Night Time SAR Operations in the RNLI

17-28

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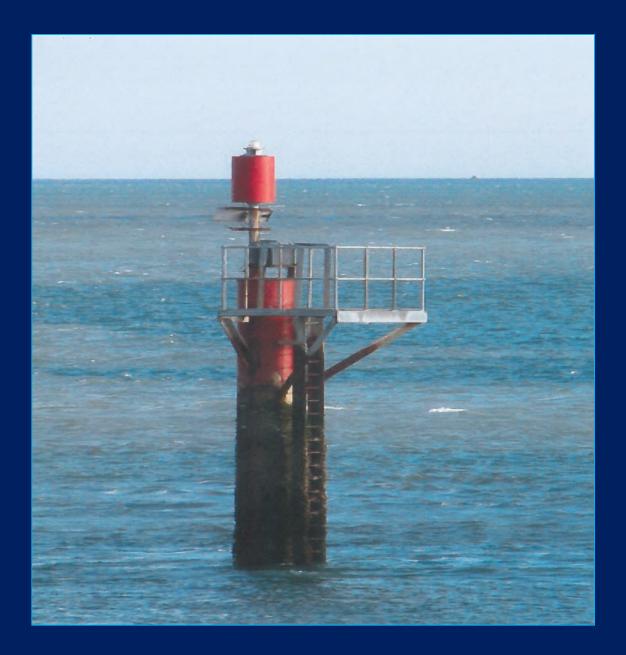
High Speed Incidents at Night













Helm– cut above left eye and surrounding bruising Crew– cracked/broken ribs and bruising Crew– bruised upper legs Crew– bruised back





Helm– Bruising to chin & groin Crew– Dislocated shoulder, Broken arm severe bruising. Crew– Concussion, bruising to chest & knees, cut fingers Crew– Broken nose, severe bruising to shoulders, ribs & legs

What did we learn?

Increased Risk to our crew during Night time operations

Actions:

- Standardise navigation practices
- Increase awareness of "Night Vision"
- Fit stations with red lights for night operations

Key Learning outcome:

• A need to change the culture of speed

Regulations

RNLB KENNETH UMES PIERBOURT



RNLI 13-14

Navigation Safety Policy & SOP

RNLI NAVIGATION SAFETY POLICY

The RNLI provides a variety of afloat craft (meaning boats, rescue water craft and hovercraft) to facilitate delivery of its lifesaving services. The over-riding and absolute responsibility of those in charge of any RNLI craft (whether on service, passage, trials or exercise) is the safety of crew and those we are endeavouring to rescue, followed by the protection of the environment and the preservation of RNLI property.

This policy sets out the principles of operating RNLI craft. Specific details will be found in RNLI guidance, operating procedures and relevant risk assessments.

In accordance with SOLAS V Regulation 34.1 the RNLI shall not prevent or restrict the person in command (coxswain, helm or commander) from taking or executing any decision which, in the person in command's professional judgement, is necessary for safety of life and protection of the marine environment.

RNLI craft must always be operated in accordance with appropriate legislation and the policies, processes and procedures of the RNLI. Nothing relieves the person in command or crew from the exercising of sound judgement when facing a situation not specifically addressed by policy, process and procedure, but where possible they should adhere to the intent of such procedures and their training.

Whilst a craft is underway its progress and the well-being of those aboard will be monitored by appropriate shore-side authorities/individuals.

RNLI craft are highly visible and recognisable as belonging to the RNLI. It is expected that the conduct and navigation of RNLI craft will be of the highest standard and in accordance with best practice, especially:

- In complying with the International Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea, specifically speed, lookout, situational awareness and response to developing situations such as risk of collision.
- Taking into account the effects of operating our craft in close proximity to other craft, water users and the shoreline (eg effect of wake).
- When operating in heavy weather.
- When operating in restricted visibility.
- · When operating in areas of high traffic density.
- When operating close to the coast, in shoal or pilotage waters, or other hazards (including uncharted or poorly charted areas such as Solway Firth and Morecambe Bay).
- · When operating at night.
- · In complying with local bye-laws and regulations.

		Safe Navigation			
	Validation	Objective			
Prepared by	O. Mallinson – Operations Manager (Lifeboats)	To ensure the safe navigation of RNLI vessels.			
Validated by	P. Dawes - Lifesaving Services	re choice are realigned of the reasons.			
ID Number	Manger LB-SOP-7.2-01	-			
Last updated	June 2016	-			
Review date	Annually	-			
Pages	Annually 4	-			
Refe	erence Documentation	Checklist			
CoBT 1		SOP communicated and understood by all?			
Crew Members					
	d De-briefing guidance				
RNLI Navigation					
International Reg	gulations for the Prevention of				
	as amended 1972 (IRPCS)				
SOLAS Chapter	V Regulation 34 nciples to be observed in keeping a				
navigational wat					
	on voyage planning' Resolution				
A.893(21)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				
MCA 'The Huma	n Element'				
	На	zards			
Fatigue		Weather and sea conditions			
Collision		Ingress of water			
Grounding / Stranding		Fire			
Pollution					
-	Safety, Health	and Environment			
Lifejaskets to ba wom					

2 July 201

Safe Crewing Numbers

Minimum numbers required

Lifeboat and Rescue Craft Designation	Minimum crewing Level on Service/Exercise	Minimum crewing Level on Passage
ALB (all)	5	4
B class	3	2 (3 at night)
D class	2 (3 at night)	2 (3 at night)
E class	3	2 (3 at night)
A class	2	2
RWC	1	1
Hovercraft	3	3*

Training and Development

Lifeboats



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POI

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Competency Framework

Lifeboats

RNLI OPERATIONAL TRAINING STANDARDS

Lifeboat Stations

Section 4: Lifeboat - Development Plans

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ALB Cre	w Development Plan		
ACTIVITY	1 Safety, Health and Environment	sub-units in	tervals
Unit 1.1	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	-1	3 yr
Unit 1.2	Manual Handling	-1	3 yr
Unit 1.3	Hazardous Substances	-1	3 yr
Unit 1.5	Personal Safety and Wellbeing	-1-2 Cu	rrent
Unit 1.6	Incident Reporting	-1 Cu	rrent
Unit 1.7	Risk Assessment	-1 Ci	rrent
Unit 1.8	Noise & Vibration	-1	3 yr
Unit 1.10	Fire Safety	-1	3 yr
ACTIVITY	2 Personal Competencies	sub-units in	oor valis
Unit 2.1	Roles and Responsibilities	-1	3 yr
Unit 2.2	SAR Unit Fire Fighting	-1	3 yr
Unit 2.3	Emergency and Survival Procedures	-1	3 yr
Unit 2.4	Pyrotechnics	-1	3 yr
Unit 2.5	SAR Unit Layout and Equipment	-1-2	3 yr
ACTIVITY	3 Launch and Recovery	sub-units in	cervals
Unit 3.1	Launch	-1-2	3 yr
Unit 3.2	Recovery	-1-2	3 yr
ACTIVITY	4 SAR Unit Handling & Seamanship	sub-units in	tervals
Unit 4.1	Watchkeeping	-1	3 yr
Unit 4.2			
	Rope Handling	-1	3 yr
Unit 4.3	Rope Handling Anchoring	-1 -1	-
Unit 4.3 Unit 4.5			3 yr
	Anchoring	-1	3 yr
Unit 4.5	Anchoring Towing	-1 -1	3 yr 3 yr 3 yr
Unit 4.5 Unit 4.7	Anchoring Towing Mooring and Berthing	-1 -1 -1	3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr
Unit 4.5 Unit 4.7 Unit 4.8	Anchoring Towing Mooring and Berthing Helming the SAR Unit	-1 -1 -1 -1	3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr
Unit 4.5 Unit 4.7 Unit 4.8 Unit 4.10 Unit 4.11	Anchoring Towing Mooring and Berthing Helming the SAR Unit Breeches Buoy	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1	3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr 3 yr

ACTIVITY	5 Search and Rescue	sub-units	interva
Unit 5.1	Locate and Assist Casualty	-1	3)
ACTIVITY	6 Operational Communications	sub-units	Interve
Unit 6.3	Operate SAR Unit Radio	-1-2 c	urrer
ACTIVITY	7 Navigation	sub-units	
Unit 7.1	Navigation	-1, -2*	3)
Unit 7.2*	Electronic Navigation	91	3)
Unit 7.3*	RADAR	-1	3)
Unit 7.5	Local Knowledge	-1-2	3)
ΑCTIVITY	13 Fitness Standards	sub-units	
Unit 13.1	Lifeboat Aerobic test	-1	5)
Unit 13.2	Lifeboat Strength test	-1	5)
ACTIVITY	14 Behaviour, Commitment & Curre	ency sub-units	Interv
Unit 14.1	Behaviour & Commitment	-1 0	urre
Unit 14.2	Lifeboat Competence Currency	-2	53
ACTIVITY	15 The Media	sub-units ;	muerys
Unit 15.1	Media Awareness	-1	3)
	Camera Operations	-1	3

*Non-essential criteria. These units are attached to certain development plans and do not count towards overail competence and SoC. They are added skill sets that the RNLI wishes to record or may be required by the location. Either the whole unit or specific sub-unit will be identified.

TP-COBT1-02

Manage Navigation assessment



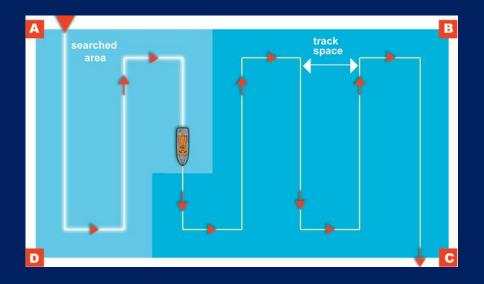


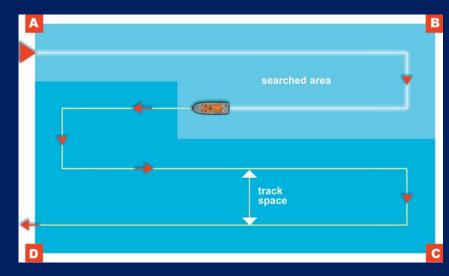
Night Time SAR Ops – The Challenge



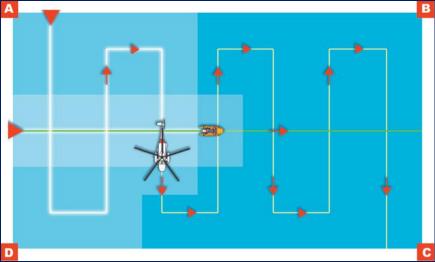
Creeping Line ahead

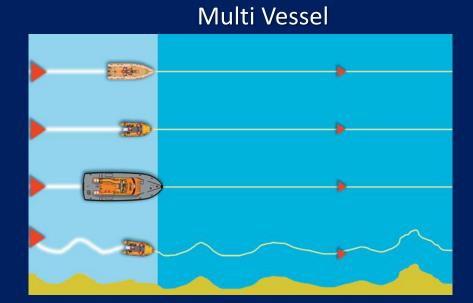
Parallel Track





Ship / Aircraft

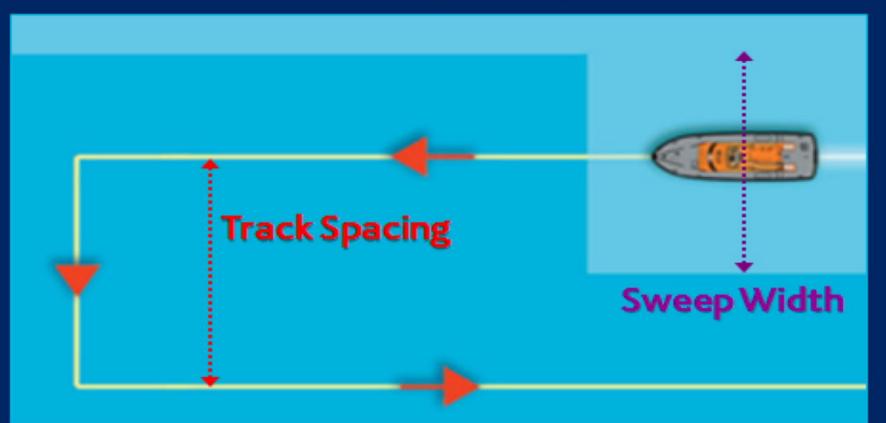




ALB - Uncorrected Sweep Widths

TABLE: UNCORRECTED VISUAL SWEEP WIDTHS (in nautical miles))
		SRU - SURFACE VESSEL					
Search Target	SRU Size (ft)	Small Vessel (40 ft)					
	Visibility (NM)	1	3	5	10	15	20
PIW	Person In Water	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	1 Person	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.7
	4 Person	0.7	1.7	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.9
	6 Person	0.8	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.3	4.7
Liferafts	8 Person	0.8	2.0	2.7	3.8	4.4	4.9
Literatus	10 Person	0.8	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.8	5.3
	15 Person	0.9	2.2	3.0	4.3	5.1	5.7
	20 Person	0.9	2.3	3.3	4.9	5.8	6.5
	25 Person	0.9	2.4	3.5	5.2	6.3	7.0
Powerboats and MFV's	Up to 15 ft	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8
	16 to 25 ft	0.8	1.5	2.2	3.3	4.0	4.5
	26 to 40 ft	0.8	1.9	2.9	4.7	5.9	6.8
	41 to 65 ft	0.9	2.4	3.9	7.0	9.3	11.1
	66 to 90 ft	0.9	2.5	4.3	8.3	11.4	14.0
	Up to 15 ft	0.8	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.6	4.0
	16 to 20 ft	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.7	4.6	5.1
	21 to 25 ft	0.9	1.9	2.8	4.4	5.4	6.3





If track spacing is the same as sweep width then the Probability of Detection is 79%

Case Study - Rhyl





Casualty reported search light over his face and hearing helicopter directly over head.

Stop and listen in complete silence Then shout Careful use of searchlights Careful use of night vision

FLARE

Any Questions?

RAININ

Lifeboats