GP14 Cruiser Training Course

Shore Session/s

Communications & Distress Signals

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- Three broad types
 - Electronic Distress Signals
 - Pyrotechnic Flares
 - Others
 - Last resort, for when nothing else is available, e.g.
 - Flames on vessel (!!)
 - Morse SOS, by any method
 - Slowly raising and lowering arms
 - Continuous sounding of any gun or fog signal apparatus
 - Etc.

- Electronic Distress Signals
 - The standard recommendation nowadays

- Pyrotechnic Flares
 - Old and well proven technology
 - Distress only (plus white for collision avoidance)
- Limitations / Problems
 - May or may not be seen
 - May or may not be recognised even if seen
 - Very limited burn time
 - Potentially very dangerous
 - Only 3 year shelf life, then very expensive to replace
 - Major problems of disposal at end of life

• Pyrotechnic Flares - Problems

- May or may not be seen
 - Short burn time
 - Pure chance whether anyone happens to be looking in the right direction
 - ... and visibility may be impaired by weather including low cloud
- May or may not be recognised even if seen
 - Especially if only person to see it is a lay person
- Very limited burn time
 - 1 to 3 minutes, depending on type of flare
- Potentially very dangerous
 - Especially if flare malfunctions
 - Has happened even when well within date
 - Fire / explosion / burns / shooting oneself; all possible <u>and all have</u> <u>happened</u>!
 - Even with professionally trained and expert users!
- Only 3 year shelf life, then very expensive to replace
- Major problems of disposal at end of life

• Pyrotechnic Flares

- Problems

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- May or may not be seen
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• Electronic alternatives have many advantages!

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- Potential for two-way communication
 - So you then know when call has been received
 - And can discuss / liaise with Coastguard, etc.
- Relatively long transmitting time
 - EPIRB at least 48 hours; PLB at least 24 hours
 - Handheld VHF radio typically several hours of two-way communication
 - Not just a couple of minutes
- No safety hazard
 - (fire, explosion, burns, shooting oneself, etc)
- Indefinite lifetime
 - No need to replace every three years
 - Just need periodic replacement of batteries
- No end of life disposal problems

- By far the best <u>2-way short range</u> <u>communications</u> system is a hand-held marine VHF.
 - Can be used for distress communications, but also for much else.
 - Ideally worn on the person; if you go MOB, a radio still in the boat may not be much help!
 - Entry level sets are currently around £60 (e.g. the cheapest of the Cobra range)
 - Market leaders are probably Icom (the professionals' choice) and Standard Horizon (cheaper than Icom, but still very good).
 - At the top end, modern sets offer a vast array of additional features, at a price.
 - You <u>personally</u> will need an Operating Licence, for which you will need the appropriate certificate.
 - Many sailing clubs offer courses for this qualification, or the RYA do an online course
 but you still then need to do the examination.
 - You also need a separate licence for <u>the set itself</u> (Ship Portable Radio Licence); free if you apply online.

- By far the best <u>2-way short range communications</u> system is a hand-held marine VHF.
- Can be used for distress communications, but also for much else.
 - Port Control: Information on shipping movements
 - Port Control and Coastguard: Navigational warnings
 - Port Control and Coastguard: Weather forecasts
 - Liaison with Coastguard / harbours / (marinas)
 - Liaison with sailing club / escort boats / other dinghies in fleet
 - Etc., etc.
 - The standard means of short-range communication (up to a few miles between dinghies, up to 25 miles between boat and Coastguard)

- By far the best <u>(one-way)</u> <u>long-distance</u> <u>distress alert</u> system is a Personal Locator Beacon (PLB) or an Electronic Position Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB).
 - PLBs are specifically designed to be worn on the person. EPIRBS are designed to be carried aboard the boat.
 - This is one-way only. Once activated it broadcasts a continual distress signal for at least 24 hours (for a PLB, 48 hours for an EPIRB) to a satellite, which is then forwarded to the appropriate rescue co-ordination centre.
 - It can take much longer to alert the authorities than calling the Coastguard direct on VHF, up to 2 hours (because it may have to wait for a satellite), but there is a <u>guarantee</u> that the signal <u>will</u> get through and that a rescue <u>will</u> be triggered.
 - An excellent back-up if you are out of range of VHF (unlikely in a dinghy), or in a VHF black-spot (which is entirely possible)

VHF Immediate, but not guaranteed	PLB / EPIRB Guaranteed, but not immediate
Two way	One way
Short range	Long distance
(Up to about 25 miles)	(World wide)
All communications	Distress only
Will <u>probably</u> be picked up	<u>Will definitely</u> be picked up
Immediate response, provided it is picked up at all	Can take up to 2 hours to raise the alert
Alerts all vessels within range	Alerts rescue authority only

- The RYA SAFE-TRX system
 - A smartphone app which monitors your boat journeys and alerts designated emergency contacts should you fail to arrive on time.
 - Runs your phone's GPS continuously, so potentially very heavy battery drain ...
 - ... so you may need a backup power source or a means of recharging battery onboard
 - Designed for small boat users, and particularly for those who don't carry VHF and PLB/EPIRB
 - Of limited use (perhaps no use) in the as of poor phone signal.
 - Potential for false alerts if you had signal when you set off but none on arrival.
 - Phone needs to be in water to of case at all times
 - Free to download, and free to use.
 - <u>https://www.rya.org.uk/knowledge-advice/safe-boating/keep-in-touch/Pages/safetrx.aspx</u>

- Very much the poor relation; a mobile phone
 - Absolutely must either be a waterproof model (which is a very rare beast, although they do exist) or be kept at all times in a waterproof case - even when in use.
 - Mobile phones drown very rapidly when immersed !!!
 - Conversations are intrinsically private so other boat owners in your immediate area who may be in a position to assist don't get to know that you are in trouble.
 - Signal coverage of coastal areas has improved in recent years, but it is still patchy.

- The "Final Mile"
 - When rescue asset is in sight, to enable them to find you.
 - By Day:
 - Liaise by radio, give them a bearing (if you have a compass), and make a visual signal -
 - Orange smoke flare
 - Hand-held red flare



- High intensity LED safety "flare", such as ODEO, or (very much <u>perhaps</u>) cheaper non-marine alternatives
- Wave oar or paddle in the air (you will normally have one or other available).

- The "Final Mile"
 - When rescue asset is in sight, to enable them to find you.
 - By Night:
 - Liaise by radio, give them a bearing (if you have a compass), and make a visual signal -
 - Hand-held red flare
 - High intensity LED safety "flare", such as ODEO, or (very much perhaps) cheaper non-marine alternatives
 - Powerful torch

- The "Final Mile"
 - When rescue asset is in sight, to enable them to find you.
 - If you are MOB and separated from boat:
 - Liaise by radio; an excellent reason for wearing it on your person!
 - Wave an arm as near vertical as possible
 - Light on your buoyancy device
 - Personal day/night flare, carried permanently on your person.

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