



National Marine Electronics Association
International Marine Electronics Association

Technical Bulletin

Amendment to NMEA 0183 Version 4.10
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NMEA 0183 Amendment

An amendment is a technical specification that is publically available and applies to the current version as specified. The content of the amendment will be incorporated into the next released version of the NMEA 0183 standard.

This document contains the final approved NMEA 0183 / IEC 61162-1 sentences for SafetyNet Messages. Five sentences have been defined to convey Maritime Safety Information (MSI) from Inmarsat-C and Mini-C shipboard terminals to other shipboard equipment. These sentences were completed with assistance from the USCG, Inmarsat, NMEA, IEC, and additional maritime industry partners.

Development of a NMEA 0183 Query sentence capability and NMEA 2000 network message support will follow.

SM1 – SafetyNet Message, All Ships/NavArea

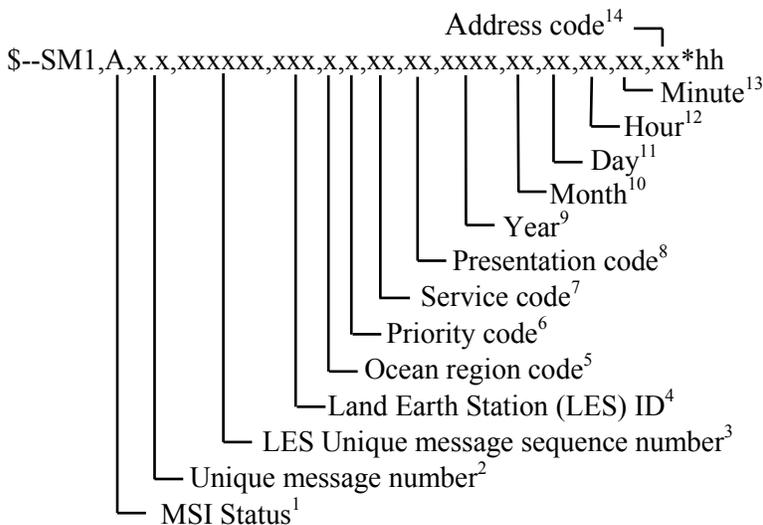
The SM1 sentence is used to report MSI messages addressed to all ships as a general call or to provide an area designation as described in note 13 below, based upon the MSI Service Code value of zero (00) or thirty one (31).

The SM1, SM2, SM3, SM4 and SMB sentences support Enhanced Group Call (EGC) Inmarsat-C and mini-C terminals as part of the international SafetyNet Service, an integral component of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS).

The combination of the SM1, or SM2, or SM3, or SM4 and SMB sentences are used to report Maritime Safety Information (MSI) consisting of navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts, Search and Rescue (SAR) information and other urgent safety-related messages to other shipboard equipment.

This SM1 sentence contains qualifying information related to the MSI message body in the corresponding SMB sentence(s). This includes the identification of the source of the MSI message, purpose and scope of the MSI message, and date/time of receipt. One or more SMB sentences shall always follow this sentence. This sentence and related SMB sentences are linked by the Unique Message number generated by the receiving EGC Terminal data field included in both sentences. NMEA TAG Block grouping may also be used to link together the SM1 and related SMB sentences forming a single MSI message.

See the MSC.1/Circ.1364 dated 24 May 2010 for more information.



Notes:

1) The MSI Status field confirms if the entire Marine Safety Information Message has been or has not been correctly and completely received by the EGC Terminal.

A = MSI Message complete: all data fields in this sentence and associated SMB sentences are complete and valid.

V = MSI Message not complete: some data fields in this sentence may be null or set to an unknown state, or some characters within the MSI message body within the associated SMB sentences may be represented by the underscore “_” character.

Application of the content of this sentence and associated SMB sentences when this MSI Status is set to V is not defined by this standard.

2) This data field contains the Unique Message Number generated by the receiving EGC Terminal, sometimes referred to as a Mobile Earth Station (MES) or Ship Earth Station (SES). This is a variable length integer value with no decimal place or decimal digits. The maximum size of this field is 6 digits. This same data field is contained in the SMB sentence and provides a means to link the SMA sentence to one or more related SMB sentences. This field shall not be null.

3) The Unique Message Sequence Number is assigned by the Land Earth Station (LES) originating this MSI message. This field is always 6 fixed digits, requiring zero fill if the value from received from the LES contains less than 6 digits. For example, if the LES broadcast a 5 digit number “10345”, it would be represented in this data field as “010345”, both having the same numeric value. [If any portion of the Unique Message Sequence Number is received in error (i.e. due to satellite radio link interference) or unknown by the EGC Terminal, then this field shall be null.]

4) This field contains the 3-digit numeric ID of the LES that originated this MSI message. This field is always 3 fixed digits, requiring zero fill if the value from received from the LES contains less than 3 digits. [If any portion of the LES ID is received in error (i.e. due to satellite radio link interference) or unknown by the EGC Terminal, then this field shall be null.]

5) Ocean Region code. This field shall not be null.

- 0 = Atlantic Ocean Region - West
- 1 = Atlantic Ocean Region - East
- 2 = Pacific Ocean Region
- 3 = Indian Ocean Region
- 4 – 7 = Reserved
- 8 = Unknown
- 9 = All ocean regions

6) Priority code of the MSI message. This field shall not be null.

- 1 = Safety
- 2 = Urgency
- 3 = Distress
- 4 - 8 = Reserved
- 9 = Unknown

7) The fixed two-digit Service code identifies the type of this MSI message and corresponds to one specific address area (see note 14). This field is set to null for all other Service Code values.

Service Code	Type of Service
00	All ships (general call)
31	NAVAREA/METAREA warning, MET Forecast, or Piracy warning to NAVAREA/METAREA

8) The Presentation code is a fixed two-digit numeric value that defines the language to be used for presentation of this MSI message. Current definitions are provided below.

Presentation Code Value	Language
00	International Alphabet Number 5

- 9) Year of message reception UTC (4 fixed digits).
- 10) Month of message reception UTC (2 fixed digits, 01 to 12).
- 11) Day of message reception UTC (2 fixed digits, 01 to 31).
- 12) Hour of message reception UTC (2 fixed digits, 00 to 23).
- 13) Minute of message reception UTC (2 fixed digits, 00 to 59).
- 14) This field contains a fixed two-digit Address code/NAVAREA/METAREA and is dependent upon the Service code value provided in data field 7 as follows:

Service Code Value (data field 7)	Address Code value and meaning (data field 14)
00	00 – All Ships
31	01 to 21 – NAVAREA/METAREA number. 22 to 99 – Reserved for future address code assignments.
All other values or null	This data field is set to null.

SM2 – SafetyNet Message, Coastal Warning Area

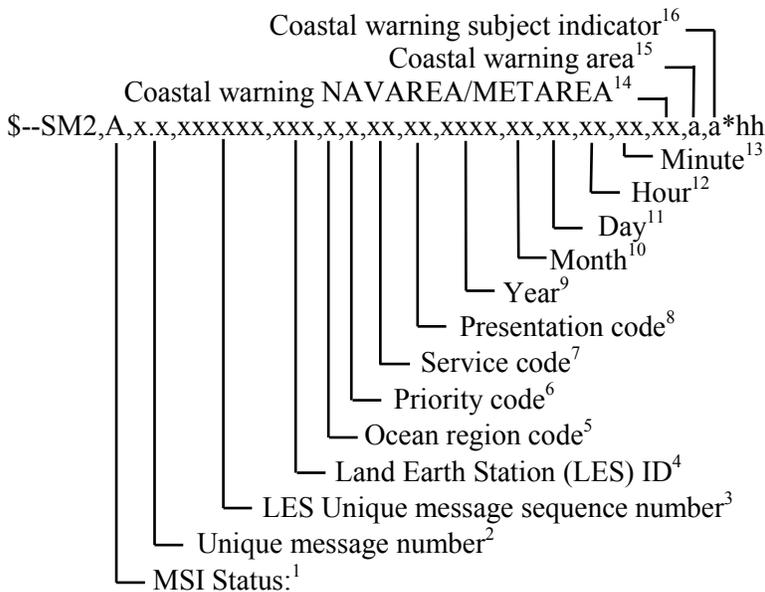
The SM2 sentence is used to report MSI messages containing Navigational, Meteorological, or Piracy Coastal warnings as described in notes 13, 14, and 15 below, based upon the MSI Service Code value of thirteen (13).

The SM1, SM2, SM3, SM4 and SMB sentences support Enhanced Group Call (EGC) Inmarsat-C and mini-C terminals as part of the international SafetyNet Service, an integral component of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS).

The combination of the SM1, or SM2, or SM3, or SM4 and SMB sentences are used to report Maritime Safety Information (MSI) consisting of navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts, Search and Rescue (SAR) information and other urgent safety-related messages to other shipboard equipment.

This SM2 sentence contains qualifying information related to the MSI message body in the corresponding SMB sentence(s). This includes the identification of the source of the MSI message, purpose and scope of the MSI message, and date/time of receipt. One or more SMB sentences shall always follow this sentence. This sentence and related SMB sentences are linked by the Unique Message number generated by the receiving EGC Terminal data field included in both sentences. NMEA TAG Block grouping may also be used to link together the SM2 and related SMB sentences forming a single MSI message.

See the MSC.1/Circ.1364 dated 24 May 2010 for more information.



Notes:

Refer to SM1 sentence notes 1 through 6, and 8 through 13.

7) The fixed two-digit Service code identifies the type of this MSI message and corresponds to the coastal warning area (see notes 14, 15, and 16). This field is set to null for all other Service Code values.

Service Code	Type of Service
13	Navigational, Meteorological, or Piracy Coastal warning

14) The Coastal warning address consists of three fields, where this field identifies the NAVAREA/METAREA with a range from 01 to 21. This field is a two-digit numeric field containing the first two digits (X1X2) from the transmitted message's "4 alphanumeric coastal warning area address X1X2B1B2" that identify the NAVAREA/METAREA. This is defined in Figures 3 & 4 and from the MSC.1/Circ.1364 dated 24 May 2010. This field shall null if there is an error in the received NAVAREA due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 13.

15) The Coastal warning area is a single alpha character field and has a range from A to Z. This is the second field (third character) from the transmitted message's "4 alphanumeric coastal warning area address X1X2B1B2". This field shall null if there is an error in the received Coastal warning area due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 13. The coastal warning area associated with this character field is defined in the "MASTER PLAN OF SHORE-BASED FACILITIES FOR THE GLOBAL MARITIME DISTRESS AND SAFETY SYSTEM (GMDSS MASTER PLAN)", IMO GMDSS.1/Circ.14, dated 18 December 2012. See Annex 8 for the definition of the B1 code within the IMO GMDSS Circular. Note that B1 codes for Australia are provided on Page 11 of Annex 8 in Figure 8-2 – Areas for coastal navigational warnings on SafetyNet in Australia

16) The Coastal warning subject indicator is a single alpha character field and has a range from A to Z. This is the third field (fourth character) from the transmitted message's "4 alphanumeric coastal warning area address X1X2B1B2". This field shall null if there is an error in the received subject indicator due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 13.

- A = Navigational warnings
- B = Meteorological warnings
- C = Ice reports
- D = Search and rescue information, and acts of piracy warnings
- E = Meteorological forecasts
- F = Pilot service messages
- G = AIS
- H = LORAN messages
- I = not used
- J = SATNAV messages
- K = Other electronic navaid messages
- L = Other Navigational warnings – additional to subject indicator code (c₂) of A
- V, W, X, Y = Special services allocation by the International SafetyNet Panel
- Z = No messages on hand

SM3 – SafetyNet Message, Circular Area Address

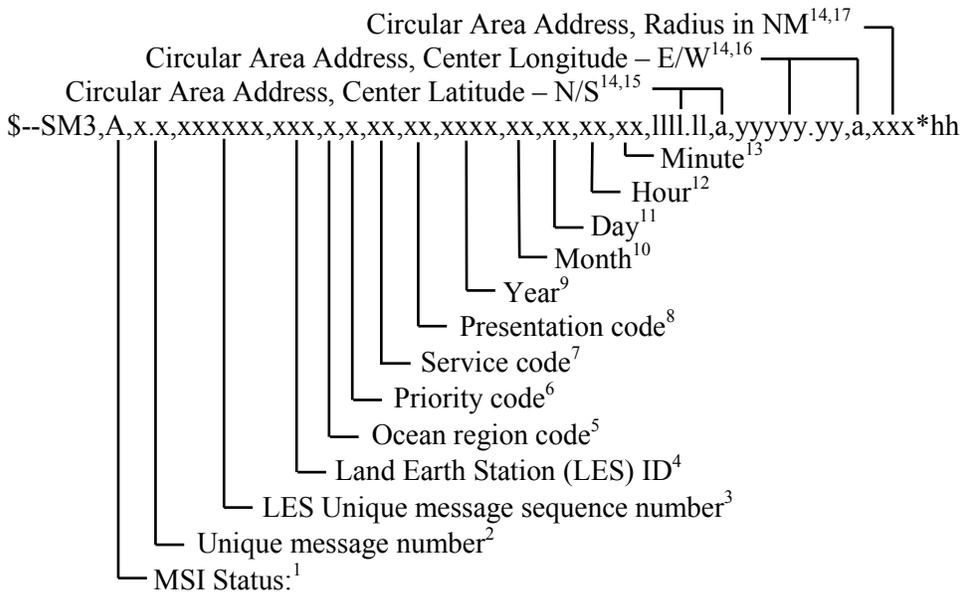
The SM3 sentence is used to report MSI messages containing a Shore-to-Ship Distress Alert, or Navigational, Meteorological, or Piracy warning, or SAR Coordination to a circular area as described in notes 13, 14, 15, and 16 below, based upon the MSI Service Code values of either fourteen (14), twenty-four (24) or forty-four (44).

The SM1, SM2, SM3, SM4 and SMB sentences support Enhanced Group Call (EGC) Inmarsat-C and mini-C terminals as part of the international SafetyNet Service, an integral component of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS).

The combination of the SM1, or SM2, or SM3, or SM4 and SMB sentences are used to report Maritime Safety Information (MSI) consisting of navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts, Search and Rescue (SAR) information and other urgent safety-related messages to other shipboard equipment.

This SM3 sentence contains qualifying information related to the MSI message body in the corresponding SMB sentence(s). This includes the identification of the source of the MSI message, purpose and scope of the MSI message, and date/time of receipt. One or more SMB sentences shall always follow this sentence. This sentence and related SMB sentences are linked by the Unique Message number generated by the receiving EGC Terminal data field included in both sentences. NMEA TAG Block grouping may also be used to link together the SM3 and related SMB sentences forming a single MSI message.

See the MSC.1/Circ.1364 dated 24 May 2010 for more information.



Notes:

Refer to SM1 sentence notes 1 through 6, and 8 through 13.

7) The fixed two-digit Service code identifies the type of this MSI message and corresponds to a circular area address (See notes 14, 15, 16, and 17). This field is set to null for all other Service Code values.

Service Code	Type of Service
14	Shore-to-Ship Distress Alert to a circular area
24	Navigational, Meteorological, or Piracy warning to a circular area
44	SAR Coordination to a circular area

- 14) The Circular Area Address within an Inmarsat-C transmitted MSI message is a fixed ten-digit field consisting of eight-numeric digits and two-alpha digits. Example: A circle centered at latitude of 56°N and longitude of 34°W with a radius of 35 nautical miles is represented as “56N034W035” from the form “D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoR₁R₂R₃” as found in section 5.3 C3 – Address code of the SafetyNet Manual. Notes 15 - 17 describe how this information is apportioned to standard NMEA 0183 data fields.
- 15) The Center Latitude and latitude direction (N/S) is from the first three characters of the transmitted Circular Area Address, “D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoR₁R₂R₃”. This is a fixed length field containing two digits of latitude in units of degrees, with the two digit minutes portion set to zeros and no decimal place or decimal minutes. A value of 56° N would be represented as “5600,N” in the sentence. Leading zeros are required when the latitude value is between 0 and 9 degrees. This field shall null if there is an error in the received Center Latitude due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 14, 24, or 44.
- 16) The Center Longitude and longitude direction (W/E) is from the fourth through seventh characters of the transmitted Circular Area Address, “D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoR₁R₂R₃”. This is a fixed length field containing three digits of longitude in units of degrees, with the two digit minutes portion set to zeros and no decimal place or decimal minutes. A value of 34° W would be represented as “03400,W” in the sentence. Leading zero(s) are required when the longitude value is between 0 and 99 degrees. This field shall null if there is an error in the received Center Longitude due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 14, 24, or 44.
- 17) The Radius is from the last three characters of the transmitted Circular Area Address, “D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoR₁R₂R₃”. This is a three digit fixed length numeric field containing the radius in units of nautical miles. A value of 035 would be represented as “035” in the sentence. Leading zero(s) are required when the radius value is between 0 and 99 degrees. The maximum value for this field is 999 miles. This field shall null if there is an error in the received Radius due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 14, 24, or 44.

SM4 – SafetyNet Message, Rectangular Area Address

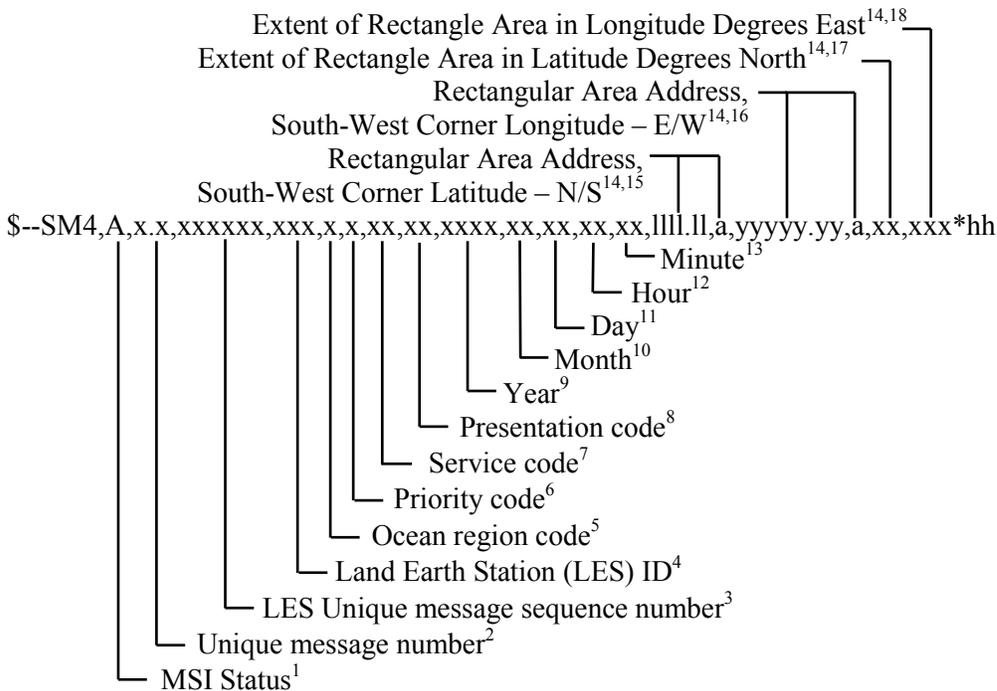
The SM4 sentence is used to report MSI messages containing Navigational, Meteorological, or Piracy warning, or SAR Coordination to a rectangular area as described in notes 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 below, based upon the MSI Service Code values of either four (4), or thirty-four (34).

The SM1, SM2, SM3, SM4 and SMB sentences support Enhanced Group Call (EGC) Inmarsat-C and mini-C terminals as part of the international SafetyNet Service, an integral component of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS).

The combination of the SM1, or SM2, or SM3, or SM4 and SMB sentences are used to report Maritime Safety Information (MSI) consisting of navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts, Search and Rescue (SAR) information and other urgent safety-related messages to other shipboard equipment.

This SM4 sentence contains qualifying information related to the MSI message body in the corresponding SMB sentence(s). This includes the identification of the source of the MSI message, purpose and scope of the MSI message, and date/time of receipt. One or more SMB sentences shall always follow this sentence. This sentence and related SMB sentences are linked by the Unique Message number generated by the receiving EGC Terminal data field included in both sentences. NMEA TAG Block grouping may also be used to link together the SM4 and related SMB sentences forming a single MSI message.

See the MSC.1/Circ.1364 dated 24 May 2010 for more information.



Notes:

Refer to SM1 sentence notes 1 through 6, and 8 through 13.

7) The fixed two-digit Service code identifies the type of this MSI message and corresponds to a rectangular area address (see notes 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18). This field is set to null for all other Service Code values.

Service Code	Type of Service
04	Navigational, Meteorological, or Piracy warning to a rectangular area
34	SAR Coordination to a rectangular area

- 14) The Rectangular Area Address within an Inmarsat-C transmitted MSI message is a fixed twelve-digit field consisting of ten-numeric digits and two-alpha digits. Example: a rectangle whose south-west corner is 60° N and 010° W, extending 30° north and 25° east, is coded as: 60N010W30025 from the form “*D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoD₆D₇D₈D₉D₁₀*” as found in section 5.3 C3 - *Address code* of the SafetyNet Manual. Notes 15 - 18 describe how this information is apportioned to standard NMEA 0183 data fields.
- 15) The South-West Corner Latitude and latitude direction (N/S) is from the first three characters of the transmitted Rectangular Area Address, “*D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoD₆D₇D₈D₉D₁₀*”. This is a fixed length field containing two digits of latitude in units of degrees, with the two digit minutes portion set to zeros and no decimal place or decimal minutes. A value of 60° N would be represented as “6000,N” in the sentence. Leading zero(s) are required when the latitude value is between 0 and 9 degrees. This field shall null if there is an error in the received South-West Corner Latitude due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 04 or 34.
- 16) The South-West Corner Longitude and longitude direction (W/E) is from the fourth through seventh characters of the transmitted Rectangular Area Address, “*D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoD₆D₇D₈D₉D₁₀*”. This is a fixed length field containing three digits of latitude in units of degrees, with the two digit minutes portion set to zeros and no decimal place or decimal minutes. A value of 10° W would be represented as “01000,W” in the sentence. Leading zero(s) are required when the longitude value is between 0 and 99 degrees. This field shall null if there is an error in the received South-West Corner Longitude due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 04 or 34.
- 17) The Extent of Rectangle Area in Latitude Degrees is from the eighth and ninth characters of the transmitted Rectangular Area Address, “*D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoD₆D₇D₈D₉D₁₀*”. This is a fixed length field containing two digits of latitude in units of degrees North. A value of 30° would be represented as “30” in the sentence. Leading zero(s) are required when the latitude value is between 0 and 9 degrees. This field shall null if there is an error in the received Extent of Rectangle Area in Latitude Degrees due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 04 or 34.
- 18) The Extent of Rectangle Area in Longitude Degrees is from the last three characters of the transmitted Rectangular Area Address, “*D₁D₂LaD₃D₄D₅LoD₆D₇D₈D₉D₁₀*”. This is a fixed length field containing three digits of longitude in units of degrees East. A value of 25° would be represented as “025” in the sentence. Leading zero(s) are required when the longitude value is between 0 and 99 degrees. This field shall null if there is an error in the received Extent of Rectangle Area in Longitude Degrees due to satellite radio link interference or if the Service Code field is not 04 or 34.

SMB – IMO SafetyNet Message Body

The SMB sentence(s), preceded exclusively by either the SM1, SM2, SM3, or SM4 sentence support Enhanced Group Call (EGC) Inmarsat-C and mini-C terminals as part of the international SafetyNet Service, an integral component of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS).

The combination of the SM1 or SM2 or SM3 or SM4 and SMB sentences are used to report Maritime Safety Information (MSI) consisting of navigational and meteorological warnings, meteorological forecasts, Search and Rescue (SAR) information and other urgent safety-related messages to other shipboard equipment.

The SMB sentence(s) contains the MSI message body related to the qualifying information in the preceding SM1, or SM2, or SM3, or SM4 sentence. This includes the identification of the source of the MSI message, purpose and scope of the MSI message, and date/time of receipt. One or more SMB sentences shall always follow a SM1, or SM2, or SM3, or SM4 sentence. The SM1, or SM2, or SM3, or SM4 sentence and related SMB sentence(s) are linked by the Unique Message number generated by the receiving EGC Terminal data field included in both sentences. NMEA TAG Block grouping may also be used to link together these related sentences, forming a single MSI message.

\$--SMB,xxx,xxx,x,x.x,c—c*hh

The diagram illustrates the structure of the SMB sentence format: \$--SMB,xxx,xxx,x,x.x,c—c*hh. Brackets and arrows point from the following text to the corresponding fields in the format:

- Message body⁵ points to the final 'c' character.
- Unique message number⁴ points to the 'x' character immediately preceding the 'c'.
- Sequential Message identifier³, 0 to 9 points to the 'x' character immediately preceding the 'x'.
- Sentence number², 001 to 999 points to the 'x' character immediately preceding the 'x'.
- Total number of sentences needed to transfer the message¹, 001 to 999 points to the first 'xxx' field.

Notes:

- 1) The total number of sentences field contains the number of sentences used for a MSI message, minimum value “001”. This field cannot be null.
- 2) The sentence number field identifies which sentence number this specific SMB sentence is within the group of sentences that make up the MSI message, minimum value “001”. This field may be null only when the “total number of sentences” field is “001” and no additional sentences are need to convey this MSI message.
- 3) The sequential message identifier field is critical to identifying groups of 2 or more sentences that make up this multi-sentence message. This field is incremented each time a new multi-sentence message is generated with the same sentence formatter. This field’s value is reset to zero when it is incremented beyond the maximum value of nine. (range 0..9). This field may be null only when the “total number of sentences” field is “001” and no additional sentences are need to convey this MSI message.
- 4) This data field contains the Unique Message Number generated by the receiving EGC Terminal, sometimes referred to as a Mobile Earth Station (MES) or Ship Earth Station (SES). This is a variable length integer value with no decimal place or decimal digits. The maximum size of this field is 6 digits. This same data field is contained in the SMA sentence and provides a means to link the SMA sentence to one or more related SMB sentences. This field cannot be null.

- 5) The Message body contains ASCII characters, and code delimiters if needed, up to the maximum permitted sentence length. Field four, the “Unique Message Number”, is variable length field usually containing six digits. When field four contains six digits, the message body may contain up to 53 characters including any code delimiters. Characters of the MSI message text shall be represented as underscore “_” if they are unknown or received in error by the EGC terminal (i.e. due to satellite radio link interference). The table below provides the allowable number of characters in this field based upon the number of digits in the Unique Message Number.

Unique Message Number Field Size (digits)	Message Body Field Size (characters)
1	58
2	57
3	56
4	55
5	54
6	53
7, 8, 9	52, 51, 50

EXAMPLE:

The example below shows a typical MSI message received by an EGC Terminal at 1430 on April 5th, 2012, and distributed with the SMA and SMB sentences:

<start of example>

LES 798 – MSG 5213 – **Distress Alert** to Area: 34N 76W 300

FROM: Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre xxx

TO: ALL SHIPS IN xxxxxxx

SAR SITREP NO: 02

FISHING BOAT 'xxx' WITH THREE PERSONS ON BOARD DEPARTED FROM xxx ISLAND ON xxx AT NOONTIME AND SINCE THEN NO INFORMATION ABOUT HER. PARTICULARS ...

SHIPS SAILING IN VICINITY ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO KEEP A SHARP LOOK OUT INFORMING MRCC

REGARDS

DUTY OFFICER

<end of example>

Inspecting the corresponding SM3 and SMB sentences, without using TAG Block, would typically show:

```

$CSSM3,123456,005213,798,0,3,14,00,2012,04,05,14,30,3400,N,076,W,300*hh
$CSSMB,008,001,0,123456,FROM:Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre xxx^0D^0ATO:*hh
$CSSMB,008,002,0,123456, ALL SHIPS IN xxxxxxxx^0D^0ASAR SITREP NO: 02^0D^0AFIS*hh
$CSSMB,008,003,0,123456, FISHING BOAT 'xxx' WITH THREE PERSONS ON BOARD DEPARTED*hh
$CSSMB,008,004,0,123456, FROM xxx ISLAND ON^0D^0Axxx AT NOONTIME AND SINCE TH*hh
$CSSMB,008,005,0,123456,EN NO INFORMATION ABOUT HER. PARTICULARS ...^0D^0ASHI*hh
$CSSMB,008,006,0,123456,PS SAILING IN VICINITY ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO KEEP A*hh
$CSSMB,008,007,0,123456, SHARP LOOK OUT^0D^0AINFORMING MRCC^0D^0AREGARDS^0D*hh
$CSSMB,008,008,0,123456,^0A DUTY OFFICER*hh

```

Inspecting the corresponding SM3 and SMB sentences with TAG Block containing the Sentence-grouping parameter code would typically show:

```
/g:1-9-1234*hh/$CSSM3,123456,005213,798,0,3,14,00,2012,04,05,14,30,3400,N,076,W,300*hh
/g:2-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,001,0,123456,FROM:Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre xxx^0D^0ATO:*hh
/g:3-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,002,0,123456, ALL SHIPS IN xxxxxxxx^0D^0ASAR SITREP NO: 02^0D^0AFIS*hh
/g:4-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,003,0,123456,HING BOAT 'xxx' WITH THREE PERSONS ON BOARD DEPARTED*hh
/g:5-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,004,0,123456, FROM xxx ISLAND ON^0D^0Axxx AT NOONTIME AND SINCE TH*hh
/g:6-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,005,0,123456,EN NO INFORMATION ABOUT HER. PARTICULARS ...^0D^0ASHI*hh
/g:7-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,006,0,123456,PS SAILING IN VICINITY ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO KEEP A*hh
/g:8-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,007,0,123456, SHARP LOOK OUT^0D^0AINFORMING MRCC^0D^0AREGARDS^0D*hh
/g:9-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,008,0,123456,^0A DUTY OFFICER*hh
```

Inspecting the corresponding SM3 and SMB sentences with TAG Block containing the Sentence-grouping and Time parameter codes would typically show:

```
/g:1-9-1234,c:1333636200*hh/$CSSM3,123456,005213,798,0,3,14,00,2012,04,05,14,30,3400,N,076,W,300*hh
/g:2-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,001,0,123456,FROM:Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre xxx^0D^0ATO:*hh
/g:3-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,002,0,123456, ALL SHIPS IN xxxxxxxx^0D^0ASAR SITREP NO: 02^0D^0AFIS*hh
/g:4-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,003,0,123456,HING BOAT 'xxx' WITH THREE PERSONS ON BOARD DEPARTED*hh
/g:5-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,004,0,123456, FROM xxx ISLAND ON^0D^0Axxx AT NOONTIME AND SINCE TH*hh
/g:6-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,005,0,123456,EN NO INFORMATION ABOUT HER. PARTICULARS ...^0D^0ASHI*hh
/g:7-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,006,0,123456,PS SAILING IN VICINITY ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO KEEP A*hh
/g:8-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,007,0,123456, SHARP LOOK OUT^0D^0AINFORMING MRCC^0D^0AREGARDS^0D*hh
/g:9-9-1234*hh/$CSSMB,008,008,0,123456,^0A DUTY OFFICER*hh
```

Inspecting the corresponding SM3 and SMB sentences with TAG Block containing the Sentence-grouping, Source-identification, Line-count, and Time parameter codes would typically show:

```
/g:1-9-1234,s:egcterm1,n:213,c:1333636200*hh/$CSSM3,123456,005213,798,0,3,14,00,2012,04,05,14,30,3400,N,076,W,300*hh
/g:2-9-1234,n:214*hh/$CSSMB,008,001,0,123456,FROM:Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre xxx^0D^0ATO:*hh
/g:3-9-1234,n:215*hh/$CSSMB,008,002,0,123456, ALL SHIPS IN xxxxxxxx^0D^0ASAR SITREP NO: 02^0D^0AFIS*hh
/g:4-9-1234,n:216*hh/$CSSMB,008,003,0,123456,HING BOAT 'xxx' WITH THREE PERSONS ON BOARD DEPARTED*hh
/g:5-9-1234,n:217*hh/$CSSMB,008,004,0,123456, FROM xxx ISLAND ON^0D^0Axxx AT NOONTIME AND SINCE TH*hh
/g:6-9-1234,n:218*hh/$CSSMB,008,005,0,123456,EN NO INFORMATION ABOUT HER. PARTICULARS ...^0D^0ASHI*hh
/g:7-9-1234,n:219*hh/$CSSMB,008,006,0,123456,PS SAILING IN VICINITY ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO KEEP A*hh
/g:8-9-1234,n:220*hh/$CSSMB,008,007,0,123456, SHARP LOOK OUT^0D^0AINFORMING MRCC^0D^0AREGARDS^0D*hh
/g:9-9-1234,n:221*hh/$CSSMB,008,008,0,123456,^0A DUTY OFFICER*hh
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