

RECOVERY OF PERSONS IN WATER (PIW)

Guide to Good Practice for Small Vessels



For their expertise and input special thanks are extended to:

Paul Savage OBE, Managing Director Saviour Medical Ltd.,

Professor Mike Tipton MBE, FTSP, University of Portsmouth

The Workboat Association & its members



Person In Water (PIW)

Alarm raising

1

Making a connection to the casualty

2

Getting the casualty under control

3

Recovery of the casualty to the deck

4

Medical care and post rescue support onboard

Handover/transfer casualty to emergency services

- Life jackets and crotch straps
- Cold Water Immersion
- Vertical to horizontal rescue
- Protection of the rescuer

- Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs)
- Post Rescue Collapse
- Later complications of drowning
- Post recovery trauma

Maritime
Immediate
Emergency Care
Checkcards



The importance of drills

*"We do not rise to the level of our expectation;
we fall to the level of our training"*

Archilochus c. 680 – c. 645 BC



Are you ready?

Monthly practical MOB drills should be conducted with all crew, don't forget back to backs or relief crew.

Make sure all crew can perform all roles from manoeuvring the vessel to operating the MOB equipment.



Are your drills realistic?

Drills should simulate the actual emergency as close as possible, including the use of a realistic mannequin.



Are you efficient?

Cold water shock can kill, and time is of the essence, ensure your recovery is quick and efficient.



Is the equipment suitable?

MOB equipment should be suitable for the likely conditions and operable by the minimum crew, considering one person overboard.

DISCUSSION