

# Role of Panchayats in improving Safety at Sea and Regulating IUU fishing

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# Fishing

- According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) death rate, fishing and hunting is the most hazardous jobs in the world 2022:

# Safety first

- **Fire ,**
- **Man falling overboard, Personal accidents harming the crew,**
- **Water leaks in the hull,**
- **Loss of position, Loss of fishing gear,**
- **Engine failure, Loss of steering system. Loss of propeller, Breakdown in the gear box,**
- **Short of fuel, Short of drinking water and provisions, Collision with another vessel**
- **Loss of communication, Falling in the hands of pirates**
- **Run aground, Explosions,**
- **A cyclone, Strong winds and currents, Lightning**

# Fire

- **keep your vessel free of fire hazards.**
- **keep Fuel, heat and air separate from each other**
- **Make sure the electrical system is in order.**
- **Replace any loose connection, damaged and exposed electrical cables, overloaded plug outlets and faulty switches.**
- **Replace gas hoses and regulators before the expiry date or annually.**
- **Turn off all burners and disconnect the gas regulator from the bottle.**
- **Use approved types**
- **safe guards in the galley. guard rail on the stove**
- **Keep utensils in racks or drawers .**
- **Never leave a hot stove unattended.**
- **Flammables should be stored in proper containers away from crew accommodation**

# FIRE

- **Fire extinguishers –reachable, Everyone know where they are, and how to use them.**
- **Periodical inspections and service**
- **Cover exhaust pipes from engines (as well as stoves) with a solid or perforated metal sheet**
- **Do not hang washcloths, gloves, hats or other items over the stove**

# General Safety

- Open hatch covers and doors should be safely secured
- Water hoses should be kept in brackets
- Tools and equipment must be securely stored
- Keep passageways clear of goods and gears
- Keep a wire cutter and a knife ready to cut lines or gear that is tangled
- Do not use gasoline or other liquids for cleaning
- Keep all areas free of elements that can cause a person to slip or trip
- Deck gear should always be tied down
- Proper guards for belts and other moving parts of equipment
- No sharp edges should be kept exposed
- A sail, mast, paddles or oars should always be carried onboard
- When securing the vessel to a dock, exit when it is safe.
- None is trapped or forgotten inside hatches, compartments or tanks
- Wash the decks and other areas regularly

# General Safety

- Organize and store all gear safely
- use mats on the deck
- Do not use a draw- bucket when the vessel is moving
- Use gloves to protect your hands
- When traveling alone and if you need to go out on the deck, put the engine out of gear.
- grab rails, handrails or guard rails must be installed
- Unused deck openings and hatches must be closed Make sure that manhole covers are sealed
- Keep ladders and gangways tied up, clean and check before use
- Avoid using foldable ladders
- Keep a ladder or a rope ladder ready when a crew-member is carrying out work in the water

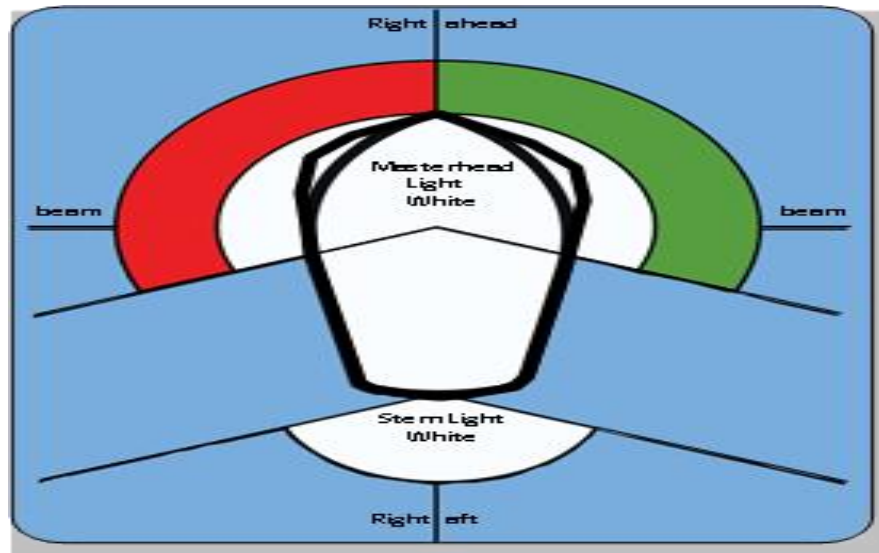
# Ventellation

- Batteries should be well secured and maintained in properly ventilated areas
- Keep batteries away from water.
- Never store batteries in crew quarters.
- Flow of sufficient fresh air to sleeping quarters



# Lighting

- During fishing, lighting on deck should not be turned off
- Lighting should not interfere with the effectiveness navigational lights
- At night, always carry a red light at port, a green light at starboard and a white light on the mast, even when you are anchored and not moving



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All work areas must have enough light to allow work to be carried out safely. Make sure that there is enough lighting in the stairways, companion ways and also near the ladders.



# Rope and wire

- Kinks in ropes should always be taken out by correct coiling – right hand coiling for a right hand
- Replace a kinked rope or wire as soon as possible.
- When towing a boat, do not give sudden jerk or pull
- splice should be used in place of a knot
- All blocks should be of sufficient strength
- Never use decayed wires and ropes
- A rope or net should not be thrown loosely over the side
- Ropes, nets or other gear should not be discarded at sea
- Do not expose rope to oil, gasoline, paint or other chemicals
- Never “fold” a rope or bend it sharply,

# Personal safety

- Never stand right under hanging weights, raised booms, derricks and cranes.
- Do not use decayed wires and ropes to lift weights.
- Avoid standing close to wagging weights, unless they are properly secured
- Avoid standing in line with tensioned wires and ropes.
- Use a safety belt while working aloft.
- Use proper footwear to avoid slipping on the deck
- Do not step on partly open hatch covers or manholes.
- Never carry out repairs or adjustments on running engines.
- Do not sit on the railings
- Do not go alone onto the deck at night or during rough seas
- Wear close-fitted clothing
- Avoid wearing rings and bangles.
- Do not try to control a large fish when it is alive.

# Precautions against falling overboard

- Always be on guard against falling overboard
- Lifelines should be set up and lifelines with manropes should be rigged on the working deck.
- Use safety line
- Work outboard while the vessel is under way should be carried out only when absolutely necessary. Necessary safety precautions should be taken before such work takes place.

# Life saving apparatus

- Life jackets , Life rings
- Flares, smoke signals and parachutes
- A radar reflector allows an approaching vessel to see you on their radar

# Stability

- Keep all watertight doors closed
- Make sure that all the freeing ports are open
- Make sure the vessel is not overloaded.
- Heavy weights as low down as possible.
- Do not undertake any major modifications to the vessel
- Inspect and grease all door handles

# Engine failure

- Find your exact position and inform the local authorities and other vessels in the area of your need for assistance.
- Plot the position on a chart and watch for the drift.
- If you are drifting away from the land make your fishing nets like a rope, fasten the anchor at one end and drop it into the sea. Drop the sea anchor if available.
- Try to repair the engine using existing spare parts if the repair is manageable.
- You can give a distress alert through: VHF channel 16 for voice or channel 70 for DSC;
- MF/HF on the frequencies 2 187.5 kHz, 8 414.5 kHz, 4 207.5 kHz,
- 6 312 kHz, 12 577 kHz or 16 804.5 kHz
- Send SOS or MAY DAY signals on channel 16 for other vessel's attention if VHF radio is available onboard.

- Blow your whistle continuously
- Use orange color smoke signals
- Flash your torch or the flash light directly to the wheel house of an approaching vessel.
- Remember that one liter of fresh water a day is enough for a person to survive in tropical areas.
- Collect rain water in clean containers and store for future use.
- In a desperate situation, you can collect plankton to fight hunger by using a funnel made out of cloth.
- When you pull the cloth funnel through sea water for some time you can see plankton deposits at the cod end. A sleeve of a shirt can be used for this purpose. Remember that eating plankton or seaweed increases the requirement of fresh water for your body.
- The spinal fluids of fish also contain fresh water and may safely be sucked out and swallowed.
- Do not expect a quick rescue. It may take a long time. Therefore be patient.
- If another vessel can save only the people, forget about the crippled vessel and save the crew.



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Thank you