

SAFETY at Sea

IMPORTANT

- Human error
- Preparation prevents emergencies
- Inform the skipper immediately a problem occurs

TYPES OF Emergencies

1. *Out of fuel*
2. *Lost sight of land*
3. *Vessel swamped*
4. **Vessel instability**
5. **Vessel leaking**
6. **Vessel overloaded**
7. **Engine failure**
8. **Sudden change of weather**
9. **Grounding on a reef**
10. **Collision with another vessel**
11. **Loss of steering at sea**
12. **Loss of propeller at sea**

TYPES OF Emergencies

Out of fuel

- Take adequate fuel to sea
- Take more than required for intended distance to travel
- Radio for assistance
- Use alternate propulsion source (e.g. sails, oars)

Lost sight of land

- Have navigation skills
- Head towards direction of last saw land

Vessel swamped

- Don't overload
- Beware of bad weather
- Discard extra cargo or fish
- Bail or pump water out

Vessel instability

- Load boat correctly
- Keep weight low in the boat
- Re arrange weight

Vessel leaking

- Check boat in port and repair
- Temporary repairs at sea
- Continuous baling or pumping

Vessel overloaded

- Don't overload
- Remove extra load

Engine failure

- Service engine regularly
- Have spares and tools
- Attempt to repair
- Radio for assistance
- Use alternate propulsion

Sudden change of weather

- Check weather forecast before going to sea
- Head for port

Grounding on a reef

- Keep a good lookout
- Know the area
- Attempt to get off
- Radio for assistance

Collision with another vessel

- Keep a good lookout
- Repair damage
- Assist each other

Loss of steering at sea

- Check steering gear regularly
- Rig a jury rudder system

Loss of propeller at sea

- Check propeller regularly
- Radio for assistance
- Use alternate propulsion

GENERAL DECK SAFETY

- Electricity dangers
- Loose clothing
- Inadequate lashings
- Slipping on deck
- Slipping on ladders and stairs
- Portable parts of railings Missing
- Open manholes
- Bad lighting

- Carrying knives when doing other work
- Spring lines breaking when mooring
- Weakened wires
- Danger areas where you might get hit
- Getting caught in the bight of a rope
- Riding turns
- Line hauler
- Teeth and spikes when handling fish
- Water on deck in rough weather

FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

CAUSES OF FIRES

Fire hazards in the accommodation

- Combustible Materials
- Matches and smoking
- Defective electrical Connections

Fire hazards in the gallery

- Combustible materials
- Oil or gas stoves (gas bottles)
- Hot surfaces, ovens, frying pans,
- Defective electrical connections

Fire hazards in the engine room

- Poor housekeeping
- Oil leaks
- Hot surfaces, eg exhaust
- pipes, engine parts
- Defective exhaust
- Welding or metal cutting
- Auto ignition, eg oil dripping on a hot Surface
- Electrical fire (or smoke)

FIRE-FIGHTING PRINCIPLES AND PRECAUTIONS

- On discovering a fire, first raise alarm
- Remove Heat
- Remove oxygen
- Remove Fuel
- If small, tackle it quickly using the right Appliance
- Don't use water-based extinguishers on electrical fires
- If large, get help
- Maintain fire-fighting equipment

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

ESSENTIAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT

LIFE-SAVING AIDS

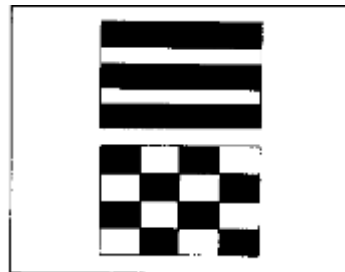
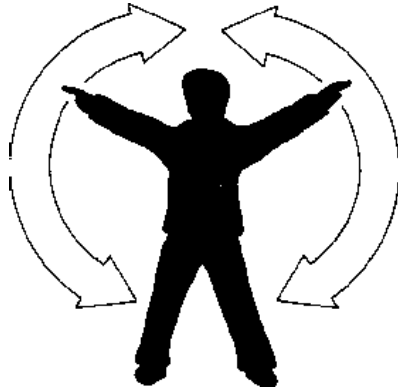
LIFE JACKETS

MAN OVERBOARD

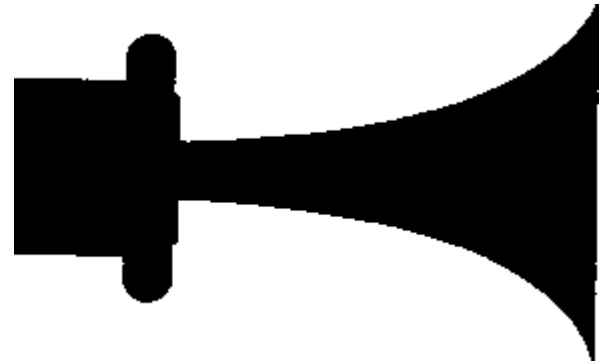
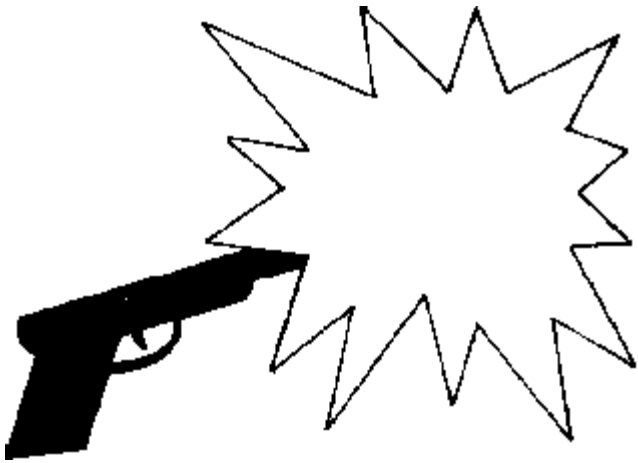
SURVIVAL AT SEA

- **INFLATABLE LIFE RAFT**
- **LIFE RAFT EQUIPMENT**
- **LAUNCHING THE RAFT**
- **SURVIVAL AFTER LAUNCHING**
- **LESSENING HYPOTHERMIA**

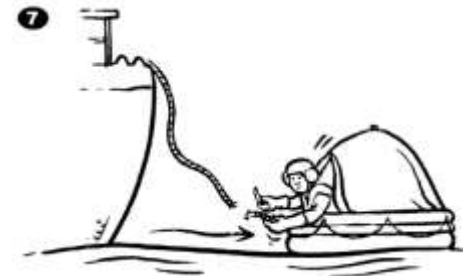
INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS SIGNALS (SIGHT)



sound



LAUNCHING THE RAFT

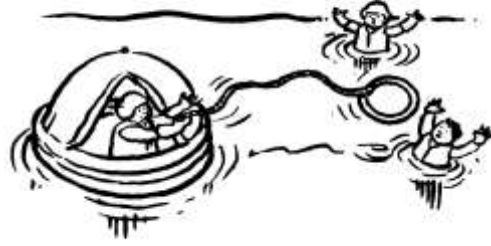


SURVIVAL AFTER LAUNCHING

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9





Emergency Position Indicating Radiobeacons (EPIRB)



