

Working Instructions regarding fishing operations, posted in *Danielle's* galley

## Fishing Operations

At all times, you should listen carefully to instructions given to you by the Skipper or Mate. If you are unsure, or have not heard properly, ask again what is required of you. Better to be told twice than to risk injury by doing the wrong thing at the wrong time.

Before fishing operations start, you should don your oilskins, hard hat and working lifejacket. (These are supplied – if you do not have one, ask for one) You should get on deck and get some fresh air in good time before fishing gear has to be handled. External doors are to be kept closed at sea! Sitting in a warm galley can make you drowsy, particularly in bad weather when the boat is battened down.

Before the fishing gear arrives at the surface, the deck should be checked and cleared of any obstructions. Ropes and chains to be used in the gear emptying procedure should be made ready. When everything is prepared, you should stand beneath the gantry legs at the after end of the whaleback until the gear is alongside and the derricks are fully topped up. Ropes and chains can now be put into position (the skipper/mate), then return beneath the whaleback until the gear is pulled tight on the chains. This is the safest place to stand during lifting operations as, in the unlikely event of something falling from the aloft, you have a layer of steel over your head for protection.

When the gear is pulled tight and strapped alongside by the wheelhouse controlled gilsons, a check can now be made of the dredges, ie: remove any debris from the tooth bars, look for the broken springs, missing shackles, etc After inspection, return to your position under the whaleback. The gear will be pulled across and lowered to the deck by the wheelhouse controlled winch. Once the poles and bridles are on the deck, the emptying process, by means of a tipping hook take place. You be advised of the exact procedure by the Skipper/Mate.

Once empty, ropes at either end of the gear need to be slackened, and hooks and chains removed. If a hook cannot be removed with the gear on the deck, the Skipper/mate will lift the bridles to make access easier. WAIT until he signals that it is safe to approach the gear before you continue. The gear will then be lifted overboard and the derricks lowered. At this time, the forward tailing should be let go. The Skipper/mate will then bring the boat round to the direction he wants to shoot away in – when the fishing gear straightens out, he will tell you to let the after tailing go , now the derricks will be lowered, the main warp paid out and fishing re-commences.

These are the standard procedures to hauling and shooting. Occasionally, however, this will not be possible due to pieces of debris on the gear, for example. If something unusual does happen then listen carefully to instructions passed down from the wheelhouse, if you see something unusual hanging from the fishing gear inform the man in charge in the wheelhouse immediately incase they are unaware of it.

Instructions to Skippers and Mates, posted in *Danielle's* wheelhouse

## **INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL SKIPPERS AND MATES**

- 1) The vessel is at all times to be operated on a professional, safety first, basis!**
- 2) Navigational procedures are to be performed strictly adhering to the rules of the road, as laid down by the International Maritime Organization. Appropriate fisheries limits and regulations are to be observed at all times.**
- 3) Winch operations must only be undertaken AFTER Deckhands have been informed of impending movements AND they agree it is safe to do so!!**
- 4) The winch MUST NOT be used unless an experienced Deckhand is in a position to witness the safe operation, ie. he can see the deck is clear of crew and/or obstructions.**
- 5) Any safety concerns regarding the safe operation of the vessel should be taken up with myself or xxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx at the earliest opportunity.**

xxxxxxxxxx

Co Director  
Mermaid Trawler Co

Photographs of “Tipping” demonstration on board *Danielle*, whilst alongside in Brixham on 26 July 2006



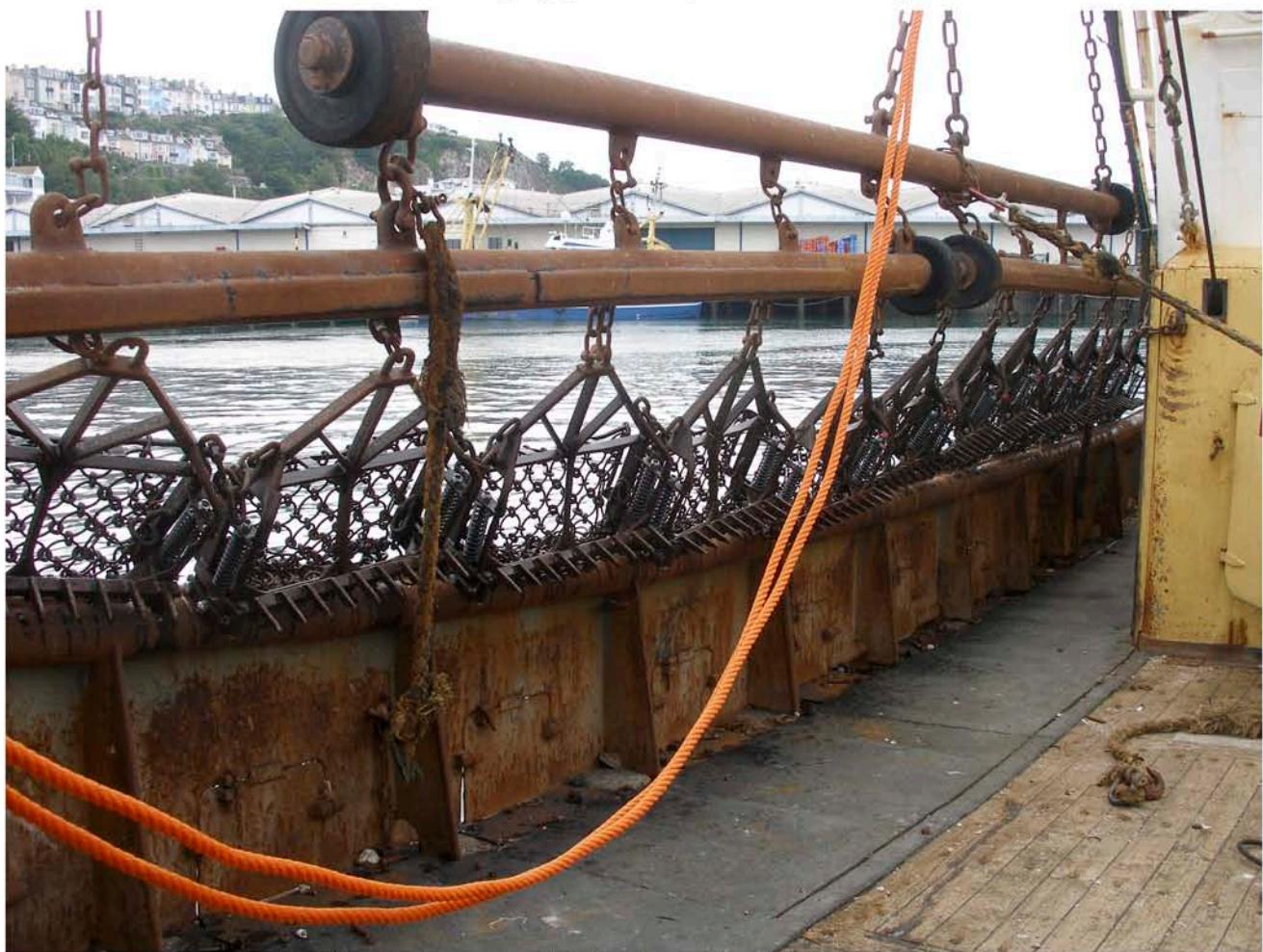
Attaching the centre hook to the top pole on the starboard side



Starting to raise the starboard side dredges above the gunwale



The starboard side dredging gear is suspended above the gunwale....



...and then lowered down so that the dredge tooth bars rest on the gunwale

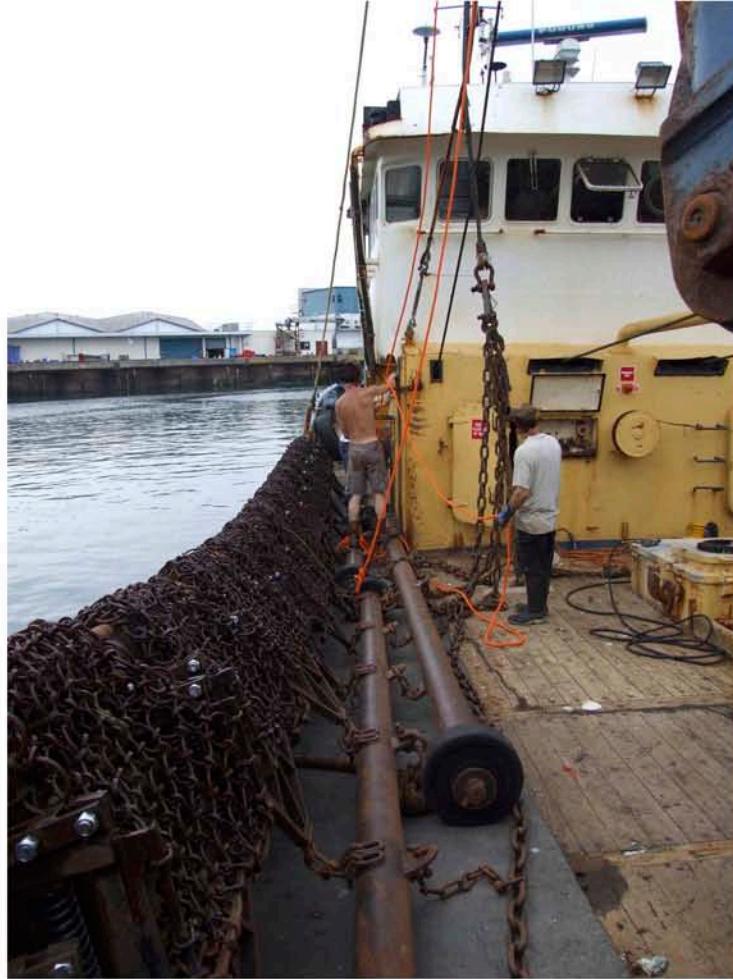


The poles are then lowered inboard....



....to lie on the deck, with the dredges draped over the gunwale.

Once the "hook end" of the "tipping" rope has been attached to one of the dredges,....



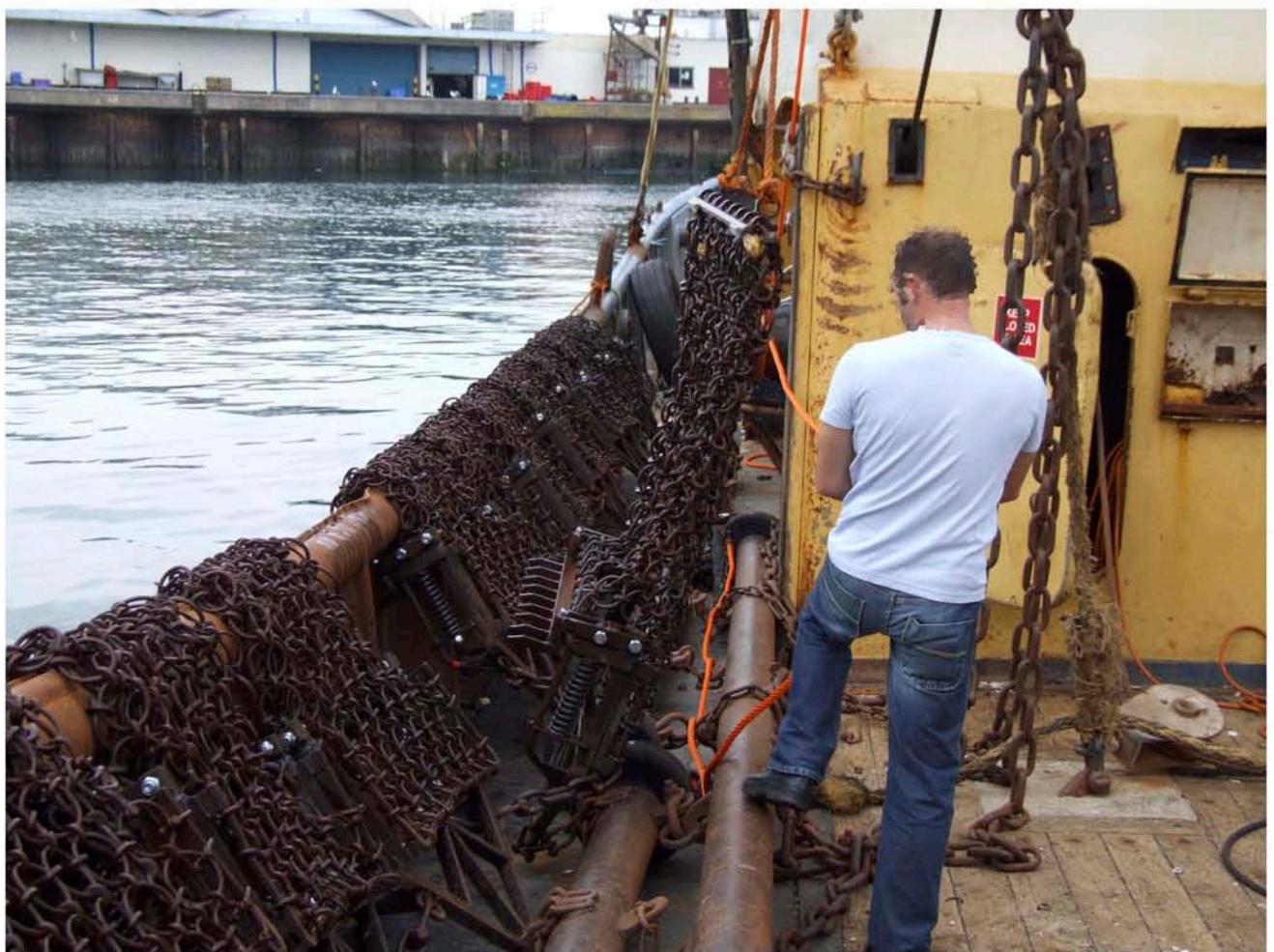
....the bitter end of the "tipping" rope is fed through the "tipping" block and aft to the whipping drum



With turns of the "tipping" rope placed around the whipping drum, the latter is used to raise the "hook end" of the "tipping" rope....



....so that each dredge is raised up....



....and the contents shaken out or "tipped" onto the deck....



....before the dredge is lowered back down onto the gunwale....



....and the hook re-positioned into the next dredge to be "tipped"

MSN No. M.1561 *Dangers From Winches, Machinery And Fishing Gear*

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## DANGERS FROM WINCHES, MACHINERY AND FISHING GEAR

Notice to Owners, Builders, Designers, Skippers and Crew of Fishing Vessels

*This Notice supersedes Notice No. M.1349*

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1. In recent years, 40 per cent of all accidents to fishermen have involved winches, machinery or fishing gear. As the descriptions at Annex 1 show, many of these have resulted in very serious injuries or death. Most might have been prevented by better layout or design of the vessel, insistence on safe working practices, proper training, and increased safety awareness.

2. This Notice reminds those to whom it is addressed that each bears a degree of responsibility for ensuring that similar accidents are prevented in future by:

- designing, building and maintaining a safe working platform;
- ensuring that crew members are properly trained and fully aware of the particular hazards of

working with winches, machinery and fishing gear, especially if they are inexperienced;

- insisting upon safe working practices at all times.

3. Further information for designers and builders is contained in the notes on recommended design concepts at Annex II.

4. Owners, skippers and crew members are urged to read and apply the advice on safe working practices contained in the checklist at Annex III.

5. Further general information is included in the IMO Code of safety for fishermen and fishing vessels, the Department of Transport's "Fishermen and Safety" booklet and recent safety publicity campaign literature.

Marine Safety Agency  
MSCN(e)  
Spring Place  
105 Commercial Road  
Southampton SO151EG  
April 1994

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**RECENT ACCIDENTS ON UK FISHING VESSELS FROM WINCHES, MACHINERY AND  
FISHING GEAR**

**Accident to trainee deckhand**

Crushing injuries resulted in severe liver damage with associated lung and kidney deficiencies to this young man after he was caught in an unattended capstan.

**Beamer—fatal accident to mate**

During routine maintenance the port tow bar fell to the deck when the winch controls were accidentally operated from the remote control position in the wheelhouse while the starboard gear was being shot. The incident took place outside of the winch operator's view.

**Fatal accident to trainee deckhand**

This young man tripped and fell onto the starboard warp while hauling nets. The location of the incident was obscured from the winch operator.

**Deckhand trapped his hand**

Accident occurred in the fish hoist mechanism while deckhand was riding out of the hold on the hoist.

**Fatal accident to deckhand**

Victim was carried twice around the winch drum after his loose clothing became caught in the warp. The skipper was unable to see the winch he was controlling from the wheelhouse.

**Fatal accident to deckhand**

Victim was trapped between the unguarded deck winch drive pulley and its associated drive belt in the engine room while working alone on board in port.

**Accidental release of trawl wire**

Deckhand struck on the head when trawl wire quick release mechanism failed during routine maintenance.

**Beamer-fatal accident to deckhand**

Deckhand apparently struck by the whiplash of the topping lift wire of the port derrick as the vessel rolled heavily.

**Skipper lost his right hand**

Skipper's hand was severed on the winch drum while attempting to discharge his catch singlehanded.

**RECOMMENDED DESIGN CONCEPTS**

- All controls should be close to hand when crew members are working at their operational stations and should be fitted with appropriate safety devices including strategically sited remote emergency stop facilities. These remote facilities should not be able to start or operate the system—only to stop it in an emergency.  
Winch operators should have a clear view of the hauling gear and of the crew on the working deck from all winch control positions.
- If a clear view is not possible a crew member should be positioned to monitor sectors obscured from the winchman. Alternatively, consideration should be given to installing a TV monitoring system.
- In addition to mechanical locks, machinery should be locked by motive power when switched off.
- Ideally there should be sufficient space around the controls for the operator to work unhindered.
- Decks should be non-slip and kept as clear as possible of obstructions.
- Working areas should be protected from the sea and provide adequate protection for crew members from both falls on the vessel and man overboard (MOB) risks.
- Routes between accommodation and working decks should be reviewed with the aim of identifying and removing potential hazards and keeping crew away from the warps.

**CHECK LIST OF SAFE OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES**

**Maintenance**

- DO— fit guards, which must not be removed other than for maintenance, around all exposed gearwheels, belts and drives on machinery to prevent crew members falling into moving parts.
- DO— maintain machinery and hauling equipment in good repair, free of snags and in working order. Carry out regular visual inspections.
- DO— ensure that derricks are straight and undamaged, otherwise they are likely to buckle under normal working loads.

**Operation**

- DO— train crews in the safe use of all machinery and hauling equipment and in the use of correct hand signals.
- DO— keep well clear of all running gear, especially when it is under strain. Always wear appropriate gloves, clothing, headgear and safety goggles and keep a knife handy to cut free.
- DO— ensure that winch operators have a clear view of the hauling gear and of the crew on the working deck. Maintain a reliable communication system between the wheelhouse, winch control positions and the working deck.
- DO— let go the wire and immediately stop the winch if you get a riding turn on a drum end. Do not attempt to clear the wire until the winch has been stopped.
- DO— secure trawl doors and all other gear when stowed to avoid the fishing gear running overboard and taking you or one of your shipmates with it.
- DO— control the swing of the cod end and ensure that all hands stand clear.
- DO— let the person in charge know if you wish to enter an unmanned machinery space.
- DO— maintain a sharp lookout for oncoming seas, especially when men are working in an exposed position or on an open deck.
- DO NOT— wear loose scarves or clothing on the working deck. Cover long hair and keep cuffs and gloves well clear of the whipping drum. Do not use a rope or warp as a “handrail”.
- DO NOT— operate machinery alone unless the stop button is within easy reach with either hand.
- DO NOT— leave a capstan or winch controls unattended when hauling or shooting gear.
- DO NOT— attempt to repair or maintain any machinery if there is a chance that it can move through strain on the warp or a suspended load.
- DO NOT— stand under suspended loads or in a bight or within the line of leads of a wire.
- DO NOT— attempt to place mats over the warps to protect the nets.
- DO NOT— ride out of the fish hold on the hoist mechanism.

**Emergency**

- DO— signal at once to the person at the controls to stop if you see another crew member in difficulty. A false alarm is better than an accident.
- DO— take great care if the gear becomes fast, especially if operating two sets of gear at the same time. Ensure that means are provided to pay out warps from any control position so that immediate action can be taken and the risk of capsizing minimized.

**Safety is YOUR responsibility.**

Extract from MCA leaflet entitled *Fishermen and Safety* regarding the use of whipping drums

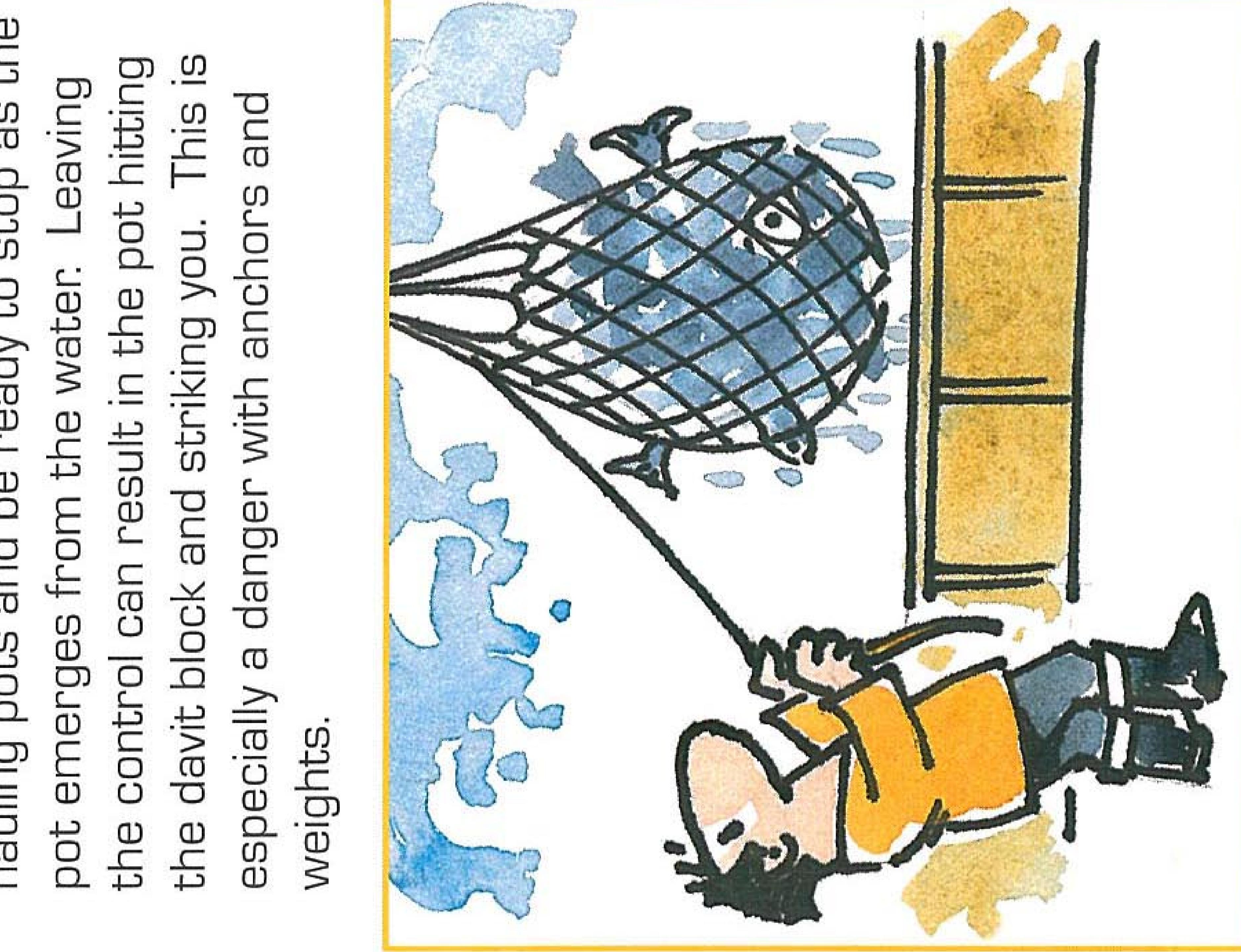
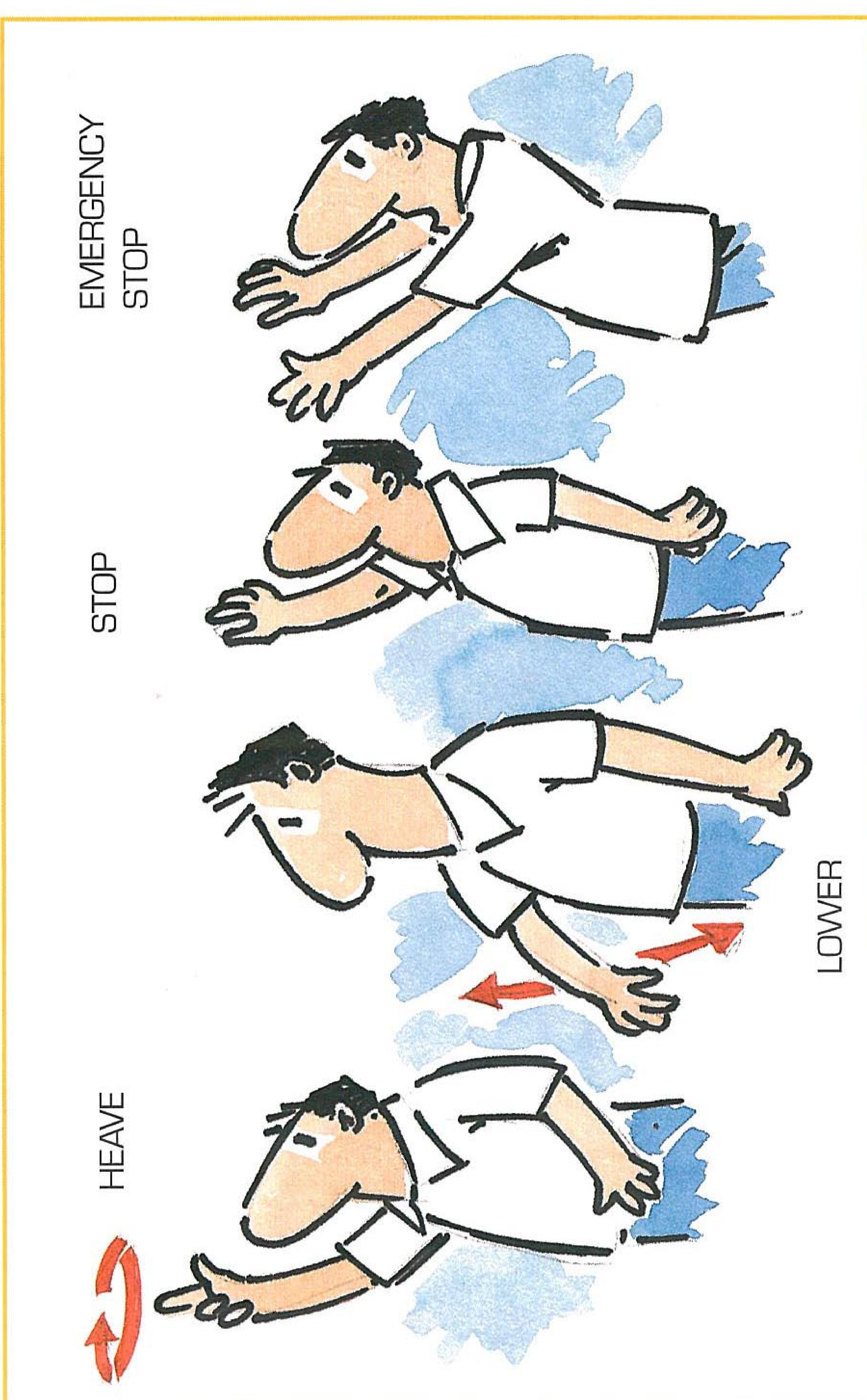
## Machinery Is Very Unforgiving - Treat It With Respect

- The person at the controls must have a clear view of the operation and must be able to see that everyone involved is standing clear before operating the winch. **Do not assume that they are clear.**
- Only experienced persons should operate deck machinery. New persons on a vessel must be trained and made fully aware of all dangers before being allowed to control the machinery.
- A clear system of signals should be used to communicate with the operator. The person should stand clear and give signals in a clear unmistakable manner. Do not rely on shouted instructions as they can easily be confused.
- If you are operating a winch, or similar machinery, do not leave the controls until the task is complete and the winch is secure.



- Be careful when guiding ropes containing knots and splices around the hauler. They may ride over:

- Never try to pay back rope by 'surging' (allowing the rope to slip). Use the control and reverse the hauler.
- Maintain all deck machinery in good working order. Brakes and clutches must work properly for safe and efficient operation. Badly worn guide rollers will damage wires making them unsafe. Repair broken or damaged controls immediately.
- Never remove guards or safety devices from equipment. If it has to be removed for maintenance: put it back immediately afterwards.
- Think about the equipment on your vessel; can it be made safer by the addition of a guard or other safety measures?



- Men can easily be carried around a net drum. Take great care when handling the net and make sure the operator knows your whereabouts and can see that you are clear.

- Vee wheel type line and pot rope haulers should never be operated without the 'stripper knife' piece correctly fitted. This knife is to eject the slack rope out of the vee section and without it, the free rope can be carried around the hauler, dragging you into it.
- Remain close to the controls when hauling pots and be ready to stop as the pot emerges from the water. Leaving the control can result in the pot hitting the davit block and striking you. This is especially a danger with anchors and weights.

- After use, the deck crane must be returned to its stowed position with the power block securely located in a purpose designed rest.

Tabulated summary of Medical Stores For Vessel Categories A, B & C,  
extracted from Annex 1 of MSN 1768 (M + F) Ships' Medical Stores

## MEDICAL STORES FOR VESSEL CATEGORIES A, B & C

(see definitions on Page 2 of the Notice)

*For any items marked\* the specified quantity is considered sufficient regardless of crew size.*

Owners and operators may, on the advice of a qualified medical practitioner or pharmacist, determine whether any additional or different quantities, products or equipment are required, taking into account the factors identified below and any other relevant consideration: the nature of the voyage and in particular ports of call, nature of the cargo, destination, number of crew, duration of voyage and type of work to be carried out during the voyage. For example, anti-malarial drugs may be appropriate if a ship is operating in tropical areas. (see MGN 257 (M) for guidance on immunisations and anti-malaria medication).

In this Annex columns are as follows:

**Column 1** Is the reference number in EC Directive 92/29. This is included for identification of treatments when seeking or receiving radio medical advice from any European Community Member State.

**Column 2** Is the statutorily required treatment which must be available to comply with the Regulations.

**Column 3** Is the recommended medicine and dosage strength which MCA considers best complies with the statutorily required treatment. Owners and operators may substitute exact equivalents on the advice of a qualified medical practitioner or pharmacist, provided they are satisfied that an equivalent level of treatment is assured.

**Column 4** Is the recommended quantity of medicine / equipment which MCA considers sufficient to provide treatment for 10 workers or for the crew of a lifeboat or life-raft.

Recommended quantities (Column 4) will not always reflect standard packs. In this case the recommendation is for the nearest available dispensing sales pack above the minimum recommended quantity. This will ensure the patient information leaflet is enclosed.

Ref. No.	Statutory Treatment Requirements	Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.	Recommended quantity for 10 workers		
			A	B	C
<b>1. Cardio Vascular</b>					
(a)	Cardio vascular analeptics Sympathomimetics	Adrenaline / Epinephrine injection BP 0.5ml – adrenaline acid tartrate injection 1.0mg in 1ml (1 in 1000) and / or Epipen (Adrenaline 0.3mg)	10*	5*	-

1 Ref. No.	2 <i>Statutory Treatment Requirements</i>	3 <i>Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.</i>	4 <i>Recommended quantity for 10 workers</i>		
			A	B	C
(b)	Anti-angina preparations	Glyceryl Trinitrate Spray 400 micrograms / metered 200 dose aerosol and transdermal patches 5mg x 2	1 unit	1 unit	1 unit
(c)	Diuretics	Frusemide / Furosemide i) 40mg tablets ii) 10mg in 1ml inj. (2ml ampoule)	2	2	-
(d)	Anti-haemorrhagics if there are women with potential for child bearing working on board (including uterotonics).	i) Phytomenadione (Vitamin K1) paediatric injection (0.2ml ampoule) ii) Ergometrine 500mcg , Oxytocin 5 units (1ml ampoule) (Syntometrine)	2*	28*	-
(e)	Anti-hypertensive	Atenolol 50mg tablets	28	-	-
<b>2. Gastro intestinal system</b>					
(a)	Medicines for gastric and duodenal disorders • Histamine H2 receptor anti-ulcer antagonists • Antacid mucous mixture	Cimetidine 400mg tablets Proprietary Antacid of choice	60	-	-
			As reqd	As reqd	-

1 <i>Ref. No.</i>	2 <i>Statutory Treatment Requirements</i>	3 <i>Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.</i>	4 <i>Recommended quantity for 10 workers</i>		
			A	B	C
(b)	Anti-emetics	i) Prochlorperazine maleate 3mg buccal tablets ii) Promethazine hydrochloride 25mg per ml (1ml ampoules) iii) Hyoscine hydrobromide 0.3mg tablets or Cinnarizine 15mg	50*	50*	-
(c)	Lubricant laxatives	Glycerol Suppository mould 4mg	60	60	60
(d)	Anti-diarrhoeals	Loperamide 2mg capsules	60	60	60
(e)	Intestinal antiseptics	i) Trimethoprim 200mg tablets ii) Ciprofloxacin 500mg tablets iii) Metronidazole 400mg tablets	12	-	-
(f)	Haemorrhoid preparations	Proprietary preparation of choice	30	30	30
<b>3. Analgesics Anti - Spasmodics</b>					
(a)	Analgesics, anti-pyretics and anti-inflammatory agents	i) Paracetamol 500mg tablets and ii) Ibuprofen 400mg tablets iii) Diclofenac sodium 50mg suppository	100	50	50
			100	50	50
			10	-	-

Ref. No.	Statutory Treatment Requirements	Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.	Recommended quantity for 10 workers		
			A	B	C
(b)	Powerful analgesics	i) Codeine Phosphate 30mg tablets ii) Morphine Sulphate 10mg in 1ml injection (1ml ampoule) or Nalbuphine 10mg in 1ml injection	28 10 10	28 10 10	- - -
(c)	Spasmolytics	Hyoscine butylbromide 10mg tablets.	56	56	-
<b>4. Nervous system</b>					
(a)	Anxiolitics	i) Diazemuls injection 5mg per ml, (2ml ampoules) ii) Diazepam 5mg tablets	5* 28*	- -	- -
(b)	Neuroleptics	i) Chlorpromazine hydrochloride 25mg injection ii) Chlorpromazine hydrochloride 25mg tablets	5* 28*	- 28*	- -
(c)	Seasickness remedies	Hyoscine hydrobromide 0.3mg tablets or Cinnarizine 15mg	Use 2b(iii)	Use 2b(iii)	Use 2b(iii)
(d)	Anti-epileptics	Diazepam rectal dispenser 10mg in 2.5ml	5	5	-
<b>5. Anti-allergics and Anti-anaphylactics</b>					
(a)	H1 Anti-histamines	Cetirizine 10mg tablets	30*	30*	-

1 <i>Ref. No.</i>	2 <i>Statutory Treatment Requirements</i>	3 <i>Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.</i>	4 <i>Recommended quantity for 10 workers</i>		
			A	B	C
(b)	Injectable / oral glucocorticoids	i) Hydrocortisone injection powder for reconstitution 100mg vial with 2ml water for injection / ready diluted 100mg in 1ml injection ii) Prednisolone 5mg tablets	3	1	-
			28	28	-
<b>6. Respiratory System</b>					
(a)	Bronchospasm preparations	i) Salbutamol inhaler 100 micrograms per metered dose. 200 dose inhaler with volumatic ii) Beclometasone 100 micrograms per metered dose inhaler	1	1	-
(b)	Anti-tussives	Proprietary cough mixture	As reqd	As reqd	-
(c)	Medicines used for colds and sinusitis	Paracetamol 500mg tablets or Proprietary cold remedy	Use 3a(i) As reqd	Use 3a(i) As reqd	-

Ref. No.	Statutory Treatment Requirements	Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.			Recommended quantity for 10 workers
		A	B	C	
<b>7. Anti-infection</b>					
(a)	Antibiotics	i) Benzylpenicillin – benzylpenicillin sodium 600mg injection (powder for reconstitution in a rubber capped and metal topped vial) and water for injection 2ml  ii) Ciprofloxacin (as hydrochloride) 500mg tablets  iii) Cefuroxime injection 750mg vial and water for injection  iv) Erythromycin 250mg tablets  v) Doxycycline 100mg capsules	10 20 20 28 8	2 10 - 28 -	- - - - -
(b)	Anti-bacterial / Urinary antiseptics	Trimethoprim 200mg tablets	14	14	-
(c)					
(d)	Anti-parasitics	Mebendazole 100mg tablets	6*	6*	-
(e)	Intestinal anti-infectives	Metronidazole suppositories 1g  Metronidazole 500mg or 400mg tablets	10 21	- 21	-
(f)	Anti-tetanus vaccines and immunoglobulin	i) Tetanus Vaccine (0.5ml ampoule) or Tetanus & Diphtheria Vaccine  ii) Tetanus Immunoglobulin ampoule for injection	5* 1*	1* -	-

1 Ref. No.	2 <i>Statutory Treatment Requirements</i>	3 <i>Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.</i>	4 <i>Recommended quantity for 10 workers</i>		
			A	B	C
<b>8. Compounds promoting rehydration, caloric intake and plasma expansion</b>					
	WHO Generic Formula	Sodium chloride & dextrose rehydration salts sachets of Oral Rehydration Salts, Formula A. BP Oral powder in sachet to provide Na=35mmol, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K=20mmol, Cl=37mmol, HCO_3^-= \\ 18mmol \text{ and glucose } 200mmol \text{ when} \\ \text{reconstituted in a litre of water} \end{array} \right\}$ or Proprietary equivalent e.g. Dioralyte	1 Box (16-20)	1 Box (16-20)	-
<b>9. Medicines for external use</b>					
(a) Skin Medicines					
	Antiseptic solutions	100ml solution or pre-impregnated wipes containing 0.015% w/v chlorhexidine and 0.15% w/v cetrimide	1* bottle or 1 pack wipes	1* bottle or 1 pack wipes	1* bottle or 1 pack wipes
	Antibiotic ointments	Neomycin / Bacitracin cream 15g tube	1	1	-
	Anti-inflammatory and analgesic ointments	i) Hydrocortisone 1% cream 15g tube ii) Proprietary NSAID gel / ointment	2 As reqd	- As reqd	- As reqd
	Anti-mycotic skin creams	i) Benzoic ointment BP 50mg/benzoic acid 6%; salicylic acid 3%, in emulsifying ointment 15g ii) Miconazole nitrate 2% topical cream 30g iii) Clotrimazole 500mg pressary (if women onboard).	3	1	-
	Burn preparations	i) Silver Sulphadiazine 1% cream 50g tube ii) Proprietary antiseptic cream	2 -	1 -	- 1

1 Ref. No.	2 <i>Statutory Treatment Requirements</i>	3 <i>Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.</i>	4 <i>Recommended quantity for 10 workers</i>		
			A	B	C
		<b>Miscellaneous skin preparations</b>			
		i) Permethrin 1% in a base containing isopropyl alcohol 20% Cream Rinse	2*	-	-
		ii) Zinc ointment, BP (containing zinc oxide 15%) 25g	1*	-	-
		iii) Potassium permanganate crystals 10g container / Permitabs pack	1*	-	-
(b)	<b>Eye Medicines</b>				
		Chloramphenicol 1% 4g tube <i>All eye drops are recommended in Minim (single dose) form:</i>	4	1	-
		Neomycin sulphate 0.5% 0.5ml	20	20	-
		Dexamethasone sodium phosphate 0.1% 0.5ml	20	20	-
		Amethocaine hydrochloride 0.5% 0.5ml	20	20	-
		Pilocarpine nitrate 2% 0.5ml	20	20	-
		Fluorescein sodium 1% 0.5ml (for detection of foreign bodies / scratches / ulcers)	20	20	-
(c)	<b>Ear/Nasal Medicines</b>				
		Antibiotic / anti inflammatory solution	Antibiotic eardrops containing in each ml; neomycin 3,400 units, polymixin B sulphate 10,000 units, hydrocortisone 50mg (5ml dropper bottle)	1*	1*

1 <i>Ref. No.</i>	2 <i>Statutory Treatment Requirements</i>	3 <i>Recommended Medicine and Dosage Strength Representing best practice.</i>	4 <i>Recommended quantity for 10 workers</i>		
			A	B	C
		Decongestant solution : Ephedrine nasal drops BP 0.5% ephedrine hydrochloride (10ml bottle)	1*	1*	-
<b>(d) Medicines for oral and throat infections</b>					
	Antibiotic or antiseptic mouthwashes	Chlorhexidine gluconate 0.2% mouthwash 300 ml	1	1	-
<b>(e) Local anaesthetics</b>					
	Local anaesthetics given by subcutaneous injection hydrochloride 1% 50mg in 5ml for injection	Lignocaine / Lidocaine	5	5	-
	Local anaesthetic gel	Lignocaine / Lidscaine gel 2%, chlorhexidine 0.25% in lubricant (syringe)	1	-	-
	Dental anaesthetics and antiseptic mixtures	i) Proprietary gel e.g. Bonjela ii) Oil of Cloves 10ml	1	1	-
			1*	1*	-

**MEDICAL EQUIPMENT**

<i><b>Statutory Requirements</b></i>	<i><b>Recommended Specification</b></i>	<i><b>Quantity</b></i>		
		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>1. Resuscitation Equipment</b>				
Appliance for the administration of oxygen	Oxygen giving set comprising of the following:-  1) Oxygen reservoir (e.g. D Size 300ltr cylinder) 2) 1 flow meter unit giving a minimum setting of not less than 4ltrs per minute 3) 1 pressure regulating unit 4) 1 set of tubing 5) 5 x 24% oxygen disposable face masks 6) 5 x high concentration oxygen disposable face masks with a reservoir. Each part constructed so that it can only be assembled in the correct manner	1	1	-
Mechanical aspirator to clear upper respiratory passages	Aspirator to clear airways (manual, hand operated) + 2 catheters	1	1	-
Equipment for mouth to mouth resuscitation	Pocket face mask with valve and O <sub>2</sub> inlet Guedel Airway Sizes 3 & 4	1	1	1
<b>2. Dressing and suturing equipment</b>				
Disposable skin stapler / or suture kit (including staple remover)	1) Sterile non-absorbable sutures swaged to a half circle needle with a cutting edge 2 sizes e.g. 16mm & 26mm  2) Sterile absorbable sutures swaged to a half circle needle 1 size e.g. 26mm	6	-	-

Statutory Requirements	Recommended Specification	Quantity		
		A	B	C
Adhesive elastic bandage	Adhesive elastic bandage 7.5cm x 4m Crepe bandage 7.5cm x 4m	4	1	1
Tubular gauze bandage, for finger dressings	20m length with applicator	1	1	-
Disposable gloves	Latex free, vinyl	25prs	25prs	5prs
Adhesive dressings	Assorted sterile	40	40	20
Sterile bandages with unmedicated dressings (Ambulance dressings)	(1) medium, No.1 (12x10) cm (2) large, No.2 (20x15) cm (3) extra large, No.3 (28x20) cm	5 4	3 2	2 1
Adhesive sutures	75mm adhesive suture strips	6	6	6
Sterile gauze swabs	Packet containing 5 sterile gauze pads size 7.5cm x 7.5cm	10	5	1
Sterile sheet for burns victims		1	1	-
Triangular sling / bandage		4	4	-
Paraffin gauze dressings, size 10cm x 10cm		40	10	-
<b>3. Instruments</b>				
Disposable scalpels	e.g. 10 blades	2	-	-
Stainless steel instrument box		1	1	-
Scissors	Stainless steel dressing scissors Sharp pointed scissors toothed	1 1 1	1 1 1	- - -
Dissecting forceps		1	1	-
Haemostatic clamps		1	1	-
Needle forceps		1	-	-
Disposable razors		5	-	-
<b>4. Examination and monitoring equipment</b>				
Disposable tongue depressors		10	10	-
Reactive strips for urine analysis	e.g. Multistix	1 pack	-	-

<i><b>Statutory Requirements</b></i>	<i><b>Recommended Specification</b></i>	<i><b>Quantity</b></i>		
		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Temperature charts		1 pad	1 pad	-
Medical evaluation reports		1 pad	-	-
Pregnancy test kit	When women on board	1	-	-
Stethoscope		1	1	-
Aneroid sphygmomanometer		1	1	-
Standard clinical thermometer		3	1	-
Hypothermic thermometer low reading rectal thermometer		1	1	-
Sputum cup with cover	Disposable	2	-	-
Specimen jars	Strong glass or plastic with airtight lid 50 ml with blank labels	2	-	-
<b>5. Equipment for injection, perfusion, puncture and catheterization</b>				
Bladder drainage	Bladder drainage set (including bag, spigots and tube)	1	-	-
Rectal drip set		1	-	-
Urine drainage bag	Use bladder drainage set	Use 5 (1)	-	-
Disposable syringes	2ml, 5ml, 10ml	10 of each	5 of each	-
Disposable hypodermic needles	(21G) 0.8mm and (25G) 0.5mm	30	15	-
"Sharps" disposal box	1 litre size	1	1	-
Catheter	1) Foley type 16 Charriere guage, 5 ml balloon (short / medium term use in adults) 2) Nelaton size 16 Charriere guage (with no balloon) 3) Penile sheath set	1	-	-
<b>6. General Medical Equipment</b>				
Bedpan	(stainless steel or sterilisable plastic)	1	-	-
Hot water bottle	With fabric cover	1	-	-
Urine bottle (urinal)		1	-	-
Icebag		1	-	-

<i>Statutory Requirements</i>	<i>Recommended Specification</i>	<i>Quantity</i>		
		<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>7. Immobilization and setting equipment</b>				
Malleable finger splint		1	1	-
Malleable forearm and hand splint		1	1	-
Splints – simple, vacuum (inflatable only if others unavailable)	Set of four (half leg, full leg, half arm and full arm)	1	1	-
Thigh splint - (Traction)	e.g. Thomas splint, Donway etc.	1	1	-
Collar for neck immobilisation – (semi-rigid)	Adult size pack of 3, small, medium and large or adjustable collar	1	1	-
<b>8. Disinfection, Disinsectization and Prophylaxis</b>				
Water – disinfection compound	In liquid form - litres	5	-	-
Liquid insecticide	In liquid form - litres	5	-	-
Powder insecticide				

**RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT**

<i>Recommended Additional Equipment</i>	<i>Quantity</i>		
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Face masks disposable	6	6	-
Plastic measuring jug 1/2 litre size	1	1	-
Disposable paper towels	100	100	-
Latex free sterile surgical disposable gloves (large)	5prs	5prs	-
Waterproof plastic sheeting, size 1m x 2m	2	1	-
Lotion bowl (size at least 200mm x 90mm, stainless steel or sterilisable plastic, to be marked "medical")	1	-	-
Kidney dish (size 250mm stainless steel or sterilisable plastic)	1	-	-
Safety pins, rustless medium	6	6	6

Recommended Additional Equipment	Quantity		
	A	B	C
Magnifying glass 7.5cm diameter with handle	1	1	1
Nail brush	1	1	1
Stretcher equipment (A system for trauma management, i.e. immobilisation and stretcher equipment most suited for treatment on the vessel concerned)	-	1	-
Body bag – large size	1	1	1
Vessels in malarial areas only – microscope slides in individual transit containers	5	5	5
1) Excavator double ended Guy's' pattern G2	1 Set of all items	-	-
2) Filling paste inserter (for inserting filling paste into the tooth)			
3) Dental mirror size 4 on handle			
4) Cavit (temporary dental filling) tube			
Scissors stainless steel or disposable			1pr
Triangular bandages about 90cm x 127cm			4
Sterile paraffin gauze dressings			10
Plastic burn bags			1
<i>Kit for protection against blood transmitted diseases (to be carried in all vessels trading in malarial areas where medical facilities are limited and emergency shore based treatment is necessary)</i>			
<i>(To be kept in heavy gauge polythene bag, and labelled "to be used only for the treatment of...." Insert the name of the seafarer going ashore for emergency treatment).</i>			
<i>Each kit to contain the following :</i>			
(1) 10 x 2 ml syringes			
(2) 10 x 10 ml syringes			
(3) 20 x 21G 0.8mm needles			
(4) 1 blood giving set			
(5) 1 blood taking set			
(6) Pack of pre injection site swabs			
(7) Disposable latex free gloves 2 pairs (large size)			