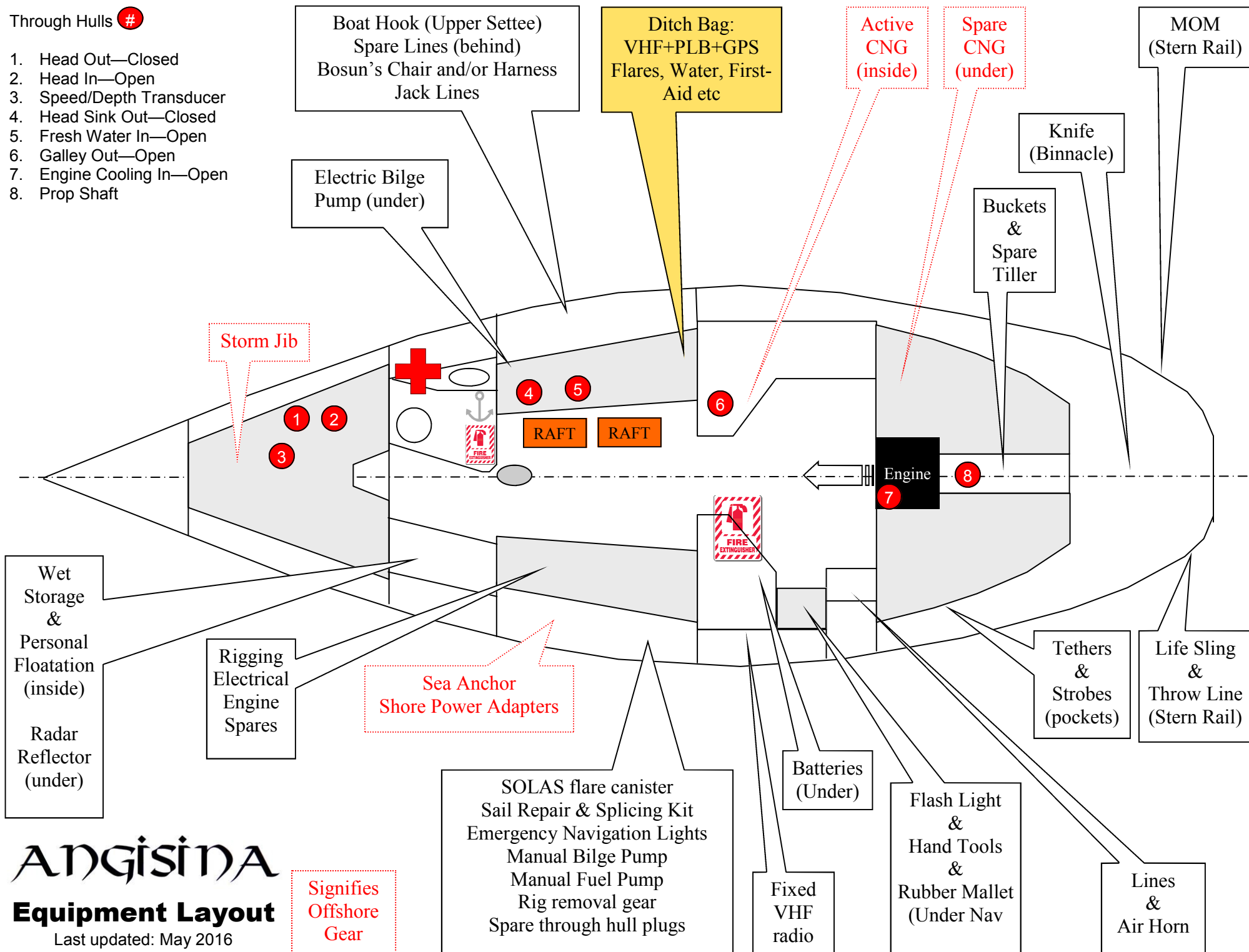


Through Hulls #

1. Head Out—Closed
2. Head In—Open
3. Speed/Depth Transducer
4. Head Sink Out—Closed
5. Fresh Water In—Open
6. Galley Out—Open
7. Engine Cooling In—Open
8. Prop Shaft



ANGISINA

Equipment Layout

Last updated: May 2016

Angisina Safety Briefing:

Life Jacket

- Required for start/finish and at night. But suggested all the time
- Should include a whistle to attract attention.
- Should include light. Boat has some. Make sure yours works.

Tether

- Required to be used at night, or as directed.
- Ensure you know where yours is.
- Clip onto: jack lines, shrouds, or stanchion base.

First Aid Kit

- Located in marked cabinet in head. Consider using the "Owie" kit.

MOB – if someone else goes in:

- First person: yells "man overboard". Spotter thereafter.
- Press MOB button on chart plotter – in the bottom right hand corner.
- Deploy throwable floatation to mark the water
- Deploy MOM unit, Lifesling, and throwline, when alongside. All on stern rail.
- Continue to sail through the QuickStop method shown below.
- Spinnaker up? Pole forward to stay, gather the foot, drop the sail, as boat turns up to head back to the MOB.
- Do not jump into water to assist rescue, unless instructed to so do.

MOB – if you are the victim - We WILL come back for you!

- Inflate life jacket. Turn on light. Use whistle to attract attention
- Conserve energy—avoid panic, thrashing, or swimming toward floatation.
- Conserve body heat—fetal/crouching position. Keep boots on.
- Huddle together if more than one. Easier to see. Preserves body heat
- Look for the throwable floatation devices the boat will deploy

MOB—QuickStop Method

1. Shout "man overboard" Designate spotter
2. Deploy immediate flotation. MOM8, Lifesling etc
3. Bring boat head-to-wind and beyond
4. Allow headsail to back and further slow the boat.
5. Keep turning with headsail backed until wind is abaft the beam.
6. Beam-to-broad reach course for 2x lengths then go to nearly dead downwind.
7. Drop headsail. Keep mainsail centered. The jib sheets are not slacked, to keep them inside the lifelines.
8. Hold the downward course until victim is abaft the beam.
9. Gybe.
10. Approach the victim on a course of approximately 45-60 degrees off the wind.
11. Establish contact with the victim with heaving line or other device.
12. Effect recovery over the windward side.

Liferaft - Last resort. Angisina is our best chance.

- Never step DOWN; only step UP.
- Grab yellow ditch bag + air horn + SOLAS flare canister
- Tie off securely to a cleat or stanchion base
- Deploy into water - Pull painter line to inflate
- Step up into it or use painter to pull yourself towards raft
- Cut painter line when all aboard

Mast Down - Let it go. It'll do more harm than good.

- Check for crew injuries
- Check for hull punctures – spreader tips etc.
- Remove rig – remove cotter pins and clevis pins at shroud base to release shrouds. Cut remaining lines with available tools.
- Tools – hacksaw, hammer, drift, and bolt cutters behind port berth

Fire

- Crew on deck. Prepare to abandon – but **DO NOT** deploy liferafts
- Fire extinguisher under navigation station and in head
- Remember PASS
 - PULL – pull the pin
 - AIM – aim at the base of the fire
 - SQUEEZE – squeeze the trigger
 - SWEEP – sweep from side to side at the base of the fire

Water coming in

- Find the source – don't start bailing
- Through hull fittings – wood plug in plastic bag nearby
- Punctured hull – stuff hole with something
- Buckets for bailing, behind cushions in aft berths.
- Monitor bilge pump pick-ups and assure no blockage.

Flares – used to attract attention

- Yellow canister behind port settee bunk
- Only use when chance of being seen
- Stand downwind
- Hold well away from face
- Strike cap or pull firing line as appropriate

Equipment plan

- Show location of all safety related equipment.
- Posted on bulkhead across from Navigation Station.
- Posted on bulkhead head.
- Posted on placard in Navigation Station.
- Please invest a few moments to study it.