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THÔNG BÁO KỸ THUẬT TÀU BIỂN
TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON SEA-GOING SHIPS

Ngày 06 tháng 02 năm 2013

Số thông báo: 003TI/13TB

Nội dung: Hướng dẫn soạn thảo kế hoạch và quy trình cứu người trên nước theo Quy định III/17-1 của Công ước SOLAS.

Kính gửi: Các chủ tàu/ công ty quản lý tàu
Các đơn vị đăng kiểm tàu biển

Tại khóa họp thứ 91 (tháng 11 năm 2012), Ủy ban An toàn hàng hải (MSC) của Tổ chức Hàng hải quốc tế (IMO) đã thông qua sửa đổi, bổ sung đối với Công ước quốc tế về an toàn sinh mạng con người trên biển (SOLAS) đưa ra Quy định III/17-1 “*Cứu người trên nước*”, dự kiến có hiệu lực từ ngày 01 tháng 7 năm 2014. Theo quy định mới này, tất cả các tàu phải có kế hoạch và quy trình cụ thể để cứu người trên nước. Các tàu đóng trước ngày 01 tháng 7 năm 2014 phải tuân thủ yêu cầu nói trên tại đợt kiểm tra trung gian hoặc định kỳ đầu tiên sau ngày 01 tháng 7 năm 2014.

Ngày 14 tháng 12 năm 2012, MSC đã ban hành Thông tư MSC.1/Circ.1447 “*Hướng dẫn soạn thảo kế hoạch và quy trình cứu người trên nước*”. Thông tư này tham chiếu đến hai thông tư khác của MSC là:

- Thông tư MSC.1/Circ.1182 “*Hướng dẫn kỹ thuật cứu người*”.
- Thông tư MSC.1/Circ.1185/Rev.1 “*Hướng dẫn duy trì sự sống trong nước lạnh*”.

Chúng tôi xin gửi, kèm theo Thông báo kỹ thuật tàu biển này, Thông tư MSC.1/Circ.1447, Thông tư MSC.1/Circ.1182, Thông tư MSC.1/Circ.1185/Rev.1. Đề nghị các Quý Đơn vị soạn thảo và trang bị cho tàu kế hoạch và quy trình cứu người trên nước theo đúng quy định.

Thông báo kỹ thuật này được nêu trong mục: *Thông báo của VR/ Thông báo kỹ thuật TB* của trang tin điện tử Cục Đăng kiểm Việt Nam: <http://www.vr.org.vn>.

Nếu Quý Đơn vị cần thêm thông tin về vấn đề nêu trên, đề nghị vui lòng liên hệ:

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Xin gửi đến các Quý Đơn vị lời chào trân trọng./.

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Nơi nhận:

- Như trên;
- Phòng QP, TB, CN, CTB;
- Trung tâm VRQC, TH;
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MSC.1/Circ.1447
14 December 2012

**GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS AND PROCEDURES
FOR RECOVERY OF PERSONS FROM THE WATER**

1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its ninety-first session (26 to 30 November 2012), approved the *Guidelines for the development of plans and procedures for recovery of persons from the water*, set out in the annex, aiming at providing additional guidance on the application of the requirements in SOLAS regulation III/17-1.

2 Member Governments are invited to bring the annexed Guidelines to the attention of all interested parties.

ANNEX

GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANS AND PROCEDURES FOR RECOVERY OF PERSONS FROM THE WATER

1 General

1.1 Life-saving and other equipment carried on board may be used to recover persons from the water, even though this may require using such equipment in unconventional ways.

1.2 These Guidelines should be read in conjunction with the *Guide to recovery techniques* (MSC.1/Circ.1182) and the *Guide for cold water survival* (MSC.1/Circ.1185/Rev.1).

1.3 In particular, the *Guide to recovery techniques* (MSC.1/Circ.1182) provides a number of examples of how certain types of equipment can be used to recover persons from the water; and can also be used for the development of plans and procedures for recovery of persons from the water.

1.4 The initiation or continuation of recovery operations should be at the discretion of the master of the recovering ship, in accordance with the provisions of SOLAS regulation III/17-1.

1.5 The plans and procedures should be considered as a part of the emergency preparedness plan required by paragraph 8 of part A of the International Safety Management (ISM) Code.

2 Matters to be considered when developing plans and procedures

2.1 A risk assessment should be conducted and documented when developing plans and procedures for recovery of persons from the water, including equipment intended to be used, taking into account the anticipated conditions and ship-specific characteristics.

2.2 The recovery plans and procedures should facilitate the transfer of persons from the water to the ship while minimizing the risk of injury from impact with the ship's side or other structures, including the recovery appliance itself.

2.3 To the extent practicable, recovery procedures should provide for recovery of persons in a horizontal or near-horizontal ("deck-chair") position. Recovery in a vertical position should be avoided whenever possible as it risks cardiac arrest in hypothermic casualties (refer to the *Guide for cold water survival* (MSC.1/Circ.1185/Rev.1)).

2.4 If carried, dedicated recovery equipment should be clearly marked with the maximum number of persons it can accommodate, based on a weight of 82.5 kg per person.

2.5 Recovery operations should be conducted at a position clear of the ship's propellers and, as far as practicable, within the ship's parallel mid-body section.

2.6 A source of illumination and, where required, a source of power should be available for the area where the recovery operation is conducted.

2.7 Ship-specific procedures for the recovery of persons from the water should specify the anticipated conditions under which a recovery operation may be conducted without causing undue hazard to the ship and the ship's crew, taking into account, but not limited to:

- .1 manoeuvrability of the ship;
- .2 freeboard of the ship;
- .3 points on the ship to which casualties may be recovered;
- .4 characteristics and limitations of equipment intended to be used for recovery operations;
- .5 available crew and personal protective equipment (PPE);
- .6 wind force, direction and spray;
- .7 significant wave height (H_s);
- .8 period of waves;
- .9 swell; and
- .10 safety of navigation.

3 Competence and familiarization

Drills should ensure that crew are familiar with the plans, procedures and equipment for recovery of persons from the water. Such drills may be conducted in conjunction with routine man-overboard drills.



Ref: T6/6.01

MSC.1/Circ.1182
31 May 2006

GUIDE TO RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (10 to 19 May 2006), with a view to providing specific guidance to seafarers on recovery techniques, approved the Guide on recovery techniques, prepared by the Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications and Search and Rescue at its tenth session (6 to 10 March 2006), as set out in the annex.

2 Member Governments and international organizations in consultative status are invited to bring the annexed guide to the attention of all concerned, in particular distribution to seafarers.

3 Member Governments, international organizations and others concerned are encouraged to enhance the attached Guide with pictorial and other relevant information, as appropriate.

ANNEX

GUIDE TO RECOVERY TECHNIQUES

1 INTRODUCTION: YOUR PART IN RECOVERY AT SEA

1.1 As a seafarer, you may suddenly be faced with having to recover people in distress at sea. This might be a person overboard from your own ship – a fellow crew member, or a passenger – or your ship might be responding to someone else's emergency; for example a ship abandoned because of flooding, fire or a ditched aircraft.

1.2 You may have to prepare, with little or no notice, to recover people – maybe very many people. Whoever they are, their lives may be in your hands.

1.3 In many areas of the world, especially when out of range of shore-based search and rescue (SAR) facilities, your ship may be the first, or the only, rescue unit to reach them. Even if you are joined by specialized units, you will still have a vital role to play, especially in a major incident. If you are required to recover people in distress, it is your capability and your ship that matters. You may have to find a unique solution to a unique lifesaving problem. To ensure that you can respond safely and effectively, you need to think about the general issues *beforehand*.

1.4 The recovery process is often far from simple. For example, it may be complicated by:

- .1 difference in size between your ship and the survival craft: survivors may have to climb or be lifted considerable distances to get into your ship;
- .2 differences in relative movement between your ship and the survival craft alongside: it may be difficult to keep the survival craft alongside and for survivors to get onto ladders etc or in through shell openings; or
- .3 physical capability of those to be recovered: if they are incapacitated, they may be able to do little or nothing to help themselves.

1.5 This guide discusses some of these underlying problems, as well as some of the solutions. It suggests some practical recovery techniques which have been used successfully to recover people in distress.

2 AIMS OF THIS GUIDE

2.1 This guide focuses on recovery and the work you may have to do to achieve it. The need for recovery is rare, and your ship may not be designed for the task. However, you may find yourself faced with having to attempt it.

2.2 This guide is intended to be used as a reference document. You should read it now and you should refer to it again while proceeding to the scene of the emergency, as part of your preparation for the recovery operation.

- 2.3 The guide's principal aims are to help **you** – as master or crew of a responding ship – to:
- .1 **ASSESS** and decide upon appropriate means of recovery aboard your own vessel;
 - .2 **TRAIN** in the use of these means of recovery, in general preparation for emergencies; and
 - .3 **PREPARE** yourselves and your vessel when actually responding to an emergency.
- 2.4 This guide supports the recovery guidance in Volume III of the International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue (IAMSAR) Manual, 'MOBILE FACILITIES', which should be available on board. Additional guidance is also in the Appendix to this guide.
- 2.5 Recovery – getting people in distress into your ship – is just a part of the overall rescue operation. For guidance on SAR operations as a whole you should refer to the IAMSAR Manual.
- 2.6 For simplicity, this guide refers to lifeboats, liferafts, etc. as 'survival craft'. It is also possible that you will be recovering people from other small craft such as: small SAR units; directly from small vessels in distress such as yachts or fishing boats; or from the water, etc. In general the same recovery principles apply throughout.

3 THE TASK OF RECOVERY: POSSIBLE PROBLEMS

- 3.1 When proceeding to the scene of an emergency at sea, it is likely that you will only have limited information about what you will find when you get there. What you may well find are people in survival craft or in the water. You should prepare for their recovery.
- 3.2 Unless it is properly prepared for, the recovery process may be a difficult and dangerous operation. The following list covers some of the problems which you may have to face.
- .1 Recovery from survival craft is not simple – see paragraph 3.3 below.
 - .2 In a rapid or uncontrolled abandonment, when not everybody has been able to get into survival craft, you may also find people in the water, or clinging to floating wreckage, etc. These people are less likely to be able to help themselves than if they were in survival craft. Nor will they survive so long.
 - .3 People may still be aboard the craft in distress and direct recovery may be required without the intermediate use of survival craft.
 - .4 Small craft are especially vulnerable if they are in close proximity to your ship. Their masts, rigging or other gear may become entangled and there is the danger of crushing or other damage as the two vessels move in the seaway.
 - .5 People may need to be recovered from other places which they have reached before your arrival (rocks, reefs, sandbanks, shorelines only accessible from the sea, navigational marks, moored vessels, etc.).

- .6 In addition to recovering people yourself, you may have to receive people from other SAR units such as rescue boats or helicopters. These units may wish to transfer people to your ship rather than take them directly ashore, so that they can return to pick up others more quickly. Many of the problems associated with recovering people from survival craft also apply to the transfer of people from (small) rescue boats into (large) ships.
- .7 Transfer from helicopters has its own special requirements, including training and preparation on board – see IAMSAR Volume III Section 2: ‘Helicopter operations’.

3.3 There are likely to be further complications, even after a controlled evacuation in which people have entered survival craft successfully.

- .1 Types of survival craft vary.
 - .1 Powered survival craft may be able to manoeuvre themselves alongside the recovering ship (your ship), but those without power cannot do so.
 - .2 Many survival craft are covered and these covers may not be removable. Covers assist survival while waiting for help to arrive, but they can get in the way during the recovery process. Getting out of enclosed survival craft may be difficult when the craft is in a seaway, particularly if the exit points are small and difficult to negotiate.
- .2 Those awaiting recovery may lack the ability to help themselves or to help others to help them. This may be because of injury, illness (including seasickness after a period in a survival craft), the effects of cold or heat, age (whether elderly or very young) or infirmity.
- .3 It is likely that people awaiting recovery will have little or no experience of transferring between small craft like their survival craft and larger ones such as your ship. For example, stepping onto a pilot ladder and then climbing it is not difficult for a fit person used to doing so, but this may be effectively impossible for others.
- .4 There may be language difficulties. If instructions are not properly understood, the consequences may be dangerous. You may not have a language in common with the person to be recovered and, even when you do, they may not understand your instructions.
- .5 There may be a large number of people to recover. In the case of a passenger ship, this number may amount to hundreds or even thousands of people. This possibility brings additional problems with it, including:
 - .1 **SCALE:** the sheer size of the problem can be daunting and the stress of the situation may lead you to lose focus and efficiency.
 - .2 **PRIORITY:** who should be recovered first? It is clear that people in the water should take priority over those in survival craft. It is less clear whether the injured or infirm should take priority over the more capable, who can be recovered more quickly.

- .3 **RESOURCES:** facilities aboard your ship may become overwhelmed. Survivors will need shelter and, subsequently, warmth, water, food and, probably, some medical attention.
- .4 **PEOPLE:** you will need sufficient numbers of people to navigate your ship, operate the means of recovery and escort those recovered to shelter.

4 PLANNING FOR RECOVERY

4.1 The circumstances you find when you arrive at the scene will differ from incident to incident; but general planning can, and should, be done.

4.2 In planning how best to bring people aboard your ship, you should consider:

- .1 who will be required for the recovery process;
- .2 who will manage the ship in the meantime;
- .3 what can be done to help people prior to recovery;
- .4 the means of recovery available to you;
- .5 where on the ship the survivors should be taken after recovery;
- .6 how they will be looked after once they are aboard; and
- .7 how you will keep your own crew and passengers informed of what's going on.

4.3 Effective recovery of survivors will only occur through planning and preparation:

- .1 have a plan;
- .2 make sure everyone understands the plan and their own place in it;
- .3 be prepared; and
- .4 have everyone ready, with all the equipment they need, before commencing the recovery operation.

4.4 You may not have much time to think about details when the emergency happens; but if you have thought about your capabilities beforehand and you have trained to use them effectively – in short, if you are *prepared* – you will not need much time.

4.5 Remember that plans are of no use unless you know how to put them into effect. This requires training, and the testing of both plans and training by exercise.

5 PROVIDING ASSISTANCE PRIOR TO RECOVERY

5.1 People can still die after you have found them but before you can get them on board. Recovery takes time – and those in distress may not have much time, especially if they are in the water, unprotected and/or unsupported. You should be ready to help them stay alive until you are able to recover them.

5.2 Depending on how long the recovery is likely to take, they may need:

- .1 buoyancy aids such as lifebuoys, lifejackets and liferafts;
- .2 detection aids such as high-visibility/retro-reflective material, lights, a SART and an EPIRB;
- .3 survival aids such as shelter, clothing, drink, food and first aid supplies; and
- .4 communications equipment such as a handheld radio, for example.

5.3 The simpler buoyant items – lifebuoys in particular – can be dropped or thrown to those in distress on an early pass by the ship. If possible, contact should be established by messenger (e.g. rocket line, rescue throw-line or heaving line) and the items passed under control. Remember that not all lines are buoyant, and that you will need to get them very close to those in distress if they are to have a chance of seeing and getting hold of them.

5.4 Buoyant items may be veered down to those in distress while the ship stands clear, by drifting them down on lines made fast to a lifebuoy, for example, or by towing them into a position where those in distress can get hold of them.

5.5 If the recovery operation looks like it might be protracted, one or more of your own liferafts can be deployed. Remember, however, that a liferaft might drift faster than those in distress can swim. You will need to guide it to the people you are assisting, and this means making a line fast to the raft before deploying it: do not rely on the raft's own painter, which may tear away.

5.6 You can also help those in distress while you ready your ship for the recovery operation by making a lee for them or, if contact can be established by line, by towing them out of immediate danger such as that posed by the wreck itself or by spilt hazardous cargo, or by a lee shore.

6 THE RECOVERY PROCESS

6.1 During the recovery process itself, there will be three basic tasks to complete:

- .1 bringing people to the side of the ship so that they can be recovered;
- .2 getting people into the ship; and
- .3 dealing with them once they are aboard.

6.2 Some information on each of the above tasks is given below. Think carefully about each of them in your planning and preparation. If you have done so, the recovery process should be easier when you have to carry it out.

- .1 **PREPARE** your means of recovery before you arrive at the scene;
- .2 **PREPARE** yourself and your crew before you arrive at the scene. Everyone should know their duties and stick to them as much as possible;
- .3 **PREPARE** on-board communications, so that lookouts and the recovery team will be able to communicate readily with the Bridge team;
- .4 **THINK** about the approach before making it:
 - .1 **DETERMINE** what will be the most significant factor in creating a lee for the casualty – wind, sea or swell;
 - .2 **ASSESS** navigational hazards on scene;
 - .3 **DECIDE** on which side you want to make the lee, bearing in mind your own ship's manoeuvring characteristics;
 - .4 **CONSIDER** running by the casualty first, if time permits, to help you make your assessment;
 - .5 **CONSIDER** stopping well short of the casualty during the final approach, to get the way off your vessel and to assess the effects of wind, sea and swell when stopped/at slow speeds;
 - .6 **APPROACH** with the significant element (wind, sea or swell) fine on the weather bow and your recovery target fine on the lee bow; and
 - .7 as you come up to the craft or person in the water, **TURN AWAY** from the weather and stop to create the lee, with your recovery target close on your lee side;
- .5 **ENSURE** that you have sufficient lookouts who can communicate with the Bridge. Remember that during the final approach to a survival craft or a person in the water they may not be visible from the Bridge;
- .6 **ENSURE** that the lookouts know their duties; and
- .7 **BE READY** to receive craft and/or people alongside, with boat ropes rigged and other equipment (including safety lines and buoyant equipment) ready to hand.

7 BRINGING PEOPLE TO THE SIDE OF THE SHIP

7.1 If people in survival craft or in the water cannot put themselves in a position from which they can be brought safely aboard the recovering ship, someone (or something) has to go and get them.

7.2 Manoeuvring a large ship in a seaway to come alongside, and then remain alongside, a small target like a survival craft or a person in the water will be difficult.

- .1 The main danger in this case is that of running over and/or crushing the target.
- .2 It is also possible to over-compensate for that risk, so that the survival craft or person will be missed because still too far away.
- .3 Both your ship and the target are likely to be affected, unequally, by wind, sea state, and water currents.

7.3 There may be other factors which make this task more difficult still. Be prepared for them. For example:

- .1 Room to manoeuvre may be limited by nearby navigational hazards, or there may be more than one survival craft in the area: you may have to avoid some while manoeuvring alongside another.
- .2 Beware of running down people in the water (who may be very hard to see) while making your approach to your chosen target. Post good lookouts with direct communications to the Bridge while in the incident area.
- .3 Although powered survival craft may be able to get themselves (and other units they are towing) alongside your ship and keep themselves there, this can be difficult in a seaway. In rough seas, the survival craft or the people aboard them may be damaged if thrown against the ship's side. Have boat ropes ready, and fenders if you have them.
- .4 People in the water may be able to swim (over short distances) to get to the ship's side. It is possible that people will enter the water from survival craft in order to do so as you approach, although they should be told not to if possible – at least until you are ready to recover them.

7.4 Overcoming the problems of manoeuvring is a matter of seamanship – and of preparation. Manoeuvring your own ship at slow speed, judging its movement and that of the survival craft or person in the water, is a skill. Appropriate training should be encouraged by owners and operators of all ships.

7.5 However, it may be unsafe – or simply impossible – to bring the survival craft or the people in the water alongside your ship directly. You may have to find another way of reaching them. One way to do this is to launch a rescue craft from your own ship, *if this can be achieved safely*.

7.6 Launching a rescue craft will serve three purposes:

- .1 it will make the final approach to the target easier;
- .2 primary recovery (into the rescue craft) will be easier, because of the rescue craft's lower freeboard and similar motion to that of the target; and

- .3 completing the recovery by returning to the ship and being lifted back aboard using the rescue craft's own recovery system should also be easier – always provided that it can be done safely.

7.7 Only limited numbers of people can be brought aboard on each occasion, but this may be a safer option than direct recovery. It also introduces a number of control measures, allowing more time for dealing with those who have been recovered once they are aboard the ship.

7.8 The best lee for launching and recovery of rescue craft is likely to be obtained by putting the sea on a quarter, steaming slowly ahead, and doing the boat work on the opposite side.

7.9 For most ships, however, launching rescue craft may only be an option in reasonably good weather conditions. In moderate sea conditions or worse, launch and recovery may be too hazardous, putting your own crew into danger and making an already difficult situation worse.

7.10 The use of your own rescue craft must be for the master to decide, depending on the particular circumstances of the incident. Factors to consider include:

- .1 **the severity of the risk to those in distress:** can they be left where they are until more suitable help arrives (supported in other ways by the assisting ship in the meantime – see below) or are alternative means of recovery available;
- .2 **on scene weather conditions:** particularly sea state, but also wind strength and direction, ambient temperatures and visibility;
- .3 **the capability of the rescue craft:**
 - .1 the efficiency of the rescue craft launch and recovery equipment;
 - .2 the competence and experience of the rescue craft's crew;
 - .3 the availability of personal protective equipment for the rescue craft's crew;
 - .4 the effectiveness of communications between the rescue craft and the recovery ship;
 - .5 the proximity of navigational hazards to the rescue craft; and
 - .6 the rescue craft's ability to navigate, whether independently or conned from the ship, so as to avoid hazards and to locate the person(s) in distress;
- .4 **the manoeuvrability of the recovering ship:** can you get into a position to launch and recover the rescue craft safely; and
- .5 **the proximity of navigational hazards:** limiting your ability to manoeuvre or to provide alternative help to those in distress.

7.11 An alternative to sending out a rescue craft is to pass lines to those needing recovery, so that they may be pulled alongside the ship. Rocket lines, rescue throw-lines and heaving lines may be used for this purpose, and all should be made available for use: lines will be needed in any event for securing survival craft alongside, etc.

7.12 Buoyant appliances such as lifebuoys or an inflated liferaft may be veered down to those in distress on secure lines, and then pulled back to the ship.

7.13 Streaming lines astern is another option, preferably with buoyancy and means of attracting attention to them attached – lifebuoys, for example, with lights at night. The ship should then be manoeuvred around those in distress so that they may take hold of the streamed line. Once this is done the ship may stop and those in need of recovery pulled alongside.

8 GETTING PEOPLE ABOARD THE SHIP: FACTORS TO CONSIDER

8.1 Once people are in a position from which they can be recovered, the next part of the task is to get them aboard the ship. This will depend on:

- .1 the prevailing weather and sea conditions;
- .2 the condition of the people to be recovered;
- .3 the size of your ship;
- .4 your ship's design;
- .5 the equipment available; and
- .6 the competency of those using it.

8.2 Weather and sea conditions on scene will be important, particularly the sea state.

- .1 How is the recovery target moving in relation to your ship?
 - .1 In a seaway a large ship moves very differently to a small craft (or person) alongside her. The smaller target tends to react to every sea and swell wave, while the large ship does not.
 - .2 The recovery target in the water may be run down, crushed, capsized or swamped by your ship, or it may be left behind.
 - .3 It may be very difficult to transfer from a small craft onto your ship as the two move vertically relative to each other.
 - .4 Your ship and the recovery target will be subject to leeway in different ways. Ship and target may be blown together or apart. Water currents may also have different effects on your ship and the target.

- .2 Your ship's own movements will also be a factor.
 - .1 As the ship moves in sea and swell, people may be swung against the ship's side as they climb or are lifted to an embarkation point.
 - .2 As people climb or are lifted into your ship, the craft they have just left may rise on a wave, striking or trapping them against the ship's side.
 - .3 People may swing away from the side and collide with another hazard, including the craft they have just left.

8.3 You should attempt to minimize the difficulties caused by rough seas. Consider the following when planning recovery operations:

- .1 Try to keep sufficiently off the wind to reduce the ship's roll and pitch and to create a lee. Find by experiment (if time permits) the position in which the recovery target lies most easily alongside.
- .2 Steaming slowly ahead with the recovery target secured alongside and the weather on the opposite quarter should ease differential movement, although it does introduce other risks. Craft may be damaged, lines may part, or people may fall into the water during the recovery operation, and drift astern.
- .3 Try to secure survival craft alongside if possible, to prevent them being blown away or left behind.
- .4 When lifting people, control lines should be rigged to the hoist and tended in an effort to minimize swinging.
- .5 Safety lines should always be used to secure the casualty in case he/she is injured and/or falls.
- .6 If the differential movement is too violent, you will need to consider other options.
- .7 It may be possible to transfer those to be recovered to an intermediate platform such as a liferaft veered down to them, or acting as a fender against the ship's side.
- .8 It may be necessary to have them enter the water, suitably equipped with flotation aids and safety lines from the ship, to be pulled across a safety gap between the ship and the survival craft.
- .9 Ultimately, however, the only option may be to abandon the attempt at recovery and to stand by the target, supplying whatever assistance you can until a more capable recovery unit arrives or conditions ease.

8.4 The condition of the people to be recovered is another critical factor. When responding to an emergency, you will usually not know the condition of those needing recovery until you arrive.

- .1 People's condition at recovery can range from the fit and healthy to the entirely helpless who, through injury, infirmity, hypothermia, or fear can do nothing to assist in their own recovery.
- .2 This wide range of capability may be found across a group of people to be recovered, so that some of the group will be able to climb unaided into the recovering ship while others will need assistance. It may be found in an individual: even the fit and experienced seafarer's capability will erode over time, and may erode quickly. Weather conditions – ambient temperatures in particular – and the level of protection available prior to recovery are critical.
- .3 You may find that people in distress are able to help themselves (and others). You may find that you will have to do all the work yourself because they cannot, or can no longer, help themselves. You are likely to find a mix of these conditions.
- .4 Fear is a factor deserving attention. Many of those awaiting recovery will be able to deal with it; others may not. The latter may try to be recovered first or (if afraid for missing friends or family members, for example, or if simply afraid of the recovery process itself) they may *resist* recovery. In either case they may act dangerously. Be as ready as you can for such unpredictable behaviour, including having extra lifesaving equipment to hand in case someone ends up in the water. The aim is to retain control of the recovery process overall: loss of control by individuals can be tolerated unless it directly affects others' safety.

8.5 Be ready to deal with each of these possibilities. You should plan ahead, so far as is practicable.

- .1 It may be best to bring at least some of the more capable survivors aboard first. You will probably be able to recover more capable people more quickly than you can recover the incapable, and, once aboard, they may be able to help you, by looking after other survivors for example. On the other hand, some of the most capable should also be among the last to be recovered, as you will need them to help prepare the incapable for recovery.
- .2 Communications with those awaiting recovery are therefore very important. A controlled and correctly prioritized recovery process should be established and maintained.

8.6 The size of your ship, relative to your recovery target, will affect differential movement, as discussed above.

8.7 It will also determine how far those being recovered have to climb or be lifted; which, in turn, may affect:

- .1 how long recovery takes;
- .2 how many people can be recovered;

- .3 whether they are exposed to additional risks such as swinging against the ship's side; and
- .4 how anxious they are about the operation.

8.8 The ship's design may make recovery simpler. A high-sided ship may be able to use low freeboard areas or openings in her hull such as pilot, bunkering, or cargo doors.

8.9 The best point of entry into the ship should be assessed with the prevailing conditions in mind. The questions to be considered include:

- .1 Where can ladders or other climbing devices be rigged?
- .2 Where can lifting devices be used? What are the power sources and leads for such devices?
- .3 Are there any low freeboard areas? Can they be safely accessed in bad weather or difficult sea conditions? Can the means of recovery be rigged there? Can those recovered be safely removed from there to shelter?
- .4 Are there any hull openings? Can they be safely accessed and opened in bad weather or difficult sea conditions? Can the means of recovery be rigged there? Can those recovered be safely removed from there to shelter?
- .5 If thinking of using accommodation ladders sited aft, is there a danger of survivors or craft near the foot of the ladder being trapped under the hull as it tapers to the stern?
- .6 Is there belting along the ship's sides? If so this is a particular hazard to small craft, with significant danger of the craft being trapped beneath it. Recovery points should be at any breaks in the belting.

8.10 The equipment available and the number of people competent to operate it are also key factors. If there aren't enough people trained to operate all available means of recovery, or if the recovering ship has plenty of people but hasn't prepared adequate recovery equipment, efficiency of recovery will obviously be impaired.

- .1 **ASSESS** your equipment.
- .2 **PLAN** its use.
- .3 **ASSIGN** people to operate it.
- .4 **ENSURE** that they know how to operate it.

9 GETTING PEOPLE ABOARD THE SHIP: CLIMBING AND LIFTING

9.1 The methods of recovery discussed in this guide are *in addition to* purpose-built means of recovery carried aboard the ship. They are methods that seafarers have used successfully in the past. Consider which ones can be used aboard your ship; or whether you can devise others.

9.2 You may have to use these methods in the absence of purpose-built means of recovery; or in their place if they cannot be deployed in the prevailing circumstances. You may also need to use these methods as extra means of recovery if there are many people needing to be picked up – especially if recovery time is limited by likely survival times, or by the onset of darkness or bad weather, for example.

9.3 The following climbing devices should be considered:

- .1 pilot ladders and lifts;
- .2 accommodation ladders;
- .3 your own survival craft embarkation ladders; and
- .4 other ladders and nets.

9.4 Some or all of these may be rigged, in most cases whatever the conditions. The following points should be borne in mind:

- .1 Lifting survivors is preferable to having them climb a ladder or net – see below.
- .2 Ladders and nets should be so rigged as to minimize the climb; that is, where the freeboard is lowest or at suitable openings in the ship's side.
- .3 They should be rigged on the flat sides of the ship, away from bow and stern.
- .4 Their lower ends should be weighted so as to hang about two metres below the water level, enabling people in the water to get onto them.
- .5 If possible, rig nets and Jacob's ladders so that they hang clear of the ship's side, to enable people to grasp the rungs or cross-ropes more readily.
- .6 Pilot ladders – or, if they can be rigged safely in the prevailing conditions, accommodation ladders – are preferable to nets and Jacob's ladders.
- .7 All ladders and nets should be tended.
- .8 Safety lines should be deployed alongside them, with rescue strops or loops in the end for the casualty's use. These safety lines should be correctly secured and tended.
- .9 A liferaft can be deployed at the foot of the ladder or net, to act as a transfer platform.
- .10 People may not be able to make the climb. In such circumstances a crew member from the recovering ship, wearing personal protective equipment and a safety line, may have to go down to assist.
- .11 If people are incapable of making the climb, the ladder or net may have to be recovered with them secured to it. For individual survivors, this may be possible manually. Alternatively a winch or other power source will have to be used.

9.5 In general, lifting survivors is preferable to having them try to climb ladders or nets. The following lifting devices should be considered:

- .1 cranes (including stores cranes, etc.), gantries, derricks;
- .2 davits;
- .3 windlass, winches; and
- .4 proprietary recovery devices.

9.6 The following points should be borne in mind:

- .1 Lifting devices should be rigged so that those recovered can be lifted clear of hazards and landed on deck in a safe area.
- .2 So far as possible, lines led from windlass or winches should be rigged so that the casualty can be lifted above the deck edge.
- .3 Control lines should be rigged to the lower end of the lift, so that swinging against the ship's side can be limited.
- .4 The lower end of the lift should be equipped with at least a rescue strop or a secure loop.
- .5 A purpose-built or improvised rescue basket, or a proprietary recovery device, is usually better than strops and loops.
- .6 People who have been in the water, the injured and the incapable, should be lifted in a horizontal or near-horizontal position if possible (for example, in a basket, or in two strops; one under the arms, the other under the knees). This minimizes the risk of shock induced by sudden transfer from the water and possible hypothermia.
- .7 A crew member from the recovering ship, wearing personal protective equipment and a safety line, may be able to go down with the lift to assist those incapable of helping themselves into the strop, loop, basket or other device.

9.7 The rescue basket mentioned above is a particularly useful recovery tool. It may be possible to improvise such a basket; but it is not an expensive piece of equipment and it is recommended that a purpose-built unit be carried on board.

9.8 The rescue basket usually takes the form of a metal frame with floats/fenders around its perimeter and the lifting hook made fast to the top of the frame, clear of people inside. The basket floats partially submerged, so that people can easily enter it or be pulled into it. The floats double as fenders during the lift, should the basket swing against the ship's side. Some baskets are designed to fold for ease of stowage. The size of the basket, and how many people it can lift at once, largely depends on the ship's lifting capability.

9.9 The control lines mentioned above – usually rigged fore and aft along the ship's side, and tended during the lift in order to steady the lift and minimize swinging – may be supplemented by a line to the survival craft. This line serves two functions. It may be tended by those still aboard the survival craft as an additional means of controlling the hoist's lateral movements. It also serves to maintain contact with the survival craft throughout, so that the hoist may be brought back more easily to the survival craft for the next lift.

9.10 Your own ship's Survival Equipment may be used for recovery purposes.

.1 Liferafts and lifeboats, left on the falls, may be used as lifts in relatively good conditions. Lowering these units to water level enables people to be transferred from survival craft and lifted to the recovering ship's embarkation deck. It should be noted that:

.1 Any quick-release gear should be disabled.

.2 Care will be needed not to overload davit winches not normally designed to recover craft with more than their own crew aboard: people can usually only be recovered in small numbers by this method.

.2 Ships fitted with marine evacuation systems of the slide type can deploy them and recover people by pulling them up the slide.

.1 Light ladders may be carried for deployment down the slide, to enable people to climb it unaided: this will usually be easier than climbing a ladder up the vertical ship's side.

.2 Winches can be rigged so that people may be hauled up the slide on lines, secured by rescue strops or loops.

9.11 A further option to consider, if winch-fitted Helicopters are on scene, is to use them as transfer lifts. People can be winched from survival craft directly onto the recovering ship – which is a quicker operation than taking them into the helicopter's cabin first. The helicopter is effectively used as a crane.

10 STANDING BY WHEN PEOPLE CANNOT BE RECOVERED

10.1 There will be times when recovery cannot be attempted or completed without unduly endangering the ship, her crew or those needing recovery. Only the assisting ship's master can decide when this is the case.

10.2 Assistance can still be given to those in distress, even if you cannot recover them. Standing by until other help arrives or conditions improve will:

- .1 give comfort to the survivors, especially if communications can be established;
- .2 assist the Rescue Co-ordination Centre, as you will be able to provide updated and detailed reports on the situation; and
- .3 assist other SAR facilities:
 - .1 your ship is easier for them to locate than a survival craft;
 - .2 you can provide updated and detailed reports; and
 - .3 units such as helicopters will be able to transfer casualties to you even when you cannot recover them directly.

10.3 But, as discussed above, more direct help can also be given.

- .1 Your own lifesaving appliances – liferafts in particular – can be deployed so that those in distress, particularly people in the water, can use them.
- .2 If lines can be passed to survival craft, they may be kept out of immediate danger; towed to a position where conditions are easier and recovery may be attempted; or even towed to a nearby place of safety.
- .3 You can provide a lee for survival craft, protecting them from the worst of the conditions, and making life a little easier for those aboard.
- .4 You may be able to supply more direct aid, passing supplies, including medical supplies, to the survival craft – by floating them down on lines fast to a lifebuoy, for example, or by towing them into a position where those in distress can get hold of them.

11 IMMEDIATE CARE OF PEOPLE RECOVERED

11.1 Recovery does not end when the survivor sets foot on your deck. He or she still needs immediate help – and is still at some risk, in a strange environment and having been under great stress.

11.2 People recovered will need simple directions, and preferably an escort, to shelter, out of harm's way. You should decide beforehand where you wish survivors to go aboard your ship, how they are going to get there, who will take them, and who will look after them once they arrive. This should include provision for people who are disorientated and perhaps unable to understand instructions. It should also include provision for those who are physically incapable of moving about the ship.

11.3 Remember in particular the risk of shock induced by sudden transfer from the water and possible hypothermia. People, who have been in the water, the injured and the incapable, should, if possible, be taken from the water horizontally and should be carried in a horizontal or near-horizontal position. They should be placed in the unconscious position as quickly as possible and kept this way. Refer to guidance on the treatment of hypothermia.

11.4 You should also decide what you are going to do with the dead. Bodies may be recovered, or people recovered alive may die aboard your ship. Some immediate action should be taken, if it is only to remove them from the place where you are sheltering the living. Attention is drawn to guidance on the treatment of hypothermia and, in particular, to the advice that people suffering from hypothermia may *appear* to be dead, yet can still be resuscitated. Ask for medical advice.

11.5 Further guidance on the care of people recovered may be found in IAMSAR Volume III ('Mobile Facilities') Section 2 'Care of Survivors'. As this further care is post-recovery, it is beyond the scope of this guide. You are recommended to refer to the IAMSAR Manual for help with the next stage of the rescue operation (see also appendix).

12 CONCLUSIONS

12.1 If you find yourself answering a distress call and faced with the prospect of recovering people at sea, it is certain that the circumstances will be unique – and it is possible that your response will have to be so too.

12.2 It helps to consider the possibilities beforehand: possible problems and possible solutions. It helps to plan and to prepare – and preparation means assessing the recovery options aboard your ship, and training in their use.

12.3 It could save a life (even yours!). It could save many lives.

- .1 **ASSESS** the recovery options aboard your ship;
- .2 **TRAIN** in their use; and
- .3 **PREPARE** to save lives.

APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BASED ON VOLUME III OF THE IAMSAR MANUAL

GENERAL

1 The following is an extract from Volume III of the IAMSAR Manual: Mobile Facilities Volume. Volume III should be referred to for further guidance, for example on the transfer of survivors from helicopters and on the immediate care of survivors once successfully recovered.

RECOVERY OF SURVIVORS BY ASSISTING VESSELS

2 Seafarers should consider how to recover survivors into their own vessels under various environmental conditions. Recovery methods include:

- .1 using throwing rockets or heaving lines to pass lifebuoys and/or lines to survivors;
- .2 streaming a rope, with lifebuoys or other flotation attached;
- .3 rigging pilot ladders, Jacob's ladders or nets, preferably clear of the ship's side, with safety lines. If survivors are unable to climb, ladders or nets may have to be recovered with the survivors secured to them. Where practicable:
 - .1 rig ladders or nets from pilot doors or other low openings;
 - .2 deploy safety lines with rescue strops or loops;
 - .3 use suitably equipped crew members to assist survivors directly; and
 - .4 deploy a liferaft with the ladder or net to act as a transfer platform;
- .4 pulling survivors up suitable marine evacuation systems;
- .5 deploying liferafts or lifeboats for survivors to hold onto, or climb into;
- .6 using rafts or boats as lifts, leaving them on the falls if conditions permit;
- .7 lifting survivors using gantries, cranes, davits or derricks, with lines rigged to minimize swinging against the ship's side;
- .8 deploying purpose-built or improvised recovery baskets;
- .9 rigging a boat rope for boats and survival craft to secure alongside; and
- .10 lowering embarkation ladders.

3 Any lights in use must not be directed towards helicopters operating in the area.

4 Survivors in the water should be lifted in a horizontal or near-horizontal position if possible (for example, in two strops; one under the arms, the other under the knees) to minimize the risk of shock induced by sudden transfer from the water and possible hypothermia.

5 Assisting vessels should also be prepared to receive survivors from helicopters.*

6 When the risks involved in recovery operations outweigh the risks of leaving the survivors in life saving appliances, consider the following actions:

- .1 using the ship to provide a lee for the survivors;
- .2 deploying life-saving appliances from the assisting vessel;
- .3 maintaining visual and communications contact with the survivors;
- .4 updating the co-ordinating authority; and
- .5 transferring essential survival and medical supplies.

* Refer to IAMSAR Volume III Section 2: 'Helicopter Operations'.

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GUIDE FOR COLD WATER SURVIVAL

1 The Maritime Safety Committee, at its eighty-first session (10 to 19 May 2006), with a view to providing enhanced guidance for passenger ships operating in cold water areas, approved the Guide to cold water survival, prepared by the Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications and Search and Rescue, at its tenth session (6 to 10 March 2006), as set out in the annex.

2 Member Governments and international organizations are invited to bring the annexed Guide to the attention of all concerned.

ANNEX

GUIDE FOR COLD WATER SURVIVAL

1 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this guide is to examine the hazards of cold exposure that may endanger your life, and to provide you with advice on how to prevent or minimize those dangers. A thorough understanding of the information contained in this booklet may some day save your life.

1.2 The sinking of the **Titanic** in 1912 provided a dramatic example of the effects of cold water immersion. Partially due to a lack of preparedness with protective clothing, of adequate flotation equipment, and of knowledge of survival procedures, none of the 1,489 persons immersed in the 0°C water was obviously alive when rescue vessels arrived one hour and 50 minutes after the sinking.

1.3 Countless lives could have been saved had the survivors and the rescuers known more of how to cope with cold water: almost all of the people in the lifeboats were alive.

1.4 During the Second World War the Royal Navy of the United Kingdom alone lost about 45,000 men at sea, of whom it is estimated 30,000 died from drowning and hypothermia. Many of those who drowned did so because of incapacitation due to cold. Even today the pattern is similar.

1.5 It is important to realize that you are not helpless to effect your own survival in cold water. Body heat loss is a gradual process, and research shows that in calm water at 5°C a normally dressed person has a 50% chance of surviving three hours. Simple self-help techniques can extend this time, particularly if the person is wearing a lifejacket. You can make the difference; this guide is intended to show you how.

2 Your body

2.1 An understanding of how your body reacts to cold air or water exposure, and knowing the steps you can take to help your body delay the damaging effects of cold stress, will help you in your struggle to stay alive in the event of cold water exposure.

2.2 Imagine your body to consist of an inner core and an outer layer. Your body produces a great deal of heat as a result of normal body functions, such as physical exercise and digesting your food.

2.3 Nature requires that your body core be kept to an ideal temperature of 37°C. A network of blood vessels running through the core and the outer layer of your body picks up the heat produced, and distributes it throughout the body. Nature also gives your body a very accurate system to regulate automatically the core temperature at 37°C. For example, if the temperature around you is high, as on a warm day or in a hot boiler room, the blood vessels near the skin of your body will enlarge, allowing more blood to flow to the outer layer and increase body heat loss. This will keep you comfortable and keep the core temperature from rising. If the surroundings are cool, your body will narrow the blood vessels in the outer layer and keep that valuable body heat from being lost too rapidly.

2.4 This regulatory system strives to keep the core temperature of the body constant despite variations in ambient temperature around you. The body can only do this within certain limits. There are levels of cold exposure when the body must have help in maintaining the core temperature at nature's choice of 37°C. You must give your body that help by taking correct actions and wearing protective clothing.

3 Body heat loss and insulation

3.1 The body usually loses heat to the surroundings in the following ways:

- .1 Transfer of heat by direct contact with cold water or other materials. Heat passes from your body, which is at a relatively high temperature, to a substance which is lower in temperature. Certain substances are better conductors of heat than others. Water conducts heat more than twenty times faster than air.
- .2 Transfer of heat by air or water currents: moving air is far cooler to the body than still air. Cooling by wind is known as the 'wind-chill' effect. Similarly disturbed or moving water around your body is more chilling than still water at the same temperature.

3.2 In almost all parts of the world, man cannot survive without the aid of clothes. Clothes by themselves do not warm the body; the body is actually warmed by its own heat production. The body heat warms the layer of air trapped between the skin and clothing. It is this layer of air that provides insulation. If the layer of air is lost, then the insulation is diminished. This layer of trapped air between skin and clothing may be disturbed by movement or displaced by water. In either case, valuable warm air is displaced and skin temperature will fall. Heat from the body core will then be used in an endeavour to maintain skin temperature. If heat loss from the skin remains unchecked, the body core temperature will fall.

4 Hypothermia

4.1 The loss of body heat is one of the greatest hazards to the survival of a person at sea. The rate of body heat loss depends on the:

- .1 water and air temperature;
- .2 wind speed;
- .3 sea conditions;
- .4 length of time spent in the water;
- .5 protective clothing worn;
- .6 body type of the survivor;
- .7 mental and health status of the survivor;
- .8 level of alcohol and certain drugs in the survivor's body; and
- .9 manner in which the survivor conducts himself.

4.2 An abnormally low body core temperature can be recognized by a variety of symptoms. Very early during exposure, the body tries to combat the excessive heat loss both by narrowing its surface blood vessels (to reduce heat transfer by blood to surface) and by shivering (to produce more body heat). However, if the exposure is severe, the body is unable to conserve or produce enough heat. Body core temperature begins to fall. When the body core temperature is below 35°C, the person is suffering from 'hypothermia'.

4.3 By then, discomfort, tiredness, poor coordination, numbness, impaired speech, disorientation, and mental confusion are well established. As the internal temperature falls further, unconsciousness may occur, shivering is replaced by muscle stiffness, and the pupils of the eyes may be enlarged. The heartbeat becomes irregular, slow and weak and the pulse is barely detectable. Although death may occur at any stage of hypothermia, when a person's temperature is very low it is difficult to understand, if the person is alive or dead. Death by hypothermia is then defined as a failure to revive on re-warming.

5 Ship abandonment

5.1 Ships may sink in less than 15 minutes. This affords little time to formulate a plan of action, so careful planning is essential to be ready in an emergency. Here are some sound pointers for you to remember when abandoning a ship (see also appendix 1):

- .1 Put on as many layers of warm clothing as possible, including foot protection, making sure to cover head, face, neck, hands and feet. Fasten, close and/or button up clothing to prevent cold water flushing through the clothing.
- .2 If an immersion suit is available, put it on over the warm clothing.
- .3 If the immersion suit does not have inherent flotation, put on a lifejacket and be sure to secure it correctly before immersion. In cold water you will lose full use of your fingers immediately.
- .4 If time permits all persons should, before boarding the survival craft or in any case immediately after boarding, take some recommended anti-seasickness medicine. Seasickness will interfere with your survival chances as vomiting removes precious body fluid, and seasickness in general makes you more prone to hypothermia and impairs your will to survive.
- .5 Avoid entering the water if possible, e.g. board davit-launched survival craft on the embarkation deck or by the marine escape system. If davit-launched survival craft, a marine escape system or other means of dry-shod embarkation are not available, use over-side ladders or, if necessary, lower yourself by means of a rope or fire hose.
- .6 Stay out of the water as long as possible! Try to minimize the shock of sudden cold immersion. A sudden plunge into cold water can cause rapid death, or an uncontrollable rise in breathing rate may result in an intake of water into the lungs. If jumping into the water is unavoidable, you should try to keep your elbows to your side and cover your nose and mouth with one hand while holding the wrist or elbow firmly with the other hand. Avoid jumping onto the liferaft canopy or jumping into the water astern of a liferaft, in case the ship has some remaining headway.

- .7 Once in the water, whether accidentally or by ship abandonment, orient yourself and try to locate the ship, lifeboats, liferafts, other survivors, or other floating objects. If you were unable to prepare yourself before entering the water, button up clothing now. In cold water, you may experience violent shivering and great pain. These are natural body reflexes that are not dangerous. You do, however, need to take action as quickly as possible before you lose full use of your hands: button up clothing, turn on signal lights, locate whistle, etc.
- .8 While afloat in the water, do not attempt to swim unless it is to reach a nearby craft, a fellow survivor, or a floating object on which you can lean or climb. Unnecessary swimming will 'pump' out any warm water between your body and the layers of clothing, thereby increasing the rate of body heat loss. In addition, unnecessary movements of your arms and legs send warm blood from the inner core to the extremities (arms and legs) and thus to the outer parts of the body. This can result in very rapid heat loss. Stay calm and take up a good position to prevent drowning.
- .9 The body position you assume in the water is also very important in conserving heat. Try to float as still as possible – with your legs together, elbows close to your side, and arms folded across the front of your lifejacket. This position minimizes the exposure of the body surface to the cold water. Try to keep your head and neck out of the water.
- .10 Try to board a lifeboat, raft, or other floating platform or object as soon as possible in order to shorten the immersion time. Remember: you lose body heat many times faster in water than in air. Since the effectiveness of your insulation has been seriously reduced by water soaking, you must now try to shield yourself from wind to avoid a wind-chill effect. If you manage to climb aboard a lifeboat, shielding can be accomplished with the aid of a canvas cover, a tarpaulin, or an unused garment. Huddling close to the other occupants of the lifeboat or raft will also conserve body heat.
- .11 Keep a positive attitude of mind about your survival and rescue. This will improve your chances of extending your survival time until rescue comes. Your will to live does make a difference!

6 Treatment of the immersion survivor

6.1 The treatment for hypothermia will of course depend on both the condition of the survivor and the facilities available. Generally speaking, survivors who are rational and capable of recounting their experiences, although shivering dramatically, merely require removal of all wet clothes and replacement with dry clothes or blankets. If possible, they should be taken from the water horizontally and carried this way, or else be returned to the horizontal (or, better still, to the unconscious position) as quickly as possible and kept this way. Hot sweet drinks should be given but only if the victim is fully conscious with gag and cough reflexes. Rest in a warm environment not exceeding 25°C (normal room temperature) is also recommended. Do not allow alcohol or smoking, or massaging or rubbing of the cold skin. However, always bear in mind that even conscious survivors can collapse and become unconscious shortly after rescue. They should therefore be kept resting horizontally, with their legs slightly elevated (the 'shock position'), and be watched until core rectal temperature has exceeded 35°C (see also appendix 2).

6.2 In more serious cases, where the survivor is not shivering and is semi-conscious, unconscious, or apparently dead, immediate first-aid measures will be necessary to preserve life while awaiting medical advice on more detailed management procedures. This advice should be sought as soon as possible and first-aid measures should not be delayed while advice is being sought. The recommended first-aid measures for such an immersion survivor are as follows:

- .1 On rescue, always check the survivor's breathing and carotid pulse for one minute each side of the neck.
- .2 If the survivor is not breathing, make sure the airway is clear (remove dentures, if any), tilt the head back, lift the chin and start artificial respiration immediately (mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose). If the heart appears to have stopped beating then cardiac compressions may be applied. However, you should be certain that there is no pulse at all (remember that hypothermia slows and weakens the pulse greatly) and, once started, it must be continued properly until the patient is either fully re-warmed or delivered to a hospital.
- .3 If the survivor is breathing but unconscious, lay him in the unconscious position. This is necessary to ensure that the person's breathing is not obstructed by his tongue or by vomit.
- .4 Avoid all manhandling which is not necessary to determine whether there are any serious injuries; do not even remove wet clothes; do not massage.
- .5 Prevent further heat loss through evaporation and from exposure to the wind. Carefully wrap the patient in blankets and/or a casualty bag or large plastic bag and transfer immediately to a (wind-) sheltered area or below decks to a compartment at normal room temperature, keeping him horizontal, slightly head down.
- .6 Advice on re-warming and decisions regarding further treatment should normally be given only by a doctor. If no medical advice is immediately available, continue to apply the essential life-saving procedures given in subparagraphs .1 to .5 above. In addition, even if the rescued person is cold and appears dead, or if he deteriorates and/or the pulse and breathing are lost, resuscitation attempts should not be ended before patient has been re-warmed. In a sheltered warm room the person's clothing can be cut and removed with a minimum of disturbance. Then wrap the person in blankets to reduce further heat loss. The best method of 'active' re-warming is the use of forced warm air (maximum 40°C), which has to be blown under the blankets covering the rescued person. Alternatively use heated blankets or sheets (about 40°C, but not hotter). Never use a hot bath or hot shower!
- .7 'Passive' methods of warming are not very effective. Do not attempt to warm the person by vigorous actions. Apply heating pads or hot water bottles under the blanket, to the person's head, neck, chest and groin – but never place these warm objects against the bare skin as cold skin is easily burned.

6.3 If the above-mentioned methods of warming are not available then apply body warmth by direct body-to-body contact with the rescued person. In addition, wrap a blanket around both the rescued person and the person or persons supplying the warmth. In all cases try to monitor the pulse and breathing.

6.4 The above basic guidelines on first aid treatment for the unconscious person could be illustrated diagrammatically.

START

(Recover in a more or less horizontal position whenever possible)

IS PERSON BREATHING?

YES

1. Insulate to prevent further heat loss through evaporation and exposure to wind. Avoid unnecessary manhandling – leave wet clothes on and enclose in blankets and/or plastic bag. Move to sheltered location.
2. Lay down in the unconscious position whenever possible.
3. Oxygen should be given if available.
4. If water was inhaled, encourage deep breathing and coughing.
5. Request medical assistance.
6. Watch person closely until shivering starts. In the absence of medical advice re-warm the person by either the ‘active’ or ‘passive’ method described in paragraph 6.

No

1. Clear airway, check carotid pulse.
2. Start artificial respiration immediately (mouth-to-mouth, mouth-to-nose). If a pulse cannot be detected, commence cardiac resuscitation.
3. Insulate to prevent further heat loss through exposure to wind. Avoid unnecessary manhandling – leave wet clothes on and enclose in blankets and/or plastic bag. Monitor pulse, breathing and consciousness of victim and actively re-warm if the person appears dead or if the person’s condition deteriorates.
4. Seek medical advice. If medical advice is not available, continue resuscitation until the patient is either fully re-warmed* or delivered to a hospital.

* Note: In the context of hypothermia a person cannot be presumed dead until he is re-warmed and shows no bodily functions.

A person with cardiac arrest caused by severe hypothermia has a very good chance of surviving if artificial respiration and cardiac resuscitation is carried out until re-warming is finished. Mouth-to-mouth ventilation over a long period of time is very difficult and exhausting. Doing conventional cardiac resuscitation is a hard physical activity. As soon as possible use medical aids to make resuscitation more bearable for the helper and more effective for the brain and the heart of the rescued person, who is lacking oxygen: use a ventilation bag, Guedel-airway, oxygen-delivery device, Combitube-airway (which enables the helper to do rescue breathing directly into a pipe positioned in or at the entrance of the trachea), etc. The chest and the muscles of a hypothermic person are stiff. The pumping effect of chest compression can be improved by using a handheld medical device equipped with a suction cup to actively lift the anterior chest during decompression. Instruction in advance is necessary to use these mechanical devices more effectively in basic life support.

7 Summing up

7.1 We have briefly explained how your body responds to cold, what you can do to help ward off the harmful effects of cold and, finally, how to administer aid to an immersion survivor. We will now sum up the story with a number of important reminders. Follow them for your life may depend on them.

1. **Plan your emergency moves in advance!** Ask yourself what you would do if an emergency arose. Where is your nearest exit to the deck for escape? Where is the nearest available immersion suit, lifejacket, lifeboat, or raft? How would you quickly get to your foul weather gear, insulated clothing, insulated gloves?
2. **Know how your survival equipment works.** The time of the emergency is not the time to learn.
3. Even in the tropics, before abandoning ship, **wear many layers of clothing** to offset the effects of cold. Wear an immersion suit if available.
4. **Put on a lifejacket** as soon as possible in an emergency situation.
5. When abandoning ship, **try to board the lifeboat or raft dry** without entering the water. Take anti-seasickness medicine as soon as possible.
6. If immersion in water is necessary, **try to enter the water gradually.**
7. Swimming increases body heat loss. **Swim only to a safe refuge nearby.**
8. To reduce your body heat loss, **try to float in the water with your legs together, elbows to your side, and arms across your chest.**
9. In a survival situation, you must **force yourself to have the will to survive.** This will make the difference between life and death.

7.2 In conclusion, advance planning, preparation and thought on your part can be the most significant factors in your struggle with cold water immersion and in your survival. Familiarize yourself with the contents of this guide.*

* Reference information is available on online at www.sarrrah.de.

APPENDIX 1

CHECKLIST FOR COLD WATER SURVIVAL

WHAT CAN I DO FOR SURVIVING A LONGER STAY IN COLD WATER, EVEN FOR SEVERAL HOURS?

PREPARATION IN ADVANCE:

- Hardy to cold.
- Fitness.
- Emergency rescue training.
- Knowledge of cold water survival.
- Have a plan!

IN A DISTRESS ALERT SITUATION:

- Put on as many layers as possible, alternating thin/close-meshed and thick/wide-meshed! The outer layer should be as watertight as possible. Fasten, close and/or button-up clothing to prevent cold water flushing through the clothing.
- Cover head, neck and face.
- Wear robust, laced boots (better than Wellingtons)!
- Put an immersion suit over the warm clothing!
- Drink a lot (warm tea is best, no alcohol: that reduces chances of survival in cold water!)
- Take anti-seasickness tablets as soon as possible.
- Be sure that all your clothing, life jacket and lifebelt are secured correctly! In cold water you will lose full use of your fingers immediately. Check each other!

SHIP ABANDONMENT:

- Avoid entering the water for as long as possible!
- Automatic life vests should be manually activated before you enter the water and after you leave the interior of your ship.
- Enter the water as late as possible and as slowly (step by step) as possible to prevent cold shock!
- Do not jump into the water (danger of cold shock)!
- If falling into the water, keep your elbows to your sides and cover your nose and mouth with one hand, holding the wrist or elbow firmly with the other hand!
- Be prepared that the first contact with the cold water will stress your circulation, breathing and nervous system.
- Within a few minutes of minimum movement the “pain” of your skin will become more tolerable.

IN THE WATER:

- Float on your back with a minimum of leg movement!
- Stay calm. Float as still as possible, legs together, elbows close to your side, and arms folded across the front of your lifejacket.
- Keep as much skin as possible out of the water!
- Huddling close to others will conserve body heat.

- Keep a positive attitude of mind. You will be the lucky one to be rescued! You can survive a long time in cold water, even in deep hypothermia, even when unconscious. Rescuers are searching for you! This positive attitude helps your body to keep its core temperature.
- Do not drink or inhale seawater!

* * *

APPENDIX 2

CHECKLIST FOR RESCUERS

FIRST AID AFTER COLD WATER IMMERSION:

- Do search long enough! Survival is possible, even after many hours in cold water. Ask MRCC for advice; whether to give up or not.
- Do not expect any kind of assistance from a person in need of rescue! A full and coordinated use of fingers and arms will be not possible. Lifting an arm for taking hold of a rope can induce the sinking and drowning of the victim.
- If circumstances allow, the rescued person should always be transferred in a horizontal body position including when being lifted from the water.
- A person with hypothermia should lie down and be kept still (immobile).
- Cover the person thoroughly with blankets or plastic sheets/bags against risk of further cooling down, including head, neck and as much face as possible!
- Remove wet clothing once the person is in a warm room (20-25°C). Use scissors to ensure minimum movement of the body!
- Prevent the person from standing up, unless the rectal temperature is more than 36°C.
- Give warm sweet drinks – no alcohol – no caffeine.
- Keep continuous watch over the victim.
- Ask for telemedical consultation.
- Give oxygen, if available.

PERSON IS UNCONSCIOUS:

- Put into the recovery position. Observe breathing and pulse!
- Observe for vomiting and be prepared to clear airway.
- Be prepared for a sudden cardiac and breathing arrest.
- Give Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) only if you do not feel any pulse or breathing for more than two minutes. Remember that in hypothermia blood pressure is very low. Pulse and breathing are very slow. Any mechanical irritation of the body in that stage can cause cardiac arrest.

PERSON IS NOT BREATHING AND HAS NO PULSE FOR MORE THAN TWO MINUTES:

- If you are not sure that the person has been in cardiac arrest for more than one hour and if there are no signs of irreversible death (injuries, decomposition), a successful resuscitation could be possible.
- Bring oxygen to the brain! Immediately start with rhythmic cardiac compression. If available use a chest suction device for more efficiency.
- Blow air into the lungs. Use an artificial airway device, if available (e.g. combitube), otherwise ventilation bag/mask or mouth-to-mouth.
- Follow the guidelines you have learned in your CPR training. Do not stop until you get medical advice to do so.

WHAT YOU NEED TO BE PREPARED:

- You attend training in the theory of hypothermia/drowning, First aid and CPR and update this regularly to include the latest operation procedures!
 - You know the procedures and the equipment on board for rescuing a person from the water!
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