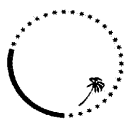


BASIC SEA SAFETY

FOR PACIFIC ISLAND MARINERS



LEARNER'S GUIDE



SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC COMMUNITY



GOVERNMENT OF TAIWAN/ROC

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PART A GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Introduction

The Basic Sea Safety course has been designed and is intended for the crew of small boats, generally less than 15 meters in length and operating in near coastal waters. The content of the course has been modeled on the Safety Course developed by the Regional Maritime Programme of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, but modified to meet the requirements of small-boat crew in Pacific Island countries and territories.

This Learner's guide is designed for students who are being trained and assessed for the Basic Sea Safety certificate. Attendance at the course, involvement in the practical exercises and studying of this easy-to-follow book is sufficient for to be well skilled in the requirements for maintaining safety at sea and being able to survive in the event an emergency occurs.

2. Course development

The resource materials were produced with financial support from the Government of Taiwan/ROC and compiled by Grant Carnie, Manager of Fishing & Maritime Programmes, Australian Fisheries Academy, Adelaide, South Australia.

The materials were developed through consultation with staff of the Fisheries Training Section, Coastal Fisheries Programme, Secretariat of the Pacific Community and regional experts on safety-at-sea training. Resources from Australia, New Zealand and SPC training materials were used as a guideline to developing materials that were relevant to the maritime and fishing small-boat sector in the Pacific Island region.

PART B COURSE INFORMATION

1. Course name

Basic Sea Safety.

2. Prerequisites

There are generally no prerequisites for completing the Basic Sea Safety course. Refer to local regulations for any country-specific requirements.

3. Course duration

Three days (at the discretion of the course provider).

4. Assessment

Candidates doing the Basic Sea Safety course will be assessed as they are completing the competencies.

5. Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

If students have been assessed previously for some of the learning outcomes or believe that they are already competent in certain areas, they can apply to the trainer/assessor to have these particular skills recognised. This will most likely occur where a person can demonstrate they have a current first aid certificate covering the learning outcomes of the Basic First-Aid section of the course.

6. Resources

The resources required by anyone attending the Basic Sea Safety course are minimal. A copy of the Learner's Guide and attendance at all sessions of training are enough for a candidate to successfully finish the course and attain their certificate. Candidates should check with the training institution offering the course with regard to clothing requirements for the practical components.

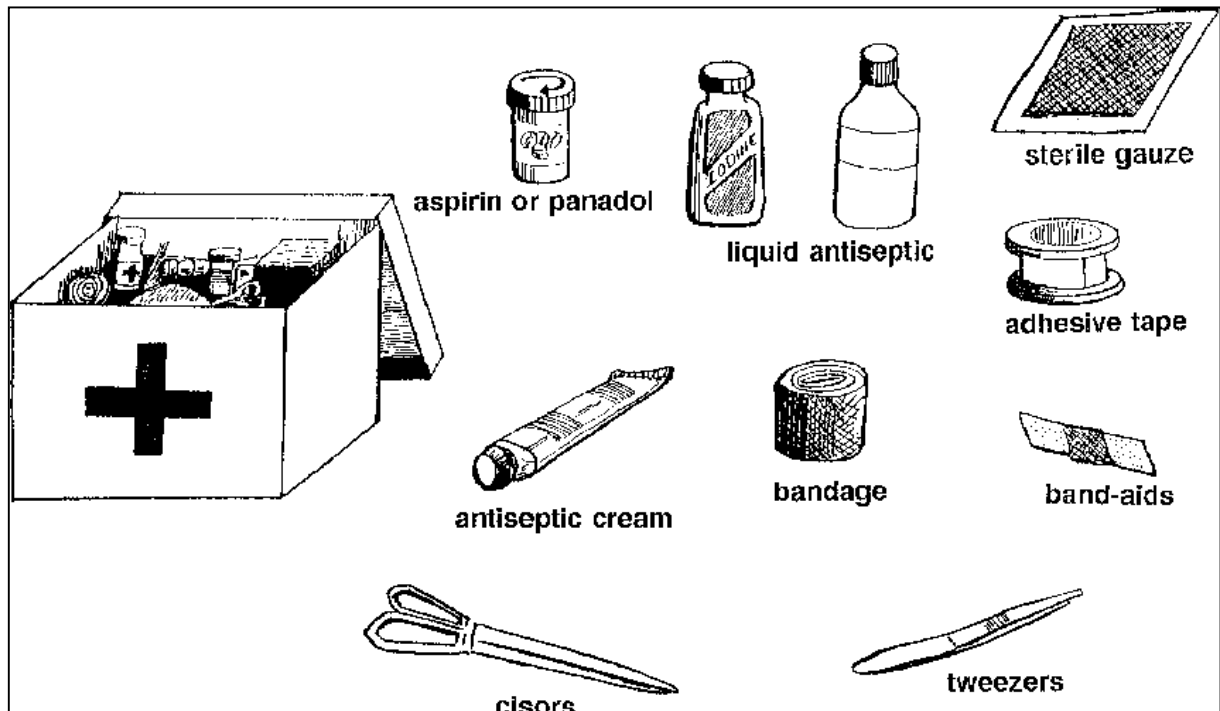
Anyone wanting additional resource materials could borrow or purchase a copy of either *The Australian Boating Manual* by Captain Dick Gandy or *Safety in Small Craft* by Mike Scanlan. Both books are excellent, easy to follow and cover a wide range of safety and other skills for mariners.

BASIC FIRST AID

THE FIRST AID KIT





IMPORTANT




- ◆ Know where the first aid kit is kept on your boat
- ◆ Make sure items that are used are replaced

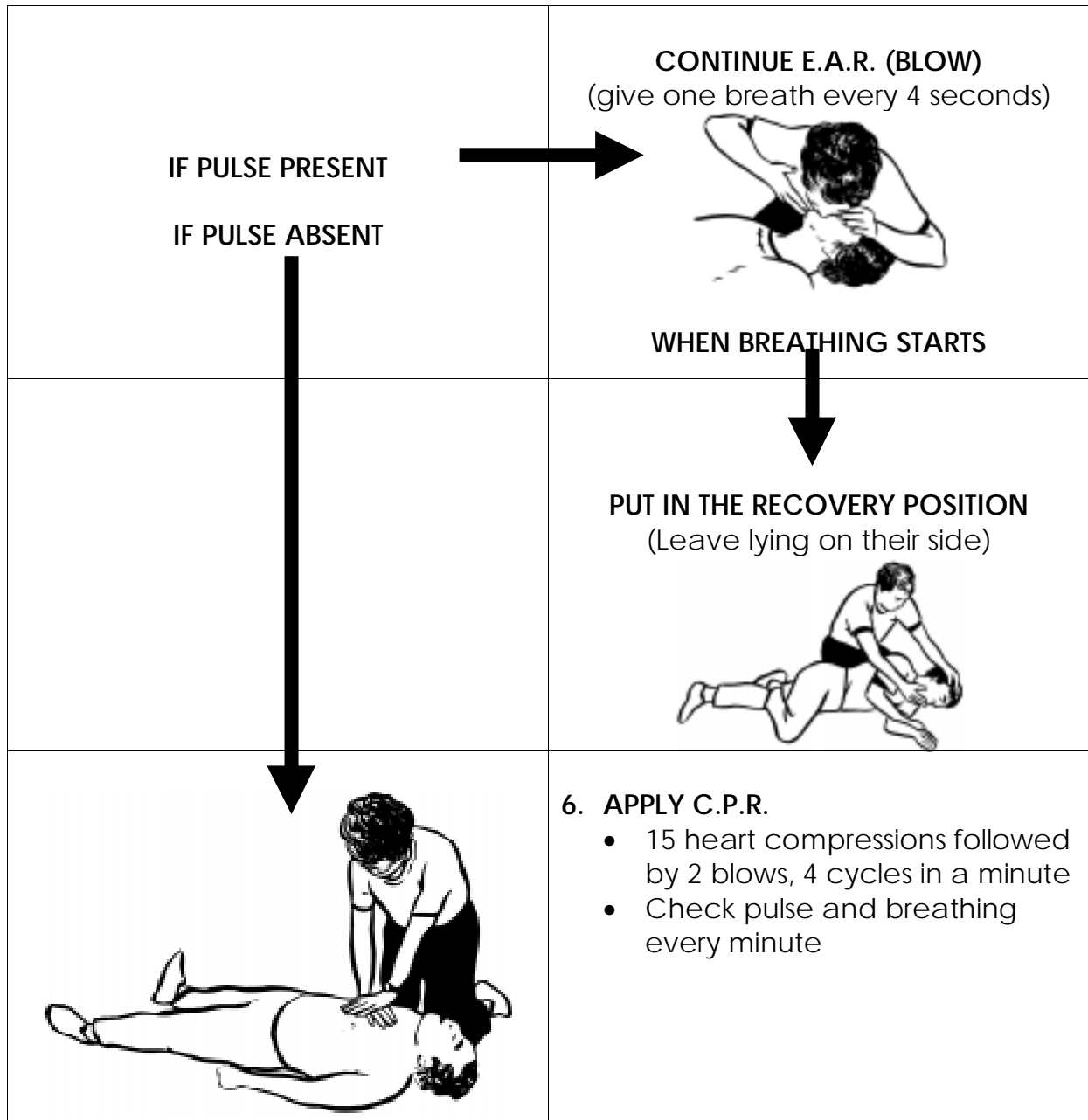


BASIC FIRST AID

A B C OF FIRST AID (Airway, Breathing, Circulation)

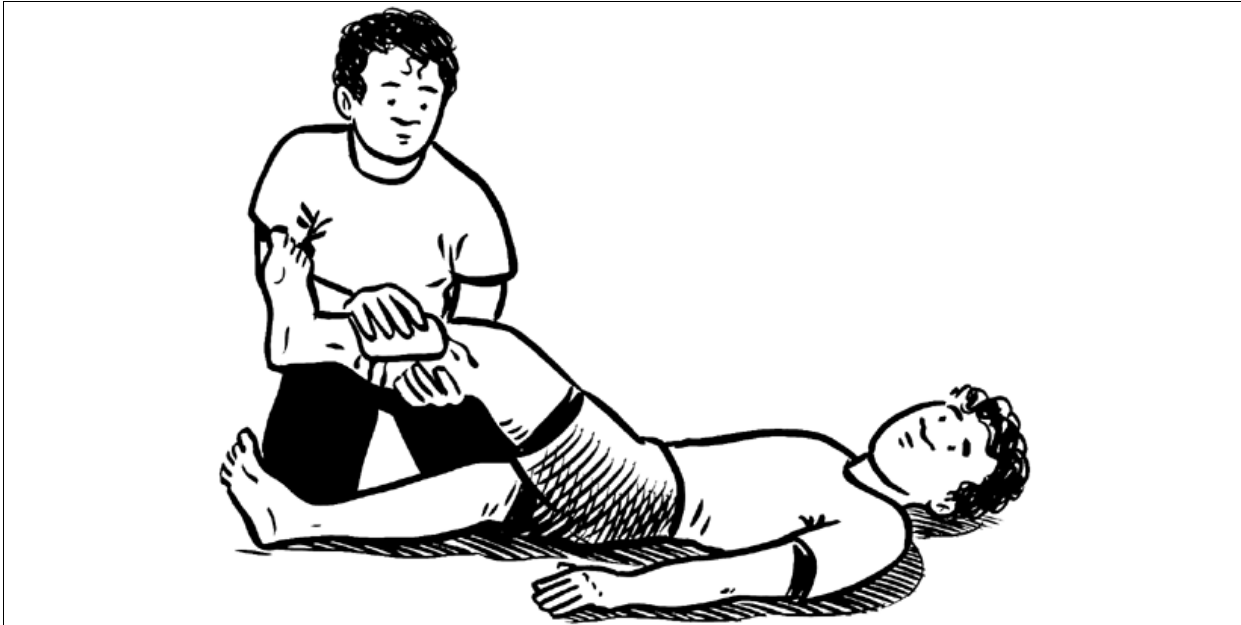
	<p>1. CHECK IF CONCIOUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask the person's name
<p>IF CONCIOUS →</p> <p>IF UNCONCIOUS ↓</p>	<p>PUT IN THE RECOVERY POSITION (Leave lying on their side)</p> 
	<p>2. CLEAR THE AIRWAY</p>
	<p>3. CHECK FOR BREATHING</p>

<p>IF BREATHING</p> <p>IF NOT BREATHING</p>	<p>PUT IN THE RECOVERY POSITION (Leave lying on their side)</p> 
	<p>4. START E.A.R. (BLOW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give 5 full breaths in 10 seconds.
	<p>5. CHECK PULSE (for 10 seconds)</p>

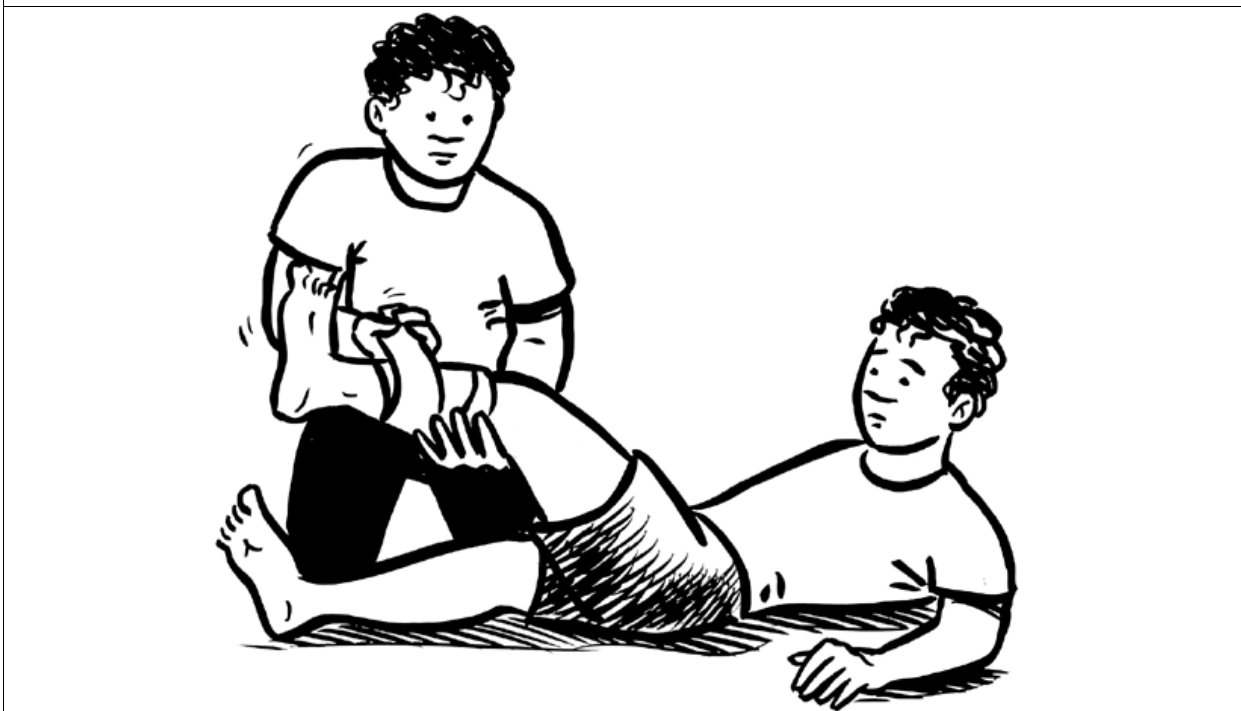


BASIC FIRST AID

TREATMENT OF BLEEDING



1. Lie person down, press thick bandage firmly on the wound and lift the limb



2. When bleeding stops, wrap a bandage around the wound


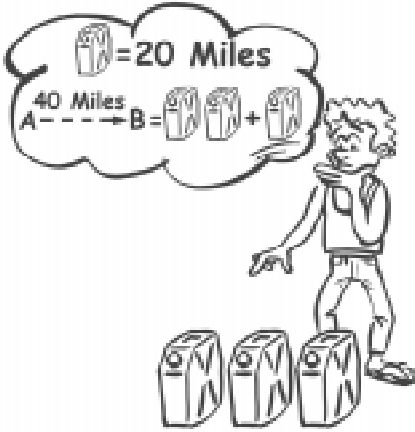

EMERGENCY SITUATIONS




CAUSES OF EMERGENCIES




IMPORTANT




- ◆ Human error causes emergency situations
- ◆ Preparation prevents emergencies occurring
- ◆ Inform the skipper immediately a problem occurs


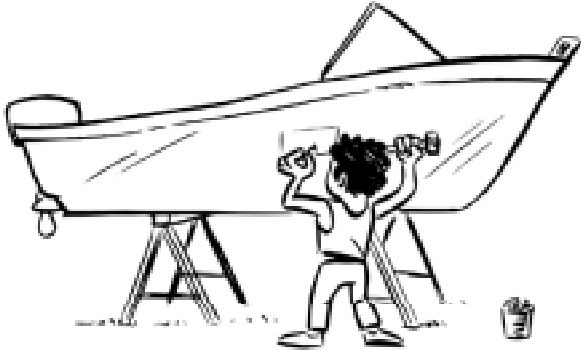

Emergencies	Prevention	Actions
Out of fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take adequate fuel to sea • Take more than required for intended distance to travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio for assistance • Use alternate propulsion source (e.g. sails, oars)
Lost sight of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have navigation skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head towards direction last saw land
Vessel swamped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't overload • Beware of bad weather 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discard extra cargo or fish • Bail or pump water out
Vessel instability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Load boat correctly • Keep weight low in the boat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re arrange weight • Clear scuppers
Vessel leaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check boat in port and repair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary repairs at sea • Continuous baling or pumping
Vessel overloaded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't overload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove extra load
Engine failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service engine regularly • Have spares and tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to repair • Radio for assistance • Use alternate propulsion
Sudden change of weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check weather forecast before going to sea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head for port • Heave to
Grounding on a reef	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a good lookout • Know the area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to get off • Radio for assistance
Collision with another vessel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a good lookout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair damage • Assist each other
Loss of steering at sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check steering gear regularly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rig a jury rudder system
Loss of propeller at sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check propeller regularly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio for assistance • Use alternate propulsion

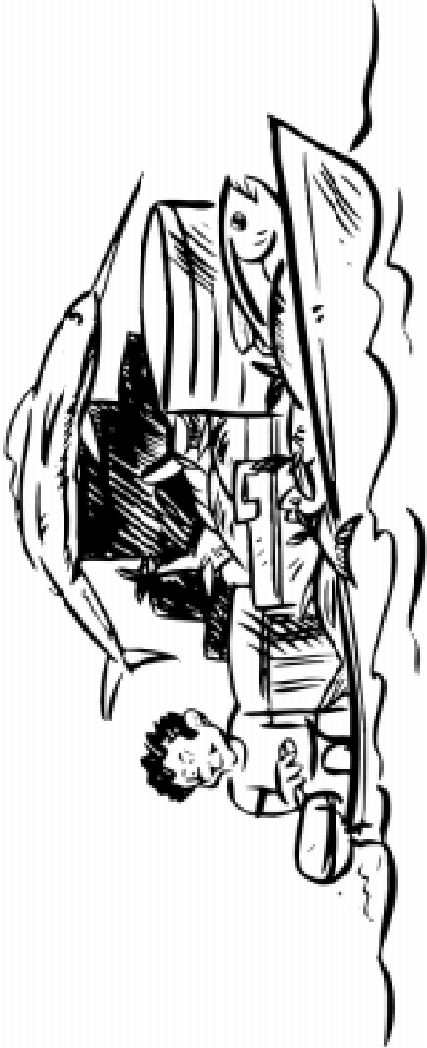

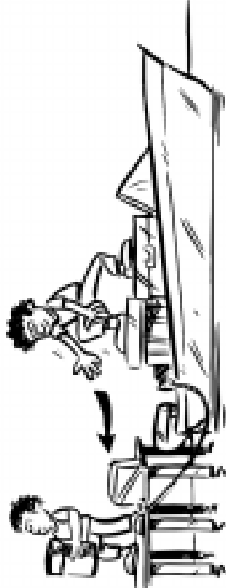
 <p>OUT OF FUEL</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take adequate fuel to sea • Take more than required for intended distance to travel 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio for assistance • Use alternate propulsion source (e.g. sails, oars) 		Actions




 <p>LOST SIGHT OF LAND</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have navigation skills 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head towards direction last saw land 		Actions

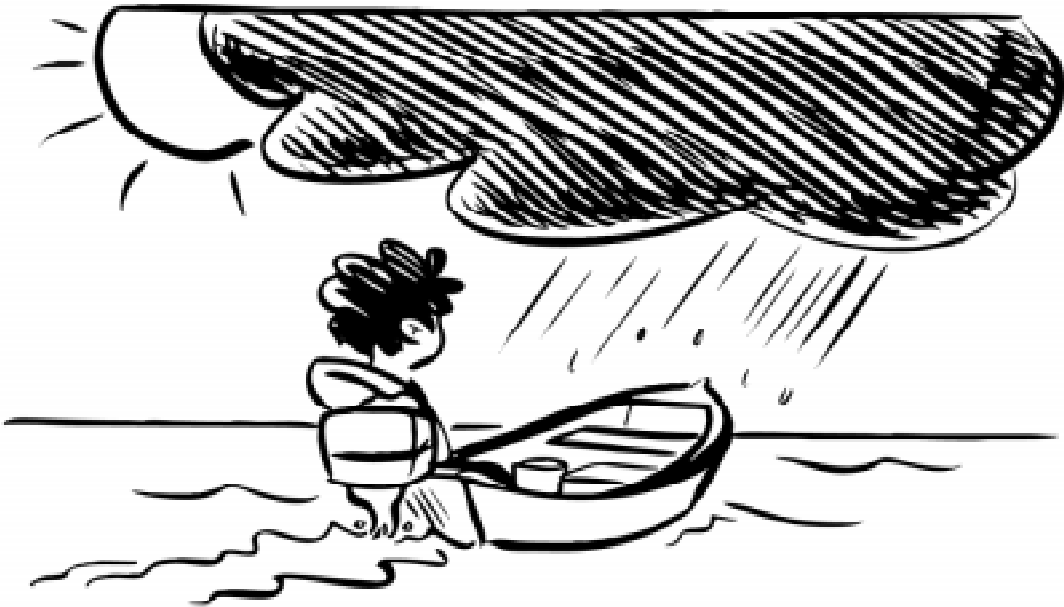


 <p>VESSEL SWAMPED</p>	<p>EMERGENCY SITUATION</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't overload • Beware of bad weather 		<p>Prevention</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discard extra cargo or fish • Bail or pump water out 		<p>Actions</p>




 <p>VESSEL INSTABILITY</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Load boat correctly • Keep weight low in the boat 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re arrange weight • Clear scuppers 		Actions



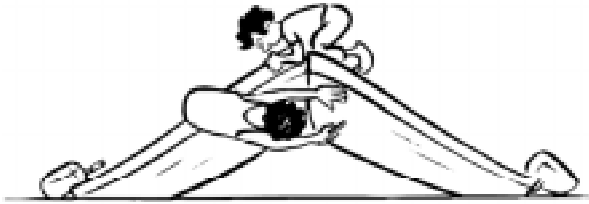
 <p>VESSEL LEAKING</p>	<p>EMERGENCY SITUATION</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check boat in port and repair 		<p>Prevention</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary repairs at sea • Continuous baling or pumping 		<p>Actions</p>

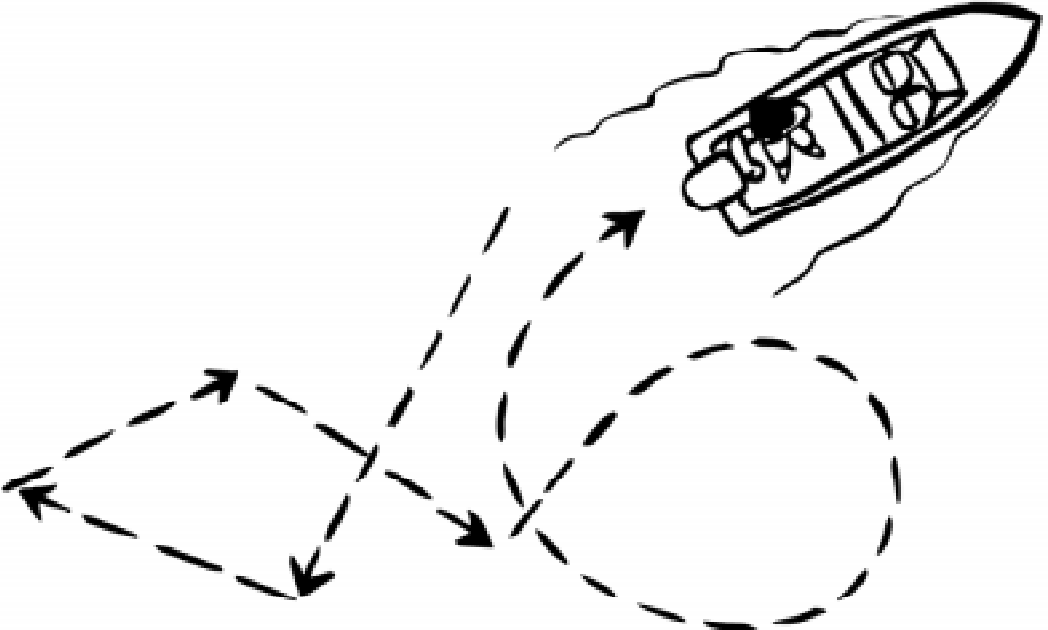

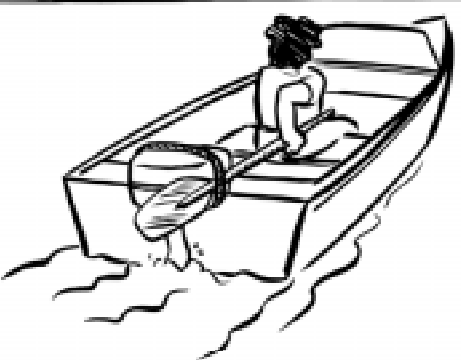
EMERGENCY SITUATION	Prevention	Actions
 <p>VESSEL OVERLOADED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't overload 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove extra load 


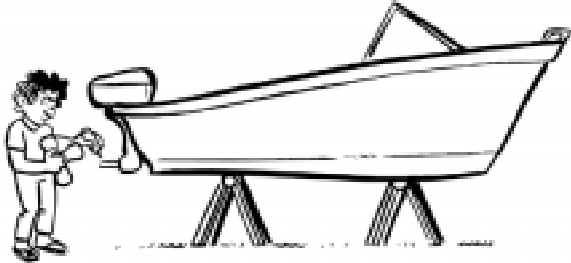

 <p>ENGINE FAILURE</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service engine regularly • Have spares and tools 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to repair • Radio for assistance • Use alternate propulsion 		Actions

 <p>SUDDEN CHANGE OF WEATHER</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check weather forecast before going to sea 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head for port • Heave to 		Actions

 <p>GROUNDING ON A REEF</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a good lookout • Know the area 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attempt to get off • Radio for assistance 		Actions


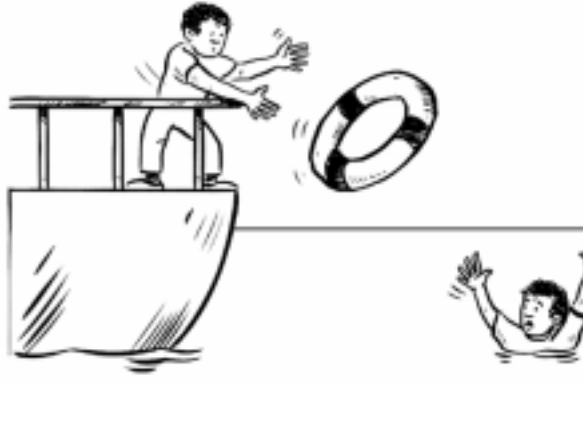
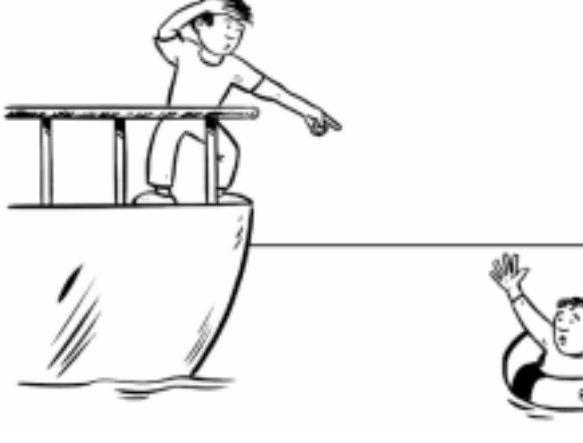

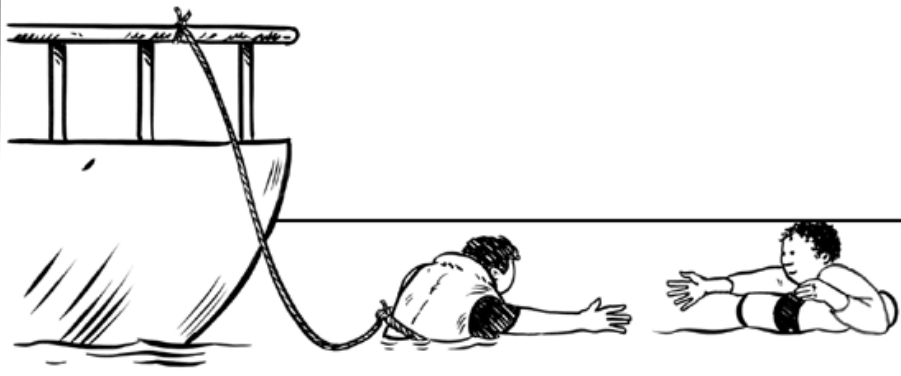
 <p>COLLISION WITH ANOTHER VESSEL</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep a good lookout 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair damage • Assist each other 		Actions

 <p>LOSS OF STEERING AT SEA</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check steering gear regularly 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rig a jury rudder system 		Actions

 <p>LOSS OF PROPELLER AT SEA</p>	EMERGENCY SITUATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check propeller regularly 		Prevention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio for assistance • Use alternate propulsion 		Actions


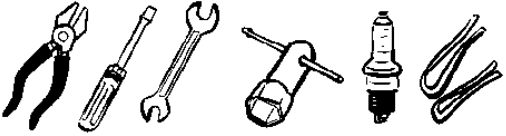












EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

MAN OVERBOARD

 <p>A person on the deck of a boat is shouting "MAN OVERBOARD!" in a speech bubble. Another person is floating in the water below.</p>	 <p>A person on the deck of a boat is throwing a lifebuoy towards a person who is floating in the water.</p>
<p>3. Shout Man Overboard, turn towards the side person went over</p>	<p>4. Throw life-buoy or flotation device</p>
 <p>A person on the deck of a boat is pointing towards a person who is floating in the water.</p>	 <p>A person on the deck of a boat is using a spotlight to illuminate a person who is floating in the water at night.</p>
<p>5. Keep person in sight</p>	<p>6. Use a spotlight at night</p>
 <p>A person on the deck of a boat is attaching a rope to a person who is floating in the water.</p>	
<p>7. Attach a line to the rescuer</p>	

ESSENTIAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT

LIFE-SAVING AIDS

 <p>SPARE FUEL</p>	 <p>ENGINE TOOLS AND SPARES</p>
 <p>ANCHOR AND ROPE</p>	 <p>SEA ANCHOR</p>
 <p>ALTERNATIVE PROPULSION</p>	 <p>COMPASS</p>
 <p>FLARES SIGNALLING DEVICE MIRROR</p>	 <p>FLOTATION DEVICE</p>
 <p>WATER WATER IN CONTAINER</p>	 <p>FOOD</p>
 <p>FIRST AID KIT</p>	 <p>KNIFE</p>
 <p>BAILING DEVICE</p>	 <p>SHADE</p>

ESSENTIAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT

LIFE JACKETS

1. Putting on a life jacket



2. Securing a life jacket

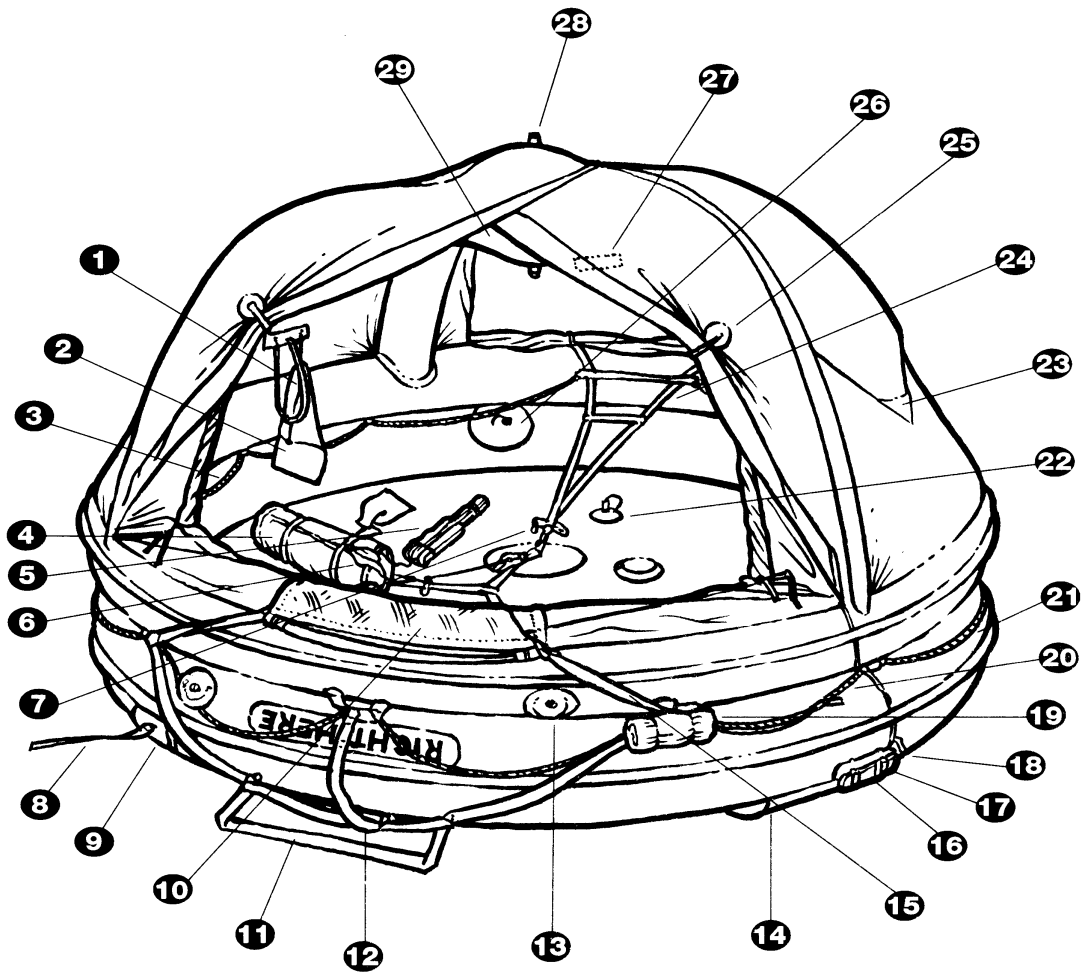


3. Jumping correctly into the water



SURVIVAL AT SEA

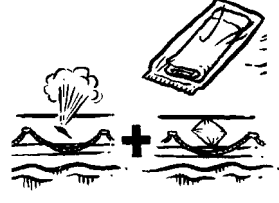
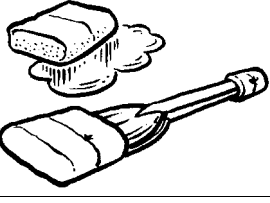
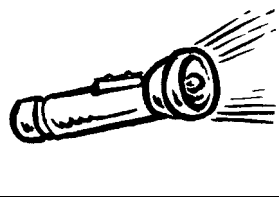
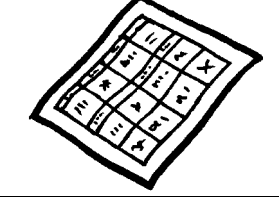

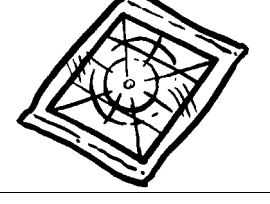
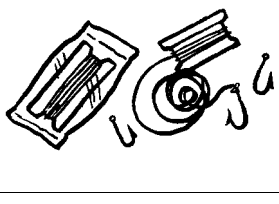

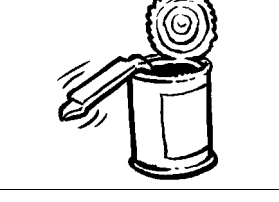

INFLATABLE LIFE RAFT



- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Rain catchment tube and bung | 16. Sea light cell |
| 2. Canopy instruction label and bag (life raft handbook inside bag) | 17. Plug |
| 3. Internal lifeline | 18. Cell pocket |
| 4. Emergency pack | 19. Drogue |
| 5. Paddles | 20. Drogue line |
| 6. Lanyard | 21. External life line |
| 7. Quick release for hauling-in line | 22. Floor inflation valve |
| 8. Painter | 23. Rain catchment |
| 9. Painter patch | 24. Hauling-in line |
| 10. Window in inner door | 25. Canopy furling tapes |
| 11. Boarding ladder & righting strap | 26. Safety and topping-up valve |
| 12. Inflation hose | 27. Knife (stuck on Arch tube) |
| 13. Deflation plug | 28. External light |
| 14. Water stabilising pocket | 29. Internal light |
| 15. Canopy furling tapes | |

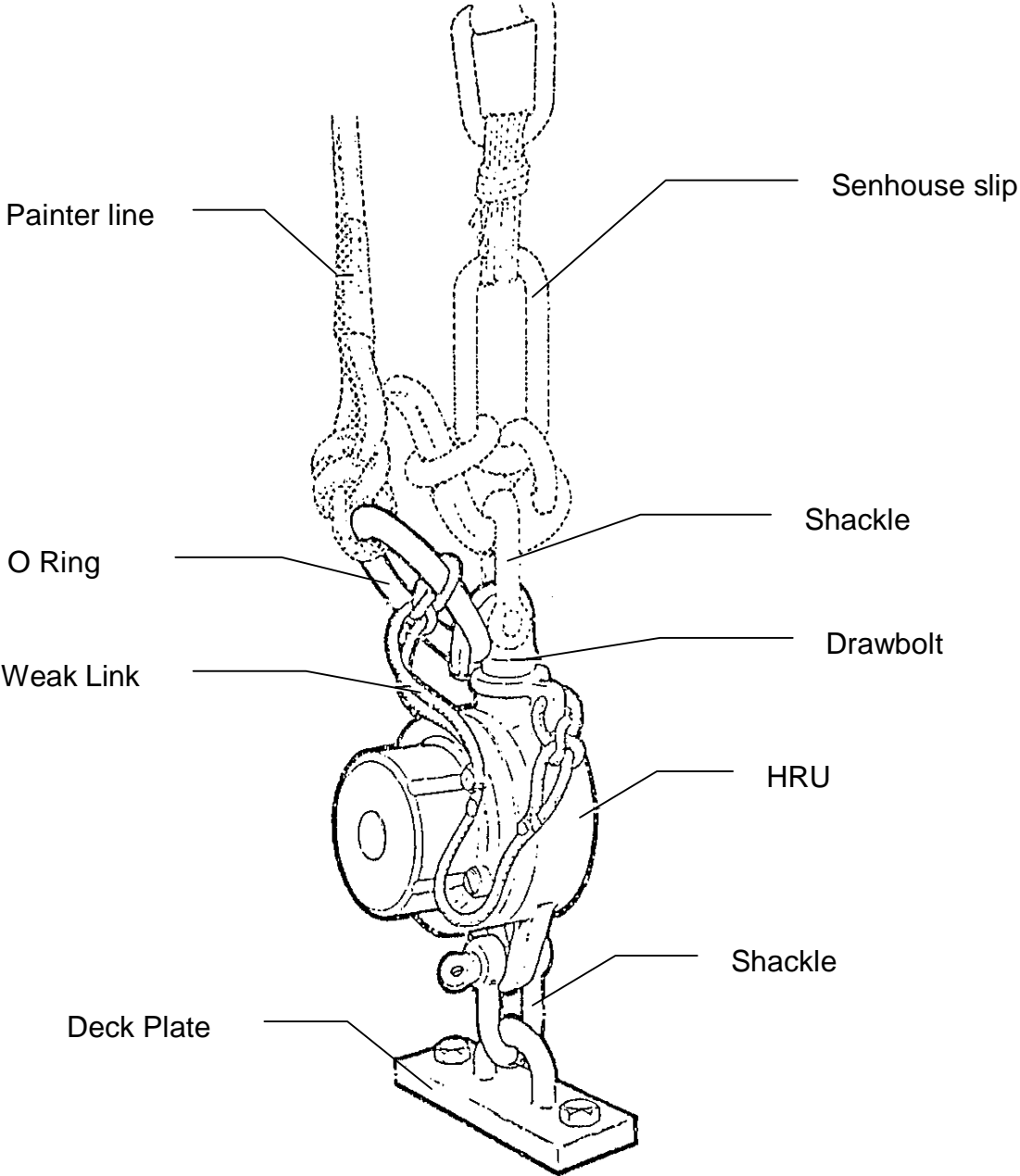
SURVIVAL AT SEA

LIFE RAFT EQUIPMENT

			
Sea anchors	Buoyant bailer	Pump or bellows	Puncture repair kit
			
Paddles & sponges	Torch	Whistle	Rescue signal table
			
Buoyant smoke signals	Instructions for immediate use	Thermal protective aid	Sea-sickness bag
			
Buoyant rescue quoit	Parachute distress rockets	Hand flares	Safety knife
			
Heliograph	Fishing kit	Food ration	Water ration
			
Graduated drinking vessel	Tin openers	Sea-sickness tablets	First aid outfit

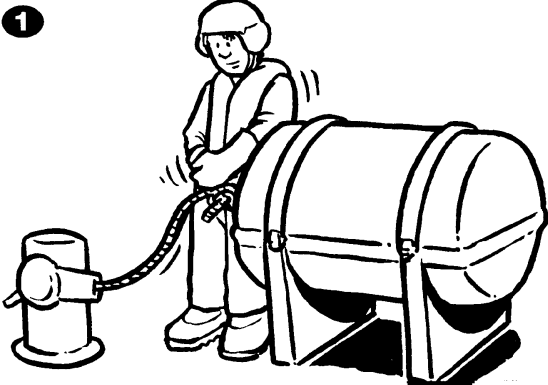
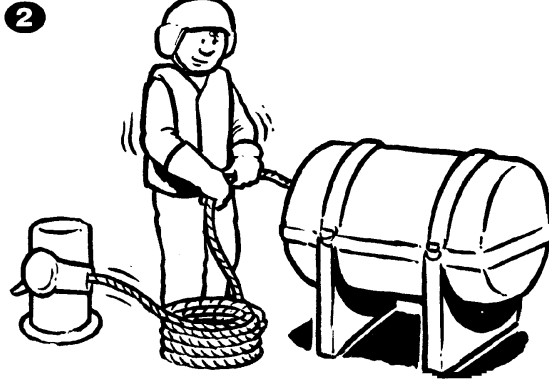

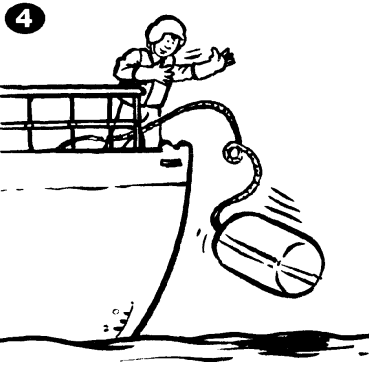
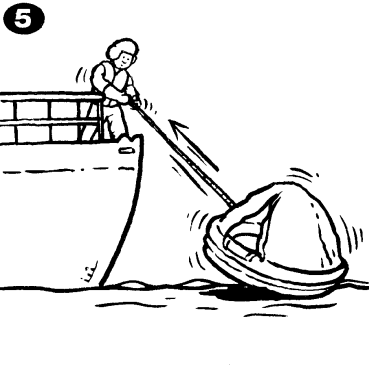

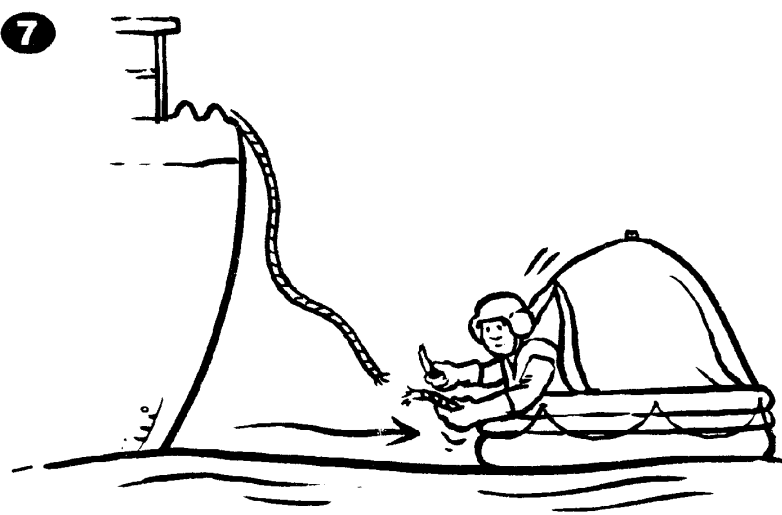
SURVIVAL AT SEA

HYDROSTATIC RELEASE



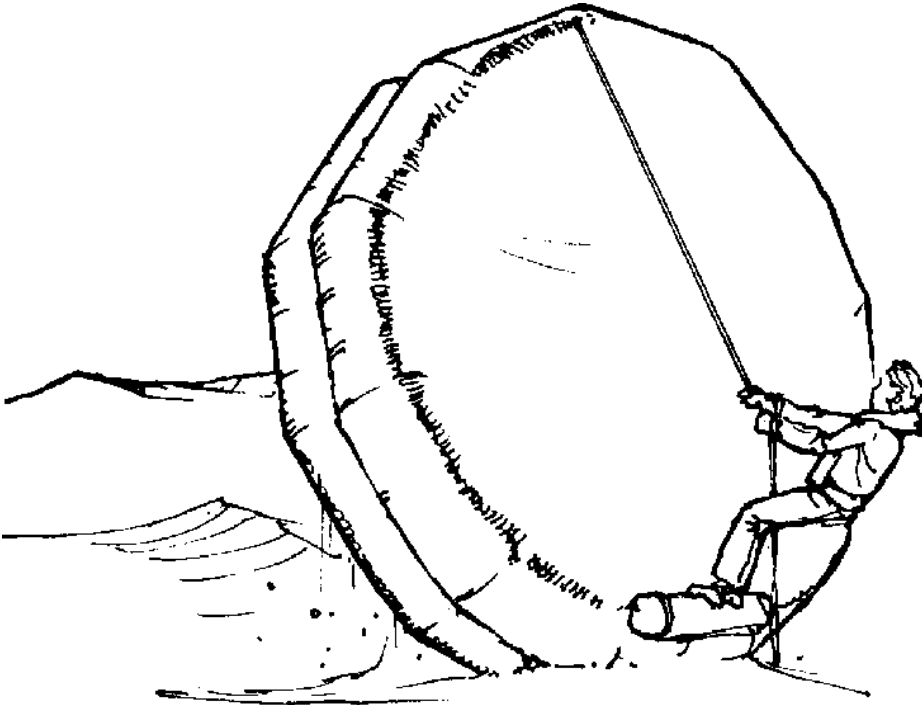
SURVIVAL AT SEA

LAUNCHING THE RAFT

 <p>1</p>	 <p>2</p>	
<p>8. Check painter is tied somewhere secure</p>	<p>9. Pull out sufficient line to reach ship's side</p>	
 <p>3</p>	 <p>4</p>	 <p>5</p>
<p>10. Release senhouse slip</p>	<p>11. Carry to side of vessel, check for obstructions and throw in</p>	<p>12. Pull painter to inflate raft</p>
 <p>6</p>	 <p>7</p>	
<p>13. Pull raft alongside and climb in without getting wet</p>	<p>14. If necessary, cut painter with knife kept in arch and move away</p>	

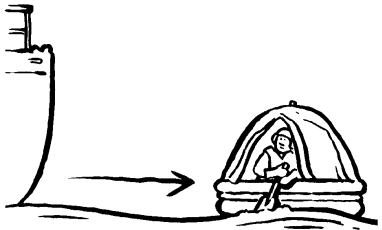
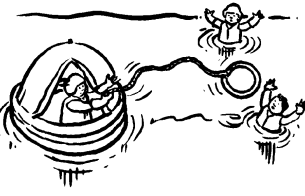


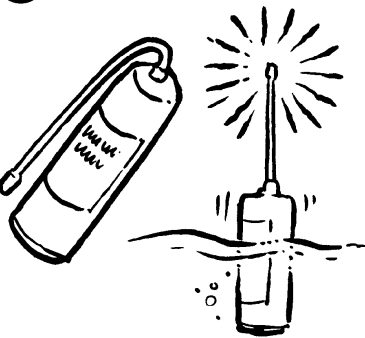

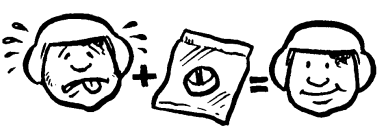


SURVIVAL AT SEA

RIGHTING A LIFE RAFT



SURVIVAL AT SEA

SURVIVAL AFTER LAUNCHING

<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p> 	<p>3</p> 
<p>15. Move away from sinking ship by paddling or by using sea anchor rolled into a ball and thrown in direction you want to go. Once clear, wind will blow you faster</p>	<p>19. Look for survivors. Use quoit to reach them</p>	<p>20. Lift survivors into raft from under arms</p>
<p>4</p> 	<p>5</p> 	<p>6</p> 
<p>21. Keep life raft together</p>	<p>22. Set off EPIRB</p>	<p>23. Set the sea anchor</p>
<p>7</p> 	<p>8</p> 	<p>9</p> 
<p>24. Take sea-sickness tablets</p>	<p>25. Collect and ration fresh water</p>	<p>26. Use flares and radar reflector to aid detection</p>

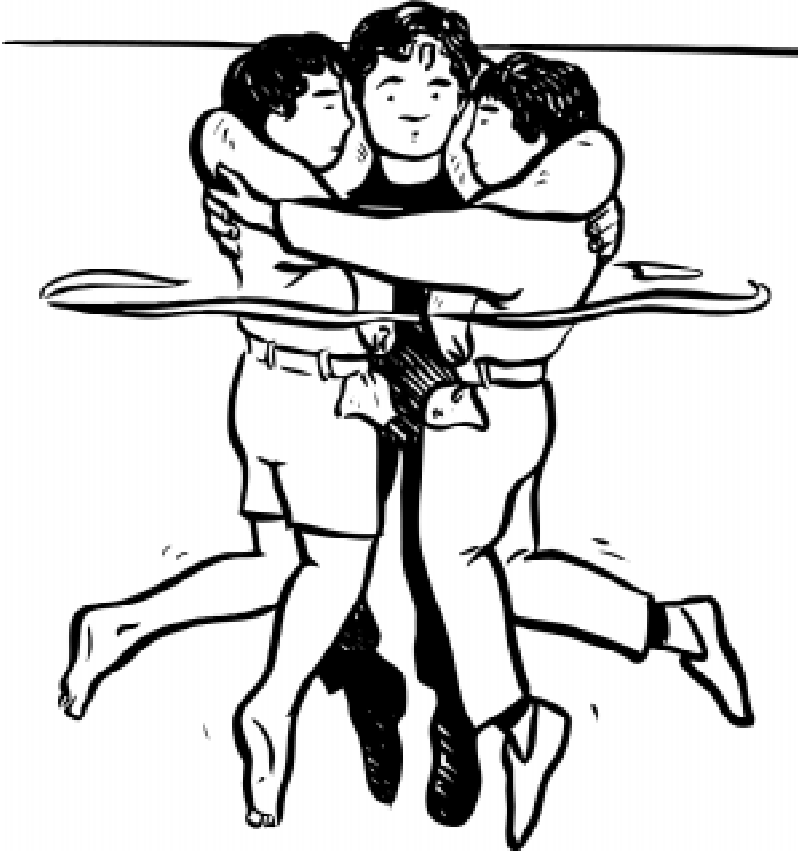
SURVIVAL AT SEA

LESSENING HYPOTHERMIA

1. H.E.L.P.



2. HUDDLE



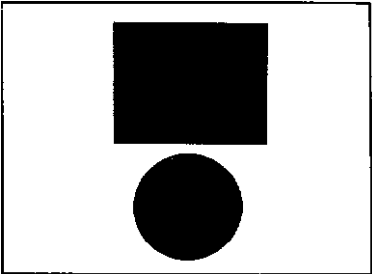
INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS SIGNALS

SIGHT

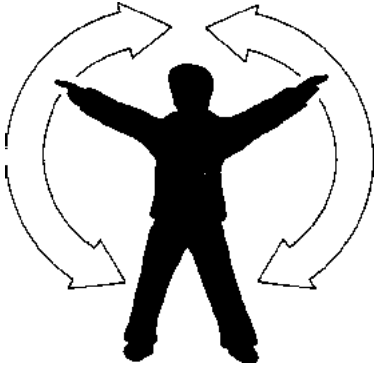
1. Flames on the vessel



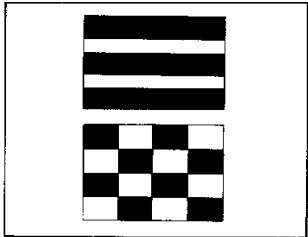
2. A square object above or below a round object



3. Slow and repeated raising of the arms outstretched to each side



4. International code flags N & C



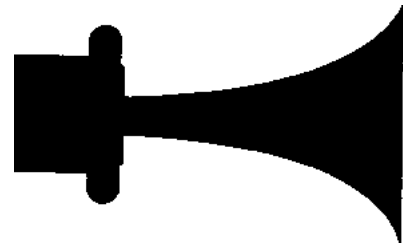
INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS SIGNALS

SOUND

1. Gun or other explosive device fired at intervals of about a minute



2. Continuous sounding of a fog-signaling device



RADIO

1. Mayday call on a radio



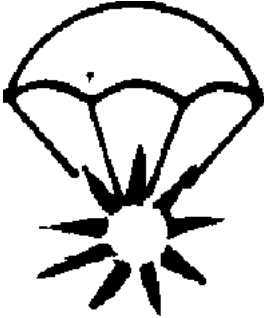
2. EPIRB



INTERNATIONAL DISTRESS SIGNALS

PYROTECHNICS

- 1. Parachute flare (red light)



- 2. Hand held flare (red light)



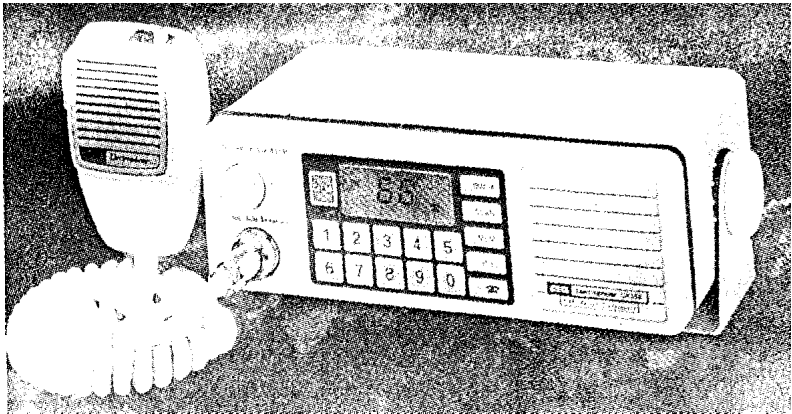
- 3. Smoke signal (orange)



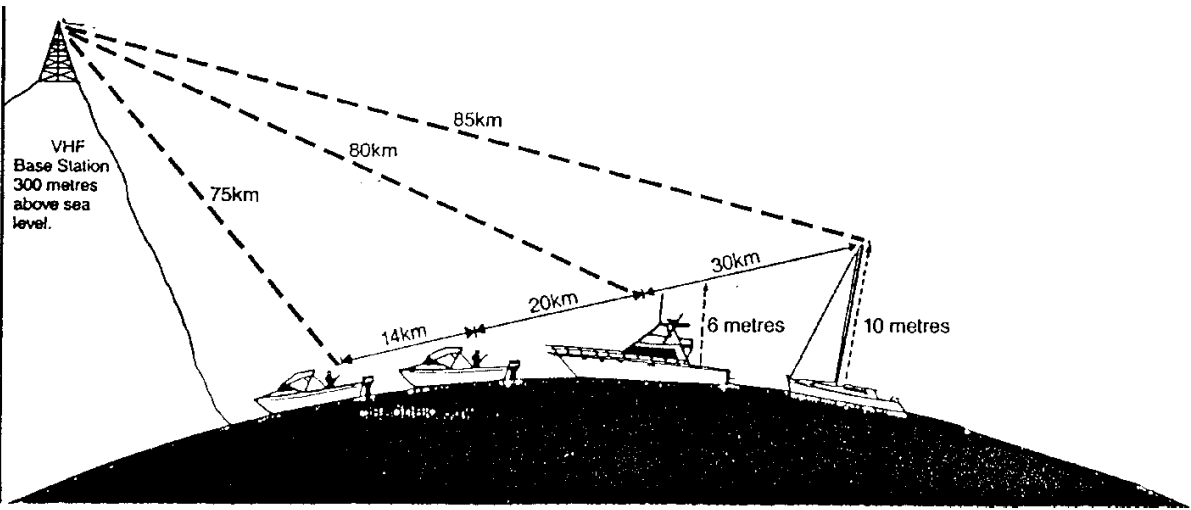
COMMUNICATIONS IN AN EMERGENCY

VHF AND MF/HF (SSB) TRANSCEIVERS

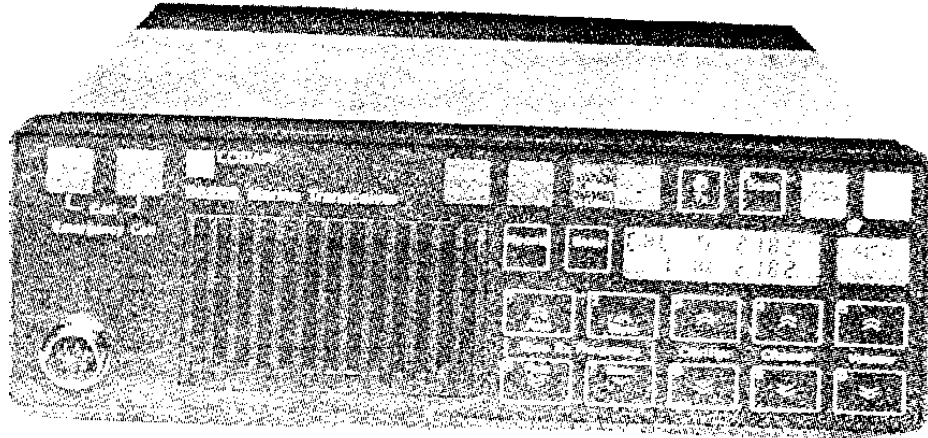
1. VHF radio



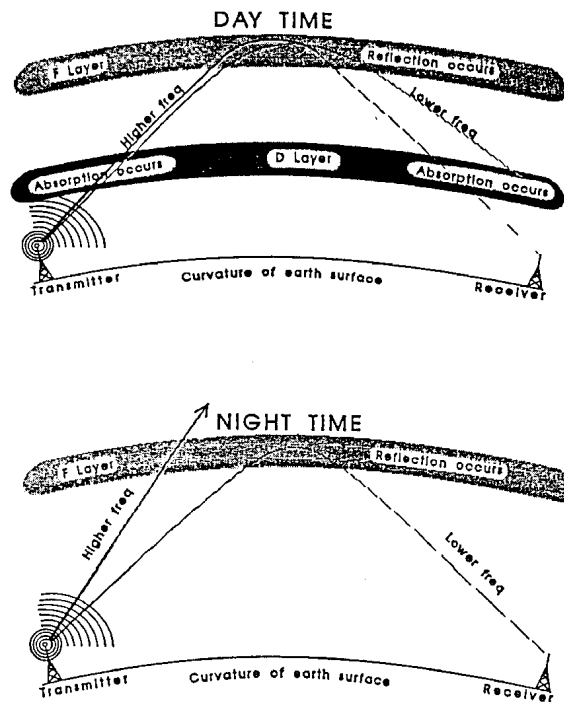
2. VHF range



3. MF/HF(SSB) radio



4. MF/HF range



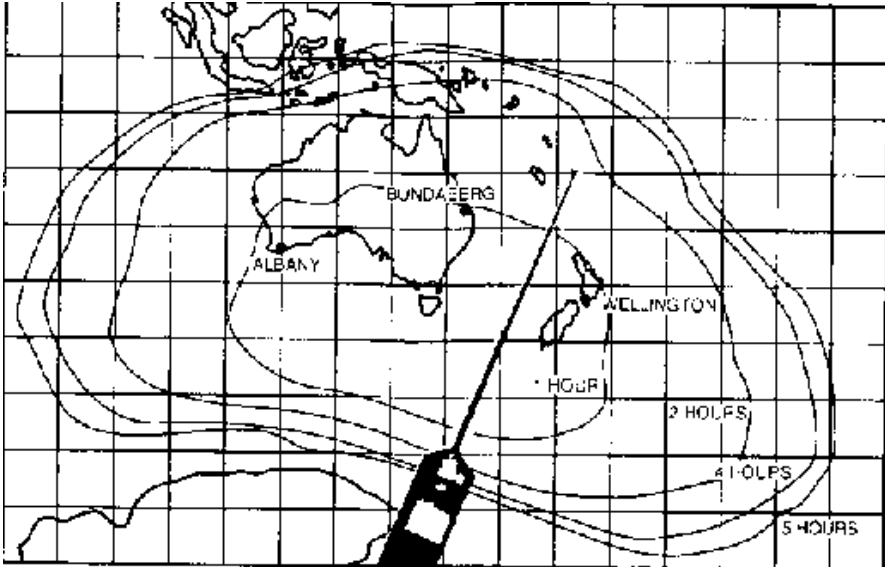
COMMUNICATIONS IN AN EMERGENCY

EPIRB

1. An EPIRB



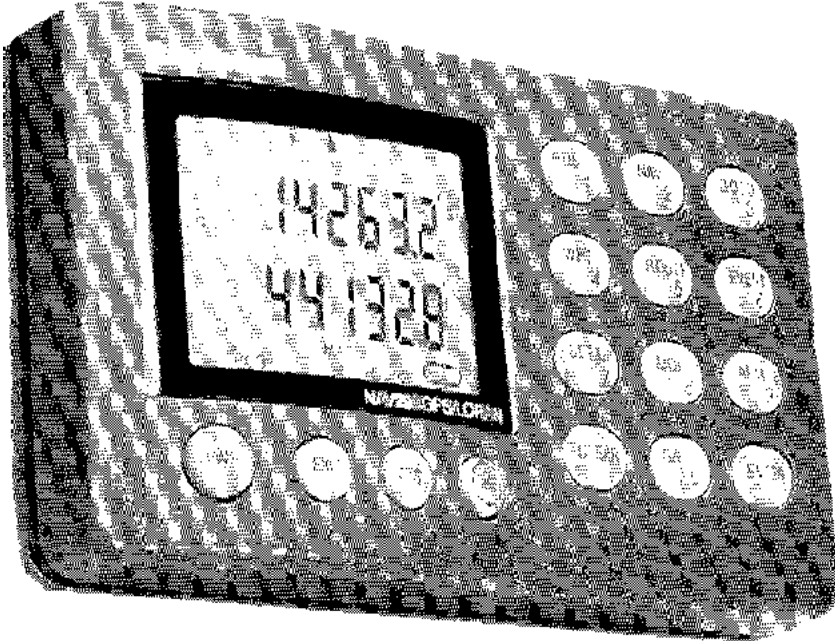
2. Average time to detect an 121.5/243 EPIRB



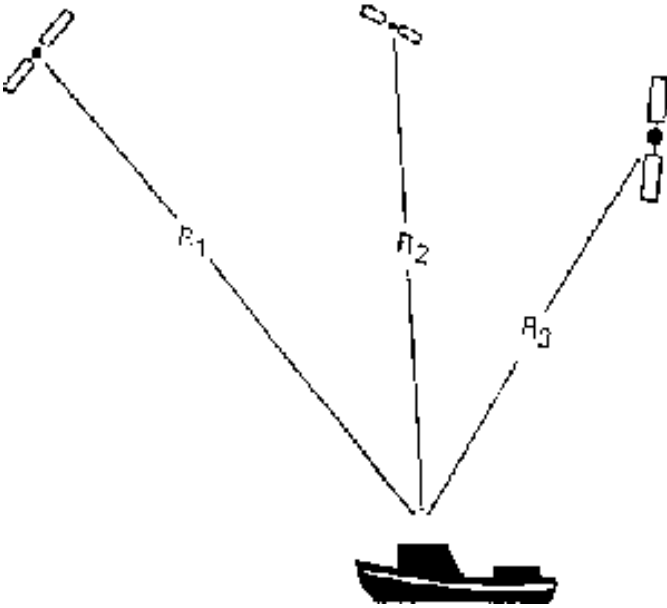
COMMUNICATIONS IN AN EMERGENCY

GPS (GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM)

1. GPS

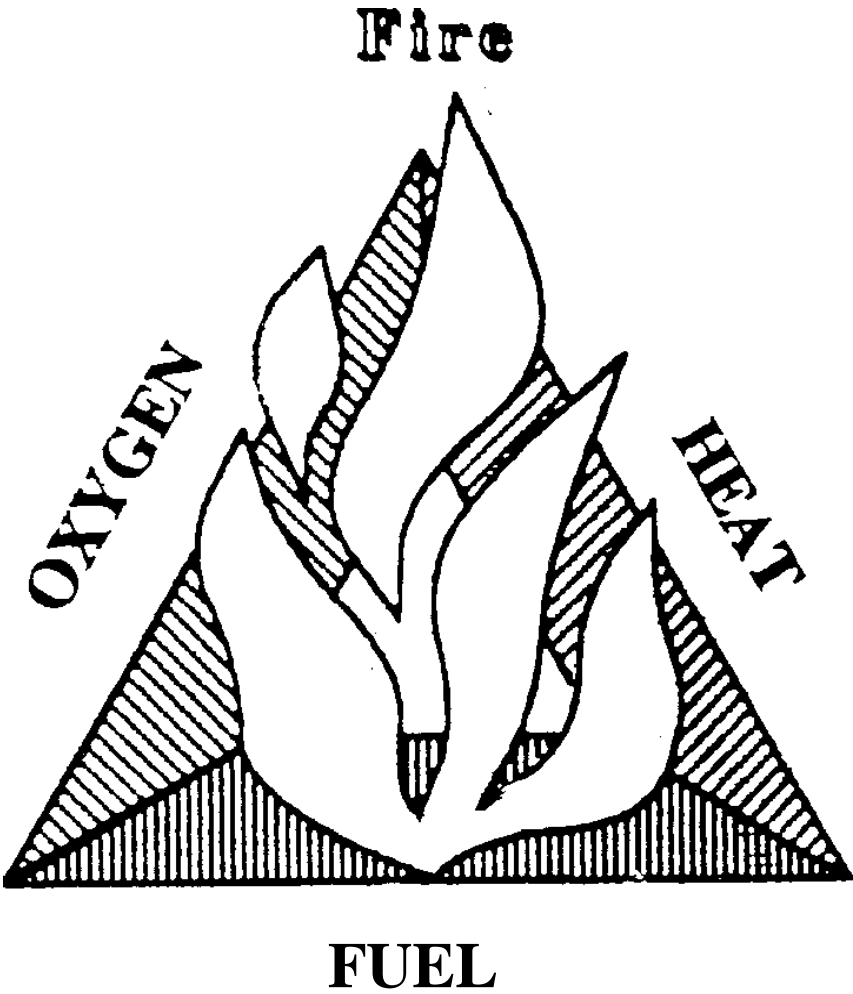


2. Satellite signals to a GPS



FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

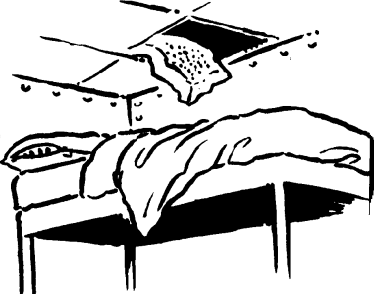

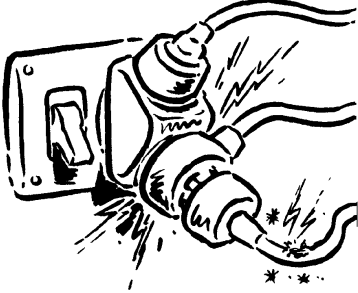
THE FIRE TRIANGLE




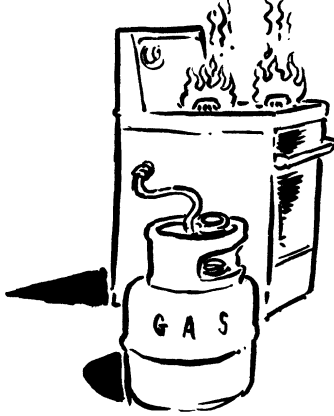

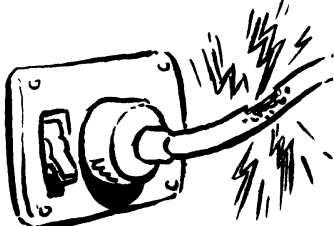
FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

CAUSES OF FIRES

1. Fire hazards in the accommodation

		
<p>27. Combustible materials</p>	<p>28. Matches and smoking</p>	<p>29. Defective electrical connections</p>

2. Fire hazards in the galley








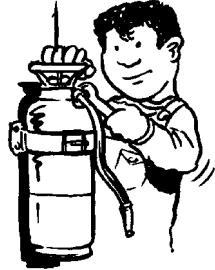
	
<p>30. Combustible materials</p>	<p>31. Oil or gas stoves (gas bottles)</p>
	
<p>32. Hot surfaces, ovens, frying pans, flues</p>	<p>33. Defective electrical connections</p>

3. Fire hazards in the engine room

 <p>1</p>	 <p>2</p>	
<p>1. Poor housekeeping</p>	<p>2. Oil leaks and oil soaking into exhaust lagging</p>	
 <p>3</p>	 <p>4</p>	 <p>5</p>
<p>3. Hot surfaces, eg exhaust pipes, engine parts</p>	<p>4. Defective exhaust lagging</p>	<p>5. Welding or metal cutting</p>
 <p>6</p>	 <p>7</p>	
<p>6. Auto ignition, eg oil dripping on a hot surface</p>	<p>7. Electrical fire (or smoke)</p>	


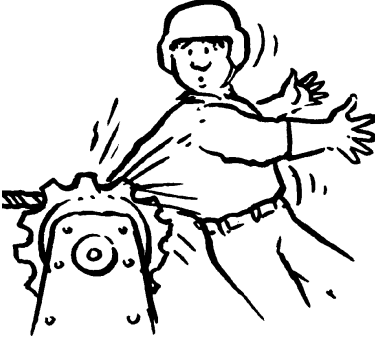





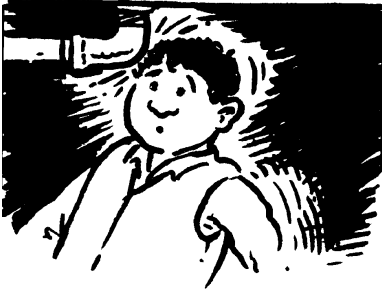
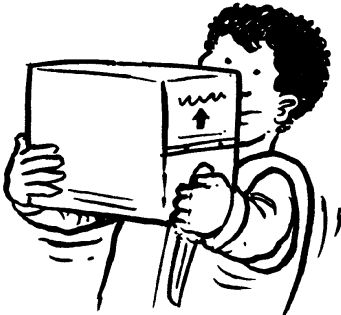
FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

FIRE-FIGHTING PRINCIPLES AND PRECAUTIONS

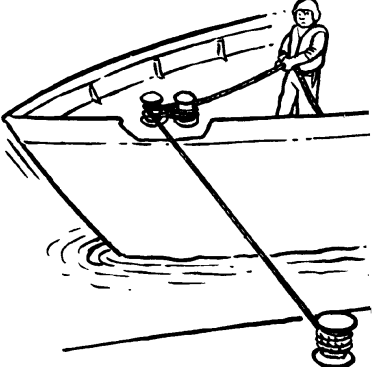
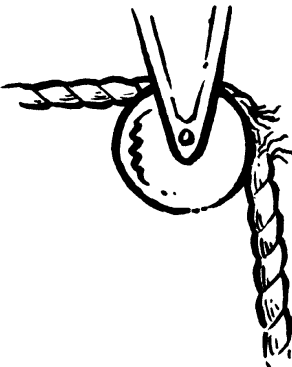
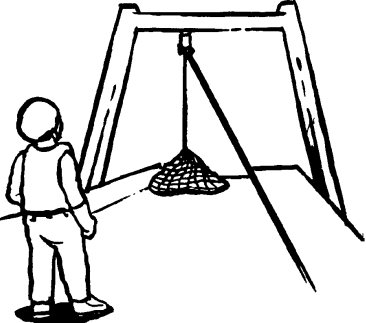
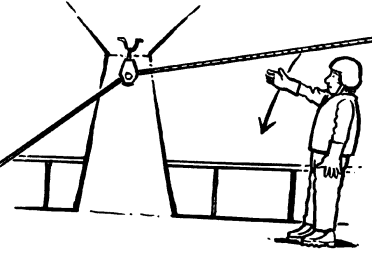
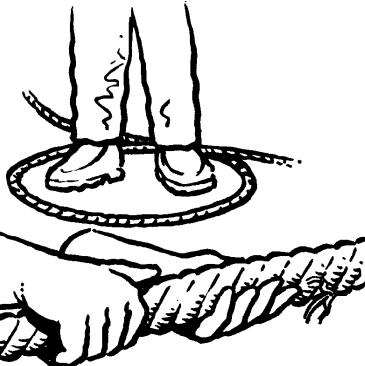
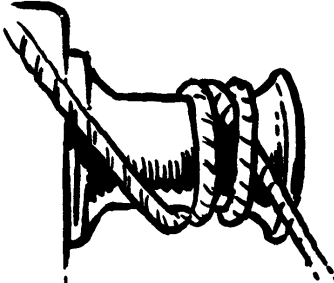
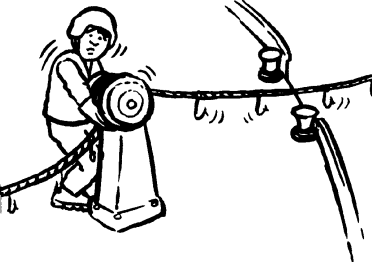
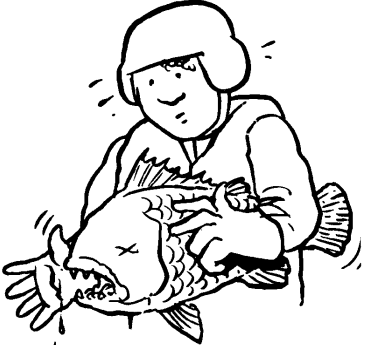
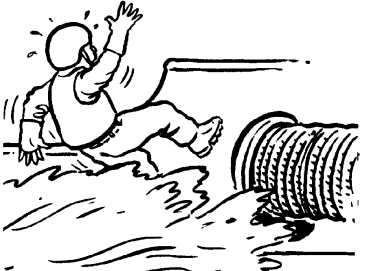
	
<p>1. On discovering a fire, first raise alarm</p>	<p>2. Remove Heat</p>
	
<p>3. Remove oxygen</p>	<p>4. Remove Fuel</p>
	
<p>5. If small, tackle it quickly using the right appliance</p>	<p>6. Don't use water-based extinguishers on electrical fires</p>
	
<p>7. If large, get help</p>	<p>8. Maintain fire-fighting equipment</p>

GENERAL DECK SAFETY

DANGERS

		
1. Electricity dangers	2. Loose clothing	3. Inadequate lashings
		
4. Slipping on deck	5. Slipping on ladders and stairs	6. Portable parts of railings missing
		
7. Open manholes	8. Bad lighting	9. Carrying knives when doing other work

DANGERS

		
<p>10. Spring lines breaking when mooring</p>	<p>11. Weakened wires</p>	<p>12. Blocks failing through wear</p>
		
<p>13. Danger areas where you might get hit if line or</p>	<p>14. Getting caught in the bight of a rope; sprags</p>	<p>15. Riding turns</p>
		
<p>16. Line hauler</p>	<p>17. Teeth and spikes when handling fish</p>	<p>18. Water on deck in rough weather</p>