

SOUTH AFRICAN MARITIME SAFETY AUTHORITY



SAFETY SURVEY CHECKLIST: SUPPLEMENTARY COMMERCIAL (SHARK CAGE DIVING)

The various Acts and Merchant Shipping (National Small Vessel Safety) Regulations place the onus on the owner and in some cases the master as well, to ENSURE that the vessel and the crew comply with the requirements of the regulations at all times.

PURPOSE: To *Assist and Guide* the Vessel Owner/Owner Representative to prepare the vessel for a Safety survey.

SAMSA SURVEYORS: To *ensure* that the Owner, Master and Crew comply with relevant Legislation as well as Industry Safety Standards, they do not act as vessel superintendent and therefore do not release the Owner, Master and Crew from their accountability and responsibility to ensure that the vessel complies with Legislation and Best Industry Practises.

OWNER/OWNERS REPRESENTATIVE DECLARATION:			
Vessel Name	<input type="text"/>	Inspection Date	<input type="text"/>
Official Number	<input type="text"/>	Length (m)	<input type="text"/>
Gross Tons	<input type="text"/>	kW or HP	<input type="text"/>
I, being the <u>responsible person</u> for the abovementioned vessel, have read and completed the checklist, in preparation for the vessel's Safety Survey. I further understand that should the vessel not be ready for survey, the SAMSA SURVEYOR may terminate the survey/audit and that I will be invoiced as per SAMSA Policy.			
Responsible Person (Full Name)	<input type="text"/>	Signature	<input type="text"/>

MSA Section 223. Surveyor may direct that defects be made good.—(1) If upon the inspection of a vessel a surveyor finds that the provisions of section 73 or 221 or of the maritime occupational safety regulations *are not being complied with*, or that the vessel is *not equipped* as required by the construction regulations, the lifesaving equipment regulations, the radio regulations, the collision regulations or any other applicable regulations which may have been made or not marked as required by the load line regulations, or that the equipment is not in good condition, or that the deck lines or load lines are *not being properly maintained*, or that the master and crew *cannot demonstrate* the related competency at their place or places of duty, he shall give notice in writing to that effect to the owner or master, pointing out the deficiencies or defects and requiring that they be made good. (2) A copy of every notice so given shall be transmitted by the surveyor to the proper officer at any port at which a clearance for that vessel may be requested, and a clearance shall not be granted, and *the vessel shall be detained*, until a certificate under the hand of a surveyor is produced stating that *the deficiencies or defects have been supplied or made good*.

APPLICATION:

SHARK CAGE DIVING SUPPLEMENTARY

Additional requirements for vessels engaged in Shark Cage Diving operations. This checklist is to be used in conjunction with the relevant LGSC checklist for your vessel

SAFE ACCESS			
<i>SAMSA surveyors have instructions to issue a "prohibition order" requiring that all work on board be halted and access to the vessel be denied until safe access is provided to the satisfaction of the surveyor, this includes enclose space.</i>			
ACCOMMODATION LADDERS AND GANGWAYS	Access equipment must be of good construction, sound material and adequate strength, free from patent defect and properly maintained. Gangways should not be used at an angle of more than 30° from the horizontal, unless designed and constructed for use at greater angles. Gangways should not be fixed to the ship's railings unless designed for such use. If rigged in an open section in the ship's bulwark or railings, any remaining gaps should be adequately fenced.		
ABBREVIATIONS			
MSA	Merchant Shipping Act, No57 of 1951	NSVSR	Merchant Shipping (National Small Vessel Safety) Regulations, 2007

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
1	Permit to operate shark diving vessel.	Issued by Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. Permit to be onboard the vessel and valid for the area of operation.
2	Permit Conditions	Copy of the DAFF permit conditions and instructions on how shark cage diving operations should be carried out must be onboard.
3	Marking	Letter (S) to be displayed after the SAMSA number. EG: DTC 1234D(S)
4	Toilets	It is a requirement that all shark cage diving vessels have a minimum of one toilet onboard.
5	SCUBA DIVING operations	Where SCUBA diving operations are undertaken, these must be supervised by a qualified "Dive Master". In all cases, the skipper must have a "dive endorsement" on his Certificate of Competence.
6	Tour Guide	A qualified SATOUR or SITE guide to be onboard.
7	Public Liability Insurance Cover	Proof of cover to be presented
8	Cages	.1 Cages are to be designed and certified sound for the intended purpose by a registered engineer. .2 Cages to be constructed of aluminium, stainless steel or galvanized mild steel; no sharp edges are allowed. .3 Ropes attaching cages to the vessel must be of the same diameter as the anchor rope. .4 Access to the cage must be provided by a door located at the top of the cage. .5 Only one cage per vessel is allowed. .6 Safe access to the cage from the vessel must be provided. SAMSA may require demonstration of the safe access provisions.
9	Anchors	A second anchor must be carried by the vessel, where the diving cage remains at sea between trips to shore. The second anchor must be able to anchor the vessel in the prevailing conditions. (Fitted with rope and chain, as per the equipment list.)
10	Emergency Flow Chart	A properly compiled emergency response flow chart(s) must be onboard, providing for all possible emergencies contemplated onboard and appropriate supporting information.
11	First Aid	At least one member of the crew must be qualified to a minimum of level III in first aid and have extended training for trauma and oxygen management. An oxygen cylinder with mask and shark trauma kit must be onboard.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOLLOWING THE CAPSIZING OF A SHARK CAGE DIVING VESSEL. MARINE NOTICE 19 OF 2009 [SUMMARIZED]	
1.	<p>Passengers need to be briefed of what the trip will involve and all associated dangers and risks before boarding the vessel; including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 Sea sickness .2 Poor Weather and sea conditions .3 Emergency procedures .4 Lifejacket demonstration .5 Option to discontinue the trip
2	<p>Owners need to examine their operations and introduce control measures to reduce the likelihood of incidents that may occur. Procedures are to be introduced to address the identified risk of incidents.</p> <p>Examples may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .1 Medical emergency involving a passenger .2 Capsizing when exiting a launch site .3 Shark bite .4 Emergency transfer of passengers at sea .5 Inoperable engines .6 Vessel drifting onto a lee shore .7 Fire during refuelling <p>Emergency services should be informed of these procedures</p>
3	<p>Passenger and crew lists must be left with the harbour controller at the launch site prior to departure of each vessel. The list will then be close at hand should it be required in an emergency. The list must contain the name of the vessel, names of all the passengers and crew, intended area of operation and the expected time of departure and arrival.</p> <p>This is a statutory requirement. See marine notice 7 of 2008, as amended.</p>
4	<p>Manning of shark cage diving vessels must conform to the statutory requirements.</p> <p>Volunteers can only be used as crew onboard the vessel if they are properly trained in accordance with the regulations. Volunteers that are carried onboard the vessel, who are not trained according to the regulations, must be carried as passengers.</p>
5	<p>Owners and skippers are required to ensure that the vessel is only used when the conditions are safe. Weather forecasts are not always correct; all available means must be used to ensure that vessels are not operated when unsafe conditions prevail.</p>