) |  |
| FC | DQ.89 | 3.78 | definition | ed | The categorisation of the assessment level of bathymetric data for anarea. | The categorisation of the assessment level of bathymetric data for an area. |  |
| FC | DQ.90 | 3.78 | label | te | The definition for unassessed is not consistent:  **FC**: Not having b The quality of the bathymetric data has yet to be assessed een assessed  **DCEG**: The quality of the bathymetric data has yet to be assessed. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.78 and DCEG 28.2) |  |
| FC | DQ.91 | 3.80 | alias | te | **FC**: DATEND  **DCEG**: DATEND, *PEREND* (27.78) | Please explain PEREND. Should this be added to the FC?. |  |
| FC | DQ.92 | 3.82 | alias | te | **FC**: DATSTA  **DCEG**: DATSTA, *PERSTA* (27.80) | Please explain PERSTA. Should this be added to the FC?. |  |
| DCEG | DQ.93 | 3.84 | label | te | The definition for the various days are present in the FC but not in the DCEG | Suggest to add the required definitions to the DCEG (27.821) |  |
| FC | DQ.94 | 3.86 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The depth of the surrounding area is determined from the surrounding encoded Depth Area and is encoded using the attribute surrounding depth.  A drying height is indicated by a negative value. | Consider adding the comments of the DCEG (30.1) to the FC (3.86) |  |
| FC | DQ.95 | 3.87 | definition | te | The definition of depth range maximum value is not consistent:  **FC**: The maximum (deepest) value of a depth range.  **DCEG**: Depth range is the depth from a specified sounding datum as a depth interval bounded by the minimum (shoalest) and maximum (deepest) depth values | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.86 and DCEG 27.84) |  |
| FC | DQ.96 | 3.88 | definition | te | The definition of depth range minimum value is not consistent:  **FC**: The minimum (shoalest) value of a depth range.  **DCEG**: Depth range is the depth from a specified sounding datum as a depth interval bounded by the minimum (shoalest) and maximum (deepest) depth values. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.88 and DCEG 27.85) |  |
| FC | DQ.97 | 3.89 | remarks | te | **FC**: In addition to a placename of a port, harbour area or terminal, the place could include generalities such as “The north-west”, or “upriver”.  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the remark of the FC to the DCEG (27.86) |  |
| FC | DQ.98 | ??? | name | ge | The item listed in the DCEG (27.87) as a Geo Feature Attribute and Enumerate Descriptions (chapter 27) is registered in the FC as a Complex Attribute with a name Directional character. | The same items are listed in the FC under 4.1. Please explain. |  |
| FC | DQ.99 | 3.91 | label | te | The definitions for the labels in the FC are not present in the DCEG. | Consider adding the definitions of the FC into the DCEG (27.89) |  |
| FC | DQ.100 | 3.93 | remarks | te | **FC**: The unit of measure is defined in the HUNI subfield of the DSPM record or in the HUNITS attribute of the M\_UNIT meta object class, e.g., metre (m). The resolution is 0.1 m or 0.1 ft.  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the remarks to the DCEG (27.91) |  |
| FC | DQ.101 | 3.94 | remarks | te | **FC**: The estimated range (distance) assumes 'in vacuo' transmission and a standard antenna height of 5 metres. Thus it gives a hint to the mariner whether they are likely to receive transmission at a certain distance from an object.  **DCEG**: The estimated range (distance) assumes “in vacuo” transmission and a standard antenna height of 5 metres. Thus it gives a hint to the mariner whether they are likely to receive transmission at a certain distance from a feature carrying this attribute. | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.94 and DCEG 27.92) |  |
| FC | DQ.102 | 3.96 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: This attribute indicates features with a “value of sounding” not within the range of depth of the surrounding depth area. These features could be a potential danger for navigation. | Consider adding the remarks to the FC (3.96) |  |
| FC | DQ.103 | 3.97 | remarks | te | **FC**: Application schemas must describe how the associated file is identified. The associated file will commonly be named in a file reference co-attribute of the same complex attribute. Each DCEG must specify requirements for the format of the associated file and the semantics of file locator. For example, the value of file locator may be an HTML ID in an HTML file, line number in a text file) or a bookmark in a PDF file.  **DCEG**: The attribute file locator indicates the location of a section of text within the file referenced by the attribute file reference that is relevant for a particular feature.  The value populated for file locator may be a section heading; clause heading or number; page number, etc. | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.97 and DCEG 27.95) |  |
| FC | DQ.104 | 3.98 | alias | te | **FC**: TXTDSC  **DCEG**: TXTDSC. NTXTDS | Please explain NTXTDS. Should this be added to the FC? |  |
| FC | DQ.105 | 3.98 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The attribute file reference indicates that a file containing text extracted from relevant pilot books or nautical publications is available.  The attribute is generally used for long text strings or those that require formatting, however, there is no restriction on the type of text (except for lexical level) that can be held in files referenced by file reference. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.96) to the FC (3.98) |  |
| FC | DQ.106 | 3.101 | valueType | te | **FC**: integer  **DCEG**: real | Which valueType is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.101 and DCEG 27.98) |  |
| FC | DQ.107 | 3.102 | definition | te | **FC**: The shore station receiver frequency expressed in kHz to one decimal place.  **DCEG**: The shore station receiver frequency. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.102 and DCEG 27.99) |  |
| FC | DQ.108 | 3.102 | remarks | te | **FC**: Examples:4379.1 kHz becomes 04379113162.8 kHz becomes 131628  **DCEG**: None | Please text edit the remarks to be correct. Consider adding the remarks to the DCEG (27.99) |  |
| FC | DQ.109 | 3.102 | alias | te | **FC**: FRQRXV  **DCEG**: SIGFRQ | Which alias is correct? Ensure consistency. (FC 3.102 and DCEG 27.99) |  |
| FC | DQ.110 | 3.103 | definition | te | **FC**: The shore station transmitter frequency expressed in kHz to one decimal place.  **DCEG**: The shore station transmitter frequency. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.103 and DCEG 27.100) |  |
| FC | DQ.111 | 3.103 | remarks | te | **FC**: Examples: 4379.1 kHz becomes 043791 13162.8 kHz becomes 131628  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the remarks to the DCEG (27.100) |  |
| FC | DQ.112 | 3.103 | alias | te | **FC**: FRQTXM  **DCEG**:SIGFRQ | Which alias is correct? Ensure consistency. (FC 3.103 and DCEG 27.100) |  |
| FC | DQ.113 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for police station does is not consistent:  **FC**: The office of the local police force.  **DCEG**: The headquarters of a local police force and that is where those under arrest are first charged. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.114 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for radio is not consistent:  **FC**: Broadcast of radio signals.  **DCEG**: Transmitting and/or receiving radio-frequency electromagnetic waves as a means of communication. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.115 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for light support is not consistent:  **FC**: Supporting a light  **DCEG**: A structure serving as a support for one or more lights. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.116 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for cooling is not consistent:  **FC**: Dissipating heat.  **DCEG**: Generation of chilled liquid and/or gas for cooling purposes. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.117 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for clock is not consistent:  **FC**: Visual time signal.  **DCEG**: Instrument for measuring time and recording hours. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.118 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for control is not consistent:  **FC**: Used to control the flow of air, rail, or marine traffic.  **DCEG**: Used to control the flow of traffic within a specified range of an installation. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.119 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for airship mooring is not consistent:  **FC**: A facility to secure an airship.  **DCEG**: Equipment or structure to secure an airship. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.120 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for stadium is not consistent:  **FC**: A large usually unroofed building with tiers of seats for spectators.  **DCEG**: An arena for holding and viewing events. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.121 | 3.105 | label | te | The definition for bus station is not consistent:  **FC**: A location at which buses arrive and from which they depart.  **DCEG**: A building where buses and coaches regularly stop to take on and/or let off passengers, especially for long-distance travel. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.105 and DCEG 27.101) |  |
| FC | DQ.122 | 3.106 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The attribute headline should contain no more than 100 characters. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.102) to the FC (3.106) |  |
| FC | DQ.123 | 3.107 | remarks | te | **FC**: Height must not be used for floating objects. The unit of measure is defined in the HUNI subfield of the DSPM record or in the HUNITS attribute of the M\_UNIT meta object class, e.g., metre (m). The resolution is 0.1 m or 0.1 ft.  **DCEG**: Height must not be used for floating features. | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.107 and DCEG 27.103) |  |
| FC | DQ.124 | 3.109 | definition | te | **FC**: The width of an object, such as a canal or a tunnel, which is available for safe navigation. This may, or may not, be the same as the total physical width of the object.  **DCEG**: The width of a feature, such as a canal or a tunnel, which is available for safe navigation. This may, or may not, be the same as the total physical width of the feature. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.109 and DCEG 27.105) |  |
| FC | DQ.125 | 3.109 | remarks | te | **FC**: The unit of measure is defined in the HUNI subfield of the DSPM record or in the HUNITS attribute of the M\_UNIT meta object class, e.g., metre (m). The resolution is 0.1 m or 0.1 ft.  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the remarks of the FC (3.109) to the DCEG (27.105) |  |
| FC | DQ.126 | 3.110 | definition | te | **FC**: The width of an object, such as a lock or basin, which is available for safe navigation. This may, or may not, be the same as the total physical width of the object.  **DCEG**: The width of a feature, such as a lock or basin, which is available for safe navigation. This may, or may not, be the same as the total physical width of the feature. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.110 and DCEG 27.106) |  |
| FC | DQ.127 | 3.110 | alias | te | **FC**: HORCLW  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the alias of the FC (3.110) to the DCEG (27.106) |  |
| FC | DQ.128 | 3.111 | remarks | te | **FC**: The error is assumed to be positive and negative. The plus/minus character must not be encoded.  **DCEG**: The expected input is the radius of the two-dimensional error. The error is assumed to be positive and negative. The plus/minus character must not be encoded. | The first sentence is missing from the FC (3.111). Consider adding the text from the DCEG (28.4) |  |
| FC | DQ.129 | 3.112 | remarks | te | **FC**: The unit of measure is defined in the HUNI subfield of the DSPM record or in the HUNITS attribute of the M\_UNIT meta object class, e.g., metre (m). The resolution is 0.1 m or 0.1 ft.  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the remarks from the FC (3.112) to the DCEG (27.107) |  |
| FC | DQ.130 | 3.113 | remarks | te | **FC**: The unit of measure is defined in the HUNI subfield of the DSPM record or in the HUNITS attribute of the M\_UNIT meta object class, e.g., metre (m). The resolution is 0.1 m or 0.1 ft.  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the remarks from the FC (3.113) to the DCEG (27.108) |  |
| FC | DQ.131 | 3.116 | definition | te | **FC**: An indication if the feature is located in or over navigable water  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the defintion from the FC (3.116) to the DCEG (30.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.132 | 3.122 | label | te | Definition for quick-flashing is not consistent:  **FC**: A light exhibiting without interruption very rapid regular alternations of light and darkness.  **DCEG**: A rhythmic light in which flashes are repeated at a rate of not less than 50 flashes per minutes but less than 80 flashes per minutes. It may be:  Continuous quick-flashing: A quick-flashing light in which a flash is regularly repeated.  Group quick-flashing: A quick-flashing light in which a group of two or more flashes, which are specified in number, is regularly repeated. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.122 and DCEG 27.115) |  |
| FC | DQ.133 | 3.123 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The attribute “light visibility” encodes the specific visibility of a light, with respect to the light’s intensity and ease of recognition. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.116) to the FC (3.123) |  |
| FC | DQ.134 | 3.124 | alias | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: SDISMX | Consider adding the alias of the DCEG (28.6) to the FC (3.124) |  |
| FC | DQ.135 | 3.126 | alias | te | **FC**: LINKGE  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the linkage of the FC (3.126) to the DCEG (27.117) |  |
| FC | DQ.136 | 3.128 | alias | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the alias VALMMI to both the FC (3.128) and the DCEG (27.119) |  |
| FC | DQ.137 | 3.128 | remarks | te | **FC**: The deviation is assumed to be negative.  **DCEG**: The deviation is assumed to be negative. The minus character must not be encoded. | Why can VALMMA be positive and negative and why can VALMMI only be be negative?  Both are valueType = real |  |
| FC | DQ.138 | 3.131 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: Maximum display scale provides a reference for the user selected viewing scale in the ECDIS at which the overscale warning will be displayed if there is no larger maximum display scale ENC dataset available, as well as the ECDIS viewing scale when the For example, based on the scale of the paper chart that was used for the ENC compilation. This attribute is only used in conjunction with the meta feature Data Coverage which is used to define polygons of equal largest intended viewing scale. maximum display scale should therefore not be confused with the attribute scale maximum. cell is loaded. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (28.8) to the FC (3.131) |  |
| FC | DQ.139 | 3.132 | attribute type | ed | **FC**: Real  **DCEG**: Rea | Change DCEG (27.122) to Real |  |
| FC | DQ.140 | 3.134 | alias | te | **FC**: SDISMX  **DCEG**: None | This alias is also used in FC 3.124. Can this item be used in both places? |  |
| FC | DQ.141 | 3.134 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: Note that, in spite of the representation of a depth measurement with a single discrete point position, it actually represents an area with a certain footprint on the sea floor. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (28.9) to the FC (3.134) |  |
| FC | DQ.142 | 3.135 | alias | te | **FC**: SDISMN  **DCEG**: None | This alias is also used in FC 3.125. Can this item be used in both places? |  |
| FC | DQ.143 | 3.135 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: Note that, in spite of the representation of a depth measurement with a single discrete point position, it actually represents an area with a certain footprint on the sea floor. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (28.10) to the FC (3.135) |  |
| FC | DQ.144 | 3.136 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: Minimum display scale is intended to be used in a series of ENC cells covering a geographic area to determine the dataset loading strategy as the user selected viewing scale becomes larger.  This attribute is only used in conjunction with the meta feature Data Coverage which is used to define polygons of equal smallest intended viewing scale. minimum display scale should therefore not be confused with the attribute scale minimum. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (28.11) to the FC (3.136) |  |
| FC | DQ.145 | 3.141 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The attribute name of resource encodes the name of an online resource. The URL/URI for accessing the resource is populated using the attribute linkage. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.128) to the FC (3.141) |  |
| FC | DQ.146 | 3.142 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The attribute “nationality” indicates the nationality of the specific feature.  Where it is required to encode multiple nationalities relevant to a single feature (for example, for a maritime jurisdiction area that is in dispute between two Coastal States), this must be done by populating multiple instances of nationality. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.129) to the FC (3.142) |  |
| FC | DQ.147 | 3.144 | label | te | The definition for silt is not consistent:  **FC**: (particles of 0.002-0.0625mm) When dried on hand will rub off easily.  **DCEG**: An unconsolidated sediment whose particles range in size from 0·0039 to 0·0625 millimetres in diameter (between clay and sand size). | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.144 and DCEG 27.131) |  |
| FC | DQ.148 | 3.144 | label | te | The definition for cobbles is not consistent:  **FC**: (particles of 64.0-256.0mm) Stones worn round and smooth by water and used for paving.  **DCEG**: A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.144 and DCEG 27.131) |  |
| FC | DQ.149 | 3.146 | definitiion | ed | The number of features of identical character that exist as a co-locatedgroup | The number of features of identical character that exist as a co-located group |  |
| FC | DQ.150 | 3.146 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The attribute number of features must only be used to indicate the number of entities of a feature, where known, that are co-located (for example 3 overhead cables suspended over a body of water between 2 pylons), and this information is considered to be of use to the mariner. Where possible, features must be encoded individually. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.133) to the FC (3.146) |  |
| FC | DQ.151 | 3.149 | definition | te | **FC**: A reference to a pictorial representation of the feature.  **DCEG**: Indicates whether a pictorial representation of the feature is available | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.149 and DCEG 27.136) |  |
| FC | DQ.152 | 3.149 | remarks | te | **FC**: The 'pictorial representation' could be a drawing or a photo. The string encodes the file  name of an external graphic file (pixel/vector).  **DCEG**: The “pictorial representation” could be a drawing or a photo. | Consider adding the second line of text from the FC (3.149) to the DCEG (27.136) |  |
| FC | DQ.153 | 3.151 | label | ge | One element of the enumeration is missing in the FC.  **FC**: None  **DCEG**: ice [24] | Add the element ice to the enumeration with:  label = ice  definition = frozen water  code = 24 |  |
| FC | DQ.154 | 3.152 | label | ed | **FC**: unsurveyed: survey data is does not exist or is very poor.  **DCEG**: unsurveyed: survey data does not exist or is very poor. | survey data does not exist or is very poor. |  |
| FC | DQ.155 | 3.152 | label | ge | Two elements of the enumeration are missing in the FC:  **FC**: None  **DCEG**: reported (not surveyed) – value 7  reported (not confirmed) – value 8 | Add the two elements to the enumeration with:  label = reported (not surveyed)  definition = A feature whose position has been reported and its position confirmed by some means other than a formal survey such as an independent report of the same feature.  code = 7  label = reported (not confirmed)  definition = A feature whose position has been reported and its position has not been confirmed.  code = 8 |  |
| FC | DQ.156 | 3.152 | place in doc. | ge | The quality of horizontal measurement is listed in the DCEG in chapter 2813, the quality of vertical measurement is listed in chapter 27.139 | In which chapter should these two items be present in the DCEG. The current setup appears inconsistent. Act accordingly. |  |
| FC | DQ.157 | 3,153 | label | te | The definition for depth known is inconsistent:  **FC**: The depth from chart datum to the bottom is a known value.  **DCEG**: The depth from the chart datum to the seabed (or to the top of a drying feature) is known. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.153 and DCEG 27.139) |  |
| FC | DQ.158 | 3.153 | label | te | The definition for depth unknown is inconsistent:  **FC**: The depth from chart datum to the bottom is unknown.  **DCEG**: The depth from chart datum to the seabed, or the shoalest depth of the feature is unknown. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.153 and DCEG 27.139) |  |
| FC | DQ.159 | 3.154 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: Radar transponder beacons generally work on the 3cm (X) – Band or the 10cm (S) – Band wave lengths. Nevertheless, wave lengths outside the marine band are used. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.140) to the FC (3.154) |  |
| FC | DQ.160 | 3.155 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: Radar conspicuous applies to both features that themselves provide a strong radar echo; or return a strong radar echo as a result of being fitted with a radar reflector or a Radar Target Enhancer. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.141) to the FC (3.155) |  |
| FC | DQ.161 | 3.155 | definition | te | **FC**: Relating to a features ability to be detected by radar  **DCEG**: A feature which returns a strong radar echo | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.155 and DCEG 27.141) |  |
| FC | DQ.162 | 3.160 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The dashes (----) must be included in all cases. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.146) to the FC (3.160) |  |
| FC | DQ.163 | 3.162 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The attribute reported date indicates the date that information regarding a feature has been supplied to a Producing Authority | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.148) to the FC (3.162) |  |
| FC | DQ.164 | 3.163 | remarks | te | **FC**: Defines the kind of restriction(s), e.g., the restriction for 'a game preserve' may be 'entry prohibited', the restriction for an 'anchoring prohibition' is 'anchoring prohibited'. The complete information about the restriction(s), actually held in handbooks or other publications, may be encoded by the attribute 'TXTDSC'. A short explanation may be given by the use of the attribute 'INFORM'.  **DCEG**: The official legal status of each kind of restricted area defines the kind of restriction(s), for example the restriction for a “game preserve” may be “entry prohibited”, the restriction for a “fish sanctuary” may be “fishing restricted”.  The complete information about the restriction(s), actually held in handbooks or other publications, may be encoded by an associated instance of the information type Nautical Information (see clause 24.4), complex attribute information, sub-attribute file reference. A short explanation may be given by the use of information, sub-attribute text. | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.163 and DCEG 27.149) |  |
| dceg | DQ.165 | 3.163 | label | te | The definition for fishing restriced is inconsistent:  **FC**: A specified area designated by appropriate authority, within which fishing is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.  **DCEG**: A specified area designated by appropriate authority, within which fishing is area within which anchoring is not permitted. | The definition in the FC seems correct. Act accordingly. |  |
| FC | DQ.166 | 3.163 | label | te | The definition for area to be avoided is inconsistent:  **FC**: An IMO designated area to be avoided, defined as a routeing measure.  **DCEG**: An IMO declared routeing measure comprising an area within defined limits in which either navigation is particularly hazardous or it is exceptionally important to avoid casualties and which should be avoided by all ships, or certain classes of ships. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.163 and DCEG 27.149) |  |
| FC | DQ.167 | 3.164 | definition | te | **FC**: The minimum scale at which the object may be used, e.g., for ECDIS presentation  **DCEG**: The minimum scale at which the feature may be used for example for ECDIS presentation. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.164 and DCEG 27.150) |  |
| FC | DQ.168 | 3.164 | remarks | te | **FC**: The modulus of the scale is indicated, that is 1:1 250 000 is encoded as 1250000.  **DCEG**: scale minimum only affects the display of a feature on an ECDIS, not its presence in the SENC  If scale minimum is not encoded, the feature is displayed at all scales.  Where scale minimum is used, it must always be set to a scale less (that is, to a smaller scale) than or equal to the maximum display scale of the data as described in clause 2.5.5. Failure to follow this rule will mean that features will not be displayed on the ECDIS until the overscale warning is activated.  Skin of the Earth and Meta features must always be displayed. Therefore, scale minimum must not be encoded on Skin of the Earth and Meta features  If the same feature exists in datasets of different maximum display scales, the same scale minimum value must be assigned to each occurrence of the feature. | Consider adding text to the remarks in the FC (3.164) |  |
| FC | DQ.169 | 3.165 | definition | te | **FC**: The largest scale for the range of survey scale as used in source diagram information  **DCEG**: The largest scale for the range of survey scale. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.165 and DCEG 28.14) |  |
| FC | DQ.170 | 3.166 | definition | te | **FC**: The smallest scale for the range of survey scale as used in source diagram information  **DCEG**: The smallest scale for the range of survey scale | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.166 and DCEG 28.15) |  |
| FC | DQ.171 | 3.168 | remarks | te | **FC:** The sector extension is calculated by ENC production software systems.  **DCEG**: The sector extension is calculated by ENC production software systems.  The displayed sector must not exceed the nominal range of the light sector on the ECDIS display. | Consider adding the second remark of the DCEG (30.4) to the FC (3.168) |  |
| FC | DQ.172 | 3.177 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: feature in this context is any object, whether manmade or not, projecting above the sea floor, which may be a danger for surface navigation (reference: IHO publication S-44).  Size of features detected does not describe the actual size of features detected during a hydrographic survey, but the size of the smallest feature that the survey was capable of detecting with a high probability. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (28.17) to the FC (3.177) |  |
| FC | DQ.173 | 3.182 | definition | te | **FC**: Name of DGNSS station  **DCEG**: The name of the reference tide station with reference water level for tidal stream panel observations. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.182 and DCEG 27.162) |  |
| FC | DQ.174 | 3.184 | label | te | The definition for not in use is not consistent:  **FC**: No longer used for the purpose intended disused  **DCEG**: Use has ceased, but the facility still exists intact; disused. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.184 and DCEG 27.164) |  |
| FC | DQ.175 | 3.184 | label | te | The definition for private is not consistent:  **FC**: Not in public ownership or operation.  **DCEG**: Administered by an individual or corporation, rather than a State or a public body. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.184 and DCEG 27.164) |  |
| FC | DQ.176 | 3.185 | definition | ed | The depth below the sea surface to which the tidal stream data refers relativeto the  sounding datum | The depth below the sea surface to which the tidal stream data refers relative to the sounding datum |  |
| FC | DQ.177 | 3.186 | definition | ed | The depth value determined for seabed around an underwater hazard ofunknown depth, based on the depth of the surrounding area. | The depth value determined for seabed around an underwater hazard of unknown depth, based on the depth of the surrounding area. |  |
| FC | DQ.178 | 3.186 | remarks | ed | The value for surrounding depth is determined from the attribute depth range minimum  value for thesurrounding encoded Depth Area. For an area feature covered by more  than one deptharea, the surrounding depth is determined as the depth range minimum  attribute value of the deeper of the depth areas covering the feature. | The value for surrounding depth is determined from the attribute depth range minimum  value for the surrounding encoded Depth Area. For an area feature covered by more  than one depth area, the surrounding depth is determined as the depth range minimum  attribute value of the deeper of the depth areas covering the feature. |  |
| FC | DQ.179 | 3.188 | definition | ed | Classification of the diffrent survey types | Classification of the different survey types |  |
| FC | DQ.180 | 3.190 | label | te | The definition for found by echosounder is inconsistent:  **FC**: The depth was determined by using an instrument that determines depth of water by measuring the time interval between emission of a sonic or ultrasonic signal and return of its echo from the bottom.  **DCEG**: The depth was measured by using an instrument that determines depth of water by measuring the time interval between emission of a sonic or ultrasonic signal and return of its echo from the seabed. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.190 and DCEG 27.167) |  |
| FC | DQ.181 | 3.191 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The telecommunication identifier should include the international and any applicable regional codes. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.168) to the FC (3.191) |  |
| FC | DQ.182 | 3.192 | label | ed | Short Message Service ? a form of text messaging communication on phones and mobile phones. | Short Message Service - a form of text messaging communication on phones and mobile phones. |  |
| FC | DQ.183 | 3.193 | remarks | te | **FC**: If formatted text, or text strings exceeding 300 characters, is required, then an alternate concept should be used.  **DCEG**: If formatted text, or text strings exceeding 300 characters, is required, then the sub-attribute file reference must be used (see clause 27.96). | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.193 and DCEG 27.170) |  |
| FC | DQ.184 | 3.194 | definition | te | **FC**: The alignment of text on a page or screen.  **DCEG**: The anchor point of a text string | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.194 and DCEG 27.171) |  |
| FC | DQ.185 | 3.196 | remarks | te | **FC**: The “time of day end” must be encoded using 2 digits for the hour (hh), 2 digits for the minutes(mm) and 2 digits for the seconds (ss). This conforms to ISO 8601:2004.  **DCEG**: Local time expressed without a specified offset to UTC is used where the same time of day applies locally, regardless of any local seasonal time adjustments (for example daylight saving (or Summer) time). | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.196 and DCEG 27.173) |  |
| FC | DQ186 | 3.197 | remarks | te | **FC**: The “time of day start” must be encoded using 2 digits for the hour (hh), 2 digits for the minutes(mm) and 2 digits for the seconds (ss). This conforms to ISO 8601:2004.  **DCEG**: Local time expressed without a specified offset to UTC is used where the same time of day applies locally, regardless of any local seasonal time adjustments (for example daylight saving (or Summer) time). | Which remarks are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.197 and DCEG 27.174) |  |
| FC | DQ.187 | 3.198 | valueType | te | **FC**: valueType = integer  **DCEG**: Attribute type = real | Which valueType is correct? Ensure consistency (FC .198 and DCEG 27.174) |  |
| FC | DQ.188 | 3.199 | label | te | The definition for 2 spheres is inconsistent:  **FC**: Two black spheres are commonly used as an International Association of Lighthouse Authorities - IALA topmark (isolated danger).  **DCEG**: Two black spheres, one above the other. Two spheres are commonly used as an International Association of Lighthouse Authorities - IALA topmark (isolated danger). | Consider adding the first sentence of the DCEG (27.176) to the FC (3.199) |  |
| FC | DQ.189 | 3.199 | label | te | The definition for besom, point up is inconsistent:  **FC**: Besom: a bundle of rods or twigs. perch: a staff placed on top of a buoy, rock or shoal as a mark for navigation.  **DCEG**: bundle of rods or twigs. (The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 1993, vol 2). A perch is a staff placed on top of a buoy, rock or shoal as a mark for navigation.  A besom, point up is where the thicker (untied) end of the besom is at the bottom. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.176) to the FC (3.199) |  |
| FC | DQ.190 | 3.199 | label | te | The definition for besom, point down is inconsistent:  **FC**: Besom: a bundle of rods or twigs. perch: a staff placed on top of a buoy, rock or shoal as a mark for navigation.  **DCEG**: A bundle of rods or twigs. (The New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 1993, vol 2). A perch is a staff placed on top of a buoy, rock or shoal as a mark for navigation.  A besom, point up is where the thicker (untied) end of the besom is at the bottom. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG (27.176) to the FC (3.199) |  |
| FC | DQ.191 | 3.200 | remarks | te | **FC**: The direction of travel  **DCEG**: None. | Consider adding the remarks of the FC (3.200) to the DCEG (27.177) |  |
| FC | DQ.192 | 3.201 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The maximum of the one-dimensional error (for vertical) or two-dimensional error (for horizontal). The error is assumed to be positive and negative. The plus/minus character must not be encoded. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (28.21) to the FC (3.201) |  |
| FC | DQ.193 | 3.205 | remarks | te | **FC**: Drying contours are indicated by a negative value. The unit of measure is defined in the DUNI subfield of the DSPM record or in the DUNITS attribute of the M\_UNIT meta object class, e.g., metre (m). The resolution is 0.1 m or 0.1 fm or 0.1 ft.  **DCEG**: Drying contours are indicated by a negative value. | The DCEG (27.180) states as unit = metre (m) and resolution = 0.1 m. The FC also describes units = m OR fm OR ft.  What is the correct situation? All all three different units possible? |  |
| FC | DQ.194 | 3.206 | remarks | te | **FC**: A positive value, i.e., unsigned, indicates variation in an easterly direction and a negative value indicates variation in a westerly direction. Distinguished from 'value of annual change in magnetic variation'.  **DCEG**: A positive value; that is, unsigned, indicates a change in an easterly direction and a negative value indicates a change in a westerly direction. | The remark in the DCEG (27.181) is identical to the remark in the DCEG (27.179) – value of annual change in magnetic variation.  Suggest to replace the current remark in the DCEG with the remark from the FC (3.207) |  |
| FC | DQ.195 | 3.209 | remarks | te | **FC**: A drying height is indicated by a negative value. The unit of measure is defined in the DUNI subfield of the DSPM record or in the DUNITS attribute of the M\_UNIT meta object class, e.g., metre (m). The resolution is 0.1 m or 0.1 fm or 0.1 ft.  **DCEG**: A drying height is indicated by a negative value. | The DCEG (27.184) indicates that  Unit: Defined as an attribute in the ENC dataset metadata: metre (m).  Please explain the remarks in the FC (0.1m, 0.1 fm or 0.1 ft). It seems it inherits the unit from the dataset metadata. Is this correct in S-101? |  |
| FC | DQ.196 | 3.210 | alias | te | **FC**: VERCLR  **DCEG**: VERCLR *(VERCCL, VERCOP, VERCSA)* | Which aliases are correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.210 nd DCEG 27.185) |  |
| FC | DQ.197 | 3.211 | definition | ed | Its the datum to which both heights and soundings are referred. | It is the datum to which both heights and soundings are referred. (same as DCEG) |  |
| FC | DQ.198 | 3.211 | remarks | te | **FC**: When the vertical datum is unknown, such as water areas above locks, the value 'local datum' is to be used, and further details may be encoded using 'INFORM'. The +0.3m approximation quoted in the 'approximate' levels is somehow arbitrary and follows the British example of their definition for 'approximate LAT'.  **DCEG**: This attribute is used to specify the datum to which both heights (vertical datum) and soundings (sounding datum) are referred.  When the vertical datum is unknown, such as water areas above locks, the value “local datum” should be used, and further details may be encoded using an associated instance of the information type Nautical Information (see clause 24.4), complex attribute information.  The ± 0.3m approximation quoted in the 'approximate' levels is somehow arbitrary and follows the British example of their definition for 'approximate LAT'. | Consider adding the first sentence of the DCEG (27.186) to the FC (3.211).  The second part of the remarks are not consisent.  The third part of the remarks are consistent. |  |
| FC | DQ.199 | 3.211 | label | ed | approximate mean low water springs: an arbitrary level, usually within ' 0.3m from that of mean low water springs (MLWS). | an arbitrary level, usually within ± 0.3m from that of mean low water springs (MLWS). |  |
| FC | DQ.200 | 3.211 | label | ed | approximate lowest astronomical tide: an arbitrary level, usually within ' 0.3m from that of lowest astronomical tide (LAT). | an arbitrary level, usually within ± 0.3m from that of lowest astronomical tide (LAT). |  |
| FC | DQ.201 | 3.211 | label | te | The definition for low water is inconsistent:  **FC**: An approximation of mean low water adopted as the reference level for a limited area, irrespective of better determinations at a later date.  **DCEG**: An approximation of mean low water adopted as the reference level for a limited area,  irrespective of better determinations at a later date. Used mostly in harbour and river engineering. | Consider adding the text from the DCEG (27.186) to the FC (3.211) |  |
| FC | DQ.202 | 3.211 | label | ed | approximate mean lower water:  an arbitrary level, usually within ' 0.3m from that of mean lower low water (MLLW). | an arbitrary level, usually within ± 0.3m from that of mean lower low water (MLLW). |  |
| FC | DQ.203 | 3.211 | label | ed | approximate mean sea level: an arbitrary level, usually within ' 0.3m from that of mean sea level (MSL). | an arbitrary level, usually within ± 0.3m from that of mean sea level (MSL). |  |
| FC | DQ.204 | 3.211 | label | ed | international great lakes datum 1985: (IGLD 1985) - a vertical reference system with its zero based on the mean water level at Rimouski/Pointe-au-P??re, Quebec, over the period 1970 to 1988. | (IGLD 1985) - A vertical reference system with its zero based on the mean water level at  Rimouski/Pointe-au-Père, Quebec, over the period 1970 to 1988. |  |
| FC | DQ.205 | 3.211 | label | ed | The definition for higher high water large tide is inconsistent:  **FC**: Tthe average of the highest high waters, one from each of 19 years of observations.  **DCEG**: (HHWLT) - The average of the highest high waters, one from each of 19 years of observations. | Suggest to use replace the definition in the FC (3.211) with the text from the DCEG (27.186) |  |
| FC | DQ.206 | 3.212 | remarks | te | **FC** uses the word object, **DCEG** uses the word feature. | Ensure consistency (FC 3.212 and DCEG 27.187) |  |
| FC | DQ.207 | 3.215 | definition | te | **FC**: Relating to a features ability to be clearly seen and identified  **DCEG**: Term applied to a feature either natural or artificial which is distinctly and notably visible from seaward. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.215 and DCEG 27.190) |  |
| FC | DQ.208 | 3.215 | label | te | The definition for not visually conspicious is not consistent:  **FC**: an object which is visible from seaward, but is not conspicuous.  **DCEG**: An object that may be visible from seaward, but cannot be used as a fixing mark and is not  conspicuous. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.215 and DCEG 27.190) |  |
| FC | DQ.209 | 3.215 | label | ed | prominent: An object which is visible from seaward and may be used as a fixing mar, but is not conspicuous | An object which is visible from seaward and may be used as a fixing mark, but is not conspicuous |  |
| FC | DQ.210 | 3.217 | definition | te | **FC**: The distance measured from an origin of a river or canal.The length of the space between two points along a waterway.  **DCEG**: The length of the space between two points along a waterway. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 3.217 and DCEG 27.192) |  |
| FC | DQ.211 | 3.217 | alias | te | **FC**: WTWDIS  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the alias of the FC (3.217) to the DCEG (27.192) |  |
| FC | DQ.212 | 3.218 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: Radar transponder beacons generally work on the 3cm (X) – Band or the 10cm (S) – Band wave lengths. Nevertheless, wave lengths outside the marine band are used. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (27.193) to the FC (3.218) |  |
| FC | DQ.213 | Chapter 4 | sub att | te | Multiplicity is missing in the DCEG – items 29.1 upton and including 29.41 | Consider adding the multiplicity.in the DCEG. |  |
| FC | DQ.214 | 4.4 | remarks | te | **FC**: The sub-attributes date start and date end must be encoded in the format YYYYMMDD; using 4 digits for the calendar year (YYYY) and, optionally, 2 digits for the month (MM) (for example April = 04) and 2 digits for the day (DD). When no specific month and/or day is required/known, the values are replaced with dashes (-). The date range of a recurring event or occurrence must be encoded using the attribute periodic data range.  **DCEG** (29.4) The sub-attributes date start and date end must be encoded in the format YYYYMMDD; using 4 digits for the calendar year (YYYY) and, optionally, 2 digits for the month (MM) (for example April = 04) and 2 digits for the day (DD). When no specific month and/or day is required/known, the values are replaced with dashes (-). | Consider adding the last sentence of the FC (4.4) to the DCEG (29.4) |  |
| FC | DQ.215 | 4.5 | alias | te | **FC**: FRQPAR  **DCEG** (SIGFRQ) | Consider changing the alias in the DCEG (29.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.216 | 4.9 | definition | te | **FC**: Textual information about the feature. The information may be provided as a string of text or as a file name of a single external text file that contains the text.  **DCEG**: Textual information about the feature in a defined language. The information may be provided as a string of text or as a file name of a single external text file that contains the text. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 4.9 and DCEG 29.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.217 | 4.9 | remarks | te | **FC:** At least one of the sub-attributes file reference or text must be populated.The sub-attribute file reference is generally used for long text strings or those that require formatting, however, there is no restriction on the type of text (except for lexical level) that can be held in files referenced by sub-attribute file reference.  **DCEG**:  At least one of the sub-attributes file reference or text must be populated.  The sub-attribute file reference is generally used for long text strings or those that require formatting, however, there is no restriction on the type of text (except for lexical level) that can be held in files referenced by sub-attribute file reference.  The sub-attribute file locator cannot be populated unless the attribute file reference is populated.  This complex attribute should be used, for example, to hold the information that is shown on paper charts by cautionary and explanatory notes. | Consider adding text from the DCEG (29.9) to the FC (4.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.218 | 4.9 | alias | te | **FC**: INFORM  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the alias from the FC (4.9) to the DCEG (29.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.219 | 4.12 | remarks | te | **FC:** None  **DCEG**: The attribute multiplicity of features must only be used to indicate the number of entities of a feature that are co-located (for example 3 overhead cables suspended over a body of water between 2 pylons), and this information is considered to be of use to the mariner. Where possible, features must be encoded individually. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (29.12) to the FC (4.12) |  |
| FC | DQ.220 | 4.13 | alias | te | **FC**: ONLRES  **DCEG**: None. | Consider adding the alias to the DCEG (29.13) |  |
| FC | DQ.221 | 4.15 | definition | te | **FC**: The complex attribute describes the active period for a seasonal feature (e.g. a buoy), as the dates between its sub-attributes.  **DCEG**: The active period of a recurring event or occurrence. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 4.15 and DCEG 29.15) |  |
| FC | DQ.222 | 4.15 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: The sub-attributes date start and date end should be encoded using 4 digits for the calendar year (YYYY),  2 digits for the month (MM) (for example April = 04) and 2 digits for the day (DD). When no specific year is required (that is, the feature is removed at the same time each year) the following two cases may be considered:  - same day each year: ----MMDD - same month each year: ----MM--  This conforms to ISO 8601:2004. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (29.15) to the FC (4.15) |  |
| FC | DQ.223 | 4.16 | alias | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: RADWAL | Consider adding the alias of the DCEG (29.16) to the FC (4.16) |  |
| FC | DQ.224 | 4.17 | definition | te | **FC**: The sequence of times occupied by intervals of light/sound and eclipse/silence for all light characteristics or sound signals.  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the defintion of the FC (4.17) to the DCEG (29.17) |  |
| FC | DQ.225 | 4.19 | definition | te | **FC**: The complex attribute describes the characteristics of a light sector.  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the definition of the FC (4.19) to the DCEG (29.19) |  |
| FC | DQ.226 | 4.20 | remarks | te | **FC**: not available.  **DCEG**:  This complex attribute should be used, for example, to hold the information related to the characteristics of a complex light sector.  No formatting of text is possible within sector information. If formatted text is required, then an associated  text file referenced by the complex attribute information, sub-attribute file reference must be used (see clause 27.96). | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (29.20) to the FC (4.20) |  |
| FC | DQ.227 | 4.22 | alias | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: SECTR1 | Consider adding the alias from the DCEG (29.22) to the FC (4.22) |  |
| FC | DQ.228 | 4.22 | remarks | te | **FC**: None.  **DCEG**:  The values given to the common limits of adjacent sectors should be identical.  The orientation of the bearing is from seaward to the central feature. This conforms with the method used  in “List of Lights” publications.  A generic term such as “to shore” cannot be used; a specific bearing must be encoded. Where a light  sector limit is defined as “to the shore”, it should be encoded using a value that ensures that, when the limit is drawn, it will fall entirely on land. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (29.22) to the FC (4.22) |  |
| FC | DQ.229 | 4.23 | alias | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**: SECTR2 | Consider adding the alias from the DCEG (29.23) to the FC (4.23) |  |
| FC | DQ.230 | 4.23 | remarks | te | **FC**: None.  **DCEG**:  The values given to the common limits of adjacent sectors should be identical.  The orientation of the bearing is from seaward to the central feature. This conforms with the method used  in “List of Lights” publications.  A generic term such as “to shore” cannot be used; a specific bearing must be encoded. Where a light  sector limit is defined as “to the shore”, it should be encoded using a value that ensures that, when the limit is drawn, it will fall entirely on land. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (29.23) to the FC (4.23) |  |
| FC | DQ.231 | 4.25 | definition | te | **FC**: The sequence of times occupied by intervals of light and eclipse for all “light characteristics”.  **DCEG**: The sequence of times occupied by intervals of light/sound and eclipse/silence for all “light characteristics” or sound signals. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 4.25 and DCEG 29.25) |  |
| FC | DQ232 | 4.28 | definition | te | **FC**: The complex attribute describes the period of the hydrographic survey, as the time between its sub-attributes.  **DCEG**: None | The text in fhe FC (4.28) is identical to the text = indication field in the DCEG (29.28).  Create a consistent definition between FC and DCEG. |  |
| FC | DQ.233 | 4.29 | remarks | te | **FC**: If no value is populated for the sub-attribute telecommunication service, this means the service is by voice communication. If no value is populated for the sub-attribute telecommunication carrier , this means the service is by land line communication.  **DCEG**: If no value is populated for the sub-attribute telecommunication service, this means the service is by voice communication. | The second sentence of the FC (4.29) is missing in the DCEG (29.29) Consider adding this text. |  |
| FC | DQ.234 | 4.31 | definition | te | **FC**: A measurement of the direction and velocity of a tidal stream at a given time relative to the reference tide.  **DCEG**: A measurement of the direction and speed of a tidal stream at a given time relative to the reference tide. | Speed or velocity? Ensure consistency. |  |
| FC | DQ.235 | 4.32 | remarks | te | **FC**: None  **DCEG**:  At least one of the sub-attributes day of week, time of day start or time of day end must be encoded.  Where populated, the number of instances of time of day start must be the same as the number of  instances of time of day end.  The sub-attribute day of week is range indicates whether an instance of time intervals by day of week  encodes a range of days or discrete days. The day(s) or day range(s) are encoded using sub-attribute day of week. Where day of week is range is populated as True, there must be exactly two instances of the attribute day of week. If day of week is not populated, this indicates that the same schedule applies every day (Monday through Sunday). Multiple ranges or mixing range with discrete days(s) is not allowed (if this is required another instance of time intervals by day of week must be encoded).  An indeterminate range may be indicated with a null value at the appropriate position in the sequence. | Consider adding the remarks of the DCEG (29.32) to the FC (4.32) |  |
| FC | DQ.236 | 4.36 | alias | te | **FC**: VERCCL  **DCEG**:None. | Consider adding the alias of the FC (4.36) to the DCEG (29.36) |  |
| FC | DQ.237 | 4.37 | remarks | te | **FC**: Vertical clearance fixed must not be used to populate authorized safe clearances.  **DCEG**: In the case of cables carrying high voltages an additional clearance of from 2 to 5 metres may be needed to avoid an electrical discharge. When known, the authorised safe clearance (known in the UK as the Safe Overhead Clearance) which is the physical clearance minus a safety margin shall be stated, using the attribute vertical clearance safe (see clause 29.39). vertical clearance fixed must not be used to populate authorized safe clearances. | Consider adding text from the DCEG (29.37) to the FC (4.37) |  |
| FC | DQ.238 | 4.37 | alias | te | **FC**: VERCLR  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the alias of the FC (4.37) to the DCEG (29.37) |  |
| FC | DQ.239 | 4.38 | alias | te | **FC**: VERCOP  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the alias of the FC (4.38) to the DCEG (29.38) |  |
| FC | DQ.240 | 4.39 | alias | te | **FC**: VERCSA  **DCEG**: None | Consider adding the alias of the FC (4.39) to the DCEG (29.39) |  |
| FC | DQ.241 | 5.6 | definition | te | **FC**: A pointer to a feature that has been updated.  **DCEG**: A pointer to a feature that describes changes made to a dataset. (26.13) | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 5.6 and DCEG 26.13) |  |
| FC | DQ.242 | 5.7 | definition | te | **FC**: a pointer to a part in a whole-part relationship.  **DCEG**: A pointer to the aggregate in a whole-part relationship. (26.2) | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 5.7 and DCEG 26.2) |  |
| FC | DQ.243 | 5.8 | definition | te | **FC**: A pointer to the aggregate in a whole-part relationship.  **DCEG**: A pointer to a part in a whole-part relationship. (26.3) | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 5.8 and DCEG 26.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.244 | 6.1 | definition | te | **FC**: an information association for the binding between at least one instance of a geo feature and an instance of an information type.  **DCEG**: A feature association for the binding between at least one instance of a geo feature and an instance of an information type. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 6.1 and DCEG 25.1) |  |
| FC | DQ.245 | 6.2 | definition | te | **FC**: Spatial Association  **DCEG**: An association for the binding between a spatial type and its spatial quality information. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 6.2 and DCEG 25.13) |  |
| FC | DQ.246 | 6.4 | definition | te | **FC**: A feature association for the binding between an update information feature and updated feature(s) that it identifies.  **DCEG**: A feature association for the binding between an update information metadata feature and updated feature(s) that it identifies. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 6.4 and DCEG 25.18) |  |
| FC | DQ.247 | 6.10 | definition | ed | a feature association for the binding between a named group if islands. | a feature association for the binding between a named group of islands. |  |
| FC | DQ.248 | 6.17 | definition | ed | A feature association for the binding between a pilotage gistrict and its component pilot boarding places | A feature association for the binding between a pilotage district and its component pilot boarding places |  |
| FC | DQ.249 | 8.2 | definition | te | **FC**: A geographical area that describes the coverage and extent of spatial objects.  **DCEG**: A geographical area that describes the coverage and extent of spatial types. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 8.2 and DCEG 3.4) |  |
| FC | DQ.250 | 8.3 | definition | te | **FC**: An area within which a specific system of navigational marks applies and/or a common direction of buoyage.  **DCEG**: An area within which a specific system of navigational marks applies. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 8.3 and DCEG 3.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.251 | 8.6 | definition | te | **FC**: An area of uniform sounding datum.  **DCEG**: The horizontal plane or tidal datum to which soundings have been reduced. Also called datum for sounding reduction. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 8.6 and DCEG 3.8) |  |
| FC | DQ.252 | 8.7 | name | te | **FC**: Vertical datum of data  **DCEG**: Vertical datum | Which text is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 8.7 and DCEG 3.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.253 | 8.10 | definition | te | **FC**: The angle between the magnetic and geographic (true) north at a location, expressed in degrees east or west from the direction of true north.  **DCEG**: The angle between the magnetic and geographic meridians at any place, expressed in degrees east or west to indicate the direction of magnetic north from true north. Also called magnetic declination. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 8.10 and DCEG 4.1) |  |
| FC | DQ.254 | 8.11 | definition | te | **FC**: An anomaly of the magnetic field of the Earth, extending over a relatively small area, due to local magnetic influences.  **DCEG**: An anomaly of the magnetic field of the Earth, extending over a relatively small area, due to local magnetic influences. Also called local attraction or magnetic anomaly. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 8.11 and DCEG 4.2) |  |
| FC | DQ.255 | 8.14 | definition | te | **FC**: A group of islands, including archipelago's.  **DCEG**: A named group of islands, including archipelago’s. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 8.14 and DCEG 5.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.256 | 8.14 | alias | te | **FC**: C\_AGGR  **DCEG**: not available | Is this alias correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.14 and DCEG 5.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.257 | 8.18 | definition | te | **FC**: A sudden descent of water over a step in the bed of a river.  **DCEG**: A vertically descending part of a watercourse where it falls from a height (for example: over a rock or a precipice). In place names, commonly shortened to “fall” or “falls”, for example “Niagara Falls”. | Which definition is correct. Ensure consistency (FC 8.18 and DCEG 5.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.258 | 8.19 | att.ref | ed | **FC**: scale Minimum, then status.  **DCEG**: status, then scale minimum. | Correct the sequence in the DCEG (5.10) |  |
| FC | DQ.259 | 8.20 | definition | te | **FC**: An area of natural scenery on land. It is defined by its geographical characteristics and may be known by its proper name.  **DCEG**: An area of natural or cultivated scenery defined by its geographical characteristics and may be known by its proper name. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.20 and DCEG 5.11) |  |
| FC | DQ.260 | 8.21 | definition | te | **FC**: Collections of, or individual plants.  **DCEG**: Plants collectively or individually, especially those dominating a particular area or habitat. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.21 and DCEG 5.12) |  |
| FC | DQ.261 | 8.26 | definition | te | **FC**: An area containing a concentration of buildings and the supporting road or rail infrastructure.  **DCEG**: An area of land containing a concentration of buildings and/or other structures. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.26 and DCEG 6.1) |  |
| FC | DQ.262 | 8.28 | definition | te | **FC**: An area containing at least one runway, used for landing, take-off, and movement of aircraft.  **DCEG**: A defined area on land (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.28 and DCEG 6.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.263 | 8.29 | definition | te | **FC**: A defined rectangular area, on a land aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of aircraft along its length.  **DCEG**: A defined area, on a land aerodrome, prepared for the landing and take-off run of  aircraft, including helicopters. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.29 and DCEG 6.4) |  |
| FC | DQ.264 | 8.30 | definition | te | **FC**: A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle such as a body of water, railroad, etc. to provide a roadway for vehicles, pedestrians or to carry utility services.  **DCEG**: A structure erected over a depression or an obstacle such as a body of water,  railroad, etc., to provide a roadway for vehicles or pedestrians. | Which definition is corrct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.30 and DCEG 6.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.265 | 8.31 | alias | te | **FC**: BRIDGE  **DCEG**: not available. (item 6.6) | Is this the correct alias? |  |
| FC | DQ.266 | 8.32 | alias | te | **FC**: BRIDGE  **DCEG**: not available. (item 6.7) | Is this the correct alias? |  |
| FC | DQ.267 | 8.33 | definition | te | **FC**: A mechanical apparatus for moving bulk material or people from place to place (as by a moving belt or chain of receptacles).  **DCEG**: A mechanical device for conveying bulk material or people using an endless moving belt or series of rollers. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.33 and DCEG 6.8) |  |
| FC | DQ.268 | 8.36 | aggr | te | **FC**: aggregation, multiplicity = 1,1  association ref = BridgeAggregation.  **DCEG**: aggregation  bridge aggregation  pylon/bridge support  consists of  1,\*  Bridge  component of  0,1 | The multiplicity of the FC and the DCEG do no match. Ensure consistency (FC 8.36 DCEG 6,11) |  |
| FC | DQ.269 | 8.39 | definition | te | **FC**: A road is an open way for the passage of vehicles.  **DCEG**: route with a specially prepared surface that is intended for use by wheeled vehicles or pedestrians. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.39 and DCEG 6.14) |  |
| FC | DQ.270 | 8.42 | definition | te | **FC**: An enclosed container, used for storage.  **DCEG**: A large storage structure used for storing loose materials, liquids and/or gases. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.42 and DCEG 7.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.271 | 8.43 | alias | te | **FC**: LNDMRK (CATLMK=19)  **DCEG**: not available | Ensure consistency (FC 8.43 and DCEG 7.4) |  |
| FC | DQ.272 | 8.44 | definition | te | **FC**: A structure for the military defence of a site.  **DCEG**: A structure that is specifically designed or reinforced to provide for defence from armed attack. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.44 and DCEG 7.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.273 | 8.46 | definition | te | **FC**: An official place to register, declare or check goods and people.  **DCEG**: An official location at which to register, declare and/or inspect goods and/or people. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.46 and DCEG 8.2) |  |
| FC | DQ.274 | 8.47 | definition | te | **FC**: A permanently moored ship.  **DCEG**: A vessel which is permanently moored or aground. It may be abandoned or put to some other use. Its fittings and superstructure may have been removed. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.47 and DCEG 8.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.275 | 8.48 | definition | te | **FC**: A long heavy timber or section of steel, wood, concrete, etc. forced into the earth which may serve as a support, as for a pier, or a free standing pole within a marine environment.  **DCEG**: A long heavy timber or section of steel, wood, concrete, etc., forced into the earth or sea floor to serve as a support, as for a pier, or to resist lateral pressure; or a free standing pole within a marine environment. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.48 and DCEG 8.4) |  |
| FC | DQ.276 | 8.50 | definition | te | **FC**: A fixed (not afloat) artificial structure between the water and the land, i.e. a man-made coastline.  **DCEG**: A fixed artificial structure in the water and/or adjoining the land. It may also refer to features such as training walls, which are not necessarily connected to, nor form part of the shoreline. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.50 and DCEG 8.6) |  |
| FC | DQ.277 | 8.54 | definition | te | **FC**: A structure that may be swung, drawn, or lowered to block an entrance or passageway.  **DCEG**: A structure that may be swung, drawn, or lowered to block an entrance or passageway on a watercourse. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.54 and DCEG 8.10) |  |
| FC | DQ.278 | 8.57 | definition | te | FC: A named or numbered place where a vessel is moored at a wharf.  **DCEG**: Place in which a ship is moored at wharf. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.57 and DCEG 8.13) |  |
| FC | DQ.279 | 8.59 | definition | te | **FC**: An artificial basin fitted with a gate or caisson, into which vessels can be floated and the water pumped out to expose the vessel's bottom.  **DCEG**: An artificial basin fitted with a gate or caisson, into which vessels can be floated and the water pumped out to expose the vessel’s bottom. Also called graving dock. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.59 and DCEG 8.15) |  |
| FC | DQ.280 | 8.65 | alias | te | **FC**: C\_AGGR  **DCEG**: not available (item 8.21) | Is this the correct alias? |  |
| FC | DQ.281 | 8.67 | definition | te | **FC**: Approximate tidal stream rates given as discrete rate values for flood and ebb flow during springs.  **DCEG**: The alternating horizontal movement of water associated with the rise and fall of the tide caused by tide-producing forces. Also called tidal current. | The defintion of the DCEG (10.2) is correct. The text in the FC should be a remark. |  |
| FC | DQ.282 | 8.67 | remarks | te | **FC**: A tidal stream (or tidal current) is a horizontal movement of water associated with the rise and fall of the tide caused by tide-producing forces (adapted from IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition).  **DCEG**: Approximate tidal stream rates may be given as discrete rate values for flood and ebb flow during springs. (S-57 Edition 3.1, Appendix A – Chapter 1, Page 1.173, November 2000). | The remarks should be the defintion (ref DQ/282) |  |
| FC | DQ.283 | 8.68 | definition | te | **FC**: Currents (non-gravitational) include either singly or in combination: ocean currents (wind and/or density driven), inter-oceanic equalising currents, currents of navigable rivers, river outflow effects offshore and other non-tidal flows.  **DCEG**: Any current that is caused by other than tide producing forces. Also called non-tidal current. (IHO Dictionary – S-32). | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.68 and DCEG 10.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.284 | 8.70 | definition | te | **FC**: Approximate tidal stream rates given as discrete rate values at a specified interval before or after a high water.  **DCEG**: A tidal stream (or tidal current) is an alternating horizontal movement of water associated with the rise and fall of the tide caused by tide-producing forces. | The FC definition should be the FC remarks. The DCEG is correct. (FC 8.70 and DCEG 10.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.285 | 8.70 | remarks | te | **FC**: A tidal stream (or tidal current) is an alternating horizontal movement of water associated with the rise and fall of the tide caused by tide-producing forces (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 1169). The object 'tidal stream panel data' encodes data for use in a tidal panel. | See DQ.285 |  |
| FC | DQ.286 | 8.71 | definition | te | **FC**: A measured water depth or spot which has been reduced to a vertical datum (may be a drying height).  **DCEG**: Measured or charted depth of water (may be a drying height), or the measurement of such a depth, which has been reduced to a vertical datum. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.71 and DCEG 11.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.287 | 8.76 | alias | te | **FC**: SOUNDG (QUASOU = 5)  **DCEG**: not available(item 11.8) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.288 | 8.77 | definition | te | **FC**: An area for which no bathymetric survey information is available.  **DCEG**: An area where hydrographic survey data is non-existent. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.77 and DCEG 11.10) |  |
| FC | DQ.289 | 8.78 | definition | te | **FC**: An area of the sea where the nature of bottom is homogeneous. The nature of bottom includes the material of which it is composed and its physical characteristics.  **DCEG**: A region of the seabed including the material of which it is composed and its physical characteristics. Also called nature of bottom, character (or characteristics) of the bottom, or quality of the bottom. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.78 and DCEG 12.1) |  |
| FC | DQ.290 | 8.79 | definition | te | **FC**: Seaweed, any macroscopic marine alge or seagrass (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 4589). Kelp is one of an order (laminariales) of usually large, blade-shaped or vine-like brown algae (IHO Dictionary, S-32, 5th Edition, 2611).  **DCEG**: Marine plants of the Algae class which grow in long narrow ribbons. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.79 and DCEG 12.2) |  |
| FC | DQ.291 | 8.80 | definition | te | **FC**: A large mobile wave-like sediment feature in shallow water and composed of sand. The wavelength may reach 100 metres, the amplitude may be up to 20 metres.  **DCEG**: Large mobile wave-like sediment feature in shallow water and composed of sand. The wave length may reach 100 metres; the amplitude may be up to 20 metres. Also sand-wave or sand wave. Sometimes called a mega-ripple. | Last part of the DCEG definition does not appear in the FC. Suggest to add this. (FC 8.80 and DCEG 12.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.292 | 8.87 | definition | te | **FC**: A structure in shallow water for fishing purposes which can be an obstruction to ships in general.  **DCEG**: A structure for fishing purposes which can be an obstruction to ships in general. The position of these structures may vary frequently over time. | Consider adding the second line of text of the DCEG to the FC. (FC 8.87 and DCEG 13.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.293 | 8.88 | definition | te | **FC**: An assemblage of cages, nets, rafts and floats or posts where fish, including shellfish, are artificially cultivated.  **DCEG**: An assemblage of cages, nets, rafts and floats or posts where fish, including shellfish, are artificially cultivated. Also called fish farm. | Consider adding the last sentence of the DCEG to the FC. (FC 8.88 and DCEG 13.10) |  |
| FC | DQ.294 | 8.90 | definition | te | **FC**: An assembly of wires or fibres, or a wire rope or chain which has been laid underwater or buried beneath the seabed.  **DCEG**: An assembly of wires or fibres, or a wire rope or chain, which has been laid underwater or buried beneath the sea floor. | Ensure consistency (FC 8.90 and DCEG 14.2) |  |
| FC | DQ.295 | 8.93 | definition | te | **FC**: An area containing one or more pipelines.  **DCEG**: An area containing one or more submarine pipelines | Ensure consistency (FC 8.93 and DCEG 14.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.296 | 8.96 | definition | te | **FC**: A track recommended to all or only certain vessels.  **DCEG**: A route which has been specially examined to ensure so far as possible that it is free of dangers and along which ships are advised to navigate. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.96 and DCEG 15.5) |  |
| FC | DQ.297 | 8.97 | definition | te | **FC**: Navigation system limited in their positioning capability to coastal regions, or those systems limited to making landfall  **DCEG**: Two or more features in the same horizontal direction, particularly those features so placed as navigational aids to mark any line of importance to vessels, as a channel. The one nearest the observer is the front mark and the one farthest from the observer is the rear mark. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.97 and DCEG 15.6) |  |
| FC | DQ.298 | 8.97 | alias | te | **FC**: C\_AGGR  **DCEG**: not available (item 15.1) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.299 | 8.102 | alias | te | **FC**: C\_AGGR  **DCEG**: not available (item 15.11) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.300 | 8.103 | definition | te | **FC**: An optional part of an IMO-adopted routing measure.  **DCEG**: A traffic flow pattern indicating a recommended directional movement of traffic where it is impractical or unnecessary to adopt an established direction of traffic flow. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.103 and DCEG 15.12) |  |
| FC | DQ.301 | 8.105 | definition | te | **FC**: A part of a deep water route.  **DCEG**: An area of a deep water route within which ships proceed in the same direction. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.105 and DCEG 15.14) |  |
| FC | DQ.302 | 8.106 | alias | te | **FC**: C\_AGGR  **DCEG**: not available (item 15.15) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.303 | 8.109 | definition | te | **FC**: A traffic separation scheme lane part is an area of a traffic lane in which the direction of flow of traffic is uniform.  **DCEG**: A traffic separation scheme lane part is an area of a traffic lane in which the direction of flow of traffic is generally along one bearing. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.109 and DCEG 15.18) |  |
| FC | DQ.304 | 8.111 | definition | te | **FC**: A traffic separation scheme is a scheme which aims to reduce the risk of collision in congested and/or converging areas by separating traffic moving in opposite, or nearly opposite, directions.  **DCEG**: A line separating the lanes in which ships are proceeding in opposite, or nearly opposite directions; or separating a traffic lane from an adjacent sea area; or separating traffic lanes designated for particular classes of ships proceeding in the same direction. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.111 and DCEG 15.20) |  |
| FC | DQ.305 | 8.114 | definition | te | **FC**: A roundabout is a traffic separation scheme in which traffic moves in a counter-clockwise direction around a specified point or zone.  **DCEG**: A routeing measure comprising a separation point or circular separation zone and a circular traffic lane within defined limits. Traffic within the roundabout is separated by moving in a counter clockwise direction around the separation point or zone. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.114 and DCEG 15.23) |  |
| FC | DQ.306 | 8.115 | alias | te | **FC**: C\_AGGR  **DCEG**: not available (item 15.24) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.307 | 8.116 | definition | te | **FC**: Article 53 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) states that:‘an archipelagic State may designate sea lanes ..., suitable for the continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships ... through ... its archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial sea. ... All ships ... enjoy the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage in such sea lanes ... [which] include all normal passage routes used as routes for international navigation … through archipelagic waters’.(Note: references to aircraft and air routes in UNCLOS have been omitted in these extracts from Article 53).  **DCEG**: Sea lanes designated by an archipelagic State for the passage of ships and aircraft. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.116 and DCEG 15.25) |  |
| FC | DQ.308 | 8.117 | definition | te | **FC**: The reference line used to determine the maximum extents of an Archipelagic Sea Lane. It may not indicate the deepest water nor any recommended route or track.Article 53 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) states that:‘an archipelagic State may designate sea lanes ..., suitable for the continuous and expeditious passage of foreign ships ... through ... its archipelagic waters and the adjacent territorial sea. ..... All ships ... enjoy the right of archipelagic sea lanes passage in such sea lanes ... [which] include all normal passage routes used as routes for international navigation … through archipelagic waters’.(Note: references to aircraft and air routes in UNCLOS have been omitted in these extracts fromArticle 53).  **DCEG**: The reference line used to determine the maximum extents of an Archipelagic Sea Lane. It may not indicate the deepest water nor any recommended route or track. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.117 and DCEG 15.26) |  |
| FC | DQ.309 | 8.118 | alias | te | **FC**: C\_AGGR  **DCEG**: not available. (15.27) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.310 | 8.119 | defintion | te | **FC**: On passing a radio callin-in point or crossing a defined line vessels are required to report on VHF to a Traffic Control Centre. The attribute 'orientation' (ORIENT) encodes the orientation of the traffic flow at that point.  **DCEG**: A designated position at which vessels are required to report to a Traffic Control Centre. Also called reporting point or radio reporting point. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.118 and DCEG 15.28) |  |
| FC | DQ.311 | 8.124 | definition | te | **FC**: An area in which vessels anchor or may anchor.  **DCEG**: An area in which vessels or seaplanes anchor or may anchor. | Ensure consistency (FC 8.124 and DCEG 16.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.312 | 8.130 | definition | te | **FC**: An area designated for the transfer of cargo from one vessel to another.  **DCEG**: An area designated for the transfer of cargo from one vessel to another, usually to reduce the draught of the larger vessel. Also called lightening or cargo transfer area. | The second part of the DCEG text is not available in the FC. Consider adding this. (FC 8.130 and DCEG 16.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.313 | 8.131 | asso | te | ArchipelagicSeaLane appears twice | Remove the second instant. |  |
| FC | DQ.314 | 8.132 | alias | te | **FC**: M\_NPUB  **DCEG**: not available. (item 16.11) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.315 | 8.133 | definition | te | **FC**: A water area in which fishing is frequently carried on.  **DCEG**: A water area in which fishing frequently take place. | Carried on should be carried out.  Ensure consistency (FC 8.133 and DCEG 16.17) |  |
| FC | DQ.316 | 8.142 | defintion | te | **FC**: A construction to dam oil flow on water.  **DCEG**: A floating barrier to stop and contain the spread of oil on a water body  surface. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.142 and DCEG 16.21) |  |
| FC | DQ.317 | 8.142 | multipl | te | feature name 0..1 | 0..\* |  |
| FC | DQ.318 | 8.148 | definition | te | **FC**: A navigational restricted area is an area where the restrictions have a direct impact on the navigation of a vessel in the area.  **DCEG**: A specified area on land or water designated by an appropriate authority within which access or navigation is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.  A navigational restricted area is an area where the restrictions have a direct impact on the navigation of a vessel in the area. | The first part of the DCEG text is not available in the FC. Consider adding this. (FC 8.148 and DCEG 17.8) |  |
| FC | DQ.319 | 8.149 | definition | te | **FC**: A regulatory restricted area is an area where the restrictions have no direct impact on the navigation of a vessel in the area, but impact on the activities that can take place within the area.  **DCEG**: A specified area on land or water designated by an appropriate authority within which access or navigation is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.  A regulatory restricted area is an area where the restrictions have no direct impact on the navigation of a vessel in the area, but impact on the activities that can take place within the area. | The first part of the DCEG text is not available in the FC. Consider adding this. (FC 8.149 and DCEG 17.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.320 | 8.149 | asso | te | **FC**: featureBinding roleType=“association">  association ref=“FairwayAuxiliary"/>  **DCEG**: Feature/Information associations  Type = aggr.  association name = Fairway Auxiliary | Is it an assocation or an aggregation. Ensure consistency (FC 8.149 and DCEG 17.9) |  |
| FC | DQ.321 | 8.151 | comp | te | **FC**:  featureBinding roleType=“composition">  multiplicity 0..\*  association ref=“StructureEquipment"/>  role ref=“supports"/>  featureType ref=“LightAllAround"/>  **DCEG**: not available | Add the LightAllAround to the composition Supports (after FogSignal and before Light Fog Detector), to the DCEG. (FC 8.151 and DCEG 19.3) |  |
| FC | DQ.322 | 8.152 | alias | te | The alias for 8.151 and 8.152 are both LIGHTS? | Is this correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.323 | 8.153 | alias | te | The alias is the same as 8.151 and 8.152 | Is this correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.324 | 8.159 | alias | te | **FC**: Alias = BOYSPP  **DCEG**: not available (item 20.6) | Is this correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.325 | 8.162 | asso | te | FC: not available  DCEG: LightSectored (item 20.9) | Consider adding LightSectored to the FC or removing from DCEG |  |
| FC | DQ.326 | 8.163 | asso | te | **FC**: not available  **DCEG**: LightSectored (item 20.10) | Consider adding LightSectored to the FC or removing from DCEG. |  |
| FC | DQ.327 | 8.164 | asso | te | **FC**: not available  **DCEG**: LightSectored (item 20.11) | Consider adding LightSectored to the FC or removing from DCEG. |  |
| FC | DQ.328 | 8.165 | asso | te | **FC**: not available  **DCEG**: LightSectored (item 20.12) | Consider adding LightSectored to the FC or removing from DCEG. |  |
| FC | DQ.329 | 8.167 | aggr | te | **FC**: aggregation RangeSystemAggregation  **DCEG**: not available (item 20.14) | The aggregation is missing, add this to the DCEG. |  |
| FC | DQ.330 | 8.168 | aggr | te | **FC**: RangeSystemAggregation  **DCEG**: not available (item 20.15) | Add to the DCEG (20.15) |  |
| FC | DQ.331 | 8.169 | multipl | te | colour 1..\* | 0..\* |  |
| FC | DQ.332 | 8.169 | asso | te | **FC**: not available  **DCEG**: Light All Around (item 20.16) | Which is correct. Ensure consistency. |  |
| FC | DQ.333 | 8.169 | asso | te | **FC**: not available  **DCEG**: Light Sectored (item 20.16) | Which is correct. Ensure consistency. |  |
| FC | DQ.334 | 8.173 | alias | te | **FC**: NEWOBJ  **DCEG**: not available (item 21.3) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.335 | 8.176 | defintion | te | **FC**: The meeting place to which the pilot comes out.  **DCEG**: A location offshore where a pilot may board a vessel in preparation to piloting it through local waters. | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.176 and DCEG 22.1) |  |
| FC | DQ.336 | 8.177 | alias | te | **FC**: ADMARE  **DCEG**: not available. (item 22.2) | Is this alias correct? |  |
| FC | DQ.337 | 8.179 | comp | te | **FC**: not available  **DCEG**: featureTypeRef DAYMARK (item 22.4) | Should Daymark be present is this composition in the FC? |  |
| FC | DQ.338 | 8.180 | comp | te | **FC**: not available  **DCEG**: featureTypeRef DAYMARK (item 22.5) | Should Daymark be present is this composition in the FC? |  |
| FC | DQ.339 | 8.181 | definition | te | **FC**: A place at which life saving equipment is held.  **DCEG**: A place where equipment for saving life at sea is maintained. Also called life saving station | Which definition is correct? Ensure consistency (FC 8.181 and DCEG 22.6) |  |
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