



Ministry of Interior

General Department of Coast Guard
Marine Affairs Ship Registration



Kuwait Ministry of Interior





Maritime Affairs Department			

Subject	Page
Introduction	_
Preserving Marine life is our goal	5
First steps are individual's safety on boats	0
	6 7
Boats have different shapes and designs you should know	/
Boat's parts from all directions	8
Checklist before sailing	8
	9
General precautions for pleasure and fishing boats captains	-
Distress means and maritime signals	9
Hints about international law to stop collisions	10
	11
To provide seagoers with	
Sailing vessels	11
Over taking Head on situation	11
	11
Crossing situation Responsibilities between vessels	12
More details about fishing	13 17
Types of navigational guided Buoy	17 17
Original Cardinal Marks navigational guide	19
Safe and dangerous navigational guides	20
care arra dangerede na riganenar garace	20
Entrances and exits of navigational guides for navigational lanes	20
Common International flags between pleasure and fishing vessels	21
Extensions	
Detailed demonstration for distress and maritime marks	23
Rocket Parachute	23
Flares	
Buoyant Smoke Signals	24
Sent signals through radio (Mayday)	24
The number of international marine flags	25
The hamber of international marme nage	

Introduction

Being aware of occupational safety basics for pleasure and fishing boats gives you confidence and safety feeling which makes you enjoy your trip. No matter how skilled or experienced the boat Captain is in diving or any marine sport but there are rules and information should be known understood before sailing. These rules increase your awareness and speed of improvisation in critical and dangerous situations. Finding the true and quick solution puts you in control of danger and maintain other's lives, and this is the purpose of the booklet. If you are new in using pleasure and fishing boats, you should see the following pages recognize their contents. You should consider this booklet as one of the safety equipment. So, you must keep a version on your boat. You can refer to the booklet and try to apply what you understood from it. But if you are an experienced boat driver, you can use it as a reference to update your knowledge if necessary.

Preserving the marine environment is our goal

Gulf area is a sensitive region, and it is essential to be protected. In 2008, Gulf has been internationally recognized as a special marine area, and throwing oil or waste is forbidden, not to mention that it must remain clean to preserve fisheries and protect it from containments on which fish feed and then pass to us.

Just do not throw any kind of garbage in the sea, and do not allow oil to leak from your boat.

Some seafarers driving small boats may cause severe damage to the environment. Simply, if you throw waste in the sea, some of them will remain for several years without decomposing, and here you are some examples:



Paper needs 2-4 weeks to decompose whereas reinforced paper covered with a wax plate such as the used paper in convenient meals last longer.



 Metal sheet cans which are used for fizzy drinks take up to 100 years to decompose in the water.



• Aluminum packs take up almost 200 to 500 years to



Plastic bags or any other substance which is made of plastic takes up to 450 years to compose, and no trace remain.



• Glass bottles take up to 500years to decompose.

Leaking of a little amounts of petroleum substances and their products to the sea will badly affect the marine environment such as :



 Only one gallon of kerosene can pollute 750 gallons of drinking water



A quarter gallon which is approximately (509 liter) of oil. if it is leaked
in the sea, it can be deployed on the surface as a stain of an area equal to
three times the size of a football field, and it will remain for up to two
years.

Sea is a breathing place for its visitors, and it is a sustenance and income resource for others. Manners and religion deny all irresponsible behaviours which hurt people. So, you should contribute in saving marine life by stop throwing plastic bags or any other substances in your entertaining or sustenance place.

First steps are the safety of individuals on board

- Every vessel's owner or operator entertainment or fishing boat should inform all passengers of safety procedures before marine, guiding them to use personal safety tools. Implementing these tips is better than aggravating risks possibilities during sailing.
- Checking the numbers of passengers in order not to cause a threat to the boat. The number of passengers is determined in the registration certificate which is issued by marine transporting administration in transportation ministry. Thus, you must stick to the numbers in order not to delve in legal accountability.
- You should avoid being in areas where other marine activities are held such as marine contests, trading sea lane and military training areas.
- If the boat is in a congested area, the captain should reconsider his boat capabilities and observing all surrounded boats and vessels.



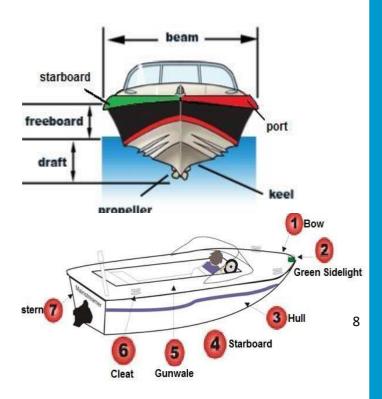
- It is totally forbidden to jump out of the boat while moving or sitting on the bow or its sides unless they are allocated for this purpose.
- You are contrary to law in case you allow anyone put their body or part of the body out of the boat in the bow, the sides or the stern of the boat while sailing.
- Entertaining boats are used for amusement. so, why should we allow petty mistakes which lead to death or serious injuries. It is regrettable that most incidents can be avoided because most of these incidents happened with the cause of simple sequential errors, for example, wearing a life jacket can save your life.
- Depending on your inner feeling and logical thinking when you are on board. Your inner feeling safeguards you.
- You are contrary to law if your vessel doesn't contain the necessary safety equipment or if they do not work properly, and you will be contrary to law if your rent a boat with missing safety equipment.
- Do you plan for a long marine journey? Are you going to sail far from areas where there is a density of boats and ships? You must recognize that pleasure boat driving is totally different from driving a car. Before a trip, there are basics you should know as an owner or tenant such as following a plan reconsidering the amount of food, water, fuel, time span of the journey, weather conditions and coordination with the coast Guard...etc. you are responsible for the safety of the trip and the safety of those with you. You should avoid all risks.
- It is forbidden to drive a pleasure boat recklessly which means it is not allowed for anyone who lacks focus and attention to drive a boat endangered the lives of others. Prevent collision rule and many other rules oblige operators to drive according to safe speed and he has appointed an observer to report any new developments that may occur, and he must use all available capabilities (marine maps, magnetic compass and radar if possible) to determine the probability of a collision occurring.

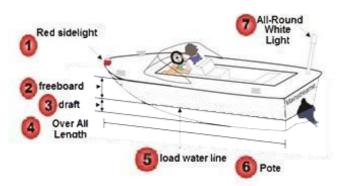
Introduce those you are with the safety rules and equipment and be sure that their number doesn't pose a danger. they must sit in designated places. They shouldn't violate regulations by taking part of his body out of the boat. For your safety, please wear a life jacket during the trip. Remember you are not allowed to clog shipping lanes for large ships. Depend on logical procedures and do not allow fear in the event of an accident, God forbid to control your focus to save you and those with you.

Boats have different shapes and designs that you should get to know

However, the names of the different parts remain constant, every pleasure or fishing boat driver must know these names and terminology.

Boat parts from all directions





- Beam: maximum width of the boat
- Free board: it is the distance from the water level to the top of the boat.
- Draft: It is the distance the boat's hull submerged.
- Keel: It is the backbone of the boat.
- Propeller: it is the part that propels the boat.
- Starboard: it is the right side of the boat.
- Port: it is the left side of the boat.
- Bow it is the front of the boat.
- Hull: the body of the boat or vessel
- Gunwale: boat support from the topside.
- Cleat: the part that ropes are tied to on both boat sides.
- Stern: the stern of the boat.
- Lode water line: carrying line of the boat.
- Overall length: the total length of the boat.
- All- round White Light: the lightening of boats which is less than 12 meters, and 7 meters put in the stern.

Attention

Owning safety equipment is a priority, and well preparing for the trip make it safe and happy. Stay away of what distract your focus and concentration during the trip. Distribute the tasks and responsibilities on trusted ones to guarantee the safety and entertainment. Know the parts of your boat to determine the damage in the event of an occurrence, facilitating the request for assistance.

Before sailing checklist

- Check inside and outside boat hull (assure that there are not any cracks or breaks.
- Check engines and auxiliary technical equipment on the boat (if you are driving a pleasure boat which
 is provided with an engine, check all electrical connections, engine parts, engine oil level and cooling
 system. Make sure that the speed change knob moves easily and make sure that you have enough
 amount of fuel then divide the amount of fuel a third of it is allocated to go, the second third is for the
 return and the last third is precaution for emergency may occur during the trip. Check the spark plugs
 and make sure that it is clean and change it if necessary and make sure the charging battery is intact,
 especially its fluid level)
- Ensure the readiness of navigation and communications devices.
- Ensure the correct and equal distribution of loads on the boat.
- Check safety equipment and distress tools.
- Check the weather conditions throughout your cruise.
- Provide enough drinking water and food for your cruise.
- Preparing a sailing plan (do you have a map for your planned cruise?).
- · Adherence to the instructions of the border guard and coast guard.

General precautions to pleasure and fishing boats drivers while sailing

- Pleasure and fishing drivers must appoint an observer to report targets near and surrounding the boat. Therefore, it does not hinder the navigation of any merchant ship in his area of presence.
- Pleasure and fishing boat drivers must stay a safe distance from sailing ships in their area of
 presence, and he must show this clearly to captains of large ships. Do not approach it for not less than
 a nautical mile.
- It is important not to throw the hook away in navigational corridor or lane.
- Be in sight of surrounding ships. Knowing that boats are made of aluminum is hard to notice by day especially if there are clouds or heavy clouds or during the fog.
- Make sure the correct navigation lights are on.
- Make sure the lights work properly. Not only do the navigation lights let others know you are there, but they also show them the type of the boat, its length and direction.
- Be sur that anyone will see your boat lightning will recognize it.
- Make sure that you and all ones on board must wear life jackets (PDF Type1) it gives the wearer a
 high ability to float safely. Life jackets are made in clear and strong colors and is equipped with
 reflective signs. Everyone on board must have his own life jacket.

(As shown in the figure)



Distress means and maritime consultations

There are many distresses means and creative signs to fulfill your target which is informing who are in your surroundings of what you need using one of the means.



- For help at night, you can send three short intermittent flashes, and follow them with other three long flashes then three intermittent and this sign is called (S.O.S)
- You can also use a mirror to reflect sunlight and direct it to the helper side.



• Use of navigational flags NC on the media mast they are multiple and important. Every flag has a meaning and reference. It will also be detailed later.



You can wave using an orange fabric which has a print of a black square and a black ball.



 Radio transmitted signal and it is pronounced (mayday)



Sending a signal by waving your hands.



- Using a foghorn in clear weather.
- Giving a continuous or intermittent beep or S.O.S.



• Manual molasses



Rocket Parachute Flares

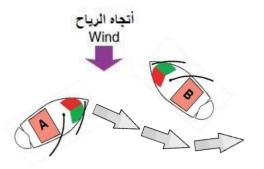


Smoke signal releases orange smoke

International Rules to prevent collision in the sea must be tackled to provide seagoers with what these rules impose regarding small pleasure and fishing boats and general safety measure

Sailing vessels

- When two sailing vessels approach each other to the point of exposing them to danger, one must give way to the other according to the following:
- When winds come from different directions, the vessel(A) which has the wind from its left side must give the way to the other one (B)



As shown in the figure

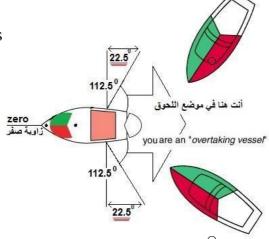
Overtaking

• Provides clearing the way for the boat which you follow and give it a way and stop catching it up.

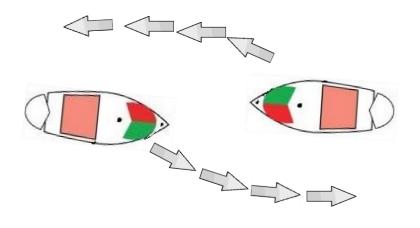
• It is following the other boat when you meet it with more than 22.5 at the latitude of the boat which means if you were in a place where it can notice the boat stern lightning.

As shown in the figure

• If you suspect that you are being followed from another boat, you must deal accordingly.



Situation Head-On

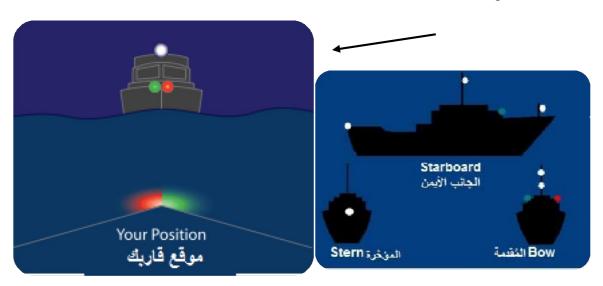


 When two boats meet on opposite itinerary close to meeting to the point of exposing them to danger.so, both boats must change its lane to the right which enables the other boat to pass on its left.

As shown in the figure

The status of opposition is considered established when you see the bow of the boat or near to
it, and during the day when you see the lights of the masts of the other boats on one line with all
side lights visible.



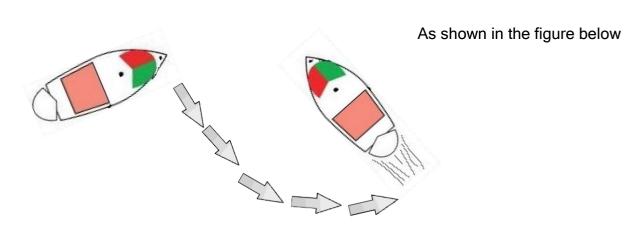


• If you suspect that you are in a closeness situation with other boat, you should consider yourself as such and act accordingly.

Crossing situation

• This rule gives priority for the boat coming from the right by skipping the intersection. The boat coming from the left side should accelerate its speed and allow the other boat in front of it to pass.

ounterpo



Responsibilities between vessels

An exception to what is stipulated in these rules 9,10,13:

- Motorized ships must clear the way to:
 - 1. A ship not under control.
 - 2. A ship with limited maneuverability.
 - 3. A ship engaged in fishing.
 - 4. Sailing ship.
- A sailing ship at sea must give way to the following:
 - 1. A ship not under control.
 - 2. A ship with limited maneuverability.
 - 3. A ship engaged in fishing.
- When a fishing vessel is sailing, it must give way to the following:
 - 1. A ship not under control.
 - 2. A ship with limited maneuverability.

Let's talk about the art of fishing in details:

It has enacted seafaring laws with all their goals and desires to ask for sailing. Some of them sail for picnics, fishing, or to do drilling work (marine exploration, surveys and extraction of oil, gas, and minerals, performing installation and removal of navigational indications... etc.) or sea trips and passenger transportation. Sea activities don't differ from land activities except in rules.

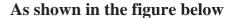
This law protests all categories by safeguarding them in the day and night which makes it easier for you to know the types of these works when you look at the carried signals during the day or the lights that you turn up at night.

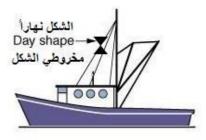
This law is divided into 4 parts (A, B, C &D). Each part is forked into detailed rules. Here we are going to review only one part C which includes everything related to lighting on the vessels at night (ship, boat, yacht ...etc.) This general law is forked into 11 clauses, and it starts from Rule 20 to Rule 31. Each clause is forked into detailed texts related to a type of vessels for example:

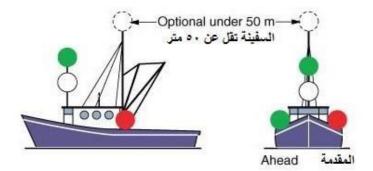
Rule 26 which belongs to fishing boats states that:

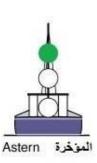
- A vessel engaged in fishing, whether underway or at anchor, shall exhibit only the Lights and shapes prescribed in this Rule.
- A vessel when engaged in trawling, by which means the dragging through the water of a dredge net or other apparatus used as a fishing appliance, shall exhibit.

- Two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being green and the lower white, or a shape consisting of two cones with their apexes together in a vertical line one above theother.
- A masthead light abaft of and higher than the all-round green light; a vessel of less than 50meters in length shall not be obliged to exhibit such a light but may do so.
- When making way through the water, in addition to the lights prescribed in this paragraph, sidelights and a stern light.





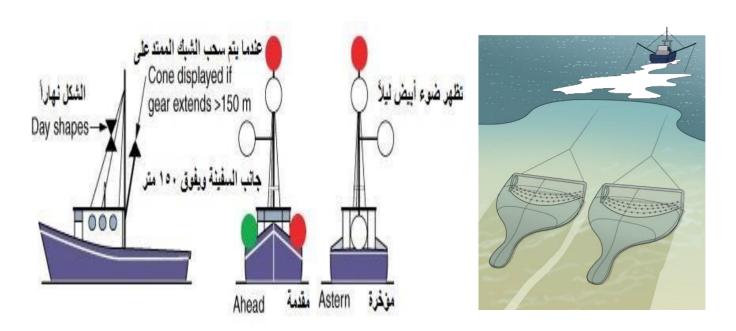




- A vessel engaged in fishing, other than trawling, shall exhibit.
- Two all-round lights in a vertical line, the upper being red and the lower white, or a shape Consisting of two cones with apexes together in a vertical line one above the other.

- When there is outlying gear extending more than 150 meters horizontally from the vessel,An all-round white light, or a cone apex upwards in the direction of the gear.
- When making your way through the water, in addition to the lights prescribed in thisParagraph, sidelights and a stern light.

As shown in the figure below



- These are 'all-round' lights at least 900 mm apart. They are carried at a lower level than the fishing lights(the green-over-white or red-over-white), and of lesser intensity (but still visible for at least 1 mile).
- A vessel when not engaged in fishing shall not exhibit the lights or shapes prescribed in this rule, but only those prescribed for a vessel of her length.

• This rule is often ignored. Vessels often incorrectly show fishing lights when transiting to or from fishinggrounds. If you have any doubt, however, remember Rule 7(a) 'If there is any doubt about risk of collision, such a risk shall be deemed to exist.

Rule 7 Risk of collision

a) Every vessel shall use all available means appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions to determine if risk of collision exists. If there is any doubt such risk shall be deemed to exist.

This clause does not end there rather it touches how lights and signals are put on the vessel.

Visibility of navigational lights

Ships of length between 12m and 20 m will raise the lights as follows

Mast light 3 nautical miles almost 6km, side lights and the stern lights2 nautical miles almost 3.7 km.

Full- circular lights 2 nautical miles.

Ships in length less than 12 m show:

Mast light 2 nautical miles, side lights 1 nautical mile and the stern lights 2 nautical miles. All navigation lights must be installed correctly on board the ship. Its vision should not be obscured by any obstacle either one of the ship's equipment or structures such as living room or command room. Also avoid non navigational lighting so as not to interfere with it and cause confusion or malfunction.

Powered boats in length of less than 12 m and less than 7 m, its maximum speed is 7 knots can show mast lights and the stern light in one lamp with continuous, full- circular white light.

As shown in the figure below



Navigational guides, buoys, shamandora

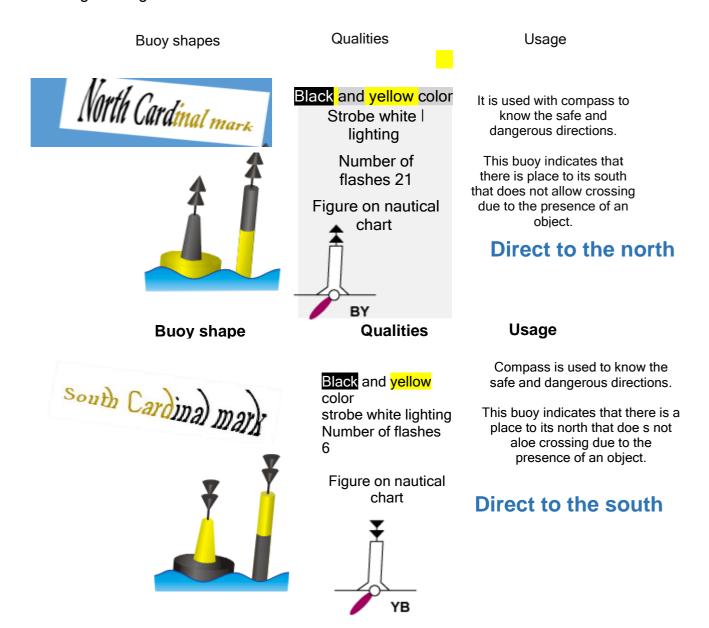
Floating metal objects are usually made of iron. Currently there are some kinds made of fiberglass that has durability like iron. These guides have different shapes and functions as will be tackled later.

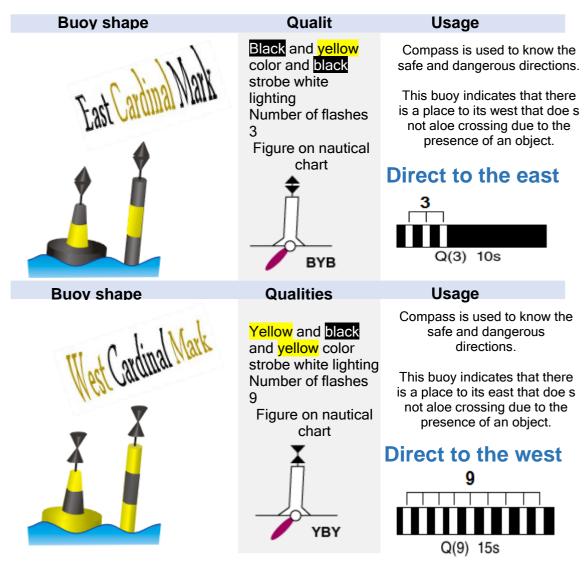
It is installed by connecting them to the stern of the boat using a chain to ensure that it does not move or push by boats' currents or high tides. Also some of them are installed to the bottom of the boat like navigational guide which is existed ports' entrances and exits which are green and red.

Types of navigational guides

Original navigation guide Marks Cardinal

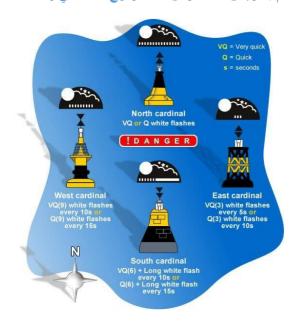
This guide or Shamandora is used to determine the four original parties (east, west, north, and south) and to inform you with danger on the other side. So, you must stay away from danger and go in the indicated direction.





ر فلا تقم بتعريض نفسك ومن معك لوقوع حادث في رحلتكالتا الترفيجاهات المحظورة من الاتجاهات الأمنة.

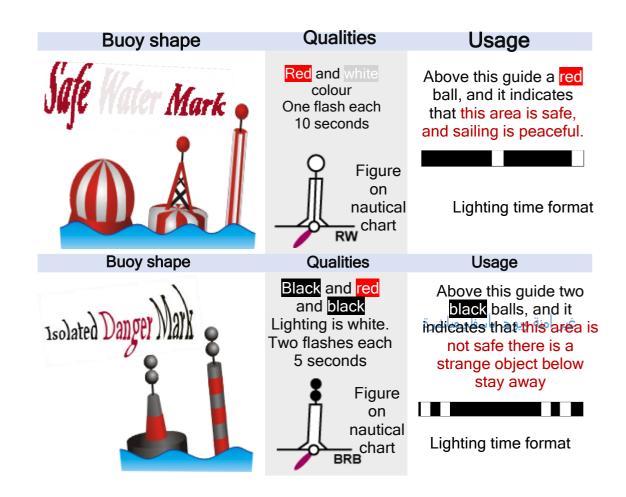
These directions are important to guide you, where danger is located and where you must direct to avoid it so as not to expose yourself and those with you to an accident in your trip which is supposed to be for pleasure while you do not know the safe and dangerous directions.



Safe and dangerous navigational guides

- This navigational guide consists of vertical white and red lines. It
 refers to the fact that the area is safe in all aspects. It is mostly
 located in the middle of the navigational channel, and it is seen
 under a fixed bridge to indicate that this is the best passing point.
- The navigational guide which consists of black, red, and black indicates that there is a strange object whose dimensions and shape cannot be determined. Below this guide which is called (isolated risk). You must stay away from it about 50 meters which means that is, the danger should be 100 meters below this buoy.





Navigational guides, entrances and exits

This navigational guide consists of total red or green color, and these side guides are used to determine the edge of the navigation channel. It is commonly put on entrances and exits of ports, the red navigational guide refers to the left side if you enter the port and the green is put on your right. When you exist the port, they are as opposed to what mentioned.



Buoy shape

Qualities

Red colour Red lighting Continuous and constant flashes



Figure on nautical chart

Usage

Above this guide cylindrical shape which is used in entrances and exits of ports and marine clubs





Green colour Green lighting Continuous and constant flashes



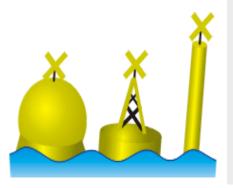
Figure on nautical chart

Usage

Above this guide conical shape is used at the entrances and the exits ports, marine clubs and such a like

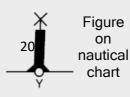


Buoy shape



Qualities

Yellow colour Yellow lighting A flash each 10 seconds



Usage

It is a buoy used to determine an area of a special nature. it is not suitable for navigation such as military operation training area, constructing new quays or a safety zone around an excavator or oil platform. These buoys are usually used in groups so that ships avoid entering this area

- This navigation guide is completely yellow. This guide is topped with a cross X which indicates that this is a private area, and it has special tasks such as military maneuvers, training and entertainment areas, and it is also found in traffic separation.
- This new navigation guide was discovered when Tricolor sank in Dover strait in Pas de Calais in 2002. Many ships collided in this wreck despite of navigational warnings. Thus, this navigation guide was issued. and it indicates that there is a new wreck in this place. It has a blue and yellow color with a longitudinal stripe. Its lighting gives you a blue flash for a second then it turns off for half a second and then gives you a yellow flash for a second then it turns off for half a second. Its total time is 3 seconds. The lighting range must be 4 nautical miles. This guide is topped with + sign.



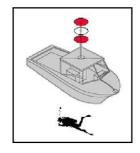
The common international flags between pleasure and fishing vessels

Each flag has an indication and name when it is raised it gives a short message to the other far boat. These flags are the language of the sea to communicate. When more than one flag is integrated and raised to transfer a message with multiple contents. Flags start from A to Z so it's 27 and each letter has a reference as we will explain later. Flags must be raised for small boats, and both pleasure and fishing boats should know as follows:

• The renowned and accredited flag in American schools in diving teams and is always raised in any resort where diving is practiced, and it issues a certificate of completion of the diver's competency is the red flag which is cut in half by the white color.



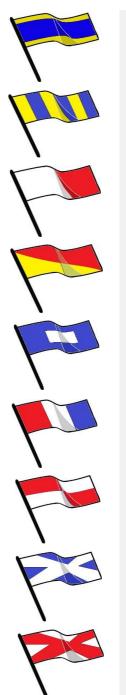
• It is adapted from the traffic light arrangement that is must be raised at night when a diver is under the boat as shown in the figure.



• Unfortunately, the recognized international flag among small ships is forgot, and that flag is associated with the flag that was previously mentioned but we are not familiar with international flags.



This flag is colored blue and white and called Alfa.



One of the common flags among small ships and is called Delta and it means (Stay away from me, I am maneuvering with difficulty) you must evacuate the lane and give it the priority it is colored yellow and blue.

There is a flag to seeking a mentor called Golf is coloured yellow and blue, but it has longitudinal lines, not transvers lines as previously.

Another flag indicates that there is a pilot on board called Hotel and coloured red and white

Oscar which indicates there is a drowned in the sea, you must stop the ship's engine or sail carefully and stay away from the side, it is coloured red and yellow.

This flag is used by fishing boats (I pull the net quickly, so I do not get in your way) This flag is called Papa and coloured blue and white the white square is in the blue.

(The ship is busy with the sea net) flag, it is for fishermen and called Tango. You must stay away and do not obstruct the process of retracting the mesh. it is like the flag of France with its three colours red, white, and blue but in different order.

Alert flag Uniform, it is raised to indicate that you direct to danger, you must watch out. This flag consists of four squares, each square bearing the colour white and red.

This flag asks you not to be distracted and to demand attention and called X-ray and has a cross sign and is blue.

The renowned flag to demand help (I require assistance) called victory and has a red cross sign.

Extensions

This section demonstrates titles previously mentioned but not discussed in detail such as distress means and maritime signals

There are conditions for manual inflaming signals should be considered:

- The cover must be waterproof.
- Instructions and illustrations of how to operate it should be printed on its cover.
- It should be designed in a way that ensures that the user is not exposed to harm. Do not threaten the safety of the lifeline with its burnt or smoldering remains if it is used according to the without violating the expiry date or instructions issued by the manufacturer.
- To burn in bright red color.
- It should burn regularly with a medium light intensity of no less than 15000.
- Its burning time should not be less than one minute.
- It continues to burn after being immersed in water 10 cm deep and
- for 10 seconds.
- Each boat must have 6 of them.

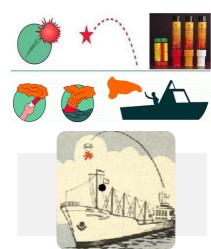
Rocket Parachute Flares

Rocket parachute must have as follows:

- The cover must be waterproof.
- Instructions and illustrations of how to operate it should be printed on its cover.
- It must contain an ignition device.
- It should be designed in a way that ensures that the user is not exposed to harm. Do not threaten the safety of the lifeline with its burnt or smoldering remains if it is used according to the without violating the expiry date or instructions issued by the manufacturer.
- The height of the missile when launched vertically in not less than 300 meters.
- To burn in bright red color.
- It should burn regularly with a light intensity of no less than 30000.
- Its burning time should not be less than 40 seconds.
- The rate of decline does not exceed 5 meters/second.
- Each boat must have 4 of them.
- Not to cause damage to his umbrella or its accessories during burning.

Make sure that all people on your boat know the location of lighting signals and know how to use them. You must be careful in choosing the appropriate time to use the lighting signals when you see a plane or individuals on land or on other boat around you that you can see. Keep lighting signals away from fuel and combustible materials, since the content of signals attracts dew and moisture,

keep them in an easy and dry location. Make sure that you follow instructions of using the lighting signals carefully.







Buoyant Smoke Signals

- The cover must be waterproof.
- Do not ignite explosively when used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Instructions and illustrations of how to operate it should be printed on its cover.
- It emits strong, incandescent smoke at a regular rate for not less than 3 minutes as it floats in calm waters.
- Do not throw flame during the full period of smoke release.
- Do not drown in the raging sea.
- It should release smoke continually 10 cm in deep and for 10 seconds.
- Each boat must have 2 of them.



A signal sent through radio and pronounced Mayday.

It is a call for help it is a corruption of the French word which means help me and it is an international call. It is launched through wireless communications (radio) to report a danger threatening a vehicle (plane, ship, or train ...etc.) the person making this call must repeat it three times.

Its use was approved in Washington international convention signed on 25/11/1927 then it entered into force on 1/1/1929.

Distress calls can be routed through a station (16 station) highly fluctuating (VHF) it will be:

Mayday ... Mayday ... Mayday this is (the name of the boat and its location) it must be reiterated three times then complete the details of your location in degrees of longitude and latitude, or in relation to a known geographical location.

The nature and type of risk and the type of help you need.

Any other information can facilitate the rescue process such as the number of people on the boat.

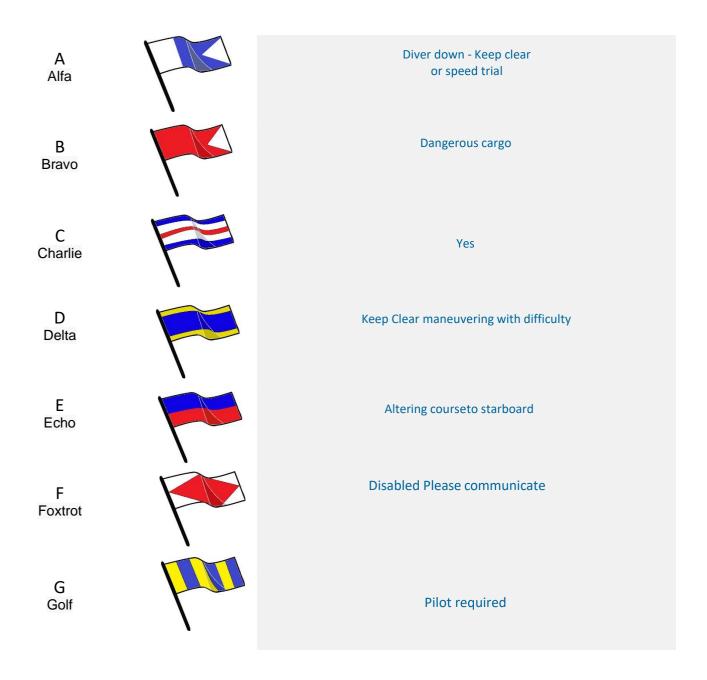




If no one responds, return the call and call for help again especially during silent or quiet periods on other distress waves or any other possible wave to ask for help.

The total number of international navigational flags

These flags are considered as the approved and well-known international language among sea visitors if they are ships or boats. These international signals are used among vessels and ships to report or send short and immediate messages and some of them are used dually to be full message.



H Hotel	Pilot on board
l India	Altering course to Port
J Juliet	l am on fire Keep clear
K Kilo	I wish to communicate with you
L Lima	Stop instantly
M Mike	I have a doctor on board
N November	No
O Oscar	Man overboard
P Papa	It may be used by fishing vessels to mean my nets have come fast upon an obstruction
Q Quebec	Quarantine request pratique

