

Module 3 SAFETY

WORKBOOK



Please use this workbook as an additional resource

when completiing the Cruise Champion elearning module.



Module 1: Introduction

Module 2: Regulations

Module 3: Safety

Module 4: Security

Module 5: Environmental Protection

Module 6: Health

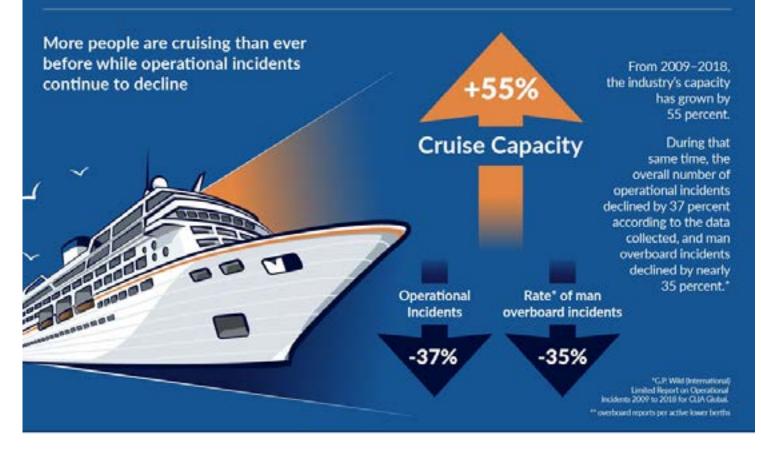
Module 7: Corporate Social Responsibility

Module 8: Conclusion

Modules

OVERVIEW

CRUISING - THE SAFEST WAY TO TRAVEL



Great measures are taken to ensure safety at sea: (Fill in the blanks)

Crewmembers receive robust training in to prevent and respond to potential emergency situations.

Cruise ships are among

vessels at sea.

CLIA and its Cruise Lines constantly work to improve safety by reviewing to improve safety processes and technology.

Every cruise ship must be equipped with enough survival craft, including lifeboats and life rafts, to accommodate at least percent of the number of people on board.



Cruise ships today are the safest that have ever sailed, thanks to the rules, regulations, and technological innovations that govern their design.

SOLAS

The International Convention for SOLAS is an international maritime treaty overseen by the IMO which sets minimum safety standards in the construction, equipment and operation of merchant ships.



What do the letters that make up the word SOLAS mean: (Fill in the blanks)



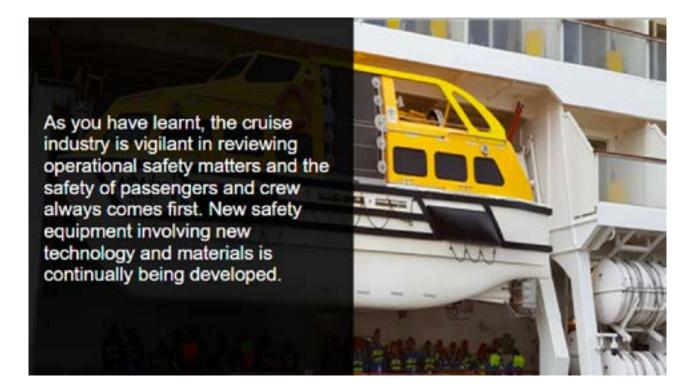
The SOLAS Convention is generally regarded as the most important of all international treaties concerning the safety of ships.

It is a treaty that ensures ships comply with minimum safety standards in construction, equipment and operation, and is constantly updated by the IMO

> All CLIA Cruise Lines operate above and beyond these standards



EMERGENCY TRAINING AND DRILLS



All Cruise lines have identical procedures onboard to ensure everyone knows what to do in the event of an emergency.

Find out more about Operational Safety here: <u>https://cruising.org/about-the-in-</u>dustry/policy-priorities/cruise-industry-policies/operational-safety

In addition to the musters and emergency instructions provided for passengers under SOLAS requirements, CLIA oceangoing Cruise Lines have adopted a policy that instructions must include the following 12 (twelve) common elements:

- When and how to don a lifejacket
- Description of emergency signals and appropriate responses in the event of an emergency
- Location of lifejackets
- Where to muster when the emergency signal is sounded
- Method of accounting for passenger attendance at musters both for training and in the event of an actual emergency
- How information will be provided in an emergency
- What to expect if the Master orders an evacuation of the ship
- What additional safety information is available?
- Instructions on whether passengers should return to cabins prior to mustering, including specifics regarding medications, clothing, and lifejacket
- Description of key safety systems and features
- Emergency routing systems and recognising emergency exits
- Who to seek out for additional information

ONBOARD FIRE SAFETY

Serious fires on cruise ships are rare, however the cruise line industry adheres to rigid regulations contained in SOLAS which include:

- fire prevention
- fire protection and extinguishing systems
- crew training and fire emergency response.

False:



True or

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS

All CLIA Ocean Cruise Lines must comply with international regulations. Oceangoing ships must have crewmember fire-fighting teams onboard, who have received formal firefighting training and train regularly and extensively through onboard drills to provide a rapid response in the unlikely event a fire occurs. Larger oceangoing cruise ships have multiple fire-fighting teams and support personnel onboard. There are specific rules regarding sprinklers and smoke detectors to be located throughout each ship.



PASSENGER & CREW SAFETY

The safety of passengers and crew is our number one priority and robust regulatory measures are in place in the global cruise industry to protect passengers and crew from fire onboard ships.

NON-COMPLIANCE

If cruise ships are found not to be in compliance with the standards, they are required to address them and may be detained until they are compliant.

REGULAR INSPECTIONS

All ships are regularly inspected for compliance with these regulations. In the US this is undertaken by the US Coast Guard and by the appropriate authorities in other jurisdictions. Inspectors focus on structural fire safety and ensuring all safety systems and equipment - including firefighting systems - are functioning properly.



DID YOU KNOW?

The average oceangoing cruise ship has approximately:

- 4,000 smoke detectors
- 500 fire extinguisher's
- 16 miles (25.7km) of sprinkler piping
- 5,000 sprinkler heads
- 6 miles (10km) of fire hose



MAN OVERBOARD

Open-air decks and cabin balconies on modern cruise vessels are lined with railings as high or higher than those found at hotels on land.



Publicly available data shows that out of more than 26.7 million cruise passengers in 2017, there were six overboard incidents involving passengers, or about one incident per 4.5 million.



Without exception, investigations have found that overboard incidents had either occurred intentionally or were the result of reckless behaviour.

(Fill in the blank)

The typical ship balcony railing today measures

On a five-foot, six-inch person (171cm tall), that places the top of the rail at roughly mid-torso - four to six inches (10-15cm) above the navel



SAFETY AROUND ONBOARD POOLS



Despite the low rate of incidents, some cruise lines exceed regulatory requirements by having stationed lifeguards to monitor family pools during scheduled opening hours, while uniformed first responders who normally work on the same decks as pools are trained and certified in (*Fill in the blank*)

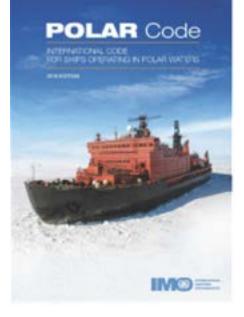
EXPEDITION CRUISING AND THE POLAR CODE

There are specific rules and regulations that apply when a vessel operates in polar regions.

This is to ensure that the pristine polar environment is subject to the utmost care, as well as to ensure safety in regions that present challenges not seen in other parts of the world.

On January 1, 2017, the IMO Polar Code came into effect. It establishes mandatory regulations and standards for vessels operating in ice-covered waters, covering the full range of design, construction, equipment, operational, training and environmental protection matters needed in the two polar regions.

http://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/HotTopics/ polar/Documents/POLAR%20CODE%20TEXT%20 AS%20ADOPTED.pdf



NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY

It's a common misperception that the hurricane season should be avoided when booking a cruise. The vast majority of departures are unaffected throughout the season. (*Fill in the blankS*)

Navigating Hurricanes & Cyclones

The ⁻	Tropical	Storm	Seasons	are:
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Atlantic Hurricane Season:

South Pacific Cyclone Season:

Eastern Pacific: •

Indian Ocean:

Depending on the location, these tropical storms have different names:

- Hurricanes occur in the Atlantic & Eastern Pacific Ocean
- Typhoons occur in Central & North-Western Pacific waters.
- Cyclones are in the Indian Ocean and South Pacific Ocean basins

Navigational Safety

State-of-the-art navigational technology and new developments in the design and development of navigational systems are critical to maximizing the safety of passengers and crew.

Cruise lines use modern tracking technology and follow strict protocols to keep their ships out of harm's way and ensure disruption is minimized



Remember with the right information, you'll be able to respond to your customers with confidence whenever the need arises.

By understanding how highly regulated the cruise sector is, and the many layers of oversight that help ensure its safe operation, you'll be better able to inform your clients and address any of their concerns.

