



Safety Thursday - April 17, 2014

PFDs

As a part of the last Saturday's Safety at Sea Seminar, lots of attention was given to Personal Floatation Devices, or as most of us still call them Life Jackets. One statement that our moderator, Brian Adams made, stayed in my head for good- 'The best PFD is the one you wear.' There is so much wisdom in what sounds so obvious. Despite all this, we all see so many sailors just not wearing their life jackets. I know we all have done it. Below is an article that was once published during our 2012 Safety Thursdays series.

The most critical piece of safety equipment on any boat are personal floatation devices (PFDs), or life jackets. Most boating-related deaths involve people who are not wearing PFDs. The US Coast Guard estimates that about 80 percent of boating fatality victims would have survived if they were wearing PFDs. PFDs help in two ways. First, they keep you afloat. Second, particularly in the colder waters of the northern Lake, they keep more of your body above water and let you float using less energy, thus delaying the onset of hypothermia.

There are two interlocking sets of requirements regarding PFDs for the Mac. First, Federal and State Law requires the carriage of PFDs onboard. The US Coast Guard certifies PFDs and divides them into different Types. See www.uscgboating.org for more information. To meet USCG requirements, a boat must have a USCG-approved Type I, II, III or V for each person on board, plus one type IV throwable device. All states have laws concerning life jacket wear by children. You should be familiar with USCG requirements and state requirements, as these of course trump the Mac Safety Regs (MSRs).

The MSRs address PFD carriage and use as well. Multihull MSR 72 and Monohull MSR 67 spell out the requirements for PFD carriage. In summary, you must carry either a Type I USCG PFD or an inflatable PFD having at least 32 pounds of buoyancy designed to securely suspend an unconscious person face upwards at approximately forty-five (45) degrees to the water surface. All inflatable PFDs shall have a compressed gas inflation system. Inflatable PFDs need not have a water-activated auto-inflate system in order to satisfy this requirement.

Please note that if you choose to carry an inflatable that meets MSR requirements, it does not exempt you from USCG requirements. You may need to carry a USCG Type I, II or III in addition to the inflatable. Some inflatables are NOT USCG certified and thus do not count towards the USCG requirements.

All PFDs must have a whistle, a waterproof light, reflective material, be marked with the boat or wearer's name, and be compatible with the safety harness. Additionally, the MSRs this year require that each crew member carry a knife that can be opened with one hand (a subsequent 'Safety Thursday' will address knives). Give some thought of how you can reach this knife when wearing your PFD. Will the inflated PFD make it impossible for you to grab the knife in an emergency? We encourage you to orally inflate your PFD (if inflatable) to see just how easily you can find and use your knife in these circumstances.

Beyond the carriage requirements, the MSRs require that PFDs be worn at all times between sunset and sunrise, and at all other times unless the Person in Charge directs otherwise. (Competitors in the Double Handed division must wear PFDs at all time when out of the Cabin). This is common sense. A man overboard situation at night is much more serious in general than one during the day. Having adequate flotation is thus even more critical at night. However, we encourage all competitors and Persons in Charge to consider wearing a PFD at all times when out of the cabin. No one can predict when a MOB will occur.

Finally, now is the time to take 10 minutes to examine and maintain your PFD. If it is inflatable, follow the manufacturer's recommendations to test it. A good resource is also located at <http://www.boatsafe.com/nauticalknowhow/testpfd.htm>. It is critical that all PFDs be properly examined and tested at least annually. You won't have time to do that when it comes time to use the PFD!

Resources:

BoatUS Foundation: <http://www.boatus.com/foundation/Findings/50/default.asp>

USCG BoatSafe: <http://www.uscgboating.org/>

Note: The purpose of this article is to highlight some of the Mac Safety Regulations and how your crew can race the Mac as safely as possible. As always, ultimate responsibility for the safety of the crew and the decision whether to race or to stop racing is that of the skipper (RRS4, MSR2). This email is meant as a courtesy only and you should always refer to the Race Documents section of the website for the Notice of Race, Sailing Instructions and Mac Safety Regulations, which govern the race.