

# ***Maritime Dictionary V0.1***

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## **Purpose Statement**

This dictionary is a proof of concept, tailored for maritime professionals, educators, policymakers, and the general public seeking clarity and precision in maritime terminology. While it is not exhaustive, its primary goal is to serve as a starting point for reducing risk and enhancing communication within and beyond the industry.

## **Purpose Statement**

Dictionaries, alongside early forms of communication such as pictographs and written records, are among the oldest types of published works. Maritime vocabulary includes approximately 8,000 specialized words in the English language, in contrast to the average spoken vocabulary of most languages, which typically ranges between 15,000 and 20,000 words. Dictionaries have existed for thousands of years, originating long before the Common Era, and they remain one of the earliest forms of organized publications.

In the maritime industry, effective communication is not merely a convenience—it is a critical aspect of risk management. It is essential for both industry professionals and external stakeholders to share a clear understanding of maritime terminology. Miscommunication or misuse of language in this domain can lead to serious real-world consequences. In today's Information Age, where global connectivity and precision are crucial, the need for a shared and accurate vocabulary has become more vital than ever.

In the 2020s, a transformative tool emerged to improve human communication: large language models (LLMs). While this technology had existed for decades, advancements in computing power enabled these models to process and generate natural human language with unprecedented accuracy. This development opened the door to new tools designed to enhance how humans interact and conduct business. This maritime dictionary leverages such tools.

This dictionary has been fine-tuned to provide domain-specific definitions for the general public. It relies on over four million words of non-copyrighted source material originating from the U.S. Government, avoiding the common practice of using copyrighted data. By combining non-copyrighted material with fine-tuning, the resource is both accurate and adaptable.

The primary purpose of this dictionary is to showcase the value of artificial intelligence in solving real-world problems while reducing risk in the maritime industry by providing precise terminology and definitions. It aims to be not only useful but also a foundation for further innovation in maritime communication.

**Errors and Omissions may be present in this work.**

## **ab**

**Able-bodied seaman:** A rank in the deck department of a ship, an able-bodied seaman is a certified member of a ship's crew who is capable of performing various duties on board, including but not limited to standing watch, maintaining the ship, and handling cargo. This position requires a certain amount of sea time and the demonstration of specific skills, as well as certification.

## **abaft**

In the direction toward the stern (rear) of a ship; situated at or toward the back of a vessel.

**abandon**

To leave a vessel and its contents with no intention to return, typically because of imminent danger, ensuring the safety of the crew and passengers is prioritized.

**abandonment**

The act of a ship's master or crew leaving a vessel due to danger, or a decision to give up the vessel and its cargo when it is no longer safe to stay on board, typically due to severe conditions or irreversible damage. It also involves the formal provision to an insurer that a ship is surrendered as a constructive total loss, so compensation can be pursued.

**abet**

Encouraging or assisting someone to commit an action, often used in the context of helping with illegal activities or improper conduct aboard a vessel. It involves providing support or resources to engage in such activities.

**abide**

To comply with or follow the rules, regulations, or orders established by maritime authorities or governing bodies.

**ability**

Capacity or proficiency to perform specific duties or tasks aboard a vessel, particularly related to navigation, maintenance, safety, and operations, demonstrating skill, knowledge, and competence required for maritime roles.

**able**

Having sufficient power, strength, or capacity to perform a designated function effectively on board a vessel, whether it refers to machinery, equipment, or seafarers.

**abnormal**

Not conforming to the usual or expected conditions at sea, such as unusual weather patterns, unexpected vessel behavior, or deviations from standard operational procedures that may cause concern or require corrective action.

**abrasion**

The mechanical process of wearing down or rubbing away of a material surface, such as the hull of a ship, due to frictional contact with water, ice, cargo, or other surfaces.

**abreast**

Side by side; when two or more vessels or objects are aligned parallel to each other. Often used to describe how ships, boats, or crew members are positioned relative to one another.

**absence**

The lack of presence or availability of a person, object, or condition, which can refer to a crew member not being onboard due to leave or illness, or the lack of a critical component or supply that is needed for vessel operation.

**absent**

Not present or unavailable, often referring to a crew member who is not onboard a vessel when required, which may affect operations or safety.

**absolute**

Absolute refers to a type of measurement that is not relative to any external standard or reference, often used in terms of navigation or positioning to indicate a fixed, unchanging value, such as absolute position coordinates based on latitude and longitude.

**absorption**

The process by which one substance takes in or soaks up another substance, often referring to the process through which materials like gases or liquids are taken up by hull coatings or other materials to prevent corrosion or fouling.

**abuse**

Excessive or improper use of a vessel, its equipment, or maritime resources, leading to damage, degradation, or violations of safety and operational standards.

**abutment**

The structures that support the ends of a bridge or dock, maintaining its stability by absorbing forces and loads. They are often built into the existing shoreline or seabed to ensure a robust connection between the marine structure and the land.

**academy**

An institution dedicated to training and educating individuals in maritime skills, knowledge, and practices, often including navigation, engineering, and maritime law, typically offering programs that lead to certification or degrees for future seafarers or maritime professionals.

**accelerate**

Increasing the speed or rate at which a vessel is propelled through water, often involving adjustments to engine power or propulsion systems to achieve higher velocities or meet navigational demands.

**acceleration**

The rate at which a vessel changes its speed over time, either increasing or decreasing its velocity. It considers both the magnitude of speed change and the time period over which this change occurs. Acceleration is crucial in navigating various sea conditions and in controlling vessel movements during maneuvers such as docking or turning.

**accept**

Meeting specified criteria or standards set by a relevant authority or regulatory body for use or implementation in maritime operations.

**acceptability**

The satisfactory nature of an item, practice, or condition that meets established maritime standards or regulations, ensuring it is suitable for its intended purpose on a vessel or within the maritime industry.

**acceptance**

Acceptance is the formal approval or receipt of goods, work, or services as meeting the specified standards and requirements, often marking the transfer of responsibility from the provider to the receiving party.

**access**

The ability or means to approach, enter, or use a particular area or resource on a vessel or marine structure, often referring to the pathways, doors, ladders, or equipment that allow entry or use.

**accessibility**

The ease with which a vessel, port, or equipment can be reached, entered, or used by individuals, including consideration for individuals with disabilities. This often involves the design and maintenance of pathways, gangways, and berths to ensure safe and efficient operations.

**accessible**

Capable of being reached or used safely and easily by crew or passengers, typically referring to areas of a vessel or parts of equipment that must be readily available for operation, maintenance, or emergency procedures.

**accessory**

Additional items or equipment used to enhance, support, or complete the operational capabilities of a ship or vessel, such as fenders, mooring lines, lifebuoys, or other ancillary items necessary for daily functioning or specific tasks.

**accident**

An unplanned and undesired event or series of events that result in harm to individuals, damage to vessels, property, or the environment, often requiring investigation to determine causes and prevent recurrence.

**accidental**

Refers to an event or occurrence that is unplanned or unintended, often resulting in harm or damage to a vessel, cargo, or the environment. Such incidents may include collisions, groundings, or spills, typically requiring immediate response measures to mitigate impact and assess responsibilities.

**accommodate**

To provide space, facilities, or lodging for passengers, crew, or cargo on a vessel, ensuring all needs are met for comfort, safety, or storage.

**accommodation**

Living quarters or spaces on a ship designed to house the crew and sometimes passengers, including cabins, mess areas, and sanitary facilities.

**accompany**

Referring to documents, people, or items that are carried with or are present alongside a vessel, cargo, or personnel during a maritime voyage. This can include manifests, charts, crew members, and navigational tools that are essential for the operation or compliance of the vessel.

**accomplish**

When a task, operation, or objective has been successfully completed, meeting the required standards and goals. Typically refers to projects, voyages, maintenance activities, or navigational missions that have been carried out effectively and efficiently.

**accord**

In agreement with or in reference to regulations, guidelines, or standards, ensuring operations or equipment comply with specified maritime laws and protocols.

**accordance**

Compliance with a set of rules, regulations, or guidelines, ensuring that practices and procedures align with established standards or legal requirements.

**account**

A statement or record that details financial transactions related to the operations of a vessel or maritime business, including expenses, revenues, and any outstanding financial obligations.

**accounting**

The systematic recording, reporting, and analysis of financial transactions associated with maritime operations, including managing budgets, tracking expenditures, and ensuring compliance with relevant financial regulations to support the efficient and profitable operation of maritime businesses.

**accredit**

Meeting established standards and officially recognized or authorized by a competent maritime authority or organization, typically in relation to training programs, certification, institutions, or qualifications that comply with industry regulations and guidelines.

**accreditation**

The process by which an organization, institution, or individual vessel attains official recognition or approval to adhere to certain standards and qualifications, usually given by a relevant maritime authority or regulatory body.

**accretion**

The gradual accumulation of sediment, such as sand, silt, or gravel, along a shoreline or riverbed, which can lead to the natural build-up and expansion of land. This process is often influenced by tidal, wave, and current actions and can impact navigation and coastal management.

**accrue**

Accumulated or built up, typically referring to items such as time, expenses, or interest that have increased over a period and are recognized at the time of accounting or reporting.

**accumulate**

Collected or gathered over time, often referring to sediment, cargo, or marine debris that builds up in or on a vessel, within a specific area, or in operational systems, potentially affecting performance or safety.

**accumulation**

The build-up or gathering of materials, substances, or resources over time in a specified area or component, such as sediment accumulation on the seabed or the accumulation of cargo on a ship before transportation.

**accumulator**

A hydraulic accumulator is a pressure storage reservoir in which a non-compressible hydraulic fluid is held under pressure by an external source. It has various applications on ships, such as maintaining pressure, absorbing shocks, and compensating for leakage in hydraulic systems. It is often used in steering gear and other control systems to ensure consistent hydraulic pressure and smooth operation.

**accuracy**

The degree to which the result of a measurement, calculation, or specification conforms to the correct value or a standard. In navigation and operations, accuracy ensures that positions, course calculations, or instrument readings are as close to true values as possible, thereby increasing safety and efficiency at sea.

**accurate**

Meeting the required degree of precision or correctness; often refers to navigation, instrumentation, weather forecasts, or data that meets specified standards of precision to ensure the safe and efficient operation of vessels.

**acetate**

Acetate refers to a type of synthetic material commonly used in maritime settings to create films, fibers, or plastics. It is often part of the safety coatings or laminates applied to maritime charts, maps, and manuals to protect them from water damage and wear.

**acetylene**

Acetylene is a colorless, flammable gas used primarily as a fuel for cutting and welding metals. It is stored in specially designed cylinders and, when combined with oxygen, produces a high-temperature flame ideal for precise metalworking tasks on ships and in shipyards.

**achieve**

Successfully completed or attained as a result of effort or skill; often used in reference to goals or standards that have been met, such as regulatory compliance, project milestones, or performance targets related to maritime operations.

**achievement**

Accomplishing a specific goal or completing a task, such as successfully navigating a vessel through a difficult route, reaching a new port, or meeting regulatory compliance standards.

**acid**

A chemical substance characterized by its ability to donate protons or accept electrons during a reaction, often used in the context of maritime operations for cleaning purposes, such as removing rust or scale from metal surfaces, or in bilge maintenance to neutralize alkaline residues. Proper handling and storage protocols must be adhered to due to its corrosive nature and potential impact on maritime safety and environmental health.

**acknowledge**

Recognized and accepted as fully aware regarding a given communication or information, typically used in the context of maritime communication or documentation to confirm receipt and understanding.

**acknowledgement**

Acknowledgement: Confirmation or notification that a message, instruction, or communication has been received and understood. In maritime communications, an acknowledgment is often signaled by a standard naval or maritime communication protocol, indicating that the recipient has received a message or signal, thereby ensuring both parties are coordinated and misunderstandings are minimized in navigation or operations.

**acquire**

Obtained or gained possession of through purchase, exchange, or other means.

**acquisition**

The process of obtaining or purchasing vessels, equipment, or technology to enhance or expand maritime operations. It involves the evaluation, negotiation, and securing of assets necessary for shipping, logistics, or naval functions. Often includes financial planning, compliance with regulations, and strategic alignment with organizational goals.

**acre**

A unit of measurement commonly used to designate the size of a parcel of land, particularly those adjacent to waterfronts or used in coastal area development, equivalent to 4,840 square yards or 43,560 square feet.

**act**

A formal written enactment or statute made by a legislative body, often related to regulations governing maritime activities, such as the International Maritime Organization's Acts regarding safety, pollution, and navigational rules.

**action**

The response or measure taken during a maritime operation, often referring to the steps taken to address an issue or to carry out a specific task, such as emergency procedures, navigational maneuvers, or implementing safety protocols.

**activate**

Initiated or set into motion; often refers to devices or systems on a vessel that have been turned on or engaged to perform their intended function.

**activation**

The process of initiating an operation or bringing a piece of equipment from a dormant or standby condition to an operational or working state. This could refer to the manual or automatic start of machinery, safety equipment, communication systems, or emergency protocols on a vessel.

**active**

Active: Refers to a vessel or system that is currently in operation or engaged in a specific function or task. This can include a ship that is currently underway, an active member of a crew, or a system such as active radar or sonar that is in use for navigation or detection purposes.

**activity**

Tasks or operations carried out on or around a vessel, in ports, or onshore facilities, including but not limited to navigation, cargo handling, maintenance, safety procedures, and administration to ensure efficient and safe maritime operations.

**actual**

Refers to the confirmed or real status of a situation, measurement, or condition, often used to distinguish between planned or theoretical aspects and those that have been genuinely observed or recorded, such as actual sea conditions or actual arrival times.

**actuate**

Operated or moved by a mechanical or electronic device, often referring to valves or systems triggered by external controls or signals to manage the flow of liquids or gases on a vessel.

**actuation**

The process of activating a mechanism or system, such as engaging a valve, switch, or other device to perform its intended function, often used in reference to the triggering of firefighting, safety, or navigational equipment.

**actuator**

A mechanical device that converts energy (usually electrical, hydraulic, or pneumatic) into motion, typically used to operate a mechanism or system, such as opening and closing a valve on a ship.



**adapt**

Modified or adjusted to suit specific conditions or requirements, often to enhance performance or efficiency in a marine environment, such as equipment that has been adapted for use in harsh weather or specialized operations.

**adaptive**

The ability of a vessel, crew, or system to effectively adjust or modify operations and strategies in response to changing environments, conditions, or circumstances at sea, enhancing efficiency and safety.

**addition**

A modification or extension to a vessel, such as structural changes, new equipment installation, or additional features, aimed at enhancing the ship's capabilities, capacity, or compliance with updated regulations or operational demands.

**additive**

Substances added to fuels, lubricants, or other products used on vessels to enhance performance, prevent corrosion, reduce wear, or improve other properties necessary for operational efficiency and safety at sea.

**address**

The location or identification information for a vessel, which can refer to the ship's registered home port or the shipping company's contact information for correspondence and legal matters.

**adequacy**

Meeting the required standards or conditions in terms of safety, efficiency, or capacity for a vessel, equipment, or procedure to function properly and comply with maritime regulations or expectations.

**adequate**

Sufficient to meet the needs or requirements of a specific situation, such as providing enough resources, equipment, or measures to ensure safety and compliance with maritime regulations.

**adhere**

Firmly attached, stuck, or bonded to a surface or object, often in reference to substances or materials that are required to remain in place in maritime operations, such as coatings, labels, or safety equipment that must not detach under marine conditions.

**adherence**

Strict and consistent observance or maintenance of protocols, procedures, regulations, or standards set forth in maritime operations, necessary for ensuring safety, compliance, and efficiency of maritime activities.

**adhesive**

A substance used to bond materials together by surface attachment, frequently used in shipbuilding, repairs, and maintenance for securing components, sealing seams, or applying patches to ensure watertight integrity and structural stability.

**adjacent**

Located near or next to; often used to describe areas or structures such as berths or compartments that are situated close to one another.

**adjoin**

Located next to or near a particular area or space, often referring to compartments, bulkheads, or decks that are contiguous or share a common boundary on a vessel.

**adjudge**

Determined or decided based on the evidence and arguments presented, especially in relation to maritime law or disputes involving vessels and maritime activities.

**adjudication**

The process of resolving a dispute or deciding a claim or a matter of judgment, such as determining liability in maritime collisions, payment for damages, or issues concerning maritime contracts, typically conducted by a court or arbitral tribunal.

**adjudicative**

Relating to the process of resolving disputes or the administration of justice. It involves making judgments or decisions on matters such as legal claims, penalties, or disputes at sea, often conducted by a maritime tribunal or court.

**adjudicatory**

Involving the legal process of resolving a dispute or deciding a case, particularly in formal settings like a maritime tribunal or court, where decisions are made regarding matters such as shipping regulations, maritime contracts, or maritime injuries.

**adjust**

Adjusted refers to the process of altering the settings or configurations of equipment, systems, or instruments to achieve the desired performance or accuracy. This can involve changing the alignment, calibration, or trimming of various components to ensure they function correctly and efficiently according to specified standards or conditions.

**adjustable**

Capable of being changed or altered to conform to different conditions or requirements, often referring to equipment or gear that can be modified for various tasks or user preferences, such as adjustable seating, load distribution systems, or navigation equipment.

**adjustment**

A process or action to modify or correct a ship's course, cargo distribution, or equipment settings to ensure optimal performance and compliance with regulations, safety standards, or navigational requirements.

**administer**

Managed or overseen by an authorized organization or authority to ensure compliance with specific regulations, procedures, or standards.

**administration**

The governmental authority or agency responsible for implementing maritime laws, regulations, and policies. This can involve managing vessel registration, enforcement of safety and environmental standards, and oversight of maritime operations within its jurisdiction.

**administrative**

Having to do with the management, organization, and implementation of policies, procedures, and regulations within maritime operations and services, including record-keeping, communication, and ensuring compliance with legal and organizational standards.

**administrator**

An official responsible for ensuring compliance with maritime regulations, managing maritime operations, and overseeing maritime affairs to ensure safety and efficiency within a designated area or organization.

**admissible**

Acceptable or allowable under certain conditions or regulations, often referring to cargo or evidence that complies with maritime laws and standards.

**admission**

The process of allowing a person or cargo to enter or be accepted onto a vessel, port, or maritime facility, subject to compliance with regulations, documentation, or security procedures.

**admit**

Granted permission or authorization for use, access, or entry, typically referring to cargo, vessels, or personnel that have cleared inspection or met necessary regulations to operate or enter a port or maritime facility.

**adopt**

Accepted, authorized, or formally agreed upon.

**adoption**

The formal acceptance or approval of an amendment, convention, or maritime policy by a governing body, such as the International Maritime Organization, signifying agreement to adhere to and implement the new measures.

**adult**

An individual who is considered fully grown and developed, typically responsible for their own actions and decisions, and in a maritime context may be required to have specific skills, certifications, or clearances to perform certain duties on a vessel.

**advance**

The distance a ship moves forward in the water in a specific direction as a result of the action of the propeller during one complete rotation. It does not include side movements due to winds or currents and is considered in the context of controlling directional stability.

**advantage**

A condition or attribute that puts a vessel, crew, or maritime operation in a more favorable or beneficial position compared to others, often in terms of efficiency, safety, or competitive positioning.

**adversary**

A person, group, or entity that poses a threat or engages in potentially hostile actions against maritime operations or vessels, often requiring vigilance and defensive measures to ensure safety and security.

**adverse**

Conditions or situations that are unfavorable, potentially hazardous, or detrimental to the safe navigation, operation, or management of a vessel. These can include adverse weather, sea states, currents, or any circumstances that pose a risk to maritime activities.

**advertise**

The promotion of shipping services, logistics solutions, or maritime-related products through various communication channels to attract customers and increase brand recognition within the maritime industry.

**advertisement**

The public promotion of a maritime service, product, or event, often through various media channels, to attract engagement or business within the maritime industry.

**advice**

Guidance provided by a marine pilot or traffic service to a ship's master or crew regarding navigation, maneuvering, or compliance with regulations during maritime operations.

**advisable**

Recommended or suggested based on experience, regulations, or best practices to ensure safety, efficiency, or compliance.

**advisory**

Information, guidance, or warnings issued to maritime vessels regarding weather, sea conditions, navigational hazards, or security threats that might affect their operations or safety. These notices are vital for ensuring safe passage and operational planning.

**aerial**

Equipment used for transmitting or receiving radio signals on a ship, typically mounted at a high point on the vessel to ensure optimal range and performance.

**affair**

Matters related to the management, administration, and operation of maritime activities, organizations, and regulations.

**affect**

Subject to harm, change, or variation due to external factors such as weather, regulations, or operational conditions.

**affidavit**

A written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation, used as evidence, for example in ship-related legal proceedings or documentation, such as when attesting to the factual circumstances of a maritime incident or claim.

**affiliate**

An organization or company that is officially attached to or associated with a larger maritime entity, often sharing mutual benefits and objectives, enhancing collaboration in maritime operations or services.

**affiliation**

Connections or associations that a maritime organization, company, or individual has with other entities, such as shipping companies, regulatory bodies, industry groups, or maritime unions, which may be important for collaborative efforts, compliance, and industry networking.

**affirm**

Ensuring acknowledgment and validation, often through official documentation or verbal confirmation, to verify and establish acceptance or agreement, such as confirming receipt of orders or information.

**affirmation**

A positive acknowledgment or confirmation of receipt, understanding, or agreement to a statement, message, or instruction, typically used in communication protocols to ensure clarity and the correct execution of orders or information exchanged between parties in maritime operations.

**affirmative**

Acknowledgement or confirmation of yes, often used in radio communications to indicate receipt and understanding of a message.

**affix**

Firmly attached or fastened to a surface, often referring to the way objects, equipment, or fittings are securely mounted on a vessel to prevent movement during operations or adverse conditions.

**afford**

Provided or supplied, often referring to opportunities, resources, or conditions made available, such as space, time, or protection on a vessel.

**affreightment**

A contract by which a ship owner agrees to transport goods for a freight payer, with specific terms regarding the shipment's duration, cargo type, and payment, often utilized to define relationships in the shipping industry.

**afloat**

Floating on the surface of water and not grounded or sunk, often used to describe vessels or floating objects at sea.

**aforementione**

Previously mentioned or referred to in a preceding part of a document, communication, or discussion.

**aforesaid**

Previously mentioned or referred to, especially in a formal or legal document.

**aft**

Towards the stern or the back part of a vessel.

**aftermost**

Located at or towards the stern (rear) of a vessel. It refers to the position most distant from the bow (front) of the ship.

**age**

Age refers to the period of time that has passed since a ship was built. This factor can affect various aspects of the ship, including its maintenance requirements, regulatory compliance, insurance costs, and resale value.

**agency**

A designated entity or organization authorized to act on behalf of another entity, such as a shipowner or maritime company, to manage specific duties or services, such as arranging port visits, cargo operations, crew management, or compliance with regulations.

**agent**

A person or company authorized to act on behalf of a ship's owner, operator, or charterer in handling and overseeing various operational tasks and services required by a vessel while it is in port. Responsibilities of an agent typically include arranging for pilotage, tug services, berth assignments, customs documentation, provisioning, and coordinating cargo operations.

**aggregate**

A material or mixture of materials, such as sand, gravel, or crushed stone, used as a component in concrete or other construction materials that is transported by sea or used in maritime construction projects like building ports, wharves, and breakwaters.

**agree**

Mutually accepted and approved by all relevant parties, typically used in reference to contracts, safety procedures, navigational routes, or operational plans mutually decided upon by ship owners, operators, or crew members.

**agreement**

A negotiated and legally binding arrangement between parties outlining terms and conditions for mutual maritime activities, such as charters, cargo transport, or services provided on a vessel.

**agricultural**

Related to or involving the transportation and handling of agricultural goods, which often requires specialized shipping procedures to ensure the safe and efficient movement of products such as grain, fruits, vegetables, and livestock over water. This includes adherence to regulations for pest control, temperature management, and spoilage prevention to maintain the quality and compliance of agri-commodities during transit.

**agriculture**

The practice of farm management and cultivation of crops and livestock that may involve import and export via seaborne logistics, including the transportation of agricultural products on vessels, the use of marine resources in farming, or coastal and marine-based farming practices such as aquaculture.

**ahead**

The direction in which a vessel is moving or facing, often referring to the area lying directly in front of the bow. It may also refer to the pace at which the vessel is moving forward.

**aid**

An aid is any device or system used to assist navigation, such as buoys, beacons, lighthouses, or electronic systems, which helps mariners determine their position, chart a safe course, or avoid hazards.

**aircraft**

A vehicle designed for air travel, which operates from a ship, such as a helicopter or airplane used in naval operations for purposes like reconnaissance, transportation, search and rescue, or combat support.

**alarm**

An alarm is a signaling device or system designed to alert crew members to potential dangers or important events on a vessel, such as fires, system failures, approaching threats, or emergency situations, prompting them to take necessary action.

**alcohol**

A volatile, flammable, colorless liquid commonly used as a solvent, fuel, and in the manufacture of other compounds. In maritime operations, it refers to any liquid containing ethanol and is often subject to regulations regarding consumption, usage, and storage on vessels to ensure crew safety and compliance with maritime laws.

**alert**

A state of heightened awareness or readiness to respond to potential safety issues or emergencies, often involving signals or notifications that require immediate attention from crew or personnel.

**align**

Positioned or arranged in a straight line or in correct relative positions, usually referring to equipment or systems that need to be accurately lined up to function properly, such as the alignment of a ship's navigation systems or propulsion machinery.

**alignment**

The arrangement or positioning of parts or equipment in relation to each other and to the vessel, typically to ensure correct functioning, balance, and performance, such as in the alignment of engines, shafts, and rudders.

**alkeneamine**

Alkeneamine: A class of organic compounds derived from alkenes (hydrocarbons with carbon-carbon double bonds) in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by an amine group. These compounds can be used as corrosion inhibitors, fuel additives, or in the formulation of certain lubricants to improve the performance and longevity of marine engines and equipment.

**alkylene**

Alkylene refers to a hydrocarbon group derived from alkanes by removal of two hydrogen atoms, resulting in a bivalent radical. These are used in the production of synthetic materials, like lubricants and resins, which are important in ship maintenance and operations.

**allegation**

A claim or assertion that someone has engaged in an unlawful or improper activity, often made without proof or before an investigation is carried out. In maritime operations, allegations can involve violations of safety regulations, environmental laws, or contractual agreements.

**allege**

Said to be true or to exist according to the available information or claims, often used in reports or statements when an accusation or incident has not yet been proven or verified.

**allision**

A collision where a moving vessel strikes a stationary object, such as a pier, bridge, or another vessel that is anchored or moored. This term differentiates from a collision, which involves two moving vessels.

**allocate**

Allocated refers to the assignment of specific resources, responsibilities, or tasks to particular departments, vessels, or personnel to ensure effective operation and management within maritime operations.



**allocation**

Distribution of resources, cargo, or duties to specific parties, tasks, or sections on a vessel or within a shipping operation, often involving the assignment of space in a cargo hold or the distribution of supplies and crew roles.

**allot**

Designated or assigned for a specific purpose, typically referring to time, space, or resources allocated for particular operations or functions on a vessel or within a maritime operation.

**allow**

Allowed: Permitted or authorized by regulations, rules, or guidelines, typically referring to actions, actions of personnel, or the use of equipment and resources on vessels.

**allowable**

Permissible according to maritime regulations, guidelines, or standards, indicating that an action, condition, or item is within the acceptable limits set by maritime authorities or governing bodies.

**allowance**

Allowance refers to the permissible deviation from specified conditions or standards, such as the maximum variation in a vessel's cargo or equipment weight, to ensure operational efficiency while maintaining safety. It can also pertain to the margin of extra material or space provided to accommodate wear, manufacturing deviations, load shifts, or other contingencies during maritime operations.

**alloy**

A mixture of two or more metals, or a metal and another element, that is combined to enhance specific properties such as strength, corrosion resistance, or ductility, commonly used in shipbuilding and maritime applications to improve vessel durability and performance.

**alter**

Changed or modified from its original condition or specification, often referring to a vessel's structure, systems, or design to meet new requirements or regulations.

**alteration**

Modifications or changes made to a vessel's structure, equipment, or systems that deviate from the original design or specifications. These changes often require formal approval from relevant authorities or classification societies to ensure compliance with safety and regulatory standards.

**alternate**

A secondary route or passage used when the primary route is unavailable or unsafe, particularly in navigation or shipping operations. It can also refer to an arrangement, such as an alternate course, plan, or system, to be implemented if the main one fails or encounters issues.

**alternative**

An alternative refers to a substitute or backup plan for a specific procedure, equipment, or route that can be used in case of unexpected situations, failures, or navigational challenges to ensure continued safety and efficiency in operations.

**altitude**

In navigation, the term refers to the angular elevation of a celestial body above the horizon, which is used to determine a vessel's position at sea through celestial navigation.

**aluminum**

A corrosion-resistant, lightweight metal commonly used in shipbuilding and manufacturing various marine components such as hulls, superstructures, and fittings due to its strength and ability to withstand harsh marine environments.

**amber**

Amber is a term used to describe the medium alert status in maritime traffic light systems. It indicates a situation that requires attention and monitoring, as potential issues may develop that could affect navigation or operational conditions. Amber alert often advises mariners to prepare for changes and take necessary precautions.

**ambient**

Refers to the surrounding environment or conditions, particularly relating to temperature, pressure, and humidity, which can affect the performance and operation of equipment and personnel at sea.

**amend**

Referring to a document or regulation that has been altered or modified to update, clarify, or correct its contents. This is often done to shipping laws, vessel construction codes, safety standards, or operational guidelines to reflect new information, technologies, or changes in policy.

**amendment**

A change or addition to a legal document or regulation, such as the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), to update or improve maritime safety standards and practices.

**amidship**

The central portion of a vessel, both longitudinally and vertically, located between the bow and stern. It often refers to the area around the midpoint of the length of the ship.

**ammeter**

An instrument used to measure electric current in a circuit. It is used onboard ships to ensure electrical systems and equipment are functioning within safe and optimal current levels.

**ammonia**

A colorless gas with a pungent odor, ammonia is used as a refrigerant in some ships and in the production of fertilizers and chemicals. It is important to handle ammonia with care as it is toxic and can be hazardous to health when inhaled or in contact with skin. In maritime contexts, ammonia is also under consideration as an alternative fuel source due to its potential for lower emissions compared to conventional marine fuels.

**ammonium**

Ammonium is a compound formed from ammonia by the addition of a hydrogen ion and is commonly found in fertilizers. In the maritime industry, it is often encountered in the transportation of agricultural products, either as a component in the cargo or as a factor in environmental management of shipboard waste. Proper handling and storage are crucial due to its potential reactivity and environmental impact.

**ammunition**

Materials, typically explosive or incendiary projectiles such as shells, missiles, or torpedoes, designed to be used with weapons aboard a vessel or for coastal defense systems. Ammunition is stored in a magazine on a ship and is handled with strict safety protocols due to the risk it poses during transportation and use.

**amortization**

Amortization: The gradual repayment of debt through regular payments, which includes both principal and interest, typically used to finance large maritime projects or capital assets such as vessels and port infrastructure. This financial process helps manage costs over time and ensures that assets are paid off by the end of their useful lifespan.

**amount**

Quantities, measurements, or numbers relating to loads, cargo, fuel, or other items handled, stored, or accounted for aboard a vessel or at a port facility.

**ampere**

Amperes: The unit of electric current in a circuit, important for determining the power supply needs and electrical safety on vessels. An important consideration in ship electrical systems to ensure they can handle the required loads and adhere to marine electrical standards.

**amphibious**

Capable of operating on both land and water, often used to describe vessels designed for such dual functionality, or operations that involve launching from sea to land environments, typically pertaining to military operations or logistics.

**ample**

Having sufficient or more than adequate supply or capacity. Typically used to describe resources, space, or provisions that exceed the basic or minimum requirements needed for safe and efficient operations at sea.

**amplitude**

Amplitude is the vertical height between the mean level of the sea and the crest of a wave. It can also refer to the extent of swing of a pendulum in a compass or other navigational instrument, which affects accuracy. Additionally, in celestial navigation, amplitude is the arc of the horizon between true east or west and the point where a celestial body rises or sets.

**analysis**

The process of evaluating and interpreting data or information to understand maritime operations, safety, performance, or logistics. It involves examining patterns, trends, and anomalies to make informed decisions about ships, cargo, navigation, and other maritime activities.

**analytical**

The ability to assess, evaluate, and interpret data and situations to make informed and effective decisions for navigation, safety, and efficiency in maritime operations.

**analyze**

Studied or examined methodically, often referring to the detailed inspection and interpretation of data, samples, or situations to understand or assess specific maritime conditions, such as weather patterns, water quality, or vessel performance.

**analyzer**

A device used to measure the concentration of gases or other substances, often employed to monitor environmental conditions, detect hazardous atmospheres, or ensure the quality and safety of cargoes and equipment on ships.

**anchor**

A heavy device attached to a vessel by a cable or chain, used to moor the vessel to the sea bottom, providing stability and preventing drifting due to wind or currents. Often equipped with hooks or flukes to grip the seabed.

**anchorage**

An area designated for ships to anchor, typically marked on nautical charts, where vessels can safely secure using an anchor while waiting for berths, bad weather, or to conduct repairs and resupply. Anchorages are selected for their shelter, depth, and holding ground qualities.

**ancillary**

Providing additional support or services that enhance or facilitate primary operations, such as auxiliary engines or equipment on a vessel that assist in its main functions.

**angle**

The inclination between the horizontal plane of the water's surface and a given line, which can refer to the tilt of a ship. This can affect stability, hydrodynamics, and navigational aspects such as bridge resource management and steering.

**anhydrous**

Lacking water or moisture content, often referring to substances or materials that have been thoroughly dried or manipulated to remove water, crucial for certain chemical processes or preservation in maritime operations.

**anneal**

Annealed refers to a process in which a metal, such as steel, is heated to a specific temperature and then allowed to cool slowly, often in a controlled environment. This process relieves internal stresses, increases ductility, and improves the metal's overall toughness. In maritime applications, annealing is often used to enhance the material properties of shipbuilding components, making them more resilient against stress and deformation.

**annex**

A supplement or appendix, often referring to an additional section in a maritime treaty or convention that details specific guidelines, rules, or matters related to the main body of the document. Annexes can provide further explanations or regulations that are not included in the main text, often addressing technical, safety, or environmental issues.

**announcement**

A public or formal statement giving information about an event, situation, or condition affecting the maritime operation, such as changes in port status, weather conditions, or navigational warnings.

**annual**

A recurring event or task that takes place once every year. In maritime operations, this may refer to inspections, surveys, maintenance schedules, or certifications that are required to be completed annually to ensure the vessel's compliance with regulations and safety standards.

**annular**

Relating or forming a ring-shaped structure, often used to describe a component or space that encircles another part, such as annular spaces found between a pipe and its casing or fittings designed to create a seal around a cylindrical structure in piping systems.

**answer**

A response provided to a call or signal, often used in the context of a ship answering a distress signal or responding to communication from other vessels or maritime authorities. It may also refer to a ship giving a navigational warning or report via radio or other communication methods.

**answerable**

Being held responsible or accountable for certain duties or actions, typically in relation to a position of authority or a specific task assigned on a vessel, ensuring compliance with maritime regulations and operational standards.

**antarctic**

Referring to the region around the South Pole, encompassing the continent of Antarctica and its surrounding waters, which includes the Southern Ocean. It is characterized by extremely cold temperatures, significant ice coverage, and various international treaties focused on preserving its environment, such as the Antarctic Treaty System.

**antenna**

Antenna: A device used for transmitting and receiving radio waves on a ship or maritime installation, essential for communication, navigation, and radar systems to ensure effective operations and safety at sea.

**antiknock**

A fuel characteristic indicating its ability to resist knocking or pinging during combustion, which is essential for engine performance and efficiency in marine engines. It is often measured by the octane rating for gasoline engines.

**api**

API is an abbreviation for the American Petroleum Institute, which sets standards and guidelines for the oil and natural gas industry, often used in reference to the quality of maritime fuels and lubricants.

**apparatus**

A set of equipment or machinery with a specific purpose, such as navigation systems, firefighting gear, or safety devices used on vessels to support operations and ensure safety at sea.

**apparel**

Items of clothing and gear worn by crew members or passengers on a vessel, often designed to be weather-resistant and functional for various maritime activities.

**apparent**

Apparent: Refers to the observed or perceived wind direction and speed relative to a moving vessel, as opposed to the true wind, which is measured with respect to a fixed point on the earth.

**appeal**

A request made to a higher authority for review or reconsideration of a decision or action, often related to regulatory, compliance, or legal matters, such as a decision made by a maritime regulatory body or court.

**appealable**

Subject to a request for review or reconsideration, often referring to decisions or actions by maritime regulatory bodies or authorities that can be challenged through a formal appeal process.

**appear**

Becomes visible or can be seen on the radar or visually from a vessel, often used to indicate when an object, another vessel, or a navigational marker comes into view.

**appearance**

The condition or visual aspect of a ship or vessel as perceived by crew, inspectors, or visitors, which can convey the vessel's maintenance status, cleanliness, and readiness for operations.

**appellant**

An appellant is a person or party who applies to a higher authority or court for a reversal or modification of a decision made at a lower level, often in the context of a maritime legal proceeding or regulatory decision.

**appellate**

Appellate refers to the authority of a higher court to review and revise the decision of a lower court or tribunal. It involves the process of appealing a decision to a superior court to challenge the outcome and seek a different ruling.

**append**

Attached or added to something, typically referring to documents or fittings that are affixed to a vessel or equipment.

**appendage**

A secondary structure that extends from the main body of a vessel, typically referring to elements like rudders, keels, bilge keels, struts, or propeller shafts. These structures affect the vessel's hydrodynamics, stability, and maneuverability.

**appendix**

A supplementary section at the end of a maritime document or report, providing additional information, tables, or detailed data that supports the main content but is too extensive to include within the main body of the text.

**appliance**

Equipment or devices installed on a vessel that perform specific functions, such as lifeboats, firefighting gear, or navigation aids, used for safety, operational efficiency, or compliance with regulations.

**applicability**

Relevance or suitability of a particular regulation, rule, or requirement to a specific situation, operation, or vessel within the maritime industry.

**applicable**

Relevant or pertinent to a particular situation, rule, or regulation on a vessel or within maritime operations.

**applicant**

A person or entity that requests or applies for something, such as a license, permit, or position, especially related to maritime activities like vessel registration, certifications for crew members, or entry into a maritime academy or training program.

**application**

A formal request submitted to relevant maritime authorities or organizations for permission or approval regarding specific maritime operations, activities, or documentation, such as a vessel's operational permit, crew certifications, or cargo handling.

**applicator**

Applicators are tools or devices used for the application of materials such as paint, coatings, or sealants. They are essential for maintenance or protective tasks on ships, such as applying anti-fouling paint to hulls or applying sealants to joints and seams to prevent water ingress. Common types include brushes, rollers, and spray equipment. Proper use of applicators ensures even distribution, adherence, and effectiveness of the materials used.

**apply**

To bring something into operation or to put something to use, such as applying a varnish to protect the wood of a ship or applying a principle of navigation to determine the correct course.

**appoint**

Designated or officially assigned to a position or task, often used to describe someone who has been given specific duties, responsibilities, or authority on a vessel or within a maritime organization.

**appointment**

A commitment or schedule made for the arrival, docking, or departure of a vessel at a port or terminal. It involves arrangements for berth allocation, pilotage, and other logistical considerations necessary for the smooth handling of the ship's visit.

**appraisal**

The evaluation and analysis of a vessel's condition, value, or suitability for a specific purpose or voyage. This process may include assessing the physical state of the ship, its equipment, and any cargo on board, often performed by a qualified marine surveyor or appraiser.

**appreciable**

Noticeable or significant enough to be recognized or considered, such as a change in weather conditions or a measurable shift in a vessel's position or stability.

**apprentice**

A person who is learning the trade or craft of seafaring by working under the supervision of experienced professionals, typically as part of a formal training program, such as obtaining various seaman's certifications and licenses. An apprentice often performs duties and tasks on board to gain practical experience and skills required for a future career at sea.

**approach**

The navigation phase where a vessel moves towards a particular port or position, requiring careful attention to speed, direction, and environmental conditions to ensure safe arrival.



**appropriate**

Suitable for a specified purpose, often referring to equipment, procedures, or measures that meet the necessary standards for safety and efficiency in maritime operations.

**appropriation**

Funding allocated for specific maritime projects, operational costs, or resources, usually by a governmental body or organization to ensure the maintenance, safety, infrastructure, and efficient functioning of naval or commercial maritime activities.

**approval**

Meeting the necessary standards, regulations, or criteria established by relevant maritime authorities, such as classification societies or governmental bodies, often indicating that a vessel, equipment, procedure, or document is accepted for use or meets specific safety or operational requirements.

**approve**

Meeting the necessary standards and requirements set by relevant authorities or organizations, ensuring that equipment, procedures, or personnel are safe and suitable for use or operation according to maritime regulations.

**approximate**

Close to the actual figure or value but not exact, often used in reference to measurements, times, or locations on charts where precision might not be possible or required.

**appurtenance**

Appurtenances are additional pieces of equipment or accessories that are not essential parts of a vessel or its main structure but serve a functional or supportive role. These can include items such as cranes, lifeboats, winches, ladders, and other equipment that contribute to the operation, maintenance, or safety of the vessel.

**appurtenant**

Belonging to or associated with something else; often referring to accessories, equipment, or machinery that is not part of the main structure but is attached to or used with a ship. Such items enhance or enable the operation or functionality of the vessel.

**apron**

An apron is the area of a port or terminal that is situated between the quay wall and the storage or transit sheds, where cargo is loaded and unloaded from ships. It is designed to accommodate the movement of cargo handling equipment and facilitate the transfer of goods between ships and land vehicles.

**aquaculture**

The cultivation of aquatic organisms, such as fish, shellfish, and plants, in controlled environments for commercial, recreational, or research purposes, often to enhance production, sustainability, and supply of seafood.

**aquatic**

Relating to water-based environments, organisms, or activities, specifically those associated with marine or freshwater ecosystems, vessels, or operations.

**aqueous**

Relating to or containing water, particularly used to describe solutions or coatings that use water as a solvent, often relevant in contexts such as firefighting, ballast management, or corrosion prevention.

**arbitration**

A legal method for resolving disputes between parties in maritime contracts where an impartial third party, known as the arbitrator, is appointed to hear the arguments and evidence from both sides and then make a binding decision. This process is often chosen for its efficiency, confidentiality, and the expertise of arbitrators in maritime matters.

**arbitrator**

A professional individual or panel designated to resolve disputes by making a decision that is typically binding for the parties involved, often utilized in maritime contractual disagreements, insurance claims, or charter disputes.

**arc**

An arc refers to the luminous discharge that occurs between two electrodes in an electrical circuit. It can also describe a segment of a circle's circumference, which can be relevant in navigation when plotting courses or determining distances on nautical charts. Additionally, an arc might refer to the path traced by a light beam, such as from a lighthouse, across the water.

**archeological**

Relating to the discovery, study, and preservation of ancient shipwrecks, submerged settlements, and other underwater cultural heritage sites that provide insight into historical seafaring, trade, and maritime activities.

**area**

An extent of water or land designated for specific maritime activities, such as fishing, navigation, anchorage, or restricted access, often delineated on nautical charts and governed by regulatory authorities.

**areawide**

Refers to activities, policies, or regulations that are applied to a broad geographic area that covers multiple ports, shipping lanes, or maritime zones. This can involve regional safety regulations, environmental protocols, or coordinated logistical strategies for efficient maritime operations.

**argument**

A structured line of reasoning or debate used in maritime negotiations or disputes, particularly regarding contractual agreements, liability determinations, or operational decisions between parties.

**arm**

A lateral extension from the central part of an anchor, designed to dig into the seabed and provide holding power.

**armor**

Protective plating or material used on a vessel to safeguard it from damage caused by weapons, such as during combat, or from other hazards like ice. Armor can be applied to the hull, deck, or superstructure to enhance the vessel's survivability in hostile environments.

**aromatic**

Aromatic: A type of hydrocarbon compound consisting of ring-like structures that are often derived from crude oil or natural gas. These compounds have distinct odors and are used in the production of a variety of maritime-related products, including fuels, lubricants, and solvents.

**arrange**

Ordered or organized in a suitable or planned manner, ensuring that necessary items, people, or services are prepared and ready for their intended use or operation within the maritime setting. This can involve organizing crew schedules, securing cargo, coordinating port services, or setting up navigation plans.

**arrangement**

The layout, configuration, or system of equipment, machinery, or spaces on a ship, often detailed in ship plans or specifications, to ensure safety, functionality, and operational efficiency.

**arrest**

The act of legally detaining a vessel by court order due to disputes such as unpaid debts, breaches of contract, or claims for damages, typically preventing the vessel from moving or operating until the matter is resolved.

**arrester**

Devices installed in a ship's exhaust system or fuel system to prevent the passage of flames or sparks, thereby reducing the risk of fire or explosion. These are critical in ensuring safety on board by containing potential ignition sources.

**arrestor**

Devices used to stop or prevent the movement of something, such as a flame or spark arrestor on a ship to prevent the ignition of flammable materials by sparks or flames, typically used on exhaust systems or ventilation systems to enhance safety and prevent fires.

**arrival**

Arrival refers to the point in time when a vessel reaches a predetermined location, such as a port or waypoint, typically marking the end of a voyage or a segment of it. It encompasses the processes related to berthing, customs clearance, cargo operations, and other activities associated with docking and coming into port.

**arrive**

Reaching a destination, typically referring to when a vessel reaches a port or designated area where it will dock, load, unload, or anchor.

**arrow**

A symbol or indicator used on nautical charts and maps to denote direction or to signal navigational instructions, such as currents or wind patterns, often depicted as a slender, pointed marker.

**art**

Art refers to the navigational skill and expertise required to maneuver and operate a vessel effectively, taking into account the practical and sometimes intuitive aspects of seamanship.

**article**

Articles refer to the written agreement or contract that outlines the terms and conditions of employment between the shipowner and the crew members. It includes details such as wages, duration of the voyage, duties, rules for conduct, and conditions under which the agreement can be terminated. Articles must be signed by both parties and are often required to be displayed on the ship.

**artificial**

Constructed or man-made as opposed to naturally occurring, often used to describe structures or elements such as artificial reefs, harbors, or islands created to improve navigation, protect shorelines, or support marine life.

**asbestos**

A fibrous silicate mineral that was commonly used for insulation and fireproofing on ships due to its heat-resistant properties. However, it is now recognized as a health hazard, as inhaling airborne asbestos fibers can cause serious illnesses, including asbestosis and mesothelioma. Its use is highly regulated or banned in many countries, and it is being removed from older vessels in a process known as asbestos abatement.

**ascertain**

Determine or discover something with certainty, often referring to the process of gathering information or evidence to understand a situation, issue, or condition on a vessel or at sea.

**ascertainable**

Capable of being determined or discovered through investigation or examination, often referring to information or details that can be clearly identified or verified, such as ascertainable damage on a vessel or ascertainable facts in a maritime incident.

**ash**

Ash refers to the residue left after the combustion of fuel in the engine of a ship. It consists of non-combustible materials such as metals, minerals, and other impurities. Ash is typically collected in the exhaust system and must be managed properly to prevent damage to engine components and to minimize environmental impact.

**ashe**

A term referring to the mineral components that remain after combustible material, such as marine fuel, is burned. These residues are often analyzed to assess fuel quality and to determine the content of non-combustible elements present in the fuel.

**ask**

A small wooden vessel used by sailors to access a ship or transport goods and personnel between vessels or from ship to shore.

**aspect**

Factors or components that need to be considered in the maritime industry, such as safety, environmental regulations, shipping logistics, or vessel maintenance.

**assemble**

The state of components or parts being put together and secured into a complete and operational configuration, typically referring to the preparation of equipment or systems onboard a vessel, such as the assembly of safety equipment or machinery for readiness and use.

**assert**

To declare or affirm a condition or position of a vessel, typically regarding its seaworthiness, adherence to regulations, or compliance with maritime safety standards.

**assess**

Evaluated or examined for quality, condition, or value typically in terms of safety, performance, or compliance with regulations or standards.

**assessment**

Evaluation or analysis of specific conditions or criteria on a vessel or maritime operation, often related to safety, risk, performance, or compliance with regulations and standards.

**assessor**

A person who evaluates or measures competency, skills, or performance on board a vessel, often involving the assessment of crew members' capabilities in safety procedures, operational tasks, or regulatory compliance.

**assessorial**

Charges or fees in addition to standard shipping rates, typically for additional services or equipment necessary during cargo transport, such as loading, unloading, storage, or special handling requirements.

**asset**

Resources that a maritime organization owns or controls, which can be used to generate revenue or support operations. This may include ships, cargo, equipment, land, buildings, financial instruments, intellectual property, and personnel capabilities.

**assign**

Designated to carry out a specific duty or task on a vessel, such as being responsible for a particular piece of equipment, area of the ship, or operational function.

**assignee**

A person to whom certain responsibilities, duties, or rights have been transferred, often formally, in the context of maritime contracts or legal agreements, ensuring adherence to agreed terms or obligations.

**assignment**

Allocation of specific duties or tasks to crew members or personnel aboard a vessel, often detailed in a duty roster or station bill, to ensure efficient operation and safety during voyages or specific maritime operations.

**assignments**

Designated tasks or responsibilities assigned to crew members or officers on a vessel, which may include duties related to navigation, maintenance, operations, safety, watchkeeping, or other functions necessary for the efficient and safe operation of a maritime vessel.

**assist**

Providing support to a vessel in navigation or maneuvering by means such as towing, pushing, or supplying services like communication, escort, or icebreaking. Typically involves activities carried out by one vessel to help another in tasks like docking, undocking, or navigating challenging waters.

**assistance**

The act of providing aid or support to a vessel in distress, which may involve towing, delivering emergency supplies, offering medical support, or otherwise helping ensure the safety of the vessel and its crew.

**assistant**

An assistant is a member of the ship's crew who aids officers and other crew members in carrying out their duties. This role can vary depending on the type of vessel and the specific needs onboard, but typically involves supporting operations, maintenance, or administrative tasks to ensure smooth functioning of the ship.

**associate**

Linked or connected to a specific ship, crew, or company, often referring to personnel working for or under contract with a particular maritime organization or entity.

**association**

A cooperative organization or society formed by individuals, companies, or other entities involved in maritime activities to promote common interests, share knowledge, and advocate for industry standards and regulatory compliance.

**assume**

Accepted or believed to be true without proof, typically based on previous experience, standard practice, or logical inference in maritime operations or contexts.

**assumption**

Conditions or factors considered to be true for the purposes of planning, analysis, or decision-making in maritime operations. Assumptions help to facilitate the evaluation of operational strategies or safety measures but may need to be adjusted based on evolving situations or additional data.

**assurance**

Guarantee or confidence provided through systematic processes, that maritime operations, systems, or components will function as intended and meet established safety, environmental, and regulatory standards.

**assure**

Having confidence due to the application of measures that ensure a ship, its cargo, and crew are protected against potential risks, often linked to the terms of marine insurance and risk management practices on board and ashore.

**astern**

Toward the back of the ship or in the direction of the ship's stern. When a ship moves in reverse, it is said to be going astern.

**asymmetrical**

Not equally balanced or proportioned on both sides of a central line or point, often referring to hull design, which can create different hydrodynamic characteristics to optimize performance under certain conditions.

**athwartship**

Crosswise or perpendicular to the centerline of a ship, extending from one side to the other side.

**atmosphere**

The gaseous envelope surrounding the ship's interior and exterior environments, including air on deck, within compartments, and in enclosed spaces, which can be affected by pollutants or require monitoring for levels of oxygen, carbon dioxide, and other gases to ensure safety for personnel.

**atmospheric**

Refers to the air in the environment, specifically the composition and conditions (such as pressure and oxygen levels) surrounding a vessel or within confined spaces on a ship, which can impact safety and operational procedures. Atmospheric conditions are crucial for ventilation, breathing apparatus operations, and detecting hazardous gases.

**atrium**

A large open space within a ship, often extending vertically through several decks, commonly found in cruise ships and passenger vessels, designed to allow natural light to enter and to create a sense of openness and connection between different decks.

**attach**

Fixed or joined to something, often referring to equipment or components that are secured to a vessel or structure, ensuring stability and safety during operations at sea.

**attachment**

A supplementary piece or accessory added to a device or piece of equipment, such as a fitting or tool that can be connected to a ship's apparatus to enhance its functionality or to perform a specific task.

**attack**

A deliberate action against a ship or maritime facility, which could include piracy, armed robbery, terrorism, or other forms of hostile engagement aimed at disrupting operations or causing harm.

**attain**

Achieved or reached, often referring to a specific state or condition, such as a vessel's speed or position being acquired and stabilized according to plans or navigational targets.

**attempt**

An effort made to achieve a particular task, such as mooring a vessel, carrying out a search and rescue operation, or securing a cargo load, often involving planning and coordination among crew members.

**attend**

Serving as the representative or agent of a vessel's owner or operator, responsible for handling various administrative and logistical tasks, such as arranging port services, managing documentation, and liaising with port authorities.

**attendance**

The act of being present at a specified location or event, commonly referring to crew members being physically present at their duty stations during drills, emergencies, or other required activities on board a vessel.

**attendant**

An individual responsible for overseeing and assisting with operations on board, particularly in safety-critical roles such as monitoring enclosed spaces or areas where crews are at risk, ensuring that emergency procedures are in place and ready to take action if needed.

**attention**

The concentration of mental focus and awareness on a specific task or situation on board, such as monitoring navigation instruments, ensuring adherence to safety protocols, or keeping watch for hazards and changes in the vessel's operational environment.



**attest**

Providing a formal declaration or evidence to certify the accuracy or authenticity of a document, such as a ship's logbook, cargo manifest, or inspection record, typically required for legal or regulatory purposes.

**attestation**

An attestation is a formal declaration by a recognized authority or individual in the maritime field certifying that a statement, document, or condition meets specific standards or requirements. This may involve the verification of a ship's documents, compliance with safety regulations, or the authenticity of certifications.

**attorney**

A legal professional who provides advice and representation to individuals or entities in maritime-related legal matters, such as disputes involving shipping, maritime contracts, salvage, or marine insurance. They may also handle cases related to international maritime law, compliance, and regulatory issues.

**attract**

To pull or draw vessels or marine equipment towards a specific location or direction due to navigational aids, signals, or favorable conditions such as tides, currents, or sheltered anchorages.

**attributable**

Attributable: Costs or expenses that can be specifically linked to a particular vessel, voyage, operation, or activity, often used for accounting or financial assessment to determine the profitability or financial performance related to maritime operations.

**attribute**

Attributed refers to assigning responsibility or cause to a specific source or person, such as a particular operation being attributed to a certain vessel or crew member.

**audible**

Capable of being heard. Often used in reference to signals or alarms that must be sufficiently loud to be heard over ambient noise on a ship to ensure safety and effective communication.

**audio**

Refers to the sound systems and equipment used on ships for communication, navigation, announcements, or entertainment purposes, such as intercoms, alarms, sonar systems, and public address systems. Effective audio systems are crucial for safety, efficient operations, and compliance with maritime regulations.

**audit**

A systematic examination of shipping operations, management, or equipment to ensure compliance with established regulations, standards, and procedures, typically conducted to enhance safety, efficiency, and adherence to regulatory requirements.

**auditor**

An auditor is a qualified person responsible for examining and evaluating the procedures, operations, and records of a maritime organization to ensure compliance with established standards, regulations, and best practices. This process often includes reviewing safety practices, environmental compliance, and overall operational effectiveness.

**augment**

Enhanced or expanded with additional features or capabilities, often through the use of technology or data, to improve navigational systems, operational efficiency, or vessel control.

**austenitic**

Austenitic refers to a category of stainless steel alloys that possess a face-centered cubic crystal structure. They are known for their high corrosion resistance, excellent weldability, and good formability, making them ideal for shipbuilding and marine applications. Austenitic stainless steels typically contain higher chromium and nickel content, which enhances their ability to withstand harsh marine environments.

**authenticate**

Verified and confirmed as genuine or accurate, often referring to documents or information that have been validated by an authoritative source or process.

**authentication**

The verification process used to confirm the identity of a person, vessel, or equipment, ensuring that access or information exchange is restricted to authorized individuals and entities, enhancing security and preventing unauthorized access or piracy.

**authorisation**

Official permission or approval granted by a governing body or authority to carry out a specific activity or operation, typically involving adherence to regulations and standards.

**authorise**

Approved or permitted by a recognized authority or regulatory body, often referring to personnel, equipment, procedures, or documents that meet specific maritime regulations or standards necessary for safe and legal operations.

**authority**

The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience, often referring to an organization or individual with official control or jurisdiction over maritime operations, such as a port authority or maritime regulatory body.

**authorization**

Permission or approval granted by a regulatory body or authority to perform a specific activity or operation, such as entering a port, conducting maintenance, or modifying a vessel, ensuring compliance with maritime laws and regulations.

**authorize**

Having official permission or approval from a recognized authority to carry out specific actions or operations, often relating to compliance with regulations and standards.

**auto**

Automatic or automated systems refer to equipment or processes that operate automatically without the need for direct human intervention. In maritime operations, these systems can control navigation, machinery, or safety functions on a vessel, improving efficiency and safety. Examples include autopilot for navigation and automated valves in engine systems.

**automate**

Incorporating technology and systems that utilize computers to perform tasks without direct human intervention, often used in navigation, cargo handling, or machinery operation to improve efficiency and safety.

**automatic**

Refers to a process or device that operates without the need for human intervention, often in systems such as navigation, control, and machinery, where automation ensures efficiency and safety by performing tasks independently.

**automation**

Automation refers to the use of technology, control systems, and machinery to perform tasks or processes on board ships with minimal human intervention. This includes systems like autopilots, engine monitoring and control systems, cargo handling systems, and other automated procedures that enhance safety, efficiency, and operational effectiveness in maritime operations.

**automobile**

Vehicles specifically designed for use on land, automobiles typically refer to passenger vehicles such as cars. In a maritime setting, automobiles are often transported via specialized roll-on/roll-off ships or container ships. These vessels are equipped to handle the loading, transportation, and unloading of vehicles between ports, facilitating international trade and distribution of automobiles across markets.

**auxiliary**

Equipment or machinery on a vessel that supports the main functions, such as generators, pumps, and boilers, which assist in power generation, steering, and other operational roles aside from the main propulsion system.

**availability**

The condition of being obtainable and ready for use when needed, such as spare parts, equipment, or vessels being ready for deployment or service without delay.

**available**

Ready for immediate use or service, typically referring to equipment, crew, or resources on a vessel or at a maritime facility.

**average**

A loss adjustment term that refers to the distribution of a loss due to damage to a ship or its cargo, proportionally shared by all cargo owners and the shipowner. Average is usually encountered as “general average” where sacrifices or expenditures are shared, or “particular average” where damage is borne by a specific party.

**avoid**

To keep away from a potential hazard, danger, or collision by altering a vessel's course or speed.

**avoidance**

The practice of altering a ship's course or speed to prevent collisions with other vessels or obstacles in the water. It involves the timely execution of evasive maneuvers, guided by regulations and navigational rules, to ensure safety at sea.

**await**

Waiting for a ship to be available for activities such as loading or unloading, often referring to the time spent by crew or cargo at a port before operations can commence.

**award**

Compensation or prize given for a particular achievement, often used to refer to a decision or settlement in arbitration or a contract allocation in competitive bidding for maritime services or projects.

**aware**

Being conscious of and knowledgeable about the surrounding environment, conditions, or potential hazards on a vessel, often pertaining to maintaining safety, security, and efficient operations.

**awareness**

Awareness is the understanding and knowledge of the maritime environment, including situational and spatial awareness, which are crucial for maintaining safety and security on vessels and at sea. It involves recognizing and interpreting essential information, such as weather conditions, navigation hazards, and vessel traffic, to make informed decisions and ensure effective operations.

**axe**

Axe: A tool with a heavy bladed head mounted crosswise on a handle, used for chopping or cutting. On ships, axes are part of firefighting equipment, used for breaking through walls or obstructions during emergency situations.

**axis**

A fixed reference line for the measurement of coordinates, often used in navigation to help determine positions and direct movements of vessels relative to a particular point or direction, such as the line along which a vessel's course or turn may be plotted or analyzed.

**back**

A situation where the wind changes direction in an anti-clockwise manner, often indicating a shift that could affect sailing tactics or weather conditions.

**backfire**

A backfire occurs when there is an explosion of air-fuel mixture in the exhaust system or intake of an engine, typically caused by incorrect timing, poor combustion, or accumulation of unburned fuel. It can be a safety concern as it may damage the engine or exhaust system and requires proper maintenance and adjustment to mitigate risks.

**backflow**

The undesired reverse flow of water or other substances into a vessel's potable water system or any system where water flows are meant to be one-directional, potentially contaminating the clean supply.

**background**

The part of a radar display that represents the non-target parts of the scene, such as land, sea, and other fixed objects which do not move or change in relation to the observing vessel. Understanding the background is essential for distinguishing it from moving targets like other vessels or weather formations.

**backup**

A backup refers to an alternative solution or system available to take over an operation in the event of a primary system failure, such as an alternative navigation route, engine, power supply, or communication system to ensure the safety and continuity of vessel operations.

**baggage**

Items of personal property that passengers bring on board a vessel for their journey, typically stored separately in a designated area and handled by crew members to ensure safety and compliance with regulations.

**bail**

Removing water from a vessel to prevent it from becoming waterlogged or sinking, often done manually using a bucket or pump.

**balance**

The state of equilibrium or stability often achieved by distributing weight evenly to ensure a vessel maintains its intended angle and trim, preventing capsizing or listing.

**balcony**

A structure on a ship, typically part of a passenger cabin, that extends outside the hull and provides an outdoor space for passengers to enjoy the view and fresh air. Common on cruise ships, balconies offer private access to the sea and are often equipped with safety railings and furniture.

**ball**

A weighted device, often made of steel or concrete, that is lowered into the sea for use as a mooring or anchor point for ships or buoys, providing stability and resistance against movement caused by wind, waves, and currents.

**ballast**

Ballast refers to any heavy material placed in the bottom of a ship to improve its stability and ensure it remains upright. Traditionally, water is used as ballast, stored in dedicated tanks, and adjusted as needed to balance the vessel depending on cargo load and sea conditions. The process of managing water ballast involves careful attention to balance, weight distribution, and environmental regulations to prevent the spread of invasive species when transferring ballast water from one location to another.

**band**

A horizontal strip or structure on a ship used for strengthening, such as to reinforce hatches or to support decks. It can also refer to a line or marking on the hull indicating water lines or draft marks.

**bank**

The extent to which a vessel is pushed sideways by wind or current, or a narrow, elevated landform beneath the surface of a body of water, such as a river or seabed, usually formed by sediment accumulation.

**banking**

The term “banking” refers to the sideways motion of a ship or vessel when it travels along a curved path or makes a turn. This phenomenon typically occurs due to hydrodynamic forces and the vessel’s momentum, causing it to lean or “bank” into the turn, similar to the banking of an aircraft during a turn. This movement can affect the stability and maneuverability of the vessel, and thus is an important factor to consider during navigation and piloting.

**bar**

A bar is a submerged or partly submerged ridge of sand, gravel, or sediment that builds up along the shore or in a riverbed. This natural formation can create hazardous conditions for navigation as it may reduce the depth of water in a channel, potentially causing vessels to run aground. Bars are often found at the entrances to harbors or river mouths and can shift over time due to the action of currents, tides, and weather.

**bare**

Refers to a bareboat charter, where the charterer leases a vessel without a crew, and is responsible for taking on all responsibilities, including hiring a crew, maintaining the vessel, and operating it.

**bareboat**

A bareboat is a type of charter arrangement where the charterer rents a vessel without crew, provisions, or any operational supplies. The charterer is responsible for crewing, operating, and maintaining all aspects of the vessel during the charter period.

**bargaining**

The process of negotiating terms and conditions, typically involving labor agreements between unions and management. It often includes discussions on wages, working conditions, and other employment terms to prevent or resolve disputes within the maritime industry.

**barge**

A large, flat-bottomed vessel usually used for transporting cargo on rivers and canals. Barges can be self-propelled or towed by tugboats and are often used for bulk commodities such as coal, oil, or grain.

**barrel**

A unit of measure used in shipping, particularly for quantifying liquid cargo such as oil and other petroleum products. A standard barrel typically equals 42 US gallons or approximately 159 liters.

**barrier**

A structure or object designed to prevent or limit the passage of something, typically used to control the movement of cargo, people, or water in and around ports and other maritime environments.

**base**

When referring to “based,” it typically indicates the primary location or port where a vessel, company, or crew operates from or is stationed. This establishes where management, operations, and logistical support are primarily conducted.

**baseline**

A baseline is the line along the coast from which the seaward limits of a country’s territorial sea and certain other maritime zones are measured. It is typically determined by using the low-water line along the coast as marked on large-scale charts officially recognized by the coastal state.

**basic**

Refers to the fundamental training required for all seafarers, typically covered under Basic Safety Training (BST), which includes essential safety and emergency procedures such as firefighting, first aid, survival at sea, and personal safety and social responsibilities.

**basin**

A basin is a sheltered area of water where vessels can anchor or dock, typically located within a harbor or port. It is often protected from rough waters and is used for safe mooring, loading, unloading, and other maritime activities. Basins are designed to accommodate ships of various sizes and provide necessary facilities for maritime operations.

**basis**

The standard or reference point used for calculating or determining measurements, costs, scheduling, or other operational parameters in maritime operations, often used in planning and contract agreements.

**basket**

A suspended apparatus used for lifting personnel or equipment between a vessel and a platform or shore. Often designed like a round cage, it ensures safe transfer during offshore operations. Commonly known as a personnel transfer basket.

**batch**

A quantity of a substance or a number of items produced or dealt with at the same time in shipping and maritime logistics, often pertaining to oil, cargo, or processed materials on vessels in transit for quality control and inventory purposes.

**bath**

A bathymetric chart, which is a map of the ocean floor showing depths and underwater features, used for navigation, exploration, and scientific research.

**bathtub**

A bathtub is a colloquial term used in marine engineering to describe a recessed area around the perimeter of a ship's deck. This area is designed to contain water and prevent it from spreading across the deck, improving safety and deck drainage during rough weather or heavy seas.

**batten**

Battens are thin strips of wood or plastic that are inserted into pockets on the sail's surface to provide support and maintain its shape. They help improve the aerodynamic efficiency of the sail and prevent it from flapping excessively when it catches the wind. Battens are commonly used in sails like mainsails and some types of jibs.

**battery**

A device consisting of one or more electrochemical cells that convert stored chemical energy into electrical energy, used aboard ships and vessels for various power supply needs, such as emergency lighting, communication equipment, or auxiliary power systems.

**bay**

Curved indentations along a coast that create natural or artificial harbors for ships to anchor or dock safely, providing protection from waves and storms. Bays often serve as critical points for maritime navigation, trade, and navy operations.

**beach**

The area of shoreline where the land meets the sea, characterized by accumulated sediment such as sand, gravel, or pebbles. It serves as a transition zone between terrestrial and marine environments and is often affected by tidal and wave actions.

**beacon**

A visual or electronic signal used as a navigational aid to indicate the position or course for maritime vessels, often used for identifying hazards, channel entries, or safe routes. Beacons can take the form of fixed or floating structures equipped with lights, radar reflectors, or radio signals.



**beam**

The width of a vessel at its widest point, typically measured at the ship's midsection.

**bearing**

Direction or position of an object, ship, or point in relation to another object, ship, or reference point, usually measured in degrees from North. Bearings help in navigation by indicating courses or reference directions.

**bed**

The seabed or seafloor is the bottom of the ocean or a body of water, providing a foundation for marine life and sometimes consisting of features like ridges, plains, or underwater mountains.

**behalf**

Having the authority or consent to act in the interest or to represent another person or entity, typically in legal, financial, or decision-making matters, within a maritime context.

**behavior**

Behavior refers to the actions or conduct of individuals, vessels, or marine life in the maritime environment, including compliance with regulations and protocols, operational procedures, and interactions with other entities at sea. It encompasses the ways in which seafarers operate vessels, adhere to safety practices, and respond to navigational challenges.

**behavioral**

Relating to actions or reactions of individuals in response to certain stimuli or situations on board, such as adherence to safety protocols, teamwork, communication, and decision-making, which are vital for effective vessel operations.

**belief**

A mental acceptance or conviction within a maritime organization or among crew members regarding the effectiveness, reliability, and necessity of specific practices, protocols, or safety measures, often influencing decision-making and operations on board ships or at marine facilities.

**believe**

Holds an understanding or trust in the capabilities or decisions made regarding maritime operations, often applied to the confidence in navigational routes, vessel performance, or leadership direction.

**bell**

A bell is a sound-signaling device used on ships, often made of metal, that produces a loud ringing noise. It is used for various purposes such as signaling the time, marking the ship's presence in fog or low visibility conditions, and during emergency situations to alert crew and passengers. Ship's bells also have traditional significance in keeping time and signaling the change of watches.

**bellow**

A flexible, expandable, and collapsible component used to accommodate movement or expansion in piping systems, ductwork, or appendages, helping to maintain a tight seal while absorbing vibration and thermal expansion.

**belong**

Refers to ownership, possession, or rightful custodianship of an item or cargo, indicating which party holds the right or responsibility for it. It is important for determining accountability and liability on board a ship or related maritime operations.

**bend**

Bending refers to the deformation of a ship's structure due to uneven external forces, such as waves, causing the ship to bend along its length. This can result in bending stresses, which the ship's design must withstand to maintain structural integrity and ensure safety.

**beneficiary**

Individuals or entities that are entitled to receive benefits or compensation from a maritime insurance policy, trust, will, or other financial or legal arrangement. Beneficiaries are often designated by an individual or a corporation and may include family members, business partners, or other stakeholders with a vested interest in the maritime operation or assets.

**benzene**

A colorless, highly flammable liquid with a sweet odor, benzene is a volatile organic compound found in crude oil and used in the production of various chemicals and plastics. It is a known carcinogen and exposure can occur during ship operations involving cargo handling, tank cleaning, or fuel transfer. Proper handling and safety measures, including protective equipment and ventilation, are critical to minimize health risks to maritime personnel.

**berth**

A designated location in a port or harbor where a vessel is moored or docked to load or unload cargo or passengers. It also refers to the space required for a vessel to safely maneuver and be accommodated. Additionally, it can denote a sleeping area or bunk on a ship where crew members or passengers sleep.

**bilge**

The lowest compartment on a ship where water collects. Bilges are usually equipped with pumps to remove this water to prevent flooding, maintain stability, and ensure the vessel's safe operation.

**bill**

A bill is a document issued by a shipping company or its agent that serves as a receipt for goods shipped, detailing the type, quantity, and condition of the cargo. It also acts as a contract of carriage between the shipper and the carrier, outlining the terms under which the goods are transported, and can serve as a document of title, allowing the holder to claim ownership of the goods.

**binder**

A device or substance used for securing and fastening items such as ropes or cables. In a maritime context, it could also refer to a material used in cargo securing to ensure that goods are safely stowed and prevented from shifting during transit.

**biometric**

Biometric refers to technologies and methods used for identification and access control based on physical or behavioral characteristics of individuals, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, or iris patterns, often used in security protocols at ports and on vessels to verify the identity of crew members and passengers.

**blackout**

A complete failure of electrical power on a ship, leading to a shutdown of all electrical systems and lighting, often requiring immediate action to restore power and ensure safety and operational capability.

**blade**

Blades are the flat, extending parts of a ship's propeller or turbine, designed to push against water to generate thrust or movement. The design and configuration of blades greatly affect the efficiency and performance of the propulsion system.

**blank**

A wooden or metal piece inserted into the hole in a ship's side to prevent water ingress or to secure a cord or a line. Often used in the context of "blanking off" a pipe, port, or opening to prevent the passage of liquid or gas.

**blanket**

A fire blanket is a safety device designed to extinguish small fires, often used in kitchens and on board ships to smother flames by covering the fire, cutting off the oxygen supply. It is typically made of fire-retardant materials like fiberglass.

**bleed**

The process of gradually releasing air or liquid from a system, such as draining air from a pipeline or excess oil from a tank, to ensure proper operation or safety.

**blend**

Mixtures of two or more types of fuel oils to create a specific desired property or performance characteristic, often optimized for a particular engine or operational condition.

**block**

A block is a pulley enclosed within a casing, used to change the direction of a rope or cable applied in lifting or moving heavy loads. It typically consists of one or more sheaves inside the case and is often part of a block and tackle system to increase mechanical advantage. Blocks are crucial for operations on ships and in dockyards to handle sails, cargo, and other heavy equipment.

**blockage**

An obstruction in a waterway, channel, or vessel passage that hinders or prevents the normal flow of traffic, water, or cargo. It could be caused by natural elements like sediment buildup or debris, or by man-made factors such as a grounded vessel or an accident. Blockages can disrupt maritime operations and require prompt removal to restore normal navigation and port activities.

**blow**

Blowing refers to the release of excessive steam or air pressure, usually through relief valves, to ensure the safety of machinery or equipment by preventing over-pressurization and potential damage.

**blower**

A mechanical device used to ventilate enclosed spaces on a ship, providing fresh air flow by moving air into or out of the area, often used to maintain air quality and remove fumes or pollutants from engine rooms, holds, or other confined spaces.

**blowoff**

The release of pressure from a vessel, pipe, or system, typically involving the expulsion of gas, vapor, or liquid, often through a safety valve to prevent over-pressurization and ensure safe operation.

**blue**

Blue water refers to the deep, open ocean far away from land, where large oceangoing vessels and ships operate. It is often used to describe the area of maritime operations for navies and commercial shipping that involves long-distance, open-sea navigation and operations.

**board**

To embark or go on a vessel. This could refer to the action of passengers or crew getting onto a ship for a voyage or trip.

**boarding**

The process of getting onto or off of a vessel, often involving the transfer of personnel or customs officials for inspection and regulatory purposes. It can also refer to the method by which ships are intercepted and boarded at sea for law enforcement or security operations.

**boat**

A small vessel propelled on water by oars, sails, or an engine, designed for various purposes including transportation, leisure, or work-related activities, typically ranging in length up to 80 meters, beyond which it is often classified as a ship.

**bodily**

Physical injury or harm sustained by a person aboard a vessel, often used in the context of reporting accidents or incidents that involve crew or passengers.

**boil**

A sudden, turbulent rise of water on the surface, often caused by currents or underwater obstructions such as rocks or shipwrecks. It can also refer to the behavior of water as heat is applied causing it to change from a liquid to a gaseous state, which is crucial in maritime engineering applications like steam generation.

**boiler**

Large vessels or devices used to generate steam by heating water. This steam is then used for propulsion, heating, or other types of power generation on ships. Boilers are a critical component in traditional steam-powered ships and are often used today in auxiliary systems on board.

**boilerroom**

A compartment in a ship where the boilers are installed, responsible for generating steam used for propulsion and other onboard systems, often involving high temperatures and requiring strict safety measures.

**bollard**

A sturdy, short post on the deck of a ship or ashore to which mooring lines or ropes are secured. Bollards are designed to prevent vessels from moving while docked by providing a firm attachment point.

**bolt**

Fasteners used to assemble or join various structures and components on ships, including hull plates, machinery, and equipment, usually requiring nuts and washers to secure them in place and ensure structural integrity and stability.

**bond**

A bond in maritime refers to a secured agreement or guarantee, often a financial security deposit, that ensures the performance of a specific obligation. For example, it can involve the payment of duties and taxes when goods are imported, or a guarantee that the terms of a shipping contract are met. Bonds help manage legal and financial risks associated with maritime operations and trade.

**bonnet**

A bonnet is a component of a valve or fitting that acts as a cover or enclosure. It serves to contain pressure within the valve, provide access to internal components, and allow for maintenance or inspections. Bonnet designs vary depending on the type of valve and its application, ensuring secure sealing and operational integrity.

**boom**

A boom is a horizontal spar or pole used to extend the foot of a sail on a sailing vessel, allowing it to be secured for better control and shape. Additionally, it can refer to a floating barrier deployed on water surfaces to contain spills, debris, or to guide navigational traffic.

**boot**

Waterproof footwear worn by crew members and personnel on ships and in port to protect feet from wet conditions, slippery surfaces, or hazardous materials.

**border**

A line or region that distinguishes the edge or limit of territorial waters where the jurisdiction of coastal states transitions to international waters.

**borrower**

A borrower refers to a vessel or vessel owner that temporarily receives goods under a charter or shipping contract and has the responsibility to transport them while adhering to the terms and conditions of the agreement, such as maintaining the condition of the goods and ensuring timely delivery.

**bottle**

Containers used to store compressed gases such as air, oxygen, or nitrogen. They are often found onboard vessels and used for various purposes including scuba diving, firefighting, and life-support systems.

**bottom**

The parts of a ship that are under the water, including the keel and the hull. These areas are critical for the ship's buoyancy and stability and often require maintenance to prevent fouling or damage.

**bound**

Refers to the limits or edges that define a specific area, such as a designated zone within a port or harbor, a navigational restriction, or an operational area on a vessel. It determines the spatial confines within which operations or activities must occur.

**boundary**

A boundary is a physical or conceptual limit within the maritime environment, often referring to lines delineating areas of jurisdiction, control, or responsibility, such as territorial waters, exclusive economic zones, or property limits on vessels and shore installations.

**bow**

The front end or forward part of a ship or vessel, designed to cut through the water to ensure efficient movement and reduce resistance.

**box**

A standardized container used for the transportation and storage of cargo on ships, typically made of steel and designed to be easily transferred between different modes of transportation, such as ships, trains, and trucks. These containers come in various sizes, with 20-foot and 40-foot lengths being the most common.

**bracket**

Metal fittings or structural components used to support or reinforce parts of a ship, such as securing beams or other framework elements. They are often used to connect or join different parts securely, ensuring strength and stability in the vessel's construction. Brackets can also refer to mounting supports for equipment or devices on board.

**braid**

A type of rope or line construction where multiple strands of material are interwoven in a crisscross pattern to form a strong, flexible, and durable product often used for mooring, towing, or other marine applications. Braided ropes are known for their resistance to abrasion and ability to handle dynamic loads.

**brake**

A mechanical device used to slow down or stop a moving vessel or its components, such as winches and capstans, by applying resistance and thereby controlling the speed or movement.

**brand**

A brand in the maritime industry refers to a specific make or model of a ship, equipment, or product that is recognized by its distinct features, quality, or reputation. It can also refer to the company or manufacturer that produces these items and has established a name for reliability, innovation, or excellence in the maritime field.

**brass**

An alloy of copper and zinc, brass is commonly used in maritime applications due to its corrosion resistance and durability, making it ideal for manufacturing components such as ship fittings, valves, and propellers.

**braze**

Brazing is a metal-joining process whereby a filler metal is heated above its melting point and distributed between two or more close-fitting parts by capillary action. The filler metal has a lower melting point than the workpieces, allowing for their joining without melting the base metals. This technique is commonly used in shipbuilding and repair for joining non-ferrous metals and alloys and is valued for producing strong, leak-proof joints.

**breach**

A breach refers to a gap, break, or opening in the hull of a ship or marine structure, compromising its integrity and possibly leading to water ingress or structural failure. It can occur due to collision, grounding, or structural weaknesses.

**breadth**

Breadth is the maximum width of a vessel measured at its widest point, typically at the main deck or the midpoint of the hull. This measurement is important for determining a ship's stability, carrying capacity, and suitability for passing through narrow passages or docking.

**break**

The phenomenon where waves lose their stability and collapse, creating turbulence. This occurs when the wave's height increases to a point where the crest becomes unstable, often due to interacting with the seabed or wind. Breaking waves can pose navigational hazards and impact maneuverability for vessels.

**breakage**

Breakage refers to the damage or destruction of cargo during transportation or handling aboard a vessel. This can occur due to improper stowage, rough handling, or adverse weather conditions, resulting in financial losses and insurance claims.

**breakdown**

An unexpected failure or malfunction of machinery, equipment, or systems on a vessel that can disrupt operations and may require repairs or maintenance to restore functionality.

**breaker**

A breaker is a wave that has become unstable and spills or collapses forward, typically when it reaches shallow water or an obstruction. This can occur when waves approach a coastline, causing the crest of the wave to break, creating surf. Breakers are important for understanding coastal navigation and the impact of waves on shorelines.

**breakwall**

A breakwall is a structure built along the coast or shore to protect against the impact of waves and erosion. It serves as a barrier to absorb and dissipate the energy of incoming waves, providing a calmer area behind it, which helps to protect harbors, anchorages, and shoreline infrastructure from being damaged by wave action.

**breakwater**

A structure built to protect a shore or harbor from wave action by breaking the force of incoming waves, typically made of rock, concrete, or similar materials.

**breast**

To move a ship or vessel away from or alongside a dock or another vessel by using lines and fenders, typically involving the use of mooring lines adjusted to control the vessel's position.

**breath**

Air taken into and expelled from the lungs, essential for ensuring oxygen supply to the body's tissues. In maritime scenarios, it is critical for survival, especially in underwater or confined environments where proper breathing apparatus may be required.

**bridge**

The bridge is the area or compartment from which a ship is navigated and controlled; it is typically located above the main deck and houses key navigational equipment and control systems such as the wheel, radar, and communication systems. This is where the ship's captain and deck officers mainly operate to ensure the safe operation and navigation of the vessel.

**bridle**

A bridle is an arrangement of ropes, chains, or lines used to distribute the load or weight to different points, often utilized in towing operations to evenly spread the tension between two attachment points on a vessel or floating structure.



**broad**

A measurement from side to side at the widest part of a ship's hull, often referred to as the "beam." It is an important dimension for determining a ship's stability, handling characteristics, and the ability to navigate through certain waterways or docking facilities.

**broadcast**

Transmitting a message or signal to multiple recipients, usually via radio or satellite, for navigation, communication, or safety purposes on the sea such as emergency alerts, navigational warnings, or general vessel communication.

**broker**

Brokers are intermediaries who facilitate transactions between parties, often specializing in areas such as ship sales, chartering, or insurance. They possess expert knowledge of market conditions and trends, helping clients to find suitable opportunities or negotiate favorable terms while earning a commission for their services.

**brokerage**

Brokerage refers to the service or business conducted by a broker who acts as an intermediary between parties, typically involved in transactions such as the hire, purchase, or sale of ships or marine cargos. The broker facilitates negotiations, provides market insights, and handles documentation and legal formalities to ensure successful maritime transactions.

**bromide**

Bromide: A chemical compound, often used as a disinfectant or for other purification processes on ships. It can be involved in water treatment systems to prevent the growth of biofilms, bacteria, and other microorganisms in shipboard water systems.

**bronze**

An alloy primarily composed of copper and tin, bronze is valued for its durability and resistance to corrosion, making it ideal for manufacturing propellers, ship fittings, and other marine equipment that must withstand harsh sea conditions.

**bucket**

Portable containers used for carrying water, sand, or other materials on a ship, often used for firefighting, cleaning, or maintenance tasks. They may also serve as temporary storage for tools or small items while working on deck or in the engine room.

**buckle**

The sudden failure of a structural component that is subjected to high compressive stresses, causing it to bend or collapse. In shipbuilding and repair, this often involves beams, plates, or other critical elements that give way under pressure, leading to potential structural failures. Proper design and material selection are crucial to prevent buckling.

**buffer**

A fender or device used to protect a vessel from contact with the dock or other structures, absorbing impact to prevent damage during docking or berthing operations.

**build**

Constructed or assembled, typically referring to a vessel that has been fabricated in accordance with design specifications and regulatory standards, ready for operational service or delivery.

**builder**

A builder is a shipbuilding company or individual responsible for constructing and assembling a vessel according to specifications. This involves coordinating the design, materials, and labor to create a seaworthy ship. Builders may also be involved in overseeing repairs and upgrades to existing vessels.

**bulge**

Bulges refer to areas of a ship's hull that may protrude or swell, potentially due to structural deformation, cargo imbalance, or other stresses, which can affect a vessel's hydrodynamic performance and stability. Careful inspection and maintenance are required to ensure they do not compromise the ship's integrity.

**bulk**

Goods or materials such as grain, coal, or iron ore that are transported in large quantities without packaging in a cargo hold or tank on a ship.

**bulkhead**

A vertical partition within a ship that divides its interior into compartments, providing structural rigidity and helping to prevent the spread of water in case of hull damage. Bulkheads can also offer added protection during collisions and play a key role in maintaining the vessel's watertight integrity and stability.

**bulwark**

A solid wall or barrier that extends along the edge of a ship's deck to offer protection against the force of waves and to prevent crew and cargo from falling overboard.

**bunker**

Bunkering is the process of supplying fuel to a ship. This involves the transfer of fuel oil from a bunker barge, shore facility, or terminal to the vessel's fuel tanks. It is a critical operation requiring careful planning and execution to ensure efficiency and safety, and it must comply with environmental regulations to prevent fuel spills or other contamination.

**buoy**

A floating device that can be anchored or left to drift, used to mark channels, hazards, mooring locations, or for specific informational purposes. Buoys can be equipped with lights, bells, whistles, or other signals to aid in navigation and ensure maritime safety.

**buoyancy**

The property of an object that enables it to float or stay on top of a fluid, typically water. It results from the upward force exerted by the fluid, counteracting the weight of the object.

**buoyant**

Having the ability to float in water or to rise to the surface and remain afloat.

**burn**

The process of combustion, typically controlled, that involves a chemical reaction between a substance and oxygen, resulting in the release of heat and light. Chosen for removal or disposal by burning at sea, such as unmarked flares, if done in compliance with regulations regarding shipboard incineration of waste materials.

**burner**

A device used on ships in an incinerator or boiler, designed to efficiently mix fuel and air for combustion to generate heat, typically for propulsion, electricity generation, or waste disposal purposes.

**burst**

A failure occurring in a pipeline, boiler, or other pressurized container when internal pressure exceeds the material's strength, leading to a sudden rupture and release of contents.

**butadiene**

Butadiene is a flammable and colorless hydrocarbon gas primarily used in the production of synthetic rubbers. It is transported in liquid form under pressure and requires careful handling due to its volatile and reactive nature, making it a potentially hazardous material in maritime shipping.

**butt**

The vertical seam between two adjacent plates or sections in a ship's hull, typically welded or riveted together.

**butyl**

Butyl: A type of synthetic rubber used in maritime applications, particularly for making protective clothing, gloves, and seals because of its resistance to chemicals and permeation by gases. It is often used in situations where exposure to hazardous substances is possible, ensuring the safety of personnel by providing a reliable barrier.

**bypass**

A secondary route or alternative method used to redirect or continue the flow of fluid (such as fuel, oil, or water) around an area or system that is shut down or inoperative, often used for repairs, maintenance, or emergencies in maritime operations.

**c.f.s**

C.F.S. refers to Cubic Feet per Second, a unit of measurement often used to express the flow rate of water or other fluids, indicating the volume moving past a certain point in one second. In maritime and hydrological contexts, it is commonly used to describe the discharge of water in rivers, estuaries, or tidal channels.

**cabin**

An enclosed space on a ship where crew or passengers are accommodated. Cabins are typically equipped with sleeping and storage facilities and can vary in size and amenities depending on the type of vessel and its purpose.

**cable**

A nautical unit of distance that equals one-tenth of a nautical mile, or approximately 185.2 meters. Additionally, a heavy rope or chain used for anchoring or mooring a vessel.

**cadet**

A student or trainee who is enrolled in a maritime academy or training program with the aim of becoming a licensed officer in the merchant navy. Cadets undergo both academic education and onboard practical training to gain the skills and experience necessary for a career at sea.

**calcine**

Calcined: Refers to a material, typically limestone or gypsum, that has been heated to a high temperature to remove volatile components, often to produce lime used for water treatment or construction in a maritime setting.

**calcium**

A naturally occurring mineral typically found in seawater that contributes to the hardness of water. Calcium is essential for the formation of marine organisms' shells and skeletons, such as corals and mollusks. It is also significant in ship maintenance, where excessive calcium deposits can lead to scaling on machinery and piping systems, requiring routine cleaning and maintenance to prevent inefficiency and damage.

**calibrate**

Adjusted and measured against a standard reference to ensure accuracy, particularly for navigational, communication, or measurement equipment aboard ships to ensure reliable and accurate readings.

**calibration**

Calibration is the process of adjusting and configuring instrumentation or equipment to ensure accurate and precise measurements, often by comparing and aligning it with a known standard or reference. This is crucial for navigational systems, sensors, and other maritime equipment to maintain safety and operational efficiency.

**call**

The act of anchoring or berthing at a port or docking location, often temporarily, for loading, unloading, or taking on supplies.

**calm**

A state of the sea characterized by the absence of waves or swell, indicating smooth water conditions favorable for navigation and operations at sea.

**camber**

Camber is the slight upward curve or arching of a ship's deck or beam, designed to help with the drainage of water off the deck. This arching can also provide structural strength to the vessel.

**camera**

Devices used on ships and maritime facilities to monitor and record activities for security, safety, navigation, and operational purposes. They can be part of a CCTV system, used for surveillance or monitoring critical areas such as the engine room, deck, or bridge, and can also assist in visual inspections and remote observations in challenging or hazardous environments.

**canal**

A man-made waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships inland or to convey water for irrigation.

**cancel**

In maritime terms, "cancelled" refers to the termination or revocation of an agreement, contract, or order, often due to unforeseen circumstances, changes in conditions, or non-compliance with certain terms. This could relate to contracts for shipping, charters for vessels, or scheduled sailings or port calls that are called off.

**cancellation**

Cancellation is the process of voiding or revoking a maritime agreement, contract, or planned action, such as canceling a scheduled voyage, shipment, or cargo booking due to unforeseen circumstances, changes in requirement, or breaches of contract terms.

**candle**

A unit of measurement historically used for determining the speed of a vessel by dropping a "log line" in the water with a chip attached. The line had knots at regular intervals and the speed was recorded by counting the number of knots played out in a specific time. This led to the speed of ships often being measured in "knots."

**canister**

A canister is a container used to store and transport substances such as gasses, chemicals, or emergency supplies on a vessel. It provides protection and ensures safe handling during maritime operations. Canisters are often designed to withstand harsh sea environments and are commonly used in equipment such as lifeboat survival kits or firefighting devices.

**canopy**

A canopy on a vessel refers to a covering or roof-like structure, often made of lightweight material, that provides protection from the elements such as sun, rain, or wind. It is typically used in ship deck areas or lifeboats to shelter crew members and passengers.

**canvas**

A tightly woven cloth typically made of cotton or linen, used for making sails on ships due to its durability and ability to catch wind effectively.

**capability**

Capability is the ability of a vessel, system, or crew to effectively perform assigned tasks or operations. It encompasses the skills, equipment, and performance attributes required to complete specific maritime activities or missions successfully.

**capable**

Meeting the requirements of being seaworthy and efficient for designated tasks; able to perform the intended functions safely and effectively, whether referring to a vessel, machinery, equipment, or crew.

**capacity**

The maximum amount or number of containers, cargo, passengers, or cargo units that a ship, container, or other storage facility can carry or hold under specified conditions. This can also refer to engine power, fuel storage, or crew accommodations on a vessel.

**captain**

The person in command of a ship, responsible for the vessel's safe navigation and operation, as well as for the welfare and safety of the crew, passengers, cargo, and environment during the voyage.

**carbon**

A colorless and odorless chemical element that is a fundamental building block for life and industry. In maritime contexts, carbon is often associated with carbon emissions from ships, which contribute to greenhouse gases. The international maritime industry is working to reduce carbon footprints through regulations and the development of low-carbon technologies. Carbon compounds are also important in shipbuilding materials, such as carbon fiber, which is used for its strength and lightweight properties.

**card**

A card can refer to a document or record used for tracking, identification, or access control on a vessel, such as a crew identification card or a safety check card. These are used for security, verifying credentials, or logging entries and exits on board a ship.

**care**

The process of maintaining and preserving a ship's condition to ensure its safe operation and compliance with regulations. This may include routine inspections, maintenance of equipment, cleaning, and addressing any issues that may affect the vessel's seaworthiness.

**careful**

Exercising thorough diligence and attention to detail when conducting tasks such as navigation, cargo handling, or safety inspections to prevent accidents, ensure compliance with regulations, and maintain vessel and crew safety.

**catch**

The total amount of fish or other aquatic species taken from a particular body of water or by a particular fishing operation or vessel in a given period. It often refers to the quantity of fish that are retained or landed from a specific fishing trip or operation.

**categorical**

Classification of items or documents into specific groups or categories based on predefined criteria, ensuring systematic organization and easy retrieval.

**category**

A classification used to group similar types of ships, cargo, or operations based on specific criteria such as size, type of service, construction, or function, often used for regulatory, insurance, or organizational purposes.

**cathodic**

A technique used to protect metal surfaces from corrosion by making them the cathode of an electrochemical cell, often achieved by connecting the metal to be protected with another, more easily corroded sacrificial metal.

**cause**

A reason or event responsible for a maritime incident or accident, such as human error, mechanical failure, environmental conditions, or navigational mistakes, that leads to an undesired outcome or risk at sea.

**caustic**

Capable of burning, corroding, or destroying organic tissue by chemical action; refers to substances that can cause severe damage to ship's materials, crew, or cargo if proper handling and safety precautions are not observed.

**caution**

Acting with careful forethought to minimize risks or prevent accidents while at sea, especially when navigating or handling vessels and equipment.

**cease**

Stops or discontinues operations, movements, or processes, often as in ceasing a ship's movement by cutting engine power or halting a specific maritime operation or activity.

**ceiling**

The maximum concentration of toxic substances, such as gas or vapors, that is permitted onboard a vessel. This limit must not be exceeded at any time to ensure the safety and health of crew members.

**cell**

A storage area or compartment within a ship used for holding cargo, ballast, or other materials, often part of a larger hold or tank.

**cement**

A hydraulic binder used in the construction and repair of marine structures, providing strength and durability when applied to surfaces like quay walls, docks, or in the production of concrete for offshore facilities.

**center**

The location along the width (beam) of a vessel where lateral forces are balanced, often referred to in terms of the center of gravity, center of buoyancy, or amidships. It can also refer to the longitudinal location fore and aft where weight distribution is equal or activities such as loading tend to centralize.

**centerline**

An imaginary line running from the bow to the stern along the middle of a vessel, dividing it into equal port and starboard halves.

**centimeter**

Unit of measurement mainly used in international ship construction, maintenance, and navigation, often indicating small dimensions or distances such as draft markings, hull thickness, or fittings. One centimeter is equivalent to 0.01 meters.

**centrifugal**

Centrifugal refers to a force or action that tends to move away from the center or axis of rotation. In maritime applications, centrifugal pumps are commonly used to move liquids by converting rotational energy, often from an engine or electric motor, into energy in a moving fluid. This type of pump operates on the principle that as liquid enters the pump impeller along its axis, it is accelerated by the impeller and then flows radially outward into a diffuser or volute chamber.

**centum**

A ship capacity measurement equal to 100 cubic feet of enclosed space.

**certificant**

An individual who has been granted a certificate acknowledging their qualifications, competencies, or expertise in a specific maritime field, often issued by a professional organization or regulatory body.



**certificate**

An official document issued by a recognized authority, such as a classification society or government agency, confirming that a vessel, its equipment, or its crew comply with specific standards or regulations. Examples include certificates of registry, load line certificates, or safety management certificates.

**certification**

Certification refers to the official acknowledgment, typically in the form of documents or credentials, that a vessel, crew member, or piece of equipment meets specific maritime standards, regulations, and rules established by industry authorities or regulatory bodies. This process ensures compliance with safety, environmental, and operational guidelines necessary for lawful and efficient maritime operations.

**certify**

Officially recognized or authorized as having met specific standards or requirements, often granted by a governing body or regulatory agency to confirm compliance and competence in maritime operations or services.

**cfr**

CFR stands for Code of Federal Regulations. It is a collection of rules and regulations issued by federal agencies to implement laws passed by the United States Congress, which includes regulations pertinent to maritime operations, safety, environmental protection, and various other aspects of maritime and shipping activities.

**chafing**

Chafing is the wear and damage that occurs to ropes, lines, or other materials due to friction and rubbing against surfaces, often resulting in weakening or fraying. To prevent chafing, protective measures like chafing gear or guards are typically applied where ropes might come into contact with sharp or rough edges.

**chain**

A series of metal links or rings connected together, typically used to secure a vessel to an anchor or to moor a ship to a dock. Chains are integral in transferring and distributing the load from the anchor to the vessel, ensuring stability and security.

**challenge**

A formal objection or contestation raised against a particular aspect of maritime operations, which may require resolution through specific procedures or arbitration, such as challenging the validity of a ship's documentation, disputing cargo claims, or questioning navigational decisions.

**chamber**

A compartment or space within a vessel or structure, often used for specific purposes such as ballast water management, controlled atmospheric conditions for storage, or as a part of a lock system for raising and lowering ships between stretches of water of different levels.

**change**

Refers to the process of substituting or modifying a course, method, or equipment to improve efficiency or safety in operations, or the alteration of a ship's schedule, cargo, or crew due to operational requirements or unforeseen circumstances.

**changeover**

The process of switching from one system, operation, or procedure to another, often used in reference to tasks such as switching fuel systems when entering an Emission Control Area (ECA) or changing crew members on a vessel.

**channel**

A channel is a navigable route in a body of water, such as a river, harbor, or strait, that is deep and wide enough to allow the safe passage of vessels. Channels are often marked by buoys, beacons, or other navigational aids to guide ships and prevent grounding. They can be natural or artificially dredged to maintain navigable depths.

**chapter**

A chapter is a subdivision or section of a maritime convention, code, or regulation. Each chapter typically covers specific topics or requirements, such as safety standards, environmental protection measures, or operational procedures, and provides detailed guidelines and rules for compliance by ships and maritime operators.

**character**

A ship's unique attributes, such as design, construction, and purpose, which determine its classification, use, and operational capabilities.

**characteristic**

The qualities or features that define and differentiate a vessel, such as size, type, design, hull form, propulsion system, cargo capacity, stability, and maneuverability, which are considered during its construction and operation to ensure suitability for specific maritime purposes or routes.

**charge**

The fee or rate levied for the transportation of goods or passengers by sea.

**chargeable**

Liable for a fee or cost, typically applying to services, use, or operations that incur a charge, such as port fees, cargo handling charges, or other expenses in shipping and maritime activities.

**charger**

A device or equipment used to replenish the electrical energy stored in a battery, particularly for onboard systems or equipment, ensuring that maritime communication devices or other essential electronic systems remain operational.

**charitable**

A ship or maritime operation that is involved in activities focused on providing aid or support without profit motives, often involving the donation of resources, services, or funds to support humanitarian efforts, marine conservation, or community welfare initiatives.

**chart**

Nautical charts are graphical representations of maritime areas and adjacent coastal regions. They display water depths, land elevations, natural features of the seabed, details of the coastline, navigational hazards, locations of natural and man-made aids to navigation, and information on tides and currents. Nautical charts are essential tools for navigational safety, providing mariners with the necessary information to plot courses and avoid dangers at sea.

**charter**

An arrangement in which a shipowner hires out the use of their vessel to another party (the charterer) to transport goods or passengers, either for a specific voyage or for a period of time. The terms of the agreement, such as the route, cargo, and hire rate, are documented in a charter party contract.

**charterer**

An individual or company that hires a vessel for a particular voyage or period of time. The charterer pays the vessel's owner, and often assumes certain responsibilities and financial risks during the term of the charter, such as arranging cargo and paying for fuel and port fees.

**chassis**

A chassis is a type of trailer designed to transport shipping containers over land. It consists of a metal frame with wheels, onto which a container can be secured for transportation by a truck. The chassis provides the necessary support and helps facilitate intermodal transport by allowing containers to be efficiently transferred between ships, trucks, and trains.

**check**

An inspection or examination to ensure that systems, equipment, and operations comply with established standards, regulations, or safety protocols. It often serves as a precautionary measure to confirm functionality and readiness.

**checklist**

A systematic list of items or tasks used to ensure all necessary procedures are completed and nothing is overlooked, typically employed for safety, maintenance, and operational procedures on vessels and at sea.

**chemical**

Substances that are used or produced during ship operations, maintenance, or in cargo that can present hazards to the vessel, crew, or environment. These require careful handling, storage, and transport to ensure safety and compliance with regulations such as MARPOL and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

## **chemist**

A chemist is a professional responsible for the analysis and handling of chemicals on board ships or at maritime facilities. They ensure safe storage, usage, and transport of hazardous materials, conduct safety inspections, and perform quality control tests of fuels and other chemical substances to ensure compliance with regulatory standards. They may also be involved in developing procedures for dealing with chemical spills or contamination.

## **chemistry**

The branch of science concerned with the properties, composition, and behavior of substances, often studied in the context of understanding how various chemicals interact with seawater, fuel, cargoes, and materials used in shipbuilding and maintenance, as well as environmental protection and antifouling measures on ships.

## **chest**

Chests are watertight storage containers or compartments typically used on ships to store tools, equipment, spare parts, or crew personal belongings. They are designed to keep contents protected from the harsh marine environment and prevent corrosion or damage.

## **chip**

An informal term for small fragments or debris, often paint or rust, that have been dislodged from a vessel's surface during maintenance or through natural wear and tear. These particles can be a result of scraping, sanding, or other forms of surface preparation and often need to be controlled to prevent environmental contamination.

## **chloride**

Chloride: A negatively charged ion formed when chlorine gains an electron, commonly found in seawater as part of sodium chloride (salt), and can contribute to metal corrosion in marine environments.

## **chlorine**

A chemical element often used as a disinfectant in maintaining the sanitary conditions of ships, especially in treating potable water, ballast water, and wastewater to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species or the contamination of onboard water supplies. Handling requires strict safety measures due to its toxic and corrosive nature.

## **chock**

Steel or wooden fittings through which mooring lines or hawsers can be led, designed to guide and protect the lines and fairleads, often fitted at the edge of a ship's deck or openings along the bulwark.

## **chromaticity**

Chromaticity refers to the quality of a color regardless of its luminance. In the maritime context, this term is often used when discussing the color characteristics of navigation lights, signals, or coatings on vessels and sea structures to ensure they meet safety and visibility standards. Chromaticity ensures that colors are distinguishable and conform to international conventions for maritime safety, aiding in the prevention of accidents by providing clear and recognizable visual signals.

## **chronological**

Arranged in the order of time, typically used to describe the sequence of events, operations, or procedures, such as logs, maintenance records, or navigation plans, ensuring they are recorded and analyzed based on their occurrence over time.

## **circle**

A circle is a line on the earth's surface that is equidistant at all points from a common center point, often used in navigation to define locations such as great circles or small circles on a chart. Great circles are the shortest path between two points on a sphere, which is crucial for plotting courses over long ocean distances.

## **circuit**

A circuit in maritime terms refers to an electrical loop or path through which electricity flows to power various equipment and systems on a vessel. This could include anything from lighting systems and communication devices to navigational equipment, with circuits typically protected by circuit breakers to prevent overloading and short circuits. Proper maintenance and functioning of electrical circuits are crucial for safety and operational efficiency on board.

## **circuitry**

The design and layout of electrical or electronic systems used aboard a vessel, including navigation, communication, power distribution, and automation systems, ensuring functionality and safety at sea.

## **circular**

A document or notice issued by maritime authorities or organizations, providing information, guidelines, or instructions on specific topics or procedures to ships, crews, and other stakeholders. These can address regulatory changes, safety protocols, security measures, or other relevant maritime concerns.

## **circulate**

The continuous movement of a fluid, such as water or air, through a system of pipes or channels on a vessel, often used to distribute heat, maintain temperature, or provide ventilation.

## **circulation**

The movement and exchange of air, liquid, or gases within a closed or open system on a vessel, ensuring proper ventilation, temperature regulation, and distribution of nutrients or cooling agents as part of maintaining optimal conditions for operations and crew safety.

## **circumference**

The boundary line or the perimeter around a circular area, often used to measure the hull of a ship or circular components such as a cable wrapped around a drum.

## **circumferential**

Pertaining to or occurring along the entire boundary or perimeter of a circular or cylindrical object, often used to describe the girth of a vessel, pipe, or section, such as in inspections or structural assessments where measuring or examining the complete round surface is required.

**circumstance**

Factors or conditions affecting a particular situation at sea, which can influence decision-making, operations, or safety procedures, such as weather conditions, sea state, or operational status of equipment and crew readiness.

**circumvent**

To navigate around an obstacle or avoid a hazard by taking an alternative course or route.

**citation**

Legal notices issued to a vessel or its crew that indicate violations of maritime regulations or laws. These may require actions such as fines, corrective measures, or court appearances to address the identified non-compliance.

**cite**

Referenced or acknowledged, typically in relation to a regulation, law, or rule that must be followed on a ship. It can also refer to being formally recognized in documentation, such as logs or reports, for an incident, inspection, or compliance verification.

**citizenship**

Legal status that grants a person rights and responsibilities in a specific country, including the right to work on vessels registered under that nation's flag, along with protections and consular support while abroad.

**civil**

Relating to non-military operations and activities, often concerning laws, regulations, and procedures that apply to civilian maritime operations such as merchant shipping, environmental regulations, and port operations. It emphasizes legal and operational standards governing the commercial maritime industry.

**civilian**

A person who is not an active member of the military or naval forces but may be employed or involved in various functions aboard a ship or at a port, such as contractors, support staff, or passengers.

**claim**

A demand made by a shipowner, charterer, cargo owner, or other affected party for compensation, reimbursement, or reparation due to loss, damage, or expense incurred during maritime operations or incidents. Claims may arise from events like cargo damage, collisions, injuries, or breaches of contract.

**claimant**

A person or party who asserts a right or demand for compensation, typically in the context of a maritime incident or dispute, such as a collision, pollution event, or cargo damage, seeking recovery or settlement from another party, such as a shipowner or insurer.

**clamp**

A clamp is a device used to hold or secure objects tightly together to prevent movement or separation through the application of inward pressure. In maritime applications, clamps are often used to secure cables, pipes, or rigging, ensuring they remain in place even under strenuous sea conditions.

**clarification**

The process of making information or instructions clear and understandable, often used in communication between vessels and port authorities, or during navigation planning. It ensures that all parties have a precise understanding to avoid misunderstandings and ensure safety at sea.

**clarify**

Make a turbid or cloudy solution clear by removing impurities; often used in reference to water treatment on board ships to ensure potable water standards are met.

**class**

A classification society that sets and maintains technical standards for the design, construction, and operational maintenance of ships and offshore structures. These societies conduct surveys and issue certificates to verify that a vessel complies with the relevant standards, ensuring safety and seaworthiness.

**classification**

The process of certifying that a ship or marine structure meets set standards of construction and safety as determined by a classification society. These societies establish and maintain technical standards for the construction and operation of ships and offshore structures, conducting inspections to ensure compliance with these standards.

**classify**

Meeting specified criteria or standards as set by regulatory bodies, often related to safety, security, or environmental guidelines, and being assessed or rated based on those criteria.

**clause**

A specific provision or section within a maritime contract, such as a charter party or bill of lading, that outlines specific obligations, rights, or conditions agreed upon by the parties involved. Clauses are crucial in maritime agreements as they detail various scenarios, responsibilities, and procedures, such as delivery terms, payment, insurance, and dispute resolution.

**clay**

A type of sediment found on the seafloor composed of fine-grained particles. It plays a role in the formation of certain marine soils and can impact anchoring and dredging operations due to its cohesive properties.

**clean**

The process of removing contaminants, debris, or marine growth from the surfaces of a ship, its equipment, or cargo areas to maintain seaworthiness, safety, and hygiene. This can involve the use of specialized cleaning agents, equipment, and techniques to efficiently manage biofouling, remove residual oils or chemicals, and ensure the integrity of hull coatings and mechanical systems.

**cleanup**

The process of removing pollutants, debris, or hazardous materials from the marine environment, often following an oil spill or other contamination event, to restore natural habitats and maintain safety for maritime operations.

**clear**

To pass an obstruction, shoal, or other navigational hazard safely by altering course or position.

**clearance**

The minimum vertical or horizontal space required for a vessel to safely pass under an obstruction, such as a bridge, or between other navigational hazards.

**clearing**

Clearing refers to the process of obtaining authorization for a vessel to enter or leave a port, ensuring that all relevant documentation, customs, and immigration requirements have been satisfied. It involves coordinating with port authorities, customs officials, and other agencies to ensure compliance with regulations and facilitate the smooth movement of the vessel.

**clerical**

Relating to the administrative and office tasks within maritime operations, including activities such as managing documentation, record-keeping, correspondence, and coordination of logistical processes essential to shipping and vessel management.

**climate**

The prevailing or typical weather conditions and atmospheric patterns experienced in a specific maritime region, influencing navigation, ship design, and operational planning due to factors like temperature, wind, humidity, and sea conditions.

**clingage**

Clingage refers to the small quantity of liquid that adheres to the surface of a tanker vessel's internal walls, pipelines, and other equipment after the main bulk of the liquid has been removed and the system drained. This residue can impact the accuracy of cargo measurements and have operational implications, requiring specific cleaning procedures to prevent contamination between different cargoes.

**clip**

Fastening devices used to secure ropes, cables, or other equipment. They come in various designs, such as wire rope clips, which are used to fix the loose end of a loop back to the wire rope, and are commonly used in lifting, rigging, and securing applications on ships and marine equipment.

**clockwise**

Direction of rotation that follows the movement of the hands of a clock as one looks at its face, commonly used to describe the turning direction of a ship's propeller or the application of rotational control, such as a helm order or when setting up mooring lines.



**clog**

Referring to a situation where a pipeline, filter, or any flow system on a vessel is obstructed by debris, sediment, or foreign materials, impeding the movement of fluids or gases.

**close**

Sealed or not open to the outside, as in a system, compartment, or valve, preventing the ingress or egress of fluids, gases, or access.

**closing**

Referred to the act of securing openings on a vessel, such as doors, hatches, or vents, to prevent the ingress of water, fire, or unauthorized personnel, and to ensure the structural integrity and safety of the ship during operations, especially in adverse conditions.

**closure**

An element or device used to close off openings in a vessel, such as doors, hatches, or ports, ensuring watertight integrity and security.

**cloth**

A type of material used in the construction of sails and other onboard textiles, characterized by its durability, flexibility, and ability to withstand harsh marine environments.

**clothing**

Specialized garments designed to protect or enhance the safety and effectiveness of maritime personnel, including gear like foul-weather suits, life jackets, and thermal wear, often equipped to withstand harsh marine environments.

**clutch**

A device used to connect and disconnect the engine from the propeller shaft. It allows for controlled transmission of power from the engine to the propulsion system, enabling the ship to start, stop, and vary speed smoothly.

**cm**

Centimeter: A unit of measurement equal to one-hundredth of a meter, commonly used in navigation, ship design, and chart measurements to indicate depth, distance, or size.

**co2**

Carbon dioxide is an inert gas used in fire suppression systems on ships to extinguish fires by displacing oxygen and lowering the concentration of oxygen in the environment to a level that cannot support combustion.

**coal**

A type of black or brownish-black sedimentary rock used as a key energy source. Its primary maritime use involves transportation via ships to supply it for energy generation and industrial processes. In maritime logistics, transporting coal requires specialized bulk carriers designed to handle the cargo's weight and volume. Safety and environmental considerations are crucial due to coal's potential for spontaneous combustion and dust emissions.

**coaming**

Coamings are raised edges or barriers placed around openings like hatchways, skylights, or deck structures to prevent water from entering and to provide added structural support and protection. They help ensure that the interiors of the ship remain dry and secure, especially in rough sea conditions.

**coast**

The land adjacent to the sea or ocean, often characterized by its physical features such as beaches, cliffs, and headlands, and is significant in navigation, shipping routes, and maritime trade.

**coastal**

Relating to the geographic areas that are adjacent to or near a coast, often involving activities such as shipping, fishing, and tourism, as well as the ecosystems, climates, and navigational considerations associated with these areas.

**coastline**

The boundary where land meets the sea or ocean, forming the outline of a coast. It can vary widely in its characteristics, being rocky, sandy, or a combination of features, and it plays a critical role in maritime navigation, ecosystems, and human activities such as shipping, fishing, and coastal development.

**coastwise**

Pertaining to domestic maritime trade conducted along the coastline of a nation, typically involving the transport of goods or passengers between ports within the same country. Coastwise shipping often requires specific regulations and certifications to ensure compliance with national laws.

**coat**

A protective layer applied to the surfaces of ships, offshore structures, or other marine equipment to prevent corrosion, erosion, and fouling by marine organisms, ultimately extending the lifespan and maintaining the integrity of the structure. Coatings can include various materials such as paints, varnishes, or other substances specifically formulated for maritime environments.

**coating**

Coatings are protective layers applied to the surfaces of ships and offshore structures to prevent corrosion, biofouling, and other forms of degradation. These coatings can include paints, anti-corrosive primers, and specialized anti-fouling substances designed to enhance durability and operational efficiency.

**cock**

Small valves or taps typically used for controlling the flow of fluid or gas. Often found in systems such as bilges or fuel lines, they allow for precise regulation and maintenance, and can be used to drain off liquids or gases from certain parts of a ship or system.

**code**

A systematic collection of regulations and standards that govern specific aspects of maritime operations, such as safety, security, environmental protection, and ship construction. Examples include the International Safety Management (ISM) Code and the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code. These codes are established by maritime organizations like the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to ensure uniform practices and procedures globally.

**code\_of\_federal\_regulation**

The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) is a collection of rules and regulations published by the United States federal government. It contains all the relevant requirements and standards related to maritime operations, including safety, environmental protection, maritime security, vessel inspections, and certification processes. These regulations are enforced to ensure compliance with U.S. law and to maintain maritime operational safety and environmental stewardship.

**codify**

Organized and arranged into a systematic code or set of laws and regulations, often referring to established practices or standardized procedures that have been formally documented and recognized, such as safety protocols, maritime laws, or operational guidelines.

**coefficient**

A coefficient is a numerical factor used in calculations that helps to quantify various characteristics or responses of a vessel or component under specific conditions, such as friction, resistance, lift, or drag coefficients. These coefficients are essential for naval architecture and engineering, as they assist in predicting ship performance and behavior in water.

**cofferdam**

Cofferdams are void spaces between two bulkheads or decks forming a barrier. They are used to prevent the transfer of liquids or gases between adjacent spaces, such as separating fuel tanks from the ship's cargo holds.

**cognizance**

The responsibility or jurisdiction of a particular authority over specific matters, such as the maintenance, repair, or oversight of equipment, systems, or processes on a vessel.

**cognizant**

Being aware of or having knowledge regarding specific regulations, instructions, or responsibilities related to maritime operations or management, often implying a responsibility to ensure compliance or oversight.

**coi**

Certificate of Inspection: An official document issued by the U.S. Coast Guard or other maritime authority that certifies a vessel has been inspected and meets specific safety and regulatory standards necessary for operation.

**coil**

A coiled configuration of ropes or cables, often used for storage and ease of handling on ships, ensuring that they do not become tangled or damaged. Coils can also refer to the coiled design of certain types of marine heat exchangers or piping systems onboard vessels.

**coincide**

Occur at the same time or place; in navigation, it refers to multiple events, such as the alignment of celestial bodies, happening simultaneously, which can be used for precise positioning or navigation.

**coke**

Coke is a high-carbon fuel obtained by heating coal in the absence of air, often used onboard ships as a cost-efficient fuel for heating or in certain industrial processes because of its high calorific value and relative cleanliness compared to raw coal.

**cold**

Cold refers to the absence of heat or lower temperatures, which can affect vessel operations, crew performance, machinery function, cargo stability, and safety measures at sea, particularly in polar regions or during winter conditions.

**colder**

A condition or designation referring to a decrease in temperature, often influencing factors such as seawater density, weather patterns, and ice formation, which can affect navigation, vessel performance, and operational planning.

**coliform**

Coliform: Refers to a group of bacteria commonly found in the environment, including in water and on plant material. In the maritime industry, the presence of coliform bacteria in water systems is an indicator of potential contamination by pathogens, which can pose a risk to human health. Monitoring and managing coliform levels are crucial in ensuring the safety and quality of potable water on ships.

**collateral**

Collateral: An asset pledged by a borrower to secure a loan or other credit, which the lender can seize if the borrower fails to fulfill the financial obligation. In the maritime industry, this could involve ships, cargo, or other valuable maritime assets used as security in financial transactions or agreements.

**collect**

To gather or accumulate items, such as data, samples, or documentation, typically for analysis, storage, record-keeping, or further action aboard a vessel or within a maritime operation.

**collection**

The gathering or accumulation of items, substances, or documents, such as garbage, oil, or seawater samples, often for analysis, disposal, or record-keeping purposes.

**collective**

A term used to describe a group of seafarers or workers who band together, often in a union, to negotiate and secure better working conditions, wages, and other benefits through collective bargaining with employers.

**collector**

Collectors are devices or mechanisms used to gather, consolidate, or recover substances such as rainwater, oil spills, or waste material from the water or ship's systems for further processing, storage, or disposal. They play a crucial role in maritime operations for managing environmental concerns, maintaining vessel systems, and ensuring compliance with regulatory standards.

**collision**

An event where two or more vessels strike each other or a vessel strikes another object, causing potential damage, injury, or hazards to navigation. Effective measures, such as regulations and lookout procedures, are implemented to prevent such occurrences at sea.

**color**

The visual perception of different wavelengths of light that can be used for identifying navigation lights, signal flags, and vessel markings. It aids in determining the status and actions of other vessels, ensuring safe navigation by allowing mariners to recognize specific navigational aids and signs at sea.

**colreg**

The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, commonly known as COLREGs, are the rules set by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to govern the conduct of vessels in order to prevent collisions. These rules cover navigational conduct, vessel traffic management, and signal usage and establish navigation rights of way, requirements for lights, shapes, and sound signals.

**column**

A column is a structural element in a ship's design, typically a vertical support that transfers the weight from decks and superstructures to the ship's hull or foundation. Columns are essential for maintaining the integrity and stability of larger structures like masts, cranes, and bulkheads on board.

**combination**

A system utilized at sea that involves the integration of different loading operations or processes, such as a combination carrier, which is a vessel designed to carry both liquid and bulk cargo, allowing greater versatility in transporting different types of loads.

**combine**

Formed by merging two or more elements, often used to describe operations or functions that integrate multiple systems or components for enhanced efficiency or capability.

**combustibility**

The degree to which a substance can ignite and sustain combustion when exposed to an ignition source, often a critical consideration in ship construction and material selection to ensure safety and compliance with fire safety standards.

**combustible**

Material capable of catching fire and burning; a term typically used for substances that can ignite at temperatures above 100 degrees Fahrenheit but below 600 degrees Fahrenheit. Proper handling, storage, and disposal are essential to prevent fire hazards on ships.

**combustion**

Combustion is a chemical process of burning in which a fuel reacts with oxygen, releasing heat and usually producing flames. It can occur in ship engines, boilers, and other machinery where fuel is burned to produce energy or heat. Proper management and control of combustion processes are essential for efficient operation and safety on ships.

**comfort**

Comfort refers to the overall sense of well-being and ease experienced by crew members and passengers on a vessel, often influenced by factors such as cabin design, sea conditions, noise levels, temperature control, and quality of amenities on board.

**command**

The authority exercised by a person or group over a vessel and crew, involving the responsibility for the safety of the ship, compliance with regulations, navigation, and efficient operation. It is typically held by the captain or master of the ship.

**commandant**

The highest-ranking officer in the Coast Guard or a naval organization, responsible for the overall administration, operations, and legislative implementation within the services. In the U.S. Coast Guard, the Commandant is a four-star admiral who oversees all activities and ensures the fulfillment of the service's missions.

**commence**

Beginning the operations or activities, such as the start of a voyage, the initiation of loading or unloading cargo, or the beginning of any procedure in shipping, navigation, or marine operations.

**commencement**

The start or beginning of a maritime operation or activity, such as the loading or unloading of cargo, the launch of a vessel, or the start of a maritime contract period.

**commensurate**

Corresponding in size, degree, or measure; in maritime settings, it often refers to a situation where wages, duties, or responsibilities are proportional to the skill level, experience, or rank of personnel.

**commerce**

The exchange of goods, services, and commodities, especially on a large scale, carried out via maritime transport routes, involving shipping lines, ports, and logistic networks to facilitate international trade and economic activity.

**commercial**

Relates to activities or services involving the shipping and transportation of goods and passengers for profit, including the operation of commercial vessels, chartering, and logistics services. It encompasses the broader business aspects of maritime trade, such as cargo handling, shipping lines, and the sale and purchase of ships.

**commission**

A vessel that is officially put into active service, following the completion of its construction and successful sea trials, marking the beginning of its operational life.

**commitment**

An undertaking or pledge to deliver services, resources, or assistance, often formalized within contracts or agreements, ensuring responsibilities are met within specified timeframes and conditions.

**committee**

A committee is a group of individuals appointed or elected to perform a specific task or function within a maritime organization or operation, such as overseeing safety protocols, regulatory compliance, or communications between different departments or ships.

**commodity**

Goods or products that are traded, transported, or stored by ship worldwide.

**common**

Accessible or shared by multiple parties, often referring to areas, resources, or features of a vessel or port that are available for use by various users or operators. Examples include common areas on a ship, common navigation routes, or common resources in a maritime logistics hub.

**communicate**

Exchanging information or messages between ships, or between ship and shore, using various methods such as radio, signals, or satellite systems, to ensure safe and efficient nautical operations.

**communication**

The exchange of information between individuals, ships, or maritime entities using various methods such as radio, visual signals, or written messages, to ensure safe and efficient navigation and operations at sea.

**community**

A group of individuals or organizations with shared interests, common goals, or geographic proximity, often cooperating and communicating to support marine operations, safety, environment, and sustainable practices within the maritime industry.

**companionway**

A set of steps or a staircase on a ship, typically leading from one deck to another, often accompanied by handrails and may have hatches or doors at the top and bottom for security and safety purposes.

**company**

A business entity engaged in the operation, management, or provision of shipping services, including the transportation of goods and passengers by sea, vessel operations, maritime logistics, and related support services.

**comparable**

Having a level of similarity in standards, quality, or performance that allows for a valid comparison between two or more entities, such as vessels, equipment, or procedures.

**compare**

Evaluated by assessing one entity or condition against another to determine similarities, differences, or to gauge relative quality, performance, or standards, often in operational, regulatory, or safety contexts.

**comparison**

Evaluation of two or more objects, systems, or procedures to determine their similarities and differences in terms of performance, design, capability, or other attributes. Used for assessing vessels, equipment, navigation systems, or maritime strategies.

**compartment**

A compartment is an enclosed space within a ship that is bounded by bulkheads, decks, and other structural elements, designed to serve a specific function such as storage, accommodation, machinery housing, or ballast containment. Compartments are often integral to the ship's design for purposes of stability, safety, and efficient organization of essential functions and operations.

**compass**

A navigational instrument used to determine direction relative to the Earth's magnetic poles, consisting of a magnetized needle that aligns itself with the magnetic north and south.

**compatibility**

Compatibility refers to the ability of different materials, systems, or components to exist or function together without conflict or negative interaction. This often involves assessing how materials behave when in contact, to ensure that they do not react adversely, which is critical when storing or transporting different substances on a vessel.



**compatible**

Capable of functioning or operating together without conflict or interference, particularly relating to equipment, systems, or materials that can be used simultaneously without causing damage or loss of efficiency.

**compensate**

To adjust or counterbalance a ship's condition, such as stability or trim, by altering weight distribution through ballast, cargo, or other means to achieve a safe and optimal operational state.

**compensation**

Payment or other benefits provided to seafarers for their labor, services, or time, often including wages, overtime pay, and allowances for working in conditions specific to maritime employment.

**compensatory**

Referring to actions taken or measures implemented to counterbalance a deficiency or imbalance, often related to adjustments made to accommodate environmental changes, crew welfare, or operational requirements to maintain safety and efficiency at sea.

**compete**

Striving for market share, reputation, and business within the maritime industry by offering better services, routes, prices, or innovations compared to other companies or entities.

**competence**

Demonstrated ability to apply knowledge and skills to perform tasks in a safe and effective manner according to relevant standards and procedures.

**competency**

Competency is the combination of knowledge, skills, and abilities that enables a maritime professional to perform their duties effectively and efficiently. It includes the understanding of maritime regulations, proficiency in seamanship, technical skills relevant to one's role, and the ability to make informed decisions in various situations at sea. Competency is often assessed through certifications, training courses, and practical experience in the maritime industry.

**competent**

Having the necessary skills, knowledge, and experience to perform a specific task or duty effectively and safely, often verified by certification or demonstrated ability in the maritime industry.

**competition**

The rivalry between companies or nations to gain more contracts or business in maritime trade, often involving strategies for becoming the preferred provider of shipping, logistics, or port services.

**competitive**

The term refers to a vessel or shipping company's ability to effectively operate in the maritime market, offering services or freight rates that are attractive to customers compared to competitors. This could involve factors like cost efficiency, speed of service, reliability, and value-added services.

**complainant**

A party or individual who brings a legal action or files a formal grievance or allegation, often regarding breaches of contract, personal injury, or regulatory non-compliance, against another party, usually in the context of maritime disputes or incidents.

**complaint**

An expression of dissatisfaction or concern reported by an individual or crew member, often related to working conditions, safety, or compliance with regulations, that may require investigation or resolution by ship management or relevant authorities.

**complement**

The number of crew members and officers necessary to safely and efficiently operate a vessel, including fulfilling all operational and legal tasks required on board.

**complete**

Finished or concluded an operation or task, signifying that all necessary actions have been carried out to a satisfactory end, such as the completion of a voyage, task, or construction project.

**complex**

A combination of interconnected elements or components, such as navigation systems, logistics operations, or vessel constructions, that work together to achieve specific maritime goals or functions.

**complexity**

The degree to which a maritime operation or system involves multiple interconnected elements and variables, potentially affecting navigation, vessel management, cargo handling, and regulatory compliance, requiring advanced skills and coordination to manage effectively.

**compliance**

Adherence to laws, regulations, standards, and guidelines applicable to maritime operations, ensuring that vessels, equipment, personnel, and procedures meet the required safety, environmental, and operational criteria set by regulatory bodies and industry best practices.

**compliant**

Meeting the required standards, rules, or regulations, often set by a governing body or organization, ensuring that operations, procedures, or products adhere to safety, environmental, or operational criteria.

**comply**

Meeting the requirements or standards set by regulations, laws, or guidelines, often referring to adhering to maritime safety, environmental, and operational rules.

**component**

Parts or elements that make up a larger system or structure on a vessel, such as machinery, navigation equipment, or structural sections, each having a specific function and working together for the operation, safety, and navigation of the ship.

**compose**

Made up of different parts or elements, often referring to the construction or assembly of a ship's structure, equipment, or systems to ensure proper integration and functionality.

**composite**

A material made from two or more constituent materials with different physical or chemical properties, combined to produce a material with characteristics different from the individual components. Often used in shipbuilding for its high strength-to-weight ratio, resistance to corrosion, and ability to be molded into complex shapes. Commonly used in hull construction, decking, and other structural components.

**composition**

The makeup or combination of elements and materials that form maritime structures, materials (such as fuels or oils), or the crew of a vessel, including their distribution and roles onboard.

**compound**

Mixture of two or more substances that are combined together chemically or physically and used in various ship maintenance and operational tasks, such as coatings, sealants, or cleaners, ensuring proper protection, efficiency, and longevity of marine equipment and structures.

**comprehensive**

Covering all or nearly all elements or aspects required, often used in the context of training, risk assessments, inspections, or other procedures that require thoroughness and detail to ensure nothing is overlooked and operates safely and efficiently.

**compress**

Compressed refers to the process where a gas or air is reduced in volume and increased in pressure. This is commonly used in compressed air systems onboard ships, which serve various functions such as starting engines, operating pneumatic tools, and servicing control systems.

**compression**

The process of reducing the volume of a gas, such as air or refrigerant, by applying pressure, which increases its density. This is a critical operation in many maritime systems, such as in the operation of diesel engines and air compressors, where compressed air is used for starting engines, powering pneumatic tools, or maintaining buoyancy in life-saving equipment.

**compressor**

A compressor is a mechanical device used to increase the pressure of air or gas by reducing its volume. Compressors are utilized on ships for various purposes, including operating pneumatic tools, starting engines, and supplying air for refrigeration systems. They are essential for generating compressed air for onboard systems and equipment.

**comprise**

Consisting of different elements or components that form a complete structure or system, often referring to elements of a vessel or navigation system that collectively fulfill a specific function or operational purpose.

**compromise**

A situation where an agreement or settlement is reached by each party making concessions, often necessary in negotiations onboard or during maritime contractual discussions to resolve conflicts and achieve mutually acceptable terms.

**computation**

The act of calculating or determining something by mathematical or logical methods, often related to navigational data such as a ship's position, speed, course, distance traveled, and estimated time of arrival.

**compute**

Having been calculated or determined, typically using electronic or mathematical means, to provide specific data or outcomes such as navigational positions, course plotting, or distances at sea.

**con**

The act of directing the navigation of a ship, particularly when steering a ship in narrow passages or complex maneuvering situations. The officer performing this duty is known as the conning officer.

**conceal**

Hidden or not visible, often referring to compartments or equipment on a vessel that are not immediately apparent or are covered to prevent detection. These may be used for storing goods or equipment in a way that they are not easily found.

**concentrate**

A thick, viscous fluid used in maritime shipping primarily for fuel blending or production. Concentrates reduce the amount of unnecessary materials, like water, in the transported material, providing room for more valuable content. In tanker operations, properly handling and storing concentrates is crucial to maintain quality and prevent contamination.

**concentration**

The amount of a particular substance within a given volume of air, water, or other medium, often measured in units such as parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L). In shipping and marine engineering, measuring concentration can be crucial for monitoring exhaust emissions, ballast water treatment, and ensuring environmental compliance.

**concern**

Pertaining to regulations, guidelines, or matters related to maritime operations, including safety, environmental protection, navigation, cargo management, and legal obligations within the maritime industry.

**concise**

Presenting information in a manner that is clear and succinct, using the fewest words necessary while still providing all essential details and understanding; an important communication skill in maritime operations for efficiency and clarity.

**conclude**

An agreement or negotiation that has been finalized or ended, often referring to the closing of a contract or agreement for shipping services, cargo handling, or other maritime operations.

**concrete**

Concrete is a composite material commonly used in maritime construction for structures such as docks, piers, seawalls, and offshore platforms. Made from cement, aggregates, water, and sometimes admixtures, it offers durability and resistance to harsh marine environments, including salinity, waves, and weathering. Special formulations, like marine-grade concrete, are designed to withstand the specific challenges of submerged or tidal areas, ensuring long-term structural integrity.

**concur**

To agree or approve something proposed or suggested by another party, such as an operational decision, safety procedure, or navigational plan.

**concurrence**

Concurrence: The agreement or approval by multiple parties or authorities, often required before certain actions or decisions are carried out, such as changes to a voyage plan, adjustments in a ship's operations, or alterations to maritime contracts.

**concurrency**

Concurrency refers to the simultaneous operation or execution of multiple tasks, processes, or functions on a ship or within a maritime organization. This can involve coordinating various activities to ensure efficient use of resources, such as managing navigation, cargo handling, and communication systems concurrently. Concurrency is essential for optimizing time and productivity, especially in dynamic and complex maritime environments.

**concurrent**

Concurrent: Referring to two or more activities, operations, or events taking place simultaneously. For example, concurrent shipping operations might involve loading cargo while performing maintenance tasks to maximize efficiency and minimize downtime.

**condensate**

Condensate is the liquid that results from condensation, such as when steam or vapor cools and changes back into a liquid state. In a maritime setting, this can refer to water formed from steam in shipboard systems or natural gas liquids formed during the extraction and processing of gaseous hydrocarbons. Proper management and disposal systems are necessary for condensate to prevent equipment damage and ensure safety.

**condensation**

The process where water vapor in the air comes into contact with a cooler surface and transforms into liquid water. This is commonly encountered in maritime environments where warm, humid air interacts with cooler surfaces of a vessel or equipment, often leading to possible issues such as corrosion or equipment malfunction if not managed properly.

**condenser**

Condenser: A heat exchange device used to cool and condense steam back into water in the engine room of a ship, typically after it has passed through the turbines, enabling the water to be reused in the steam generation process. It plays a critical role in maintaining the efficiency of a ship's propulsion system.

**condition**

Environmental or operational factors that influence navigation and vessel operations, such as weather, sea state, visibility, and tides, which can affect the safety and efficiency of maritime activities.

**conditional**

Refers to certain terms or prerequisites that must be met for an action or agreement to proceed. This might relate to permits, inspections, or compliance measures that must be satisfied before continuing with operations or achieving certification.

**conditioner**

A substance or equipment used to regulate and maintain the desired conditions within a marine environment, such as controlling humidity, providing clean air, or adjusting water temperature for onboard systems and passenger comfort.

**conduct**

Performed or carried out by a designated person or group, often referring to operations, inspections, tests, or training activities aboard a vessel or within a maritime setting.

**conductive**

Conductive refers to a material's ability to transmit electricity or heat. In maritime applications, conductive materials are used in wiring and electrical components because they efficiently carry electrical currents, which is essential for the operation of onboard electrical systems, communication devices, and navigation equipment.

**conductivity**

Conductivity: The property of water or other fluids to conduct electrical current, often used to measure salinity levels in seawater as higher salt concentration increases conductivity.

**conductor**

A conductor is a material or substance that allows the flow of electrical current, often used in maritime applications within electrical wiring and systems. Conductors are typically made of metals such as copper or aluminum and are critical components in the electrical grids and machinery found on ships and other maritime vessels. They ensure the efficient distribution of electrical power for operations and safety systems on board.

**conduit**

A channel or pipe used to protect and direct electrical wiring or cables on a vessel, ensuring that they remain safe from environmental damage and do not present a hazard.

**confer**

Having been granted or bestowed, often referring to rights, privileges, or authority given to a person or entity through proper channels or formal decisions, such as a vessel being conferred the right to fly a certain flag after meeting specific requirements.

**conference**

A formal meeting or series of meetings where maritime professionals discuss, address, and exchange information on topics such as shipping regulations, safety standards, environmental policies, and industry trends.

**confidence**

The level of certainty regarding a weather or sea condition forecast, important for determining the safety and feasibility of navigation and operational decision-making at sea.

**confidential**

Relating to information or documentation that must be kept secret and disclosed only to authorized individuals, often crucial for security, maintaining proprietary knowledge, or protecting sensitive operations.

**confidentiality**

Confidentiality refers to the obligation of maritime professionals and organizations to keep sensitive information secure and private, preventing unauthorized access or disclosure. This ensures the protection of operational, commercial, and security-related data that could impact vessel operations, legal compliance, or competitive standing in the industry.

**configuration**

The specific arrangement or setup of components or equipment on a ship, often referring to the layout of machinery, sails, decks, or other systems on board to achieve optimal operation or efficiency.

**configure**

Arranged or designed with a specific purpose or function in mind, particularly in reference to the setup or layout of a ship's equipment or systems to ensure efficient operation and safety.

**confine**

An enclosed or partially enclosed space that is not designed for continuous occupancy. It may have limited or restricted means for entry and exit and may contain potentially hazardous environments, such as fuel tanks, cargo holds, or ballast tanks, where ventilation and air quality are critical for safe entry and work.

**confirm**

To verify the accuracy or authenticity of a piece of information or a condition aboard the vessel, often as part of standard operating procedures to ensure safety and compliance.

**confirmation**

Confirmation is the process of verifying and validating information, such as delivery status, cargo manifest details, or compliance checks, to ensure accuracy and adherence to required standards or agreements in maritime operations.

**conflict**

A situation where differing or opposing interests, claims, or actions arise between parties, such as between ship operators and port authorities, potentially leading to disputes or disruptions in maritime operations or negotiations. Effective conflict resolution skills are necessary to maintain smooth operations and relationships within the maritime industry.

**confluence**

The meeting or merging of two or more currents, streams, or channels of water. It can create complex navigational conditions, requiring careful attention due to potential changes in water flow and direction.

**conform**

Meeting a particular set of standards, regulations, or specifications required for safety, performance, or compliance in maritime operations and activities.

**conformance**

Meeting specified requirements or standards, often related to regulations or guidelines set by maritime authorities, organizations, or class societies. Conformance ensures that vessels, equipment, and operations adhere to industry norms and legal obligations to ensure safety and efficiency.

**conformity**

Adherence to specified maritime standards, regulations, or guidelines to ensure safety, compliance, and consistency in operations, practices, or equipment within the maritime industry.



**confuse**

Refers to the state of sea condition caused by irregular and unpredictable wave patterns, often due to interaction between different wave systems or currents, making navigation and maneuvering challenging.

**confusion**

A navigational or operational situation where uncertainty or lack of clarity can lead to misunderstandings or errors, particularly regarding ship movements, orders, communications, or the interpretation of instruments and signals.

**congestion**

A situation where a port or shipping channel becomes overcrowded with vessels, leading to delays in docking, unloading, loading, or passage due to limited space or facilities, often caused by high traffic volumes, operational inefficiencies, or external factors like bad weather.

**connect**

The process of securing or joining two pieces of equipment or components, such as connecting two sections of a pipeline on a vessel, linking up communication devices, or joining navigation systems for increased operational efficiency.

**connection**

A physical or logical link between two or more components on a vessel or port, such as the joining of pipes, cables, or other equipment, ensuring proper communication or flow between systems and operations critical for safety, efficiency, and functionality in maritime activities.

**connector**

A device used to securely join two sections of piping or hoses to allow the passage of fluids or gases, often designed to be easily attached and detached for maintenance or reconfiguration.

**consecutive**

Successive periods or events occurring one after the other without any interruption. In maritime operations, it could refer to voyages, inspections, shifts, or any tasks that follow one directly after the other without gaps.

**consensus**

General agreement among a group of parties, often used in ship management or maritime operations to refer to reaching a common decision or approval among stakeholders, such as crew members, ship operators, port authorities, or regulatory bodies.

**consent**

Permission or agreement given by a competent authority or person, typically in writing, to undertake a particular maritime activity, operation, or to comply with specific regulations or safety procedures.

**consequence**

Outcomes or results that follow from actions or decisions taken at sea, such as violations of maritime regulations, accidents, or navigational errors, which can impact the safety, legal status, or operational efficiency of a vessel or crew.

**consequential**

Resulting from a specific action or series of actions in a way that might have significant effects or implications, particularly regarding safety, regulatory compliance, or operational efficiency.

**conservation**

The sustainable management and protection of marine resources to ensure their continuation while minimizing environmental impacts. This includes practices such as regulating fishing, protecting marine habitats, and reducing pollution to maintain healthy ecosystems.

**consideration**

Consideration is the process of carefully evaluating all pertinent factors, such as weather conditions, cargo specifics, navigational routes, safety protocols, and legal requirements, when making decisions related to maritime operations.

**consignee**

The consignee is the person or entity listed on a bill of lading or shipment document to whom the cargo is to be delivered by the carrier. The consignee is responsible for receiving the shipment once it arrives at its destination and may be involved in further distribution or sale of the goods.

**consistency**

Consistency refers to the uniformity and reliability of actions, processes, or quality standards in maritime operations, ensuring that procedures and outputs are maintained at a stable level over time to enhance safety and efficiency.

**console**

A console is a centralized panel or unit that houses controls, instruments, and displays used for navigational and operational purposes on a vessel. It is typically located on the bridge or in a control room, allowing operators to monitor and manage various ship functions such as navigation, communication, and machinery operation.

**consolidate**

Combined into a single, cohesive form or entity, often referring to the process of integrating multiple types of cargo or shipping containers for efficiency in transportation and handling.

**consolidation**

The process of combining multiple cargo shipments into a single container or unit to optimize space and reduce transportation costs. This practice is common in logistics to maximize efficiency and minimize handling during maritime transport.

**consortium**

A consortium refers to a group of maritime companies or organizations that collaborate to undertake large-scale projects or initiatives, often to achieve economies of scale, share risks, and pool resources for mutual benefit in business operations, such as shipping routes, port management, or joint ventures in marine transport.

**conspicuous**

Easily seen or noticed; attracts attention due to its visibility or prominent positioning, often used to describe signals, marks, or lights on a vessel, buoy, or navigation aid intended to ensure they are readily distinguishable for safety and navigation purposes.

**constrain**

Unable to deviate easily from a course due to the vessel's draft, size, or navigation restrictions, often requiring ships to give way or make accommodations in traffic situations.

**constraint**

Limitations or restrictions that affect the navigation, operation, or management of vessels, such as draft limitations, time windows for docking and undocking, or regulatory and environmental requirements imposed by authorities.

**construct**

Built or assembled; refers to the physical assembly and completion of a vessel, structure, or maritime equipment following specific plans, standards, and regulatory requirements.

**construction**

The process and method of building or assembling ships, boats, or other types of watercraft. This includes everything from the design and layout to the practical and logistical aspects of putting together the hull, deck, and all onboard systems and components. Construction projects can range from commercial vessels like cargo ships and tankers to recreational and military vessels.

**constructive**

Loss or damage to a vessel that is intentionally caused to save a larger loss, generally as part of a strategy to mitigate against greater damage or peril, often associated with assessing claims in marine insurance or situations such as general average.

**construe**

Interpreted or understood in a certain way, especially regarding legal documents, regulations, or agreements related to maritime operations, where precise understanding is crucial.

**consult**

Seeking advice or expertise, often from experienced professionals or organizations, to aid in decision-making or problem-solving regarding maritime operations, regulations, or practices.

**consultation**

The process of seeking and exchanging information, advice, or opinions among stakeholders, experts, or authorities to reach a decision or develop a plan regarding maritime operations, policy, or regulations.

**consulting**

Providing expert advice and guidance in areas such as marine operations, navigation, ship design, safety, regulatory compliance, and environmental concerns to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of maritime activities.

**consumable**

Items or resources used up or consumed during maintenance, operation, and repair activities on a vessel, including goods like fuel, lubricants, cleaning supplies, and food provisions, which need regular replenishment.

**consume**

Referring to fuel or provisions used up during a voyage, including bunkers, water, food, and other necessary supplies. Consumption measurements are essential for voyage planning and cost management.

**consumer**

Consumers are entities or individuals that purchase goods or services produced by maritime industries, such as shipping companies, shipyards, and marine suppliers. These goods and services can include ocean freight services, maritime insurance, ship maintenance and repair, as well as items needed for ship operations like fuel, provisions, and supplies.

**consumption**

The use or expenditure of resources, such as fuel, provisions, or supplies, aboard a vessel during its operations or voyages.

**contact**

Term used to describe any physical interaction between vessels, or between a vessel and another object, that occurs intentionally or unintentionally, such as in docking or when a vessel makes contact with a buoy or dock.

**contain**

Completely sealed and enclosed in a way that prevents the entry or escape of substances, particularly in reference to items like containers or spaces designed to keep stored goods, gases, or liquids from mixing with the external environment.

**container**

A standardized reusable transportation box used for the efficient and secure shipment of goods, often used in the intermodal shipment process that involves multiple types of transportation such as ships, trucks, and trains.

**containerize**

Refers to the process of using standardized shipping containers for the efficient transportation and storage of cargo. This method simplifies the logistics of transferring goods from one mode of transportation to another, such as from a ship to a truck or a train, facilitating seamless and secure movement through different stages of the supply chain.

**containment**

Preventing the spread of harmful substances by storing or isolating them within a designated area or structure, often used to refer to methods or equipment designed to manage spills or leaks of hazardous materials.

**contaminant**

Substances that can pollute or otherwise negatively affect the environment of a ship or marine area, potentially causing harm to marine life, humans, or the vessel itself. Contaminants can include oil spills, chemical runoff, waste materials, or any hazardous substances that enter the maritime environment.

**contaminate**

The presence of substances that compromise the purity or safety of an item, such as water, cargo, food, or equipment. Contamination can occur due to pollutants, biological agents, or chemical compounds and poses significant risks to health, environment, and operations.

**contamination**

The presence of harmful or unwanted substances in the marine environment that can affect the health and safety of people, marine life, and ecosystems or interfere with navigation and equipment.

**contemplate**

Anticipated or planned; considered as a possibility in a navigational or operational context, such as a course of action or decision regarding vessel movement, logistics, or management.

**content**

The percentage of a specific material within a substance, such as moisture content in cargo or fuel oil content in a tank, which is important for determining characteristics like weight, volume, and handling requirements.

**context**

The circumstances, conditions, or setting in which an event or action occurs, especially relating to navigation, regulatory requirements, or operational environments within the maritime sector.

**contiguous**

Having a common boundary or edge; sharing a border. In maritime terms, this often refers to geographic areas or zones that are directly adjacent to each other, such as territorial waters or exclusive economic zones of neighboring countries.

**continental**

The continental shelf refers to the extended perimeter of each continent, which lies submerged under relatively shallow seas and gulfs, typically extending to a depth of about 200 meters before dropping off into the deeper ocean floor. The shallow waters of these shelves are important for maritime navigation, fisheries, and the exploration and extraction of underwater resources such as oil and natural gas.

**contingency**

A contingency is a planned course of action to be taken if specific, unanticipated events or conditions occur. This usually involves developing strategies and identifying resources to manage emergencies or unexpected situations, ensuring safety and operational continuity.

**contingent**

A contingent is a group of people, such as officers or crew members, who operate as a unit aboard a vessel or are associated with a specific maritime mission or task. It can also refer to provisions or plans designed to address unforeseen events or emergencies during a voyage.

**continual**

In navigation, referring to a change or correction that is made repeatedly or continuously over time to ensure accuracy and precision, such as adjustments to a ship's compass or course.

**continuation**

A process or arrangement that ensures the operation or journey of a vessel can proceed despite potential interruptions or challenges, maintaining consistency in navigation, communication, or operational procedures.

**continue**

Ongoing education or training that maritime professionals undergo to maintain and enhance their skills, knowledge, and competencies necessary for safely and efficiently performing their duties aboard ships or in the maritime industry.

**continuity**

The uninterrupted connection or cohesion of a pathway or system, such as electrical or piping systems, to ensure seamless operation and safety on board a vessel.

**continuous**

Maintained without interruption, often used to describe processes, duties, or operations that must occur steadily and without breaks, such as continuous watches, continuous navigation, or continuous inspections, ensuring ongoing safety and efficiency.

**contour**

A contour is an imaginary line on a nautical chart that represents a constant depth below the water's surface, often used to indicate underwater elevations or depressions on the seabed, helping mariners to understand the topography of the ocean floor and navigate safely.

**contract**

A contract is a legally binding agreement between parties that outlines the terms and conditions for the provision of goods or services, such as a charter party for the hire of a vessel or a shipbuilding contract for constructing a new ship, detailing obligations, pricing, timelines, and responsibilities to ensure successful fulfillment and compliance.

**contracting**

Entering into an agreement or engagement between parties for specified responsibilities and terms, often used in the context of shipbuilding, repairs, or chartering, where a maritime company or entity hires another party to perform services or supply goods.

**contraction**

The reduction in size or volume of ships or cargo due to various factors such as temperature changes, water absorption, or consumption of fuel and provisions during a voyage.

**contractor**

An individual or company hired to perform specific tasks or services for a ship or maritime operation, such as maintenance, repairs, or construction, often under a formal agreement.

**contractual**

Relating to or consisting of agreements and obligations that are legally enforceable, it refers to the terms agreed upon by two or more parties in a maritime contract, such as charters, leases, or shipbuilding contracts, establishing the rights and duties of the parties involved.

**contrary**

Sailing or moving against the direction of the wind or current.

**contrast**

The technique of enhancing visibility or clarity by using colors, shapes, or materials that stand out against their surroundings. This method is often used in navigation aids, buoy markings, or ship hulls to distinguish certain features from background elements, aiding in recognition and safety at sea.

**contribute**

To provide assistance, information, or resources in order to support an operation, initiative, or objective, often relating to a collective effort such as a project, mission, or team task on board a vessel or within a maritime organization.

**contribution**

Distribution of costs among involved parties in incidents like maritime accidents, typically related to general average, where each party shares in the financial burden related to losses or expenses arising from a shared shipping venture.

**contrivance**

A contrivance is a mechanical device or piece of equipment that has been skillfully created to fulfill a specific function or solve a problem, often innovative or inventive in nature, used aboard a vessel or in maritime operations.

**control**

The ability to manage, direct, or regulate the movement, operation, or handling of a vessel, systems on board, or maritime operations to ensure safety, efficiency, and compliance with relevant regulations and standards.

**controllable**

A propeller or pitch that can be adjusted or manipulated to vary thrust, allowing for better maneuverability and efficiency in different operating conditions.

**controller**

A controller is an electronic or mechanical device that regulates or manages the operation of specific systems or equipment on a ship, such as engine speed, fuel flow, or navigation systems, to ensure optimal performance and safety. Controllers can be part of automated systems that monitor and adjust parameters to maintain desired performance levels.

**convene**

To call together or assemble people for a meeting, often used in the context of bringing together a group for discussion, decision-making, or planning related to maritime operations, such as safety meetings, crew briefings, or coordination conferences.

**convenience**

The practice of registering a ship in a foreign country to take advantage of more favorable regulations, lower taxes, and less stringent labor laws, often referred to as “flags of convenience.”

**convenient**

Capable of being used or accessed easily without difficulty or delay, often referring to the strategic location or design of facilities, equipment, or procedures that enable efficient operations or accessibility on board ships or in port areas.

**convention**

A convention is an international agreement or treaty established between countries that sets forth standards, rules, and guidelines for maritime operations, safety, environmental protection, and legal matters to ensure uniformity and cooperation in global maritime practices.

**conventional**

A method or system that is widely accepted and regarded as standard practice in maritime operations, often referring to traditional navigational techniques, ship fuels, or types of propulsion systems that have been historically employed in the industry.



**conversion**

Changing a vessel from one type or use to another, which may involve structural modifications and the installation of new equipment to serve a different purpose, such as converting a cargo ship to a passenger vessel.

**convert**

Undergoing a change or modification from one type of vessel or structure to another, such as when a cargo ship is converted into a passenger ship or when a tanker is converted to carry a different type of cargo.

**convey**

Transporting cargo or goods from one place to another via a vessel, ensuring safe and efficient handling throughout the process.

**conveyance**

The transfer or transportation of goods, cargo, or passengers from one place to another using a vessel or other maritime mode of transport.

**conviction**

A formal declaration by a court that a seafarer is guilty of a criminal offense, potentially impacting the individual's ability to maintain a maritime license or certificate.

**cook**

The preparation of food and meals aboard a vessel using the ship's galley, often under conditions affected by the vessel's movement, availability of fresh ingredients, and space constraints. Cooking on ships requires knowledge of safety and efficiency and adherence to maritime food safety regulations.

**cool**

The process of removing heat from an area, typically using systems or structures designed to lower temperature. Cooling is essential for maintaining optimal operating conditions for engines, electronic systems, and other machinery aboard a vessel, and can involve air or liquid systems such as fans, heat exchangers, or coolant circulation.

**cooler**

Heat exchangers used to lower the temperature of various shipboard fluids, such as lubricating oil, hydraulic oil, or fresh water, by transferring heat to seawater or ambient air. These devices are essential for preventing overheating of machinery and ensuring the safe and efficient operation of onboard systems.

**cooperative**

An organization formed by a group of maritime entities, such as shipping companies or fishing fleets, to work together for mutual benefits, such as sharing resources, reducing costs, or enhancing market competitiveness.

## **coordinate**

Coordinates are a set of numerical values used to determine the precise location of a point on the Earth's surface, usually expressed in terms of latitude and longitude. They enable accurate navigation and chart plotting on the open sea, allowing mariners to pinpoint their location and navigate safely.

## **coordination**

Coordination: The organization of different elements or activities to enable them to work together effectively, ensuring safe and efficient operations in tasks such as navigation, vessel movements, cargo handling, and emergency responses.

## **copolymer**

A copolymer is a type of polymer derived from two or more different monomer species. In the maritime industry, copolymers are often used in the manufacturing of paints, coatings, ropes, and other materials due to their enhanced properties, such as improved durability, resistance to chemicals and UV radiation, and flexibility. These properties make copolymers particularly valuable for use in harsh marine environments.

## **copper**

A red-brown metal, copper is commonly used in shipbuilding and maritime applications due to its excellent corrosion resistance and conductivity. It is often employed in the manufacturing of hull sheathing and marine hardware, as well as in electrical systems for grounding and wiring to prevent galvanic corrosion.

## **cord**

A unit of measurement for dry volume, typically used to quantify large amounts of cut firewood, equivalent to 128 cubic feet (approximately 3.62 cubic meters).

## **core**

The central or innermost part of a rope, around which the strands are laid. The core provides stability, strength, and shape to the rope, which is essential for its performance and integrity in maritime applications.

## **corner**

A point where two lines or structures meet at an angle, often used to describe the intersection of different sections or bulkheads on a vessel. Corners can be critical areas for structural integrity and watertightness, requiring careful inspection and maintenance to prevent stress concentrations and potential weaknesses.

## **corps**

The Corps of Engineers, often referred to in a maritime setting, is a branch of service responsible for engineering and construction tasks, such as the design and maintenance of waterways, ports, and harbors to facilitate safe and efficient maritime navigation. They might also be involved in coastal defense, flood control, and infrastructure development related to maritime operations.

## **correct**

Correcting the ship's course or heading to ensure it follows the intended navigational track, often involving adjustments based on deviations due to factors like currents, winds, or steering errors.

**correction**

Adjustments made to charts, logs, or navigational data to account for changes, inaccuracies, or updates to ensure safe and accurate maritime navigation.

**corrective**

Actions taken to fix a problem, non-compliance, or deficiency identified during inspections, audits, or normal operations to ensure safe and efficient maritime operations.

**correspond**

In agreement, alignment, or suitability with specific maritime standards, conditions, or practices. Often refers to equipment, communication procedures, or operational protocols that need to match or harmonize with established criteria or regulatory requirements.

**correspondence**

Correspondence refers to the exchange of written or digital communication between maritime professionals, entities, or organizations, typically involving letters, emails, or messages to discuss, manage, or document maritime operations, agreements, and regulations. This communication is often crucial for maintaining coordination and ensuring compliance in maritime activities.

**corridor**

Designated shipping lanes or routes in busy or restricted maritime areas, intended to manage and organize vessel traffic, enhancing safety by separating opposing or crossing flows of vessels. These channels facilitate efficient navigation and help to avoid collisions or other navigational hazards.

**corrode**

Affected by the gradual destruction or weakening of metal due to chemical reactions with the environment, such as exposure to saltwater, oxygen, or other corrosive agents. This can lead to structural integrity issues if not managed properly.

**corrosion**

The gradual destruction of metal or other materials caused by chemical or electrochemical reaction with the environment, commonly leading to rust on ships and other maritime structures.

**corrosive**

Substance capable of damaging or destroying other materials through chemical reactions, often leading to the degradation of metal surfaces and equipment on ships.

**cost**

The total expenditure required to acquire, operate, maintain, and eventually dispose of a vessel or maritime asset, including expenses such as fuel, crew wages, insurance, maintenance, port fees, and any other financial liabilities associated with maritime operations.

**counsel**

Legal advice or guidance provided by a professional, such as a maritime lawyer, to individuals or organizations concerning maritime laws, regulations, disputes, or related topics.

**counter**

A counter is a structural component of a vessel's hull, located above the waterline, that projects outwards beyond the stern. It typically affects the ship's external aesthetics and hydrodynamics by providing additional buoyancy and influencing the vessel's stability and steering characteristics. In the context of shipbuilding, it may also refer to the portion of the ship's hull that overhangs at the stern.

**country**

A political entity or nation possessing a coastline, through which it exercises jurisdiction and control over maritime activities, including shipping, fishing, and enforcement of laws within its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone (EEZ). This term is also significant in maritime law and regulations, as countries often establish maritime policies and engage in international agreements to manage and protect marine resources and shipping routes.

**county**

A territorial division within a country that may encompass coastal regions or port cities, potentially involved in maritime governance, administration, and regulatory oversight related to shipping, fishing, and coastal activities.

**couple**

A device used to connect two lengths of hose or a hose to another fitting, allowing for the transfer of liquids or gases on a ship. It ensures a secure and leak-proof connection, often involving a threading or locking mechanism to maintain integrity under pressure.

**coupler**

A mechanical device used to connect two parts together in a pipeline or rail system, ensuring a secure and stable joint. In maritime applications, couplers are often used in cargo operations or when connecting hoses for transferring liquids between vessels and shore facilities.

**coupling**

Couplings are connecting devices used to join sections of hoses or pipelines together, allowing for the transfer of fluids. They are designed to be secure and easy to connect or disconnect, enabling flexibility and rapid deployment or replacement in various marine operations such as fueling, firefighting, and ballast water management.

**courier**

A courier is an individual or service responsible for the transportation and delivery of documents, packages, and goods, often between ships or from ship to shore, ensuring secure and timely delivery. In the maritime industry, couriers play a critical role in handling important paperwork, spare parts, and essential supplies needed on board vessels.

**course**

The path or direction a vessel follows or intends to follow on the water, often expressed in degrees relative to true north or magnetic north.

**court**

A designated enclosure on a ship where certain cargoes, such as live animals, are kept. Alternatively, a legal forum where maritime disputes are adjudicated.

**cove**

A cove is a small, sheltered bay or inlet along a coastline, typically characterized by its narrow, circular, or oval shape and protective land formations that offer refuge from the open ocean, making it a favorable location for anchorage or mooring of vessels.

**covenant**

Covenants are formal, legally binding agreements or clauses found in maritime contracts, such as charters or ship mortgages, which impose specific obligations or restrictions on the parties involved, often to ensure that certain conditions are upheld during the operation, management, or financing of a vessel.

**cover**

Protected or sheltered from weather and environmental conditions, typically referring to an area on a vessel or port facility that is enclosed or provided with overhead protection.

**coverage**

The extent or area that a specific maritime operation, service, or protection applies to, such as the geographical area a ship's insurance policy covers or the range of surveillance by a radar system on board a vessel.

**covering**

Protective materials or structures used to shield various parts of a ship, its equipment, or cargo from environmental elements, damage, or contaminants. These can include tarpaulins, canopies, or specialized coatings applied to surfaces.

**cowl**

Ventilators with a hooded opening that is used to direct airflow into the interior spaces of a ship, typically designed to catch the wind and guide fresh air into the ship's holds, engine room, or other internal areas. Cowls are often adjustable and can be turned to face the wind for optimal ventilation.

**coxswain**

A coxswain is the person in charge of steering and navigating a small boat or the helmsman, particularly in lifeboats, tenders, or racing boats. They are responsible for the safety and command of the vessel and its crew.

**crab**

Crabbing refers to the lateral movement or drifting of a vessel caused by strong winds or currents, which can result in the vessel moving at a sideways angle to its intended course. This phenomenon requires compensatory steering adjustments to maintain the desired heading and course.

**crack**

Fractures or lines of weakness that can appear on the surface of ship structures, hulls, or machinery, which may compromise the integrity and safety of the vessel if not addressed. Regular inspections are necessary to identify and repair them to prevent structural failures.

**craft**

A small vessel or boat, often used for local transport, fishing, or leisure activities, distinguished from larger ships.

**crane**

A large, heavy-duty machine equipped with hoists and wire ropes or chains, used to lift and move heavy loads. It is typically mounted on a vessel, dock, or offshore platform to handle cargo, materials, or equipment safely and efficiently.

**crank**

Starting the engine of a ship or boat by turning it on or setting it in motion, often using a manual or motor-powered mechanism to initiate the engine's operation.

**crankcase**

The enclosed housing or chamber in an engine where the crankshaft rotates. It is designed to protect the crankshaft and connecting rods from external elements and to contain any lubricating oil that is used to reduce friction among moving parts. Proper maintenance of the crankcase is crucial to ensure the efficiency and longevity of the engine.

**credential**

A document or certificate that verifies a mariner's qualifications, identity, and authorization to work on a vessel, often required for compliance with regulations and to ensure the individual's competency and training for specific maritime duties.

**credible**

Meeting high standards of reliability and trustworthiness, often used in the context of information, evidence, or testimony that is considered trustworthy and convincing.

**credit**

A maritime credit is a financial arrangement or facility that provides funding or payment terms to support maritime operations, such as ship construction, repair, purchase, or operational expenses. It often involves agreements between shipowners, banks, and financial institutions to ensure smooth maritime trade and transport logistics.

**creditable**

Creditable refers to an achievement, action, or performance that is deserving of recognition or praise, often implying reliability or respectability. In maritime operations, this could relate to a crew member's performance or to the reputation of a shipping company or vessel, indicating that they adhere to safety standards, regulatory compliance, and effective management practices.

**crew**

The personnel assigned to operate a ship, including officers and deckhands, who perform tasks related to navigation, maintenance, and management of the vessel while at sea.

**crewmember**

Crewmembers are individuals who are part of the personnel on board a vessel responsible for its operations, maintenance, and management. They perform various roles such as navigating, engineering, catering, and ensuring safety procedures are followed to efficiently run the ship's activities and support its mission.

**crime**

An act or omission which constitutes an offense that is punishable by law, typically involving illegal activities at sea such as piracy, smuggling, illegal fishing, or maritime pollution, which violate international or national regulations.

**critical**

A condition, situation, or parameter essential for the safe operation of a vessel which requires immediate attention or action to prevent a potential hazard, failure, or incident.

**crossing**

Crossings refer to designated areas or routes where vessels transit from one side of a navigational obstacle, such as a channel, river, or sea lane, to another. These are important for safe and efficient maritime traffic management, often marked on nautical charts and subject to specific regulations or guidance to prevent collisions and ensure smooth passage of ships.

**crude**

Unrefined oil that is extracted from the ground or seabed, typically transported by oil tankers. Crude oil is the raw material processed in refineries to produce fuel and other petroleum products.

**cryogenic**

Referring to substances or processes involving low temperatures, often below -150 degrees Celsius, typically used for the storage and handling of liquefied gases such as LNG (liquefied natural gas) in maritime operations. Cryogenic conditions are essential for keeping these substances in their liquid state for safe and efficient transportation.

**cubic**

A measure of volume typically used to quantify the space within a ship's cargo hold or tank, often expressed in cubic meters or cubic feet.

**cultivate**

Preparing and maintaining marine environments or facilities, such as aquaculture farms or harbors, to enhance productivity, support marine life, or facilitate maritime activities.

**cultural**

Relating to the social, educational, and professional customs, traditions, and practices observed by individuals and groups within the maritime industry, including aspects such as communication styles, work ethics, attitudes towards authority, safety practices, and interaction among diverse crews.

**cumulative**

The increasing total or aggregate of effects, impacts, or consequences from repeated actions, operations, or processes, often used to describe impacts on the marine environment or vessel system performance and maintenance over time.

**cup**

A small depression created by wear or erosion on the surface of a ship's component, such as a propeller blade, which can affect performance and efficiency.

**cure**

The process by which a coating, such as paint or varnish, dries and hardens to form a protective layer on the surface of a vessel or maritime structure after being applied. Curing involves a physical and/or chemical change, depending on the type of coating used.

**current**

A horizontal movement of water within the ocean or a body of water, often driven by winds, differences in water density, or the Earth's rotation. Currents can significantly impact navigation, weather patterns, and marine life distribution.

**curriculum**

A structured set of courses or training programs designed to teach and develop the necessary skills, knowledge, and competencies for various roles and responsibilities within the maritime industry. This can include navigation, safety procedures, vessel operations, maritime law, and other relevant subjects.

**curtain**

A curtain in maritime terms refers to a flexible, often fabric, barrier used on ships or docks to contain materials or control environmental conditions—such as a water curtain used for dust suppression or fire control, or an oil spill containment curtain for environmental protection.

**curve**

A curve refers to the shape or contour of a ship's hull form or specific parts of the hull such as the shear line, deck line, or waterline. It indicates how smoothly and efficiently the hull cuts through water, affecting the vessel's hydrodynamics, stability, and overall performance. Hull curves are carefully designed for optimal speed, fuel efficiency, and seaworthiness.



**custody**

Control and responsibility over the handling, storage, and documentation of cargo or goods, especially when they are being transferred from one entity to another, ensuring that they are accounted for and protected from loss or damage.

**custom**

Government authority or agency responsible for regulating the shipment of goods and people into and out of a country, ensuring compliance with all applicable regulations and laws, often involving collecting duties, inspecting cargo, and enforcing import and export restrictions.

**customary**

Commonly practiced or observed; referring to established traditions or usual practices onboard vessels or within maritime operations, often guiding conduct and procedures.

**cut**

Cut refers to a channel or passage, typically an artificial one, that has been created to allow vessels to pass through a particular area, often used to improve navigation or provide access to a port, river, or harbor.

**cutoff**

The maximum limit or point at which a process, operation, or action is stopped or terminated, such as the point at which fuel flow to a ship's engine is stopped automatically or manually to ensure safe and efficient operation.

**cutout**

An opening in a ship's structure or in the bulkheads, often made to allow for equipment passage, ventilation, or access. It may also refer to a portion of machinery or electrical equipment that is isolated or disconnected for safety, maintenance, or operational reasons.

**cyber**

Pertaining to navigation, operations, or security involving computer systems and networks on ships and at maritime facilities.

**cycle**

A series of operations or processes repeated in a sequence, often referring to the regular and systematic inspection and maintenance schedules necessary for vessel machinery and equipment to ensure optimal performance and safety.

**cylinder**

Cylinders: Cylindrical containers used to store and transport gases under pressure, often used in systems such as SCBA (self-contained breathing apparatus) or for storing fuel or other gases necessary for ship operations.

**cylindrical**

A cylindrical shape typically refers to an object or structure with a circular cross-section and a consistent diameter along its length. In the maritime industry, cylindrical objects often include buoys, masts, or certain types of tanks and storage containers on ships. This shape is utilized for its uniform stability and efficient distribution of stress and pressure, both internally and externally, which is crucial in maritime applications.

**daen**

A type of anchor used traditionally in the Gulf region, characterized by its wooden stock and wooden flukes, appropriate for securing smaller vessels in sandy or muddy seabeds.

**daily**

The term refers to routine activities or operations that occur every day on a vessel, such as daily maintenance tasks, ship logs updates, inspections, and crew duties essential for the smooth functioning of maritime operations.

**damage**

Harm or impairment caused to a ship, its cargo, or any maritime structure, affecting safety, seaworthiness, or operational capability, potentially leading to delays, repairs, or insurance claims.

**damper**

Adjustable plates or valves used to regulate the flow of gases or air, often found in the ventilation and exhaust systems on ships. They can be used to control temperature, manage pressure, or direct the flow to various compartments, ensuring safe and efficient operations on board.

**danger**

A situation or condition that poses a potential threat to the safety of a vessel, its crew, passengers, or the marine environment, requiring immediate assessment and possible action to mitigate risks.

**dangerous**

Able to cause harm or pose a significant risk to people, vessels, or the environment, often requiring special attention or handling to mitigate potential hazards.

**database**

A structured collection of data or information that is stored electronically and accessed by computers, often used to manage and organize large volumes of information such as ship logs, cargo manifests, crew records, and navigational data to support maritime operations and decision-making.

**date**

The specific time period for loading, unloading, and transit specified in a charter party agreement during which the shipper or charterer is obligated to complete their respective operations.

**datum**

Information collected, observed, or measured during maritime operations, which can be used for navigation, safety, maintenance, and decision-making. It includes information such as weather conditions, vessel position, cargo details, engine performance metrics, or any other measurable factors relevant to maritime activities.

**davit**

A davit is a small crane-like device used on a ship for lowering lifeboats or other equipment over the side. It is typically mounted on the deck and allows boats to be safely launched or retrieved by swinging them out over the water.

**day**

The period measured in 24-hour increments during which a ship is at sea or in port, often used in operational planning, scheduling, and reporting within the maritime industry.

**dayboard**

Dayboards are highly visible signs mounted on navigation aids such as buoys or fixed structures. They are designed to provide important information to vessels during daylight hours, typically indicating navigational routes, hazards, or regulatory information. Dayboards often feature specific shapes, colors, or patterns to convey the necessary guidance to mariners.

**daylight**

The time period during which natural light from the sun is present, typically used when planning navigation and operations at sea. Daylight affects visibility, influencing the scheduling of tasks such as entering or leaving port, conducting cargo operations, and ensuring the safety and efficiency of maritime activities.

**daytime**

The period during the day when there is natural daylight, typically from sunrise to sunset, used for planning navigation tasks, ensuring visibility and safety, and conducting various operations aboard a vessel that benefit from natural light.

**deactivate**

Deactivated refers to equipment, systems, or machinery that have been shut down or turned off, making them non-operational. This status is often used for maintenance, repairs, or when the equipment is not needed for a period of time. Proper procedures must be followed to ensure safety and prevent accidental reactivation.

**dead**

Refers to the weight or mass of a vessel itself, when fully equipped and including the engine room, cabins, and ship structures, but excluding cargo, fuel, ballast, passengers, and crew. It is a key measure in assessing a ship's capability and capacity.

**deadline**

The latest time or date by which something must be completed or submitted, often critical in operations such as shipment processing, maintenance schedules, or compliance with regulations to avoid delays, penalties, or disruptions in maritime activities.

**deadweight**

The total weight a ship can safely carry, including cargo, fuel, fresh water, ballast water, provisions, passengers, and crew, without exceeding its design draft or safety limits. Deadweight is typically expressed in metric tons and is an important measure of a vessel's carrying capacity.

**death**

The permanent cessation of all vital functions in a person as a result of an accident, disease, injury, or other cause, marking an end of life, which can happen onboard a vessel or related to maritime operations, emphasizing the importance of safety protocols and emergency responses to prevent such occurrences.

**debarkation**

The process of disembarking passengers or crew from a ship. It involves managing the safe and organized exit from the vessel, typically at the end of a voyage or cruise.

**debris**

Scattered remains or fragments of something that has been destroyed or broken up, often including parts of a vessel, cargo, and related materials, found floating in the water or washed up onshore, which can pose navigation hazards or environmental concerns.

**decay**

Decay refers to the deterioration or breakdown of materials or structures due to environmental factors, such as exposure to saltwater, moisture, and biological organisms, leading to weakening and potential failure if not addressed or maintained properly.

**decide**

The process by which judgment or determination is made regarding a specific course of action or resolution, often by a captain, officer, or authorized personnel, to guide the operation, navigation, or management of a vessel.

**decision**

The process of making choices or reaching conclusions, often involving considerations of safety, regulations, weather conditions, cargo logistics, and crew management in the operation and management of a vessel or maritime operation.

**deck**

The structure forming the floor of a ship, covering the hull and providing a level surface for crew operations, cargo transportation, or passenger use. Often, ships have multiple decks stacked vertically.

**deckhouse**

A deckhouse is a structure built on the deck of a ship used to provide living spaces, storage, or areas for navigation and operations. It typically houses the bridge, cabins, and other facilities required for the crew's daily activities while at sea.

**declaration**

A formal statement or document provided to authorities or relevant parties that contains specific information, outlines compliance with regulations, or asserts particular facts or intentions related to the operations, safety, or security of a vessel, cargo, crew, or passengers.

**declare**

Designated or announced officially, typically referring to a port of entry or a cargo status. When cargo is declared, it means the shipper has provided documentation stating the contents, quantity, and other necessary details for customs and safety checks.

**declassification**

Declassification refers to the process of officially removing the classified status of information or documents, allowing them to be accessed by a wider audience. In the maritime industry, this can involve documents related to shipbuilding, navigation, military operations, or environmental studies that were previously restricted for reasons of security, safety, or confidentiality.

**decommission**

The process of taking a ship or maritime structure out of active service, which involves safely shutting down operations, removing hazardous materials, and disposing of or recycling the structure in compliance with relevant regulations and environmental standards.

**decomposition**

The breakdown of organic materials in water, often leading to the depletion of oxygen levels, which can affect marine life and water quality.

**decrease**

A reduction in speed, cargo, or vessel draft, or a lowering of environmental conditions such as visibility, current, or wind intensity that impacts maritime operations.

**deduct**

Subtracted or taken away from a total amount, often referring to expenses or costs removed from revenue to calculate net income or profit.

**deductible**

In maritime insurance, deductible refers to the amount of loss or damage that the insured must cover out of their own pocket before the insurer will pay the remaining covered amount. It is a form of cost-sharing in a policy where the policyholder assumes a portion of the risk.

**deduction**

Deduction: A reduction in the total freight charges made by an agreement between the shipper and the carrier. It can also refer to the adjustments in financial accounts to account for expenses or losses related to shipping operations.

**deep**

Deep refers to the part of a body of water that has a significant distance from the surface to the bottom. It can also refer to waters that are far from the shore or shallow areas, often associated with the deep sea or ocean floor. Additionally, it can describe the characteristic of a channel or harbor that allows for the navigation of large ships requiring substantial draft.

**deepwater**

An offshore area of the sea or ocean where the water depth is sufficient to allow for larger vessels or platforms to operate, often used in the context of oil and gas exploration and production activities that take place at significant distances from shore, utilizing specialized technology and equipment designed to withstand the challenges of operating at greater depths.

**deepwell**

A deepwell pump is a type of vertical, multi-stage centrifugal pump designed to transfer liquids from deep tanks or wells. It is commonly used on tankers and other vessels for the efficient handling and discharge of the cargo, such as oil or chemicals, by enabling the fluid to be pumped out from the bottom of the tank. These pumps are known for their ability to operate with a high lifting capacity and are durable against corrosive substances.

**default**

Failure to fulfill an obligation, such as a shipper failing to load cargo as scheduled or a buyer not making payment within the agreed terms of a contract. In legal terms, it could refer to failing to act or comply with established rules or regulations.

**defect**

Imperfections, deficiencies, or deviations from desired standards in a ship's structure, machinery, or equipment, which may affect its safety, performance, or compliance with regulations.

**defective**

Not in proper working condition; something is flawed or not functioning as intended, which could compromise safety and efficiency on vessels or in maritime operations.

**defense**

Measures or actions taken to protect ships, crews, and cargo from threats such as piracy, terrorism, or hostile actions, and to safeguard territorial waters from unauthorized activities.

**defer**

The postponement of scheduled maintenance, inspections, or repairs to a later date, often due to operational requirements or to wait for necessary parts or resources while ensuring that the delay does not compromise the vessel's safety or compliance with regulations.

**deferment**

Deferment refers to the postponement or delay of a scheduled activity or obligation, such as the rescheduling of maintenance, inspection, or payment obligations, usually due to operational requirements or unforeseen circumstances.

**deficiency**

Deficiencies are areas where a ship fails to meet required safety, regulatory, or operational standards, often identified during inspections or audits. These can include structural issues, equipment malfunctions, non-compliance with international maritime conventions, or deficiencies in crew training and emergency preparedness. Deficiencies must be addressed to ensure the vessel's safety and to comply with maritime regulations.

**deficient**

Deficient refers to a condition where a vessel, its equipment, or its operational procedures fail to meet established safety, environmental, or regulatory standards, indicating a need for corrective action to ensure compliance and safe maritime operations.

**deflection**

The degree to which a structural element, such as a beam or deck, bends or shifts from its original position under the influence of weight, force, or load. In ships, excessive deflection can indicate structural weaknesses or the need for reinforcement.

**deformation**

Permanent or temporary alteration in the shape or size of a ship's structural components or hull due to stresses such as loading, collision, grounding, or environmental factors. This can affect vessel stability, seaworthiness, and integrity, requiring assessment and potential repair to ensure safe operation.

**degrade**

The reduction in the quality or performance of a vessel's components or materials, often due to environmental factors such as saltwater corrosion, mechanical wear, or biological growth like barnacles, which can affect hull efficiency or machinery effectiveness.

**degree**

A unit of measurement for angles used in navigation to define courses, bearings, and directions. There are 360 degrees in a full circle, and they are used to describe the direction relative to a reference point, typically north in compass navigation.

**delay**

The postponement or prolongation of a vessel's scheduled arrival or departure, which can result from various factors such as weather conditions, mechanical issues, port congestion, or administrative hold-ups.

**delegate**

The act of assigning responsibility or authority for certain duties or tasks to another person or organization, typically as part of a larger command structure, while retaining overall accountability.

**delegation**

The assignment of authority and responsibility to another person, often from a higher-ranking officer to a subordinate, to carry out specific activities while maintaining accountability for the outcome. This enables more efficient operations by leveraging the capabilities of team members.

**deliberate**

The intentional act of planning or executing an action with careful consideration and decision-making, often related to navigation, operations, or strategic actions on a vessel.

**deliberation**

Discussions and considerations conducted by maritime professionals or authorities to reach a decision or conclusion, especially in the context of planning, policy-making, or resolving issues related to shipping operations, navigation, and maritime safety. These often involve analyzing various factors, evaluating options, and consulting with key stakeholders.

**delineate**

Marked or outlined with specific boundaries or limits, often referring to areas or zones on a nautical chart or map for navigation, environmental protection, or jurisdictional purposes.

**delivery**

Transfer of cargo or goods from a ship to a specific destination or consignee, often involving the documentation and procedures necessary to complete the transfer according to the terms of a shipping contract or bill of lading.

**deluge**

A deluge system is a fire protection system that supplies a large volume of water over an entire area to rapidly suppress a fire. It consists of open nozzles or sprinklers connected to a piping system, which is continuously supplied with water but only releases it when a deluge valve is activated. This activation is usually triggered by a separate fire detection mechanism. Such systems are often used in areas where rapid fire spread might occur, such as in cargo holds or machinery spaces on a vessel.

**demarcation**

The separation or boundary line between different areas of responsibility or jurisdiction, often used in relation to territorial waters, zones for fishing rights, or responsibilities for maintenance and operations in maritime contexts.



**demise**

Demise refers to a charter arrangement where the charterer takes over full control and possession of the vessel, including the responsibility for its operation and management, essentially becoming the temporary owner for the duration of the charter term. This type of charter is also known as a bareboat charter.

**demurrage**

A penalty charge imposed on charterers or cargo receivers for failing to load or discharge a vessel within the agreed time. It compensates the shipowner for the vessel being detained longer than the laytime stipulated in the charter party agreement.

**denial**

Refusal to grant permission for a vessel to enter or berthing rights at a particular port, often due to safety, regulatory, or compliance reasons.

**denote**

Indicated or represented by a symbol, sign, or word, often used in navigation charts or maritime documentation to identify specific features, hazards, or locations.

**density**

Density is the measure of how much mass an object or substance contains in a given volume, often expressed in units such as kilograms per cubic meter ( $\text{kg/m}^3$ ). In maritime operations, this concept is critical for understanding buoyancy, cargo loading, and the stability of vessels, as the density of seawater, which varies with temperature and salinity, influences a ship's draft and displacement.

**deny**

Officially refusing the entry or departure of a vessel or the acceptance of a shipping request or application.

**depart**

To leave or exit a port or harbor, marking the beginning of a vessel's voyage or movement towards its next destination.

**department**

A specialized division within a maritime organization or vessel responsible for specific functions or operations, such as engineering, navigation, or catering. Each department is managed by a head who oversees tasks and ensures efficiency in their particular area.

**departure**

The act of a vessel leaving a port, dock, or anchorage and setting sail towards a destination. It involves the completion of all necessary preparations, clearances, and checks for the ship to move safely and efficiently to its next port of call or waypoint.

**dependent**

The condition where a vessel or system relies on another vessel, system, or external factor for normal operation or safety, such as needing tug assistance for maneuverability or being reliant on specific weather conditions for safe passage.

**depict**

Illustrated or represented visually, often in charts, maps, or diagrams, to convey navigational, operational, or technical information.

**deplete**

Depleting refers to the process of reducing or using up the available resources, such as supplies, fuel, or provisions on board a vessel, resulting in a diminished quantity or availability of those resources.

**deploy**

Positioned or arranged for operational use, often referring to the placement of equipment, personnel, or vessels in readiness for a mission or task.

**deployment**

Deployment refers to the strategic positioning or arrangement of ships, equipment, or personnel for specific maritime operations or tasks, such as military missions, search and rescue operations, or the installation of offshore platforms.

**deposit**

A deposit refers to the accumulation of sediments, minerals, or other particulate matter on surfaces such as the hull of a ship, underwater structures, or seafloor areas. This can include sand, silt, marine growth like barnacles or algae, and can affect the efficiency and maintenance of vessels and marine equipment.

**deposition**

The accumulation or settling of sand, silt, or other sediments in a particular area of a waterway, often due to natural processes like currents or waves.

**depreciate**

In maritime terms, depreciated refers to the reduction in value of a vessel or its equipment over time due to factors such as age, wear and tear, and obsolescence. This reduction in worth is an important consideration for accounting, insurance, and resale purposes within the maritime industry.

**depreciation**

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the cost of a tangible fixed asset over its useful life, reflecting the gradual wear and tear, deterioration, or obsolescence of the asset. In a maritime setting, this can pertain to vessels, machinery, or equipment, helping to account for the reduction in value and productivity over time for financial and operational management.

**depth**

The vertical distance from the surface of the water to a specific point underwater, such as the seabed or the ship's keel. It is a critical measurement for ensuring safe vessel navigation and berth suitability.

**derivative**

A financial instrument whose value is derived from the performance of an underlying asset, index, or rate, often used for hedging risks associated with fluctuations in prices or rates in the shipping and maritime industry.

**derive**

Obtained or developed from a specific source, such as a rule or precedent, often used in the context of calculating charges, rates, or formulas in shipping and logistics.

**derrick**

A lifting device for handling cargo. It consists of a tower or a tall framework equipped with tackle, used on ships for raising, lowering, or moving heavy objects. A derrick is commonly mounted on deck and employed especially for transferring cargo between the vessel and the shore.

**design**

The process of planning and conceptualizing ships or marine structures, ensuring they meet required specifications, safety standards, stability, performance, and functionality. This includes developing plans and drawings for ship construction or modification and involves considering factors like hydrodynamics, materials, propulsion systems, and regulations.

**designate**

Marked, identified, or assigned for a specific purpose, use, or individual, often referring to lifeboats, muster stations, or specific emergency duties allocated to crew members to ensure safety and efficient operations on a vessel.

**designee**

A person officially designated and authorized to act on behalf of another individual or organization, often holding specific responsibilities or duties that require approval and oversight in maritime operations.

**destination**

The port or harbor where a vessel is directed to arrive after completing its voyage. This typically refers to the planned endpoint where cargo is delivered or passengers disembark.

**destroy**

Completely broken down, rendered unusable, or taken apart to the point where repair is not feasible; often related to ships or equipment that have been damaged beyond economic repair or recovery.

**destruction**

The act of causing severe damage to or complete loss of a vessel or maritime structure, which may result from natural disasters, accidents, or intentional acts. Destruction can lead to significant environmental and economic impacts, requiring efforts in salvage, remediation, and legal proceedings.

**destructive**

Testing or inspection methods or conditions that cause damage or deterioration to the component or structure being examined in order to determine its properties, behavior, or strength.

**detach**

Separated or removed from a larger structure or group, often referring to equipment or components that are taken off a vessel for maintenance, repair, or replacement.

**detachable**

Capable of being separated or disconnected from its main structure or unit. Often refers to equipment or components that can be easily removed or replaced on a vessel or marine structure for maintenance, repair, or operational flexibility.

**detail**

Specific pieces of information or elements that describe or clarify an aspect of maritime operations or activities, such as vessel specifications, navigational instructions, cargo documentation, or safety procedures.

**detain**

When a vessel is held in port by authorities due to safety, security, regulatory, or compliance issues, preventing it from sailing until the deficiencies or non-compliance matters are resolved.

**detect**

The process of using various methods or equipment to identify the presence, location, or characteristics of objects, substances, or conditions, such as other vessels, underwater obstacles, or environmental factors, to ensure safe navigation and operation.

**detection**

The process of discovering, identifying, or locating vessels, objects, or conditions, often using equipment such as radar, sonar, or electronic surveillance systems to ensure safety, security, and efficient navigation.

**detector**

Devices used to identify and measure the presence of various substances such as smoke, gas, or fire on a vessel, enhancing safety by alerting the crew to potential hazards.

**detention**

Detention: The act of officially holding a vessel in port typically due to failure to comply with international or domestic regulations, identified deficiencies during an inspection, or other legal or administrative reasons. The vessel cannot depart until the issues are resolved and legal clearance is obtained.

**deter**

The practice of implementing measures or strategies to discourage or prevent unwanted actions or activities, such as piracy or unauthorized boarding, through the presence of security forces, technology, or legal frameworks.

**deteriorate**

Having suffered damage, wear, or degradation over time, potentially affecting the structural integrity or functionality of maritime equipment, vessels, or materials.

**deterioration**

The process by which a ship or maritime structure becomes progressively worse in condition due to exposure to environmental factors such as saltwater, humidity, and weather, leading to issues like corrosion, rust, and wear.

**determination**

The process of assessing or deciding an appropriate action plan or policy, often relating to navigation, route planning, or risk assessment in maritime operations, to ensure safe and efficient voyage outcomes.

**detonation**

A sudden and violent release of energy resulting from the rapid combustion or decomposition of explosive substances, such as munitions or fuel vapor mixtures, often creating a shock wave that can cause substantial damage to vessels, equipment, and personnel.

**detrimental**

Causing harm or damage to a ship, its equipment, cargo, personnel, or environment.

**deviate**

To move away from the planned or standard course of navigation, often due to unforeseen circumstances such as weather, mechanical issues, or emergencies, requiring adjustments to the intended voyage route or schedule.

**deviation**

The compass error caused by local magnetic fields on board a ship, which can alter the magnetic compass reading from true magnetic direction. This is often addressed by a process known as compass adjustment or compensation.

**dew**

The temperature at which air becomes saturated with moisture and water droplets begin to form, typically considered when monitoring weather conditions to predict fog, condensation on surfaces, or the likelihood of rain.

**diagonal**

A diagonal in shipbuilding refers to a line drawn from a point on one line to a point on another line across several parts of the ship's structure. It is often used in the design process to help visualize and define the shape of the hull and ensure proper alignment and symmetry throughout the vessel's construction.

**diagram**

A graphical representation or plan used to outline and illustrate the layout, structure, or functioning of maritime components such as ship navigation systems, engine arrangements, cargo stowage plans, or safety equipment placements. Diagrams are essential for understanding and communicating complex systems and procedures on vessels and within maritime operations.

**diameter**

The distance across a circular section of a ship's structure or equipment, passing through its center point from one side to the other; often used to describe the size of circular items such as cables, ropes, or propellers.

**diamond**

A diamond in maritime terms refers to a shape or pattern used in navigation aids, such as navigation buoys or daybeacons, to convey specific information or warnings to mariners. These diamond shapes may be part of regulatory markers indicating hazards, restricted areas, or other navigational information.

**diesel**

A type of internal combustion engine where ignition of the fuel is caused by the elevated temperature of the air in the cylinder due to mechanical compression. Diesel engines are commonly used in ships due to their efficiency and reliability for both propulsion and power generation.

**differential**

Differential refers to a device used to allow varying speeds between two connected shafts, such as the differential gear mechanism found in propulsion systems of vessels, which permits the propeller to rotate at different speeds relative to the engine, improving efficiency and maneuverability. Additionally, it may also describe the difference in water pressure on either side of a hull, impacting stability and performance.

**digital**

Refers to the use of electronic systems, devices, and technologies to manage, analyze, and communicate maritime data. This includes the use of computers, software, and networks to enhance navigation, communication, safety, and logistics within the maritime industry. Digital tools can include electronic charts, GPS, automated identification systems (AIS), and marine communication systems.

**diligence**

Diligence is the careful and persistent effort or work put into tasks and procedures to ensure safety, compliance, and efficiency in maritime operations, including navigation, cargo handling, maintenance, and adherence to regulations.

**dilute**

Diluting refers to the process of reducing the concentration of a substance, typically related to washing or dispersing pollutants in ballast water, fuel, or emissions to comply with environmental regulations.

**dimension**

The physical measurements of a vessel or maritime structure, typically including length, breadth (width), and depth (draft or height), which are crucial for determining aspects like cargo capacity, dock compatibility, and navigation restrictions.

**dipping**

Dipping refers to a traditional method of sending a visual signal between ships, where the ship lowers its country's flag (the ensign) to half-mast and then raises it again. This gesture is used to salute or show respect to another vessel, typically a warship or a ship of higher status.

**direct**

Direct refers to a straight or shortest route of a vessel from one point to another without any deviations or detours, often aimed at saving time or fuel during a voyage.

**directional**

Relating to equipment or controls that guide or maintain a vessel's course, including navigation systems, compasses, or rudders, which help determine and maintain the intended path or heading of a ship.

**directive**

Instructions or orders issued by an authority, often a maritime governing body or organization, that must be followed to ensure compliance with regulations and standards. These can cover areas such as safety procedures, environmental protection, and operational protocols.

**disability**

A condition or function judged to be significantly impaired relative to the usual standard of an individual or group, affecting sailors or maritime workers' ability to perform their duties on board a vessel, potentially requiring accommodations or adjustments in the workplace to ensure safety and compliance with occupational health standards.

**disable**

Unable to operate or function normally due to technical failure, damage, or deficiency that prevents a vessel or equipment from performing its intended function or purpose.

**disagreement**

A situation where two or more parties involved in maritime operations have a difference of opinion or interpretation regarding a specific issue, contract, regulation, or operational procedure, possibly leading to a dispute that requires negotiation or intervention to resolve.

**disallowance**

The rejection or refusal to accept certain costs or claims for reimbursement, typically arising from discrepancies between actual expenses and those approved or budgeted, such as in a voyage charter or shipping contract.

**disapprove**

Not accepting or formally rejecting a proposal, plan, or certificate; not meeting required standards or regulations.

**disaster**

A severe occurrence or event that causes significant harm or damage to vessels, cargo, crew, or marine environment, often resulting in loss of life, ships, or environmental degradation, and typically requiring emergency response and management.

**disbursement**

Disbursements are the expenses incurred by a ship during its port stay. These can include charges for port services, pilotage, towage, port dues, cargo handling, and other fees necessary for the vessel's operation and maintenance while in port. These costs are typically paid by the shipping agent on behalf of the shipowner or operator.

**discharge**

The expelling or releasing of substances, such as oil, waste, or ballast water, from a ship into the sea. This process is often regulated to prevent environmental pollution and protect marine life.

**disciplinary**

Involving actions, procedures, or policies related to addressing violations of rules, regulations, or codes of conduct within maritime operations, often resulting in corrective measures or sanctions to ensure compliance and maintain safety standards.

**discipline**

Enforcement of rules and regulations to ensure safety, order, and adherence to procedures on a vessel or within a maritime organization. It involves corrective measures and guidance to maintain operational standards.

**disclose**

To reveal or make known information, details, or terms that were previously confidential or hidden, such as disclosing potential hazards, cargo details, or specific terms of a maritime contract or agreement.

**disclosure**

Disclosure refers to the act of making information known or revealing confidential or sensitive data, such as incident reports, safety records, or environmental impacts, which are shared with relevant parties or authorities for compliance, safety, or regulatory purposes.



**disconnect**

When a vessel or piece of equipment is not in communication or operational linkage with a network or system, often temporarily during maintenance, repair, or due to system failure.

**discontinuance**

The termination or ceasing of operations or services, such as a vessel ceasing its route, the end of a shipping service, or the cessation of a maritime activity.

**discovery**

The stage in a dispute resolution or legal process where parties gather, exchange, and review relevant evidence and information related to the case. In maritime law, this might include ship logs, cargo documentation, contracts, and other pertinent records.

**discrepancy**

Differences between reported or expected figures and actual findings, often relating to cargo, inventory, or operations, requiring investigation and adjustment to ensure accuracy and compliance.

**discretion**

The authority and judgment given to mariners, such as ship captains or officers, to make decisions based on circumstances and professional expertise. This can relate to navigation, safety measures, or operational choices, influenced by regulations, weather conditions, vessel performance, and situational awareness.

**discretionary**

A type of cargo or expenditure that does not occur regularly and can be adjusted or omitted according to circumstances, such as maintenance decisions or the choice to carry non-essential goods.

**discrimination**

Differential treatment of individuals or groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, nationality, or ethnicity, which can affect hiring practices, workplace culture, or service provision on ships and in shipping companies. It is against maritime labor conventions and laws to ensure fair treatment and equal opportunity for all maritime workers.

**discriminatory**

Unequal or unfair treatment of crew members, passengers, or staff based on characteristics such as race, gender, age, nationality, or other personal attributes, which can affect harmony, safety, or compliance with equal opportunity policies and regulations.

**disembark**

Leaving a vessel or ship, either to go ashore or transfer to another vessel.

**disembarkation**

The process of getting off a vessel upon arrival at a port or after reaching a specific destination. This involves passengers or cargo leaving the ship, often following specific safety and procedural protocols.

**disengage**

A mechanism on a lifeboat or rescue boat that allows for the release of the boat from its davits or launching appliance, ensuring the boat can be swiftly deployed in an emergency. This action is usually initiated manually to drop the boat into the water.

**dismiss**

An order given to personnel to leave their current duty or cease activity, often after completing their tasks or being relieved from a watch or duty station.

**dismissal**

Dismissal refers to the official removal of a crew member or employee from their duties or position on a vessel, typically as a result of disciplinary action or organizational changes. This decision is usually documented and may follow company policies or legal regulations regarding termination of employment.

**dispatch**

The process of coordinating the movement and management of vessels, cargo, or personnel to ensure timely and efficient operations, including the arrangement of berths, allocation of resources, and communication with crews and terminals.

**dispatcher**

A dispatcher is a person responsible for coordinating and managing the movement and operations of ships, cargo, and crew. This role includes scheduling departures and arrivals, communicating with ship captains, monitoring the status of shipments, and ensuring compliance with maritime regulations and schedules.

**dispersant**

A dispersant is a chemical substance used to break down and spread out oil slicks on the surface of the water into smaller droplets, promoting their natural degradation by enhancing the ability of microorganisms to digest the oil. This helps mitigate the environmental impact of an oil spill by reducing the concentration of oil that can reach shorelines and affecting marine wildlife.

**dispersion**

Dispersion refers to the process of spreading or scattering substances, such as oil or other pollutants, in the water to diminish their concentration and impact. This can involve natural processes like wind and current action or be assisted by chemical dispersants that break down the substances into smaller droplets, promoting their dilution and biodegradation. This technique is often used to mitigate the environmental effects of oil spills.

**displace**

Displaced refers to the volume of water that a vessel pushes aside when it is floating, which is equal to the weight of the vessel. This concept is essential for understanding buoyancy and stability, as a floating vessel displaces a weight of water equal to its own weight, as per Archimedes' principle.

**displacement**

The weight of the water a vessel displaces when it is floating, which is equivalent to the vessel's own weight. This term is commonly used to describe a ship's size by indicating the weight of water displaced when the ship is at rest and fully loaded.

**display**

A collection of navigational or communication information presented visually or electronically on devices or equipment on a vessel, such as radar screens or electronic chart displays, for aiding maritime operations and ensuring safe navigation.

**disposable**

Items or equipment meant for single-use and designed to be discarded after use, often to ensure hygiene and prevent contamination, such as disposable gloves, masks, or cleaning materials used onboard ships.

**disposal**

The process of getting rid of waste or unwanted materials from a vessel, including the handling and processing of garbage, bilge water, sewage, oil residues, and hazardous materials. Disposal must comply with international regulations such as MARPOL to prevent marine pollution.

**dispose**

Disposed refers to waste materials or unwanted items on a vessel being properly collected, managed, and eliminated or recycled in accordance with environmental regulations and safety protocols. This typically involves ensuring that waste is not unlawfully dumped into the sea and is instead offloaded at appropriate facilities when the vessel is in port.

**disposition**

The handling, transfer, sale, or disposal of a ship or its cargo according to legal requirements and procedures, often involving decisions about the ship's future use or the allocation of cargo materials.

**dispute**

A disagreement or conflict between parties, often concerning contractual terms, claims, or liabilities arising from maritime operations, such as charter agreements, cargo damage, or salvage rights.

**disqualification**

The loss of a seafarer's qualification or certification to perform certain duties due to non-compliance with regulations, usually resulting from misconduct or failure to meet health, safety, or competence standards.

**disruption**

An event or occurrence that interrupts normal operations, potentially impacting the schedules, safety, logistics, or supply chains related to maritime activities.

**dissemination**

Dissemination: The distribution or spreading of information, such as navigational warnings, weather reports, notices to mariners, or safety information, often communicated via radio, bulletins, or other broadcast systems to ensure all relevant parties at sea are informed and aware.

**dissimilar**

Materials or metals that are different in composition, used in ship construction, which may lead to galvanic corrosion when they come into contact with each other in a moist or submerged environment.

**distance**

The length of space between two points, often important for navigation and planning routes, collision avoidance, and maintaining safe separations in shipping lanes or during mooring operations.

**distillate**

A type of fuel often used in maritime operations, including diesels, which is lighter and cleaner-burning compared to residual fuels. It is produced by distillation of crude oil and is characterized by its lower sulfur content and higher quality, making it suitable for use in marine engines, usually in vessels such as ferries or coastal ships, where clean combustion and lower emissions are desired.

**distinct**

Clearly delineated or separate; often used to describe features or boundaries that are easily recognized or differentiated, such as distinct navigational markings or distinct weather patterns affecting sea conditions.

**distinguish**

Having a recognized and respected status often due to notable achievements, awards, or service in the maritime industry, which sets a person, vessel, or organization apart for excellence or significant contributions.

**distortion**

Distortion is the alteration or deformation of a ship's hull or structure due to uneven loading, stress, or external forces, which can affect its performance, stability, and safety.

**distress**

A situation in which a vessel or its crew are facing grave and imminent danger, such as serious injury, potential loss of life, or a threat of sinking, requiring immediate assistance. This is often communicated through a "Mayday" call or other recognized methods to seek urgent help.

**distribute**

Allocated or spread across different areas or locations, often referring to systems, equipment, or resources that are not centralized and can be managed or operated from various points.

**district**

A section of a port or harbor that is designated for specific operational purposes, which can include administrative functions, customs management, and regional maritime governance. This area often facilitates the management of resources, controls maritime activities, and serves as a jurisdiction for maritime regulations and safety enforcement.

**disturb**

Creating motion, turbulence, or interruption in the water or surrounding environment, often affecting marine life, vessel movement, or operations.

**disulfide**

A type of chemical bond, specifically a covalent bond formed between two sulfur atoms. Disulfide bonds are commonly found in proteins in marine organisms and are important for maintaining structural stability, especially in harsh oceanic environments. In maritime contexts, understanding chemicals like disulfide compounds can be crucial for preventing corrosion or structural degradation by optimizing material choices or protective measures.

**diversion**

The act of altering a vessel's intended or planned route, usually due to unexpected circumstances, such as adverse weather conditions, an emergency onboard, or a requirement to provide assistance to another ship in distress.

**divide**

Divided: Referring to a form of construction where a ship's hull or compartment is partitioned into sections to enhance structural integrity or compartmentalization, which can aid in controlling damage and improving buoyancy by isolating different areas in the event of hull breaches or flooding.

**division**

An area or section of a ship or vessel compartmentalized by bulkheads or partitions and designated for specific functions or operational tasks, such as passenger accommodations, cargo holds, or machinery spaces. Division aids in maintaining ship stability and safety by controlling the spread of water or fire.

**dock**

A structure built alongshore or projecting into a body of water, to which ships may be moored for loading and unloading cargo or passengers. It can also refer to the space where vessels are temporarily moored.

**docket**

A docket is a list or schedule of vessels expected to arrive or depart from a port, detailing the times of arrival and departure along with related information such as the cargo each vessel carries. It is used by port authorities, shipping agents, and logistics professionals to manage and coordinate port operations efficiently.

**document**

An official paper or electronic record that provides evidence or stipulates information regarding maritime activities. This can include logs, reports, manifests, certificates, permits, and other formal records essential for navigation, cargo handling, compliance with regulations, and operational procedures at sea.

**documentation**

The collected records and materials, such as logbooks, certificates, permits, and reports, required to verify compliance with maritime regulations, ensure vessel safety, and support efficient operation and management of maritime activities.

**dog**

Steel cleats or wedges used to secure cargo in place and prevent movement during transit on a ship.

**dome**

A dome refers to the upper deck structure that is often used on certain types of vessels, like tankers, to cover and protect the ventilation or access openings on the tanks. The dome helps prevent water ingress and other environmental elements from entering the tanks while allowing controlled ventilation.

**domestic**

Relating to activities, trade, or operations within the same country, as opposed to international activities. For example, domestic shipping refers to the movement of goods or passengers between ports or locations within the boundaries of a single nation.

**don**

The process of putting on protective gear or equipment, such as a life jacket, survival suit, or fire-resistant clothing, to ensure personal safety and readiness for emergency situations.

**donkey**

A donkey refers to a small auxiliary engine on a ship used to power machinery, pumps, or winches, typically separate from the ship's main propulsion system.

**door**

Openings in the structure of a vessel, often in bulkheads or decks, designed to allow passage between rooms or compartments. They can be watertight or fire-rated to enhance the ship's safety and integrity, especially in the event of an emergency or adverse conditions.

**doubt**

Lack of certainty or assurance about a decision or condition, often requiring verification, further information, or analysis to ensure safety or compliance with regulations.

**download**

The transfer of data or software from an external source to a ship's onboard computer or system, often involving navigational charts, weather forecasts, or communication updates essential for safe and efficient maritime operations.

**downriver**

In the direction in which a river flows towards its mouth or exit into a larger body of water, often used to describe the movement of vessels, cargo, or waterborne traffic from an upstream point to a downstream destination.

**downstream**

The direction in which a current flows away from the point of reference, typically used in the context of a river or tidal flow leading out to sea, opposite of upstream.

**dp**

Dynamic Positioning: A computer-controlled system used on vessels to maintain their position and heading automatically by using their own propellers and thrusters. This system is essential for operations where mooring or anchoring is not feasible, such as during offshore drilling, research, and diving support.

**draft**

The vertical distance between the waterline and the bottom of the hull (keel) of a ship. This measurement indicates the minimum depth of water a vessel or boat can safely navigate without running aground.

**drag**

Dragging: The unintended movement of an anchor along the seabed, indicating that the anchor has failed to hold the vessel in place, often due to insufficient holding ground or excessive force from wind or current.

**drain**

A drain is a pipe or channel that removes water from decks, holds, bilges, or other areas on a vessel to prevent flooding or pooling, ensuring the ship's safety and stability by directing the water overboard or to appropriate collection points.

**drainage**

The system or process of removing excess water from a vessel, deck, or specific area on a ship, typically through scuppers, pumps, and designated channels, to prevent water accumulation and ensure safety and stability.

**draught**

The vertical distance between the waterline and the bottom of a ship's hull (keel), indicating how deep the ship sits in the water. It is a critical measurement for ensuring safe passage through navigable waters and dictates the loading capacity of the vessel.

**draw**

The depth of water a vessel draws is commonly referred to as its draft. It is the vertical distance between the waterline and the bottom of the hull (keel), indicating how much of the vessel is submerged and is crucial for determining if a vessel can safely navigate certain waters without running aground.

**drawbridge**

A drawbridge is a type of movable bridge, typically used to allow maritime traffic to pass underneath it. It can be raised, lowered, or swung open and closed to provide a passageway for ships and boats, often installed near ports, harbors, or across canals and rivers where vessel clearance is required.

**drawing**

Technical documents that provide detailed specifications, dimensions, and visual representations of a ship's design, layout, or components, used in the construction, maintenance, and operation of vessels.

**drawspan**

A drawspan is a movable bridge part that can be raised, lowered, or swung open to allow vessels to pass beneath or through it. It is commonly found in drawbridges and provides a solution for accommodating both vehicular traffic and maritime passage.

**dredge**

Removing sediment or debris from the bottom of water bodies, such as rivers, harbors, or sea beds, to maintain or increase the depth of navigable waterways, prevent flooding, or gather valuable material. It is typically carried out using specialized vessels known as dredgers.

**drift**

The lateral movement of a ship or floating object caused by currents, wind, or tide, not due to intentional steering or propulsion. Drift can affect a vessel's navigation and positioning, and must be accounted for in course plotting and anchoring.

**drill**

A drill is a practice exercise conducted to prepare the crew for emergency situations, ensuring they are familiar with procedures and equipment usage in scenarios such as fire, ship evacuation, or man overboard. These exercises are critical for safety and regulatory compliance.

**driller**

A driller is a crew member on a drilling rig responsible for operating the drilling equipment and overseeing the drilling process. This includes controlling the drilling machinery and monitoring the drilling parameters to ensure safe and efficient operations. The driller works closely with other rig personnel to coordinate activities and respond to any issues that arise during drilling.

**drought**

A condition in which there is an extended period of insufficient water availability, impacting marine operations due to low water levels in rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, which can affect shipping routes, port operations, and overall maritime logistics.



**drug**

A substance that can be used for medicinal purposes or abused for its psychoactive effects, and which is strictly regulated on vessels to ensure the safety and well-being of the crew and compliance with international maritime laws and guidelines.

**drum**

A drum is a cylindrical container used on ships for storing and transporting liquids such as oil, fuel, or chemicals. It can also refer to cylindrical equipment or components on the ship, such as a storage drum for ropes or cables in the winch system.

**drydock**

A facility, typically a basin or a platform, where a vessel is placed for construction, maintenance, or repair that allows it to be fully supported out of the water. The process involves draining water from the dock so that the hull of the ship becomes accessible for inspection, cleaning, painting, and repairs.

**duct**

A tube or passageway through which air, liquid, or other substances are conveyed on a vessel, often used for ventilation or exhaust systems to ensure air circulation, extraction of fumes, or movement of liquids or gases.

**dummy**

A model or replica, often human-shaped, used for training or simulation purposes, such as practicing rescue techniques, man overboard drills, or firefighting scenarios on board vessels.

**dump**

The deliberate disposal of waste materials into the sea from ships, aircraft, platforms, or other man-made structures usually regulated by international conventions to prevent marine pollution.

**duration**

The length of time a specific maritime operation, voyage, or task is planned or expected to take, often influenced by factors such as weather, sea conditions, vessel speed, and operational requirements.

**dust**

Small, dry particles of matter in the air that can accumulate on surfaces within a vessel, especially in cargo holds or machinery spaces. In maritime operations, controlling dust is important for safety and cleanliness, as excessive dust can lead to respiratory hazards for crew and interfere with equipment function. Dust control measures include proper ventilation, regular cleaning, and using dust suppression systems when handling bulk materials.

**duty**

Obligations or responsibilities assigned to individuals or crews on a vessel. Duties ensure the safe and efficient operation of the ship, compliance with regulations, and include roles such as navigation, maintenance, emergency procedures, cargo handling, and communication.

**dwt**

Deadweight tonnage (DWT) refers to the measure of a ship's carrying capacity in terms of weight. It includes the total weight of cargo, fuel, fresh water, ballast water, provisions, passengers, and crew that the vessel can carry. DWT does not include the weight of the ship itself and is expressed in metric tons.

**dynamic**

Refers to processes or systems in constant motion or subject to change. In navigation, it can relate to factors such as dynamic position systems that automatically maintain a vessel's position or heading using its propellers and thrusters.

**early**

The time period prior to the expected or scheduled occurrence of an event or action, such as the arrival or departure of a vessel earlier than its estimated time. This can affect port operations, loading/unloading schedules, and crew organization.

**earthquake**

A seismic event that may cause underwater landslides, tsunamis, and disruptions in navigation and port infrastructure due to ground shaking and shifts in the sea floor. These events can significantly impact maritime activities and safety.

**ease**

Reducing tension on a rope or line by letting it out slowly, thereby decreasing strain and allowing more movement or slack.

**east**

A cardinal direction on a compass, corresponding to 90 degrees, indicating the direction of sunrise and often associated with the right side of a vessel when facing forward (the bow). In navigation and charting, east is used to establish positional coordinates and headings for safe passage planning and execution.

**easterly**

A wind or current that originates from the east and moves toward the west, often influencing navigation and weather patterns.

**eastern**

A direction toward the east; in navigation, it refers to the geographical point 90 degrees clockwise from north, used to indicate the direction or the part of the ocean or sea lying to the east, often in relation to prevailing winds or currents.

**easternmost**

The point or edge of a vessel, landmass, or navigational area that is furthest to the east.

**ebb**

Ebb: The period when the tide level is falling or receding, moving from high tide to low tide. It is associated with a decrease in water depth along the coast or in river estuaries.

**echo**

A sound reflection used in sonar systems where ultrasonic or acoustic waves are emitted, and their reflections are analyzed to determine the location, distance, and shape of objects underwater, such as other vessels, the seafloor, or marine life.

**ecological**

Pertaining to the relationships between organisms and their environment, particularly in the context of the marine surroundings, focusing on maintaining the health and balance of marine ecosystems and preventing damage through sustainable practices.

**economic**

Related to the financial aspects of maritime operations, “economic” refers to the efficient management of resources and costs within the maritime industry to ensure profitability and sustainability. It involves analyzing market trends, shipping rates, operational-cost efficiencies, and financial strategies to optimize earnings and reduce expenses while maintaining competitive and efficient transportation services.

**economy**

The efficient management, operation, and utilization of resources within the maritime industry to ensure profitability and sustainability, encompassing factors such as shipping routes, fuel consumption, cargo handling, and supply chain logistics.

**ecosystem**

A complex community of living organisms, such as plants, animals, and microbes, along with their physical environment, including water, sediments, and nutrient cycles, interacting as a system within a specific area of the ocean or other bodies of water.

**edition**

A specific version or release of a set of navigational charts or maritime publications, often incorporating the latest updates, corrections, and amendments necessary for safe and efficient maritime operations.

**efficacy**

The ability to produce a desired or intended result, often used in reference to the effectiveness and performance of safety equipment, navigation systems, or operational procedures on a vessel.

**efficiency**

The ratio of useful work performed by a system, device, or process in relation to the total energy expended or available, typically expressed as a percentage; critical for assessing the performance of engines, propulsion systems, and operational strategies on a vessel to ensure optimal fuel consumption and environmental compliance.

**efficient**

Achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense, often referring to the optimal use of resources, time, and energy in ship operations, navigation, or cargo handling to achieve desired results with minimal wastage.

**effluent**

Effluent refers to wastewater or treated liquid waste that flows out of a ship or marine facility, typically after undergoing a treatment process to remove pollutants. This can include sewage, greywater, bilge water, or discharged materials from oil separators, all of which need to be managed carefully to prevent environmental contamination.

**egress**

Leaving or exiting a ship, structure, or compartment, often in an emergency situation, through designated exits or escape routes.

**elapse**

The passage of time, often used to refer to the time that has passed since a specific event, point, or process began, such as the time elapsed since a vessel's departure or since the last maintenance inspection.

**electric**

Refers to equipment or systems that utilize electricity for power or operation, such as electric propulsion systems, lighting, winches, and navigation aids on vessels. These systems often require special considerations for safety, such as protection against water ingress and the risk of electrical fires or shorts.

**electrical**

Relating to or concerned with the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power on a ship or ocean structure, as well as the installation and maintenance of electrical equipment, systems, and components used for navigation, communication, propulsion, and other shipboard operations.

**electrician**

A skilled technician responsible for installing, maintaining, and repairing electrical systems and equipment on ships or marine vessels, ensuring their safe and efficient operation. This includes work on navigation systems, lighting, power generation, and distribution systems. They must be familiar with maritime safety standards and regulations.

**electrode**

Metallic rods or plates that conduct electrical current, commonly used in marine welding and corrosion protection systems. In cathodic protection, they help prevent metal hulls and structures from corroding by acting as sacrificial anodes or part of impressed current systems.

**electrolyte**

A substance that conducts electricity when dissolved in water, which is essential in maritime batteries and battery cells for the chemical reactions that produce current. Electrolytes in maritime batteries are typically acids, bases, or salts that facilitate the flow of ions between the electrodes.

**electronic**

Refers to systems, equipment, or components that use electronic technology to process, transmit, or control information on ships. This can include navigation systems like GPS, communication devices such as radios and satellite systems, and monitoring equipment for various ship functions.

**electrostatic**

Electrostatic refers to the accumulation of electric charge on non-conductive surfaces of materials, which can occur during the handling and movement of fuels or bulk materials, potentially leading to ignition hazards if appropriate precautions, such as grounding and bonding, are not taken.

**elevate**

Positioned above a given reference point, often referring to something raised or lifted, such as an equipment on a ship's deck or a navigational light on a structure to improve visibility.

**elevation**

The vertical distance of a point, object, or level at sea above a given datum, typically sea level; commonly used for measuring the height of navigational features such as lighthouses, bridge clearances, or the height of a ship's superstructure or main deck above water.

**elevator**

A platform or compartment housed in a vertical shaft used to move people or cargo between different levels or decks aboard a ship. Elevators are designed to efficiently transport materials or passengers and can be essential for quick vertical movement on larger vessels, such as cruise ships or aircraft carriers.

**eligibility**

Meeting the necessary qualifications or criteria to be considered suitable or qualified for a specific role, process, or requirement, such as crew positions, certifications, or vessel registrations.

**elongation**

Elongation refers to the extent to which a material, such as steel used in shipbuilding, can be stretched or lengthened under tensile stress before breaking. It is often expressed as a percentage of the original length and is a crucial property to assess the ductility and flexibility of materials used in maritime construction to withstand various forces and stresses at sea.

**email**

A system for exchanging digital messages used for communication between ships and shore, or between parties in the maritime industry, offering a fast and efficient way to share information, relay instructions, or send important documents related to maritime operations.

**embankment**

A structure made of earth or stone built along the shore or a riverbank to prevent flooding, erosion, and to protect property or infrastructure from water damage. It can also be used to support roadways or railways crossing water areas.

**embark**

To go aboard a vessel or ship for the purpose of starting a journey or voyage.

**embarkation**

The process of boarding a vessel, typically involving passengers or crew members as they enter the ship at the beginning of a voyage or after a stop. This includes moving personal belongings onto the vessel and ensuring all necessary procedures for starting the voyage are completed.

**emergency**

An unforeseen situation requiring immediate action to ensure the safety of the vessel, crew, or cargo, such as fires, collisions, groundings, or medical incidents.

**emission**

Substances released into the atmosphere or environment as a result of ship operations, including exhaust gases from engines, volatile organic compounds from cargo, and other pollutants. Emissions are regulated by international and national standards to minimize environmental impact.

**emit**

Producing or discharging substances such as gases, light, heat, or radiation, as in the expulsion of exhaust gases from a ship's engines.

**empty**

Removing cargo, ballast, or any other material from a space or container onboard a vessel, such as a tank or hold, to make it unoccupied or void. This process can involve the use of pumps, gravity discharge, or other methods to ensure all contents are completely evacuated.

**emulsify**

An intimate mixture of two or more liquids that are normally immiscible, where one liquid (such as oil) is dispersed in the other (such as water), often with the aid of an emulsifying agent. Emulsified oil in bilge water or wastewater can create environmental challenges and may require treatment before discharge.

**enc**

Electronic Navigational Charts (ENCs) are digital vector charts used for navigation that are designed to be used in electronic navigational systems. They are created and updated by national hydrographic offices and provide detailed and reliable geographic information about coastlines, navigational hazards, water depths, navigation aids, and other critical maritime data. ENCs comply with standards set by the International Hydrographic Organization and are used by mariners worldwide for safe navigation.

**enclose**

An area on a vessel that is surrounded by bulkheads, decks, or decks and overheads, with limited or restricted openings for entry and exit, which could present a risk to safety due to limited ventilation, the potential for hazardous atmospheres, or limited movement, requiring special safety precautions for entry.

**enclosure**

A structure or area on a vessel designed to be closed off or contained, often used to house machinery, store goods, or provide protection for specific operations or equipment. In a shipyard or dock environment, it may also refer to barriers or environmentally controlled spaces for activities like painting or sandblasting.

**encounter**

Came across or met with something, such as a weather condition, another vessel, or navigational challenge, during the course of a voyage.

**encumbrance**

Liens, claims, or legal liabilities on a vessel or property that may impact ownership or transfer, often requiring resolution before a sale or transfer can proceed.

**endanger**

Exposing a vessel, crew, or cargo to potential harm, risk, or peril, jeopardizing their safety, security, or integrity, often due to unsafe conditions, decision-making, or environmental factors.

**endorse**

Endorsed refers to the official approval or certification given to a document, decision, or action, typically by a recognized authority or governing body, indicating that it meets certain standards or requirements within maritime operations.

**endorsement**

An endorsement is an official notation or approval added to a maritime document, such as a Certificate of Competency or a license, indicating that the holder has met certain additional qualifications or requirements. This can include authorizations for specific duties, special qualifications like tankerman or radar observer, or the recognition of documents by a maritime authority for work in specific jurisdictions.

**energize**

Equipment or circuits that are supplied with electrical power and are operational or have the potential to become operational.

**enforce**

Being put into effect by a governing authority, such as maritime regulations, safety standards, or international conventions, which are mandatory for vessels and operators to comply with to ensure maritime safety, security, and environmental protection.

**enforceable**

Capable of being implemented with the authority and ability to ensure compliance with maritime laws, regulations, or agreements.

**engage**

Committed to a task or duty, especially when a ship is under power or its crew is actively performing specific operations such as loading, unloading, maintenance, or transport duties.

**engine**

A machine designed to convert energy, typically from fuel or electricity, into mechanical power to propel a ship or operate onboard equipment.

**engineer**

A crew member responsible for operating and maintaining the machinery and engines on a ship, ensuring that all mechanical equipment is functioning safely and efficiently. Engineers are critical for the propulsion and power generation systems, performing routine maintenance, repairs, and overseeing the engine room operations.

**engineroom**

The space or compartment in a ship where the main engine and associated machinery, such as generators, pumps, and boilers, are located. This area is critical for the operation of the vessel and usually requires specific safety protocols due to the presence of machinery and potential hazards like heat and noise.

**english**

The international language of the sea, commonly used for communication between ships and with ports around the world, due to its status as the primary language agreed upon for maritime operations and ensuring mutual understanding among diverse nationalities.

**enrich**

Increasing the oxygen content in a mixture of gases, typically done to improve combustion efficiency in engines or to enhance the quality of air for breathing purposes in underwater applications.

**ensign**

An ensign is a flag designated to be flown by a ship to indicate its nationality. It is typically flown at the stern of a vessel or from the gaff when under sail, clearly signifying the ship's country of registry and often used for identification and communication at sea.

**ensure**

Take necessary measures to guarantee safety, compliance, and operational effectiveness aboard vessels or within maritime operations, often involving checks, procedures, and adherence to regulations.

**entrance**

A passage or opening through which a person or cargo can enter a ship or maritime structure, often designed for easy accessibility and may include doors or hatches.



**entry**

The action or process of going into a space on a vessel, such as a compartment, tank, or other enclosed area, which may involve safety considerations and compliance with regulations such as those for confined space entry.

**environment**

The aggregate of surrounding physical, chemical, and biological factors that affect the survival, development, and behavior of ships, marine ecosystems, crew, and maritime operations, including weather conditions, water quality, ecosystem health, and human activities such as shipping and pollution.

**environmental**

Relating to the protection and conservation of the marine environment, this term encompasses policies, practices, and regulations aimed at ensuring sustainable use of ocean resources, preventing pollution, and preserving marine biodiversity for future generations.

**epirb**

An EPIRB (Emergency Position Indicating Radio Beacon) is a device used to alert search and rescue services in the event of an emergency. It sends out a distress signal that includes location information, using a combination of satellite and terrestrial systems, to assist in the rapid location of vessels or individuals in distress at sea.

**equalization**

Equalization is the process of balancing the pressure in two areas, commonly used when adjusting tank levels onboard a ship to ensure proper stability and trim. It involves transferring fluids, such as ballast water or cargo, to maintain even distribution and achieve the desired buoyancy and balance of the vessel.

**equilibrium**

A state in which all forces or factors acting on a vessel or system are balanced, resulting in a stable condition without unintended movement, listing, or drifting. This stability is essential for safe navigation and operations at sea.

**equip**

Having the necessary tools, supplies, or equipment onboard a vessel to ensure it is capable of performing its intended functions, complying with safety regulations, and responding effectively to emergencies at sea.

**equipment**

Materials and tools necessary for the operation, maintenance, or repair of a vessel, including navigational instruments, safety gear, communication devices, and machinery essential for ship functions and crew operations.

**equitable**

Fair and impartial treatment, distribution, or allocation of resources or responsibilities, ensuring that all parties involved are treated fairly, especially in agreements, decision-making, or conflict resolution.

**equity**

The value represented by an ownership interest in a maritime asset, such as a vessel. It is calculated by taking the asset's total value and subtracting any outstanding liabilities or debts associated with it. Equity can also refer to fairness and impartial treatment in the distribution of resources or opportunities within the maritime industry.

**equivalence**

Equivalence refers to the principle that allows alternative arrangements, equipment, solutions, or standards to be accepted as meeting the safety and performance requirements specified by maritime regulations, provided they offer an equivalent level of safety, efficiency, or protection. This concept is crucial to accommodate innovations and technological advancements while ensuring compliance with established maritime safety standards.

**equivalency**

Refers to the acceptance of alternative methods, materials, or equipment that achieve the same level of safety, performance, or compliance with regulatory standards as those originally specified or required. It often involves proving that the alternative solutions meet or exceed the intended safety and operational standards.

**equivalent**

Having the same or similar function or effect as something else, often used to describe equipment, materials, or procedures that can be substituted or comply with standard requirements while maintaining safety and operational standards.

**erect**

Positioned and secured in place; usually refers to the assembly and installation of structures or equipment on a vessel or in a shipyard, such as masts, cranes, or scaffolding, to ensure they are safely and properly set up for their intended use.

**erosion**

The gradual wearing away of land, beaches, or seabed due to natural forces such as wave action, currents, tides, or wind, which can lead to loss of shoreline, navigational issues, and changes in maritime geography.

**error**

A deviation from accuracy or correctness in navigation or vessel operations, often caused by human mistakes, equipment failure, or environmental factors, potentially affecting the safe and efficient conduct of maritime activities.

**escape**

Evacuating from a ship or offshore platform in a controlled manner during an emergency to reach safety, often involving lifeboats, life rafts, or designated safe areas.

**escort**

Accompanied and guided by one or more vessels for security, safety, or navigational purposes, typically to ensure the safe movement of a ship through potentially hazardous areas or restricted waters.

**esd**

Emergency Shutdown (ESD): A system designed to safely stop operations and isolate equipment, typically used in situations where there is a risk to safety or the environment, such as an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials. ESD systems are critical in preventing incidents on vessels and offshore platforms.

**essential**

Absolutely necessary or extremely important for the safe and efficient operation of a vessel or maritime activity, often referring to equipment, materials, or practices critical to navigation and crew safety.

**establish**

Meeting a set standard or criteria that has been officially decided upon or recognized by maritime authorities or regulations, often referring to procedures, protocols, or guidelines that are formally accepted and implemented within the maritime industry.

**ester**

An organic compound formed by the reaction of an alcohol with an acid, with the elimination of water. Esters are used in the maritime industry as lubricants, hydraulic fluids, and in fuel additives due to their properties such as biodegradability and environmental friendliness.

**estimate**

Approximated or calculated as a forecast or judgment based on available data, typically used to describe values or timeframes like estimated time of arrival (ETA) at a port or waypoint on a vessel's journey.

**estuary**

Estuaries are coastal bodies of water where freshwater from rivers and streams meets and mixes with saltwater from the ocean, creating a unique and dynamic environment that supports diverse ecosystems and serves as crucial habitats for various marine life. They often act as nurseries for fish and other aquatic species, providing shelter and abundant food resources.

**ether**

Ether: A class of organic compounds characterized by an oxygen atom connected to two alkyl or aryl groups, often used as solvents or reagents in chemical processes, including those that involve shipboard maintenance, cleaning, or repairs. However, care must be taken due to their highly flammable nature and potential health hazards.

**ethylene**

A flammable hydrocarbon gas used in the production of antifreeze, plastics, and chemicals. It is often transported in liquefied form by specialized gas carriers, and its handling requires careful temperature and pressure control to ensure safety and stability during transport.

**evacuate**

The rapid and safe removal of personnel from a vessel or offshore platform, typically due to an emergency such as fire, flooding, or an imminent threat to the crew's safety. Procedures are in place to ensure an orderly and efficient evacuation using lifeboats, life rafts, or helicopters to transport individuals to safety.

**evacuation**

The organized and safe removal of crew, passengers, and cargo from a vessel or offshore installation in the event of an emergency. This process involves predetermined procedures and may include lifeboats, life rafts, and other life-saving equipment to ensure the safety of all individuals involved.

**evaluate**

Assess the condition, performance, or situation of a vessel, system, or operation to determine compliance with standards, identify areas for improvement, or make informed decisions regarding maritime activities.

**evaluation**

The process of assessing a vessel, crew, equipment, or procedures to ensure they meet required standards and regulations, and to determine areas for improvement in safety, efficiency, and compliance with maritime laws.

**evaporation**

The process by which water or another liquid changes into vapor and escapes into the atmosphere, which is significant in regulating humidity levels, weather patterns, and the water cycle onboard vessels and in port areas.

**evaporator**

Evaporators are devices used to convert seawater into freshwater by heating the seawater to induce evaporation, leaving behind salts and other impurities, and then condensing the vapor back into liquid. This process is essential for providing potable water onboard ships, particularly during long voyages. They are a key component in shipboard desalination systems.

**event**

An occurrence or happening, particularly one that takes place as part of a planned series or schedule, such as a maritime exercise, conference, training session, or ceremony. In the context of maritime operations, events may also refer to incidents or situations that require response, such as safety drills or emergency situations.

**evidence**

Documentation, records, or material objects that establish facts or provide proof of particular details, often used in inspections, investigations, or legal matters related to maritime incidents, compliance, or operations.

**examination**

A comprehensive inspection or assessment of a ship, its equipment, and its compliance with regulatory standards, conducted by authorities or surveyors to ensure safety, seaworthiness, and operational readiness.

**examine**

Inspected or reviewed in detail to ensure compliance with relevant regulations, standards, or agreements, typically referring to an assessment carried out on a vessel, its equipment, or documentation.

**examiner**

An examiner is a qualified individual responsible for assessing the competency and qualifications of maritime personnel, such as seafarers seeking certification or licenses. The examiner evaluates skills, knowledge, and adherence to regulatory standards to ensure safe and efficient vessel operations.

**excavate**

Material that has been removed or dug out from the seabed or underwater area, typically during dredging operations to deepen, widen, or maintain a navigational channel, harbor, or port. This material may be relocated or disposed of according to environmental and regulatory guidelines.

**exceed**

Surpassing a set limit or requirement, such as vessel speed limits, load capacities, or operational boundaries.

**exception**

A deviation from the approved procedures or rules, typically granted under specific circumstances, allowing for flexibility while maintaining safety and compliance standards. Exceptions must be documented and authorized by a relevant authority.

**excess**

Excess refers to the amount by which a certain value, such as cargo weight or fuel usage, exceeds a predetermined limit or allowed capacity on a vessel. It can also refer to the surplus material or supplies that are beyond what is necessary or required for an operation or journey.

**exchange**

The process of replacing ballast water on a vessel, typically by discharging and reloading seawater while at sea, to reduce the risk of introducing non-native species into new environments when the water is discharged in a port area.

**exchanger**

Devices used to transfer heat between two or more fluids, such as water and oil, without mixing them. Commonly used in ships' systems to regulate engine temperatures, cool lubricants, and manage waste heat. Examples include shell and tube exchangers and plate exchangers.

**exclude**

Excluding: The practice of determining which specific items, areas, or personnel are not permitted to be included or accessed, often for safety, legal, or logistical reasons. This might involve excluding unauthorized personnel from restricted areas on a vessel or omitting certain hazardous materials from cargo.

**execution**

Execution refers to the carrying out or putting into effect of a plan, order, or course of action on a vessel, such as the implementation of navigational maneuvers, completion of cargo operations, or enforcement of safety protocols onboard a ship. It involves the practical application of strategies and decisions made by maritime professionals to ensure the efficient and safe operation of maritime activities.

**executive**

A key-level manager or officer who carries significant responsibility within a maritime company or organization. This person is responsible for making high-level decisions, developing strategic plans, and overseeing operations to ensure the efficient running of the company, including shipping logistics, fleet management, and compliance with maritime laws and regulations.

**exempt**

Free from an obligation or requirement, such as complying with specific rules, regulations, or tariffs typically mandatory for others, often granted under certain conditions or qualifications.

**exemption**

An official permission or waiver allowing a vessel or crew member to operate outside the usual compliance with a specific regulation or requirement, typically granted by a governing maritime authority under certain conditions.

**exercise**

A coordinated activity or series of activities carried out to train and assess the skills and readiness of a maritime crew or team, often involving simulations of emergency situations, maneuvers, or operational procedures to ensure preparedness and efficiency.

**exhaust**

Exhaust is the system or process by which waste gases and other by-products of combustion are expelled from the engine or machinery of a vessel. It typically includes components such as manifolds, pipes, silencers, and separators designed to safely direct and discharge the exhaust gases, often overboard, while reducing noise and environmental impact. Proper exhaust handling is crucial for engine efficiency and compliance with environmental regulations.

**exist**

Currently operational or in use, as opposed to planned or proposed. This may refer to systems, structures, equipment, or procedures that are currently being used or implemented in maritime operations.

**exit**

A means of egress from a vessel or maritime structure, such as a door, hatch, or gangway, used for evacuating individuals in case of an emergency or for routine disembarkation.

**expand**

Increased bulk in a material, often referring to cargo or insulation, where the material is unpacked or fluffed to occupy more volume, impacting storage capacity and loading calculations.

**expansion**

The increase in volume or size of a substance or structure, often referring to the increase in volume of liquids or gases due to changes in temperature or pressure. In maritime contexts, thermal expansion can affect ship structures and machinery components, necessitating allowances in design and construction to prevent damage and ensure safe operation.

**expedite**

Speeding up processes or actions to ensure swift movement or handling, often to improve the efficiency of operations such as cargo loading or delivery schedules.

**expeditious**

Performing or completing a task efficiently and promptly to ensure the swift movement or handling of cargo, vessels, or related operations.

**expel**

Forcibly discharged or removed from a vessel; often used in the context of someone being removed from a ship or a crew being terminated from duty.

**experience**

Accumulated knowledge or skill obtained from practical involvement in maritime activities, including navigation, vessel operations, and safety procedures, which enhances an individual's proficiency and decision-making in marine environments.

**expert**

A person with a high level of skill or knowledge in maritime operations, typically acquired through extensive experience, training, and education in the field of maritime studies, navigation, ship management, or related disciplines.

**expiration**

End of a period during which a maritime document, certification, or contract remains valid. After this date, renewal or reissuance may be required to maintain compliance and operational legality.

**expire**

A term often used to indicate that a document, certification, license, or permit such as a seafarer's certificate, insurance policy, or inspection report is no longer valid or has passed its validity period and requires renewal or revalidation to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and standards.

**expiry**

The date or time at which a maritime document, license, or certification ceases to be valid, necessitating renewal or revalidation to ensure continued compliance and eligibility.

**exploitation**

Utilization of maritime resources or assets for economic gain, including harvesting fish, drilling for oil, shipping goods, or using maritime technology and infrastructure for maximum operational benefit.

**exploration**

The systematic investigation of oceanic areas to discover and gather information about underwater topography, marine life, natural resources, and environmental conditions, often involving diverse techniques such as sonar mapping, remotely operated vehicles, and scientific sampling.

**explosion**

A sudden and violent release of energy caused by a rapid increase in volume and discharge of gases, which is often accompanied by high temperatures, shock waves, and loud noise. In maritime operations, explosions can occur due to flammable cargo, fuel, or other hazardous materials and can cause significant damage to vessels, facilities, or personnel. Ensuring proper handling, stowage, and ventilation of explosive materials is critical to prevent such incidents.

**explosionproof**

Designed and constructed to operate safely in environments where combustible gases, vapors, or dusts may be present, preventing ignition and ensuring that any internal explosion is contained, preventing it from spreading to the surrounding atmosphere.

**explosive**

Materials or substances designed to detonate or rapidly combust, producing a sudden release of energy, gas, or heat. Used for various applications such as demolition of underwater structures, construction, and military operations, they require careful handling, storage, and transportation to ensure safety and compliance with regulations.

**export**

The act of sending goods or commodities to another country for sale or trade, typically involving customs, shipping regulations, and international documentation.

**expose**

Open to the weather or the elements; a part of a vessel or structure that is not covered or protected, making it susceptible to environmental conditions such as wind, rain, or waves.

**exposure**

The condition of being subjected to potentially harmful environmental factors such as wind, waves, temperature, or chemicals, which may affect personnel, vessels, or equipment.

**express**

Refers to a quantity of cargo or liquid that has been declared or confirmed for transportation, often indicating the official amount documented for legal, safety, or financial records.



**expulsion**

The discharge of waste materials, such as ballast water, sewage, or oil, from a vessel into the sea, often subject to environmental regulations to prevent pollution.

**extend**

Lengthening or prolonging a part of a ship or its components to improve functionality or performance, such as extending a vessel's hull to increase cargo capacity or to improve stability and seaworthiness.

**extension**

An increase in the length of time or breadth of space of a vessel's activity or structure, such as extending a dock, voyage, or contract period. This term might also refer to extending the reach or capabilities of maritime equipment or resources.

**extent**

The range or limit, particularly in terms of size, quantity, or scope, to which an area or activity stretches, especially regarding navigational boundaries, jurisdictional waters, or the impact of maritime laws and operations.

**extenuate**

Circumstances or factors that lessen the seriousness or culpability related to a maritime incident or breach of regulations, potentially influencing the outcomes of investigations, judgments, or penalties.

**exterior**

The outer part or surface of a ship, vessel, or maritime structure which is exposed to environmental elements and conditions such as water, wind, and weather. Often requires maintenance to ensure protection against corrosion, biofouling, and other forms of deterioration.

**external**

External refers to anything located or occurring outside of a particular vessel or structure, such as the outer surface of a ship's hull, external equipment like lifeboats, or external conditions like weather that affects maritime operations.

**extinguish**

The process of causing a fire to cease burning or to put out a fire, typically through the use of fire suppression systems or equipment such as water hoses, foam, or fire extinguishers designed specifically for use on ships or in port facilities.

**extract**

Removing substances, materials, or elements from a larger source, such as extracting samples from the seabed or extracting oil or gas from underwater reservoirs.

**extraordinary**

Unforeseen or exceptional circumstances that require a deviation from standard maritime operations or protocols, often necessitating special measures or approval beyond normal procedures.

**extreme**

Extreme refers to conditions or situations that are unusually severe or intense, often involving high risks such as severe weather, rough seas, or hazardous operational environments that can challenge the safety and stability of maritime operations.

**extremity**

The furthest or most terminal point of an object or area, such as the bow or stern of a vessel or the end of a pier, dock, or terminal.

**eye**

An opening or loop at the end of a rope, typically made by splicing or knotting, used for securing or attaching to something, such as a hook, cleat, or another line.

**eyewash**

A device or station designed to flush and cleanse the eyes of someone who has been exposed to hazardous substances such as chemicals or particles. It typically provides a gentle stream of water or solution to wash contaminants away from the eyes in an emergency. Eyewash stations are an essential safety feature on vessels and in port facilities where there is a risk of eye exposure to harmful materials.

**fabric**

Material used in the construction of sails, protective covers, or other textile applications on board a vessel, often chosen for its durability, resistance to wear, and ability to withstand harsh marine environments.

**fabricate**

Fabricated refers to materials, components, or parts that have been manufactured or constructed to meet specific requirements, often used in shipbuilding, repairs, and modifications. This includes items such as steel plates, fittings, and other structural elements that have been tailored to fit a particular design or function on a vessel.

**fabrication**

The process of constructing components or structures by cutting, bending, and assembling materials, such as steel, to build parts of ships or floating structures, including hulls, decks, and other structural elements.

**facepiece**

A facepiece is part of a respirator or breathing apparatus that covers the wearer's nose and mouth (or entire face) to provide them with a secure seal and protect them from inhaling harmful substances. It is often used in conjunction with other safety equipment to ensure a clean air supply for the user in hazardous environments.

**facility**

A location or set of structures such as docks, piers, and equipment, designed to support ships' operations, including loading, unloading, repair, and maintenance, as well as the storage of cargo and accommodation of personnel involved in maritime activities.

**factual**

Based on or restricted to truth and reality; often referring to data or information that is accurate, verifiable, and objective, free from speculation or guesswork, and important for decision-making and safety in maritime operations.

**fail**

Fails occur when a component or system does not perform its intended function, potentially leading to operational hazards, disruptions, or emergencies. Identifying and addressing potential fails is critical for maintaining vessel safety and efficiency.

**failure**

A condition in which a piece of maritime equipment, system, or component ceases to function correctly, potentially leading to unsafe situations or operational delays. This may result from factors such as mechanical defects, material fatigue, environmental conditions, improper maintenance, or human error, among others. Assessing and understanding the causes of failure are critical to ensuring safety and reliability in maritime operations.

**fairlead**

Fairleads are devices or fittings installed on a ship or boat to guide ropes, cables, or lines, preventing them from chafing or rubbing against the vessel's structure. They help ensure a smooth direction for the running rigging, mooring lines, or towing lines, reducing wear and maintaining control under dynamic conditions. Fairleads can be roller-based or fixed, and are typically mounted on deck or bulwarks.

**fairway**

A navigable channel or route in a body of water, marked and maintained to ensure safe and efficient passage for vessels, typically free of obstructions and hazards.

**faith**

The assurance or belief in the reliability and responsibility of a party to adhere to contracts and agreements, particularly regarding the carriage of goods, insurance, and chartering arrangements. Trust is essential in ensuring all terms and conditions will be honored in maritime operations.

**fall**

A fall is a type of rope, wire, or chain used in conjunction with lifting devices, such as davits or cranes, to hoist or lower loads like lifeboats, cargo, or equipment. It often runs through pulley blocks to provide mechanical advantage and control during lifting operations.

**familiar**

Having sufficient knowledge and understanding of a vessel's systems, operations, and emergency procedures, ensuring crew members can perform their duties effectively and safely.

**familiarisation**

The process of becoming acquainted with the specific features, equipment, procedures, and safety practices of a ship or maritime environment. It is essential for ensuring that crew members and personnel are competent and comfortable with their roles, responsibilities, and the overall operation of the vessel.

**familiarization**

Familiarization is the process of acquainting seafarers with the ship's equipment, procedures, and emergency protocols to ensure they can perform their duties safely and efficiently. This includes understanding the layout of the vessel, emergency exits, communication systems, and safety equipment locations. It is a critical part of onboard training and orientation, especially for new crew members or when joining a new vessel.

**fan**

Mechanical devices used for ventilating or circulating air in enclosed spaces on a ship, ensuring adequate air exchange and preventing the buildup of hazardous gases or fumes.

**farm**

An area designated for the cultivation and harvesting of marine life, such as fish, shellfish, or seaweed, typically involving controlled environments and interventions to enhance production, also known as aquaculture.

**fast**

Securely attached, firmly held in place. When referring to a vessel, it means it is securely moored or anchored.

**fasten**

Securely attached or tied down to a vessel or structure to prevent movement or displacement.

**fastener**

Devices used to secure, hold, or join parts and components together in maritime construction and operations, including bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets, ensuring stability and integrity of ships, platforms, and equipment in marine environments.

**fastening**

Devices or means used to secure or attach rigging, equipment, or cargo on a vessel, ensuring stability and safety. These can include bolts, clips, clamps, straps, and shackles, employed to hold components in place or connect them properly.

**fatigue**

A state of physical and/or mental exhaustion caused by prolonged or intense activity, insufficient rest, or extended periods of watchkeeping, which can lead to reduced vigilance and decision-making abilities among crew members, potentially affecting safety and performance at sea.

**favorable**

Beneficial or advantageous conditions, such as weather or tides, that aid in safe and efficient maritime navigation and operations.

**feature**

Characteristics or attributes of a vessel or equipment that define its functionality, design, or capabilities, such as navigation systems, safety equipment, cargo handling facilities, or speed and maneuverability.

**federal**

Relating to a national government, often with reference to regulations, standards, policies, or law enforcement that govern maritime activities, such as shipping, navigation, and marine environmental protection. Federal authorities may include agencies like the Coast Guard or maritime administrations.

**feed**

A pump or system used to supply fresh water, typically to boilers or engines, to maintain proper operation and efficiency by replacing water lost through evaporation or other processes.

**feeder**

Vessels that transport cargo to and from larger ships that operate on the main routes, typically operating over shorter distances or on routes that are less economically viable for larger ships. Feeders help consolidate cargo to optimize shipping routes and connect smaller ports with major transshipment hubs.

**female**

A fitting used to connect two sections of pipe or tubing, typically with threads on the inside, often used to change or terminate the direction of the flow or as a component in a piping system to allow for maintenance or repair.

**fence**

A barrier or enclosure constructed to control or limit access, typically around the perimeter of a shipyard, dock, or other maritime facility, to enhance security and safety.

**fender**

Fenders are protective devices installed on the sides of a vessel or dock to absorb the impact during berthing or mooring, preventing damage to both the vessel and the dock structure. They can be made of materials such as rubber, foam, or plastic and vary in shape and size to suit different types of vessels and docking requirements.

**ferritic**

Ferritic refers to a type of stainless steel that primarily contains iron and a small percentage of chromium. These steels have a body-centered cubic (BCC) crystal structure, providing good resistance to corrosion and oxidation. Ferritic stainless steels are often used in maritime applications where moderate corrosion resistance and good formability are required, such as in marine exhaust systems and structural components. They are generally less expensive and easier to fabricate compared to austenitic stainless steels but are also less ductile and cannot be hardened by heat treatment.

**ferrous**

Containing or consisting of iron. Often used to describe metals that are magnetic and corrode easily, such as steel, which are commonly used in shipbuilding and various maritime structures.

**ferry**

A vessel designed to carry passengers and often vehicles across a body of water, following a regular, short route between two or more locations.

**fertilizer**

Materials or compounds, often rich in nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, that are transported by ships and used to enhance the growth of plants, typically in agriculture. Transporting fertilizers involves special handling and storage considerations due to their chemical nature and potential for hazardous reactions or pollution.

**fiber**

Refers to the material used in the construction of ropes and lines, such as synthetic fibers like nylon or polyester, or natural fibers like manila or sisal, providing strength and flexibility for various maritime applications including mooring, towing, and safety equipment.

**fibrous**

Material composed of or resembling fibers, often used in the construction of ropes, cables, and nets due to its strength and flexibility. Common examples include natural fibers like hemp or synthetic fibers such as nylon, which are essential for various marine applications.

**fiduciary**

A fiduciary is an individual or entity entrusted with the responsibility to act on behalf of another party, typically involving a relationship of trust, confidence, and legal obligation to act in the other party's best interest. In maritime settings, this could involve ship managers, brokers, or agents who are expected to manage assets or handle transactions with a duty of loyalty and care.

**fill**

To load liquid or bulk cargo into a tank, hold, or container aboard a vessel until it reaches the designated capacity.

**film**

A thin layer of oil or other substance that floats on the water's surface, often creating a barrier that can affect marine life and disrupt the exchange of gases between the air and the sea. It can also refer to a substance applied on surfaces such as the hull of a ship to reduce friction and improve hydrodynamic performance.

**filter**

The process of passing a liquid or gas through a porous material to remove impurities, such as when treating ballast water systems to prevent the spread of invasive aquatic species.

**fine**

The financial penalty imposed on maritime vessels when they breach laws, regulations, or standards, such as those regarding pollution, safety, or navigation.

**finger**

A narrow pier or dock extending from a main walkway, used for mooring a boat on either side. Typically found in marinas, they provide access to vessels and help maximize the usage of dock space.

**fire**

Fire is a rapid oxidation process that produces heat, light, and various reaction products. It poses significant risk on vessels, requiring strict safety protocols, firefighting equipment, and trained personnel to prevent and extinguish onboard fires to protect both the crew and the ship.

**firefighter**

A specialized crew member trained to combat and extinguish fires on ships. This role involves operating firefighting equipment, conducting fire drills, and ensuring the safety of the vessel and crew by implementing emergency protocols and procedures.

**firehose**

A firehose is a flexible, tubular hose used to transport pressurized water or foam for the purpose of fighting fires. It is typically stored on board a vessel, connected to the ship's fire main system, and is equipped with a nozzle to control the direction and rate of water or foam discharge. Firehoses are mandatory safety equipment on ships and are crucial for combating onboard fires, often stored in designated cabinets and ready for quick deployment by the ship's crew.

**firemain**

A firemain is a vessel's system of pipes and valves that delivers seawater to fire hydrants and hoses throughout the ship. It provides water for firefighting efforts and is a critical component of onboard safety, ensuring an effective response to fire emergencies.

**fishery**

A regulated area or activity involving the breeding, catching, or harvesting of fish or other sea life, typically for commercial purposes. It includes all aspects of managing and securing fish stocks and the environments in which they exist.

**fishing**

The catching, harvesting, or farming of fish or other aquatic species for commercial or subsistence purposes, often carried out using nets, lines, traps, or other specialized equipment. It forms a significant part of the maritime industry with various sub-sectors, including deep-sea, coastal, and inland fishing, as well as aquaculture.

**fitness**

The capability of a marine vessel or crew member to operate safely, efficiently, and effectively, often including physical health standards for personnel and structural, mechanical, and operational standards for vessels.

**fitting**

Hardware and components used for securing and rigging equipment, such as ropes, cables, chains, and pipes, on a vessel. Fittings include items like cleats, shackles, turnbuckles, and thimbles, essential for ensuring the safe and effective operation of various maritime activities.

**fix**

Installed permanently in a specific location on a vessel or offshore installation, referring to equipment or structures that are immovable and designed to remain in place, typically used for safety, operational, or structural purposes.

**fixture**

An agreement or contract to charter a ship for a particular voyage or period, specifying the terms and conditions, including freight rates, destination, and cargo details.

**flag**

The national flag flown by a ship to indicate its country of registry.

**flame**

A controlled source of fire, typically used for tasks such as welding, cutting, or heating on a vessel. In maritime settings, strict safety protocols are required when using open flames to prevent accidents and fires aboard ships.

**flammability**

The ability of a substance to catch fire or ignite, causing combustion. This property is crucial in maritime operations for the safe handling, storage, and transportation of fuels, chemicals, and other materials onboard vessels. Assessing flammability helps in implementing appropriate safety measures to prevent fires and explosions at sea.

**flammable**

Capable of being easily ignited and burning rapidly. Flammable materials or substances pose a fire hazard and require careful handling and storage on ships and marine facilities to prevent accidents.



**flange**

Flanges are flat or protruding rims, edges, ribs, or collars typically used to connect, strengthen, or attach pipes, tubes, or structural members. They are often used in shipbuilding and offshore structures to provide a reliable and sealed connection between sections of piping or to secure pipes to bulkheads or decks. Flanges can be joined by welding or bolting and are designed to withstand high pressure and environmental conditions.

**flap**

Flaps: Hinged or pivoting surfaces on the trailing edges of a ship's stabilizers or control fins, used to improve stability and maneuverability by altering water flow or resistance.

**flare**

A pyrotechnic device used for signaling, especially in emergencies to attract attention or indicate location. Flares can be hand-held, rocket-propelled, or floating and are designed to emit a bright light or smoke.

**flash**

A navigational light characteristic in which the duration of light is shorter than the duration of darkness, typically used to indicate a specific navigational marker such as a buoy or lighthouse.

**flashlight**

A portable, battery-operated light source used by crew members for illumination in dark or low-light conditions on a vessel, essential for conducting inspections, emergency situations, or maintenance work.

**flashpoint**

The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid. It is a critical property used for assessing the fire hazard of substances, particularly in the storage and handling of fuels and other flammable materials on a vessel.

**fleet**

A group of ships operating together under one owner or command, often for commercial, military, or strategic purposes, such as a navy fleet or a commercial shipping fleet.

**fleeting**

Fleeting: The temporary mooring of barges, usually in a designated area, where they can be organized, repaired, or staged for future transport or operations. This process is essential for managing the flow of barge traffic and ensuring efficient logistics on waterways.

**flexibility**

The ability of a vessel or its crew to adapt to changing conditions, tasks, or requirements in the marine environment, such as altering course, adjusting schedules, or adapting operations due to weather or other sea conditions. It also refers to the capacity of materials used in shipbuilding to bend or withstand stress without breaking.

**flexible**

Having the ability to bend, move, or adapt easily; often refers to hoses, ducts, or connections that can adjust to different positions or conditions without breaking or sustaining damage.

**flood**

An uncontrolled flow of water entering a vessel or maritime structure, potentially causing it to lose buoyancy or stability, which may lead to sinking or capsizing if not managed promptly. Flooding can occur due to hull damage, failure of watertight doors, or severe weather conditions.

**floodable**

Capable of being filled with water without compromising the vessel's stability or buoyancy. It refers to spaces or compartments designed to withstand flooding without leading to critical consequences for the ship's overall safety or seaworthiness.

**floodgate**

Floodgates are barrier devices installed on waterways, docks, or ship holds to control the flow of water. They serve to prevent unwanted water ingress, assisting with flood prevention in ports or to manage water levels within a ship, enhancing stability and safety during operations. Floodgates are crucial in maintaining structural integrity and operational efficiency in variable maritime environments.

**flooding**

Flooding is the ingress of water into a vessel, typically due to hull damage or failure, which may lead to compromised buoyancy and stability, potentially endangering the ship and its crew. It necessitates prompt action to mitigate water ingress and restore safe conditions.

**floodplain**

A floodplain is a generally flat area of land adjacent to a river or coast that experiences occasional or periodic flooding. Floodplains are formed as rivers overflow their banks, depositing sediment and other materials. In maritime contexts, understanding floodplains is important for navigation, port planning, and flood risk management.

**floor**

The part of a ship's cargo hold where goods are stored, typically referring to the bottom level or surface on which cargo is placed for stowage.

**flotation**

The ability or tendency of a vessel or object to remain buoyant on the surface of the water. This is achieved by displacing water, allowing the vessel to float rather than sink, and involves factors like the vessel's shape, weight distribution, and the materials used in its construction.

**flow**

The movement of a fluid, such as water or air, typically in relation to its speed and direction within a system. In maritime settings, it often refers to the movement of water around a ship's hull or through channels and pipes in a vessel's systems.

**flue**

A flue is a duct or passage for conveying exhaust gases from a boiler or engine to the outside atmosphere. It ensures the release of combustion byproducts safely and efficiently while maintaining the operational efficiency of the vessel's machinery.

**fluid**

A substance that continually flows under an applied shear stress, such as liquids, gases, or even some plastic solids. In maritime operations, fluids are often involved in the hydraulics of machinery, as well as the transport and movement of cargo such as crude oil or liquefied natural gas.

**flush**

To empty or clean out a tank or system by flooding it with water or other liquid to remove residues and contaminants.

**flux**

Flux refers to the process of flowing or the continuous movement of a fluid, such as water or air, especially in relation to its quantity and speed as it moves through pipes or systems on a ship or offshore platform.

**fly**

Flying refers to the act of hoisting or displaying a flag or pennant on a vessel, typically from a mast or halyard. It indicates the nationality of a ship, operational signals or other relevant information.

**foam**

Foam: A fire-extinguishing agent used on ships to suppress fires, particularly oil or liquid fuel fires. It forms a blanket over the burning liquid, cutting off the oxygen supply and cooling the surface to prevent reignition. Commonly used in fire suppression systems on board vessels, especially in engine rooms and on deck where flammable liquids are present.

**fog**

A dense collection of water droplets suspended in the air at or near the Earth's surface, significantly reducing visibility and posing hazards to navigation and safety at sea.

**foot**

A unit of measurement commonly used in navigation to measure depths and lengths of vessels. One foot is equivalent to 0.3048 meters.

**footwear**

Specialized shoes or boots designed for safety and functionality on board ships and maritime environments. They typically have features such as slip-resistant soles, waterproof materials, and protective toe caps to prevent injuries and provide comfort under wet and uneven conditions.

**force**

Force refers to an external influence, such as wind, current, or mechanical power, that causes a ship or maritime structure to move or change its state of motion. It can also relate to the amount of pressure applied to mooring equipment, ropes, or other shipping apparatus, ensuring stability and control in navigation and docking operations.

**fore**

The front part of a ship or vessel.

**forecast**

Predicted weather or sea conditions based on analysis of data to guide navigational planning and operational decision-making.

**forecastle**

The forward part of a ship where the crew is housed, traditionally located in the upper deck section at the bow.

**foreign**

A vessel, crew, or cargo that originates from another country and operates or interacts in waters outside of its national jurisdiction.

**foremost**

Located at or situated towards the front part of a vessel, typically referring to the forward section or the part that leads the vessel in motion.

**forepeak**

The forepeak is the compartment located at the foremost part of a ship, often used for storage or ballast, and typically situated below the deck. It is forward of the collision bulkhead, providing additional protection against water ingress in case of a collision.

**forfeit**

Forfeited refers to the loss or surrender of rights, property, or privileges due to a failure to fulfill an obligation or breach of contract, such as when goods or vessels are seized for violating regulations or failing to adhere to maritime laws and agreements.

**forfeiture**

The loss or surrender of a ship or cargo as a result of a violation of a maritime regulation or contract, resulting in the vessel or goods being seized or given up as a penalty.

**forge**

A type of material or equipment that has been shaped or created by heating and hammering, typically referring to strong components like forged steel fittings used for durability and strength in ship construction.

**format**

The arrangement or organization of information, data, or instructions in a specific manner for communication or processing, especially related to electronic navigational charts, documents, data transmission, or reports in maritime operations.

**formation**

The arrangement or pattern in which a group of ships or vessels operate, typically referring to their strategic or tactical positioning during navigation, maneuvers, or operations.

**formula**

A standard method for calculating dosages, quantities, or values, using specific parameters and variables tailored to maritime applications such as fuel consumption rates, stability assessment, or financial calculations.

**formulation**

The process of designing or planning a particular procedure or method, such as the blend of materials or components for treating hull surfaces or creating specialized paints or lubricants used in ship maintenance and operation.

**forward**

Towards the bow or front of a ship.

**forwarder**

A forwarder is a company or individual that arranges the transportation and logistics of goods on behalf of shippers. They coordinate the movement of cargo, handle documentation, and various customs requirements, often providing services such as consolidation, storage, and insurance to ensure efficient shipment and delivery.

**foul**

Fouling refers to the undesirable accumulation of marine organisms such as algae, barnacles, and mussels on the hull and other submerged parts of a vessel. This buildup can reduce the vessel's speed and efficiency, increase fuel consumption, and cause damage over time. Regular cleaning and the use of anti-fouling coatings are common methods to manage and prevent fouling.

**foundation**

Secure structural supports or base elements that provide stability and load distribution for maritime structures such as docks, platforms, or equipment mounted on vessels or within shipyards.

**fracture**

A fracture refers to a break, crack, or separation within a material, such as metal or fiberglass, that compromises the structural integrity or function of a ship's component or hull. Fractures can occur due to stress, impact, fatigue, or corrosion, necessitating inspection, maintenance, and repair to ensure vessel safety.

**frame**

A transverse structural member of a ship that provides support and shape to the hull. Frames are typically curved or angled pieces that extend from the keel to the deck, reinforcing the vessel's structure and distributing loads.

**framework**

A framework is a structured plan or system of rules, standards, or guidelines designed to guide decision-making, operations, and problem-solving processes in maritime activities such as shipbuilding, navigation, and maritime safety management. It provides a coherent structure for organizing various components and ensures consistency and compliance with regulations and best practices.

**freeboard**

The vertical distance measured from the waterline to the upper edge of the deck or gunwale of a ship when it is fully loaded. Freeboard is a critical factor for determining a vessel's safety and seaworthiness, including its ability to handle waves and prevent water from entering the vessel. It varies based on the ship's design and the loading conditions.

**freight**

Goods or cargo transported by a ship, typically for commercial gain. It can also refer to the cost or charges associated with transporting those goods by water.

**frequency**

The number of cycles or occurrences of a wave or signal per unit of time, typically measured in hertz (Hz), and relevant in various maritime contexts such as radio communications, sonar, and radar systems, where specific frequencies are allocated for transmitting and receiving signals to ensure effective communication and navigation.

**fresh**

Supplied by or containing a source of new water, usually referring to non-salty water, often as it relates to the provision of drinking water or the introduction of non-seawater in systems and processes that require it.

**freshwater**

Water that is not salty or brackish, typically found in rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, and used on ships for drinking, cooking, and other domestic purposes. Freshwater is vital for the operation of ships, particularly for longer voyages, where it is necessary to manage and replenish the onboard supply to ensure the well-being of the crew and functionality of various systems.

**friction**

The resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another, often affecting the movement and efficiency of ships and other maritime equipment. Friction can impact the wear and tear on hulls, engines, and other components, and is an important factor in navigation and maintenance.

**ft**

Foot: A unit of measurement equal to 12 inches, commonly used in maritime settings to describe dimensions such as length, width, and draft of a vessel.

**fuel**

A combustible substance used to provide energy for propulsion of a vessel. Marine fuel types include heavy fuel oil (HFO), marine diesel oil (MDO), and marine gas oil (MGO), each varying in viscosity and sulfur content. The choice of fuel affects emissions, efficiency, and compliance with regulations.

**fulfill**

Meeting or satisfying the required standards, conditions, or obligations necessary for a maritime task, operation, or contract to be considered complete or successfully executed.

**fume**

Gas or vapor emitted that can be potentially hazardous to health and safety, often resulting from the combustion or chemical process involved in maritime operations like engine emissions or cargo handling. Proper ventilation and detection systems are essential to manage and mitigate the risk posed by fumes on vessels.

**fumigant**

A fumigant is a chemical substance used to eradicate pests, such as insects, rodents, or fungi, within ship cargo holds, containers, or compartments. It is applied in its gaseous form, ensuring thorough penetration and effectiveness in controlling infestations that could damage cargo or compromise the safety and hygiene of the ship. Proper handling and safety precautions are essential when using fumigants due to their toxic nature.

**fumigate**

Subjected to treatment with chemical fumes or vapors to eliminate pests, such as insects and rodents, typically used for the disinfection of cargo, holds, or entire vessels to ensure compliance with sanitary standards and regulations.

**fumigation**

The process of using chemical agents in gaseous form to disinfect or eliminate pests, such as insects, rodents, or any other unwanted organisms, from cargo holds, storage compartments, or the entire vessel to ensure safety and compliance with health regulations.

**furnish**

Having been supplied with the necessary equipment, materials, or accommodations, often referring to a ship or its cabins being equipped with the fittings required for its intended voyage or purpose.

**furtherance**

The act of advancing or promoting progress. In maritime operations, this could relate to the activities or efforts made to ensure the successful continuation and completion of a voyage or a project, such as ensuring compliance with regulations, facilitating timely departures and arrivals, or enhancing operational efficiency.

**fuse**

Devices used in electrical circuits to protect against overcurrent. They contain a metal wire or strip that melts when too much current flows through, interrupting the circuit and preventing damage to electrical equipment on board ships.

**fusible**

A material designed to melt at a specific temperature, often used in engine room systems as a safety feature to activate fire suppression equipment when temperature exceeds safe limits.

**fusion**

The process of joining two or more elements or materials together to form a single entity, often used in the context of shipbuilding or repair where metal parts are welded together by melting them at a high temperature.

**future**

The period of time following the present where shipping industry decisions, strategies, and technologies anticipate changes in regulations, market demands, and innovations to ensure operational efficiency and sustainability.

**gaap**

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) are accounting standards and procedures used by organizations to compile their financial statements, ensuring consistency, transparency, and comparability of financial reporting across the maritime industry. This aids maritime companies in financial planning, analysis, and legal compliance.

**gale**

A gale is a strong wind that ranges from 34 to 40 knots (39 to 46 miles per hour or 63 to 74 kilometers per hour). It is categorized using the Beaufort scale and can cause significant impact on navigation and vessel handling due to the force exerted by the wind on the ship.

**galley**

The kitchen area on a ship or vessel where food is prepared and cooked for the crew and passengers.

**gallon**

A unit of measurement for liquid capacity. In the U.S., a gallon is equivalent to 3.785 liters. Commonly used to quantify fuel, water, and other liquids on vessels.

**galvanic**

Relating to the corrosion that occurs when two dissimilar metals are connected in an electrolyte, causing one metal (the anode) to corrode at a faster rate than it would alone, while the other (the cathode) corrodes at a slower rate. This is known as galvanic corrosion and is a significant consideration in shipbuilding and maintenance, where different metals are often used together. Proper material selection and isolation techniques are important to minimize galvanic corrosion.



**galvanize**

Coated with a protective layer of zinc to prevent rusting and corrosion, commonly used for steel or iron parts on ships to enhance their durability in the marine environment.

**gangway**

A gangway is a movable bridge or platform used to allow people to board or disembark from a ship, connecting the vessel to the pier or dock. It is equipped with handrails for safety and can be adjusted to accommodate changes in tidal levels or vessel movement.

**garbage**

Waste materials generated during the normal operations of a ship, including food waste, domestic waste, and operational waste, which must be managed according to international regulations such as the MARPOL Annex V to prevent marine pollution.

**gas**

Any vaporous state of substances that can form explosive mixtures with air or that may be toxic at certain concentrations; commonly used to refer to fuel gases such as natural gas used in liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers, or harmful gases that must be monitored and managed aboard ships to ensure the safety and health of crew members.

**gaseous**

Diffused or dispersed in the form of gas; can refer to any substance that exists in a gas state, often used to describe leaks or emissions from shipboard machinery or cargo that turn into gas, potentially affecting air quality and safety on board.

**gasket**

Flexible material used to create a watertight or airtight seal between two surfaces, preventing leaks and ensuring containment of fluids or gases in various marine applications, such as between the flanges of pipes or machinery housings.

**gasoline**

A volatile, flammable liquid hydrocarbon mixture used mainly as fuel for internal combustion engines. When used on vessels, care must be taken to handle and store gasoline safely due to its high flammability and explosive potential. Gasoline is usually transported in specialized containers and requires adherence to strict regulations regarding its storage and use onboard ships.

**gastight**

Designed or constructed to be impervious to gas, preventing the passage or leakage of gases through its structure or materials, often used to describe doors, hatches, or seals that maintain airtight conditions essential for safety and operational effectiveness on vessels, especially in environments where gas inhalation poses a risk.

**gate**

Devices or barriers used at the entrance of a lock or dock to control the entry and exit of vessels, manage water levels, and ensure the safe and efficient passage of ships through canals or into ports. They are crucial for maintaining operational control within lock systems or enclosed bodies of water in a port area.

**gateway**

A point of entry or departure for vessels, typically referring to a port or harbor, where customs and inspections are conducted, and where the transition of goods and passengers occurs.

**gauge**

An instrument used for measuring and indicating specific unit quantities, such as pressure, temperature, or depth, often found on ships to ensure safe and efficient operation.

**gear**

Equipment or apparatus used on a ship for various operations, including rigging, machinery, tools, and devices crucial for handling sails, cargo, or maintenance.

**general**

Refers to cargo that is not specific to any particular type of goods or industry, typically involving a wide range of products that are not classified as hazardous, perishable, or requiring special handling. General cargo is often transported in containers, but it can also be break-bulk cargo that includes bags, bales, boxes, crates, and barrels.

**generation**

The production or creation of power, often related to the generation of electrical energy used aboard ships. This can be achieved through various means such as diesel generators, gas turbines, or renewable sources like wind and solar power on vessels designed for energy efficiency. It ensures that all necessary systems and equipment function properly during a vessel's operation.

**generator**

A generator is a machine that converts mechanical energy into electrical energy, typically used on ships to power various onboard systems and equipment when the main engines are not running, or as an auxiliary power source.

**geographic**

Relating to or based on the physical characteristics, positioning, and navigation of the Earth's surface or maps, often used for maritime navigation, charting, and understanding spatial relationships between oceans, seas, and coastal regions.

**geological**

Relating to the materials, processes, and formations of the Earth's crust, especially as they pertain to the formation and analysis of seabeds, continental shelves, and maritime boundaries. It often involves the study of underwater topographical features, such as oceanic trenches, mountains, and volcanic activity on the ocean floor.

**ghz**

Gigahertz: A unit of frequency equivalent to one billion hertz, often used to measure the frequency of radar and communication systems used in maritime operations for navigation, tracking, and communication.

**gift**

An unregulated side payment or incentive, often given to port officials or shipping agents, to expedite or prioritize certain maritime services or transactions.

**gland**

Glands are mechanical seals that prevent leakage of fluids along a rotating shaft in equipment like pumps or propellers. They typically consist of packing material compressed around the shaft, sealed tightly to maintain the desired pressure and prevent water ingress or oil leakage.

**glazing**

Glazing refers to the installation or application of glass, plastic, or other transparent or translucent materials in windows, portholes, or other openings on a vessel. It serves multiple functions including providing visibility, allowing natural light into spaces, and enhancing weather-tightness and safety by protecting against environmental elements such as wind and water. Glazing materials must often meet specific maritime safety standards for impact resistance and fire performance.

**global**

Global refers to processes, activities, or considerations that affect or involve shipping, trade, and transportation across the world's oceans and seas. It encompasses international regulations, logistics, and the movement of goods and people worldwide.

**glove**

Protective coverings worn on the hands to protect against hazards such as chemicals, cuts, or abrasions during maritime operations.

**glycol**

A type of alcohol-based compound commonly used in maritime applications as an antifreeze agent in cooling systems, such as in engines and HVAC systems, to prevent freezing and corrosion.

**gmdss**

GMDSS stands for Global Maritime Distress and Safety System, which is an internationally agreed-upon system of communications protocols, safety procedures, and equipment designed to increase safety and facilitate rescue operations for ships in distress. GMDSS uses satellite and radio communication to ensure that ships are continuously tracked and can communicate their position and status globally, improving the chances of rapid assistance in emergencies.

**goggle**

A type of protective eyewear, often made with shatter-resistant materials, designed to shield the eyes from wind, water spray, and debris encountered at sea. Goggles may also protect against UV rays and are

used in activities such as sailing, fishing, or during certain shipboard operations that require additional eye protection.

## **gooseneck**

A gooseneck is a hinged fitting that connects the boom to the mast, allowing the boom to move up and down as well as side to side, facilitating sail adjustments and providing flexibility during sailing maneuvers.

## **govern**

Governing refers to the process of directing and controlling operations on a vessel, including decision-making related to navigation, compliance with international and local regulations, management of ship's crew, and ensuring safe and efficient passage. It encompasses the authority and responsibilities of the ship's captain and officers to maintain safety, security, and proper conduct within maritime laws and standards.

## **government**

The term refers to the official governing body responsible for implementing and enforcing maritime laws, regulations, policies, and international conventions. This includes issuing licenses and permits, ensuring compliance with safety standards, protecting maritime resources, and managing maritime borders and ports. The government's role is vital in maintaining order and safety at sea and in coastal areas.

## **gpm**

Gallons Per Minute: A measurement of the flow rate of fluid, typically used to describe the output or throughput of pumps onboard ships or maritime facilities. It indicates how many gallons of fluid, such as water or fuel, can be moved or processed in one minute. This measurement is crucial for understanding the performance and capability of firefighting equipment, ballast systems, and fuel transfer operations.

## **grab**

A grab is a type of clamshell bucket used for loading and unloading bulk materials such as coal, ore, or grain. It consists of two or more hinged jaws that close around the material, allowing it to be lifted and moved. Grabs are commonly used on cranes and can vary in size and design based on the specific cargo and handling requirements.

## **grade**

The quality or level of a particular aspect of a maritime product, such as equipment, materials, or fuel, indicating its suitability for use in maritime applications. It can also refer to the inclination or slope of a surface on a vessel.

## **grain**

Bulk agricultural cargo consisting of small, hard, dry seeds or kernels, such as wheat, barley, oats, corn, or rye, that are loaded loose in a ship's hold. Transporting grain requires careful loading and securing procedures to prevent grain shift, which can affect the stability of the vessel.

## **gram**

Grams is a unit of mass in the metric system commonly used for measuring weights of smaller items. In maritime contexts, grams might be used for precise measurements of substances (like chemicals or food

supplies) to ensure accurate calculations or compliance with specific regulations on weight limits and cargo documentation.

## **grating**

Flat or angled structures made from metal or other materials that are used on ship decks or other platforms to provide drainage, ventilation, and non-slip surfaces, often covering openings to prevent the entry of objects or personnel while allowing passage of air and water.

## **gravity**

The force that causes a vessel to remain stable by acting downwards towards the center of the Earth, balancing the buoyant force exerted on the hull by the water it displaces. It is a critical factor in understanding a vessel's equilibrium, stability, and overall design.

## **graywater**

Wastewater generated from the domestic activities of a vessel, such as washing, cooking, and bathing, excluding sewage and bilge water. It typically requires treatment before being discharged into the sea to minimize environmental impact.

## **grease**

A lubricating substance, typically a thick oil or semisolid material, used to reduce friction and wear between moving parts on ships, such as in bearings, winches, and other machinery. It often provides protection against corrosion and can help seal out water and contaminants.

## **grind**

Grinding is the process of using abrasive tools or machines to smooth or shape metal surfaces, commonly used in shipbuilding and repair to prepare surfaces for welding or painting by removing excess material, such as rust or old coatings.

## **groove**

A long, narrow channel, indentation, or depression typically found on the surface of a ship's hull or in the design of components, often serving to guide, fit, or accommodate another part or for drainage and structural purposes.

## **gross**

A ship's gross tonnage is a measure of the overall internal volume of a vessel, expressed in tons. It is used to determine various requirements and regulations concerning safety, documentation, and fees, rather than the weight of the ship or its cargo.

## **growth**

An undesired formation that occurs on the hulls of vessels and other marine structures, comprising various organisms such as algae and barnacles, which can increase drag and fuel consumption. This process is often referred to as biofouling or fouling.

**grt**

GRT is Gross Register Tonnage, a measure of the internal volume of a ship. It calculates the total enclosed spaces of a vessel, including cargo holds, engine rooms, and crew quarters, measured in “register tons,” equivalent to 100 cubic feet per ton. GRT is used to determine fees and regulations for shipping, but is not a measure of weight.

**gt**

Gross tonnage: A volumetric measurement used to determine the overall internal volume of a ship, expressed in “tons” where each ton equals 100 cubic feet. Gross tonnage is used in various regulatory contexts, such as determining the applicability of certain safety and environmental regulations. It considers all enclosed spaces of the vessel but excludes non-usable areas like the double-bottom and deck openings.

**guarantee**

A guarantee in maritime terms refers to an assurance or promise, often in a financial context, provided by one party to another to fulfill certain obligations or perform services to a specified standard. This can include a financial guarantee ensuring the payment of freight charges or a performance guarantee ensuring a ship meets certain operational standards.

**guarantor**

A person or entity that provides a financial guarantee or assurance, typically in the form of a bond or letter of guarantee, to ensure the fulfillment of a contractual obligation, such as payment or performance, in maritime commerce or shipping transactions.

**guaranty**

A written commitment issued by a third party, often a bank or financial institution, that ensures the fulfillment of a contract’s terms, usually financial obligations, by one party in maritime transactions, such as shipbuilding, chartering, or cargo delivery.

**guard**

A device or barrier used to protect equipment, personnel, or areas on a vessel from damage or injury. This includes physical barriers like guardrails, which prevent falls overboard, or protective measures like engine room guards, which prevent accidental contact with machinery.

**guardrail**

Guardrails are protective barriers installed along the edges of ships’ decks, stairways, or any elevated platform to prevent crew members or passengers from falling overboard. They consist of stanchions and horizontal rails, providing safety and support during movement on board, especially in rough seas or adverse weather conditions.

**guideline**

Guidelines: Recommended practices and procedures developed to ensure safety, efficiency, and compliance with regulations during maritime operations. They are often issued by regulatory bodies or industry organizations to aid shipowners, operators, and crew in maintaining high standards and adhering to legal and environmental requirements.

## **gunnery**

Gunnery involves the practice and skill of operating firearms or artillery, especially aboard naval vessels. It encompasses the techniques and methods used to aim and fire guns, including managing weapon systems, calculating trajectories, and maintaining artillery readiness. Gunnery is vital for the offensive and defensive capabilities of naval ships.

## **gunwale**

The upper edge of the side of a vessel or boat. It is the part of the hull where the deck and the side meet, forming the boundary of the deck area. The gunwale provides structural support and is often reinforced to handle stress and impact.

## **gyro**

A gyro, short for gyrocompass, is a type of non-magnetic compass which is based on a fast-spinning gyroscope and is used to find true north. Unlike magnetic compasses, it is not affected by external magnetic fields and provides accurate directional information by utilizing the rotation of the Earth.

## **gyrocompass**

A navigation instrument that determines true north as opposed to magnetic north, by using the principles of a gyroscope. It remains accurate regardless of surrounding magnetic fields and is commonly used on ships for precise navigation.

## **habit**

Patterns of behavior or regular practices developed by seafarers or crew members over time, often related to their roles and responsibilities on a vessel, which can influence safety, efficiency, and operations at sea. Proper maritime habits may include regular safety checks, adherence to navigational protocols, and maintenance routines.

## **habitat**

A habitat in maritime terms refers to a structure or environment that provides livable conditions for marine life. This could be natural, like coral reefs and mangroves, or artificial, such as structures created by humans to support or enhance marine ecosystems.

## **hail**

Signaled or called out to a ship or boat, typically to attract attention or communicate. This can occur verbally, with flags, or via radio communication.

## **handhold**

Handholds are features or fittings on a vessel that provide a secure grip, allowing crew members to maintain balance and safety when moving around the ship, especially in rough sea conditions. They are typically found on stairways, near ladders, or in any areas where additional support is needed to ensure safe navigation through the vessel.

**handle**

Managing, controlling, or moving cargo, equipment, or vessels, typically involving the loading, unloading, securing, or transferring of goods, often requiring specialized equipment or procedures to ensure safety and efficiency.

**handrail**

Sturdy, often metal or wooden, bars installed on ships and vessels to provide support and safety for individuals when moving about, especially on decks, stairs, and passageways, to prevent falls and ensure safe navigation in challenging sea conditions.

**harbor**

A sheltered body of water where ships, boats, and barges can be docked, loaded or unloaded, and protected from harsh weather. Harbors are often equipped with port facilities for passengers and cargo handling.

**hardship**

An adverse condition or situation encountered on board a vessel that requires exceptional endurance, often due to challenging weather, labor demands, or unexpected circumstances that impact the crew or vessel's operations.

**hardware**

Hardware refers to the physical equipment and materials used aboard a vessel, including items such as tools, fasteners, fixtures, and fittings. This can encompass a wide range of components necessary for the operation, maintenance, and repair of a ship, such as bolts, nuts, hinges, cleats, shackles, blocks, and other mechanical devices. It is essential for ensuring the structural integrity and functionality of various ship systems and operations.

**harm**

In the maritime industry, harm refers to the physical injury or damage caused to people, the environment, or property as a result of maritime operations, including accidents, spills, collisions, or other incidents occurring on or involving a vessel. It can also encompass the negative effects of maritime activities on marine ecosystems.

**harness**

A device consisting of straps and fittings worn by personnel for securing themselves to lifelines or other safety equipment, typically used to prevent falls overboard or during operations at height.

**harvesting**

The act of gathering or collecting resources from the sea or ocean, such as fish, shellfish, or marine plants, for commercial, subsistence, or recreational purposes.

**hatch**

An opening in the deck of a ship or vessel that provides access to the cargo hold, machinery spaces, or other compartments below. Hatches are often covered by hatch covers or tarpaulins to protect the interior from weather and water ingress.



**hatchway**

An opening or passage in the deck of a ship through which cargo, personnel, or provisions can move between different levels of the vessel, often covered by a hatch to protect against water ingress.

**haul**

Pulling or drawing something along, typically involving the act of moving ropes, lines, or cables on a ship to adjust sails, anchors, or other equipment.

**hawser**

A hawser is a thick rope or cable used for mooring or towing a ship. It is typically stronger and more robust than ordinary ropes due to its use in heavy-duty tasks like securing a vessel to a dock or towing another vessel.

**hazard**

Potential sources of danger or harm that may affect personnel, vessels, or the marine environment, including physical obstructions, weather conditions, operational risks, and chemical or biological threats.

**hazardous**

Posing a potential risk or threat to safety, health, or the environment, often due to the presence of substances or situations that can cause harm, requiring careful handling and management to prevent accidents or damage.

**head**

A ship's toilet or bathroom facility; the term "head" derives from the practice of sailors using the area at the front (or head) of the ship for sanitary needs due to the wind direction and ease of cleaning.

**heading**

Direction or angle relative to a reference point, such as true north, that a vessel uses for navigation purposes.

**headway**

The forward movement of a ship or vessel through the water, often used to refer to the speed or rate at which the vessel advances. Headway is important for maintaining control and maneuverability of the vessel.

**hear**

The process of an official meeting or assembly where testimonies, evidence, or arguments are presented, often held to investigate an incident, resolve disputes, or address regulatory compliance within maritime operations.

**heating**

The process of raising the temperature of a ship's machinery, spaces, or cargo. Heating can involve systems such as boilers or heat exchangers and is essential for maintaining proper working conditions on board, especially in colder climates or for products that require certain temperatures.

**heave**

To haul or lift something with effort or force, often using ropes or mechanical equipment. In ship operations, it typically refers to the action of lifting or pulling, such as heaving up an anchor or heaving on a line to bring it taut.

**heaving**

Act of pulling or hauling on a rope, cable, or line to tighten or adjust it, often associated with raising an anchor or hoisting a sail. It can also refer to the vertical movement of a vessel due to waves or swells.

**heavy**

Refers to adverse weather conditions characterized by strong winds and high seas, which can present navigational challenges and may necessitate specific safety measures or operational adjustments to ensure the safety of vessels and crew.

**heel**

The inclination or tilt of a vessel to one side, caused by external forces such as wind or waves, or internal factors like uneven weight distribution.

**height**

The vertical distance measured from the waterline to the highest point of a ship's structure, often referred to as the "air draft" when considering the clearance needed under bridges or other overhead obstructions.

**helicopter**

A rotary-wing aircraft used for various operational needs at sea, such as search and rescue (SAR), medical evacuations, transport of personnel and supplies, and surveillance. Helicopters are crucial for operations on ships or oil platforms, providing quick access to remote locations due to their ability to hover and take off and land vertically on limited space, such as a ship's deck.

**helm**

The steering apparatus of a ship or boat, including the wheel or tiller and any associated mechanisms used by the person guiding the vessel. It is the part through which the helmsman controls the direction the vessel moves.

**helmsman**

A helmsman is the crew member responsible for steering a ship or boat. Typically, the helmsman operates the ship's wheel, rudder, or tiller to maintain the desired course as directed by the ship's commander or officer on watch.

**help**

Assistance or support provided to a vessel or crew, which can include guidance, aid in navigation, emergency services, or fulfilling specific operational needs to ensure safety and efficiency at sea.

**heptane**

Heptane is a type of hydrocarbon compound that is commonly found in the naphtha fraction of crude oil. It is used as a reference point in the octane rating scale for gasoline and is known for its use as a hazardous flammable liquid that must be handled with caution during transport and storage.

**highwater**

The highest stage that the tide reaches at a given point, often referred to as high tide. It marks the maximum water level during the tide cycle, which can be significant for navigation, coastal operations, and the planning of maritime activities.

**hire**

The act of chartering a vessel for a period of time, where the charterer pays for the use of the ship but not its ownership. This can involve transporting goods or passengers and includes the overall management and operation by the shipowner.

**historic**

Relating to an event or location of significant importance in maritime history, such as a renowned ship, battle, or discovery that has contributed to the development of maritime practices, navigation, or trade.

**hoist**

A piece of equipment used to raise or lower cargo, sails, or other items on a ship, typically consisting of a block and tackle or similar mechanism operated manually or by motor.

**hold**

A hold is a compartment or space within a ship's hull used for storing cargo. These spaces are typically located below deck and are designed to safely and securely transport goods and materials during a voyage. Holds are crucial for maximizing a ship's cargo-carrying capacity.

**holdback**

A device or mechanism used to secure or restrain something in place, typically used to prevent movement or slipping of large equipment or material on a vessel. It can also refer to a cable or fitting that serves to anchor or position an item securely before release.

**holiday**

Designated days of observance or rest when normal maritime operations may be reduced or suspended, often coinciding with public, national, or religious holidays recognized by maritime authorities or agreements. These days may affect ship schedules, crew rotations, and port operations.

**home**

The port where a vessel is registered or primarily operated from; also known as the vessel's home port or base port.

**hook**

A hook is a curved or bent device often used as a tool for securing, lifting, or holding objects on a vessel. It can be part of lifting equipment like cranes, used for attaching lines, or involved in safety gear such as life-saving equipment. Often made of strong metal, hooks play a crucial role in various maritime operations, including cargo handling, mooring, and rescue tasks.

**hopper**

A type of cargo vessel specifically designed for carrying bulk materials like coal, grain, or ore. These vessels have large open holds with hopper-shaped compartments that facilitate the efficient loading and unloading of cargo via gravity. They are often used for dredging operations, where materials are collected and transported to a disposal site.

**horizon**

The line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet, often used in navigation to determine one's position or to verify the accuracy of navigational instruments.

**horizontal**

A linear measurement or direction parallel to the horizon, often used to describe the orientation of components or structures on a vessel or within a shipyard, indicating a position that runs side to side rather than up and down or fore and aft.

**horsepower**

A unit of measurement for power, commonly used to quantify the power output of engines, including those on ships. One horsepower is equivalent to 746 watts. It is used to express the capacity and performance of ship engines by indicating the amount of work they can perform.

**hose**

A flexible and tubular component used for conveying fluids, such as fuel, water, or other liquids, typically used in operations like fueling, dewatering, and cargo transfer on ships and at ports. Often constructed from materials resistant to kinking, abrasion, and chemical reactions, hoses must be securely connected to prevent leaks and ensure safe and efficient transfer processes.

**hospital**

A specialized compartment or space on a vessel designed to provide medical care and treatment to crew members and passengers. It typically contains medical equipment, supplies, and facilities necessary for handling injuries, illnesses, and emergencies at sea.

**hotwork**

Any process involving open flames or the generation of heat and/or sparks, including welding, cutting, grinding, or other operations that may ignite nearby combustible material, requiring specific safety precautions to prevent fires onboard vessels or in shipyards.

**hour**

The period of time that the crew is on duty or has to rest according to the regulations, often detailed in logs to ensure compliance with rest requirements and to prevent fatigue-related accidents.

**house**

The superstructure on a vessel where essential operations are controlled. It often houses the bridge, which includes the ship's control and navigation equipment.

**housekeeping**

Housekeeping refers to the management and organization of cleanliness, orderliness, and maintenance aboard a vessel or maritime facility. It involves routine cleaning tasks, waste management, and general upkeep procedures to ensure safety, hygiene, and operational efficiency in living quarters, work areas, and other sections of the vessel or facility. Effective housekeeping minimizes hazards and contributes to a safer working environment for maritime personnel.

**hull**

The main body or frame of a ship or boat, excluding the deck, engine, and other fittings. It is the watertight structure that provides buoyancy and structural integrity.

**human**

A person who holds a position and carries out tasks on a vessel or within the maritime industry, contributing to operations, logistics, management, safety, or any related maritime activity.

**humidity**

The amount of water vapor present in the air. High humidity can affect the performance and condition of equipment and cargo on a vessel, impacting areas such as electronics, cargo preservation, and crew comfort. Proper ventilation and climate control systems are essential for managing humidity levels on ships.

**hurricane**

A hurricane is a large and powerful tropical cyclone with sustained winds of 74 mph (119 km/h) or higher. They typically form over warm ocean waters and can cause significant damage with strong winds, heavy rain, and storm surges, posing serious threats to ships and coastal areas.

**husband**

Husbanding refers to the comprehensive care, coordination, and management of services required by a vessel while in port. This includes arranging for pilotage, towing, supplies, crew changes, customs clearance, and any necessary repairs, ensuring the ship's efficient and smooth turnaround.

**hybrid**

A vessel propulsion system that combines two or more power sources, typically using both conventional fuel engines and electric motors, to optimize fuel efficiency, reduce emissions, and enhance operational flexibility.

## **hydrant**

Valves on the deck of a ship or at port locations used for water supply, usually connected to fire fighting systems. They allow fire hoses to be attached for firefighting and other emergency purposes on board or at the dockside.

## **hydraulic**

Refers to the use of pressurized liquid, usually oil, to transmit force and energy in machinery and equipment on board vessels, such as steering systems, cranes, winches, and other mechanical operations requiring controlled and precise movement.

## **hydrocarbon**

Organic compounds consisting entirely of hydrogen and carbon, typically found in oil and gas, serving as key fuel sources on ships and contributing to pollution if not managed properly.

## **hydrochloric**

A strong, corrosive acid frequently found in a liquid form within the maritime industry, hydrochloric acid is often used for cleaning metal surfaces and descaling operations on ships. Due to its hazardous nature, proper safety measures and protective equipment are essential when handling this chemical on board.

## **hydroelectric**

Relating to the generation of electricity using the energy of moving water, such as from tides, currents, or waves. In maritime applications, hydroelectric power can be harnessed from marine energy sources.

## **hydrogen**

Hydrogen is a colorless, odorless, highly flammable gas that is the lightest and most abundant element in the universe. In maritime applications, it is explored as a clean energy source for powering vessels through hydrogen fuel cells, which generate electricity by combining hydrogen with oxygen, producing only water and heat as byproducts. This makes it an attractive option for reducing emissions from ships and meeting environmental regulations.

## **hydrographic**

Relating to the study and surveying of bodies of water, including their depths, tides, currents, and the positioning of shorelines and submerged features. Hydrographic data is essential for navigation, dredging, coastal engineering, and understanding marine environments.

## **hydrostatic**

Relating to pressure exerted by fluids at rest. In the maritime industry, hydrostatic aspects are important for the design and operation of vessels to ensure buoyancy and stability. Hydrostatic testing is commonly used to test the integrity of tanks and pipelines by filling them with water and assessing pressure strength and leaks.

## **hypothermia**

Hypothermia occurs when a person's body temperature drops below the normal range due to prolonged exposure to cold water or environmental conditions, causing symptoms such as shivering, confusion, severe fatigue, and potentially leading to unconsciousness or death if not treated. It is a critical concern in maritime environments, especially in emergencies like man overboard situations.

## **ice**

Frozen water that forms on the surface of oceans or seas, presenting navigational challenges due to the potential hazard for vessels. It can vary in form from sea ice, such as pack ice or fast ice, to glacial icebergs, and requires careful route planning and sometimes the assistance of icebreakers for safe passage.

## **identifiable**

Capable of being recognized or distinguished as having specific characteristics, markings, or features that allow for determination or verification of its nature, origin, or identity, such as a vessel or equipment being marked in a way that enables easy recognition for tracking, safety, or compliance purposes.

## **identification**

The process or method of determining the identity of a vessel, cargo, or personnel through documentation, markings, or electronic means such as transponders and tracking systems.

## **identity**

The unique characteristics or information used to recognize and verify a ship or maritime entity, usually including factors like a vessel's name, registration number, International Maritime Organization (IMO) number, and other identification symbols or documentation.

## **idle**

Not operating or under power; a condition where equipment, machinery, or a vessel is not in motion or performing tasks, often awaiting dispatch or use.

## **ignite**

To catch fire or cause to catch fire; often refers to the initial stage when fuel vapor and air mixture in an engine or boiler is set on fire, starting the combustion process.

## **igniter**

An igniter is a device used to initiate the combustion process in marine engines or heating systems, typically used to start burners in boilers or gas turbines by providing the necessary spark or heat to ignite the fuel-air mixture.

## **ignition**

The process or action of setting something on fire or starting to burn. In a maritime setting, this pertains to the initiation of combustion in engines or systems, crucial for power generation and operational activities. Proper management of ignition sources is vital for preventing fires aboard vessels.

**illness**

A state of poor health experienced by a crew member or passenger, which can result from various factors such as infection, injury, or environmental conditions at sea, potentially affecting the safety and efficiency of maritime operations.

**illuminate**

Lit up by artificial or natural light to improve visibility, often referring to navigational aids like buoys or light-houses that are equipped with lights to help vessels identify them and safely navigate through channels or harbors during periods of low visibility or at night.

**illustrate**

Illustrated refers to charts, maps, or diagrams that have been marked with specific symbols, notes, or drawings to convey additional information and enhance understanding of navigational, operational, or safety procedures.

**immerse**

When an object or vessel is completely submerged or sunk below the surface of the water. This condition can occur intentionally, as with the transportation or concealment of submarines, or accidentally, as with a vessel taking on water and descending below the waterline. Immersion can also refer to the condition crew members may undergo during training exercises or emergency situations where one becomes fully submerged in water.

**immersion**

Immersion: The process of covering or submerging something, especially referring to safety equipment like immersion suits designed to protect individuals from cold water exposure in emergencies at sea.

**immigration**

The formal process by which people from other countries are authorized to enter and reside in a new country, involving procedures and regulations that are especially critical in maritime ports where ships arrive with international passengers and crew members. Immigration officers are responsible for checking documents, visas, and permits to ensure compliance with legal entry requirements.

**imminent**

Likely to occur without delay; refers to situations, events, or conditions that are expected to happen very soon, requiring immediate attention or action to ensure safety or compliance.

**impact**

The force or effect that a collision or contact has on a vessel or structure, which can cause damage or influence operations and safety procedures.

**impair**

Reduce the effectiveness, efficiency, or functionality of a vessel or its systems, often referring to damage, wear, or defects that affect the operational capability.



**impairment**

A temporary or permanent condition in which a vessel, equipment, or crew member is unable to operate at full functionality or efficiency, thereby affecting safety or operational capability. Examples can include a damaged part of a ship, a malfunctioning system, or crew fatigue that reduces performance.

**impartial**

Fair-minded and unbiased in judgment or action, maintaining objectivity without favoritism or prejudice when dealing with maritime matters or disputes.

**impede**

To obstruct or delay the movement, progress, or operation of a vessel or maritime activity. This can involve physical barriers, regulatory compliance issues, or any factors that hinder navigation or operational efficiency.

**impingement**

Impingement refers to the process where a moving fluid, such as water, strikes or collides with the surface of a structure or component. This can lead to the wear or erosion of materials, particularly in maritime settings where seawater continuously impacts ship hulls, offshore structures, or components of marine engines and equipment. It can also relate to the process by which marine life, such as fish or debris, is trapped against screens or openings due to the movement of water intake systems on vessels or facilities, potentially causing damage or operational issues.

**implement**

To put into effect according to a definite plan or procedure, typically referring to the execution or application of policies, rules, regulations, or practices in maritime operations.

**imply**

Conveying a meaning or suggestion indirectly through actions, signs, or language without explicit statements.

**import**

The process of bringing goods or commodities into a country from abroad for the purpose of sale or trade. This typically involves procedures like customs clearance, tariffs, and logistics, often utilizing maritime shipping lanes and ports.

**importance**

The significance or value of a particular factor, entity, or process in maritime operations, such as safety measures, regulatory compliance, or navigational accuracy, which can impact the efficiency, success, and security of shipping activities.

**importer**

A person or entity that brings goods or cargo into a country from abroad for commercial purposes. This involves the responsibility of ensuring the goods comply with local laws, regulations, and tariffs.

**imposition**

The act of enforcing or applying something, such as a rule, regulation, tax, or duty, upon maritime operations or activities. This could involve the implementation of specific shipping guidelines, environmental restrictions, or tariffs by governmental or regulatory bodies.

**impoundment**

The confinement or retention of water within a designated area, typically through the use of a dam or barrier, to create a reservoir or manage water levels for specific maritime activities such as docking or navigation.

**impracticable**

Not feasible or possible to carry out or execute due to excessive difficulty, expense, or impracticality, often referring to operations, procedures, or conditions that cannot be reasonably implemented or upheld.

**impractical**

Not suitable or possible to effectively implement or execute in maritime operations due to constraints such as safety risks, economic inefficiency, or technical challenges.

**imprisonment**

Detention of a ship by authorities due to non-compliance with regulations, such as safety or environmental standards, which prevents it from leaving the port until the issues are resolved.

**improper**

Not in accordance with established standards, procedures, or regulations, potentially leading to hazardous conditions, inefficiencies, or non-compliance with maritime laws and guidelines.

**improve**

To make adjustments or enhancements to ship operations, safety protocols, navigation procedures, or other maritime processes in order to increase efficiency, effectiveness, safety, or compliance with regulations.

**improvement**

The process of making changes or modifications to maritime operations, vessels, or equipment to enhance performance, efficiency, safety, or environmental compliance.

**inability**

A condition or state where a person or system is unable to perform a required action or function, possibly affecting tasks such as navigation, communication, or vessel operation due to mechanical failure, lack of skill, or other constraints.

**inaccessible**

Not easily reachable or obtainable by crew or passengers, often referring to areas on a vessel that require special equipment or authorization to enter safely, preventing unintended access for safety or security reasons.

**inaccurate**

Not conforming to the correct measurements or exact specifications, often leading to errors or mishaps in navigation, equipment functioning, or data interpretation at sea.

**inactive**

A condition or state where a vessel, system, or piece of equipment is not in operation or use, often involving being laid up or not engaged in active service, maintenance, or navigation.

**inadequate**

Not sufficient or satisfactory in terms of quantity, quality, or capability to meet the necessary requirements or standards for safe and effective maritime operations, often leading to potential safety hazards, operational inefficiencies, or regulatory compliance issues.

**inapplicable**

Not relevant or suitable for a particular purpose or situation within the maritime industry. Often refers to rules, guidelines, or conditions that do not pertain to a specific vessel, operation, or maritime scenario.

**inappropriate**

Conduct or behavior that is unsuitable, unprofessional, or not in line with regulations, standards, or practices expected at sea, which could negatively affect safety, crew morale, or vessel operations.

**inboard**

Inboard refers to a position or direction towards the inside of a ship or vessel. Typically, it describes parts or components located closer to the centerline of the vessel, away from the hull or outer edges. This term can apply to various aspects like engines, machinery, or even seating arrangements that are positioned on the inner side relative to the vessel's structure.

**inbound**

Entering a harbor, port, or pass; refers to vessels or craft that are arriving or moving toward a docking location from the sea.

**incapable**

Lacking the necessary skill, ability, or capacity to perform a specific task or function safely and efficiently, often referring to crew members who are not qualified to operate equipment or make decisions critical to maritime operations.

**incapacitate**

Unable to perform tasks or duties due to physical or mental impairment, often used to describe a crew member who is unable to fulfill their responsibilities on board due to injury, illness, or other health issues.

**incentive**

A motivational benefit or reward, often financial, offered to encourage specific actions or behaviors, such as adhering to safety protocols, improving performance, or meeting operational targets in maritime operations.

**inch**

A unit of measurement used to express the thickness of hull plating, the draft of a vessel, or the height of a tide, among other things. One inch is equal to 1/12 of a foot.

**incident**

An event or occurrence on a vessel or in port that is not part of the standard operation and may affect the safety of the vessel, crew, or the marine environment, often requiring reporting, investigation, or corrective action.

**incinerate**

Incinerated refers to waste materials that have been completely burned and reduced to ash onboard a vessel, using an incinerator, to manage and dispose of ship-generated waste efficiently and in compliance with environmental regulations.

**incinerator**

A machine used on ships to burn waste materials such as paper, cardboard, oily rags, and other combustible garbage to reduce waste volume. It complies with MARPOL regulations to manage ship-generated waste and emissions safely.

**inclement**

Harsh and difficult weather conditions that can affect maritime operations, such as strong winds, heavy rain, rough seas, or other adverse meteorological phenomena.

**inclination**

The degree or angle at which a vessel leans or tilts away from its centerline, typically due to uneven loading, wind, waves, or turning; also can refer to the angle of a ship's masts or the direction they are inclined relative to the vertical.

**incline**

The state of a vessel when it is tilted or leaning to one side from its upright position, often due to uneven loading or external forces such as wind or waves.

**include**

Considering this task is typically about maritime terms or acronyms, "including" might not directly relate as a specific term or acronym in maritime context. However, in maritime documentation and contracts, "including" often signifies that the list following the term is not exhaustive, and other items or factors may also be considered part of the category or scenario described.

**inclusive**

Referring to practices, policies, or measures that ensure the maritime industry accommodates and respects the diversity of people, including their backgrounds, experiences, and abilities, by providing equal opportunities, accessibility, and fair representation in jobs, education, and leadership roles within the sector.

**incombustible**

Material or substance that cannot catch fire or burn when exposed to open flames or high temperatures. Used in construction and outfitting of ships to enhance safety by reducing fire hazards.

**incompatible**

Referring to substances, materials, or conditions that cannot be safely mixed or used together due to the potential for hazardous reactions or the creation of dangerous conditions.

**incompetence**

Lack of required skills, knowledge, or ability to perform duties safely and effectively on board a vessel, which can lead to operational errors, accidents, or non-compliance with maritime regulations.

**incomplete**

Not fully equipped or lacking some necessary parts for safe and effective operation, often requiring additional work, components, or documentation to meet regulations or operational standards.

**inconsistent**

Not conforming to a regular pattern or standard, especially in reference to the varying nature of sea conditions or ship operations, which can affect navigation, safety, and performance of maritime responsibilities.

**incorporate**

Joined or combined into something larger, such as a smaller vessel being integrated into the operations or ownership structure of a larger maritime company, or protocols being included within a broader regulatory framework.

**increment**

A small, measured increase or addition in terms of quantity, size, or value, often used in navigation or maritime operations to describe adjustments in course, speed, or other operational parameters.

**incur**

Expenses or liabilities that have been accumulated or brought upon in the course of operations, such as costs related to fuel, maintenance, or port fees.

**indebtedness**

A financial obligation or liability, typically referring to money a shipowner or maritime company owes creditors or financiers, which may include loans for ship purchases, operational expenses, or capital for expansion.

**indemnification**

A contractual agreement within the maritime industry where one party agrees to compensate or protect another party against certain damages or losses, potentially arising from the execution of a maritime activity or service. This often involves covering legal costs, claims, or liabilities that might occur due to negligent actions or contractual breaches.

## **indemnity**

A form of financial protection or compensation provided to cover potential losses or damages incurred, often used in shipping contracts or insurance to safeguard parties against liabilities and claims arising from incidents like accidents, cargo loss, or environmental damage.

## **index**

A numerical or descriptive measurement used as a reference to gauge or compare certain factors within maritime operations, such as safety, pollution levels, performance, or stability criteria. Indexes can be used for regulatory compliance, operational efficiency, or ship condition assessments.

## **indicate**

The term refers to a reading or measurement that is shown or displayed by an instrument, such as a gauge or meter, which is used to assess conditions or parameters, like fuel levels or engine performance. It represents the values or conditions as noted by the equipment, which may require further interpretation or adjustment based on operational standards.

## **indicator**

A device or instrument used to display an operational parameter or condition of a system, such as a pressure gauge, level indicator, or engine performance gauge, providing essential information for monitoring and decision-making on board a vessel.

## **indirect**

Referring to actions or effects that occur as a result of intermediate steps rather than directly. In maritime operations, this could involve routes, influences, or consequences that are not straightforward or involve interdependencies between different factors or entities.

## **induce**

Caused by external forces or influences, often referring to currents or drafts in water or air that affect the movement and operation of vessels.

## **induction**

Induction refers to the process of using a changing magnetic field to generate an electric current in a conductor, typically used in induction motors or generators. These devices are commonly used in ship machinery for propulsion and auxiliary systems where alternating current is converted to mechanical energy or vice versa. Induction heating can also be used for brazing, annealing, or other metalwork processes in maritime applications.

## **industrial**

Refers to activities, operations, or equipment related to the manufacturing, production, or maintenance processes within the maritime industry. It may include activities such as shipbuilding, ship repair, and the production of maritime equipment or supplies.

**industry**

The aggregate of companies and activities focused on the design, construction, operation, repair, and maintenance of ships and other seafaring vessels. This includes sectors such as shipping companies, ship-building industries, ports, logistics services, regulatory bodies, and maritime support services that facilitate international and domestic trade across the world's waterways.

**ineffective**

Lacking the ability to produce the desired effect or outcome, such as a navigation system or equipment that fails to perform its intended function, potentially impacting safe operations.

**ineligible**

Not qualified or permitted to perform a particular duty, hold a position, or benefit from a specific provision due to not meeting the required criteria or failing to adhere to necessary standards or regulations.

**inert**

To render a marine environment, such as a tank or cargo hold, non-reactive by displacing oxygen with an inert gas to prevent the risk of fire or explosion. Commonly used gases for inerting include nitrogen and carbon dioxide.

**inferior**

Of lesser quality or rank, not meeting the standard or specifications required for safe and effective maritime operations, often referring to materials, products, or workmanship that may compromise vessel safety or performance.

**inflammable**

Capable of catching fire and burning easily; applies to materials or substances that have a high potential to ignite.

**inflatable**

A device or structure that can be filled with air or gas to provide buoyancy, flotation, or a temporary platform; commonly used in life rafts, buoys, and certain types of boats or safety equipment to ensure they remain afloat.

**inflate**

Swollen or expanded by air or gas, typically referring to life-saving devices such as life jackets, life rafts, or other equipment that are filled with air to provide buoyancy and aid in floatation.

**inflation**

The process of filling a flotation device, such as a life raft or life jacket, with air or gas to increase buoyancy and ensure it can support a person's weight in the water. This can be achieved through manual, automatic, or oral inflation methods.

**inflow**

The inward movement of water or fluid into a space or system, such as the entry of water into the bilge or tanks of a vessel, which must be managed to maintain stability and safety.

**influence**

The ability to alter or shape the behavior, decisions, or operations of vessels, crews, or maritime entities through authority, guidance, or other means, often to ensure safety, compliance, or efficiency in maritime activities.

**information**

Data or details that are gathered, processed, and communicated to facilitate decision-making, navigation, safety procedures, and operational efficiency onboard ships and within maritime organizations.

**infrastructure**

The permanent installations, facilities, and structures such as ports, shipyards, docks, piers, and navigational aids that support maritime operations, enabling the efficient movement, servicing, and maintenance of vessels.

**ingress**

The process of water entering a vessel or ship through openings or breaches, which can lead to flooding and impact buoyancy and stability. Preventing ingress is critical to maintaining the vessel's integrity and safety.

**inhalation**

Inhalation refers to the intake of air or gas into the lungs. In a maritime setting, this often refers to the potential risk of inhaling hazardous substances, such as smoke, fumes, or chemical vapors, which can occur in confined spaces or during emergencies like fires or spills.

**inherent**

Having a natural or built-in characteristic, often referring to qualities or properties that are naturally part of something, such as materials, design features, or attributes of a vessel that are integral to its structure and function.

**inhibit**

“Using one of several corrosion-preventing methods or substances to reduce the rate of metal corrosion in ship components, systems, or storage tanks.”

**initiate**

To begin or put into effect a process, operation, or action, such as starting machinery, commencing a navigational maneuver, or implementing a procedural protocol.



**inject**

Introduced or forced into a system, typically referring to fuel or other substances being delivered under pressure into an engine or equipment to ensure proper functioning and efficiency. Often associated with fuel injection systems in maritime engines for better combustion and performance.

**injury**

Harm or damage to a person that occurs as a result of an accident or incident on a vessel or in a maritime environment, impacting the individual's physical well-being and potentially their ability to perform duties on board.

**injustice**

A situation where fairness is violated in the treatment, opportunities, or responsibilities of crew members, possibly leading to discontent, legal disputes, or a negative impact on the operation and morale on board a vessel.

**inland**

Navigable waters of a country, such as rivers, lakes, and canals, that are situated within the boundaries of a landmass and not part of the open sea or ocean; they are often used for transportation, trade, and shipping purposes within that country.

**inlet**

A small arm of the sea, a lake, or a river that extends into the land, often serving as a passage for ships or offering sheltered anchorage from rough waters.

**inner**

The term 'inner' can refer to the inner hull or inner structure of a ship, which is the internal part of the vessel's hull that is often protected from direct exposure to the marine environment. It could also pertain to navigational areas closer to land, such as inner harbors, inner channels, or inner waterways, which are routes or areas within protective natural or man-made barriers offering shelter from open seas.

**innocent**

Navigation through territorial waters of a coastal state by a foreign vessel that is not prejudicial to the peace, good order, or security of the coastal state, generally recognized under international law as innocent passage.

**inoperable**

Not functioning or in a state where it cannot be safely or effectively used, often referring to equipment or systems on a vessel that need repair or replacement to restore proper operation.

**inoperative**

Not functioning or not in working condition; unable to perform its intended operations or duties, often requiring repair or maintenance to restore to normal use.

**inorganic**

Not derived from living organisms; in a maritime setting, it often refers to minerals or materials that do not contain carbon-hydrogen bonds, such as metals, salts, and other naturally occurring marine substances that do not originate from organic matter. These can be used in the construction and maintenance of vessels or infrastructure due to their durability and resistance to decay compared to organic materials.

**input**

The transmission of data or instructions into a system, such as the entry of navigational data into a maritime navigation system or the reporting of status and information from instruments to a control system aboard a vessel.

**inquiry**

Requests for information or clarification regarding various aspects of maritime operations, often directed towards ship owners, managers, or regulatory authorities, to ensure compliance, resolve disputes, or gain a better understanding of maritime-related issues.

**insignia**

An emblem, badge, or symbol used to indicate rank, role, or position within a maritime organization or vessel, often worn on uniforms or displayed on equipment.

**inspect**

Examined and evaluated for compliance with specific standards or regulations, usually involving a thorough check of equipment, systems, or procedures to ensure they are in proper working condition and meet safety requirements.

**inspection**

The careful examination and assessment of a ship, its equipment, and systems to ensure compliance with international regulations and safety standards. Inspections are conducted regularly by qualified personnel, such as surveyors, to identify any deficiencies or maintenance issues, ensuring the vessel's seaworthiness and safety for crew and cargo.

**inspector**

An inspector is a person who is responsible for examining ships, equipment, and facilities to ensure compliance with safety regulations, maritime laws, and standards. Their role involves assessing condition, identifying defects or non-compliance issues, and verifying that corrective actions are taken to meet established maritime guidelines.

**install**

To fix a piece of equipment or device into position, making it ready for use on a vessel or maritime structure. This process involves securing and setting up navigational, safety, or operational equipment to ensure it functions correctly within the marine environment.

**installation**

The act of placing or affixing equipment, machinery, or systems onboard a vessel. This often involves securing items so they operate effectively and safely during the ship's operations, which might include electrical components, navigation systems, or engine parts. Proper installation is critical to ensure compliance with maritime regulations and to maintain the vessel's operational readiness and safety standards.

**instance**

Occurrences or events that happen or are encountered, particularly referring to specific situations, cases, or examples within maritime operations or activities, such as instances of equipment failure, marine incidents, or procedural breaches.

**instantaneous**

Relating to navigation and communication systems, this term refers to the capability of certain electronic systems or instruments to provide data or feedback in real-time without any delay. This allows for immediate reaction to changing conditions at sea or for timely decision-making during critical operations.

**institute**

Established or set up, often referring to a system, policy, or procedure that has been officially created and put into operation within a maritime organization or framework.

**institution**

A society or organization with established authority in maritime affairs, such as a port authority, maritime academy, or regulatory body responsible for overseeing maritime operations, education, and regulation.

**instructor**

An individual responsible for teaching and training maritime personnel in various subjects such as navigation, safety procedures, seamanship, or specific technical skills required for ship operations and management.

**instrument**

A tool or device used for navigation, measurement, or control on a vessel, such as a sextant, compass, or barometer. These devices are critical for ensuring safe and efficient operation at sea.

**instrumentality**

Instrumentality refers to an entity or means through which maritime operations are carried out, such as ships, crew, ports, and other equipment or facilities that play a part in the functioning and facilitation of maritime activities. It can also refer to the legal and operational frameworks that make such activities possible.

**instrumentation**

Instrumentation refers to the tools and devices used for measuring, monitoring, and controlling various parameters and conditions on a vessel, such as speed, engine performance, fuel consumption, temperature, pressure, and navigation. These instruments are essential for safe and efficient ship operations, ensuring compliance with regulations and aiding in decision-making processes.

**insufficient**

Lacking the necessary coverage or supplies to meet safety standards, operational requirements, or regulatory compliance on a vessel. This could apply to insufficient personnel, equipment, materials, or other critical resources needed for safe and effective maritime operations.

**insulate**

Protected with material that prevents or reduces the transfer of heat, sound, or electricity, commonly used in shipbuilding to prevent loss of heat from piping and equipment or to minimize sound transmission within vessels.

**insulation**

Material used to reduce the transfer of heat, sound, or electricity between spaces, typically applied to maintain temperature control, reduce noise, and ensure safety on ships by protecting cabins, bulkheads, and engine rooms from external environmental conditions.

**insurance**

A contract in which a party (the insurer) agrees to indemnify another party (the insured) against specific risks or losses that may occur to ships, cargo, or other maritime assets. Marine insurance covers a range of potential losses, including damages due to accidents, piracy, natural disasters, or the loss of cargo, and is an essential aspect of managing financial risk in maritime operations. It includes various types such as hull insurance, cargo insurance, and protection and indemnity (P&I) insurance.

**insure**

To protect against loss or damage by purchasing coverage from an insurance company, often involving assessing risks related to ships, cargo, liability, or crew operations and agreeing on terms and conditions that provide financial compensation in the event of specified incidents.

**intact**

Remaining undamaged and whole; often used to describe the condition of a ship's hull, watertight compartments, or cargo, indicating they are free from damage, breaches, or leaks.

**intake**

An opening or conduit through which water or air is drawn into a system, such as a ship's engine or ventilation system. This channel allows essential water or air to be supplied to various components for cooling, propulsion, or environmental control purposes.

**integrate**

Coordinated combination of systems or processes working together effectively on a vessel, such as integrated bridge systems, where navigation, communication, and other shipboard systems are centralized for enhanced performance and safety.

**integrity**

Integrity refers to the structural soundness and reliability of a vessel's hull, systems, and components, ensuring they are free from defects or damage and capable of performing their intended functions safely under operational conditions.

**intelligence**

The process of gathering, analyzing, and interpreting information about maritime activities, such as vessel movements, cargo flows, and geopolitical events, to support decision-making in areas like navigation safety, security, and operational efficiency.

**intend**

Planned or designed for a specific purpose or use, typically referring to equipment, routes, or procedures that have been set aside for particular tasks or conditions.

**intent**

Intent refers to the purpose or objective behind an action or decision, often in relation to navigation, safety protocols, or compliance with regulations. It reflects the reason or motivation guiding a specific course of action or behavior on a vessel or within a maritime operation.

**interact**

To communicate or engage in activities with other vessels, crew members, or maritime entities to accomplish tasks such as navigation, cargo operations, safety procedures, or coordination of activities at sea or in port.

**interagency**

Collaborative effort between multiple government agencies or departments to coordinate and manage maritime activities, policies, and responses to incidents, often involving security, environmental protection, and compliance with regulations.

**intercept**

To stop, catch, or board a vessel at sea, often used in the context of naval or coast guard operations where a ship is halted for inspection, verification of documentation, or to prevent illegal activities such as smuggling, piracy, or unauthorized entry into territorial waters.

**interchange**

The transfer of cargo containers from one mode of transportation to another, typically involving the transfer of containers between shipping vessels, trucks, or trains at ports or terminals to facilitate efficient movement of goods through supply chains.

**intercoastal**

Referring to waterways that are situated between the coastlines of a landmass, facilitating navigation and trade routes within or between coastal regions. Often related to shipping routes that connect ports along the same coastline or different coastlines, frequently using protected inland channels or passages.

**interface**

The boundary or point of interaction between two systems, such as the connection between a ship's navigational systems and external monitoring or control systems, allowing for data exchange or operational coordination.

**interfere**

To obstruct or hinder the normal operation or functioning of a vessel or maritime process, which might include unauthorized alterations, disruptions to communication or navigation systems, or any action that affects the safety or efficiency of maritime activities.

**interim**

Temporary or provisional, typically referring to measures, documentation, or guidance that is implemented for a limited time until a final version is established or until a more permanent solution is in place. Often used in the context of regulatory compliance, safety procedures, or management decisions pending a comprehensive evaluation.

**interior**

Interior: The internal or inside part of a vessel, which includes the spaces below decks such as cabins, holds, engine rooms, and other areas that are enclosed and not exposed to the elements. The interior is designed to ensure the efficient operation of the ship and the comfort and safety of its crew and passengers.

**interlock**

An automatic feature or device that prevents a machinery operation or process from happening under certain conditions to ensure safe and proper functioning. Interlocks are used to protect equipment and personnel by ensuring that sequences occur correctly and hazardous operations do not proceed unless safe conditions are met.

**intermediary**

An intermediary is a person or entity that acts as a facilitator or broker between parties involved in maritime transactions or negotiations, such as charterers, shipowners, and cargo owners, often providing expertise to help reach agreements or resolve disputes.

**intermittent**

Occurring at irregular intervals; not continuous or steady, often used to describe operational patterns such as waves, winds, engine performance, or communication signals that are not constant but happen at various intervals over time.

**intermodal**

Intermodal refers to the transportation of goods using multiple modes of transport, such as ships, trains, and trucks, in a seamless process where cargo is transferred under a single contract without handling the goods themselves while changing modes. This method is efficient for international shipping, reducing handling costs and risks.

**internal**

Located within a vessel or structure, typically referring to spaces such as tanks, rooms, or compartments used for cargo, equipment, or other purposes.

**international**

Relating to or involving more than one nation, typically referring to policies, regulations, and agreements that govern the conduct of maritime activities among different countries. This includes treaties, conventions, and standards set by international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to ensure safety, security, and environmental protection on international waters.

**internet**

A global network of interconnected computers that can provide access to a vast range of information and services, widely used in the maritime industry for navigation, communication, weather forecasting, vessel tracking, and operational management.

**interpolation**

Interpolation is a method used in navigation and oceanography to estimate or calculate values at intermediate points between known data points. This is important for determining positions, sea conditions, or other data not directly measured or observed, such as plotting a course or predicting tide levels.

**interpret**

Understood or explained based on the available information or data, often referring to how navigation or communication signals are analyzed and applied.

**interrupt**

Interrupting refers to the action of temporarily stopping or pausing a process or operation, such as a communication or navigational system, potentially due to safety protocols, technical malfunctions, or deliberate interventions to address an issue.

**intersect**

The point or line where two different courses or navigational paths cross each other on a maritime chart.

**interval**

Intervals refer to the regular periods at which maintenance, inspections, or certain operations are scheduled to occur on a vessel, ensuring compliance with safety standards, operational efficiency, and regulatory requirements.

**intervene**

Taking action to modify a course of events or activities, often to prevent accidents, correct issues, or enforce regulations, such as a captain intervening to adjust a ship's course to avoid collision.

**interview**

A structured conversation between a maritime employer and a potential job candidate, often conducted to assess the knowledge, skills, experience, and suitability of the candidate for a maritime role, such as a crew position, officer, or other related maritime employment.

**intracoastal**

The Intracoastal Waterway is a navigable inland waterway, consisting of natural and artificial channels, running along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts in the United States. It allows vessels to travel along the coasts protected from the hazards of the open sea.

**intrusion**

Unauthorized entry or penetration into a vessel, secured facility, or restricted area, potentially compromising safety, security, or integrity.

**invalid**

A condition or status where a document, certificate, or permit has either expired or does not meet the necessary requirements or legal standards to be accepted for its intended use onboard a vessel or within the shipping industry.

**invasion**

The unauthorized and forceful entry or landing of armed forces onto a vessel, harbor, or coastal area with the intent to occupy or control it, often as part of a military operation or conflict.

**inventory**

A detailed list and account of the cargo, supplies, equipment, and other goods on board a ship, required for operational, regulatory, and logistical purposes, ensuring that all necessary items for the voyage are present and accounted for.

**investigate**

Investigating refers to the systematic process of examining and analyzing incidents, accidents, or anomalies onboard vessels or within maritime operations to determine their causes, contributory factors, and potential impacts, with the aim of improving safety, compliance, and operational efficiency.

**invoice**

Documents issued by a seller to the buyer, detailing and requesting payment for goods or services provided. In the maritime industry, invoices might pertain to ship charters, freight charges, bunkering services, port fees, or equipment purchases, and are essential for accounting and financial tracking within maritime operations.

**invoke**

To call upon or put into effect a rule, law, or set of procedures, often in relation to maritime operations, such as safety protocols, emergency plans, or contract terms.



## **iron**

Iron: A dense, strong, and durable metal commonly used in shipbuilding for constructing hulls, decks, and various structural components due to its resistance to wear and its ability to withstand heavy loads and harsh marine environments.

## **irregular**

Irregular refers to something that does not follow a consistent pattern or schedule, such as a ship's port call that doesn't occur on a set timetable, varying sea conditions affecting navigation, or non-uniform cargo stowage that could affect a vessel's stability.

## **irrigation**

The process of artificially supplying water to support agriculture and crop production, particularly relevant to coastal and inland waterways where water distribution for agricultural purposes may be managed or influenced by maritime or port authorities.

## **island**

A piece of land completely surrounded by water, which can vary in size and is generally smaller than a continent. Islands can be formed through various geological processes, such as volcanic activity, sedimentation, or the rising of land masses. In maritime navigation, islands can serve as navigational markers and play a critical role in the delineation of territorial waters and exclusive economic zones.

## **ism**

ISM is the International Safety Management Code, which provides an international standard for the safe management and operation of ships and for pollution prevention. It is intended to safeguard seafarers, ships, and the marine environment by ensuring safe practices in ship operations.

## **isolate**

Remote or secluded area or condition where a vessel, crew, or equipment is away from regular shipping lanes, ports, or assistance, often requiring self-sufficiency and increased focus on safety and preparedness.

## **isomer**

Isomers are compounds with the same chemical formula but different structural arrangements of atoms. In marine context, understanding isomers is crucial for dealing with various hydrocarbons and chemicals that might be transported or utilized on ships, as their properties, such as boiling point, solubility, and reactivity, can significantly differ despite having the same molecular formula.

## **issuance**

Issuance refers to the process of distributing or formally providing documents, permits, or certifications, such as ship registration papers, licenses, or safety certificates, which are necessary for the lawful operation and compliance of maritime activities.

**jacket**

A jacket is an outer structure or framework, typically made of steel, that supports and secures the legs of an offshore platform or rig to the seabed. It provides stability and bears the environmental loads such as waves, wind, and currents.

**jackknife**

A jackknife is a type or term used to describe a folding knife where the blade folds into the handle. On ships, a jackknife might be used for various tasks including cutting lines or fishing, or as a general-purpose tool.

**jettison**

The act of deliberately casting off or disposing of goods or cargo from a ship in order to lighten the vessel or improve stability, often during an emergency situation.

**jetty**

A structure extending into a body of water, often perpendicular to the shore, designed to protect a coastline, harbor, or riverbank from erosion or currents. It also provides safe docking and mooring for ships and boats.

**joint**

A connection or junction where two or more sections of piping or structural elements are joined together, often allowing for some degree of movement or flexibility. Joints are critical in ship construction and repair, ensuring the integrity and strength of the vessel's framework and systems. Common types include welded joints, bolted joints, and expansion joints, each suited for specific applications depending on factors like load, pressure, and environmental conditions.

**judgment**

The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions based on nautical experience, knowledge, and understanding of the maritime environment, often crucial for ensuring safety and compliance with maritime laws and regulations.

**judicial**

Relating to the administration of maritime law through courts and legal proceedings, involving the interpretation and application of regulations governing ships, shipping, and ocean commerce.

**junction**

A location or point on a ship where two or more systems or pathways intersect or meet, allowing for the transfer or connection of utilities such as pipes, cables, or other ship systems.

**junior**

A lower-ranking or less experienced crew member or officer on a vessel, often under the supervision of senior personnel, tasked with learning, and gaining hands-on experience in various maritime duties and operations.

## **jurisdiction**

The authority granted to a governmental entity or legal body to oversee, enforce laws, and regulate activities within a specific geographical area of the sea or maritime zone, such as territorial waters, exclusive economic zones, or internal waters, which includes supervising maritime safety, navigation, environmental protection, and resource management activities within those boundaries.

## **justice**

The concept of justice in maritime contexts often relates to the fair and equitable enforcement of laws and regulations governing the seas. It includes the resolution of disputes between parties involved in maritime activities, the prosecution of maritime crimes such as piracy, ensuring maritime safety and security, and upholding international maritime law, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Justice in this field seeks to balance the rights and responsibilities of maritime nations, protect the marine environment, and ensure the safe and efficient operation of maritime commerce.

## **justification**

A demonstrated reasoning or evidence supporting a particular decision or course of action, such as navigational routes or operational choices, often documented to ensure safety, compliance, and efficiency in maritime operations.

## **kayak**

Small, narrow watercraft typically propelled by means of a double-bladed paddle, often used for individual or tandem navigation in rivers, seas, or coastlines. Originally developed by indigenous peoples in the Arctic regions for hunting and travel, kayaks are designed for stability and maneuverability in various water conditions.

## **keel**

The principal structural element of a ship, running longitudinally along the base of the hull from the bow to the stern. It is the backbone of the vessel, providing structural integrity and stability, and all other parts of the ship are typically built around it.

## **kg**

Kilogram is the base unit of mass in the International System of Units (SI), commonly used to measure the weight of cargo, ship components, and supplies in the maritime industry.

## **khz**

A unit of frequency equal to one thousand hertz, often used to measure radio frequencies, including those used for maritime communication and navigation systems.

## **kilogram**

A unit of mass equal to 1,000 grams, often used to measure cargo weight or vessel displacement in the maritime industry.

**kilometer**

A unit of measurement for distance, commonly used for expressing lengths equivalent to 1,000 meters, often used for navigation and referencing distances traveled or to be traveled over water.

**kilowatt**

A kilowatt (kW) is a unit of power equal to one thousand watts. It is commonly used to express the output power of engines and the power consumption of ships' machinery and electrical systems. One kilowatt is equivalent to the power produced by a generator providing one thousand joules of energy per second.

**kink**

The twisting or folding of a rope or cable that results in a sharp bend, which can weaken the material and reduce its effectiveness or cause it to fail.

**km**

Kilometer: A unit of measurement equal to 1,000 meters, commonly used to express distances at sea as part of the metric system.

**knife**

A tool with a sharp blade used primarily for cutting or carving on board vessels. It is essential for various tasks such as cutting ropes, opening containers, or preparing food. Proper handling and maintenance are crucial for safety and effectiveness.

**knot**

Knots refer to the unit of speed equal to one nautical mile per hour, commonly used to measure the speed of vessels on water. The term originates from the practice of using a "chip log" with knots tied in a rope at regular intervals to estimate a ship's speed.

**knowledge**

Accumulated information and skills acquired through experience or education concerning navigation, operations, safety, regulations, or engineering on ships and within the maritime industry.

**kpa**

Kilopascal. A unit of pressure measurement equal to 1,000 pascals. Commonly used to measure atmospheric, water, and hydraulic pressures on ships and other maritime structures.

**kw**

Kilowatt: A unit of power equal to 1,000 watts, commonly used to measure the output of engines and the power consumption of electrical equipment aboard ships.

**label**

A label is a tag or marker attached to equipment, containers, or packages that provides important information, such as contents, handling instructions, or safety warnings, ensuring proper identification and compliance with safety and regulatory standards.

**labor**

Work or physical activity, especially the tasks performed by crew members or dockworkers, including loading and unloading cargo, maintaining vessel operations, or any other duties required to ensure the efficient and safe functioning of maritime operations.

**ladder**

A ladder is a fixed or portable structure used to provide access between different levels of a ship. It consists of two vertical sidepieces supporting horizontal rungs or steps, which can be made of metal, wood, or rope. Ladders are essential for safe movement in various areas on a vessel, including engine rooms, cargo holds, and from the deck to the dock or between decks.

**laden**

Carrying cargo or freight; a vessel is considered to be laden when it is loaded with goods, as opposed to being empty or in ballast.

**lading**

The process of loading cargo onto a ship or the cargo itself that is being transported, usually detailed in a bill of lading document that serves as a receipt and contract between the shipper and carrier.

**lake**

Large bodies of freshwater or saltwater that are surrounded by land and are typically found inland. Lakes can be natural or man-made and play a significant role in local ecosystems, water management, and transportation. They may also provide routes for maritime trade and opportunities for aquatic recreation and industry.

**lamp**

A device installed on ships to provide artificial lighting. Lamps can be of various types such as LED, fluorescent, or incandescent, and are crucial for navigation, safety, and operational tasks conducted in low visibility or nighttime conditions.

**land**

The solid part of the Earth's surface relative to the sea, where maritime activities such as docking, loading, and unloading of goods occur; generally refers to areas like coastlines, harbors, and ports where ships interact with shore-based operations.

**landfall**

The initial sighting of land from a vessel, typically after a voyage across open sea, often marking the approach to a destination or waypoint.

**landing**

The areas or platforms where passengers or cargo are transferred between vessels and the shore, or between different parts of a vessel. They are designed to facilitate safe and efficient transfer of people and goods.

## **landside**

Pertaining to the area of a port or terminal that is located on the landward side, where cargo and passengers are transferred between ships and other forms of transportation such as trucks, trains, or warehouses. This includes infrastructure such as roads, storage facilities, and customs offices that support maritime operations.

## **lane**

A designated route or corridor in the ocean or waterways used for ship navigation to ensure safe passage, avoid collisions, and manage traffic effectively. These lanes are often marked on nautical charts and can be established by maritime authorities to direct vessel movement.

## **language**

Language refers to the specialized vocabulary and terminology used by maritime professionals to communicate effectively, including technical terms, navigation commands, safety instructions, and operational procedures crucial for ensuring the safe and efficient operation of vessels and maritime activities. It also encompasses the standardized use of the English language under the International Maritime Organization's Standard Marine Communication Phrases (SMCP) to facilitate clear communication among international crews.

## **lantern**

A light or beacon usually housed in a protective casing, often used on ships or lighthouses to signal, illuminate decks, or provide visibility during nighttime navigation.

## **lanyard**

A lanyard is a short rope, line, or cord that serves a specific purpose, such as securing or handling objects. It is commonly used to keep tools, keys, or other equipment attached to a person or within reach to prevent them from being lost overboard or misplaced. In a safety context, lanyards are also employed to secure life vests or safety harnesses to fixed points, ensuring crew members remain connected to the vessel or safety equipment.

## **lash**

Securing or fastening cargo, equipment, or objects on board a vessel using ropes, cables, chains, or webbing to prevent shifting or movement during transport, especially in rough seas. Proper lashing is crucial for maintaining the stability of the load and ensuring the safety of the vessel and crew.

## **last**

Remaining effective over an extended period of time, often referring to the durability and endurance of materials, equipment, or structures in maritime environments, such as ships' hulls, ropes, or safety gear.

## **latch**

A latch is a mechanical fastening device used to secure a door, hatch, or compartment on a vessel, preventing it from opening unexpectedly, typically ensuring both security and safety under various sea conditions.

**late**

Most recent or up-to-date; often refers to equipment, technology, regulations, or navigational data that adhere to the most current standards or information available.

**later**

The term “later” when used in maritime communication typically indicates that an action or event will occur after the present moment or at a unspecified time in the future. It’s often used in operational or navigational context to schedule activities or convey delays.

**lateral**

Lateral refers to movement or direction that is parallel to the horizon or occurring from side to side on a vessel or structure, often used when discussing lateral forces, stability, or the positioning of equipment and personnel.

**latitude**

The measurement of distance north or south of the Equator, expressed in degrees. It is used to specify the location of a point on the Earth’s surface along the north-south axis. Degrees of latitude range from 0° at the Equator to 90° at the poles, with north latitude being in the Northern Hemisphere and south latitude in the Southern Hemisphere.

**launch**

Launch of a vessel refers to the process of transferring a ship from the land to the water, typically undertaken after the construction of the vessel is complete. This process can include methods such as side launching, where the ship enters the water sideways, or end launching, where the ship enters the water from the stern or bow. Launching may also pertain to the deployment of lifeboats or other life-saving craft from a vessel during an emergency or drill.

**laundry**

Area or facility on a vessel where crew members wash, dry, and sometimes iron their personal clothing and uniforms. Often equipped with washing machines, dryers, and ironing boards, it is essential for maintaining hygiene and appearance during prolonged voyages.

**law**

A system of rules and guidelines created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate conduct, ensure safety, and resolve disputes on navigable waters, as well as governing the conduct of commercial shipping and naval operations. It encompasses international conventions, treaties, maritime agreements, and domestic legislation, addressing issues such as shipping regulations, port operations, maritime labor conditions, and protections of the marine environment.

**lay**

Prepared and positioned; often refers to a ship being set in a dockyard or facility to begin construction, repair, or maintenance work such as being “laid up” for inspection or “laid down” when construction starts.

## **layout**

The arrangement of cabins, compartments, and essential components on a vessel. It includes the positioning of equipment, workspaces, and living quarters to optimize functionality, safety, and efficiency for the vessel's operations and crew.

## **lb**

Pound: A unit of weight commonly used to measure the displacement or load of a vessel or cargo in maritime operations.

## **lbs**

Lbs is an abbreviation for "long tons" or "pounds", generally used to indicate weight or mass. A long ton is equivalent to 2,240 pounds, often used in shipping to measure the displacement or carrying capacity of a vessel. The specific context usually clarifies whether it refers to long tons or simply pounds.

## **lead**

A lead is a length of line, often graduated, with a weight called a lead at one end, used to determine the depth of water and the nature of the seabed by dropping it directly into the water. In practice, the depth is read from markings or by feeling the weight make contact with the bottom. This process is also known as sounding.

## **leadership**

The ability to guide, direct, and influence individuals or groups within a maritime organization to achieve set goals, ensuring safety, efficiency, and effective communication at sea and ashore. Effective maritime leadership involves decision-making, problem-solving, conflict resolution, and fostering a culture of teamwork and responsibility among crew and staff.

## **leak**

An unintended discharge or escape of a fluid, such as water, oil, or gas, from a ship's hull, piping system, or container, which can potentially compromise the vessel's safety, integrity, or operational efficiency. Proper maintenance and inspection are essential to detect and address leaks promptly to prevent damage or environmental harm.

## **led**

Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) are energy-efficient and durable light sources used on ships for various applications, including navigation lights, interior and exterior illumination, and signaling, due to their low power consumption and long lifespan.

## **leg**

A section of a maritime voyage or journey, typically referring to the distance between two specified points or ports. It can also refer to a structural element of an offshore platform, such as a support leg.

## **legend**

A legend is a key or guide that explains the symbols, abbreviations, and colors used on a nautical chart or map, allowing mariners to interpret and understand the information presented for safe navigation.



## **legislation**

Legislation refers to laws and regulations that are enacted by a governing body to regulate maritime activities, ensuring safe, legal, and environmentally responsible practices within the maritime industry. These may include international conventions, national laws, and local regulations governing shipping operations, vessel standards, pollution control, crew qualifications, and maritime safety and security.

## **length**

The linear measurement of a vessel from the foremost point to the aftmost point, typically used to identify overall dimensions for docking, berthing, and regulatory compliance.

## **lessee**

A lessee is a person or entity that has been granted the right to use or occupy a vessel or maritime facility, such as a dock or warehouse, under the terms of a lease agreement, typically for a specified period of time and in exchange for payment.

## **levee**

An embankment or constructed wall designed to prevent the overflow of water from a river, lake, or sea into the surrounding land, often used for flood control and to protect coastal and inland areas.

## **level**

A horizontal plane or line indicating a specific depth or altitude, used as a reference point for measurements and operations such as loading, draft, or fuel capacity on a ship.

## **lever**

A lever is a simple mechanical device used to lift or move heavy loads on a ship. It consists of a rigid bar that pivots around a fixed point called a fulcrum. By applying force to one end of the lever, a greater force can be exerted at the other end, making it an essential tool for various lifting and shifting tasks aboard maritime vessels.

## **liability**

The state of being responsible for something, especially in terms of legal or financial responsibilities and obligations incurred through actions or decisions, such as damages or losses caused by a ship's operation or cargo handling.

## **liable**

Being legally responsible for any damage or loss that occurs, often in the context of ownership or operational responsibility for a vessel, cargo, or maritime activities.

## **license**

A legal authorization or certification issued by a regulatory body granting a person or an entity the permission to perform specific activities or operate certain types of vessels. This often requires meeting established qualifications or standards and is essential for ensuring safety and compliance in maritime operations.

**licensee**

A person or entity that has been granted a license or permission to conduct specific activities or operations on a vessel, within a port, or in maritime zones, often under regulated conditions and standards set by a governing body or authority.

**lie**

When a vessel is anchored or moored in a particular position, it is described as lying in that location.

**lien**

A claim or legal right against assets that are typically used as collateral to satisfy a debt or obligation. In maritime terms, a lien may be placed on a vessel or its cargo to secure payment for services rendered or damages caused, and it often needs resolution before the vessel can be freely operated or sold.

**lieu**

Lieu refers to a place or location, often used in terms such as “in lieu of” meaning “in place of” or “instead of,” which can be pertinent in maritime operations when referencing the substitution of materials, equipment, or procedures.

**lifeboat**

A lifeboat is a small, sturdy vessel equipped with necessary provisions and safety equipment, designed for the emergency evacuation of people from a larger ship in distress. It is constructed to withstand harsh marine conditions, ensure buoyancy, and protect occupants until rescue.

**lifeboatman**

A lifeboatman is a crew member who is trained and certified in the operation of lifeboats and rescue craft, responsible for launching, handling, and maintaining lifeboats and ensuring the safety of passengers and crew during maritime emergencies and abandon-ship scenarios.

**lifebuoy**

A floating device designed to be thrown to a person in water to provide buoyancy and prevent drowning. It is typically in the shape of a ring with grab lines used for assistance. Lifebuoys are standard safety equipment on vessels and are prominently placed for quick access in emergency situations.

**lifefloat**

A lifefloat is a buoyant, non-inflatable life-saving appliance designed to be thrown or deployed into the water to support survivors in emergencies. It typically provides flotation for multiple people and may be equipped with handholds or grab lines to help individuals stay secure until rescue arrives. Lifefloats are often used on vessels as part of required life-saving equipment.

**lifejacket**

A personal flotation device designed to keep a person afloat and maintain their head above water, typically bright-colored and equipped with reflective material, to increase visibility and safety in emergency situations at sea.

**lifeline**

A line or rope used for safety purposes, typically attached to individuals to prevent falling overboard, assist in rescue operations, or secure personnel during emergency situations.

**lifteraft**

An inflatable survival craft designed to provide temporary shelter and safety in an emergency at sea. It is equipped with safety supplies such as food, water, a first aid kit, and signaling devices. Lifterafts are typically launched from a ship and inflate automatically when deployed.

**lift**

Raising or elevating objects, typically cargo, ships parts, or equipment, using cranes, hoists, or other mechanical devices, often following specific safety regulations and procedures to prevent accidents and ensure proper handling.

**liftboat**

A self-propelled, self-elevating vessel equipped with retractable legs, used primarily in offshore operations to provide a stable platform for maintenance, construction, or accommodation services. The legs are lowered to the seabed to lift the hull above the waterline, providing a stable work environment.

**light**

A navigational aid that emits visible radiation, typically used to mark dangerous or significant locations at sea such as shorelines, hazards, or harbor entrances. Lights can be fixed or flashing and are often part of a lighthouse, a buoy, or other structure to assist mariners in identifying their position and course.

**lighter**

The process of transferring cargo, typically oil or chemicals, from one vessel to another, usually from a large, deep-draft ship to a smaller, shallow-draft barge or vessel, to facilitate port entry or to comply with draft restrictions.

**lighting**

Lighting refers to the system of lights used on a vessel for navigation, safety, and operational purposes. It includes navigation lights that signal a vessel's position, heading, and status to other vessels to prevent collisions, as well as deck and interior lights that ensure visibility for safe operations and maintenance. Proper lighting is essential for communication, compliance with regulations, and overall safety on the water.

**lightning**

A natural electrical discharge of short duration and high voltage between a cloud and the ground or within a cloud, which can pose a risk to ships due to its potential to damage electronics, ignite flammable materials, and cause structural damage. Ships need to be equipped with protection systems, such as lightning rods and grounding systems, to safely dissipate the electrical energy.

**likelihood**

The probability or chance of a particular maritime event or outcome occurring, which is often assessed during risk analysis to determine potential hazards and safety measures needed for ships, crew, and cargo.

## **limitation**

Restrictions or constraints that apply to the operations, capacities, or capabilities within maritime activities. These can pertain to ship design, cargo capacities, environmental regulations, or operational conditions, such as those dictated by weather, waterway dimensions, or port facilities. Limitations ensure safety, compliance with legal regulations, and optimization of maritime operations.

## **line**

A line is a length of rope or cordage used on a vessel for various purposes, such as mooring, securing, towing, or handling sails. It can refer to specific types of ropes such as dock lines, spring lines, or rigging lines.

## **linear**

A linear reference is a measurement or analysis that relates to line formations or straight-line positions, often used in navigation, hydrographic surveys, or when plotting a course on a chart. It can also refer to equipment or systems that operate in a straight line, such as linear winches or linear mooring systems.

## **liner**

A liner is a type of large passenger ship used for regular, scheduled voyages, often across oceans, designed for speed and capacity to carry many passengers and cargo. Liners are typically built for long-distance travel and have robust structural designs to withstand harsher sea conditions, distinguishing them from cruise ships, which are optimized for luxury and tourism. The term can also refer to a vessel that operates on a regular trade route, carrying goods and passengers between specified ports.

## **lining**

Linings are protective layers of material applied to the interior surfaces of tanks, holds, or pipes on a vessel to prevent corrosion, wear, or chemical attack from the cargo or substances they carry. These can be made of various materials such as rubber, paint, or epoxy and are used to maintain the integrity of the structure and ensure safe storage and transport.

## **link**

A link is a single segment in a chain, often found in anchor chains, mooring lines, or other maritime applications where connections between segments are required for towing, securing, or lifting operations.

## **liquefaction**

The phenomenon where granular materials, such as certain types of bulk cargo like iron ore fines or nickel ore, lose their strength and act as a liquid when subjected to stresses, like the vibrations from a ship's movement. This process can cause shifts in cargo, affecting vessel stability and potentially leading to capsizing.

## **liquefy**

Liquefied: Converted from a solid or gas state into a liquid state, often by applying pressure or reducing temperature, typically for the purposes of storage, handling, or transportation. In the maritime industry, it commonly refers to liquefied natural gas (LNG) or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which are transported in specialized tankers.

**liquid**

A state of matter that flows and conforms to the shape of its containing vessel, characterized by the inability to resist shear stress permanently. In maritime operations, it typically refers to any substance with a viscosity low enough to flow, such as water, oil, or chemicals transported in bulk.

**liquify**

Converted from its gaseous state into liquid form under specific pressure and temperature conditions, typically for ease of transportation and storage.

**litigation**

Legal action or process involving disputes or claims related to maritime operations, such as issues concerning shipping contracts, vessel collisions, cargo claims, or maritime injuries, often resolved in admiralty or maritime courts.

**litter**

A type of stretcher used for transporting injured or incapacitated individuals, especially in situations where regular stretchers cannot be used, such as in confined spaces or over rugged terrain. They are often equipped with straps to secure the person and are designed to be sturdy and portable for emergency evacuations or rescue operations.

**load**

The process of placing cargo onto a vessel according to a plan that ensures the vessel's stability, safety, and compliance with regulations, taking into account factors such as weight distribution, cargo type, and destination.

**loadline**

A loadline is a mark placed on the side of a ship's hull that indicates the maximum depth to which a vessel can be safely loaded. This ensures the ship has enough freeboard and maintains sufficient stability to withstand various sea conditions. The loadline varies according to the water's density, the ship's intended voyage, and seasonal conditions. The most well-known type of loadline is the Plimsoll line.

**loan**

A loan refers to an agreement where a lender provides a borrower with a certain amount of money with the expectation that it will be paid back, usually with interest, over a specified period. In maritime, loans are often used for purchasing vessels, financing operations, or funding infrastructure improvements, with the vessel or property often used as collateral.

**local**

Pertains to a specific geographic area or port where maritime operations or administration take place, often involving locally specific regulations, practices, or conditions relevant to shipping and port activities.

**location**

A term used to describe a specific place or position in a maritime environment, often referring to the exact spot where an activity, navigation, operation, or event is taking place or is scheduled to occur.

**lock**

A lock is a device used for raising and lowering vessels between stretches of water of different levels on river and canal waterways. It consists of a chamber with gates at each end that can be opened and closed to control the water level and allow ships to safely move from one water level to another.

**locker**

Storage compartments used on ships for keeping various equipment and personal belongings organized, secured, and protected. They are typically designated for specific items like life jackets, firefighting equipment, or personal gear for crew members.

**lockout**

A safety procedure used to ensure that electrical equipment or machinery is properly shut off and not able to be started up again prior to the completion of maintenance or repair work. This involves placing a lock on the energy-isolating device to prevent the release of hazardous energy, ensuring the safety of personnel.

**log**

A log is a record or journal maintained on a vessel to document a range of activities, observations, and occurrences, such as navigational details, weather conditions, engine performance, incidents, and crew activities. It serves as an official chronological record used for operational purposes, compliance, and legal evidence.

**logbook**

A logbook is an official record kept by the captain or crew of a vessel detailing the ship's operations, navigation data, weather conditions, ports of call, and incidents during each voyage. It serves as a legal document and is essential for compliance with maritime regulations and for verifying the ship's activities.

**longitude**

Angular distance measured east or west from the Prime Meridian in Greenwich, England. It is expressed in degrees and is used along with latitude to pinpoint precise locations on Earth's surface, crucial for navigation and chart plotting.

**longitudinal**

Refers to the structural elements or stress aspects that are oriented along the length of a vessel, typically from the bow to the stern. Longitudinal direction or support is crucial for the hull's strength and integrity to withstand forces and ensure stability in the water. Longitudinal framing can also refer to the arrangement of structural elements, such as girders and strakes, that run along the ship's length.

**lookout**

A person assigned to watch and report any potential hazards, obstacles, or other vessels in the vicinity of a ship to ensure safe navigation, often stationed on the bridge or deck.

**loop**

A loop is a closed or circular path in a ship's piping or electrical system that allows for continuous flow or circuit, often used to ensure redundancy and reliability by providing an alternate path if one section is compromised.

**loosen**

Loosening refers to the process of reducing the tightness or tension of ropes, lines, or fastenings. This can involve adjusting knots, freeing lines caught in a winch, or slackening a sail to change direction or reduce pressure under certain conditions. Proper loosening is crucial for maintaining control and stability of the vessel or its components.

**loss**

The condition where a vessel is no longer in possession of valuable cargo, potentially due to damage, theft, or misplacement, resulting in financial implications and operational challenges.

**lower**

Lower refers to the process of gradually bringing something down, such as lowering boats, equipment, sails, or cargo, using ropes, winches, or other mechanical mechanisms to ensure safety and precision when moving items from a higher to a lower position on a vessel or to the water.

**lubricant**

Lubricants are substances, often oils or greases, used to reduce friction between moving parts in machinery and equipment on ships, such as engines, pumps, and bearings, thereby minimizing wear, enhancing efficiency, and prolonging the service life of the components.

**lug**

A lug is a type of small attachment or projection found on a boat's hull or a piece of maritime equipment. It is often used as a point to which ropes or other lines can be secured. In sailboats, a lug can also refer to a lug sail, which is a four-sided sail that is attached fore-and-aft along a mast and supported at the top by a yard (a horizontal spar).

**luminous**

Emitting or reflecting light; used to describe objects or surfaces on ships and in navigation aids, such as buoys and markers, that are designed to be visible in low-light conditions. Luminous items are essential for safe navigation and the prevention of collisions at sea.

**machinery**

All equipment and devices that produce power and perform work on a vessel, including engines, generators, pumps, and other mechanical and electrical systems that enable the ship's operation and propulsion.

**magazine**

A magazine is a specially constructed compartment or room on a vessel designed to store ammunition and explosives safely. It is built to protect the ship and crew from accidental detonations and is often equipped with environmental controls to prevent deterioration of the stored materials.

**magnesium**

A lightweight, corrosion-resistant metal often used in the construction of sacrificial anodes for cathodic protection systems to prevent the corrosion of metal hulls and structures in seawater environments. Magnesium anodes provide efficient electrochemical protection by corroding in preference to the metal they protect.

**magnetic**

Referring to the properties or characteristics related to a magnetic compass, which uses the Earth's magnetic field to determine direction. Magnetic deviation or variation may occur due to local magnetic fields on a ship that can alter compass readings.

**magnitude**

Magnitude refers to the measurement of the size, strength, or intensity of a maritime phenomenon or object, such as the intensity of a storm, the displacement of a vessel, or the strength of a tidal current. This term helps assess and compare the scale of various maritime elements.

**main**

The principal or primary part of something; often referred to in the context of a ship's main engine, which is the primary propulsion engine used to propel the vessel through the water. It can also relate to the main deck, which is the primary structural deck of a ship, typically extending the length of the hull.

**mainland**

The principal landmass of a country or continent, as opposed to surrounding islands or detached territories. In maritime terms, transportation routes often connect islands, offshore facilities, or remote locations to the mainland.

**maintain**

Kept in proper working condition through regular checks, repairs, and servicing to ensure the safety and functionality of maritime equipment or structures.

**maintenance**

The actions and procedures involved in preserving a ship's systems and machinery in optimal working condition, including regular inspections, repairs, replacements, and servicing necessary to ensure safety, efficiency, and compliance with regulatory standards.

**male**

A threaded fitting or connector with external threads that is designed to fit into a corresponding female fitting, which has internal threads. Used to join sections of pipes, hoses, or cables.

**malfunction**

The failure of a ship's system, equipment, or component to operate as intended, potentially affecting the vessel's operation or safety.



**malleable**

Capable of being shaped or bent; often used to describe materials like metal that can be worked or formed into different shapes, such as fittings, hulls, or other structural components of a vessel, without breaking or cracking.

**man**

Staffed or equipped with personnel, typically meaning that a vessel, facility, or piece of equipment has a human presence to operate, oversee, and maintain its functions.

**manage**

Managing refers to the coordination and administration of tasks to achieve maritime operations' goals. It involves planning, organizing, directing, and controlling resources such as crew, equipment, and processes to ensure the efficient and safe performance of maritime activities, including navigation, cargo handling, and vessel maintenance.

**management**

The processes and practices involved in overseeing the operation, control, and administration of maritime activities, including the coordination of shipboard operations, personnel supervision, resource allocation, and adherence to regulations, to ensure safe, efficient, and effective performance.

**manager**

Individuals or entities responsible for the oversight, administration, and efficient operation of maritime operations, including vessel management, crew coordination, regulatory compliance, and safety procedures, ensuring smooth and profitable shipping activities.

**mandatory**

Required by law, regulation, or rule; obligatory and not optional, ensuring compliance with safety standards, protocols, or procedures to maintain safety and efficiency in maritime operations.

**maneuver**

Maneuvering refers to the actions taken to control and direct the movement of a vessel. This includes adjusting speed, changing course, and using rudders or thrusters to navigate safely through various conditions, such as approaching docks, avoiding obstacles, or navigating through congested waters. Effective maneuvering is crucial for ensuring the safety and efficiency of maritime operations.

**manganese**

Manganese is an alloying element commonly used in the production of marine-grade steels, such as those used in shipbuilding, due to its capacity to enhance the steel's strength, toughness, and resistance to wear and impact. Manganese contributes to the durability and longevity of metal components exposed to marine environments.

**manhole**

A manhole is an access point in a ship's tank or compartment, typically secured with a bolted cover, allowing personnel to enter for inspection, maintenance, or repair of the interior spaces.

**manifold**

A manifold is a piping system with multiple outlets that allows fluids, such as fuel or ballast water, to be distributed or redirected to different locations or tanks on a vessel. It serves as a hub for controlling the flow and movement of these fluids and is crucial for operations like refueling or adjusting a vessel's ballast to maintain stability.

**manner**

The customary way in which a member of the ship's crew conducts themselves, especially concerning proper protocols and procedures while aboard the vessel or handling cargo. It often reflects professionalism, adherence to safety guidelines, and respect for maritime regulations.

**manual**

A document or book that provides detailed instructions or information on the operation, maintenance, and procedures associated with a vessel, equipment, or maritime process. Manuals are essential for ensuring safe and efficient operations and are often required to be kept on board for reference by crew members.

**margin**

The allowance made for safety, efficiency, and unforeseen variations in maritime operations, often expressed as an excess of resources or capability compared to operational requirements to ensure reliability and compliance with regulations.

**marina**

A specialized facility or harbor that provides secure moorings and services for pleasure boats and small vessels. It often offers amenities such as fuel stations, maintenance, repair services, water and electrical hookups, waste disposal, and sometimes restaurants and shops for boat owners and visitors.

**marine**

Relating to the sea or ocean, often used to describe activities, locations, or wildlife found in, occurring in, or living near the sea.

**mariner**

A mariner is an individual who is skilled and experienced in navigating and operating a vessel at sea, often responsible for guiding the ship and ensuring its safe passage. Mariners can include roles such as captains, officers, and crew members who perform duties aboard ships, boats, or other sea-faring vessels.

**maritime**

Relating to the sea and navigation; involves activities associated with the sea, including shipping, naval affairs, and the transport of goods or people by water.

**marking**

Symbols, letters, or numbers applied to a vessel, its equipment, or cargo to provide essential information such as identification, dimensions, capacity, safety instructions, or load limits, critical for safe and efficient operation.

**mask**

A protective covering worn over the face to shield against hazardous substances, gases, or particulates, often used in situations where respiratory safety is a concern, such as in firefighting, gas line maintenance, or working in confined spaces with potential dangerous atmospheres.

**mast**

A vertical pole or spar on a ship or boat that supports sails, rigging, and various equipment like lights and antennas. Masts are crucial for the sailing function of a vessel and may also carry observation posts or signal flags.

**masthead**

The highest part of a ship's mast or top of the mast where it extends above the deck. It is often used as a location for lights, antennas, and other equipment.

**mat**

Mats are heavy, flat structures used in maritime construction or operations to provide a stable foundation over soft or uneven seabed conditions. They help in stabilizing platforms, preventing sinking or tilting by distributing weight more evenly across a larger area of the seabed. Mats can be made from materials like concrete or composite materials and are often used with jack-up rigs and other offshore installations.

**mate**

An officer on a merchant ship who is responsible for various duties including navigation, cargo operations, and safety. The mate ranks below the captain and is often categorized as chief mate, second mate, or third mate, with each having specific responsibilities and levels of authority.

**material**

Substances or items used in the construction, maintenance, and operation of vessels, which can include metals, composites, paints, fuels, and lubricants, each chosen for specific properties suitable for the maritime environment.

**matrix**

A matrix is a tabular arrangement of data used to assess risk, often seen in the form of a risk assessment matrix which helps in identifying and evaluating risks by considering various factors such as likelihood and impact, allowing maritime professionals to make informed decisions about mitigation and management strategies.

**mawp**

Maximum Allowable Working Pressure: The maximum gauge pressure permissible at the top of a closed vessel in its normal operating position at the designated temperature. This pressure is set by a certified inspector and accounts for the vessel's construction, safety measures, and operational conditions to ensure safe usage.

**measure**

Actions, procedures, or techniques implemented to ensure safety, compliance, or efficient operation of vessels and maritime activities.

**mechanical**

Relating to machinery or tools used on a vessel, often referring to systems or components involving machinery operations such as engines, pumps, and other equipment critical for the functioning and maintenance of the ship.

**mechanism**

A mechanism refers to a system of parts working together within a vessel to perform a specific function, such as the steering gear mechanism that controls the ship's rudder, or the anchor mechanism that deploys and retrieves anchors. These systems rely on precision engineering to ensure safe and efficient operation at sea.

**mediation**

A process where an impartial third party assists disputing parties in reaching a mutually acceptable agreement, often used to resolve disputes related to maritime contracts, charter parties, or shipping operations without resorting to litigation.

**medical**

Pertaining to the health and medical care of crew and passengers aboard a vessel, including first aid, treatment for injuries or illnesses, and protocols for medical emergencies. It may also involve the roles and responsibilities of a ship's medical officer and adherence to international maritime health regulations.

**medium**

Medium: In navigation and communications, the term refers to the substance or material through which signals, waves, or forces are transmitted. Examples include radio waves, which transmit through the air, and water, which can transmit sound waves for sonar or underwater communication. In maritime law, a medium might refer to digital or electronic formats used for communication and documentation.

**membrane**

A membrane is a thin, flexible layer of material that is used in various maritime applications, such as in fuel or ballast water treatment systems for separation or filtration processes, or in constructing structurally sound yet lightweight components in shipbuilding.

**menace**

A potential hazard or threat that could cause harm to vessels, passengers, crew, or the marine environment. This may include navigational dangers such as reefs, floating debris, time-sensitive threats like storms, or human-related risks such as piracy and terrorism. Identifying and mitigating these risks is essential to ensure safety and security at sea.

**mental**

Concerning the cognitive and emotional state of maritime personnel, particularly relevant to their ability to perform duties safely and effectively, often linked to factors such as fatigue, stress, and mental health management on long voyages.

**merchant**

A commercial vessel or ship that transports cargo or passengers for profit, often engaged in international trade. Merchant vessels can include bulk carriers, container ships, tankers, and passenger ships used in commerce.

**mercury**

A toxic, liquid metal that can be found on ships due to its use in instruments like thermometers and barometers, or in certain cargoes. Its handling onboard requires careful attention and containment to prevent spills and contamination, posing environmental and health hazards.

**meridian**

A meridian is a line of longitude, a semi-great circle on the Earth's surface joining the North and South Poles, used in navigation to determine position east or west starting from the Prime Meridian.

**mesh**

A material made by interweaving threads or strands in a crisscross pattern, commonly used in fishing nets, where the size of the openings determines the type and size of the catch able to pass through or be retained by the net.

**mess**

A designated area on a ship where crew members eat their meals. The term can also refer to the group of crew members who regularly take their meals together.

**message**

Communications transmitted between ships, or between ships and shore facilities, typically involving radio, satellite, or digital transmission methods, including navigational information, weather updates, safety alerts, and operational directives.

**messroom**

A messroom is a designated area on a ship where crew members gather to eat meals, relax, and socialize. It is equipped with tables, seating, and often facilities for storing or serving food. The messroom plays a vital role in maintaining crew morale and well-being by providing a communal space for leisure and dining.

**metacentric**

Metacentric refers to relating to the metacenter, a point in ship stability. It is the point where the buoyant force is considered to act vertically upward when a vessel is tilted. The metacentric height, the distance between the center of gravity and the metacenter, is a key indicator of a ship's stability; a larger metacentric height generally means more stable and less likely to capsize.

**metal**

A material commonly used in shipbuilding, consisting of elements like steel or aluminum, known for its strength, durability, and resistance to corrosion. Metals are used for constructing hulls, superstructures, and various components due to their ability to withstand harsh marine environments.

**metallic**

Composed of or containing metal; often refers to materials, parts, or equipment used on ships that are made in whole or in part from metal due to its strength, durability, and resistance to elements like saltwater.

**meter**

Units of measurement used to quantify distance or depth, typically used to express the length of a vessel, depth of water, or distance traveled at sea.

**methane**

Methane is a colorless, odorless, flammable gas that occurs naturally and can be a component of natural gas found in marine environments. It is of interest in the maritime industry due to its role as a fuel for liquefied natural gas (LNG) powered ships, as well as its presence as a greenhouse gas. Methane is also produced during the decomposition of organic material in marine sediments.

**methodology**

A systematic approach used for planning, operating, and evaluating maritime operations, often involving specific procedures, techniques, and tools to ensure safety, efficiency, and compliance within the industry.

**methyl**

Methyl: A chemical group composed of one carbon atom bonded to three hydrogen atoms, often found as part of compounds in marine coatings, fuels, and solvents used in maritime operations.

**metric**

A system of measurement used internationally, particularly in navigation and cargo operations, which includes units such as meters for length, liters for volume, and kilograms for mass. The metric system facilitates clear communication and standardization across global maritime activities.

**mhz**

Megahertz, a unit of frequency equivalent to one million hertz, often used in maritime communications systems to describe the frequency of radio waves in the radio spectrum, crucial for transmitting and receiving signals for navigation, communication, and other maritime operations.

**micrometer**

Micrometers are precision measuring instruments used to measure small distances or thicknesses with high accuracy, often necessary for detailed inspections or manufacturing processes.

## **mid**

Mid refers to the midpoint or middle portion of a vessel's length, often referred to when discussing the structural design, or when performing tasks such as hull inspections and load calculations.

## **middle**

The region or area of a cargo hold or a ship's ballast tank that is equidistant from both the forward and aft ends. In ship stability, it refers to the location of the center of gravity or the mid-section of the ship's hull, important for distributing weight and ensuring balance.

## **midpoint**

The point along the length of a vessel or a specific piece of maritime equipment that is equidistant from both ends, often used for calculating load distribution, balance, and structural analysis.

## **midship**

The section of a vessel that is halfway between the bow and the stern. It is a point of reference often used for stability calculations, as well as in structural and strength assessments, because of its central location on the ship.

## **midshipman**

Midshipmen are trainees in naval academies or students in training for a commission as naval officers. They are often undergraduates at a naval academy and are involved in rigorous academic and nautical training programs to prepare for future roles on naval vessels.

## **migration**

Movement of marine species from one region to another, often seasonally, for purposes such as breeding, feeding, or escaping adverse environmental conditions, which can significantly impact marine ecosystems and human activities like fishing and shipping.

## **mild**

Mild refers to weather conditions at sea that are calm or moderate, often with light winds and gentle seas, which are typically considered safe and ideal for navigation and operations.

## **mile**

A nautical mile is a unit of measurement used in maritime and air navigation, equivalent to one minute of latitude. It is internationally accepted as equal to 1,852 meters or approximately 6,076.1 feet.

## **military**

Related to the naval forces of a country designated for defense, warfare operations, enforcement of maritime laws, and protection of national interests at sea. This involves the deployment of warships, submarines, and associated personnel to conduct naval warfare, peacekeeping missions, and security operations in national and international waters.

**millimeter**

A unit of measurement used to indicate the thickness or diameter of materials, such as steel plates or cable wires, often used in shipbuilding and rigging to ensure precise engineering and construction standards.

**min**

Minimum: The lowest limit of a particular standard or requirement set for safety, construction, manning, load line, or other operational conditions that a vessel or its equipment must meet in order to comply with regulations or industry practices.

**mineral**

Naturally occurring inorganic substances found in the Earth's crust, often extracted and transported by ships for uses such as construction material, fuel, or industrial applications.

**minimal**

Meeting the lowest or least amount or level required, often referring to equipment or crew necessary to ensure safety and compliance with maritime regulations.

**minimize**

To reduce potential risks or hazards to the smallest possible degree in order to ensure safety and efficiency. This often involves implementing procedures or using technologies to limit exposure to dangers or to streamline processes on board or in maritime operations.

**minimum**

The lowest acceptable limit or amount that satisfies regulatory requirements or safety standards for operations, equipment, or personnel qualifications.

**mining**

Extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the seabed or ocean floor, typically involving processes to retrieve resources such as sand, gravel, metallic ores, or diamonds, often with the aid of specialized vessels and equipment.

**misconduct**

Improper or unlawful behavior by a crew member or officer that violates regulatory standards, ship policies, or maritime laws, potentially compromising the safety, security, or efficiency of the vessel and endangering human life or the marine environment.

**mitigate**

Taking actions to lessen the severity or seriousness of potential risks or hazards at sea, such as implementing safety measures to reduce the impact of adverse conditions or prevent accidents.



**mix**

The process of combining different liquids, gases, or both, usually involving water with other materials, to achieve a uniform composition or a desired chemical reaction. This term often applies to the blending of cargo on tankers, treatment processes on ships like ballast water management, or the homogenization of fuel or other substances used aboard vessels.

**mm**

Millimeter: A unit of measurement for length, equal to one thousandth of a meter, commonly used in maritime engineering and construction for precise specifications and equipment sizing.

**mmc**

Merchant Mariner Credential: A document issued by the United States Coast Guard to mariners, which combines the Merchant Mariner's Document, the STCW Certificate, and the Certificate of Registry into a single credential. It serves as official proof of a mariner's qualifications and authority to work aboard vessels.

**model**

A representation or simulation of a larger system or object, often used for studying ship or vessel designs, behavior, and performance in various conditions, without the need for full-scale testing.

**moderate**

Condition in which the wind speed is neither too calm nor too strong, allowing for maneuverability and safe navigation without excessive strain on the vessel or crew.

**modification**

A change or alteration made to a vessel, equipment, or system to improve its functionality, performance, compliance with regulations, or to address specific needs or deficiencies. This can involve physical changes to a structure or system, updates to software or procedures, or modifications to meet new safety or operational standards.

**modify**

Changed or adapted from its original form or state to meet specific requirements or conditions, often referring to equipment, systems, or structures on a vessel that have been altered to enhance performance, comply with regulations, or improve safety.

**module**

A module is a self-contained unit or component of a ship's system, which can be independently replaced or serviced. It refers to a standardized building block approach in ship systems, often used in the context of modular design to allow flexibility, scalability, and easier maintenance.

**moisture**

Presence of water, usually in the form of a vapor or small liquid droplets, absorbed in or on the surface of materials, cargo, or equipment, which can affect the condition, performance, or safety aboard vessels.

**mold**

Refers to the shape and form of a ship's hull or structure as designed, often used to describe the contours and dimensions defined during the construction process to ensure hydrodynamic efficiency and stability.

**molecular**

Relating to the fundamental, small-scale interactions of substances on a ship, often concerning the behavior of chemical compounds, such as fuels, lubricants, and paints, at the level of individual molecules, influencing factors like corrosion, fuel efficiency, or material durability.

**molten**

Involving cargo or materials that are transported in a liquefied state due to high temperatures, often needing specialized equipment to load, store, and unload safely to prevent solidification or accidents.

**moment**

The tendency of a force to cause rotation about a particular point or axis, often calculated as the product of the force and the perpendicular distance from the point or axis to the line of action of the force. In ships, moments can be crucial for assessing stability and balance.

**monitor**

The systematic process of observing and checking the progress or quality of a maritime operation or environment over a period of time, often using technological equipment, to ensure safety, compliance with regulations, and operational efficiency.

**monoalkyl**

Monoalkyl refers to a type of compound that contains one alkyl group. In the maritime industry, monoalkyl compounds are often used in the formulation of lubricants and fuel additives. These compounds help improve the performance and efficiency of engines and mechanical systems on ships by reducing friction and wear. Monoalkyl compounds also contribute to the stability and cleaner burning of marine fuels, reducing emissions and environmental impact.

**monohull**

A type of vessel with a single hull, which is the most traditional design for ships and boats, providing buoyancy by displacing water with its hull and having stability characteristics that depend on its shape and weight distribution.

**monoxide**

A toxic gas, often referred to as carbon monoxide (CO), which is colorless, odorless, and dangerous. In maritime environments, it can accumulate in confined spaces and engine rooms, posing a significant risk of poisoning to crew members if not adequately ventilated. Proper monitoring and ventilation systems are essential to prevent accidental exposure.

**month**

The months refer to the divisions of the year typically used to describe time periods for weather patterns, shipping schedules, maintenance cycles, and seasonal fishing activities. In navigation, knowledge of months is crucial for planning voyages, considering factors like storm seasons, ice cover, and optimal transit times.

**moor**

The process of securing a vessel to a fixed or floating object, such as a dock, pier, or buoy, or to the seabed through the use of anchors. This is done to keep the vessel in place, prevent it from drifting due to currents or winds, and to facilitate loading, unloading, or other operations. Mooring can involve the use of ropes, lines, chains, and cables.

**mooring**

Lines, cables, or chains used to secure a ship or vessel to a dock, buoy, or other fixed point, preventing it from moving freely with the current, tides, or weather conditions.

**motion**

The movement of a ship or vessel in the water, which can include pitching, rolling, and yawing as it reacts to waves, wind, and other environmental factors. This movement affects stability, comfort, and safety on board.

**motor**

A source of power, often electric or fuel-driven, that converts energy into mechanical motion to propel a vessel or operate machinery onboard.

**motorboat**

Vessels that are propelled primarily by an engine or motor, typically used for recreational activities, fishing, and transporting small groups over short distances. They vary in size and power and are designed for different types of water conditions.

**motorize**

Powered by an engine or motor, enabling movement or operation without the need for manual effort. Motorized vessels use mechanical engines for propulsion, distinct from those moved by sails or oars.

**mount**

Securely attached to a fixed position on a vessel, typically referring to equipment, apparatus, or devices that are installed in a designated location to ensure they remain stable and operational during maritime operations.

**mouth**

The entrance or opening of a harbor, river, or channel that leads to a larger body of water, often marked by navigational aids or structures to assist vessels in safely entering or exiting.

**movement**

A transfer of a vessel from one location to another, which can refer to changes in position within a port, between ports, or at sea. Movement encompasses the navigation and maneuvering actions required for the vessel to reach its intended destination safely and efficiently.

**mpa**

Marine Protected Area: A designated region of the ocean where human activities are managed and regulated to protect and conserve marine ecosystems and biodiversity. Such areas may prohibit or restrict activities like fishing, drilling, or tourism to preserve the ecological balance and ensure sustainable use of marine resources.

**mud**

Sediment composed of silt, clay, and organic materials found on the seabed, often affecting vessel anchoring and maneuverability in shallow waters.

**multiple**

More than one; often refers to multiple units, meanings, or applications in a maritime setting, such as multiple engines, multiple voyages, or multiple purposes for a piece of equipment.

**municipal**

Relating to or denoting a port or harbor that is operated and maintained by a local government or city authority, responsible for activities such as facilities management, services regulation, and ensuring compliance with safety and environmental standards.

**muster**

A muster is the process of assembling crew and passengers during an emergency or drill, typically at pre-determined stations, to perform a roll call and ensure everyone is accounted for before proceeding with evacuation or emergency procedures. It involves specific instructions and preparedness activities to ensure safety at sea.

**mutual**

A mutual is a type of insurance arrangement where members pool their resources to cover risks. Instead of paying premiums to an insurance company, each member contributes to a fund, and any claims are paid out from this collective pool. This approach is common in shipping, where shipowners may form a mutual insurance association to cover liabilities such as protection and indemnity (P&I) risks.

**n.o.s**

Not Otherwise Specified: A term used in shipping documents and cargo classification to indicate that a particular item or material does not fall under a usual category or description, and therefore requires further specification or description for appropriate handling, shipping, or safety measures.

**name**

The markings on a ship's hull or the entries in a ship's logbook that identify the vessel, such as the ship's name, home port, official number, and call sign. These are used for identification and communication purposes.

**nameplate**

A manufacturer's plate affixed to a piece of marine equipment or machinery, providing essential details such as the maker's name, model number, serial number, operating specifications, and safety certifications.

**narrow**

A term used to describe a channel or passage that is limited in width, which can pose navigational challenges for vessels due to restricted maneuverability, increased risk of collision, and often requiring the use of precise navigation techniques or pilotage to safely transit.

**nation**

A politically organized community or country that has sovereignty and territorial waters, which include responsibilities such as enforcing maritime laws, ensuring safe navigation within its territorial waters, and managing maritime resources like fisheries and mineral rights.

**nationality**

A legal identification of a person or vessel with a particular country, denoting the vessel's place of registration and the country under whose laws it operates.

**native**

A native species, when referring to the marine environment, is a species that naturally occurs in a specific geographical area or ecosystem without human introduction. These species are adapted to the local environment and form part of the natural biodiversity of their marine region.

**natural**

Refers to the environmental conditions or resources that occur in nature without human intervention, such as natural harbors formed by geological features, natural currents or tides that affect navigation, or natural resources like fish and minerals found in the ocean.

**nautical**

Related to navigation or seamanship, often associated with the operation and management of ships and their systems at sea.

**naval**

Pertaining to a nation's military forces that are specially trained and equipped to conduct naval warfare and defense, including activities related to ships, submarines, and other seafaring vessels used for combat, surveillance, and strategic operations at sea.

**navigable**

Waterways sufficient in depth and width to allow the safe passage of vessels, ensuring they can travel from one location to another efficiently and without obstruction.

**navigate**

The process of planning, recording, and controlling the movement of a vessel from one place to another, using various techniques and instruments to determine the ship's position, course, and distance traveled.

**navigation**

The process of planning, recording, and controlling the movement of a vessel from one location to another, using charts, instruments, and navigation aids to ensure safe and efficient passage.

**neck**

The part of the hook or shackle that forms the transition between the curved section and the body or the straight section, often subject to stress and wear because it bears the weight of the load being lifted or secured. It is critical in ensuring the integrity of lifting devices or securing tackles.

**negative**

Refers to the pressure inside a ship's compartment or tank being lower than the atmospheric pressure outside, which can help prevent leaks or manage the atmosphere within that space. It is also associated with the concept of negative buoyancy, where an object sinks rather than floats because it is denser than the fluid it is in.

**neglect**

Failing to properly care for, maintain, or fulfill duties related to the upkeep and operation of a vessel, which can lead to unsafe conditions or regulatory non-compliance.

**negligence**

Negligence is the failure to exercise the care and diligence that a reasonable person would in the same circumstances, which can result in damage or harm. It involves an act or omission contrary to what is expected of someone in a duty-bound position and is a basis for liability claims if it leads to accidents or damages.

**negotiate**

Reaching an agreement through discussion between parties, often related to contracts, freight rates, charter terms, or the resolution of disputes.

**net**

The amount of cargo, passengers, or revenue remaining after deductions such as tare weight, expenses, or losses have been accounted for. In terms of tonnage, it refers to the measure of the internal volume of a vessel excluding spaces like the engine room and crew quarters, used to calculate harbor dues or shipping fees.

**neutral**

Neutral refers to a position or state of the ship's engine controls where the propulsion system is disengaged, meaning the ship's propeller is not engaged to provide thrust and the vessel neither moves forward nor backward. This is often used when a ship is docked or not required to move.

**newton**

Unit of force measurement; used to quantify the force exerted on a body, equal to the force needed to accelerate one kilogram of mass by one meter per second squared, critical in calculating forces acting on ships and maritime structures.

**nickel**

An element often used in marine engineering and shipbuilding due to its resistance to corrosion and heat, particularly in marine environments. Nickel is commonly alloyed with other metals, such as in stainless steel, to improve durability and longevity of components exposed to seawater.

**night**

The period between sunset and sunrise when natural light is minimal, requiring vessels to display navigation lights to ensure visibility and safety.

**nitrate**

An organic or inorganic salt or ester derived from nitric acid, often used in the maritime industry as a component of fertilizers. Nitrates can be part of the cargo transported by ships. It is essential to handle and store nitrate-containing cargo properly, as they can be oxidizers and pose explosion or contamination risks. Additionally, nitrates may be of environmental concern when they enter marine ecosystems, contributing to eutrophication and affecting water quality.

**nitrogen**

Nitrogen is a colorless, odorless gas that makes up approximately 78% of the Earth's atmosphere. In maritime applications, nitrogen is often used to create inert atmospheres within fuel tanks or cargo holds to prevent combustion of flammable materials. It is also used in diving operations to control the composition of breathing mixtures for divers, specifically to prevent nitrogen narcosis and decompression sickness.

**nls**

NLS stands for Noxious Liquid Substance. It refers to liquids that can cause hazards to human health, marine life, and the environment if released into the sea, as defined by regulations under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL). These substances require proper handling and disposal measures to prevent pollution.

**noise**

Unwanted or excessive sound that interferes with communication, can affect the efficiency and safety of operations, and may cause hearing damage to crew members on a vessel. Noise on ships can originate from engines, machinery, and environmental factors such as waves and wind. Effective management and reduction of noise are essential for ensuring a safe and comfortable working environment.

**nominal**

Nominal: A term used to describe a name or value that is assigned for identification or standard purposes and may not reflect actual conditions, such as nominal dimensions that represent the design size as opposed to the actual size of a component or equipment.

**nonabsorbent**

Resistant to the absorption of liquids, crucial for materials used in ship construction or equipment that need to remain unaffected by water exposure to maintain performance and safety.

**noncombustible**

Noncombustible refers to a material or substance that does not ignite, burn, or support combustion when exposed to fire or high temperatures. These materials are typically used in ship construction and outfitting to prevent the spread of fire and enhance the safety of the vessel's structure and systems.

**noncompliance**

Failure to act in accordance with established maritime laws, regulations, procedures, or safety standards, which can lead to legal penalties, accidents, or operational disruptions.

**noncontiguous**

Noncontiguous refers to areas or zones that are not physically adjacent or directly connected to one another, often used to describe maritime zones that are separated by international waters or other countries' territories.

**nondestructive**

Involves inspection methods used to evaluate the properties or condition of a material, component, or system without causing damage. Common techniques include ultrasonic testing, radiography, magnetic particle testing, and dye penetrant testing, often used to ensure the structural integrity of ships, offshore platforms, and other maritime structures.

**nonferrous**

Refers to metals or alloys that do not contain iron, making them resistant to rust and corrosion, often used in maritime applications for components like propellers, fittings, and marine instruments due to their durability in saltwater environments.

**nonflammable**

Not capable of catching fire and burning; a descriptor for materials and substances that do not ignite easily and are resistant to combustion, which is crucial for ensuring safety on ships where fire hazards must be minimized.

**nonmetallic**

Referring to materials or components not containing metal, often used in ship construction or repair to prevent corrosion, improve insulation, or meet specific operational or safety requirements. Common nonmetallic materials include plastic, fiberglass, and rubber.



**nonperformance**

Failure or inability to fulfill or complete the terms and conditions set forth in a maritime contract, such as not adhering to scheduled delivery times, specific cargo handling procedures, or breaching other contractual obligations agreed upon between parties involved in shipping or maritime logistics. This may result in liability or penalties for the responsible party.

**nonreturn**

A nonreturn valve, also known as a check valve, is a type of valve that allows fluid (liquid or gas) to flow through it in only one direction. It prevents backflow in systems such as piping and fuel lines, ensuring that the flow of fluid is maintained in the desired direction, which is crucial for preventing contamination and maintaining system integrity.

**nonrigid**

A type of airship or blimp primarily used for observation, surveillance, or advertising, characterized by a gas envelope that lacks an internal structural framework. Instead, its shape is maintained by the pressure of the gas inside the envelope. Within maritime contexts, such airships can be utilized for aerial reconnaissance over waters, assisting in navigation, search and rescue operations, or monitoring marine traffic.

**noon**

Noon is the time of day when the sun is at its highest point in the sky, which is typically around 12:00 local time. This is important for navigation, as it is used in celestial navigation to calculate a vessel's position using the sun's altitude at its meridian passage.

**normalize**

Normalized refers to processes, standards, or data that have been adjusted to eliminate irregularities or variances, ensuring they conform to a standard or expected condition. This can include adjusting sea level measurement data to account for tidal or seasonal variations, or aligning operational procedures to consistent safety and efficiency standards.

**north**

The cardinal direction that points toward the geographic North Pole, often used in navigation and nautical charts to determine course and bearings. It is essential for accurate navigation and is typically indicated by the 'N' on a compass.

**northbound**

Traveling in a northerly direction, often used in navigation or shipping to indicate a vessel's or shipment's course towards the northern latitudes or ports located north of the starting point.

**northeast**

A directional term indicating a compass heading of 45 degrees, falling between due north (0 degrees) and due east (90 degrees). It is used for navigation to specify a course or direction relative to the cardinal points.

**northeasterly**

A wind blowing from the northeast direction, often used to describe weather conditions or navigational terms in relation to the movement of a vessel.

**northeastern**

A type of strong storm or weather system, often a type of nor'easter, that typically affects the northeastern coast of the United States, characterized by strong winds, heavy precipitation, and the potential for rough seas.

**northeasternmost**

Located at the farthest point to the northeast relative to a specific reference, often used in navigation or in describing the position of a landmark, territory, or maritime boundary on a nautical chart.

**northerly**

A wind or weather direction originating from the north.

**northern**

Referring to the direction or region situated towards the North of the equator, often used in navigation and charting to describe areas or routes located in the northern hemisphere, including considerations of prevailing weather patterns, water currents, and sea ice presence.

**northernmost**

Pertaining to the point on a maritime chart or map that is the furthest north point of a vessel's planned route or operational area, or referring to the location of the greatest latitude north reached or intended to be reached.

**northwest**

The Northwest Passage is a maritime route through the Arctic Ocean, along the northern coast of North America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is historically significant as a sought-after passage for trade and exploration, though it is only navigable during certain times of the year due to ice conditions.

**northwesterly**

Refers to a wind blowing from the northwest direction, commonly used to describe weather conditions or navigational guidelines.

**northwestern**

A compass direction that indicates a location or movement towards the northwest, typically used in navigation and piloting to describe a course or wind direction. In the maritime industry, it often refers to the general area or route in the northwest quadrant relative to a point of departure or reference.

**notch**

A specially designed indentation or cutout in the stern of a barge or ship's hull that allows another vessel, such as a tugboat, to closely couple with it for pushing operations, enhancing maneuverability and control without the need for attaching with towlines.

**note**

A written communication or statement used to convey information, instructions, or observations relevant to maritime operations, often recorded in logs, reports, or communications for reference and documentation purposes.

**notify**

To inform relevant parties or authorities about a particular event or situation, such as a change in status, an incident, or compliance with regulations, typically in accordance with legal or operational requirements.

**nox**

Nitrogen oxides, a group of gases that are pollutants from ship engines, contributing to air quality issues and requiring regulation under environmental standards.

**noxious**

Harmful or potentially harmful substances, particularly those that are hazardous to human health or the marine environment when released, spilled, or discharged.

**nozzle**

Devices used in firefighting systems to control the direction and flow rate of water or foam being discharged, allowing precise targeting during operation to effectively extinguish fires onboard vessels.

**nuclear**

Using energy derived from controlled nuclear reactions, specifically fission, to power vessels, particularly submarines and aircraft carriers, providing significant operational range and endurance without frequent refueling.

**oar**

Long poles with flat, blade-like ends used for rowing or steering boats. They are inserted into oarlocks on the sides of a vessel and moved back and forth to propel the boat through the water. Oars can also be used for maneuvering and maintaining balance in certain types of boats.

**objective**

A specific goal or target intended to be achieved through actions or operations, often outlined in a voyage plan or safety management system, guiding decision-making and resource allocation to ensure successful navigation, safety, and efficiency at sea.

**obscure**

When visibility is impaired or blocked, such as when objects or weather conditions (like fog, rain, or snow) hinder a clear view from navigational equipment or windows, potentially affecting safe navigation.

**observance**

Adherence to designated rules, protocols, or customs aboard a vessel, often relating to safety standards, regulatory compliance, or navigational practices.

**observe**

Observed refers to something that has been carefully watched or monitored. This can pertain to compliance with protocols, navigation conditions, or other important aspects during maritime operations or voyages.

**observer**

An individual designated to monitor and report on activities or conditions, such as weather, vessel performance, or regulatory compliance, without actively participating in operations. Often used in environmental monitoring, fisheries compliance, or safety oversight on board vessels.

**obstruct**

To block or close off a passage, waterway, or view, hindering or preventing movement or flow, often by placement of an object, debris, vessel, or ice, impacting navigation, visibility, or operations.

**obtain**

Acquired or gained something, such as permissions, licenses, certifications, or goods necessary for maritime operations, often as part of compliance with regulations or requirements for safe and legal maritime activities.

**occupancy**

The number of passengers and crew that are legally allowed to be on board a vessel as specified by safety regulations and certification.

**occupant**

Persons who are present on board a vessel, including crew members, passengers, and any other individuals who may be authorized or permitted to be on the vessel during a voyage or period of operation.

**occupational**

Referring to the responsibilities, activities, duties, and environment related to one's job or profession at sea, focusing on the skills and safety measures required for maritime work.

**occupy**

To take control or possession of a vessel, space, or territory, often temporarily, either by assignment, operation, or authority such as docking a ship in a berth or holding a specific maritime area.

**occur**

To happen or take place, often referring to events, incidents, or conditions on ships, at sea, or in port that might require attention or action by maritime personnel.

**ocean**

The vast body of saltwater that covers nearly three-quarters of the Earth's surface, serving as a conduit for global trade, a source of resources and biodiversity, and a major influence on weather and climate systems.

**oceanborne**

Carried or transported across the ocean by a ship or other vessel, referring to goods, commodities, or cargo that is moved via ocean routes.

**oceanographic**

Relating to the scientific study and exploration of the ocean, which includes examination of its physical properties, chemical composition, biological systems, and the role of the ocean in the Earth's climate and weather patterns. This field involves collecting data through methods such as observations, remote sensing, and the use of specialized equipment like research vessels and submarines.

**odor**

A distinctive smell that may indicate the presence of certain substances or chemicals, such as oil, fuel, or decaying organic matter, often used by maritime professionals to detect potential hazards or contamination on a vessel or in the marine environment.

**officer**

A licensed member of the ship's crew who holds a position of authority, typically responsible for navigation, operation, and management of the vessel. Officers may include the captain, chief officer, second officer, third officer, and chief engineer, among others, each with specific duties and responsibilities related to the safe and efficient operation of the ship.

**official**

An individual or authority designated or authorized by a governing body or organization to perform specific duties, enforce regulations, or oversee activities related to maritime operations, ensuring compliance with laws and maintaining safety and security standards.

**offline**

A condition or state where a ship's equipment or system is not connected or is disabled, often for purposes such as maintenance, repairs, or updates, thereby not functioning or communicating with other systems or networks.

**offload**

The transfer of cargo or fuel from a ship to a terminal, storage facility, or another vessel, typically involving procedures to ensure safety and prevent spills or contamination.

**offset**

Offset: The lateral distance by which a ship's centerline or a reference point is moved from a predetermined line or position, often used for docking, navigation, or construction purposes. It can also refer to the correction applied to navigational instruments or charts to compensate for errors or deviations.

**offshore**

Located or operating at some distance from the shore, typically referred to operations such as drilling, exploration, and renewable energy installations carried out on or under the sea away from coastal areas.

**ohm**

Ohms is a unit of electrical resistance which measures how much a material opposes the flow of electric current. In the maritime industry, understanding electrical resistance is important for maintaining and troubleshooting electrical systems on vessels, where reliable electrical performance is crucial for safety and operation.

**oicnw**

Officer in Charge of a Navigational Watch: A qualified officer responsible for overseeing the safe navigation of a vessel while on watch, ensuring compliance with navigation rules, monitoring instruments and traffic, and maintaining communication with other vessels and shore authorities.

**oil**

A viscous liquid derived from petroleum, used as fuel, lubricant, or raw material for chemical manufacturing in the marine industry. It includes bunker oil for ship propulsion and lubricating oils for machinery and equipment. In environmental contexts, oil pollution refers to oil spills that can harm marine ecosystems.

**oily**

Containing or contaminated with oil, often referring to water or debris in the context of pollution or environmental regulations. Oily waste or oily water requires special handling and disposal practices to prevent harm to the marine environment.

**omission**

Failure to perform an action or duty that is required, such as neglecting to report an incident, perform maintenance, or complete paperwork, which could lead to legal or operational consequences.

**onboard**

Located or present on a ship or vessel, typically referring to personnel, equipment, or supplies that are currently located on or within the ship while at sea or docked.

**onshore**

Refers to activities, operations, or locations that are situated on land as opposed to those occurring offshore or at sea. This term commonly pertains to support services such as maintenance, supply chain logistics, and administrative functions that are based on land and support maritime operations.

**opa**

Oil Pollution Act - A United States federal law enacted in 1990 to strengthen provisions for oil spill prevention, response, and accountability. It requires oil companies to have a plan in place for oil spill containment and cleanup and establishes liability for damages caused by oil spills.

**open**

Open: Refers to a vessel's deck layout where certain areas are not enclosed by construction or superstructure, allowing for exposure to the elements. Typically used to describe cargo holds or decks that are not covered, affecting cargo handling and weather considerations.

**operability**

The capability of a ship, system, or equipment to function efficiently and effectively within expected conditions and parameters. This includes the reliability and availability of the vessel or system to perform intended operations without undue failure or maintenance needs.

**operable**

Capable of being operated or used as intended, particularly referring to equipment and machinery that is in working condition and ready for use.

**operate**

Executing or controlling the systems and procedures necessary for a ship's safe and efficient navigation, handling, or management, including propulsion, steering, cargo handling, and communications.

**operation**

A series of actions or tasks carried out to achieve a specific function or activity related to the management and movement of shipping vessels, such as navigation, loading, unloading, and maintenance.

**operator**

An operator is an individual or entity responsible for the management and operation of a vessel or fleet. This includes overseeing the vessel's navigation, safety, compliance with regulations, crew management, maintenance, and the logistical aspects of transporting cargo or passengers. An operator ensures that maritime operations are conducted efficiently and safely, in accordance with both international and local maritime laws.

**opinion**

A formal statement or judgment given by a maritime expert or authority regarding a particular aspect of maritime operations, often involving technical, legal, or safety-related issues.

**optical**

Relating to instruments or devices that use light or visual means for navigation, communication, or observation on vessels, such as optical fiber systems for data transmission or optical instruments like binoculars and sextants for navigation and sighting.

**orange**

A safety color used for high visibility equipment and signals, such as life jackets, lifebuoys, and emergency signals, to ensure they are easily seen at sea or in emergency situations.

**ordinance**

Local laws or regulations enacted and enforced by municipal authorities to govern activities and ensure safety in ports, harbors, and navigable waters within their jurisdiction.

**organic**

Relating to materials derived from living organisms, often found in the natural environment, such as oils, which can affect the chemical and biological conditions of marine ecosystems.

**organism**

Marine organisms are living entities that inhabit the ocean and other marine environments, including plants, animals, and microorganisms, which play essential roles in the marine ecosystem by contributing to the food chain, recycling nutrients, and creating habitats.

**organization**

A systematic and structured group of people or entities working together with a designated structure and roles, often with established protocols and regulations, to manage or operate shipping vessels, maritime facilities, or related projects effectively. This would typically involve coordination between various stakeholders such as port authorities, ship operators, governmental agencies, and shipping companies to ensure efficient and safe maritime operations.

**orient**

Aligned or positioned towards a specific reference point or direction, often used in navigation to describe how a vessel or equipment is aligned relative to a chart or compass point.

**orientation**

The process of familiarizing new crew members or personnel with the layout, safety procedures, operational protocols, duties, and emergency procedures specific to a vessel or maritime workplace. This aims to ensure safety, efficiency, and compliance with maritime regulations.

**orifice**

A small opening or hole, often used in reference to the controlled size openings in marine engineering systems such as pipelines or flow restrictors, allowing for the precise regulation of fluid or gas flow through a vessel or component.

**origin**

The point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived, such as the starting location of a vessel's voyage.

**originate**

The location where a vessel or cargo begins its voyage or from which a shipment is dispatched.

**osv**

An offshore supply vessel (OSV) is a specialized ship used to transport goods, supplies, and personnel to and from offshore oil and gas platforms and other offshore installations. They are designed to operate both onshore and offshore, supporting drilling, construction, and production activities in the maritime industry.



**oupv**

Operator of Uninspected Passenger Vessels: A person licensed to operate vessels that carry six or fewer passengers for hire, often referred to as a “Six-Pack” license. This certification allows operation on specific waterways according to regulations.

**outage**

A period when a ship or its equipment is not in operation or service, often due to necessary repairs, maintenance, or unforeseen issues that prevent normal function.

**outboard**

Located or positioned outside the hull of a vessel, often referring to equipment or components such as an outboard motor, which is mounted externally on the stern to propel and steer the boat.

**outbound**

Vessels or cargo leaving a port or harbor, heading towards another destination.

**outer**

Referring to the external or peripheral parts of a vessel, such as the outer hull or shell that provides structural support and protects the interior from the marine environment.

**outermost**

Situated at or near the furthest point from the center of a ship, typically referring to the most distant structural component or boundary, such as the outermost hull or deck, which separates the vessel from the external environment or sea.

**outfit**

Set of clothing and personal gear provided to mariners for specific tasks or conditions, ensuring safety, protection, and compliance with maritime regulations.

**outflow**

The movement or discharge of fluid, often oil or other hazardous substances, from a vessel, tank, or containment, typically into the surrounding water or environment.

**outlet**

An outlet is a discharge or exit point through which various fluids, such as water or fuel, are expelled from a ship or maritime equipment. It can refer to a port or a valve where liquids are released into the sea or another container. Proper management of outlets is crucial to ensure safe and efficient ship operations and to prevent environmental pollution.

**overall**

The total length of a ship measured from the foremost to the aftermost point on the hull, commonly referred to as “length overall” (LOA). It represents the maximum length of the vessel, including any overhanging components like a forward bow or stern structure.

**overboard**

Falling or being thrown from a vessel into the water.

**overfill**

Exceeding the capacity of a tank or container by adding too much liquid, which can lead to spills, environmental hazards, or damage to the vessel if not carefully controlled and monitored.

**overflow**

The excess water or liquid that escapes or spills out of a container, tank, or body of water when its capacity is exceeded. This is often a concern with ballast tanks, fuel tanks, or during storm conditions when the sea state causes water to accumulate on the deck of a vessel. Proper management is crucial to maintain the stability and safety of the vessel.

**overhaul**

Thorough examination and extensive maintenance of a ship or its machinery, including disassembly, inspection, repair, reassembly, and testing to ensure optimal performance.

**overhead**

The permanent structure situated above head height, providing shelter or protection, such as a deck above or the ceiling of a compartment. It can also refer to indirect costs involved in operating a vessel.

**overheat**

A condition where the temperature of a system, component, or piece of equipment rises beyond its specified operational limits, potentially leading to malfunction, reduced efficiency, or damage. In maritime environments, overheating can affect engines, generators, or electrical systems, often requiring immediate attention to prevent equipment failure or safety hazards.

**overload**

Overload refers to the condition in which a vessel or its components are subjected to forces, loads, or activities beyond its designed or regulatory capacity, potentially compromising safety, stability, or structural integrity.

**overpressure**

Overpressure refers to the condition where the pressure within a system, such as a pipeline or vessel, exceeds the maximum allowable operating pressure. This can occur due to equipment failure, operator error, or system malfunctions. Managing overpressure is critical to prevent damage to equipment, avoid leaks or ruptures, and ensure the safety of personnel and the environment. Emergency relief systems, like safety valves, are often installed to prevent overpressure scenarios.

**overridden**

When a control, system, or alarm has been manually bypassed or disabled to prevent its automatic function, usually during maintenance or in an emergency situation, ensuring the ship's operation can continue despite the original system parameters.

**override**

A manual or automated action that allows a person to bypass or disable the normal operation of a system or control, typically used to address or correct an emergency situation that cannot be managed by standard procedures or automation.

**oversight**

The process of monitoring, supervising, and regulating maritime activities to ensure compliance with laws, standards, and safety regulations.

**overtake**

The maneuver of passing a slower-moving vessel by coming from behind and moving ahead of it. During overtaking, the overtaking vessel must keep clear of the vessel being overtaken, adhering to maritime rules to avoid collisions.

**owner**

The person or entity that holds legal title to a vessel and is responsible for its operation, maintenance, and compliance with maritime laws and regulations. The owner may be an individual, a company, or a group in a joint venture, and they may directly operate the vessel or hire a management company to do so on their behalf.

**ownership**

Ownership refers to having legal rights and responsibilities associated with a vessel or maritime asset. This includes the ability to sell, lease, or transfer the vessel, as well as assuming liability for its operation and compliance with regulations.

**oxidation**

Oxidation: A chemical reaction involving the loss of electrons when a substance interacts with oxygen, often leading to the corrosion or rusting of metals on ships and other maritime structures. This process compromises structural integrity if left unchecked.

**oxide**

A chemical compound composed of oxygen and another element. In maritime operations, oxides can be relevant in contexts such as corrosion, where metal oxides may form on the hull or other metal surfaces of vessels due to oxidation reactions.

**oxygen**

A gas essential for combustion and respiration, commonly found in the air at 21% concentration. In maritime applications, oxygen is critical for the health of crew and passengers in enclosed spaces, and is also used in welding and cutting operations. Monitoring oxygen levels is crucial to ensure safety, particularly in confined spaces and during firefighting operations.

**ozone**

A gas composed of three oxygen atoms, found in the Earth's stratosphere, forming a protective layer that absorbs the majority of the sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation. In maritime contexts, it is important for global navigation and shipping operations as it influences climate and affects the weather patterns and sea states.

**p.s.i**

P.S.I stands for pounds per square inch, a unit of pressure commonly used to measure the pressure of gases and liquids. In maritime settings, it is often used to assess the pressure in equipment such as engines, pipelines, and tanks.

**painter**

A painter is a length of rope attached to the bow of a small boat, used for tying it up to a dock or another boat, or for towing.

**panel**

A panel is a flat, typically rectangular structure or surface that can be part of the interior or exterior of a ship, such as a section of a bulkhead or a control panel on a ship's bridge containing instruments or controls for navigation and communication.

**panelboard**

A panelboard is an electrical distribution device that houses fuses or circuit breakers and serves as the central point where branch circuits can be connected and protected. It distributes electrical power to various parts of a vessel, enabling control and isolation of electrical circuits for maintenance and emergency purposes.

**pantry**

Dedicated storage areas on a ship where food, cooking supplies, and other provisions are kept. They are typically located near the galley to facilitate efficient meal preparation and distribution.

**parallel**

Parallel refers to two or more lines or surfaces being equally distant from each other at all points and never meeting, such as parallel courses or tracks that maintain a constant distance apart in navigation and chart plotting.

**parameter**

Limits or boundaries that define the operational or navigational conditions of a vessel, including speed, course, load capacity, and environmental conditions that must be adhered to for safe and efficient maritime operations.

**parcel**

A parcel is a specific quantity or batch of cargo grouped together for transportation, often referring to liquid bulk cargoes like oil or chemicals that are shipped or stored separately due to different characteristics or consignments.

**part**

Components and pieces used in the construction, repair, or maintenance of a vessel or its equipment. These can include engine parts, navigation instruments, electrical systems, or fittings necessary for the operational efficiency and safety of the ship.

**partial**

Describing an incomplete submersion or occupancy of a vessel or structure within a fluid, often indicating that a portion is submerged while another part remains above the surface. It might also refer to partial loads or conditions affecting stability and buoyancy.

**particular**

A design or construction feature of a vessel that is tailored to meet specific operational needs or regulatory requirements, often specific to a type of cargo, trade route, or environmental conditions faced by the vessel.

**partition**

Partitions are structural divisions within a ship that separate different areas or sections. They are used to compartmentalize spaces, providing fire-resistance, noise reduction, and additional structural integrity to the vessel. Partitions help in containing damage or hazards to one section, enhancing safety by preventing the spread of fire, water, or other emergencies.

**party**

A legal entity or individual that is involved in a maritime contract, agreement, or litigation, such as shipowners, charterers, cargo owners, or insurers. These entities have specific rights and responsibilities as outlined in maritime law.

**passage**

The journey from one port to another over water, which may include various planned routes or courses that a vessel follows to reach its destination safely and efficiently.

**passageway**

Passageways are corridors or routes on a vessel that allow crew members, passengers, or visitors to move safely and efficiently between different areas, such as from cabins to dining areas, or from one deck to another. They are designed to facilitate traffic flow and ensure easy access to important parts of the ship during daily operations or emergency situations.

**passenger**

An individual traveling on a vessel who provides payment or compensation for their transportation and does not have responsibilities related to the operation or navigation of the vessel. Passengers typically have accommodations on board and rely on the vessel's crew for their safety and services.

**patrol**

A patrol is a routine journey or mission undertaken by a naval vessel, coast guard unit, or other maritime enforcement agency to monitor and secure a particular maritime area, ensuring compliance with laws, detecting illegal activities, and protecting life and property at sea.

**payment**

A monetary compensation or transaction made for the transportation of goods or services, often referring to freight charges, charter fees, or other related expenses incurred in maritime operations.

**peak**

The extreme forward or aftermost part of a ship's hull, often referring to the spaces at the bow (forepeak) or stern (afterpeak) used for storage or ballast.

**pecuniary**

Relating to or consisting of money; in maritime terms, often used to refer to compensation or indemnity in the form of monetary payment, such as damages due to loss, injury or other financial obligations.

**penalty**

A financial or operational punitive measure imposed for non-compliance with maritime regulations, such as safety standards or environmental laws.

**pendant**

Pendants are lengths of rope or cable used to connect a lifting device, like a crane or winch, to a load. They often have specialized fittings or eyes on each end for secure attachment, and they are critical in transferring the load safely and efficiently during lifting operations.

**penetrate**

To enter or pass through a barrier or surface, often referring to a vessel or object moving through water or an object entering another material, such as an anchor penetrating the seabed.

**penetration**

Penetration refers to the entry or passage of a vessel, object, or substance into a space or area that is intended to be watertight or secure. This can involve the passing of water through a hull or structural barrier, which may indicate a compromise in integrity, or the act of a vessel navigating into restricted or hazardous areas such as ice fields, narrow channels, or enemy territories. It can also refer to inspections and points of evaluation for waterproof integrity, particularly in relation to sealing and hull performance.

**pennant**

A pennant is a long, narrow flag used on ships to convey signals or designation of command rank. These may be hoisted on a mast as part of communication systems or to signify a ship's status and are often part of naval ceremonial and hierarchical protocols.

**perform**

Carried out or executed a specific task, duty, or operation, often referring to actions taken on a ship, such as maintenance, navigation, or cargo handling.

**peril**

A serious and immediate danger, often used in the context of risks encountered by vessels at sea, such as harsh weather, collision, grounding, or other navigational hazards.

**perimeter**

The boundary or outer limit of a ship, port, or maritime facility, often used to describe the line enclosing an area that requires security or monitoring to prevent unauthorized access.

**periodic**

Periodic refers to events or actions that occur at regular intervals. In a maritime setting, this could relate to activities such as maintenance checks, safety drills, inspections, or surveys that are scheduled to ensure the ongoing seaworthiness and safety of a vessel. Periodic tasks are planned based on time elapsed since the last occurrence or by a specific schedule mandated by regulations or company policy.

**periphery**

The outer boundary or edge of an area or sector on a vessel, often referring to the outer portions of a ship or craft where certain activities or functions are carried out or where specific equipment is located.

**perjury**

The act of willfully providing false testimony or lying under oath in a maritime proceeding, such as during a hearing or trial related to maritime law or incidents. This can lead to legal consequences, affecting the outcome of maritime disputes or claims.

**permanent**

Unchanging and enduring in its application or status, often referring to the structural or operational elements that are meant to last indefinitely, such as permanent ballasting systems or permanent moorings designed for long-term use.

**permeability**

Permeability is a measure of the extent to which water can pass through a material, particularly referring to a ship's compartments or cargo holds. It indicates how much of the volume of a void space can be occupied by water, affecting stability and buoyancy in the event of flooding.

**permissible**

Meeting established conditions or criteria, typically referring to actions, equipment, or procedures that have been authorized by relevant regulatory bodies to ensure safety and compliance with maritime regulations and standards.

**perpendicular**

A structural member or line that is situated at a right angle to the keel of a ship or to another reference point, often used to describe the location of a bulkhead or the position of certain navigational lines or equipment relative to the ship's centerline.

**personnel**

Individuals who are assigned specific duties and responsibilities on board a vessel, including crew members responsible for navigation, engine operations, safety, maintenance, and all other functions necessary for the vessel's operation and compliance with maritime regulations.

**petroleum**

A naturally occurring liquid found beneath the Earth's surface that can be refined into fuel, such as gasoline, diesel, and other petroleum products. It is a critical resource in maritime operations for powering ships, as well as being a cargo transported by tankers across the world's oceans.

**phenol**

Phenol is a toxic, flammable compound often encountered as a cargo in liquid bulk form. It is used in the manufacture of resins, formaldehyde, plastics, and other chemical products. Due to its hazardous nature, special precautions are required during transport and handling to prevent exposure, spills, or leaks, which could harm the environment and marine personnel. Proper containment, ventilation, and personal protective equipment are essential when dealing with phenol on ships.

**phenyl**

Phenyl is a hydrocarbon group derived from benzene and can be used in the formulation of certain marine coatings, such as antifouling paints, that help to prevent biofouling by marine organisms on the hulls of ships.

**phosphate**

A chemical compound containing the element phosphorus, often used as an anti-corrosion agent in boiler water treatment on ships. When added to boiler water, phosphates help to reduce the formation of scale and sludge by precipitating calcium and magnesium salts, which can improve the efficiency and longevity of the boiler system.

**phosphoric**

Phosphoric relates to phosphoric acid or its derivatives. In a maritime setting, it might refer to phosphoric acid being transported as a cargo, which is a common industrial chemical used in fertilizers, rust removal, food additives, and other applications. Due to its corrosive nature, proper handling and storage protocols must be followed to ensure safety on vessels transporting it.

**pier**

A structure built out into the water, typically supported by piles, that serves as a docking place for vessels, facilitates cargo and passenger transfer, and provides access to ships from the shore.

**pig**

Pigging refers to the process of using devices known as "pigs" to clean, inspect, or perform maintenance on pipelines. Pigs are inserted into the pipeline and pushed through by the flow of the product or by mechanical means. They help remove deposits and ensure the pipeline's efficiency and integrity. Pigging is commonly used in oil and gas pipelines to maintain safe and effective transportation of fluids.



**pile**

Piles are long, slender columns typically made of wood, steel, or concrete that are driven into the seabed to support structures such as piers, docks, or jetties. They provide stability by transferring loads from the structure above down to the stronger subsurface layers. Piles are essential for constructing durable maritime infrastructure in areas with unstable or weak soil conditions.

**pilot**

A pilot is a mariner who is highly experienced and knowledgeable about the specific local waterways, offering guidance and advice to the ship's captain and crew to safely navigate through hazardous or congested areas, such as harbors, rivers, or canals. Pilots board the ship to provide expertise in navigation, ensuring the vessel's safe arrival and departure by understanding currents, tides, and potential underwater hazards in the local area.

**pilotage**

The act of navigating a vessel through dangerous or congested waters, often near ports, with the guidance or assistance of a harbor pilot. A harbor pilot is an experienced mariner who has specialized knowledge of the local waterways and is authorized to navigate ships through them to ensure safe transit. Pilotage fees are charges for this service, and the aim is to prevent accidents, avoid shipping hazards, and protect local communities and the environment.

**pilothouse**

An enclosed space on a ship from which the vessel is navigated and operated, housing the steering wheel, navigational systems, and various control instruments, also known as the wheelhouse or bridge.

**pin**

Fasteners used to secure components together, often found in connections like shackles and fittings, providing stability and alignment in various mechanical and structural applications on board vessels or in port operations.

**pipeline**

A system of pipes used for transporting liquids, gases, or other substances, usually across long distances; in the maritime industry, pipelines are often used for transferring oil, natural gas, or other products between ships, storage facilities, or coastal infrastructures.

**pitch**

The distance a ship or a propeller moves forward during one complete revolution, assuming there is no slip. It also refers to the rotational motion of a vessel about its lateral or transverse axis, causing the bow and stern to alternately rise and fall.

**placard**

A placard is a sign or notice displayed on a vessel that provides important information, warnings, regulations, or instructions regarding the operation, safety, or environmental compliance of the ship. Common examples include waste discharge instructions, safety equipment locations, and pollution prevention regulations.

**plan**

A detailed proposal and comprehensive strategy outlining the course of action and allocation of resources intended to achieve a particular goal during operations, navigation, emergency situations, or maintenance activities on a vessel or within a maritime organization.

**plane**

A plane is a flat or level surface. In a maritime context, this term is often used to describe the plane of a ship's hull when it is designed to move efficiently through water, usually when referring to hydroplaning, where a vessel rises out of the water to travel on the surface due to speed and hull design.

**plank**

The process or material of laying down boards or planks on a ship's deck or hull, used to reinforce, protect, and waterproof the structure. Often involves overlapping layers known as "clinker-built" or side-by-side arrangements known as "carvel-built."

**plant**

A plant refers to the machinery, equipment, and systems used on board a ship for the generation of power, including propulsion systems, electrical generation, and other auxiliary systems required for the operational functionality of the vessel.

**plastic**

A durable, synthetic material used in various maritime applications, including the construction of buoys, containers, ropes, and coatings. Its resistance to saltwater and corrosion makes it essential for equipment exposed to marine environments. However, it poses environmental challenges due to its persistence and potential impact on marine ecosystems when not properly managed.

**plate**

A flat piece of metal, often steel, that is used in the construction of the hulls of ships. Plates are welded or riveted together to form the outer skin, decks, and other structural components of a vessel. They are crucial for ensuring the structural integrity and watertightness of a ship.

**platform**

A platform is a fixed or floating structure used for various purposes such as offshore oil and gas exploration, production, or as a base for other maritime operations. It provides a stable working area above the water surface and can support equipment, personnel, and other resources needed for conducting activities at sea.

**plot**

The process of marking a ship's position, course, and speed on a navigational chart or map to assist in determining and following a desired course or to track progress during a voyage.

**plug**

A wooden or rubber device used in damage control to temporarily seal a hole or breach in a vessel's hull to prevent water ingress. It can also refer to a device used in cargo operations to seal pipes or openings.

**pneumatic**

Operated by or involving compressed air. In maritime applications, pneumatic systems might be used for controlling machinery, tools, or valves through the power of compressed air, providing safe and efficient operation in environments where electrical systems might be hazardous.

**pocket**

Compartments or storage areas on a vessel or in maritime equipment where tools, equipment, or personal items can be stored for easy access and organization.

**point**

A direction or specific course on a compass used for navigation, or a place on a chart where a vessel aims to travel or is located.

**poisonous**

Containing substances that cause harm or adverse reactions if ingested, inhaled, or absorbed, posing health risks to humans and marine life, potentially disrupting marine operations and requiring proper handling and disposal protocols.

**polar**

Relating to the areas surrounding the North and South Poles, characterized by extreme cold, icy conditions, and unique environmental challenges. These regions require specialized navigation and vessel adaptations to ensure safety and compliance with international regulations like the Polar Code, which addresses ship design, operation, and environmental protection in these sensitive areas.

**policy**

A set of principles or rules established by a maritime organization or authority to guide decision-making and achieve rational outcomes, ensuring consistency and compliance with regulatory standards in the management of maritime operations.

**pollutant**

Substances introduced into the marine environment that can cause harm to ecosystems, damage to vessels, or impede maritime operations, such as oil spills, chemicals, sewage, or trash, that can result in degradation of water quality and marine life.

**pollution**

The introduction of harmful or hazardous substances into the marine environment, including oil, chemicals, sewage, garbage, and noise, which can adversely affect ecosystems, damage wildlife habitats, and harm human health. This can result from accidental spills, operational discharges from ships, or land-based activities.

**polyethylene**

A common type of plastic widely used in the maritime industry for manufacturing ropes, nets, fenders, and storage containers due to its durable, lightweight, and water-resistant properties. Polyethylene resists impacts and weathering, making it ideal for marine environments.

## **polymer**

Polymers are long-chain molecules that are used in various maritime applications due to their versatility, durability, and resistance to corrosion and chemicals. Commonly used polymers in maritime include those found in coatings, paints, sealants, and composite materials for ship construction and repair. They help in protecting vessels from harsh marine environments, reducing maintenance, and enhancing the longevity and performance of maritime structures.

## **polymerisation**

Polymerisation is a chemical process where small molecules, called monomers, join together to form a larger chain-like molecule known as a polymer. In a maritime context, this process is significant in the creation of materials used for coatings, sealants, and fibreglass hulls, which enhance durability and resistance to water and chemicals. Understanding polymerisation is crucial for materials engineering and maintenance in shipbuilding and repair.

## **polymerization**

Polymerization is a chemical reaction in which small molecules called monomers join together to form a large chain-like structure called a polymer. In a maritime setting, understanding polymerization is important for the maintenance and manufacture of materials such as ship coatings, sealants, and components made of composite materials, as these processes influence the durability, flexibility, and strength of these materials used in harsh marine environments.

## **pontoon**

A pontoon is a flat-bottomed boat or floating structure, typically used to support bridges, docks, or floating platforms. It provides buoyancy and stability, allowing for the creation of stable surfaces on water.

## **pool**

A pool refers to an agreement among shipping companies or shipowners to combine their vessels' resources and operations for the purpose of maximizing efficiency and profitability. This arrangement allows participants to share revenues and expenses, optimize vessel deployment, and offer a more regular and reliable service to customers by maintaining a consistent schedule and managing a larger fleet jointly.

## **poop**

The poop is a deck that forms the roof of a cabin built in the aft (rear) part of a ship. It is the highest deck and is typically used for navigation, observation, and ceremonial purposes. Historically, it was also where the captain would have his quarters.

## **poor**

Having insufficient visibility or clarity due to weather conditions, such as fog, rain, or heavy seas, which can affect navigation and safe operation of a vessel.

## **port**

A port is a designated harbor area on the coast or on a river that ships use for loading and unloading cargo or passengers. It includes facilities such as docks, warehouses, and equipment for handling and storing goods, as well as services for managing shipping operations and customs procedures. Ports play a crucial role in international trade and maritime logistics.

**portable**

Easily carried or moved, often referring to equipment or tools that can be easily transported from one location to another on a vessel, such as fire extinguishers or communication devices.

**position**

The location or coordinates of a vessel at sea, usually determined by navigational means such as GPS, celestial navigation, or dead reckoning. It is essential for navigation, tracking, and communication purposes.

**potable**

Water that is safe and suitable for drinking and is free from contaminants and pathogens.

**pound**

A measure of weight or force, often used to quantify the pressure exerted on a vessel's hull, load capacity, or the tension in ropes, cables, or anchor chains.

**power**

The rate at which work is performed or energy is transferred aboard a vessel, typically measured in horsepower for propulsion engines or kilowatts for generators and auxiliary systems.

**ppm**

Parts per million, a unit of measurement used to quantify the concentration of one substance in a million parts of another. In maritime contexts, this is commonly used to measure the concentration of contaminants or chemicals in water or air.

**practicability**

The possibility of executing a task or procedure within the constraints of available resources, time, and safety requirements, while also considering environmental and operational conditions. It assesses whether an action is feasible and effective without unnecessary risk or complexity.

**practicable**

Capable of being implemented or put into practice effectively given the available resources, time, and conditions, often considered when evaluating the feasibility of actions or measures to ensure safety and efficiency at sea.

**practice**

A customary method, procedure, or routine followed by seafarers or maritime professionals to ensure safety, compliance with regulations, and operational efficiency on ships or within port operations. It encompasses established ways of conducting tasks or activities based on tradition, guidance, and past experiences.

**precaution**

Measures taken in advance to prevent accidents or harm on a vessel, protect the crew, passengers, and cargo, and ensure safe operations by minimizing risks associated with maritime activities.

**precipitation**

Water falling from the atmosphere to the surface of the earth, commonly in the form of rain, snow, sleet, or hail, affecting visibility, sea state, and deck operations at sea.

**prejudice**

Prejudice is an assumption or bias that can unfairly influence decisions or actions, such as treating people differently based on stereotypes, rather than their abilities or qualifications. It can affect impartial judgment and lead to discrimination in maritime personnel management, hiring practices, or daily operations.

**preliminary**

An initial stage or early step in a process or procedure that involves preparation or gathering information before moving on to more detailed planning or action.

**prepare**

In a state of readiness for a task or voyage, often referring to a vessel that is fully equipped, crewed, and supplied for safe and efficient operation at sea.

**preparedness**

Being in a state of readiness and having the resources, plans, and training necessary to effectively respond to emergencies or situations that may occur at sea, ensuring safety, efficient operations, and compliance with regulations.

**prescribe**

Meeting a defined set of rules, standards, or operational protocols established by a regulatory authority or governing body.

**pressure**

Pressure is the force exerted by a fluid (liquid or gas) per unit area. It is commonly measured in units such as pascals (Pa) or pounds per square inch (psi) and is crucial in maritime operations for systems like hydraulics, fuel delivery, and maintaining the structural integrity of vessels under various environmental conditions. Proper management of pressure is essential for the safe and efficient functioning of ships and offshore installations.

**preventative**

Taking actions or measures in advance to mitigate or reduce the likelihood and impact of accidents, damage, or hazards to vessels, crew, cargo, or the maritime environment. This includes maintenance, inspections, and adherence to regulations and safety protocols to ensure smooth and safe operations.

**prewash**

A prewash is a procedure performed on a vessel to remove cargo residues from cargo tanks or holds before loading a new cargo or at the end of a voyage. This procedure is typically a part of tank cleaning operations, especially when transporting bulk liquid cargoes like oil, chemicals, or edible oils, to prevent contamination and comply with safety and environmental regulations. During prewash, tanks are washed with water or

cleaning solutions, and the wash water is usually discharged at port facilities that can handle such waste safely.

## **primary**

Refers to the main or most significant aspect of a system or process, such as the primary means of propulsion or the principal source of navigation data.

## **prime**

The prime is the initial coat of paint or sealant applied to a ship's surface to protect it from corrosion and to ensure better adhesion for subsequent layers of paint or coatings. It is crucial for maintaining the structural integrity and appearance of the vessel.

## **primer**

A primer is a specialized type of paint or coating applied to a ship's surface before the application of the final layer of paint. Its primary function is to create a strong bonding surface, improve adhesion for subsequent paint layers, provide corrosion resistance, and enhance the overall durability of the coating system in the harsh marine environment. Primers are critical in maintaining the structural integrity and appearance of ships and marine structures.

## **principal**

A principal is the individual or entity that authorizes an agent to act on their behalf in transactions or operations. This can include shipowners, charterers, or shippers who employ agents to manage their interests, such as arranging port services or cargo handling.

## **privacy**

The right or expectation of a shipping company, vessel owner, or crew member to protect proprietary information, personal data, or operational details from unauthorized access or exposure. This can include safeguarding communications, navigation details, and sensitive cargo information while ensuring compliance with regulations on data protection and confidentiality.

## **problem**

Issues or challenges that arise at sea or related to maritime operations, such as navigation errors, mechanical failures, adverse weather conditions, regulatory compliance issues, or supply chain disruptions, which require immediate attention and resolution to ensure safety and efficiency.

## **procedural**

Related to a set of established methods or protocols that are followed to carry out maritime operations, ensuring safety, compliance with regulations, and efficiency. This can include plans for navigation, environmental protection, emergency response, or administrative processes.

## **procedure**

Established methods and practices used to conduct operations safely and efficiently, often documented and standardized to ensure consistency across various maritime activities, such as navigation, cargo handling, or emergency responses.

**proceed**

Continuing on a set course or plan, often referring to the movement of a vessel or the execution of maritime operations.

**proceeding**

Proceedings refer to the documented records or minutes of formal meetings or inquiries held on board a vessel or at maritime institutions. These documents typically include discussions, decisions, and actions taken, and are used for purposes such as reporting, accountability, or legal reference.

**process**

A series of actions, operations, or steps taken to achieve a particular result in maritime activities, such as the loading and unloading of cargo, vessel maintenance procedures, or compliance checks for safety standards.

**processor**

A processor refers to the electronic control unit within navigation and communication systems that manages data processing for functions like GPS positioning, radar imaging, and automatic identification systems (AIS), ensuring accurate and efficient operation.

**procure**

To obtain or acquire necessary goods, equipment, or services, typically through careful planning and purchasing processes to ensure that all operational and safety requirements are met efficiently and cost-effectively.

**procurement**

The process of acquiring goods and services necessary for the operation, maintenance, and support of maritime vessels and infrastructure. This includes activities such as identifying needs, selecting suppliers, negotiating contracts, and ensuring timely delivery of high-quality products or services that meet specific requirements.

**proficiency**

Having the appropriate skills, knowledge, and competence to perform specific duties or functions effectively and safely. Proficiency often involves meeting established standards and may require certification or assessment to demonstrate capability in particular maritime operations or tasks.

**proficient**

Skilled or competent in performing specific tasks or duties on a vessel, often requiring a thorough understanding of maritime operations, navigational skills, and safety procedures to ensure effective and efficient performance.

**projectile**

An object designed to be launched or propelled through the air or water, often by means of a mechanical device, for purposes such as signaling, deploying lines, or as a weapon on naval vessels.



**projection**

Estimations or forecasts about future maritime trends, such as shipping traffic volumes, economic impact, or environmental conditions, based on current and historical data.

**prolong**

Prolonged refers to an extended duration or period of time during which a specific maritime condition, operation, or situation is sustained beyond what is typical or expected. This could apply to extended voyages, delays, or periods of maintenance.

**promenade**

Walkways or decks on a ship where passengers can stroll, often providing scenic views and outdoor access.

**prominent**

Extending out beyond a surface or line, often used to describe features or structures on a vessel or offshore installation that are easily noticeable or visible, serving as a significant point of reference or feature that stands out due to its height, position, or importance.

**promote**

To elevate or advance the position or status of a person or vessel within a maritime organization or sector, typically by recognition of performance, skill, or achievement, such as promoting a seafarer to a higher rank or position.

**promotion**

Advancement in rank, position, or responsibility on a vessel or within a maritime organization, often accompanied by increased duties and potentially higher pay.

**prompt**

Prompt: The specified time frame within which a vessel is required to perform certain actions, such as arrival, departure, delivery of cargo, or response to communication, to ensure efficiency and adherence to schedules and contracts.

**promulgate**

Officially announced or published, often referring to rules, regulations, or guides that have been formally issued for compliance and dissemination within the maritime industry.

**propadiene**

Propadiene is a gaseous hydrocarbon (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) that is sometimes used in specialized torch applications, such as underwater cutting, due to its high combustion temperatures. It is important to handle this gas with caution aboard ships to prevent any risk of explosion or fire.

## **propagation**

Propagation refers to the transmission of waves, such as sound waves, radio waves, or light waves, through a medium. In the maritime environment, understanding wave propagation is important for the effective use of communication and navigation systems, including sonar and radar, as well as for predicting the behavior of waves on the ocean surface.

## **propane**

A flammable hydrocarbon gas commonly used as a fuel for heating, cooking, and lighting on ships. Propane is stored in pressurized cylinders and is known for its clean-burning properties and ease of transport, making it a popular choice for small craft and auxiliary purposes. Safety regulations around its storage and use are strictly enforced due to its explosive potential in confined spaces.

## **propel**

Moved or driven forward, typically by a mechanism such as an engine, motor, or sails, allowing the vessel to navigate through the water.

## **propeller**

A propeller is a mechanical device that converts rotational motion into thrust to propel a ship or boat through water. It typically consists of several blades (usually 3-5) mounted around a central hub, which is driven by the vessel's engine. The design and pitch of the blades affect the efficiency and performance of the propulsion.

## **proposal**

A formal plan or suggestion put forward for consideration or discussion by others, often involving changes or new initiatives in maritime operations, logistics, safety procedures, or regulatory compliance.

## **proprietary**

Proprietary refers to something that is privately owned or held by a company, individual, or entity, often involving exclusive rights. In maritime, it might pertain to technologies, systems, software, or methods developed and owned by a company, possibly requiring licensing for use by others.

## **propulsion**

The means or power used to drive a vessel forward through the water, typically involving systems such as engines and propellers or other technology like sails or thrusters to generate the necessary thrust for movement.

## **propylene**

Propylene is a flammable and colorless gas commonly transported by sea in liquefied form. It is used as a petrochemical feedstock, particularly in the production of polypropylene, as well as a component in the manufacture of other chemicals and materials. Safe handling and storage are crucial due to its explosive potential when mixed with air.

**prorate**

Allocating costs or resources in proportion to the actual usage or time period applicable. In maritime operations, it often refers to the distribution of charter hire or expenses based on the time the ship is actually used versus the total scheduled time.

**protect**

Protected: Ensured safety or defense from potential hazards, usually referring to areas or equipment that are shielded from possible damage, exposure, or unauthorized access, often by physical barriers, regulations, or safety measures.

**protectorate**

A protectorate is a territory that retains its own government and local rulers but is under the control or influence of a more powerful nation, often for the protection of strategic maritime routes or interests. The controlling nation usually manages foreign relations and defense, while allowing a certain degree of internal autonomy.

**protocol**

A set of standardized procedures and guidelines that dictate how specific tasks or communication should be conducted, ensuring safety, efficiency, and uniformity in the management and operation of maritime activities such as navigation, cargo handling, and emergency response.

**prototype**

A prototype refers to an initial model or version of a vessel, equipment, or component that is developed to test and validate design concepts, functionalities, performance, and compliance with regulations before full-scale production or deployment. It is used to identify potential issues and improvements needed in the final design.

**protrude**

Extending beyond the surface or boundary of a vessel, structure, or object, which could include elements like parts of a hull or equipment that stick out and may affect maneuverability or safety.

**provision**

Supplies of food and other necessities stored on a ship to sustain the crew and passengers during the voyage.

**proximity**

The nearness or closeness of a vessel or object to another vessel, navigation hazard, or specific location, which often requires careful monitoring to ensure safe operation and navigation.

**prudent**

Exercising good judgment, caution, and foresight in the management and operation of a vessel, particularly with respect to safety, navigation, and adherence to regulations.

**prvs**

PRVS stands for Pressure Vacuum Relief System, which is an arrangement used on marine vessels, especially tankers, to safely vent gases or vapors from cargo tanks. It maintains the pressure within safe limits by relieving excess pressure or vacuum conditions that may occur during loading, unloading, or temperature changes, thereby preventing structural damage.

**psi**

Pounds per square inch, a unit of pressure used to measure the pressure of gases or liquids.

**psig**

Pounds per square inch gauge (psig) measures the pressure relative to atmospheric pressure. It indicates how much pressure is being applied above atmospheric conditions and is commonly used in applications such as tank levels, pipelines, and other pressurized systems aboard ships and maritime facilities.

**public**

Accessible to all members or sectors involved in maritime activities, often referring to areas, resources, or services that are available to the general population, including facilities such as ports, shipping lanes, or information that can be utilized by maritime professionals and the broader community.

**publication**

An official document or manual that provides detailed information, guidelines, and procedures related to maritime operations, safety, navigation, and regulations. Publications may include nautical charts, sailing directions, light lists, and regulations issued by maritime authorities or organizations.

**pump**

A mechanical device used on ships to move fluids, such as water or fuel, from one place to another. Typically used for tasks like transferring ballast water, bilge dewatering, or fuel management.

**pumpman**

A pumpman is a crew member responsible for the maintenance and operation of the pumping systems on a ship, particularly on tankers. Their duties include ensuring the proper functioning of pumps for transferring cargo, ballast, and other fluids, conducting regular inspections, and performing necessary repairs and maintenance to prevent leaks and spills. They play a crucial role in ensuring the safe and efficient handling of liquid cargos.

**pumproom**

A dedicated enclosed space on a ship, typically in tankers, where the cargo pumps are located. It is used for the safe transfer of liquid cargo between the vessel's storage tanks and its discharging or loading facilities. The pumproom houses the necessary equipment and valves to control the flow and pressure of the cargo. It is often subjected to strict safety measures due to the potential presence of hazardous or flammable substances.

**purchase**

A mechanical system used on ships and boats to multiply the force applied to ropes or cables, often involving blocks and tackle, to haul in, hoist, or adjust sails and loads with less effort.

**purge**

Purging is the process of removing hazardous gases or vapors from a tank or enclosed space by replacing them with air or an inert gas, such as nitrogen, to ensure a safe environment for inspection, maintenance, or entry.

**purifier**

Equipment or machinery used to separate impurities from liquids such as oil, typically using centrifugal force, to clarify and clean the fluid before use in engines or other systems.

**purser**

A purser is an officer responsible for handling financial and administrative tasks on a ship, such as managing the ship's accounts, payroll, passenger lists, and currency exchange. This role is crucial on passenger vessels, like cruise ships, where the purser also oversees guest services and accommodations.

**pursuant**

In accordance with or as per the terms or conditions specified in a maritime contract, regulation, or legal requirement.

**push**

The action of using a tugboat or similar vessel to exert force against the side or stern of a larger ship to assist in its maneuvering, guiding it into a desired position, such as docking or undocking.

**pyrotechnic**

A device or instrument used for signaling or distress at sea through the use of fireworks, flares, or other substances that produce bright light or smoke when ignited. These are essential for safety and are regulated to ensure visibility and effectiveness in emergencies at sea.

**qualification**

Attributes, certifications, skills, and experience required to perform specific maritime roles or tasks, ensuring safe and efficient operation aboard vessels or in maritime environments.

**qualify**

Possessing the necessary skills, knowledge, certification, and experience to perform specific maritime duties or tasks safely and effectively.

**qualitative**

Involves assessing or describing something based on non-numerical characteristics, such as the quality or nature of materials, processes, or conditions, often used in risk assessments or safety evaluations to provide descriptive insights that are not easily quantified.

**quality**

The degree of excellence of a vessel's construction, equipment, seaworthiness, and adherence to safety and performance standards; ensuring a vessel meets regulatory requirements and operational expectations at sea.

**quantitative**

Quantitative: Pertaining to the measurement or numerical assessment of variables or factors, such as cargo volume, fuel consumption, or freight rates, enabling data-driven decision-making and analysis in maritime operations.

**quantity**

The amount or number of a material, item, or goods aboard a ship, often referred to in terms of cargo capacity, fuel, provisions, or stores required or available for a voyage.

**quarantine**

Quarantine is a restriction on the movement of vessels, cargo, and people to prevent the spread of disease or pests from one port to another. It involves isolating ships, their crew, and passengers until they are confirmed to be free of infectious agents or pests, ensuring that they do not pose a risk to the destination port's public health and biosecurity.

**quarter**

Living or sleeping accommodations for crew members aboard a ship.

**quarterly**

Quarterly refers to an event or process that occurs four times a year, typically once every three months. This can relate to scheduled maintenance, inspections, safety drills, financial reports, or assessments conducted on a ship or within a maritime organization to ensure compliance and operational efficiency.

**questionnaire**

A set of written questions or a form used to gather information, opinions, or data from a person or group, often employed during audits, inspections, or investigations on ships, covering areas such as safety procedures, compliance with regulations, or crew training.

**quick**

A cruciform metal fitting on a ship used to quickly secure mooring lines or hawsers without tying knots, often found on the deck or dock.

**quorum**

The minimum number of officers or crew members that must be present on board a vessel or at a maritime meeting to make the proceedings and decisions valid and binding.

**race**

The rapid movement or flow of water, often due to tidal changes or currents, that can affect navigation and maneuverability of vessels.

**radar**

A system that uses radio waves to detect and determine the distance, speed, and direction of objects, such as ships, landmasses, or weather systems. Radar helps in navigation and collision avoidance by providing visual representation of the surroundings on a monitor, allowing operators to track other vessels and obstacles effectively.

**radians**

Radians are a unit of angular measurement used to express the angle made by a ship's navigation path relative to a point or reference line. One radian is the angle created when the arc length is equal to the radius of the circle. It is commonly used in calculations for navigation, steering, and course plotting to ensure precision.

**radio**

A device used for wireless communication, enabling vessels to transmit and receive voice messages, navigation information, and distress signals over long distances. It operates on different frequencies depending on its use, with marine VHF radio being common for ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communication.

**radiotelephone**

A radiotelephone is a communication device used on ships to transmit and receive voice messages over radio waves. It enables vessels to maintain contact with other ships, shore stations, and coastal stations, often serving vital functions such as coordinating navigation, relaying weather information, and facilitating distress communications. Radiotelephones operate on designated maritime frequencies and are essential for safety and operational efficiency at sea.

**radius**

The radius is the distance from the center of a circle or sphere to its perimeter or surface. In maritime navigation, it often refers to the radius of a turn, which is the circular path followed by a vessel when changing direction. Calculating the turning radius is important for maneuvering ships safely, especially in confined waters.

**raft**

Inflatable or rigid floating devices designed to support individuals in the water for survival purposes, often deployed during emergencies or abandon ship situations to ensure safety and aid rescue operations.

**rail**

Protective barriers or safety stanchions installed along the edges of a ship's deck to prevent crew members or passengers from accidentally falling overboard.

**rainfall**

Precipitation in the form of rain, which can influence sea conditions, visibility, and navigational safety. Rainfall affects operations by potentially altering water levels, causing fresh water runoff that can change salinity and currents, and influencing weather patterns that are crucial for routing and port operations.

**rake**

Rake: The angle or inclination of a ship's mast, funnel, or other vertical structure relative to the vertical axis. This inclination is usually towards the stern, and the degree of rake can affect a ship's aerodynamics, aesthetics, and stability. In the context of a ship's keel, rake can refer to the downward slope from the bow to the stern, impacting the vessel's handling and performance in the water.

**ramp**

An inclined surface or platform typically on a vessel or in a port facility, used to allow vehicles, cargo, or personnel to move between different levels or between the ship and the quay or dockside.

**range**

The maximum distance a vessel can travel on a given amount of fuel at a particular speed, which is important for planning voyages to ensure safe and efficient navigation.

**rapid**

Rapid: Moving or capable of moving at a high speed; often used to describe tidal currents or water flow that can impact navigation and vessel operations.

**rating**

A rating is a non-commissioned crew member in the deck or engine department of a ship who performs various operational and maintenance tasks under the supervision of officers. Ratings are skilled seafarers who may hold qualifications such as Able Seaman or Ordinary Seaman in the deck department, or may work as oilers or wipers in the engine room.

**ratio**

The proportional relationship between two quantities, often expressed as a comparison such as speed to fuel consumption or cargo weight to vessel capacity, used to analyze and optimize operational efficiency and safety.

**reach**

The section of a voyage where a sailing vessel is navigating with the wind coming from the side, allowing the sails to catch the wind effectively for optimal speed.

**reactive**

Reactive describes materials or substances that can undergo a chemical reaction when exposed to certain conditions, such as water, air, or other chemicals, potentially causing hazards like corrosiveness, flammability, or explosions. Handling and storing reactive materials require strict safety protocols to prevent accidents on vessels or in port facilities.



**ready**

State of preparedness in which a vessel, its crew, and all equipment are fully prepared and equipped to commence or continue a voyage, perform duties, or respond to emergencies without delay.

**reaffirm**

Reaffirmed: A term used to indicate that a previous decision, policy, or regulation has been reviewed and confirmed as still valid or correct, often after thorough consideration or additional analysis. This can apply to safety standards, navigational routes, or operational procedures that remain unchanged after a reevaluation process.

**reagent**

Reagents are substances or mixtures used in chemical analysis or reactions to detect, measure, examine, or produce other substances. In the maritime industry, reagents are often utilized in laboratory testing or water treatment processes, such as testing the chemical composition of ballast water, analyzing fuel samples, or treating wastewater onboard ships to meet environmental regulations.

**reasonable**

Meeting a standard of sound judgment, practicality, and acceptable safety in operations, decision-making, and practices, typically within established guidelines or legal frameworks.

**rebuild**

A component or equipment that has been restored to a condition that is comparable to new by repairing, replacing, or reconditioning its parts, following manufacturer's standards, ensuring it performs to original specifications.

**recede**

Moves away or pulls back, typically referring to the tide as it moves away from the shore, leading to a lower water level or exposing more of the sea bed or shoreline.

**receipt**

Acknowledgment or written confirmation indicating that a shipment has been received, typically used in the documentation process to verify that cargo has been delivered as per the shipping contract or agreement.

**receivable**

An amount due to be received from customers for goods or services delivered but not yet paid for. Typically recorded as an asset on the balance sheet of a company, it represents future cash inflow expected from credit sales or services rendered in the maritime industry.

**receptacle**

A container or space on a vessel designed to hold or store materials, substances, or items such as waste, cargo, or other necessary goods safely and securely.

**reception**

Reception refers to the process of receiving waste and residues from ships at a port facility. This typically involves handling substances such as oil residues, garbage, and sewage, ensuring they are collected and processed according to environmental regulations and port operation standards. These facilities are critical for maintaining cleanliness and compliance with international maritime pollution standards.

**recertification**

Recertification is the process of renewing or validating a previously issued certification or license that has expired or is about to expire. This ensures that the holder meets current standards and regulations, and it often involves additional training, examinations, or evaluations to confirm continued competence and compliance with updated safety and operational protocols.

**recess**

A recess is a space or indentation built into a vessel's structure, often used for accommodating equipment or providing storage, without obstructing movement or operations on board.

**reciprocal**

A course, direction, or bearing that is 180 degrees opposite to the current course or bearing of a vessel. It is used to refer to the direction directly opposite to the one a ship is currently traveling.

**recirculate**

Recirculating: The process of moving water or another fluid in a closed loop to serve purposes such as maintaining environmental control, saving energy, or treating ballast water systems. In maritime operations, recirculating systems are commonly used for managing temperature in engine cooling systems, treating water to prevent pollution, and maintaining stability by optimizing fluid distribution.

**recognize**

Meeting specific standards or criteria set by a maritime authority or organization, such as classification societies or governmental bodies, which ensures that a vessel, equipment, or procedure is deemed safe and suitable for use.

**recommend**

Meeting certain standards or guidelines that are suggested for optimal practice or safety in maritime operations, often issued by authoritative bodies or organizations, but not mandatory.

**record**

Documents, logs, or data entries systematically kept to track various operations, activities, and transactions on a ship or in a maritime organization, such as maintenance logs, cargo manifests, crew lists, and voyage reports, to ensure compliance with regulations and facilitate effective management.

**recorder**

A device used to capture and store various types of data related to a vessel's operations, such as voyage data recorders (VDR) which store information like ship movements, radar data, and audio from the bridge, assisting in accident investigation and analysis.

**recover**

The process of regaining control or possession of something, such as lifting a person or object from the water onto a vessel or retrieving a component, cargo, or equipment that has been lost, fallen overboard, or otherwise displaced.

**rectangle**

A four-sided, polygonal geometric shape with opposite sides that are equal in length and all angles at 90 degrees, often used in ship design for creating compartments, hatches, and frames to maximize space and ensure structural stability.

**rectification**

Corrective action taken to address or remedy a fault, error, or deficiency found during a maritime inspection or survey, ensuring that vessels comply with safety, regulatory, and operational standards.

**rectifier**

A rectifier is an electrical device used to convert alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC). It is commonly used in shipboard electrical systems to supply power from an AC generator or shore connection to DC equipment and battery charging systems.

**rectify**

Corrected or adjusted to meet required standards or specifications.

**red**

A type of navigational light shown at night on the port (left) side of a vessel, often used in conjunction with green on the starboard (right) side, to indicate the vessel's direction in relation to other vessels.

**reduce**

Reduced: To make something smaller in size, amount, or number. Often used in reference to trimming sails to decrease the sail area exposed to the wind, thereby adjusting the vessel's speed and handling in varying weather conditions.

**reducer**

Reducers are fittings used in pipeline systems to connect two pipes of different diameters, allowing for a transition in the flow of fluids or gases by reducing the pipe size from a larger to a smaller bore. This is essential for controlling pressure and flow in various maritime applications.

**redundancy**

Redundancy is the inclusion of extra components, systems, or equipment that are not strictly necessary to function but are there to provide backup in case of failure of the primary systems, ensuring safety and reliability.

**reef**

Ridges or shoals of rock, sand, or coral found beneath the surface of the sea, often hazardous to navigation due to their potential to cause grounding or damage to vessels. Coral reefs also serve as important marine habitats.

**reference**

A point or mark on a nautical chart used to indicate a specific location or navigational aid; it can also refer to a guide or source of information for navigational purposes, such as a tide table or a manual.

**refine**

Processed or treated to remove impurities and unwanted elements, typically referring to petroleum products such as diesel or gasoline after crude oil has been refined at a refinery to meet specific industry standards for use on ships.

**reflect**

The ability of a surface to send back light, heat, sound, or another form of energy without absorbing it. In navigational terms, reflection can relate to radar systems where reflected radio waves help determine the position and distance of objects, such as ships or landmasses, by measuring how the waves bounce off them.

**reflective**

Reflective: Having the ability to redirect light or radiation. In maritime use, reflective materials are often used on life vests, buoys, and safety gear to enhance visibility in low-light conditions, aiding in search and rescue operations.

**reflector**

A reflector is a device or surface used to reflect light or radar signals. It is commonly used on vessels to increase visibility or detection by ensuring that light or radar waves are directed back towards their source, enhancing safety and communication.

**refresher**

A training course designed to review and update the knowledge and skills of personnel, ensuring they are up to date with the latest regulations, procedures, and safety practices necessary for maintaining competency in their maritime duties.

**refrigerant**

Chemicals used in refrigeration systems on ships to absorb heat and provide cooling, often used in the ship's air conditioning systems and refrigerated cargo spaces. Common refrigerants include ammonia, R-22, and R-134a, each selected for their effectiveness and safety regarding potential leaks and environmental impact.

**refrigerate**

Maintained at a low temperature to preserve perishable goods during transportation, ensuring they remain fresh and suitable for consumption upon arrival at their destination. Refrigerated cargo is often carried in specialized containers or holds equipped with temperature control systems, known as reefers.

## **refrigeration**

Refrigeration is a process used to maintain perishable goods, such as food and pharmaceuticals, at low temperatures to prevent spoilage and extend shelf life. It involves the use of mechanical cooling systems to remove heat from a designated area or substance, typically through the circulation of a refrigerant. In maritime applications, refrigeration is critical for preserving cargo in refrigerated containers and ensuring safe food storage on ships during long voyages.

## **refuge**

A location on a vessel, oil rig, or offshore platform designated as a safe area for personnel to gather during emergencies, such as a fire or hazardous spill, where they can be protected from immediate danger and await further instructions or evacuation. Often equipped with communication tools and emergency supplies.

## **regatta**

A regatta is a series of boat races, typically involving sailing or rowing vessels, organized as a sporting event. Each race within the regatta can have a different course, distance, or type of vessel involved. It is often part of a larger festival or event and can involve both competitive and recreational categories.

## **regime**

A regime refers to a specific system or set of conditions governing operations. In maritime contexts, this can mean regulatory frameworks, navigational rules, environmental protocols, or safety standards that vessels must adhere to while operating in particular waters.

## **region**

A specific geographic area of the world's oceans or seas that a vessel travels through or operates in, often defined by boundaries for navigation, legal jurisdiction, or environmental management.

## **register**

Entered into an official record or list; typically refers to a vessel that has been documented and recorded with the appropriate national or international maritime authority, confirming its compliance with specific regulations and requirements.

## **registration**

The process of recording or enrolling a ship with a recognized authority to ensure it meets necessary legal and regulatory requirements. This typically involves obtaining a unique identifying number, known as the official number, and is necessary for the vessel's documentation and legality under a specific flag state.

## **registry**

A government or entity's official record listing vessels, documenting their ownership, nationality, and compliance with regulations. It typically involves assigning a ship a unique identifier and flag state, affecting legal jurisdiction, safety standards, and taxation.

## **regular**

Conforming to a set schedule or routine, often referring to maintenance, inspections, or operations that occur at predetermined intervals to ensure safety, efficiency, and compliance with regulations.

**regulate**

Subject to rules or laws set by an authority, often involving compliance with standards and procedures, to ensure safety, security, or environmental protection in maritime operations.

**regulatory**

Meeting legal requirements or standards set by authorities, such as international organizations, governments, or maritime administration bodies, to ensure the safe, secure, and environmentally sound operation of shipping and maritime activities.

**rehabilitation**

The process of restoring a ship, port facility, or marine ecosystem to its original condition or improving its function and safety after damage or neglect. This can involve structural repairs, environmental restoration, or upgrades to meet current regulations and standards.

**reimbursement**

Reimbursement is the process of compensating someone for expenses incurred or losses suffered, often related to travel, supplies, or other operational costs in maritime operations, ensuring that the individual or organization is financially restored to their original position before the expenses were made.

**reinforce**

Built with additional materials or support to increase strength, durability, or stability, often used in the construction of ships, docks, or other structures to withstand harsh marine environments or strong forces.

**reinforcement**

The strengthening of a structure or component, often through the addition of materials, to increase its ability to withstand stress, pressure, or environmental conditions encountered at sea.

**reinspection**

A subsequent examination or inspection of a vessel, equipment, or cargo that follows an initial inspection to ensure compliance with regulations, standards, or previously identified issues that needed correction. This process is often required to verify that corrective actions have been implemented and that all conditions meet required safety and operational standards.

**reinstate**

Restore a ship's registration or classification status after it was previously suspended or removed, often after necessary repairs or compliance requirements have been fulfilled.

**reissue**

Reissued refers to the process of issuing a new version of a document or certificate that replaces a previous one, often with updated or corrected information. This can apply to licenses, permits, or other official maritime documents that require renewal or amendment.

**relay**

A device or mechanism that receives, processes, and transmits a signal, message, or command, often used in navigation and communication systems to extend the range or functionality of original transmissions.

**release**

Permitting the controlled discharge or letting go of something, often relating to the operation of valves, mooring lines, or safety equipment, allowing a vessel or system to transition to a different state or respond to a situation.

**relevance**

Suitability or importance of information or data related to navigational decisions, safety protocols, or operational efficiency within maritime activities.

**relevant**

Having a significant or applicable relation to the topic or matter at hand, such as regulations, standards, or technologies that directly impact maritime operations, safety, and compliance.

**reliability**

The ability of a marine vessel, system, or component to consistently perform its intended function under stated conditions for a specified period of time without failure.

**reliable**

Consistently dependable, particularly in the context of equipment or systems, meaning they function as expected under various conditions and are trusted to perform their intended task without frequent failure.

**relieve**

Changing-of-watch personnel or crew; replacing current duty officers or crew members with incoming personnel; typically involves a formal process to ensure continuity, safety, and the proper transfer of responsibility and information.

**reliquefaction**

Reliquefaction is the process of returning evaporated or vaporized gases, such as liquefied natural gas (LNG), back into their liquid state. This is often needed on LNG carriers to prevent loss of cargo due to boil-off gas, which is caused by the natural heating of the liquid during voyage. Reliquefaction systems capture and re-liquefy this gas to maintain cargo volume and pressure levels in the tanks.

**remittance**

The transfer of funds from one party to another, often used to settle payments for goods and services, freight charges, or other financial transactions related to shipping and maritime operations.

**remote**

Controlled or operated from a distance, often used to describe systems or equipment on a vessel that can be monitored or managed without being directly manned, enhancing operational efficiency or safety.

**removable**

Capable of being taken off or detached without significant damage or alteration to the marine equipment or vessel's structure, often for maintenance, repair, or storage purposes.

**removal**

The act of taking away or eliminating something from a ship or maritime environment, such as cargo, waste, or an obstruction, typically for safety, compliance, or operational efficiency.

**remove**

Taken off, cleared, or eliminated, typically referring to equipment, cargo, or materials that have been taken away from a vessel or a specific area on the ship, often for maintenance, safety, or compliance reasons.

**render**

To provide assistance or service, often referring to a vessel rendering aid to another vessel or performing a specific task, such as towing or salvaging.

**renew**

Restored or extended the validity of a document, certificate, license, or permit, often required at specific intervals to comply with regulations or standards.

**repair**

Repairs involve the process of restoring or fixing parts of a vessel or maritime equipment to ensure they are in proper working order and meet safety and operational standards. This may include fixing structural components, machinery, or electronic systems, and is usually carried out during maintenance schedules or in response to damage or malfunctions.

**repatriate**

Return of a seafarer to their home country after their employment contract on a vessel has ended, often involving transportation arrangements made by the shipowner or employer.

**repeal**

The action of revoking or rescinding a law, regulation, or ordinance, often applied to rules governing shipping, navigation, or maritime commerce.

**repeater**

A repeater is an electronic device used on ships to extend the range of communication signals, such as radar or VHF radio, by receiving a signal and retransmitting it at a higher power level or to another location. This ensures effective communication and navigation by maintaining signal strength over larger distances.

**reprisal**

Retaliatory action taken by a ship or its crew in response to an injury, attack, or hostile measure by another vessel, typically without the formal declaration of war. Often refers to counteractions permitted under international maritime law during hostile engagements.



**reproduce**

Reproduced: The process of creating a copy or duplicate of a navigational or operational chart, document, or equipment to ensure availability for operational planning, legal compliance, or safety procedures.

**requisite**

Sufficient or necessary for a particular purpose or requirement.

**rescind**

To revoke, cancel, or repeal a decision, order, or agreement, often officially. In marine terms, it may refer to the withdrawal of a regulation, contract, or permit related to maritime operations or activities.

**rescue**

The operation of retrieving and bringing a person or people to safety from distress at sea, often involving search and recovery efforts by maritime professionals and emergency response teams.

**research**

The systematic investigation and study of materials, sources, and information to establish facts, develop new knowledge, or support decision-making and innovations in the maritime industry, often related to areas such as oceanography, shipping technology, safety, environmental impact, and marine resources.

**reservoir**

A reservoir is a large natural or artificial lake used for storing water. In maritime contexts, reservoirs can refer to any water containment structures on ships or offshore platforms where water or other fluids are stored for purposes like firefighting, ballast, or operation of certain equipment.

**reset**

Returning a system or piece of equipment to its original or intended operational condition after it has been interrupted or changed, often used in the context of navigation systems or safety devices on board ships.

**resilient**

Capable of withstanding and recovering quickly from difficult conditions, such as heavy weather or physical stress, to maintain performance and safety standards.

**resistance**

The forces that act against a ship's hull, propellers, or other surfaces as it moves through water, impeding its progress and affecting speed and fuel efficiency. This includes frictional resistance from water against the hull and wave-making resistance as the ship generates surface waves.

**resistant**

Capable of withstanding certain environmental factors such as weather, corrosion, or pressure, often used to describe materials or equipment designed to endure harsh maritime conditions.

**resolution**

A firm decision or determination agreed upon by a recognized authority, such as the International Maritime Organization, including regulations, amendments, and guidelines to enhance safety, security, and environmental performance in shipping and related operations.

**resolve**

To settle or find a solution to a problem or dispute that occurs at sea, such as negotiations over a maritime boundary or an operational disagreement between vessel crew members, ensuring continued smooth operations and adherence to maritime laws and regulations.

**resource**

Materials, personnel, equipment, and financing that are available for use in maritime operations, including navigation, shipping, emergency response, and maintenance of vessels and infrastructure.

**respirator**

A device worn over the mouth and nose (and sometimes over the entire face) to protect the wearer from inhaling harmful substances, such as gases, vapors, and particulate matter, by filtering the air or supplying clean air from a separate source.

**respond**

To take action to a situation or event, often concerning communication or signaling a response to a command, request, or emergency.

**responder**

Individuals or teams trained and designated to take immediate action in emergency situations at sea, such as rescuing personnel, containing spills, or managing fire and safety incidents on a vessel.

**response**

Actions or measures taken to address or mitigate an event, situation, or emergency at sea, such as a ship's crew conducting rescue operations or controlling pollution after an incident.

**responsibility**

The duty or obligation to ensure that specific tasks or functions are carried out correctly and safely, often linked to a particular role or position on a vessel or within a maritime organization. It involves accountability for decisions and actions that impact the vessel, crew, cargo, and environment.

**rest**

A period during which crew members are relieved from their work duties and receive adequate time to sleep and recuperate, ensuring they are fit for duty. Compliance with rest requirements is essential for maintaining safety and preventing fatigue-related incidents on board.

**restrict**

Designated areas where vessel movements are limited or controlled for safety, security, or environmental protection reasons. These zones may include navigation constraints, access limitations, or specific operational requirements.

**result**

The outcome or findings of various processes or tests, such as inspections, audits, or performance assessments, that indicate the effectiveness, efficiency, or compliance with regulations and standards in maritime operations.

**resuscitation**

The process of reviving someone from unconsciousness or apparent death, often involving emergency procedures such as administering CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation), artificial ventilation, or defibrillation, particularly important onboard vessels or at maritime facilities to address sudden medical emergencies.

**retain**

Held back or kept in place, often referring to water or substances that are not allowed to escape or be discharged, typically due to containment systems or barriers. In cargo operations, it can also refer to items or commodities held in a ship's hold for delivery to a specific destination.

**retardant**

A chemical or material that is used to slow down or prevent the spread of fire aboard ships. Commonly applied to shipboard materials and structures to enhance fire safety and compliance with maritime fire protection standards.

**retention**

Retention refers to the practice of maintaining a ship's crew members for longer periods, ensuring their continued employment and reducing turnover. This can enhance operational efficiency and crew cohesion, promoting safety and reliability in maritime operations. Retention strategies may include career development opportunities, competitive compensation, and a supportive work environment.

**retrieve**

Retrieving is the process of recovering an object or piece of equipment from the water or another vessel, often involving the use of specialized tools or techniques to safely and efficiently bring it back aboard a ship or platform.

**revenue**

Income generated from the operation of a vessel or maritime company, typically through the transportation of goods or passengers, chartering vessels, or providing various marine services.

**revetment**

A revetment is a protective structure placed on banks or cliffs made from materials such as concrete, rock, or sandbags, designed to absorb the energy of incoming water and prevent erosion or damage to the shoreline.

**revise**

Updated or altered from its previous form to improve accuracy, compliance, or relevance, often referring to documents, charts, regulations, or procedures.

**revision**

Revisions refer to updates or changes made to maritime documents, plans, or regulations to ensure they are current and aligned with new standards, practices, or legal requirements. Revisions can involve technical specifications, operational procedures, safety protocols, or navigational charts, and are essential for maintaining compliance and safety at sea.

**revocation**

The formal cancellation or withdrawal of a privilege, practice, or obligation, such as a vessel's certificate, license, or permit, often due to non-compliance with regulations, safety violations, or other issues that necessitate ceasing operations until conditions are rectified.

**revoke**

Withdrawn or canceled, often referring to the withdrawal of a license, certificate, or permit that was previously granted, due to non-compliance with regulations or failure to meet necessary standards.

**revolution**

The number of complete turns taken by a ship's propeller shaft or engine flywheel, usually measured per minute, used as a key indicator for controlling the speed and efficiency of the vessel.

**rhumb**

A rhumb is a navigational line that crosses all meridians of longitude at the same angle, also known as a loxodrome. Rhumb lines are used in navigation because they are easier to follow than great circle routes and appear as straight lines on a Mercator projection chart.

**rigid**

In maritime terms, "rigid" typically refers to a type of inflatable boat with a hard hull, known as a Rigid Inflatable Boat (RIB). It is characterized by its solid structure and buoyant inflatable sides, combining the stability and durability of a traditional hull with the lightness and flexibility of inflatable tubes. RIBs are commonly used for rescue operations, military purposes, and recreational activities due to their high performance and seaworthiness.

**ring**

A ring is a circular metal fitting commonly used for securing lines, chains, or other rigging components on a ship. It serves as an attachment point for various maritime operations, such as mooring, towing, or anchoring. Rings can be bolted or welded onto a ship's structure for added strength and reliability.

**rise**

The vertical movement or change in height of the tide from its lowest point (low water) to its highest point (high water) within a tidal cycle. This is known as the tidal rise.

**riser**

A riser is a vertical pipe or conduit that connects underwater components, such as subsea wells, with surface facilities. It is used to transport production fluids, drilling mud, or other substances from the seabed to the surface or vice versa, often in offshore drilling or production operations.

**risk**

The chance or probability of a harmful or negative outcome occurring due to hazards present in maritime operations. Risk assessment involves evaluating these potential hazards and implementing measures to prevent or mitigate their impact on maritime activities.

**river**

A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake, or another river. In maritime operations, rivers are significant for inland navigation, transport routes, access to ports, and their impact on tidal and current conditions affecting shipping traffic. They often require specific management to ensure safe and efficient navigation for vessels.

**rivet**

Riveting is a process used to join two or more pieces of metal together by inserting a metal pin, known as a rivet, through pre-drilled holes in the pieces. The rivet's end is then deformed to hold the pieces securely. This method is commonly employed in shipbuilding and repair for constructing the hulls and other structural components.

**rock**

A naturally occurring solid mass of mineral or mineral-like material that can pose navigational hazards to vessels. Rocks are often charted on maritime navigation maps to alert mariners of potential dangers to avoid collisions or groundings.

**rocket**

A pyrotechnic device used as a signaling tool for distress situations at sea, designed to launch and emit bright light or smoke to attract attention from a distance.

**rotary**

A rotary in the maritime context refers to equipment or machinery that operates in a circular or rotational motion. An example is a rotary pump, which is used to move liquids by creating a pressure difference through a rotating mechanism. Such devices are crucial on ships for various operations, including transferring fuel or lubricating oil, and ensuring efficient onboard systems.

**rotate**

Turning motion of an object around a central axis, often used in reference to machinery or equipment like propellers, turbines, or winches that require rotation to function.

**route**

A designated path or course that a ship follows from one point to another, often determined by factors such as navigational charts, traffic separation schemes, weather conditions, and regulations to ensure safe and efficient travel.

**rov**

Remotely Operated Vehicle: An underwater vessel or device that is controlled remotely, often used to perform tasks such as inspections, repairs, or data collection in areas that are difficult or dangerous for divers to access.

**rule**

Established guidelines and criteria set by maritime authorities or classification societies to ensure the safety, security, and environmental compliance of ships and maritime operations. These rules cover design, construction, equipment, and operational standards that vessels must adhere to for certification and safe management at sea.

**run**

Running is the condition when a vessel is moving in the same direction as the wind, typically with the wind coming from directly astern. It is one of the points of sail and requires careful handling to avoid accidental jibes.

**runoff**

Runoff is water from rainfall or other sources that flows over the surface of the land and ultimately enters bodies of water, such as rivers, harbors, or the ocean. It can carry pollutants, sediments, and nutrients from the land into the marine environment, potentially impacting water quality and marine ecosystems. Managing and controlling runoff is important to prevent these negative effects on maritime and coastal areas.

**rupture**

An uncontrolled and often sudden breach or bursting of a tank, pipe, hull, or any structural component of a vessel, leading to potential loss of containment of fluids, gases, or structural integrity, with possible impacts on safety and the environment.

**rust**

The reddish-brown flaky coating of iron oxide that forms on iron or steel when it reacts with oxygen and moisture. Rust weakens metal structures and components, making them a significant hazard to maritime vessels and equipment if not properly maintained or treated.

**sabotage**

Deliberate action aimed at damaging, obstructing, or disrupting operations, equipment, or vessels to impair maritime function and safety. It is often done clandestinely or during conflict to gain advantage or cause financial or operational harm.

**sacrificial**

A sacrificial anode is a metal piece that is intentionally attached to the hull or other metal parts of a ship to prevent corrosion. It works by being more susceptible to oxidation than the metal it protects, thus “sacrificing” itself by corroding first. This is a form of cathodic protection commonly used on ships and offshore structures to prolong the life of the metal components.

**safe**

Free from danger or risk; a condition where the potential for harm to people, environment, equipment, or facilities has been minimized to acceptable levels, often through compliance with regulations, procedures, and safety measures.

**safeguard**

Measures and controls implemented to protect people, vessels, and the marine environment from harm, damage, or illegal activity. These can include physical barriers, safety protocols, security procedures, and monitoring systems designed to prevent accidents, minimize risks, and comply with regulatory standards.

**safety**

Conditions or measures implemented to ensure the protection of individuals, vessels, cargo, and the marine environment from harm or damage, encompassing regulations, procedures, equipment, and practices designed to prevent accidents, injuries, and environmental incidents at sea.

**sail**

A sail is a piece of fabric or other material that is attached to a ship’s mast to catch the wind and propel the vessel forward.

**salinity**

Salinity refers to the concentration of dissolved salts in water, typically measured in parts per thousand (ppt). It is a critical factor affecting the density, buoyancy, and overall chemical composition of seawater, impacting marine navigation, oceanographic research, and the design and operation of vessels.

**salt**

Salinity is the concentration of salt in seawater, affecting its density, buoyancy, and conductivity, and is a critical factor in oceanographic studies and marine navigation.

**saltwater**

Saltwater refers to the water in seas and oceans that contains a significant concentration of dissolved salts, primarily sodium chloride, which is why it is not suitable for drinking without desalination. It plays a crucial role in maritime industries, affecting ship buoyancy, corrosion of materials, and marine navigation, as well as being central to marine ecosystems and biodiversity.

**salvage**

The process of recovering a ship, its cargo, or other property that is in danger, typically after a shipwreck or accident, often involving a professional service that is compensated through a reward or prearranged

contract. Salvage operations are critical for preventing environmental damage and minimizing financial loss.

## **sample**

A subset or portion of material, such as water, sediment, or cargo, taken for analysis to determine specific properties or evaluate quality and compliance with maritime regulations.

## **sanction**

Sanctions are official orders or laws that restrict or ban a vessel's operations or trade activities with certain countries or entities as a form of punishment or diplomatic pressure, often related to non-compliance with international regulations or policies. These can affect the availability of ports for docking, the procurement of fuel or supplies, and the ability to carry out financial transactions.

## **sand**

Natural granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral particles, often found on beaches and seabeds, which can affect sediment transport, coastal erosion, and navigation.

## **sanitary**

Relating to health and hygiene, sanitary refers to systems, equipment, and practices on a vessel that ensure proper waste management, cleanliness, and the prevention of disease, such as sewage systems, waste disposal procedures, and the maintenance of clean living and working conditions for the crew.

## **sanitation**

Sanitation refers to the development and application of sanitary measures for promoting health and preventing disease, particularly through the maintenance and management of clean and hygienic conditions on a vessel. This includes waste disposal, sewage management, water purification, and ensuring personal hygiene facilities are available and functional, to protect the health of both the crew and the marine environment.

## **sart**

Search and Rescue Transponder: An electronic device carried on board vessels or survival craft that aids the location of a ship or survival craft in distress by guiding rescuers to it when activated. It emits signals that are detected by search and rescue teams, helping to indicate the distressed location to improve rescue operations.

## **satellite**

A satellite is an artificial object placed in orbit around the Earth or another celestial body to collect data for navigation, communication, weather forecasting, and environmental monitoring. Acting as a relay station, it facilitates the transmission of signals and data between ships, offshore platforms, and shore-based stations, enhancing the efficiency and safety of maritime operations.

## **satisfy**

Fulfill or meet the specific requirements or standards, often related to regulations, safety protocols, or operational criteria on vessels or within maritime operations.



**saturate**

When referring to a diving situation, saturated pertains to a condition where a diver's tissues have absorbed as much inert gas (such as nitrogen or helium) as they can at a given depth, so that no further increase in absorption occurs. This typically occurs during prolonged exposure at depth in commercial diving, often leading to the use of specialized decompression procedures for safe ascent.

**scald**

Exposure to or injury from very hot liquids or steam, often occurring in marine environments where hot water systems, steam pipes, or engine room operations may present risks to crew members' safety.

**scale**

Scale: The device used for measuring weight or mass, often used for ensuring that cargo loads are accurately weighed for load distribution and safety purposes on vessels.

**scan**

The systematic process of using radar, sonar, or visual observations to search a designated area of the sea for other vessels, obstacles, or navigational hazards. It is critical for safe navigation and situational awareness.

**scantling**

Scantlings refer to the dimensions and cross-sectional measurements of various structural elements of a ship, such as beams, frames, and plating. These measurements determine the strength, stability, and structural integrity of a vessel, ensuring it can withstand the forces encountered at sea. Scantlings are crucial for the design and construction of ships, and they are often specified by classification societies to meet safety standards.

**scbas**

Self-contained breathing apparatus: A device worn by crew members to provide breathable air in environments where the ambient air is unsafe or insufficient, such as during firefighting, entering enclosed spaces with dangerous gases, or emergency evacuations on ships. It typically consists of a face mask connected to a portable air tank.

**scenario**

Simulated or hypothetical situations that are used to train, assess, or plan for maritime operations, often involving emergency procedures, navigation challenges, or handling specific incidents.

**scene**

The site or location where an event or operation involving a vessel or maritime incident, such as a collision or rescue operation, is taking place. It often requires coordination among various maritime agencies and personnel to manage and resolve the situation effectively.

**schedule**

A timetable or plan that outlines specific times for the arrival and departure of ships, or the timing of various operations such as loading and unloading cargo, maintenance, and crew changes to ensure efficient maritime operations.

**schematic**

A schematic is a detailed and systematic diagram that represents the components and connections within a maritime system, such as electrical circuits, plumbing layouts, or mechanical systems on a vessel, to aid in understanding, troubleshooting, and maintenance.

**scrap**

The process of dismantling a ship that has reached the end of its service life, where its components and materials are sorted, salvaged, and recycled or disposed of. This process often takes place in shipbreaking yards and must adhere to environmental and safety regulations.

**screen**

Screening: The process of inspecting or examining cargo, personnel, or vessels to ensure compliance with regulations, detect security threats, or assess the suitability for entry or departure within port facilities. This can involve checking for dangerous goods, contraband, or adherence to shipping protocols.

**screw**

A screw is a type of propeller used on ships and boats to convert rotational power from the engine into thrust, propelling the vessel through the water. It consists of blades that rotate around a central hub, creating a forward or backward force depending on the direction of rotation.

**scrubber**

A device installed on ships to remove harmful components, such as sulfur oxides (SOx), from exhaust gases produced by the ship's engines. It allows ships to comply with environmental regulations regarding emissions, often enabling them to continue using higher-sulfur fuels while still minimizing their environmental impact. Scrubbers operate by spraying a liquid, usually seawater, through the exhaust to neutralize harmful elements.

**scupper**

Openings or channels on a ship's deck designed to allow water to drain off the deck and over the side, helping to prevent water from accumulating and affecting the ship's stability.

**scuttle**

A small opening in a ship's deck or hull, fitted with a movable lid, used for providing quick access to a compartment, for ventilation, or for disposing of debris overboard. It may also refer to intentionally sinking a vessel by creating openings that allow water to enter.

**sea**

A large expanse of saltwater that covers most of the Earth's surface and surrounds its landmasses; often navigated by ships and boats for transportation, military purposes, commerce, and exploration.

**seabed**

The seabed is the bottom surface of the ocean or sea, comprising the ocean floor and encompassing all the physical characteristics, such as sediments, rocks, and minerals, found on it. It plays a crucial role in marine ecosystems and is a subject of interest for activities such as marine navigation, resource exploration, and environmental studies.

**seafare**

Engaging in traveling or working at sea, usually referring to the skills, lifestyle, and industry associated with operating or navigating ships and other seafaring vessels.

**seafarer**

Individuals who work aboard ships or vessels at sea, including a variety of roles such as officers, engineers, and crew who are responsible for the operation, navigation, maintenance, and other duties of the vessel.

**seal**

A mechanical device or material used to prevent fluid leakage between two surfaces, commonly found in pumps, engines, or between the body and cover of a hatch or valve, ensuring watertight integrity.

**seam**

The line where two edges of a fabric are joined to form a strong bond, often found in sails or tarpaulins. It can also refer to the joint where two plates of a ship's hull are riveted or welded together. In a ship's context, maintaining the integrity of seams is crucial to prevent water ingress and maintain structural strength.

**seaman**

A seaman is an individual who works on or is employed aboard a ship or vessel and is typically involved in the operation, maintenance, and navigation of the ship. This can include a variety of roles such as deckhands, able seamen, or ordinary seamen, each with specific duties relating to handling the ship, maintaining equipment, and ensuring safe and efficient voyage operations.

**seamanship**

Seamanship refers to the skills, techniques, and knowledge required to effectively operate and navigate a vessel on water. This encompasses a variety of competencies, including navigation, ship handling, weather interpretation, safety procedures, and emergency response, as well as the ability to manage a crew and maintain the vessel. It is fundamental to ensuring the safe and efficient operation of ships at sea.

**seamless**

A seamless pipe or tube is manufactured without a welded seam, providing uniformity and strength. It is commonly used in high-pressure applications, as there are no weak points along the length of the pipe, reducing the risk of leaks or failures under stress. Seamless pipes are often favored for critical parts of a ship's systems, such as hydraulic lines, due to their enhanced durability and reliability.

**seaplane**

A fixed-wing aircraft designed to take off and land on water. Seaplanes can be categorized into floatplanes, where the main body remains above the water supported by pontoons, and flying boats, where a watertight hull allows the aircraft to land directly on the water. They are used for a variety of purposes including transportation, search and rescue, and surveying in maritime environments.

**search**

The act of examining and exploring an area, vessel, or part of the sea to locate objects, people, or issues, such as a search and rescue operation, where personnel are deployed to find distressed vessels or individuals at sea.

**searchlight**

A powerful light that projects a concentrated beam to illuminate areas or objects in low-visibility conditions, often used for navigation, identifying landmarks, or searching for vessels and people at sea, especially during night operations or rescue missions.

**seawall**

A seawall is a structure built along the coastline to prevent coastal erosion and protect inland areas from the effects of waves and storm surges. Usually made of concrete, stone, or other durable materials, seawalls absorb and deflect the energy of incoming waves, providing a barrier between the sea and land.

**seaward**

Facing or moving towards the open sea away from land.

**seawater**

Water from the sea or ocean, which naturally contains higher levels of salt and minerals. Seawater is often used in ship cooling systems and ballast systems, but can be corrosive to metals and materials not designed to resist its effects.

**seaworthiness**

The condition of a vessel being fit for a sea voyage, meaning it is appropriately constructed, maintained, equipped, and crewed to withstand the perils of the sea and ensure the safety of cargo, passengers, and crew.

**seaworthy**

In a condition suitable for safe and reliable travel at sea, meeting all legal and regulatory requirements for the vessel and operations it is intended to perform.

**secure**

Fastened or fixed in place to prevent movement, particularly referring to cargo, equipment, or vessel components to ensure safety and stability during transit or operations.

**security**

Measures and protocols implemented to protect a vessel, its crew, cargo, and facilities from theft, piracy, terrorism, or other threats, ensuring the safe and uninterrupted operation of maritime activities.

**sediment**

Particles of sand, silt, and other materials that settle at the bottom of a body of water due to natural processes like erosion, river discharge, or wave action, potentially affecting navigation, dredging, and port operations.

**sedimentation**

The process by which particles, such as sand, silt, and other materials, settle to the bottom of a body of water. This can affect navigation channels, port facilities, and ecosystems by altering water depth and creating the need for dredging to maintain safe and efficient maritime operations.

**segment**

A segment refers to a section or part of a ship's hull, which can be used during the construction process to refer to a specific area or in discussions about repairs and maintenance to address distinct parts for inspection or work.

**segregate**

Separated from other substances or elements to prevent contamination or interaction. In the context of tanker operations, it often refers to tanks that are completely isolated from each other to ensure different cargoes, like oil and ballast water, do not mix. This is crucial for safety, efficiency, and environmental protection.

**segregation**

Segregation is the practice of separating different types of cargo on a vessel to prevent them from coming into contact with each other. This is done to ensure safety and prevent contamination or chemical reactions that could occur if certain cargoes were stored together. Segregation is important for hazardous goods and is often guided by international regulations and shipping company policies.

**seine**

Seining is a fishing method that involves using a seine net, which is a large, vertically hanging net with weights at the bottom and floats at the top. Fishermen encircle a school of fish with the net, trapping them as the net is drawn in, either manually or mechanically, over a shallow water area. The technique is commonly used to catch species such as sardines, mackerel, and tuna.

**seismic**

Relating to or involving vibrations of the earth, often used to map and explore the ocean floor. Seismic survey methods are employed to investigate and locate subsurface structures, often for oil, gas, and mineral exploration, by sending energy waves into the earth and analyzing the waves that are reflected back.

**seizure**

A legal process where a vessel is detained or taken into custody by authorities, typically due to issues such as unpaid debts, legal claims, or violations of regulations.

**select**

Chosen or designated for a specific purpose, duty, or role, often referring to equipment, personnel, or areas that are identified as best suited or qualified for a particular task or condition on a vessel.

**selection**

The process of choosing the most suitable equipment, materials, or personnel from available options to meet specific criteria or requirements on a vessel or maritime operation.

**selector**

A selector is a device or mechanism that is used on ships to choose between different systems or operations, such as switching between navigation modes or selecting communication channels. It helps in efficiently managing multiple functionalities without manual intervention.

**semiannual**

Occurring twice a year, typically referring to scheduled events, assessments, inspections, or maintenance activities that take place every six months to ensure operational readiness and compliance with regulatory standards.

**semiconductor**

A material used in electronic components to control electrical current. It plays a crucial role in the construction of devices like navigation systems, communication equipment, and automated control systems on ships, where precise electrical control and power management are necessary.

**semiportable**

Referring to equipment or devices that are not permanently installed and can be moved around as needed but are not designed for frequent relocation. They may require some effort or specific handling arrangements to be repositioned within a vessel or maritime facility. Often used to describe fire extinguishing equipment and machinery that can be transferred to different areas depending on specific requirements or emergencies.

**sensor**

Devices or instruments used to detect, measure, and respond to physical parameters such as temperature, pressure, humidity, motion, or chemical composition, often utilized on ships and maritime equipment to monitor various operational conditions and enhance safety or efficiency.

**separation**

The distance maintained between vessels to avoid collision, or between cargo types to prevent contamination or reactivity, as well as the interval between different signal or communication channels to prevent interference.

**separator**

A separator is a device used to divide oil from water in bilge or ballast operations, ensuring that only clean water is discharged overboard to prevent marine pollution.

**sequence**

An ordered set of operations or events, such as the series of tasks in a navigation plan, steps in safety drills, or the chronological order in cargo loading and unloading procedures. Sequence ensures that operations are executed efficiently and safely, reducing the likelihood of errors or accidents.

**set**

Set refers to the direction in which a current flows. Understanding the set of a current is crucial for navigation and maneuvering, as it affects the course and speed of a vessel. Mariners must account for both the set and the drift of currents to accurately determine a ship's course over ground.

**settle**

The term refers to situations involving disputes, claims, or incidents at sea that have been resolved to the satisfaction of all parties involved, often through legal agreements, arbitration, or other negotiated settlements, ensuring no further action is required.

**severe**

Significant in intensity or degree; often used to describe weather conditions or sea states that are more intense or dangerous than normal, affecting the safety and operational conditions of a vessel at sea.

**sewage**

Wastewater and excrement conveyed in sewers, originating from the toilets, laundries, galleys, and other sanitary conveniences onboard a vessel, which must be properly managed, treated, and disposed of according to maritime regulations to prevent pollution of the marine environment.

**shackle**

A measurement unit used to quantify the length of anchor chain, typically equal to 15 fathoms or 90 feet. It also refers to a type of metal fitting consisting of a U-shaped piece secured with a pin or bolt across the opening, used to connect segments of chain or other components.

**shaft**

A shaft is a long, cylindrical piece of metal designed to transmit mechanical power from engines to the propellers of a ship, providing the thrust needed for propulsion. It consists of sections that connect the prime mover (engine) to the propeller and often includes bearings and seals to support and align it with the hull structure.

**shallow**

Having a depth that is limited, making it difficult for large vessels to navigate without risk of grounding. Shallow waters often require careful navigation and can restrict access to certain areas for ships with a deep draft.

**shape**

The contour or form of a vessel's hull and superstructure, which can affect its hydrodynamics, stability, maneuverability, and overall performance in the water.

**sharp**

A sudden change in course or heading, often used to avoid an obstacle or respond to navigational requirements.

**shear**

Shear: Refers to the lateral force that can act on a ship, vessel, or its structural components. It describes the phenomenon where opposing forces cause different parts of the structure to slide relative to each other, potentially leading to structural deformation or failure. This is an important consideration in ship design and structural integrity assessments to ensure that vessels can withstand various stress conditions at sea.

**sheath**

A protective covering for a ship's hull, typically made of metal or other durable materials, used to prevent damage and fouling from marine organisms.

**sheer**

The upward curve of a ship's deck line from the midship towards the bow and stern, contributing to the overall shape and aesthetics of the vessel, and helping to prevent water from washing over the deck.

**sheet**

A sheet is a rope or line used to control the angle and tension of a sail in respect to the wind. It is connected to the lower corners of the sail and adjusted to change the sail's trim, allowing the vessel to harness wind power effectively for propulsion.

**shelf**

A flat or gradually sloping underwater landform that extends from the shore into the sea, typically known as the continental shelf. It serves as a critical area for fishing, navigation, and natural resources such as oil and gas extraction.

**shield**

Protected by a barrier or enclosure to prevent physical damage or interference. Often refers to electrical systems being covered to prevent electromagnetic interference or equipment being safeguarded from environmental factors.

**ship**

A vessel of considerable size used for transporting goods or passengers across bodies of water, typically equipped with necessary navigation and safety equipment and operated by a crew.

**shipboard**

Pertaining to activities, equipment, or procedures that happen on or relate to a ship. Examples include shipboard operations, shipboard safety procedures, and shipboard equipment.



**shipbuilder**

A shipbuilder is a professional or company involved in the construction and fabrication of ships and other watercraft. This includes the design, assembling, and fitting out of vessels, incorporating various technologies and materials to ensure seaworthiness, safety, and functionality.

**shipment**

The act of transporting goods, commodities, or cargo by sea, typically from one port to another, involving the loading onto a vessel, documentation, handling, and unloading at the destination port.

**shipowner**

A person or entity that owns a ship or ships and is responsible for managing the vessel's operations, maintenance, and crew. The shipowner bears the financial risks and liabilities associated with the ownership and operation of the ship, including ensuring the vessel is seaworthy and compliant with maritime regulations.

**shipper**

A person or company responsible for arranging the transportation of goods by sea, typically by contracting with carriers for space on a vessel and ensuring the goods are properly packed, documented, and comply with all necessary shipping regulations.

**shipyard**

A facility where ships are built, repaired, or maintained, typically equipped with dry docks, slipways, and other infrastructure and machinery necessary for constructing large vessels.

**shock**

The sudden impact on a ship's structure or machinery due to external forces, such as collision, grounding, or heavy weather, which can cause damage or strain.

**shore**

The land area directly adjacent to a body of water, such as an ocean, sea, or large lake, where vessels often navigate close to or dock. It serves as a boundary between the water and land, providing an area for docking, loading, and unloading cargo, as well as serving as a staging ground for maritime operations.

**shoreline**

The line where land and a body of water meet; the boundary between land and sea, often subject to changes due to tides, wave erosion, and human activities.

**shoreside**

Refers to facilities, operations, or personnel located on land adjacent to a body of water, supporting maritime activities such as loading, unloading, maintenance, and logistics for vessels.

**shoreward**

Directed or moving toward the shore; indicating the movement of ships, currents, winds, or other forces from the open sea toward the land.

## **shoulder**

The shoulder, in maritime terms, refers to the section of a vessel near the front end where the bow transitions into the side of the ship. It is often a point of increased structural strength to withstand the impact of waves and assist in stability and seaworthiness.

## **shutdown**

The process of ceasing operations on a vessel or terminal, typically involving the systematic securing of machinery, equipment, and systems to ensure safety and prevent damage. This can be due to scheduled maintenance, emergencies, or unfavorable weather conditions.

## **shutoff**

A shutoff is a device or valve used to stop or control the flow of a liquid or gas within a piping system, ensuring the ability to halt operations in various parts of a vessel's systems for maintenance, safety, or emergency purposes.

## **sidelight**

Sidelights are navigation lights located on the port (red) and starboard (green) sides of a vessel, used to indicate a vessel's course and ensure safe passage by making vessels visible to each other when navigating at night or in restricted visibility conditions. These lights show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 112.5 degrees and are visible to other vessels approaching from the side or head-on.

## **sight**

The distance at which an object can be visually perceived at sea, typically measured as the visibility range in nautical conditions.

## **sign**

- Indicating official endorsement, confirmation, or acknowledgment by attaching a signature or making a mark on a document, such as a contract, logbook, or piece of paper that holds maritime relevance.

## **signal**

A method of communication using visual, sound, or electronic means to convey messages between ships or between a ship and shore, often indicating maneuvers, warnings, or status updates.

## **signatory**

A signatory is an individual or a country that has signed a maritime agreement, treaty, or convention, indicating their consent to be legally bound by its terms. This often involves agreeing to comply with certain safety, environmental, or operational standards as stipulated in the document.

## **signify**

Indicates or shows a specific condition, status, or position, often used to denote the importance, purpose, or role of a signal, marker, or document within maritime operations or navigation.

**similar**

Resembling or having likeness to another; often used to describe ships or maritime equipment that share characteristics or features, which may include design, function, or specifications.

**simulate**

Simulated refers to an artificial or virtual recreation of maritime conditions, scenarios, or environments used for training purposes. It involves using tools like simulators to replicate real-life situations that seafarers might encounter, allowing them to practice and develop skills without the risks associated with live operations.

**single**

A type of cargo ship designed to carry a specific type of commodity, such as a single product oil tanker or a bulk carrier that only transports a single commodity like coal or grain, optimizing efficiency and reducing complexity in loading and unloading operations.

**siphon**

A device or system used to convey liquid from one location to another through a tube, relying on atmospheric pressure and gravity, often used for fueling operations or transferring liquids between tanks or containers on a vessel.

**siren**

A loud audible signaling device used on ships to alert crew and other vessels of emergencies, changes in status, or to comply with navigation rules by signaling maneuvers or warnings in foggy conditions.

**size**

The dimensions or physical extent of a vessel or any of its components, often referring to length, breadth, draft, tonnage, or cargo capacity, which can impact maneuverability, port accessibility, and regulatory classification.

**skeg**

A skeg is a downward extension of the keel or stern frame of a vessel, often found at the stern, which provides protection to the propeller and rudder as well as directional stability. It helps improve the tracking and maneuvering characteristics of the vessel.

**sketch**

Simple drawings or diagrams used for illustrating the general arrangement, design, or layout of a vessel or maritime equipment. These drawings are often used during the initial stages of planning and design to convey concepts or details to engineers, architects, and stakeholders.

**skid**

A skid is a type of wooden or metal framework used for transporting or storing cargo. It is similar to a pallet but typically has a simpler design without bottom deckboards. Skids are used to facilitate the loading and unloading of goods, allowing them to be moved easily with forklifts or other material handling equipment.

**skill**

Abilities and expertise acquired through training and experience that enable an individual to effectively perform tasks or duties related to maritime operations, such as navigation, seamanship, vessel maintenance, cargo handling, and emergency response.

**skin**

The outer covering of a vessel's hull, constructed from plates or planks, which provides a protective and watertight barrier against the external environment.

**skylight**

Skylights are overhead openings with transparent or translucent covers installed on a ship's deck to allow natural light and ventilation into the spaces below, such as crew quarters or machinery spaces. They are designed to be watertight to prevent ingress of water under usual sea conditions.

**slack**

Period during which the tide is transitioning between high and low water, and the current speed is near zero.

**sling**

Flexible lifting devices made of materials such as wire rope, chain, or synthetic fiber, used for lifting and securing cargo by attaching loads to lifting equipment like cranes.

**slip**

A slip is a space between two piers or wharfs used for docking a ship, typically offering mooring lines and access to shore services. It may also refer to a berth space in a marina where a boat is tied up.

**smoke**

A visible suspension of carbon or other particles in air, typically one emitted from a fire, involving the combustion of fuels or materials. It can reduce visibility and present a hazard to navigation or air quality on vessels, necessitating the use of smoke detectors and ventilation systems to ensure safety.

**smooth**

Having a sea surface that is free of large waves, swell, and disturbances, often providing calm conditions for navigation, maneuvering, and activities aboard vessels.

**smother**

Smothering refers to the process of extinguishing a fire by excluding oxygen. In maritime settings, this is often achieved by using fire extinguishers or fixed fire suppression systems that release agents like foam, CO<sub>2</sub>, or other inert gases to displace oxygen and effectively suffocate the fire.

**snow**

A form of precipitation consisting of ice crystals, snow can accumulate on a ship's decks, making surfaces slippery and hazardous. It can impact operations, necessitating measures such as snow removal and increased caution during maneuvering and maintenance activities. Snow can also affect the visibility and performance of navigational aids and systems.

**socket**

A socket is a recessed or cupped fitting on a ship used to secure or anchor objects, such as holding the end of a line, fitting the base of a stanchion, or attaching shackles. It is often part of the deck or bulkheads and can accommodate various maritime equipment to ensure stability and security.

**soda**

Soda is commonly referred to as soda ash or sodium carbonate, which is used in various maritime applications such as water treatment and pH control in ballast water systems.

**sodium**

A chemical element (Na) often found in seawater in the form of sodium chloride (table salt). It plays a significant role in ocean salinity and is a key factor in the buoyancy and density of seawater, affecting maritime navigation and marine life. Sodium is also used in specific maritime applications including refrigeration systems and desalination processes.

**soft**

A soft bottom refers to a seabed made up of easily disturbed materials like mud or silt, which can pose challenges for anchoring and stability of vessels.

**software**

Tools or applications utilized for specialized functions such as navigation, vessel performance analysis, cargo management, logistics planning, and communication, enhancing efficiency and operational safety onboard ships and within maritime operations.

**soil**

Sediment or material, such as sand, silt, or clay, that can accumulate on navigable waterways and harbor floors, potentially affecting navigation, anchorage, and construction activities, often necessitating dredging for safe and efficient maritime operations.

**solder**

Soldered refers to the process of joining two or more metal parts together by melting and flowing a filler metal (solder) into the joint. The filler metal has a lower melting point than the workpieces, creating a strong, conductive connection. This technique is used in maritime applications for electrical wiring, electronic components, and plumbing repairs on vessels, ensuring reliable connections and watertight seals.

**solid**

Refers to cargo that is firm and stable in structure, such as ores, coal, or grains, often transported in bulk form. Solid cargoes require specific handling and securing methods to ensure they remain stable during transit and do not shift, which could affect the vessel's stability and safety.

**solution**

A homogeneous mixture of two or more substances, often liquid, where a solute is dissolved in a solvent. In maritime operations, solutions may be used for various purposes, such as cleaning agents, chemical treatments for ballast water, or antifreeze additives for machinery and piping systems.

**solvent**

A substance, usually a liquid, used for cleaning or removing contaminants such as oils, paints, or other residues from surfaces on a vessel.

**sorbent**

A sorbent is a material used to absorb or adsorb liquids or gases, particularly oils and other hazardous substances from water surfaces. It is commonly used in cleaning up oil spills and can be made from natural or synthetic materials specifically designed to capture and retain petroleum-based products while repelling water.

**sound**

A wide body of water, such as a channel or strait, that connects two larger bodies of water and is safe for navigation. Often named, it provides a route for ships to pass through. In nautical terms, "sound" is also used to describe the depth of water, determined using a sounding line or echo sounder, ensuring enough clearance for safe navigation.

**sounder**

An ultrasonic device used to measure water depth by emitting sound pulses and calculating the time it takes for the echoes to return from the seabed.

**sounding**

Measurements of the depth of water, typically obtained using a lead line or electronic depth sounders, to ensure safe navigation and to avoid underwater obstacles. Soundings are also used to verify charted depths during survey operations.

**source**

A point or area from which cargo, personnel, or vessels originate, or from where a ship obtains supplies like water, fuel, or other provisions, typically referring to the port or harbor of origin or supply contractors.

**south**

The direction along a meridian towards the Antarctic from a position in the Northern Hemisphere, opposite of north, often used in navigation to describe the cardinal direction or the bearing on a compass which is 180 degrees.

**southbound**

Referring to the direction of travel or navigation that is oriented towards the south, often used in the context of shipping routes, maritime traffic, or offshore operations moving towards regions located in the southern hemisphere or moving southward along a coastline.

**southeast**

Referring to one of the principal compass directions; specifically, 135 degrees, or halfway between east and south. It is often used to describe the direction of wind or currents, or the heading of a vessel in navigation.

**southeasterly**

Referring to a wind or direction coming from the southeast. It is commonly associated with specific weather patterns and can influence navigation and sea conditions depending on the region.

**southeastern**

Southeastern refers to the geographic direction or region located toward the southeast. In navigation and maritime operations, it describes a direction or route that moves toward or originates from the southeast. It's often used to describe wind patterns, currents, or compass bearings within this quadrant of a navigation chart.

**southeasternmost**

Referring to the point or region farthest to the southeast on a vessel, chart, or geographic location, used to describe navigation routes, territorial waters, or locations relative to others in terms of Southeast direction.

**southerly**

Southerly refers to a wind coming from the south or a direction toward the south. In navigation and maritime operations, this term often describes the orientation of winds or currents as they relate to a ship's course or the general weather conditions.

**southern**

Referring to or situated towards the south of a specified point or area, often used in navigation or shipping to describe routes, winds, currents, or geographic regions in the southern hemisphere.

**southernmost**

Referring to the location that is the farthest to the south on a chart, map, or navigational direction. This point or area is generally characterized by its latitude and is used in the context of charting courses or defining positions relative to the Southern Hemisphere.

**southwest**

The direction or area lying intermediate between south and west, often used in navigation and weather charting to describe wind directions, current flow, or a specific geographical location relative to a vessel's position.

**southwesterly**

A southwesterly refers to a wind that originates from the southwest and blows toward the northeast. It is critical for navigation, weather forecasting, and route planning as it affects sea conditions and the behavior of vessels at sea.

**southwestern**

A wind or weather pattern originating from the southwest. When navigating, understanding the direction of the southwest winds can be crucial for route planning and safety at sea.

**southwestward**

Moving or directed toward the southwest, a direction at an angle between south and west, often used in navigation to describe the course or heading of a vessel.

**space**

An area on a vessel or offshore structure that is enclosed or partially enclosed, ranging from compartments for crew accommodations, cargo holds, engine rooms, and any other functional or storage areas that facilitate the vessel's operations and logistics. Spaces can be categorized based on their usage, accessibility, and safety requirements, such as confined spaces, safe rooms, or controlled environments.

**spacer**

A spacer is a device or component used to maintain a desired distance between two parts on a ship, often to ensure structural integrity or correct alignment. It can be seen in applications such as piping systems to separate flanges, or in shipbuilding to keep a uniform gap between hull plates or other components.

**span**

The distance or interval between two supports, such as the extent of a deck between its supporting bulkheads or beams. In bridge construction, it refers to the section between two piers or abutments. In rigging, it can also refer to a stretch of rigging line used to support something like a sail or antenna.

**spar**

Poles or beams on a ship used for supporting sails or rigging; typically includes masts, yards, booms, or gaffs.

**spare**

An extra part or piece of equipment kept on hand to replace a defective or worn component, ensuring the continuity of operations and minimizing downtime in the event of equipment failure.

**spark**

A spark is an electrical or frictional discharge that can ignite flammable substances, posing a fire and explosion hazard, especially in environments where combustible gases or vapors are present.



**speak**

To communicate over the ship's communication systems or directly among crew members to ensure effective operation and safety on board.

**specialist**

A specialist is a person with expertise and advanced knowledge in a particular area of the maritime industry, often focusing on a specific function such as navigation, marine engineering, cargo handling, maritime law, or environmental management, providing expert guidance and solutions in their area of specialization.

**specialize**

Designed or developed for a specific purpose or function, often involving unique equipment, skills, or techniques tailored to particular types of vessels, operations, or maritime activities.

**species**

A distinct group of living organism types characterized by shared genetic and morphological traits, often designated by binomial nomenclature, which can include marine life forms such as fish, mammals, crustaceans, and plants, playing specific ecological roles in oceanic and coastal ecosystems.

**specific**

Relating to a particular class or group of vessels, cargo, or operations, often used when referring to particular ship standards, navigation requirements, or safety regulations tailored to meet distinct criteria or needs.

**specification**

Specifications refer to the detailed and exact instructions or requirements outlined for the construction, design, materials, performance, or operation of a vessel, marine equipment, or any maritime installation. They serve as a guideline for ensuring compliance with safety, quality, and regulatory standards in the maritime industry.

**specify**

Clearly defined or stated, often in relation to rules, instructions, or criteria that must be followed or met.

**spectacle**

A reinforced structure on a ship, often found on the foremast, providing a platform or look-out point for sailors; it enhances the view of the surrounding sea for navigation and spotting hazards.

**spectator**

A vessel or individual who observes maritime events or operations, such as regattas, naval exercises, or emergency response activities, from a safe and designated distance, ensuring they do not interfere with the proceedings or compromise safety.

**speech**

Verbal communication or oral presentation delivered by a ship's captain, officer, or crewmember, often used for announcements, briefings, or safety instructions.

**speed**

The rate at which a vessel travels through water, typically measured in knots, where one knot equals one nautical mile per hour. Speed impacts a vessel's schedule, fuel consumption, and maneuverability.

**spill**

The release of oil, chemicals, or other hazardous substances into the marine environment, often as a result of an accident or operational discharge, with potential harmful effects on marine life, ecosystems, and human activities.

**spillage**

Uncontrolled release of liquid, often oil or hazardous substances, from a vessel, container, or pipeline into the marine environment, potentially causing contamination or environmental harm.

**spillway**

A spillway is a structure used to provide the controlled release of excess water from a dam or levee into a downstream area, typically a riverbed. Its purpose is to prevent flooding and protect the integrity of the dam by safely managing overflow water during periods of high flow or heavy rainfall.

**splice**

The act of joining two ropes or the ends of a single rope by interweaving their strands. This technique is used to create a strong, continuous bond without the need for knots, which can weaken a rope. Common types of splices include the eye splice, short splice, and long splice, each serving specific purposes in maritime operations.

**spoil**

Material that is dredged from the bottom of a body of water and is either disposed of at a designated spoil site or used for land reclamation or construction purposes.

**spool**

A cylindrical component used to manage and guide wire, cable, or fiber lines, often found on winches and cranes for efficient handling and storage during operations such as loading, unloading, or anchoring.

**spray**

Fine droplets of liquid ejected into the air, often caused by waves or wind blowing over the water, which can impact visibility on the bridge and add salt deposits on decks and structures.

**spread**

The difference between the purchase price and selling price of a commodity, often used in reference to the insurance and freight rates that result in the total cost of goods, or in reference to the range between the bid and ask prices for bunker fuel or other commodities in the shipping industry.

**spreader**

A spreader is a device used for lifting containers. It is an attachment that connects to cranes or other lifting equipment, designed to engage the corners of a container to lift and move it safely and efficiently. Spreaders can be adjusted to different lengths to accommodate varying sizes of containers.

**spring**

A spring is a line used in ship mooring to prevent forward or backward motion along the dock. It runs diagonally from the ship to the dock, creating an oblique angle to hold the vessel in place securely.

**sprinkle**

Sprinkling refers to a method of dispersing water drops or a fine spray over a surface or area, commonly used on ships as part of a fire suppression system to prevent the spread of fire by cooling and creating a barrier between the flames and surrounding combustible materials.

**spud**

A spud is a vertical pile or column that is lowered through a vessel, such as a barge, to the seabed to anchor or stabilize it in position. Spuds are often used in dredging operations to keep the barge stationary while work is being conducted.

**squad**

A group of individuals, typically comprising a team or unit, assigned specific responsibilities or tasks aboard a vessel or within a maritime organization, often in the context of safety, security, or operations.

**square**

Refers to square sails, which are attached to horizontal yards and positioned at right angles to the mast of a sailing vessel. This sail configuration is traditional for large ships such as square-riggers. Square-rigged ships have sails that are generally positioned perpendicular to the keel line, optimizing them for sailing downwind.

**stability**

The ability of a ship to return to an upright position after being tilted by waves, wind, or loading conditions; determined by factors such as center of gravity, center of buoyancy, and hull shape.

**stabilization**

Stabilization refers to the use of various systems or equipment to reduce the rolling motion of a vessel, improving safety, comfort, and operational efficiency. This can involve active systems like fin stabilizers or gyro stabilizers, which are designed to counteract wave-induced movement.

**stabilize**

Minimized motion experienced by a vessel or equipment, achieved using mechanisms or technology that counteract rolls, pitches, or yawing motions caused by waves, currents, or wind for improved safety and comfort.

**stabilizer**

A stabilizer is a device installed on a ship to reduce the roll caused by waves and increase the vessel's stability and passenger comfort. Stabilizers can be fins that extend from the sides of the ship below the waterline, or they can be gyroscopic systems that counteract the rolling motion.

**stack**

A stack refers to the vertical exhaust pipe or chimney on a ship that releases engine emissions into the atmosphere. It helps to disperse gases like smoke and steam generated by the ship's engines and boilers. Proper design and maintenance of stacks are essential for minimizing air pollution and ensuring efficient engine performance.

**stainless**

A type of steel alloy known for its corrosion resistance, typically containing at least 10.5% chromium and possibly other elements such as nickel and molybdenum, commonly used in the construction of ships, marine equipment, and offshore platforms due to its durability and ability to withstand harsh marine environments.

**stairway**

A stairway refers to a set of steps or stairs, often constructed at an angle, providing a pathway between different levels or decks of a ship. It typically includes handrails and is designed to allow safe and efficient passage for crew and passengers between various parts of the vessel.

**stake**

Stakes are vertical wooden or metal posts or piles driven into the seabed or riverbed to mark navigational channels, secure vessels, or support structures such as fishing nets or mooring lines.

**stanchion**

Vertical support posts used on board ships, typically to support lifelines, railings, or decks, providing structural integrity and safety barriers.

**standard**

Established benchmarks or criteria that are officially recognized, used to measure quality and ensure consistency in maritime practices, often set by organizations such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO) or classification societies.

**standby**

A vessel or crew that remains on alert and ready to act immediately in case of an emergency or to provide support during specific operations, such as during diving activities, oil spill response, or emergency towing.

**standpipe**

A standpipe is a vertical pipe or system of pipes used for transferring fluids, such as water, from a lower location to a higher one on a ship. It is often part of the fire-fighting equipment on board, providing a direct supply of water to fire hoses on different decks or areas of the vessel.

**standpoint**

A strategic position or perspective from which decisions, actions, and assessments are made regarding navigation, operations, safety, or port activities. It involves considering factors such as regulations, environmental conditions, and organizational objectives to ensure effective maritime operations.

**starboard**

The right-hand side of a vessel when facing forward toward the bow.

**start**

The process of maneuvering a stationary vessel, such as a ship, from its mooring or anchored position to begin its voyage. This involves engaging the vessel's propulsion systems and navigating clear of any obstacles in the vicinity of the port or harbor.

**startup**

The phase in which a ship's machinery, systems, and equipment are brought into operational status before the vessel's voyage or operational duties commence. It involves checks, tests, and activation of various systems such as engines, electronics, safety equipment, and other critical components to ensure everything is functioning properly and safely for the intended operation.

**state**

The condition of a ship or vessel in terms of its seaworthiness, including its structural integrity, stability, safety equipment, cargo securing, and crew readiness.

**static**

Refers to the state of equilibrium or lack of movement in the water, important for calculations and assessments involving buoyancy, stability, or positioning of vessels and floating structures. Static conditions often require monitoring to ensure safety and efficiency in operations such as loading cargo or conducting maintenance.

**station**

Designated area on a vessel where specific tasks are carried out. Stations can refer to emergency stations for muster during drills or actual emergencies, or work stations for crew members engaged in normal vessel operations such as navigation, engineering, or cargo handling.

**stationary**

Not moving or having no apparent movement. Refers to an object or position that is fixed in one place, such as a buoy, anchor, or vessel moored or anchored in place.

**statistic**

Statistics are numerical data and collected quantitative information that are analyzed to help understand trends, patterns, and operations within maritime activities, including shipping traffic, cargo volumes, accident rates, and vessel performance metrics.

**statistical**

Statistical: Relating to the use, collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of numerical data, which is vital for maritime operations such as logistics planning, safety analysis, route optimization, and risk assessment. Statistical methods enable maritime professionals to make informed decisions by identifying patterns, trends, and probabilities related to shipping activities, weather conditions, and maritime traffic.

**status**

Status refers to the current condition or position of a ship, project, or operation. It indicates various aspects such as operational readiness, maintenance condition, compliance with regulations or laws, and the progress of a maritime activity. Understanding a vessel's status is crucial for effective management, communication, and decision-making within maritime operations.

**statute**

A formal written law enacted by a legislative body that governs maritime activities and operations, potentially including safety regulations, environmental protection laws, and shipping practices.

**statutory**

Relating to regulations or standards that are mandated by law or a governing authority, typically referring to requirements that must be complied with in order to ensure the safety and legal operation of vessels.

**stay**

A stay is a strong rope or wire used to support a mast by being fastened from the mast's upper part to a point on the deck or another mast, helping to stiffen and stabilize the mast.

**staybolt**

Staybolts are structural components used in the construction of boilers on ships. They connect the outer firebox with the inner one to prevent deformation under pressure and maintain structural integrity by holding the plates in position against the high pressure of steam inside the boiler.

**stcw**

Standards of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping - An international convention establishing basic requirements on training, certification, and watchkeeping for seafarers globally to ensure that crews are qualified and well-prepared for their duties.

**steady**

A condition or state where a ship maintains a consistent course and speed without undue yawing, rolling, or pitching, typically achieved through the use of stabilizers or skillful navigation to ensure passenger comfort and cargo safety.

**steal**

Taken or removed illegally or without authorization, often referring to the unauthorized removal of cargo, equipment, or personal belongings from a vessel or port area.

**steam**

Water vapor produced by the boiling of water, commonly used as a working fluid for powering steam engines, turbines, and other machinery aboard vessels, as well as for heating and propulsion systems.

**steel**

A strong, durable metal alloy primarily composed of iron and carbon, used extensively in shipbuilding and marine structures for its strength, flexibility, and resistance to corrosion when coated or treated.

**steelweight**

Steelweight refers to the weight of steel components or structures used on a vessel. It includes elements such as the hull, decks, bulkheads, and other structural parts fabricated from steel, and is a crucial factor in the ship's overall weight distribution, stability, and buoyancy calculations.

**steer**

The process of directing a ship's course by controlling its rudder or other steering mechanisms, typically done by a helmsman or automated systems to maintain or change direction as needed to navigate safely and efficiently.

**steerage**

Steerage refers to the section of a ship where the steering mechanism is located, traditionally housing the rudder controls. In historical maritime contexts, it also refers to the part of the ship accommodating passengers paying the lowest fare, often in less comfortable conditions compared to other classes.

**steerageway**

Steerageway is the minimum speed at which a vessel must move through the water to maintain effective control of steering. This speed is necessary for the rudder or steering mechanism to have enough water flow over it to respond to helm orders, allowing the vessel's course to be managed.

**steersman**

A steersman is a person responsible for steering or navigating a vessel, often under the supervision of the captain or pilot. The role involves controlling the ship's steering mechanism, maintaining the course as directed, and adjusting to changes in sea conditions or navigation requirements.

**stem**

The stem is the forward-most part of a vessel's bow. It is the section where the port and starboard sides of the hull come together at the front end and often extends from the keel upward to the deck. The design and shape of the stem can influence the hydrodynamic efficiency and maneuverability of the vessel.

**stern**

The rear or aft end of a ship or boat, opposite of the bow (front).

**sternlight**

A sternlight is a white light located at the stern of a vessel that shines in a 135-degree arc towards the rear, used to indicate the vessel's direction and position to other ships, especially in low visibility conditions or at night, as part of the navigation lighting requirements.

**stevedore**

Stevedoring refers to the process of loading and unloading cargo from ships. It involves the use of specialized equipment and skilled labor to handle various types of goods efficiently and safely, ensuring proper stowing, securing, and transportation. Stevedores are the personnel responsible for these tasks, working in ports and terminals to facilitate maritime trade.

**sticker**

A sticker is a label or notice, typically adhesive, used on ships to provide information, instructions, or warnings. They may indicate vessel registration, compliance with safety regulations, or identify equipment and hazardous materials. Stickers are essential for ensuring safety, communication, and regulatory compliance aboard vessels.

**stiffen**

Enhanced with additional support structures, such as beams or ribs, to increase resistance to deformation and improve the strength and rigidity of a ship's hull or other structural components.

**stiffener**

Structural elements used to reinforce or support large surfaces or plates, such as the hull or bulkheads, to prevent them from buckling or deforming under stress or pressure. They are typically longitudinal or transverse beams attached to provide additional strength and rigidity.

**stipulate**

Meeting the specific terms and conditions that have been agreed upon or set forth in a contract, charter party, or other maritime agreement.

**stockpile**

A stockpile is a reserve of critical materials, supplies, or equipment, such as spare parts, fuel, or food, kept on hand to ensure availability and readiness for use in ship operations, maintenance, or emergencies.

**stop**

A device or mechanism used to prevent the movement or rotation of an object, such as a ship's anchor or equipment on board, and to secure it in place.

**stopper**

A device or method used to temporarily secure a line, such as a rope or cable, to hold it in place while adjustments are made or permanent securing is completed. It can also act as a temporary measure to hold a vessel stationary alongside a pier or dock before more permanent mooring lines are attached.



**storage**

The safe and secure holding of goods, equipment, or materials until they are needed for use aboard a vessel. This can include areas designated for the stowage of cargo, provisions, spare parts, or other supplies essential for a ship's operation and maintenance. Effective storage is crucial for ensuring safety, accessibility, and efficient use of space on a ship.

**store**

Contained or kept in a designated space on a vessel or facility for future use, such as stored cargo, provisions, or equipment, which is maintained in an organized manner for efficient access and management.

**storeroom**

A storeroom is a designated area on a vessel used for storing various spare parts, tools, equipment, and supplies required for maintenance and operations. It is typically organized to ensure easy access and inventory management. Proper storage practices in a storeroom are essential for the ship's readiness and safety.

**storm**

A weather condition characterized by strong winds and often accompanied by rain, thunder, lightning, or snow, creating hazardous conditions at sea that can affect navigation, safety, and vessel operation.

**stow**

Stored securely and properly on a vessel, ensuring items are safely placed to prevent movement and provide clear pathways on board.

**stowage**

The process of placing and securing cargo on a vessel to ensure the safe and efficient use of space, taking into account the stability of the ship, the nature of the cargo, and its required accessibility during the voyage. Proper stowage is crucial to preventing damage to the cargo and maintaining the ship's balance and structural integrity.

**straight**

A body of water without curves or bends, often used to describe a navigable passage connecting two larger bodies of water.

**strain**

The deformation or change in shape of a material or structure, such as a ship's hull or rigging, due to applied forces or stresses. It is a measure of how much a material has been stretched or compressed and can affect the integrity and seaworthiness of a vessel.

**strainer**

Strainers are devices used to remove debris and particulates from fluids such as water or oil in pipelines aboard a vessel. They are essential for protecting pumps, engines, and other machinery from damage or clogging by ensuring only clean fluid enters these systems. Strainers typically consist of a mesh or perforated metal plate that allows fluid to pass while capturing unwanted solid particles.

**strake**

A strake is a continuous line of planks or plates running longitudinally along the hull of a ship. In steel vessels, it refers to a strip of plate, often from the keel to the deck. Strakes are named based on their positions, like sheer strake (near the deck edge) or bilge strake (at the turn of the bilge). They provide structural integrity and watertightness to the vessel's hull.

**strand**

When a vessel is unable to move or is grounded on a shoal, reef, or beach, isolated from potential assistance, typically due to mechanical failure, adverse weather conditions, or navigational error.

**strap**

Flexible strips of material, such as leather or fabric, used for fastening or securing objects onboard, often found in equipment such as lifejackets, harnesses, or to secure cargo. They provide necessary safety and stability during operations at sea.

**strategy**

A plan or method employed to achieve a specific objective in maritime operations, such as the management of shipping routes, fleet deployment, logistics optimization, or resource allocation to ensure efficiency, safety, and compliance with regulations.

**stream**

A continuous flow of water or other liquid, often used to describe the movement of water in channels or currents. Streams in the maritime environment may include tidal currents, river outflows into the sea, or narrow pathways of fast-moving water.

**strength**

The capacity of a material or structure to withstand the forces applied to it, such as tension, compression, shear, and torsion, which is critical in designing ships, offshore structures, and marine equipment to ensure safety and integrity under operational and environmental loads.

**stress**

The physical or mechanical force exerted on a ship's structure or equipment, potentially leading to deformation or damage if it exceeds the designed capacity, and can also refer to the mental pressure experienced by crew members during demanding conditions.

**stretcher**

A stretcher is a medical device used for transporting injured or ill persons on board a vessel. It provides a stable, portable platform for safely moving individuals from one area to another, particularly in emergency situations where quick and efficient transfer is essential.

**strict**

Enforcing or adhering to exact rules, standards, or requirements without deviation or flexibility.

**strike**

A work stoppage by a group of crew members, often organized by a union, to protest labor conditions or demand better wages, benefits, or working conditions. It can impact the operation of a vessel or port, leading to delays in maritime activities.

**stringent**

Imposing strict and rigorous standards or requirements, often in reference to regulations, safety procedures, or operational protocols that must be meticulously followed to ensure safety and compliance at sea.

**stringer**

Stringers are longitudinal structural components in a ship's framework that provide additional strength and support to the hull. Typically running along the length of the vessel, they are used to reinforce the ship's structure and maintain its shape, complementing the transverse frames and contributing to the overall integrity and stability of the hull. Stringers can be found in the deck, shell plating, or bottom structure of a vessel.

**strip**

Stripping is the process of removing the last residues of cargo from a tank or hold after the bulk has been discharged, often using specialized equipment such as pumps or vacuum systems, to ensure that the space is thoroughly cleaned and ready for either the next load or inspection.

**stroke**

A stroke refers to the movement of a piston from one end of the cylinder to the other in an engine. In marine engines, it is part of the cycle that involves intake, compression, power, and exhaust. Different types of marine engines can be classified based on the number of strokes in their operating cycle, such as two-stroke or four-stroke engines.

**structural**

Related to the physical integrity and strength of a ship or marine structure, concerning the design, construction, and maintenance aspects to ensure it withstands various environmental and operational stresses at sea.

**stud**

A stud is a crosspiece or bar that connects the two sides of a link in stud-link chain, providing additional strength and preventing the chain from kinking or collapsing under load. Studs are typically found in larger anchor chains used on ships.

**student**

A person enrolled in a maritime training or educational program, often at a maritime academy or institute, to gain the necessary knowledge and skills for a career in the maritime industry, which may include courses in navigation, engineering, maritime law, and safety.

**study**

Systematic investigations or research conducted to gather and analyze information, often resulting in documented findings or reports, to support decision-making, improve practices, or advance knowledge and understanding in maritime operations, safety, technology, or environmental impacts.

**subcontractor**

Individuals or companies hired by a primary contractor to perform specific tasks or services that are part of a larger maritime project or contract. Subcontractors typically provide specialized skills or services that the primary contractor needs assistance with, such as maintenance, repairs, or equipment supply.

**subdivide**

Referring to a ship's hull being divided into watertight compartments, which helps maintain buoyancy and stability if the hull is breached. This compartmentalization is crucial for enhancing the vessel's safety and survivability in case of flooding or damage.

**submarine**

A naval vessel designed for underwater operations, capable of independent operation below the surface of the sea. It is equipped for warfare, scientific research, or exploration and usually features a cylindrical hull, propulsion systems, and various navigation and communication equipment. Submarines are able to remain submerged for extended periods due to sophisticated air and life-support systems.

**submerge**

Partially or fully located below the surface of the water, typically referring to objects or vessels that are underwater for purposes such as storage, operations, or accidents.

**submergence**

The condition or process of being completely covered or sunk below the surface of water, often referring to the state of a vessel or object.

**submersible**

A submersible is a specialized underwater vehicle designed for exploration, research, or operations beneath the surface of the sea. Unlike submarines, which are typically independent vessels, submersibles are often launched and recovered from a mother ship and can be designed for manned or unmanned operation. They are equipped with various tools and technologies, such as cameras, robotic arms, and scientific instruments, to conduct activities in deep-sea environments.

**submersion**

The act or process of being completely covered or engulfed by water, often referring to a vessel or part of a vessel being under the water's surface, whether intentionally (as with a submarine) or unintentionally (as in an accident or sinking event).

**submission**

Submission refers to the act of presenting necessary documents, reports, or other required information to a regulatory authority, classification society, or other relevant entity to comply with maritime regulations or procedures. This may include submitting plans for vessel inspection, environmental compliance reports, or other official maritime documentation.

**submit**

Presented or handed over for consideration, evaluation, or processing, typically involving documents, plans, or proposals given to authorities, experts, or relevant parties for their review and decision-making process.

**submittal**

The presentation of documents, plans, or materials to a maritime authority or organization for review, approval, or verification, typically as part of regulatory compliance or project development processes.

**submitter**

A submitter is an entity or individual who provides information, documents, or data to a maritime authority, registry, or organization, often as part of regulatory compliance, certification processes, or reporting requirements.

**subordinate**

A person or role that is of lower rank, authority, or position in a chain of command or organizational hierarchy, often reporting to a superior officer or manager and taking instructions from them. In the context of crew hierarchy, it could refer to junior officers or team members on a vessel.

**subparagraph**

A subparagraph is a subdivision of a paragraph within a legal document, regulation, or contract that provides a more specific detail or stipulation, often used to break down complex provisions into smaller, easier-to-follow sections.

**subpart**

A subpart is a section or division within a regulatory document, such as the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), that focuses on specific topics or requirements. In maritime regulations, subparts help organize guidelines and rules within broader sections, clearly outlining particular standards, procedures, or compliance measures.

**subpoena**

A subpoena is a legal document issued by a court or other legal authority compelling a person to appear before a court or provide testimony or documents for a legal proceeding. In the maritime industry, subpoenas may relate to investigations or disputes concerning maritime activities, such as shipping incidents, regulatory compliance, or contractual obligations.

**subrogate**

Subrogated is a legal term referring to the process by which one party steps into the rights and remedies of another party, often as an insurer who has paid out a claim and now has the right to recoup the loss from any third parties responsible for the damages. In the maritime industry, this often occurs when insurers compensate shipowners or cargo owners for losses and then pursue third parties, such as negligent manufacturers or other shipping companies, to recover the costs associated with damage or loss.

**subsea**

Relating to or denoting equipment, activities, or technologies located or occurring beneath the surface of the sea, often used for operations such as oil and gas extraction, underwater construction, research, and exploration.

**subsection**

A subsection is a smaller, distinct part of a larger document or manual, often used within maritime regulations, contracts, or safety protocols, providing detailed information or specifications about specific aspects of the broader subject matter.

**subsidiary**

A subsidiary is a company that is owned or controlled by another company, known as the parent company. In the maritime industry, subsidiaries often take the form of smaller shipping companies, agencies, or service providers controlled by larger maritime conglomerates to handle specific operations such as logistics, port services, or specialized shipping routes.

**subsidize**

Financially supported or partially funded by a government or organization to reduce costs for the end user, such as subsidized shipping routes or port fees, enabling affordable services or development in maritime operations.

**subsidy**

A financial assistance provided by a government or organization to support the shipping industry. It is often provided to reduce operational costs, encourage the construction of ships in domestic shipyards, or promote shipping services in certain routes deemed essential for economic or strategic reasons.

**subsistence**

Subsistence refers to the provision of basic necessities such as food and drink for the crew and personnel aboard a vessel. It involves ensuring that all on board have access to adequate and appropriate nutrition and sustenance necessary for maintaining health and strength during voyages.

**succeed**

Refers to the act of following or taking over after a specific point or event, such as a new captain succeeding the previous captain of a vessel, ensuring continuity in command and operations.

**suction**

Drawing water from the sea or a tank into a pump or other system, usually involving a pipe or hose connected to the inlet side of the pump, enabling fluid to be moved for processes such as ballast management, firefighting, or cooling.

**suffer**

Experienced or endured damage, loss, or injury, typically in reference to a vessel encountering adverse conditions such as storms, collisions, or mechanical failures.

**sufficient**

Meeting the necessary requirements or standards to achieve a specific purpose or level of operation, ensuring that conditions such as load capacity, stability, or fuel reserves are adequate for safe and efficient maritime activities.

**suffocation**

The deprivation of oxygen to the body, which can result from being unable to breathe properly due to reasons such as drowning, blockage of airway, or the presence of hazardous gases in enclosed spaces on a vessel.

**suitability**

Suitability refers to the appropriateness or fitness of a vessel, equipment, or crew for intended maritime operations, ensuring they meet specific requirements and conditions to perform safely and efficiently.

**sulfide**

A toxic gas often encountered on ships or maritime facilities, particularly in oil tankers and sewage systems. It is known as hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S), characterized by a rotten egg smell and can be hazardous to human health even at low concentrations. Proper monitoring and safety measures are crucial to manage its risks.

**sulfur**

A chemical element found in crude oil and coal, which when burned, releases sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>) into the atmosphere. In the shipping industry, sulfur content in marine fuels is regulated to reduce air pollution and environmental impact. Compliance with international sulfur cap regulations, such as those imposed by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), involves using low-sulfur fuel oils, exhaust cleaning systems, or alternative fuels.

**sulfuric**

A highly corrosive and dense acid often found in liquid form, sulfuric acid is used for various purposes, including industrial cleaning, the production of chemicals, and as a catalyst in refining processes. Handling sulfuric acid in maritime settings requires strict safety protocols to prevent spills, leaks, and exposure, which can cause severe injury or damage to ship structures. Special containers and materials are used for storage and transport to mitigate risks of corrosion.

## **sulphide**

Hydrogen sulphide (H<sub>2</sub>S) is a gas often found in oil and gas operations and can be present in certain marine cargoes and hold spaces. It is colorless, corrosive, and extremely hazardous to human health, characterized by a strong odor of rotten eggs at lower concentrations. Equipment and procedures must be in place to detect and manage this gas to ensure safety on maritime vessels.

## **sulphur**

Sulphur: A chemical element commonly found in fuel oil used by ships. Its combustion releases sulphur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), which are air pollutants. The maritime industry regulates sulphur content in marine fuels to reduce SO<sub>x</sub> emissions, thereby minimizing air pollution and protecting the marine environment. Compliance with these regulations is essential for vessels to operate legally and sustainably.

## **summary**

A concise report or overview that highlights the key points, findings, or decisions made during a meeting, conference, audit, or inspection relevant to maritime operations. It is used to communicate essential information efficiently to stakeholders or team members.

## **sunrise**

The time in the morning when the upper limb of the sun just starts to appear above the horizon, significant for navigation and determining the start of the day for watch rotations and routine operations.

## **sunset**

The time in the evening when the sun disappears below the horizon, often considered when planning voyages, evaluating visibility conditions, and determining navigation lights to be used on vessels for safe operation during dusk and night hours.

## **superheater**

A superheater is a device installed within a steam-generating boiler. Its function is to increase the temperature of the steam produced by the boiler beyond its saturation point. This is achieved by exposing the steam to additional heat energy, which removes residual moisture and enhances its thermal efficiency. Superheated steam, with its higher temperature and lower moisture content, is essential for improving the efficiency and performance of steam turbines commonly used for propulsion in ships.

## **superintendent**

A superintendent is a senior management position responsible for overseeing the operations, maintenance, and administration of ships and their crew. This role includes ensuring compliance with maritime regulations, coordinating repairs and services, managing budgets, and liaising with ship captains and port authorities. The superintendent plays a crucial part in maintaining the efficiency and safety of a fleet.

## **superior**

Refers to an officer on a vessel who holds a higher rank or position, typically responsible for leadership, decision-making, and oversight of operations and crew.



**supersede**

Replaced by a more recent, updated, or superior version, often referring to navigational charts, regulations, or maritime documents that are no longer in use and have been updated with the latest information or technology for safety and operational efficiency.

**superstructure**

The superstructure is the part of a ship that is built above the main deck. It includes structures such as the bridge, cabins, lifeboat stations, and other areas that may be used for various functional or operational purposes. The design of the superstructure can affect the ship's stability, aerodynamics, and visibility.

**supervise**

Performed or conducted under the oversight and guidance of an experienced individual or authority to ensure compliance with regulations, safety protocols, and operational standards.

**supplement**

A supplement is an additional component or extra provision designed to enhance or support the primary equipment or system, often used to increase capacity, improve performance, or provide redundancy in maritime operations.

**supplier**

Entities or companies that provide goods, materials, equipment, or services necessary for maritime operations, such as ship construction, maintenance, provisioning, or repair. These suppliers can range from those supplying fuel and lubricants to providers of safety equipment, spare parts, and food supplies for ships.

**support**

Providing assistance, resources, or aid to maintain safety, operations, and personnel, such as deck crew aiding in maneuvering, technical assistance, or logistical backing for ship operations.

**suppression**

The act of extinguishing or containing a fire on a vessel through various methods such as using extinguishers, automatic sprinkler systems, or other fire suppression technologies to prevent the spread of flames and protect the ship and its crew.

**surcharge**

Additional charges applied to the basic freight rate to cover unforeseen or variable costs, such as fuel price fluctuations, currency exchange rate variations, or specific port fees.

**surface**

The part of the hull of a ship or boat that is above the waterline, exposed to the air. It can also refer to the exterior part of decks or other areas on the vessel that are exposed to the elements.

**surge**

Surge: The longitudinal motion of a vessel along its forward and aft direction caused by waves or changes in propulsion power, often leading to oscillation in speed or positioning. This motion can affect deck operations and the stability of a ship, requiring careful management to ensure safety and operational efficiency.

**surveillance**

Monitoring activities or situations by observing, tracking, or using equipment and technology to ensure safety and security on ships, ports, and in maritime areas, often for the purpose of identifying threats, unauthorized activities, or compliance with regulations.

**survey**

A systematic and detailed examination of a vessel and its components to assess its condition, seaworthiness, and compliance with statutory regulations and classification society standards. Surveys are often conducted by qualified marine surveyors and may focus on specific areas such as the hull, machinery, safety equipment, or cargo. They are also required at regular intervals, during construction, or after any significant damage to ensure vessels meet required safety and operational standards.

**surveyor**

A surveyor is a professional responsible for inspecting and assessing ships, marine vessels, cargo, or infrastructure to ensure compliance with safety, regulatory, and classification standards. They conduct surveys to evaluate the condition, structure, and seaworthiness of a vessel, and may also review documentation and maintenance records. Surveyors play a key role in certifying vessels for insurance, registration, and operational purposes.

**survival**

The ability to remain alive, especially in adverse conditions, often involving knowledge and use of available resources, techniques, and equipment to maintain life at sea or after a maritime incident.

**survivor**

Individuals who have been rescued and are still alive after a maritime accident, incident, or disaster at sea, such as a shipwreck or capsizing. These people may require medical attention, clothing, food, and shelter after their rescue.

**sustainability**

The practice of managing and utilizing marine resources in a way that maintains their health and productivity over time, ensuring that current needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. This involves balancing environmental, economic, and social considerations in maritime activities and operations.

**swing**

The motion of a ship's stern or bow moving laterally from its original course, often due to environmental factors like wind or current. This term is also used when referring to the rotational movement of a vessel as it pivots around its anchor while anchored.

**switch**

An electrical device used to open or close a circuit, allowing control over the flow of electricity to various systems and components on a vessel.

**switchboard**

A switchboard is an electrical distribution panel that manages and controls the flow of electricity on a ship. It distributes power from the main generator or power supply to various circuits, equipment, and systems onboard, ensuring safe and efficient operation. The switchboard also allows operators to monitor electrical supply and make necessary adjustments to maintain proper function and safety.

**switchgear**

Switchgear refers to the collection of electrical disconnect switches, fuses, or circuit breakers used to control, protect, and isolate electrical equipment on a ship. It is an essential part of the ship's power distribution system, allowing power to be safely distributed to various systems while protecting circuits from overload or faults.

**symbol**

Symbols are visual representations or signs used to convey information, provide warnings, or indicate specific conditions or instructions on vessels, nautical charts, or at maritime facilities. These may include flags, lights, shapes, or pictograms used for communication, navigation, and safety purposes.

**synthetic**

Synthetic refers to materials or substances that are artificially made rather than derived from natural sources. In the maritime industry, synthetics are commonly used for ropes, sails, and other equipment, offering advantages such as enhanced durability, resistance to corrosion and rot, and lighter weight compared to natural materials.

**system**

A system is a set of interconnected components or elements designed to function together as a whole to achieve a specific purpose or perform a particular task, such as navigation systems, propulsion systems, or safety management systems on a vessel.

**systematic**

Characterized by a methodical and organized approach to operations, planning, or problem-solving, often involving specific procedures or processes to ensure efficiency, consistency, and safety in maritime activities.

**tabular**

Relating to tables or having the form of a table. In maritime terms, "tabular" can refer to data or information presented in table format, such as navigation charts, schedules, or structural loading data, which aids in organization, analysis, and decision-making. It can also describe ice formations, such as "tabular icebergs," which are large, flat, and table-like structures.

**tackle**

A system of ropes, pulleys, and other equipment used to lift or move objects, particularly in relation to controlling sails and handling cargo on a ship.

**tail**

Tails often refer to the mooring lines or ropes that extend from a vessel to a docking point for secure berthing. In some cases, it may also describe the end part of a tow line or the secondary ropes attached to a main mooring line to increase its length or adjust its position. Tails can also mean the ropes attached to the end of a heaving line used to pull heavier mooring lines ashore.

**tangent**

A line or course that makes contact with a curve or surface at one point without intersecting it. In navigation or ship design, it may refer to a path or trajectory that touches a part of a vessel's hull or a navigational line that lightly contacts a geographic feature or map line without crossing it.

**tangible**

Having physical form and substance; something that can be touched or perceived directly, often referring to assets like ships, equipment, or infrastructure used in maritime operations.

**tank**

A tank is a large storage container used for holding liquids or gases on a ship. It can refer to various compartments designed to carry cargo, such as oil, chemicals, or liquefied gas, or to hold essential operational substances like fuel, ballast water, or freshwater. Tanks are designed to ensure the safe carriage of these contents and are often equipped with specialized features such as heating or cooling systems, sensors, and coatings to prevent corrosion or contamination.

**tankage**

The capacity or volume available for storing liquids or gases in tanks on a ship, often referring to fuel, water, or cargo tanks. It can also refer to the collective tanks installed on a vessel for specific storage purposes.

**tanker**

A vessel specifically designed for transporting liquid cargoes in bulk, such as crude oil, refined petroleum products, chemicals, liquefied natural gas (LNG), and other hazardous and non-hazardous materials. Tankers have specialized compartments and safety features to handle their cargo safely and prevent leaks or spills.

**tankerman**

A tankerman is a crew member on a tank vessel who is responsible for the safe transfer of liquid cargo. This includes overseeing the loading and unloading processes, ensuring all equipment is functioning properly, adhering to safety protocols, and preventing spills or contamination. The tankerman often holds certifications and qualifications specific to handling hazardous materials.

**tankship**

A tankship is a type of vessel specifically designed for the transportation of bulk liquid cargo, such as oil, chemicals, or liquefied natural gas, across oceans or waterways. These ships are equipped with tanks integral to the hull for carrying various liquid products safely and efficiently.

**target**

A designated place or object at which a vessel or a weapon system aims, such as during practice or operational missions. In navigation, it may also refer to a specific location or waypoint that a vessel plans to reach or intercept.

**tariff**

A tariff is a schedule of charges or fees imposed on cargo or vessels by port authorities or shipping companies for the use of port facilities and services, such as docking, loading and unloading, storage, and other harbor services. Tariffs help manage the cost of maintaining port infrastructure and operations.

**tarpaulin**

Heavy-duty waterproof fabric used to cover and protect cargo on a vessel, shield deck equipment from weather elements, or secure openings on a ship, helping to prevent water ingress and damage during transit.

**task**

Assignments or duties carried out by crew members or personnel aboard a vessel, which are necessary for the operation, maintenance, navigation, and safety of the ship. Tasks may include watchkeeping, cargo handling, engine maintenance, and emergency drills.

**taxable**

Subject to being taxed according to maritime regulations, which may involve duties or taxes on goods being transported, imported, or exported by vessels and potentially include taxes related to ownership and operation of vessels registered under a specific jurisdiction.

**technical**

Related to the specialized knowledge and skills required for the operation, maintenance, design, and regulation of ships and maritime structures. This term often involves the application of engineering principles, scientific knowledge, and technology to solve complex problems in the maritime sector.

**technology**

The application of scientific and technical knowledge and innovations to design, construct, and operate vessels, as well as to enhance navigation, communication, safety, and efficiency in maritime operations.

**telecommunication**

The transmission of information over significant distances by electronic means, typically using radio, fiber optics, or satellite technology, to enable communication between ships, ports, and shore-based facilities for purposes such as navigation, safety, and coordination of maritime operations.

**telemetry**

Telemetry refers to the collection and transmission of data from remote or inaccessible equipment to a receiving station, where it is monitored and analyzed. This could involve data from ships, such as engine performance, fuel consumption, or environmental conditions, which is transmitted to shore-based operations for management and analysis.

**temper**

Tempered: Refers to glass that has been heat-treated to increase its strength and safety. In maritime use, tempered glass is often used in windows, doors, or portholes because it is resistant to impact and, if broken, shatters into small, less dangerous pieces, reducing the risk of injury.

**temperature**

Temperature is a measure of the heat within the environment or a particular space, crucial for processes onboard ships like engine operation, cargo preservation, and safety in maintaining suitable conditions for crew and equipment.

**temporary**

A structure, device, or arrangement intended for short-term use, often employed in emergency situations or during repairs at sea, such as a temporary patch or shelter.

**tendency**

Tendency refers to the inherent inclination or potential of a ship or marine structure to behave in a certain manner under specific conditions, such as listing, rolling, or pitching, due to its design, loading conditions, or external environmental factors.

**tender**

A tender is a small vessel used to transport people and goods between a larger vessel and the shore or another ship. It is also used for ferrying supplies, crew, and passengers when a larger ship is anchored away from a dock. Additionally, in the context of shipbuilding and yacht services, a tender can be a support vessel that accompanies a larger yacht, often equipped with amenities for additional guest services.

**tensile**

Tensile refers to the capability of a material to withstand pulling or stretching forces. It's a measure of a material's strength, indicating how much force it can bear before breaking or elongating. In maritime applications, assessing the tensile strength of materials like ropes, cables, and hull materials is crucial for ensuring safety and reliability under stress.

**tension**

The force or stress applied to a material or structure, such as a rope, cable, or mooring line, which results from the opposing forces acting on it. Tension is crucial for determining the safe load limits of equipment and structures in maritime operations, ensuring they can withstand the forces experienced at sea without failing.

**terminal**

A designated area in a port where vessels are loaded and unloaded. It includes docking and berthing spaces, storage facilities, and handling equipment for cargo and passengers. Terminals are essential infrastructure for managing imports, exports, and passenger movements, supporting various maritime operations by facilitating efficient and safe transfer and storage of goods.

**terminate**

End operations or a contract, often referring to stopping a voyage, concluding employment, or halting communication and signaling devices.

**terrestrial**

Referring to Earth's land as opposed to the sea; describes equipment, navigation, or activities that pertain to land-based rather than marine environments.

**territorial**

Refers to the waters extending up to 12 nautical miles from the baseline of a coastal state, where the state has sovereignty, allowing it to enforce laws, regulate use, and exploit resources within this zone.

**territory**

An area of the sea, including the seabed and subsoil, and often extending to the coastline, over which a state or country has jurisdiction and regulatory authority. This generally includes a country's internal waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, and sometimes its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), where it has rights to explore and utilize marine resources.

**test**

An evaluation process or procedure to assess the performance, safety, or compliance of equipment, systems, or operations against specific standards or regulations.

**testing**

The process of evaluating equipment, systems, or vessel components to ensure they meet safety, performance, and regulatory standards. This involves inspections, trials, and certifications to confirm that everything operates correctly and complies with maritime regulations.

**text**

Communication sent between ships or between a ship and shore facilities, often referring to written or electronic formats for operational instructions, navigation updates, or safety messages.

**thermal**

Relating to heat or temperature, often in reference to thermal insulation used aboard ships to prevent heat transfer and protect against extreme temperature variations affecting the vessel's structural integrity, machinery, and crew comfort.

**thermocouple**

A thermocouple is a type of sensor used to measure temperature on a ship or maritime structure. It consists of two different metal wires joined at one end, and when this junction experiences a change in temperature, it generates a voltage that can be interpreted into a temperature reading. Thermocouples are commonly used for monitoring engine temperatures, cargo temperatures, and other critical systems onboard vessels.

**thermometer**

An instrument used to measure temperature on board a vessel, which is essential for monitoring the engine room, cargo holds, refrigeration systems, and ambient conditions to ensure safe and efficient operations.

**thickness**

Measurement of the depth or width of a material, such as the metal of a ship's hull or a pipeline, typically expressed in millimeters or inches, which is crucial for assessing structural integrity and maintenance needs. Regular measurement ensures compliance with safety standards and helps detect potential weak points or corrosion.

**thimble**

A thimble is a protective metal or plastic ring with a grooved shape used in the eye of a wire rope or fiber rope to prevent it from being crushed or worn when attached to a shackle, hook, or other fitting.

**thread**

Having helical grooves cut or formed on the surface of an object, typically a pipe or fitting, which allows it to connect securely with other components by matching corresponding threads, ensuring a tight and leak-proof joint.

**threshold**

Thresholds refer to specific limits or levels that must be reached or maintained for certain conditions or operations on a vessel. This can include depths of water that a ship can safely navigate, values for environmental emissions, criteria for safety and stability, or minimum performance standards for equipment. They serve as critical benchmarks for operational decision-making and compliance with regulations.

**throughput**

Throughput is the total volume of cargo or number of vessels handled over a specific period, often within a port or terminal. It measures efficiency and capacity in maritime operations, indicating how much cargo a facility can process or how many vessels can be serviced during that period.

**thrust**

The forward or backward push or force exerted by a ship's propeller or engine, enabling the vessel to move through the water. Thrust is a critical component in determining a ship's maneuverability and speed.

**thruster**

A thruster is a propulsion device used to aid in the maneuverability of a vessel by providing lateral thrust. These devices can be bow or stern mounted and are typically used to assist with docking, slow-speed



maneuvers, and holding position. Thrusters enable the ship to move sideways without forward motion, helping in tight spaces or during adverse conditions.

### **tidal**

Relating to or indicating the rise and fall of sea levels caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the Moon, the Sun, and the rotation of the Earth.

### **tie**

Securing a vessel to a dock or mooring by using ropes or lines.

### **tier**

Classification of marine engines based on their emissions performance, established by regulatory entities to control air pollution from ships. Generally, higher tier numbers indicate stricter emissions standards.

### **tight**

Sealed or secured to prevent the ingress or egress of substances such as water, air, or other fluids, ensuring no leaks or breaches occur in the structure or compartment.

### **tiller**

A lever or handle used for turning a boat's rudder to steer the vessel.

### **timber**

Wood prepared for use in building and carpentry, especially large pieces typically approved for use in ship-building, cargo, and transport. It may refer to the wood used in constructing ships and boats, or logs carried as cargo on vessels. Timber can also be used as dunnage to stabilize or support goods during transport and protect the vessel's structure.

### **time**

A measurement denoting the duration in which an event occurs, crucial for navigation, scheduling, and operations at sea, taking into account different time zones and systems such as UTC and ship's local time.

### **tmsa**

TMSA stands for Tanker Management and Self-Assessment. It is a framework used by tanker operators to assess, measure, and improve their management systems and safety culture. The TMSA provides guidelines and best practices, focusing on areas such as management leadership, safety, environmental performance, and continuous improvement within tanker operations. It is commonly used in the oil and gas shipping industry to enhance safety and efficiency.

### **toe**

The structural extension or overhang of a ship deck edge, often designed to extend outward, such as in a ship's bulwark area, for strengthening and providing additional safety for personnel working near the edges.

**tolerance**

Tolerances refer to the permissible limits or variations in dimensions and physical properties of materials or equipment, ensuring they function safely and effectively under maritime operational conditions. This can include allowable differences in the size of components, deviations in material properties, or acceptable ranges of environmental conditions under which equipment can operate without failure.

**ton**

A unit of measurement for weight or volume commonly used in maritime contexts. There are different types, including metric tons (1,000 kilograms), long tons (2,240 pounds, mainly used in the UK), and short tons (2,000 pounds, mainly used in the US). Gross tonnage and net tonnage are measures of a ship's overall internal volume, with gross tonnage including all enclosed spaces and net tonnage excluding non-revenue-earning spaces.

**tonnage**

The measure of a ship's size or cargo-carrying capacity. It is typically expressed in terms of gross tonnage (GT), which reflects the total volume of a vessel's enclosed spaces, and net tonnage (NT), which considers the space available for cargo and passengers. Tonnage is critical for determining regulations, port fees, safety rules, and classification of vessels.

**tool**

Instruments or devices used by maritime professionals to perform maintenance, repairs, and various tasks on ships; include items such as wrenches, screwdrivers, hammers, and specialized equipment like hull cleaners and engine diagnostic gear.

**toolpusher**

An individual responsible for overseeing the drilling operations on an offshore oil rig, ensuring that equipment is properly used and maintained, and that operations adhere to safety and regulatory standards. The toolpusher plays a key role in coordinating between the drilling crew and management, organizing supplies, and maintaining schedules.

**top**

Topping refers to the adjustment or setting of lines or equipment on a ship, particularly for managing the angle or positioning of a boom. It involves hoisting or lowering the boom to a desired angle using a topping lift or a similar device to achieve optimal loading, unloading, or operational conditions.

**topmost**

Pertaining to the highest part of a structure on a ship, often referring to the top part of the mast.

**torch**

A portable device used for generating a flame or intense heat, typically fueled by gas, used for cutting, welding, or signaling purposes aboard ships.

**torque**

Torque is a measure of the rotational force applied to an object, such as a ship's propeller shaft. It is the force that causes an object to rotate around an axis and is typically measured in units such as newton-meters or foot-pounds. Torque is essential for determining the power and efficiency of marine engines and propulsion systems, influencing how effectively a vessel can accelerate or maneuver in water.

**tow**

Pulling or dragging a vessel or object, typically a barge or a disabled ship, by means of a powered vessel such as a tugboat. This operation is often used to assist in maneuvering vessels within harbors or channels, relocating vessels, or salvaging stranded vessels. Towing involves specific techniques and equipment to ensure safe and effective movement of the object being towed.

**towboat**

A towboat is a type of vessel designed primarily for pushing or pulling barges or other floating equipment. These boats are often used in rivers and canals, and they feature a flat bow to better connect and maneuver the barges they move. Towboats are equipped with tow knees, which are reinforced vertical structures used to push against the barges, and they have powerful engines to generate the necessary force to move heavy loads.

**tower**

A high structure or platform on a ship or at a marine facility, often used for observation, signaling, or providing a vantage point for navigation or communication.

**towline**

A towline is a strong, durable rope or cable used for towing vessels or objects at sea. It connects the towing vessel to the vessel or object being towed, ensuring safe and secure movement across the water.

**trace**

Residual amounts or minor indications of a substance, often referring to the remnants of oil, chemicals, or contaminants that can be detected after a spill or leakage has occurred. They require monitoring and management to ensure marine safety and environmental protection.

**track**

The process of monitoring and recording the position and movement of a vessel or cargo through various methods such as GPS, radar, or other navigational aids, to ensure safety, efficiency, and accurate arrival predictions.

**trade**

The movement of goods and services between locations, facilitated by shipping lanes, ports, and maritime transport systems. It involves the exchange of commodities, often in large quantities, which are shipped across oceans and seas to support economic activities and supply chains globally.

**trademark**

A distinctive sign or indicator used to identify products or services from a particular company and distinguish them from products or services of others. In maritime, trademarks can be critical for branding and preventing unauthorized use of a company's name or logo on ships, equipment, or maritime services.

**trading**

The operation of a vessel under a specific license or permission to transport goods or passengers between designated ports. Trading activities encompass the logistics, scheduling, and legal compliance necessary to conduct commercial shipping operations, ensuring that the vessel is fit for purpose and adheres to international regulations and safety standards.

**traditional**

Referring to practices, methods, or designs that have been long established in the maritime industry, often passed down through generations, such as traditional sailing techniques or shipbuilding methods that rely on historical knowledge and craftsmanship.

**traffic**

The movement of vessels in a specific area, often monitored and controlled by a vessel traffic service (VTS) to ensure safety, efficiency, and environmental protection within busy or sensitive maritime zones.

**trailer**

Vehicles or containers designed for transport, storage, or equipment placement, often used to carry goods or supplies between ports and the ship or within terminals. They may be connected to or towed by a truck or other vehicle.

**trajectory**

The path that a vessel or projectile follows through water or air, influenced by speed, direction, and external forces such as wind and currents.

**tramp**

A tramp is a type of merchant ship that does not operate on a fixed schedule or set route. Instead, tramp ships follow a flexible itinerary, carrying goods based on available cargo and market demand, often chartered for specific voyages. These ships contrast with liner services, which adhere to regular routes and schedules.

**transaction**

A process involving the transfer of goods or services, typically involving the exchange of cargo between parties, which may include activities such as sales, purchases, or trade agreements within the shipping or maritime industry.

**transcribe**

Transcribed refers to information that has been converted from speech or another form of communication into written or printed text. In maritime operations, this can involve transcribing communications such as radio transmissions, meeting discussions, or logs for record-keeping, reporting, or analysis purposes.

**transfer**

The movement of cargo, passengers, equipment, or personnel from one location to another aboard a vessel or between vessels using appropriate tools and methods to ensure safety and efficiency.

**transformer**

Electrical devices used on ships and offshore platforms to transform or convert voltage levels, typically to step up or step down the voltage, to provide the required power supply to various systems and equipment on board.

**transit**

The passage of a vessel through a particular sea area or navigational route, often referring to the movement of ships through straits, channels, or across open seas, and involving considerations such as regulations, weather conditions, and traffic management.

**transition**

A change or shift from one set of conditions, systems, or procedures to another, such as transitioning a ship from a docked state to underway or transitioning between different phases of a voyage.

**translation**

The process of moving a vessel from one place to another with the assistance of navigational charts, electronic systems, and communication equipment, often involving coordinating with harbor pilots, dock facilities, and other maritime traffic to ensure safe and efficient passage.

**transmit**

Sent or conveyed from one place to another, typically referring to signals, information, or energy, such as radio waves, that are sent from a vessel or equipment to be received by others.

**transom**

The transverse surface forming the stern of a vessel, typically a flat section at the rear of the hull that often supports rudders or engines.

**transparent**

Easily seen through or understood; in maritime operations, transparency often refers to clear communication and operations, ensuring all parties have access to necessary information for safe and efficient navigation or management.

**transport**

The movement of cargo or passengers from one location to another by sea. This involves planning, implementing, and managing the flow of ships and their cargoes, utilizing a variety of vessels and shipping routes to ensure safe, efficient, and timely delivery of goods or people from ports of origin to destination ports.

**transportation**

The movement of goods or people by sea from one place to another, utilizing vessels such as cargo ships, tankers, or ferries.

**transshipment**

The act of transferring cargo from one vessel to another during the course of a voyage. This often occurs to consolidate shipments, reduce costs, or when the original vessel cannot reach the final destination due to size or draft limitations. Transshipment can involve moving the cargo from a large vessel to a smaller one or vice versa, and typically takes place at a port facility designated for this purpose.

**transverse**

Running across the vessel from side to side, perpendicular to the centerline. In ship construction and design, transverse elements include bulkheads, frames, and stiffeners, which provide structural integrity and support against forces such as water pressure and stress from waves.

**trash**

Waste materials or unwanted refuse generated on a vessel, typically managed through collection, storage, and disposal procedures to comply with maritime regulations and environmental protection guidelines.

**traverse**

To move across, through, or over something, such as a body of water or a navigational path, often referring to a ship or vessel making its passage through a specific route or channel.

**trawl**

Trawling is a method of fishing that involves pulling a fishing net, called a trawl, through the water behind one or more boats. The trawl net is designed to capture various types of fish and other marine organisms either near the seabed (bottom trawling) or in the water column (midwater trawling). Trawling is widely used in commercial fishing to harvest large quantities of fish.

**tread**

A pattern or design applied to the surface of a ship's deck or other walking surface to provide traction and reduce the risk of slipping, especially in wet conditions.

**treat**

Treated: Refers to wood or other materials that have been chemically or physically processed to enhance durability, resistance to environmental conditions such as moisture or pests, or to meet specific safety standards for use on ships and marine structures.

**treatment**

Treatment: The process of managing or handling wastewater, ballast water, or sewage on a vessel to remove contaminants, solids, and other pollutants to comply with environmental regulations before discharge into natural bodies of water. This can include filtration, chemical, and biological methods to ensure safe and environmentally compliant discharge.

**treaty**

An agreement or contract between two or more nations concerning maritime issues, such as navigation rights, territorial waters, environmental regulations, or fishing rights, which is ratified and binding under international law.

**trend**

A general direction in which something is developing or changing, often used to describe patterns in weather, trade, technology, or other relevant areas. Understanding trends is crucial for making informed decisions in navigation, logistics, and fleet management.

**tributary**

A river or stream that flows into a larger river or body of water, often contributing to the water volume and navigability of the main waterway. Tributaries play a crucial role in hydrological systems by providing additional water resources and forming part of complex river navigation networks.

**trigger**

Activated or set off, typically referring to an emergency situation or safety device that initiates a response or action.

**trim**

The difference between the forward and aft draft of a vessel, indicating how level or balanced the ship is in the water. Adjusting trim is important for stability, speed, and fuel efficiency.

**tropical**

A region of the world located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, characterized by warm temperatures and frequent rain, often associated with weather patterns that can affect navigation, such as hurricanes and monsoons.

**true**

The direction on a compass measured in degrees from true north, rather than magnetic north or another reference point. Often referred to in navigation when considering courses, bearings, and headings without the influence of the earth's magnetic field.

**tubular**

Tubular refers to structures or components that are shaped like or resemble a tube. In maritime applications, this often pertains to certain types of steel or metal frames used in the construction of ship parts, masts, or offshore platforms, providing strength and stability through their cylindrical form.

**tug**

A strong, powerfully built boat used to tow or push ships or barges, especially in harbors, over short distances. Tugs are equipped with large engines and are highly maneuverable, making them essential for assisting larger vessels in docking, undocking, and navigating through confined waters.

**tunnel**

A passageway or corridor through a ship or vessel, often used for access or conduits; can also refer to a watertight structure allowing maritime vessels to pass under obstacles like roads or other waterways.

**turbine**

A turbine is a mechanical device that converts fluid energy, such as wind, water, or steam, into mechanical energy. In marine applications, turbines are often used in ship propulsion systems, where they can drive generators or propeller shafts, thus enabling the vessel to move. Turbines are integral to certain types of power plants on ships, such as those utilizing steam or gas, and they play a crucial role in energy generation and propulsion efficiency.

**tween**

A compartment or deck located between the lower hold and the main deck of a cargo ship, typically used to store cargo that requires different handling or storage conditions than cargo in the main hold or deck. This space allows for the separation and organization of different types of cargo within the ship.

**twic**

Transportation Worker Identification Credential, a biometric identification card required for personnel who need unescorted access to secure areas of maritime facilities and vessels.

**type**

A classification or category assigned to a vessel or marine equipment based on specific characteristics, functions, or regulatory standards. This classification may determine the vessel's design requirements, operational areas, or the equipment's suitability for certain marine environments or conditions.

**ul**

Underwriter's Laboratories (UL) is an organization that develops safety standards and certifies products to ensure they meet those safety requirements. In maritime contexts, UL certification may apply to various equipment and materials used on ships to guarantee their safety and reliability in sea operations.

**ullage**

The space above the liquid in a tank or container that is not filled with liquid. It is the difference between the total capacity of the tank and the volume of liquid it contains, allowing for expansion and safe transportation without spillage.

**ultimate**

The highest or final level of responsibility or decision-making authority, typically referring to the captain or master who has the ultimate authority and accountability for the safety, security, and efficient operation of the vessel.

**ultrasonic**

Ultrasonic refers to the use of high-frequency sound waves, typically above 20,000 hertz, in applications such as non-destructive testing and measuring. It is commonly employed to detect flaws or evaluate the thickness



of materials in ship structures and components without causing damage. This technique is valuable for maintaining the integrity and safety of vessels.

### **umbilical**

A flexible, multi-functional cable or hose assembly that connects a ship, vessel, or diving equipment to another device, or system, providing essential interfaces such as power, communications, data transfer, or supply of fluids like air or hydraulics.

### **unable**

Incapable of performing a particular function or task, often described in terms of vessel systems or crew readiness, such as being unable to navigate due to mechanical failure or environmental conditions.

### **unauthorized**

Lacking official permission, approval, or sanction, often referring to access or actions that are not permitted by the ship's regulations, maritime laws, or the authority of the vessel's management. Unauthorized activities or individuals on a vessel may pose security risks or violate safety protocols.

### **unavailable**

Not accessible or not in a state that allows for access or use. In maritime operations, this could refer to equipment, systems, or personnel that are not ready or functional when needed, affecting ship operations or safety protocols.

### **undertake**

Undertaken refers to actions, duties, or responsibilities that have been initiated or started, typically within the scope of a maritime operation, such as a voyage, maintenance task, or cargo handling procedure.

### **underwater**

Located or occurring beneath the surface of the water, often referring to activities, operations, or environments encountered below the waterline, such as diving, exploration, inspection, or maintenance of submarines, ships' hulls, or underwater structures like pipelines and cables.

### **underway**

Moving through the water under the power of sails, engines, or other propulsion, as opposed to being anchored, moored, or at berth.

### **undocking**

The process of maneuvering a vessel out of its berth and into open water, typically involving the use of tugs if necessary, releasing mooring lines, and managing the ship's propulsion and steering systems to ensure safe departure from the dock or pier.

### **unescorted**

Without supervision or without a guide; refers to the movement of personnel or visitors within restricted areas of a vessel or port without being accompanied by someone who has the necessary security clearance or authority.

**unexpired**

Refers to items, materials, or certifications that are still within their valid usage period, indicating they have not yet reached their expiration date and are thus still considered suitable for use.

**unfit**

Not meeting the necessary health, competence, or safety standards required for performing duties aboard a vessel, potentially compromising the safety of the ship, crew, or cargo.

**union**

An organization of workers formed to protect and advance their rights and interests; in the maritime industry, a union often represents seafarers, dockworkers, or other maritime professionals, negotiating labor contracts, wages, working conditions, and benefits with employers.

**unit**

A unit is a standardized measure or quantity used for various purposes in ships and shipping, such as a container, pallet, or cargo measurement. It may also refer to a modular piece of equipment or machinery on board a vessel.

**universal**

Applicable or suited to many different vessels or situations without modification; often used to describe equipment or standards that can be employed across various types of ships or operations.

**unjust**

A condition or act that is unfair or inequitable, often used to describe a decision, treatment, or situation that does not adhere to principles of justice or fairness at sea or in maritime operations, possibly leading to grievances among crew members or disputes in maritime law and negotiations.

**unlawful**

An action or activity conducted in violation of maritime law or international regulations governing conduct at sea, often referring to unauthorized or prohibited activities such as piracy, smuggling, or illegal fishing within territorial waters or on the high seas.

**unlicensed**

Refers to personnel on a vessel who do not hold or require specific maritime licenses for their position, generally consisting of roles such as ordinary seamen, able-bodied seamen, wipers, and other entry-level or support staff who assist in the vessel's operations under the direction of licensed officers.

**unlikely**

Describes a situation, condition, or event that has a low probability or chance of occurring, such as a rare weather condition or a mechanical failure that has been deemed improbable based on past occurrences and preventive measures.

**unlimited**

Having a certificate or license that allows a mariner to operate or serve on vessels of any size or type, without restrictions on tonnage, horsepower, or geographic area.

**unload**

The process of removing cargo from a ship or vessel after it has reached its destination. Unloading involves the careful transfer of goods from the ship to a dock or other storage area, often using cranes, forklifts, or other specialized equipment. It is a critical part of the shipping process, ensuring efficient and safe delivery of cargo.

**unnamed**

A vessel not explicitly named in shipping documents, contracts, or permits, potentially subject to additional verification or clearance procedures.

**unobstructed**

Clear or free from any obstructions or obstacles, allowing for easy passage or visibility, often used to describe a path, view, or line of sight.

**unoccupied**

Not currently being used or staffed by personnel, often referring to a vessel, cabin, or dock space that is devoid of people or active operation.

**unprotected**

Unprotected refers to areas or conditions on a vessel that are not safeguarded against hazards such as weather, impact, or exposure to dangerous conditions. This can involve areas that lack physical barriers, safety equipment, or protective coverings, increasing the risk of accidents or damage.

**unrealistic**

Not aligning with practical or operational conditions at sea, often leading to impractical expectations or plans that cannot be effectively implemented on a vessel or in maritime operations.

**unrestricted**

Not subject to any restrictions; often used to describe waters where vessels can navigate freely without limitations or specific regulations imposed, unlike restricted waters where navigation might be controlled due to hazards, traffic, or security zones.

**unsafe**

Condition or situation where there is a significant risk of harm or damage, often due to non-compliance with safety regulations, inadequate equipment maintenance, or failure to follow proper procedures, potentially endangering the vessel, crew, cargo, or environment.

**untreated**

Refers to water, sewage, or waste that has not undergone any process to remove contaminants or impurities, making it potentially harmful or polluting if discharged into the marine environment.

**unwarranted**

Unwarranted: Actions, measures, or occurrences that are unnecessary, unjustified, or not supported by the required evidence, authority, or circumstances, potentially leading to inefficiencies or safety concerns onboard a vessel.

**update**

Conforms to the latest standards, regulations, or practices, ensuring compliance with current maritime guidelines and incorporating the most recent information or technology available.

**uppermost**

Located at the highest point on a ship or structure, often referring to the top deck or the highest part of the superstructure.

**upright**

A vessel's position when it is vertical or nearly vertical in the water, maintaining stability and balance, and not listing to one side. This term can also refer to a structural support or framework on a ship designed to be perpendicular to the deck.

**upstream**

Refers to the direction toward the source or origin of a river, stream, or waterway, commonly indicating movement against the current or towards the higher end of a body of water.

**uptake**

Uptake: The vertical section of a ship's funnel that connects the exhaust system or boiler to the funnel, allowing combustion gases to be expelled from the ship. It ensures efficient ventilation and exhaust of gases generated by the ship's engines or boilers.

**urgency**

Urgency refers to situations or conditions that require immediate attention and prompt action due to potential risks to safety, security, environment, or vessel operations.

**usage**

Usage refers to the manner or frequency with which a ship, equipment, or resource is employed or utilized within maritime operations. It can relate to the operation patterns, the amount of time a vessel is at sea, or how often equipment is used, impacting maintenance schedules and operational efficiency.

**utility**

A vessel commonly used in maritime operations that provides support services, such as towing, lifting, or supplying equipment and materials, to other ships or offshore structures. Utility vessels are versatile and can perform various tasks depending on operational requirements.

**utilization**

The efficiency and effectiveness with which a vessel's cargo capacity or resources are used, often expressed as a percentage. It measures how much of the available capacity is being utilized for cargo, passengers, or other marine operations compared to the total available capacity, indicating operational efficiency.

**utilize**

Employed or put into service for a specific purpose on a vessel or within maritime operations, such as equipment being utilized for navigation, communication, or safety.

**vacate**

To cease occupancy or use of a space, such as a berth or harbor, typically to allow for another vessel to use the location.

**vacuum**

A vacuum refers to a space devoid of matter that is achieved by removing air or gas, often used to create suction. In maritime settings, vacuums can be employed in various applications such as cargo handling systems, bilge pumps, and machinery where the removal or suction of fluids and gases is necessary.

**valid**

Based on current laws, regulations, or standards, officially acceptable, recognized, or in effect.

**valuable**

Goods that are considered precious or have a high monetary value, often requiring special handling, security measures, and documentation during transportation or storage.

**vapor**

A gaseous state of a substance that is normally liquid or solid at room temperature, often seen as a result of evaporation. In maritime operations, vapor can be crucial in shipping and storage, especially concerning flammable or hazardous cargo, where minimizing vapor release is critical for safety.

**variable**

A factor or condition that can change or be changed in maritime operations, such as weather patterns, sea state, or vessel speed, impacting navigation, logistics, or performance.

**variation**

The angle between magnetic north and true north, which changes depending on geographical location and affects compass readings. It is vital for accurate navigation and is adjusted for when plotting courses on charts.

**vcs**

VCS is an acronym for Vapor Control System, which is used in the safe transfer and loading of volatile or hazardous cargoes, such as oil and chemicals, on ships. It helps manage and control the release of vapors to prevent accidental emissions and ensure compliance with environmental and safety regulations.

**velocity**

The speed and direction of a vessel's movement through the water, typically measured in knots. Velocity is a key factor in navigation and maneuvering, influencing the effectiveness of propulsion systems and the vessel's ability to reach its intended destination within the desired timeframe.

**vent**

An opening or device installed on a ship or marine vessel designed to allow gases or vapors to escape or enter a confined space or tank, ensuring proper ventilation and preventing pressure buildup.

**ventilate**

Provided with a system or method to allow fresh air to flow through a space or compartment, often to ensure safety or to maintain air quality by removing harmful gases, smoke, or potentially explosive vapors.

**verbatim**

Stated or repeated word for word, often used in legal or contractual contexts to ensure the exact reproduction of language or terms as originally documented or specified.

**verification**

The process of checking, inspecting, or testing to confirm that a system, component, or operation is in compliance with specified requirements or standards. Verification ensures that the conditions and procedures in the maritime environment meet safety, legal, and operational criteria.

**verify**

Confirm the accuracy, authenticity, or validity of information, equipment, or procedures, ensuring compliance with standards or specifications.

**vertical**

Perpendicular to the horizontal plane, often describing how a vessel's structure, such as masts or bulkheads, is oriented in relation to the gravity line, standing upright relative to the surface of the sea.

**vessel**

A watercraft, typically larger than a boat, designed for navigating and operating on waterways, including oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes, and used for transportation of cargo, passengers, or specialized operations such as fishing or research.

**vest**

Garments designed to provide buoyancy to individuals in the water, also known as life vests or personal flotation devices (PFDs). They are essential safety equipment used to keep a person afloat and maintain breathing stability in case of an emergency, such as falling overboard. They are often equipped with reflective materials to enhance visibility and must meet specific safety standards and regulations.

**vibration**

Vibration is the oscillation or repetitive motion of a structure or component caused by dynamic forces, which can occur in engines, machinery, or hulls. Excessive vibration can lead to material fatigue, structural damage, or failure if not properly managed or dampened. Monitoring and controlling vibration levels are critical for maintaining the safety and integrity of vessels.

**vicinity**

The area surrounding a particular location or object, often used with respect to navigation, anchoring, or charting, where the presence of hazards, vessels, or land features might impact maritime operations.

**viscosity**

The measure of a fluid's resistance to flow, which affects the performance and efficiency of machinery, fuel systems, and lubrication in maritime operations. High viscosity fluids flow more slowly, while low viscosity fluids flow more easily.

**visibility**

Visibility is the distance at which an object or light can be clearly discerned, often relevant for navigation as it affects the ability to see navigational aids, other vessels, and potential hazards. Reduced visibility can be caused by factors such as fog, heavy rain, or darkness and can impact safe navigation and vessel operations.

**voc**

Volatile Organic Compounds: Organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure at room temperature. In the maritime industry, they are often associated with the emissions from cargoes such as crude oil or chemicals and can pose environmental and health risks. Managing VOC emissions is important for compliance with safety and environmental regulations.

**void**

An empty space within a ship's structure not intended for cargo, stores, or machinery placement, often used to maintain buoyancy and stability.

**volatile**

Subject to rapid change or fluctuation, especially referring to substances (such as chemicals or fuels) that have a high tendency to evaporate at normal temperatures, potentially creating a risk due to the formation of flammable or explosive vapors.

**volt**

The unit of electric potential difference or electromotive force, which represents the difference in electrical energy between two points. In maritime applications, it is essential for understanding the power supply and distribution system on a vessel, ensuring proper operation and safety of electrical equipment onboard.

**voltmeter**

An instrument used to measure the electrical potential difference, or voltage, between two points in an electrical circuit, commonly used onboard ships to ensure the proper functioning of electrical systems and to diagnose electrical issues.

**volume**

The amount of space occupied by an object or substance, often used to describe the measure of a ship's cargo capacity or the amount of fuel or liquid that can be contained within a tank or vessel.

**volumetric**

Relating to the measurement of the volume of space or compartments within a ship or vessel, often crucial in determining cargo capacity, fuel storage, and ballast requirements.

**voyage**

A journey or passage by sea, typically referring to the scheduled journey of a vessel from one port to another, often used in the context of commercial shipping or naval operations. It encompasses all aspects involved in the planning, execution, and completion of the trip, including navigation, cargo handling, and compliance with regulations.

**vts**

Vessel Traffic Services: A shore-based system implemented to improve the safety and efficiency of vessel traffic and to protect the environment by providing navigational information and assistance to vessels.

**wage**

Compensation paid to the crew members and maritime workers for their services on a vessel, typically calculated based on agreed terms which may include hourly rates, a monthly salary, or specific voyage assignments, and subject to maritime laws and regulations regarding fair employment practices and conditions.

**waive**

To refrain from enforcing a rule, requirement, or fee that is typically mandatory or applicable, often to address specific circumstances or to facilitate operations without the need for the standard guidelines or penalties.

**wake**

The disturbed water or track left behind a vessel as it moves through the water, caused by the displacement of water by the hull. This phenomenon can affect other vessels and structures due to its wave-like motion.



**walkway**

Raised or designated paths on a vessel or offshore structure that allow personnel to move safely and efficiently between different areas while avoiding obstructions, machinery, or hazardous zones. These paths are often marked or equipped with nonslip surfaces and handrails to ensure safety in varying sea conditions.

**war**

An armed conflict or hostilities engaged in at sea between nations or groups, often involving naval battles, blockades, and control over important maritime routes and territories.

**warn**

A notification or indication of potential danger or a situation requiring caution, often communicated through alarms, signals, or messages to alert crew members or vessels to take necessary preventive or protective actions.

**warranty**

A warranty is a guarantee provided by a seller or manufacturer regarding the condition, performance, or lifespan of a product or service. In maritime contracts, such as those for shipbuilding or equipment supply, a warranty may specify that the product will perform to certain standards or be free from defects for a specified period. If the product does not meet the warranty terms, the seller or manufacturer may be obligated to repair, replace, or compensate for the deficient goods or services.

**wash**

The flow of water caused by the movement of a vessel, particularly the disturbance created by a ship's passage through water. Wash can affect other vessels, marine life, and the shoreline, and is often regulated in harbors and narrow channels to minimize erosion and maintain safety.

**waste**

Materials or substances that are no longer useful or required during maritime operations, including garbage, sewage, ballast water, and other discarded materials from ships, which must be managed and discharged according to international maritime regulations to minimize environmental impact.

**watch**

A scheduled period during which a crew member is on duty and responsible for specific tasks related to the operation and safety of the vessel, such as monitoring navigation, overseeing machinery, or handling communications. Watches are typically divided into regular intervals, ensuring continuous operation throughout a 24-hour period, often in 4-hour shifts known as the "four-on, eight-off" system.

**water**

A clear, colorless liquid that forms the seas, lakes, rivers, and rain and is essential for most plant and animal life. In maritime operations, water is the medium that vessels navigate and involves considerations such as buoyancy, stability, and propulsion. It also refers to the engine's cooling system, ballast systems, and the provision of fresh water for crew and operations.

**waterborne**

Transported or conveyed by water; often used to describe vessels, cargo, or routes involving travel or shipment across bodies of water.

**watercraft**

Any vehicle or vessel designed for travel or transportation on water, including ships, boats, and submarines.

**waterfront**

An area of land on the edge of a body of water, such as a sea, river, or harbor, where infrastructures such as ports, docks, and facilities for trade, transportation, and recreation are located. This area is typically used for the loading and unloading of ships, as well as the storage of cargo and other maritime activities.

**waterline**

The waterline is the line on a ship's hull at which the vessel sits in the water. This line varies depending on the load and is crucial for determining the draft and stability of the vessel. It is important for ensuring a ship is loaded properly and safely.

**waterproof**

Capable of preventing water from entering or passing through, often used to describe equipment, clothing, or materials designed to remain dry even when exposed to water.

**watertight**

Capable of preventing the passage of water under pressure, ensuring no water ingress occurs. Often used to describe bulkheads, doors, and compartments designed or constructed to prevent flooding in a vessel.

**watertightness**

Watertightness refers to the ability of a structure or component, such as a ship's hull, door, or hatch, to prevent the ingress of water under specified conditions. It is a crucial measure to ensure the safety and buoyancy of vessels by keeping water out even in adverse situations such as rough seas or flooding.

**waterway**

A waterway is a navigable body of water, such as a river, canal, or channel, that is used for the transport of goods and passengers. These routes are vital for commercial shipping, providing access to ports and ensuring efficient movement of vessels. They are often maintained and regulated to ensure safe passage for maritime traffic.

**watt**

Unit of power in the International System of Units (SI), used to measure the rate of energy transfer or conversion. In maritime applications, it may refer to the power output of engines or electrical systems on vessels.

**wave**

A disturbance on the surface of a body of water, typically caused by wind or seismic activity, resulting in the formation of moving ridges or swells. Waves are important for navigation, weather forecasting, and have an impact on marine operations.

**weather**

The atmospheric conditions including wind, temperature, visibility, and precipitation that can influence navigation, sailing safety, and operational decision-making at sea.

**weatherdeck**

The weatherdeck is the uppermost deck of a vessel that is exposed to the elements, where crew and passengers may be exposed to wind, rain, and seawater. It is often used for work or leisure activities and may be partially or fully open.

**weatherproof**

Constructed or treated to resist damage and deterioration caused by exposure to weather conditions, such as rain, wind, and saltwater, ensuring functionality and durability in maritime environments.

**weathertight**

A weathertight structure is constructed to withstand exposure to weather conditions at sea, such as rain, spray, and wind, without allowing water to enter and cause damage. It is designed to prevent the ingress of water under ordinary sea conditions to parts of a ship where it is undesirable.

**weathertightness**

Weathertightness is the ability of a structure or enclosure to prevent the ingress of water under specific weather conditions, ensuring that water does not enter or pass through during normal sea and weather exposure. It is a critical feature for areas exposed to rain, splashing waves, and spray but not submersion, maintaining a dry environment under usual weather challenges.

**wedge**

A wedge is a device, typically made of wood or metal, that is used to hold an object in place or stabilize a structure temporarily. It can also be used to exert force, lift, or provide support by being driven into a space or gap, often used in docking, launching, or securing processes.

**weight**

The value of force exerted by gravity on a mass, important in calculating ship stability, cargo handling, and ballast management.

**weld**

Welding is a fabrication process used for joining metals together by melting the parts and adding a filler material to form a strong joint. In maritime settings, welding is commonly used in shipbuilding and repair to ensure the structural integrity and watertightness of vessels. It requires skilled welders who understand the specific standards and techniques necessary for performing high-quality welds in marine environments.

**welfare**

Welfare refers to the various systems, services, and measures in place to ensure the well-being, health, comfort, and safety of seafarers. This includes access to medical care, mental health support, adequate rest, recreational activities, and fair working conditions while at sea or in port. Welfare programs aim to enhance the quality of life and job satisfaction of maritime workers.

**well**

Most favorable or optimal condition, method, or practice for achieving a specific desired outcome, often taking into account considerations of safety, efficiency, and effectiveness.

**west**

West is the cardinal direction opposite to east, typically used in navigation and chart plotting to indicate a bearing or heading of 270 degrees on the compass rose. It is essential for course-setting and determining relative positions of maritime vessels.

**westbound**

Heading in the direction of the west, commonly used to describe the movement or course of a vessel traveling towards the west. It is often important for navigation and route planning.

**westerly**

A wind that originates from the west and blows towards the east, commonly encountered in mid-latitudes, and often influencing the movement and navigation of ships at sea.

**western**

Pertaining to the compass direction of west, often describing navigational headings, shipping routes, or winds moving toward or originating from the west. In maritime charts and navigation, it is crucial for plotting courses and determining vessel headings relative to geographic or magnetic directions.

**westernmost**

Situated furthest to the west on a given map or chart, typically referring to the position of a specific maritime location, area, or boundary line.

**wet**

A condition in which an area, surface, or environment is covered, saturated, or affected by water or moisture, which may be relevant to assessing the condition of materials, equipment, or safety precautions onboard vessels.

**wetland**

Wetlands are coastal or inland areas that are saturated with water, either permanently or seasonally, and support distinctive ecosystems characterized by plants adapted to wet environments. These areas play a crucial role in maritime environments by acting as natural water filters, providing habitat for wildlife, and serving as buffers against storm surges and erosion. Wetlands can include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar environments.

**whale**

A large marine mammal belonging to the order Cetacea, characterized by a streamlined body, a thick layer of blubber, and a pair of flippers. Whales are well adapted to ocean life, using echolocation for navigation and communication. They play a vital role in the marine ecosystem by influencing nutrient distribution through their feeding and movement patterns.

**wharf**

A structure built on the shore of a harbor or on the bank of a river or canal where ships may dock to load and unload cargo or passengers. It usually consists of a fixed platform, sometimes with structures for storage or transportation of goods.

**wharfage**

A fee charged for the use of a wharf, typically applied for loading or unloading cargo.

**wheel**

A device used to steer a ship, typically comprised of a circular frame with spokes, connected by cables or hydraulic systems to the rudder, allowing the helmsman to control the ship's direction.

**wheelhouse**

The enclosed area on a vessel where the steering wheel and controls are located, usually designed to provide protection for the crew while navigating. It is often synonymous with the bridge and is where the ship's captain or pilot oversees navigation and operations.

**whistle**

A whistle is a signaling device used on ships to communicate with other vessels, usually powered by compressed air or steam, and capable of producing loud sounds to indicate a vessel's presence, maneuvering intentions, or in emergencies, as required by navigation regulations.

**width**

The width of a vessel, also known as the beam, is the maximum breadth of a ship measured at its widest point. This dimension is critical for determining the ship's stability, handling characteristics, and its ability to pass through canals, locks, and other constrained waters.

**winch**

A mechanical device used to adjust the tension of a rope or cable, typically consisting of a spool or drum around which the cable is wound. Winches are commonly used on ships and boats for tasks such as raising sails, lifting anchors, or handling cargo and equipment. They can be manually operated, motor-driven, or powered by hydraulic systems.

**wind**

The natural movement of air, often experienced at sea, that plays a critical role in navigation, affecting a vessel's course, speed, and maneuverability. Wind conditions are essential for sailing vessels, impacting the use of sails, and for powered ships, influencing fuel efficiency and route planning. Understanding wind patterns is crucial for ensuring safety and optimizing performance.

**windlass**

A windlass is a mechanical device used on ships to haul in or let out cable or rope to raise or lower heavy objects such as anchors or cargo. It typically consists of a horizontal drum over which the cable is wound and is powered either manually or by an electric or hydraulic motor. The windlass is essential for anchor handling and mooring operations on board a vessel.

**window**

Openings in the vessel's structure fitted with transparent panels (often glass) to allow natural light into the interior of the ship while maintaining watertight integrity and visibility for those inside the vessel.

**wing**

A compartment or extension on the outer sides of a ship's deck, typically found in the bridge area, allowing crew members to gain a better view for navigation and maneuvering. Wings provide vantage points for overseeing docking operations and observing other vessels or obstacles in the water.

**winter**

A designated period for winter seasonal zones, typically ranging from October 16 to March 31 in the North Atlantic. During this period, specific load line regulations apply to vessels due to adverse weather conditions and increased wave heights, requiring ships to be loaded to specified marks to ensure safety at sea during harsh conditions.

**wire**

A wire is a type of rope or cable made from several strands of metal twisted together. It is commonly used in maritime applications for rigging, mooring, lifting, and towing, due to its strength and durability. Wires can be made from materials such as steel or other alloys and are often available in various sizes and configurations depending on their specific use on a vessel.

**withdraw**

Withdrawn refers to a vessel that has been officially removed from service or operation, often due to decommissioning, sale, or being laid up due to economic reasons. It may also refer to a shipping line discontinuing a service or route, or a cargo that has been removed from a shipping schedule.

**withstand**

Capable of resisting the forces or environmental conditions to which a vessel, structure, or material is subjected, ensuring functionality and safety despite exposure to harsh maritime conditions such as high waves, strong winds, corrosion, or pressure.

**workload**

The amount of work assigned to a vessel's crew or to any particular operation, system, or equipment on board, often used to assess efficiency, capacity, and stress levels during maritime operations and voyages. Effective management of workload ensures optimal performance and safety on board, preventing fatigue and ensuring that all tasks are completed within the required standards and timeframes.

**workshop**

An area or space on a vessel or at a maritime facility equipped for carrying out maintenance and repair tasks, typically outfitted with tools and equipment necessary for servicing ship components and machinery.

**world**

World is a term used to describe either the global maritime industry as a whole, encompassing all international shipping, trade routes, regulations, and maritime activities, or the specific interconnected network of ports, oceans, and routes utilized by the maritime sector globally.

**wreck**

Destroyed or severely damaged; typically refers to a ship that has been rendered unseaworthy and left in a state of ruin after an accident at sea.

**wrongful**

Wrongful: Conduct or actions that are improper or illegal, violating maritime laws, regulations, or standards, which could result in harm, injury, or damages to persons, property, or the environment.

**yacht**

Recreational boats or ships that are used for leisure activities and are often characterized by luxury amenities. They can be used for cruising, racing, or entertainment, and vary significantly in size, ranging from small sailing yachts to large motor yachts.

**yard**

A unit of measurement used in certain countries, equivalent to 3 feet or 0.9144 meters, commonly used in navigation and maritime operations to specify distance.

**year**

A period of twelve consecutive months used for purposes such as the calculation of ship registration, maintenance schedules, or insurance coverage. It may vary as a fiscal or calendar year depending on the context in maritime operations.

**zinc**

Zinc is a metal commonly used as a sacrificial anode in cathodic protection systems on ships and marine structures. It is used to prevent corrosion by corroding preferentially to the steel or iron it protects, thereby extending the lifespan of the metal components of the vessel or structure.

**zone**

An area designated for specific maritime activities or purposes, such as safety, navigation, or environmental protection. It can refer to regions like shipping lanes, harbor boundaries, restricted zones for conservation, or specific security areas around ports and offshore installations.