



\*The following is a list of examples that you should/could check while doing a vessel walk through. They are listed here to assist you in determining the relative safety of a particular vessel. The list is not comprehensive, but one that is intended to start you thinking.

- Does the vessel seem well maintained? Is it neat, clean and being maintained by a careful and prepared crew?
- Any visible hydraulic leaks?
- Is the vessel being used for the purpose it was originally designed? Have significant changes been made?
- Do obvious hazards exist? Note potentially hazardous areas/conditions. ALWAYS USE CAUTION AROUND WINCHES.
- Identify water tight doors. Can they be secured in case of severe weather or emergencies?
- Are the hatches or passageways blocked or difficult to get to?
- Does the deck gear appear to be in good working condition? Identify unsafe areas. Note overhead wires or rusted/worn shackles or blocks.
- Is the vessel long overdue for a haul out (excessive growth at waterline or hull paint in poor condition)?
- How often is the bilge pump going on?
- How is the fish hold covered? Is hatch readily available and in good condition? Are there other openings in the deck and are good hatches in place or readily available?
- Would anything prevent you from abandoning ship from the living quarters?
- What are the escape routes from every part of the vessel you might find yourself?
- Visualize egress for all possible scenarios (fire, flooding, capsized, dark, etc.) and mentally note landmarks.
- What are the most combustible items on board and where are they stored?
- Are there any exposed exhaust pipes/manifolds that might pose burn hazards?
- Is there heavy equipment on deck that is not latched down?
- Are there any exposed drive chains, pulleys or belts?
- Would you be able to access the life raft if conditions were icy or the wheelhouse was on fire?
- Wood hulls: Rust stains between planks?(may indicate weak fasteners). Protruding planks or inconsistencies in the hull? (may indicate broken frame/fasteners). Wood rot present? (if yes, likely to be worse in unseen areas).
- Are there safety issues involved with boarding?
- Is the number and size of the scuppers sufficient to be effective? Do they become plugged during fishing practices?
- Is there a station bill posted and is your role clear during all shipboard emergencies?
- Are there emergency instructions, or did the captain (or designee) give safety orientation, explaining the following: survival craft embarkation stations; survival craft assignments; fire/emergency/ abandon ship signals; procedures for rough weather; procedures for recovering man overboard; procedures for fighting fire; essential actions required of each person in an emergency?

**\*Required to conduct at least 1 of the following: 1) orientation, 2) safety instructions or 3) safety drills.**

\*The following are examples of things to consider related to the vessel design or fishing practices in determining general concerns with vessel stability.

- Note the roll period of the vessel. Generally a boat with a quick, snappy roll is more stable than a boat that has a slow or sluggish roll period. A boat that seems to hesitate on its side, before righting, could be unstable.
- Does the vessel list excessively?
- Do the fishing practices involve a pattern of towing heavy bags or dumping the catch to one side of the vessel?

<b>Comments</b>

<b>Stability</b>

**WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU CHECKED YOUR PERSONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT?**

**Please check the method you used to verify the EPIRB hydrostatic release and battery expiration dates:**

- Visual inspection; record card number and date issued below
- EPIRB Visual Inspection Card (EVIC); record card number and date issued below
- Approved USCG documentation (comments required)

EVIC card number      Date issued     (MM/YY)

Observer signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_