Unit 4 Marine Casualties and Incidents

Marine casualties

- In accordance with the RESOLUTION A.849(20) adopted on 27 November 1997 - CODE FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF MARINE CASUALTIES AND INCIDENTS a marine casualty is an event that has resulted in any of the following:
 - the death of, or serious injury to, a person that is caused by, or in connection with, the operations of a ship; or
 - the loss of a person from a ship that is caused by,
 or in connection with, the operations of a ship; or

- the loss, presumed loss or abandonment of a ship; or
- material damage to a ship; or
- the stranding or disabling of a ship, or the involvement of a ship in a collision; or
- material damage being caused by, or in connection with, the operation of a ship; or
- damage to the environment brought about by the damage of a ship or ships being caused by, or in connection with, the operations of a ship or ships.

Marine Casualty – supply the missing information

•		. the RESOLUTION A.849(20) November 1997 -
	•	a marine casualty that has resulted in any of the
•		of, or serious injury to, a person
	that is operations of a	by, or in connection with, the
•		of a person from a ship that is, the operations of a

Fill in the missing terms

•	the loss, loss ship; or	or abandonment of a
•	damage to a	ship; or
•		oling of a ship, or the collision; or
•	material damage beingconnection with, the ope	by, or in ration of a ship; or
	damage to the the damage of a ship or s in connection with, the _ ships.	brought about by hips being caused by, or of a ship or

Under the same Resolution, marine casualties are **further sub-divided** into the following categories (RESOLUTION A.849(20):

- 4.2 Very serious casualty means a casualty to a ship which involves the total loss of the ship, loss of life or severe pollution.
- 4.3 *Serious casualty* means a casualty which does not qualify as a very serious casualty and which involves:
 - .1 a fire, explosion, grounding, contact, heavy weather damage, ice damage, hull cracking or suspected hull defect, etc., resulting in;
 - .2 structural damage rendering the ship unseaworthy, such as penetration of the hull underwater, immobilization of main engines, extensive accommodation damage etc.; or
 - .3 pollution (regardless of quantity); and/or
 - 4 a breakdown necessitating towage or shore assistance.

marine casualties are **further sub-divided** into the following categories - **supply the missing information and terms**

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	 2 such as penetration engines, extensive 	damageon of the hull under e da	the ship unse water, mage etc.; or	eaworthy, of main
	3		• • •	
	4 а	_ necessitating tow	age or shore assis	stance.

Marine Incidents

- 4.4 *Marine incident* means an occurrence or event being caused by, or in connection with, the operations of a ship
 - by which the ship or any person is imperilled, or
 - as a result of which serious damage to the ship or structure or the environment might be caused.

Marine Incidents – supply the missing terms

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or	being caused	d by, or in
connection w	ith, the operat	ions of a ship by
which the shi	p or any perso	n is, or
as a result of	which	damage to the
ship or	or the	might be
caused		

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Other **definitions** from the same resolution include:

- 4.5 Causes means actions, omissions, events, existing or pre-existing conditions or a combination thereof, which led to the casualty or incident.
- 4.6 Marine casualty or incident safety investigation means a process held either
 in public or in camera conducted for the purpose of casualty prevention which
 includes the gathering and analysis of information, the drawing of conclusions,
 including the identification of the circumstances and the determination of causes
 and contributing factors and, when appropriate, the making of safety
 recommendations.
- 4.7 Marine casualty investigator means a person or persons qualified and appointed to investigate a casualty, or incident, under procedures laid down in national legislation for the furtherance of marine safety and protection of the marine environment.
- 4.8 Serious injury means an injury which is sustained by a person in a casualty resulting in incapacitation for more than 72 hours commencing within seven days from the date of injury.

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Supply the missing term

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5 Conduct of marine casualty investigations

- 5.1 Where an investigation is to be conducted, the following should be taken into consideration:
- Thorough and unbiased marine casualty investigations are the most effective way of establishing the circumstances and causes of a casualty.
- Only through co-operation between States with a substantial interest can a full analysis be made of a marine casualty.
- Marine casualty investigations should be given the same priority as criminal or other investigations held to determine responsibility or blame.
- Marine casualty investigators should have ready access to relevant safety information including survey records held by the flag State, the owners, and classification societies.

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5 Conduct of marine casualty investigations

- Access to information should not be barred by reason of competing investigations.
- Effective use should be made of all recorded data, including voyage data recorders (VDR), if fitted, in the investigation of a marine casualty or marine incident wherever it occurred.
- The State conducting the investigation should arrange for the read-out of the VDR.
- Marine casualty investigators should be afforded access to Government surveyors, coastguard officers, vessel traffic service operators, pilots or other marine personnel of the respective States.
- The investigation should take into account any recommendations or instruments published by IMO or ILO, in particular those relating to the human factor, and any other recommendations or instruments adopted by other relevant international organizations.
- Reports of investigations are most effective when released to the shipping industry and public.

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